HOUSEHOLD ORGANIZATION IN CLASSICAL BURGAZ (PALAIA KNIDOS): DOMESTIC ASSEMBLAGES, SPACE AND FUNCTION

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ABSTRACT

HOUSEHOLD ORGANIZATION IN CLASSICAL BURGAZ (PALAIA KNIDOS): DOMESTIC ASSEMBLAGES, SPACE AND FUNCTION

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The main aim of this dissertation is to present data on and to discuss the activity engaged in by the household in the Classical Burgaz (Palaia Knidos) houses. Through the examination of nine recently excavated houses, combined with consideration of their artifact assemblages and architecture, it has been tried to gain insight into the use of domestic space and household organization at Burgaz (located in the Southwestern Anatolia) in 4th Century B.C. The theoretical foundation for this research is drawn from the anthropology of the house or domestic sphere, whose characteristics have been adopted by archaeologists and applied to ancient contexts in the form of "household archaeology". Methodologically, the approach that draws from artifact patterning analyzed within a household archaeological framework was used. The results of the study demonstrate that a wide variety of variables must be considered when examining the artifacts of domestic assemblages including multi-functionality, condition, context, use status, and the overall organization of space.

Keywords: Household Archaeology, Burgaz (Palaia Knidos), Classical Greek House, Domestic Assemblage, Spatial Analysis

ÖZ

KLASİK DÖNEM BURGAZ'DA (ESKİ KNİDOS) HANEHALKI ORGANİZAYONU: EVSEL BULUNTULAR, MEKAN VE FONKSİYON

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Bu tezin temel amacı Klasik Dönem Burgaz (Eski Knidos) konutlarında ele geçen verileri sunmak ve konutlardaki ilişkili faaliyetleri tartışmaktır. Buluntu grupları ve mimarisi dikkate alınarak güneybatı Anadolu'da yeralan Burgaz'da kazılarla ortaya çıkarılan dokuz konutun incelenmesi sonucunda İ.Ö.4. Yüzyıl'daki iç mekan organizasyonu ve mekan kullanımı anlaşılmaya çalışılmıştır. Çalışmanın teorik temelini arkeologlar tarafında "hanehalkı arkeolojisi" olarak uyarlanan ve antik koşullara uygulanan konut antropolojisi ya da evsel faaliyet alanı oluşturmaktadır. Metodolojik olarak arkeolojik çerçevede bir konut içindeki buluntu dağılımının analizinden hareket eden bir yaklaşım kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın sonucu, evsel buluntu gruplarının incelenmesinde çok işlevsellik, korunma durumu, konteks, ve genel mekan organizasyonu da dahil olmak üzere birçok değişkenin göz önünde bulundurulması gerektiğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hanehalkı Arkeolojisi, Burgaz (Eski Knidos), Klasik Dönem Yunan Konutu, Evsel Buluntu, Mekansal Analiz

To My Parents

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Introduction

The primary purpose of this dissertation is to present data on and to discuss the activity engaged in by the household in the Classical Burgaz houses. As an allied issue, by-product and even a necessary consequence of the domestic economy, social and economic organization at the settlement level will also be considered.

This study is ultimately grounded in the archaeology of household and consideration of the nature of household inventories in both their physical and spatial dimensions. For such an approach the primary data remain, naturally enough, archaeological. While the core of this set is provided by nine housing units dated to 4th century B.C. excavated at Burgaz, it also includes as comparanda architectural and artifactual evidence recovered from other sites.

The theoretical foundation for this research is drawn from the anthropology of the house or domestic sphere, whose characteristics have been adopted by archaeologists and applied to ancient contexts in the form of "household archaeology". This specialized form of spatial analysis provides archeologists with an approach to study past peoples whose activities and behaviors have left behind residues in the form of material artifacts.

Methodologically I use an approach that draws from artifact patterning analyzed within a household archaeological framework. Recently, more significant results

have been gained on Greek household activities and their spatial features which are related to the increase and improvement of the definition and discussion criteria of the Classical Greek houses with the incorporation of more contextual, statistical and data-specific methods in analyzing the artifact recovered.

This study will produce a nuanced model for understanding the distribution of artifacts in ancient domestic contexts. The results will demonstrate that a wide variety of variables must be considered when examining the artifacts of domestic assemblages including multi-functionality, condition, context, use status, and the overall organization of space. The methodology utilized in this work represents a step forward in the field of material culture studies that can be applied to other similarly well preserved and excavated assemblages in order to create a greater understanding of domestic life in the ancient world.

1.2. Importance of the Study

The purpose of this dissertation is to carry out a detailed examination of the architecture and material culture assemblages recovered from the houses located at the site of Burgaz (Palaia Knidos) on the southwestern coast of Turkey one of the ancient sites around the Western Anatolia that provide an opportunity to study artifact assemblages in domestic context of Classical period.

For while there have been many houses of the Classical period excavated at numerous sites there has been virtually no discussion of archaeologically recovered household assemblages with any solid methodological or theoretical grounding.

The use of domestic architecture and assemblages is relatively recent trend in archaeology. The place of houses and households in the study of the past, and especially in archaeological approaches to the past, is becoming an important issue. Scholars have recently witnessed a revival of interest in both houses and

households of the Classical Period. The idea that the household was the fundamental building block of ancient Greek society, explicit in the ancient sources, has now become widely accepted (Aristotle, Politics 1.1.3-6; Xenophon, Oikonomikos). The pessimistic attitude towards the usefulness of the archaeological remains of Greek houses has recently changed and the remains of houses become a tool which is fundamental to reconstructing a picture of domestic social organization in the Greek world (Nevett 1995: 90).

Since households are concerned as measurable socio-economic units of the wider community (Allison, 1999: 1), it is thought that the archaeological evidence for houses have potential to reconstruct the socio-economic and cultural context in which they were constructed and occupied.

In early studies architecture and its associated finds studied as separate units and archaeological material published with the emphasis on typology and dating while little attention is paid to the reconstructing functional assemblages or to the location in which objects were found. By the twentieth century increasing the number of evidence for 5th and 4th centuries B.C. houses by statistical and data-specific methods in analyzing the material evidence, detailed studies provide significant results on Greek household activities and their spatial features. In a number of sites such as Olynthus and Halieis, where 4th century B.C. houses were uncovered, the analysis of houses were carried out by using methodology including architecture (house sizes, layouts, it relations with residential area and other houses) and artifact assemblage found within them.

Why choose the site of Burgaz as a focus for this study? Great care was given to the recovery of data accumulated since 1993 onwards from Burgaz and almost every piece of material was excavated and recorded stratigraphically from houses that were abandoned. Burgaz currently provides well documented set of Classical houses excavated in Western Anatolia. Because of this, an analysis of the recovered

artifact assemblages has the potential to reveal a great deal about the aspects of daily life during the Classical period.

This study aims not only to describe the remains but also to provide a synthesis of the primary archaeological data. It is not anticipated to be a detailed architectural study but an analysis of the use of domestic space in excavated nine houses. The primary aim of this research is to investigate the behavior of the domestic activity patterns over Classical sub-phases by means of spatial analysis of the assemblages in contexts.

To introduce this research, which is divided into six chapters, chapter 1 provides a brief background about related literature of theoretical background on the studies of artifacts assemblage and architecture. It also presents the methodological foundation for my research beginning with the principal framework of household archaeology. This includes its conceptual and methodological development as a subfield and household-based research in Classical period. In chapter 2 I present general background on the site of Burgaz: a historical overview of the site from Archaic period to late Classical period. Chapter 3 discusses the methodology that used during the research: according to which strategy houses and artifacts were selected for this research. This chapter also includes quantification analysis applied in order to discover interrelations of artifact types with rooms. Chapter 4 presents a detailed examination of houses in terms of their architectural features and artifact assemblages recovered during the excavation on room by room basis. Chapter 5 consistss a synthesis of the architectural and artifactual material discussed and offers interpretation of the overall household organization based on the archaeological data, whereas the final chapter is the conclusion of the study.

1.3. Related Literature on Household Studies in Classical Archaeology

1.3.1. Household Archeology

> *Households embody and underlie the organization of a society at its most basic level* (Ashmore and Wilk 1988: 1).

Household as a social unit has become a vital focus of interest in social sciences. The household is viewed as the basic unit of human social organization by social scientists. Household studies are used to explore issues like ethnicity, inequality, ideology, community organization, and gender relations.

Household archaeology can be defined as a subdivision of settlement pattern archaeology that concentrates the study of spatial patterning at the household level and as a study of household-based behaviors and relations. As a relatively recent focus of research, household archaeology can be traced its foundation to the cultural anthropological studies of family and kinship systems dominant in the early twentieth century. Since household archaeology is interested in the spatial components of a system and their interrelated nature, but focus on a much smaller area, household archaeology is seen as an outgrowth of settlement archaeology (Robertson et al. 2006).

With the emergence of processual archaeology in the 1960s and 1970s in North America, studies on household archaeology started. In terms of examining the discrepancy within the households and on theorizing forms of domestic structures and how these are determined through different internal and external systems, household studies mainly focused on the inner-workings of societies (Rapoport 1969, Whitting and Ayres 1968). At this time, rather than being seen as traits to be categorized, material culture began to be seen as evidence of human behavior.

The term *household archaeology* was first used by Richard Wilk and William Rathje in their 1982 article in *American Behavioral Scientist*, "Archaeology of the

Household: Building a Prehistory of Domestic Life." They suggested that, since households are the level at which social groups articulate directly with economic and ecological processes, a level at which adaptation can be directly studied, households study would offer a chance for archaeologists to examine social adaptation with direct reference to the empirical details of the archaeological record. It was assumed this would be done within the methodological framework of scientific logical positivism. It is suggested that, household analysis would allow archaeologists to `bridge the existing `mid-level theory gap' in archaeology' (Wilk and Rathje 1982: 617). The household was defined as the smallest activity group sharing in subsistence activities by Wilk and Rathje and they argued that archaeologists have commonly explored the three elements of households including *social* composition, *material* characteristics, and the *behavioral* activities performed by household members.

Social is the demographic unit that identifies the number of members and members' relationships; the *material* unit includes the physical dwellings, activity areas, and objects therein; and the *behavioral* unit includes the activities that the household performs, including some combination of production, distribution, transmission, and reproduction (Wilk and Rathje 1982: 618).

It is an important point to make that archaeologists can only excavate the second category, the physical remains of past households. Archaeologists necessarily have to infer dwellings from the archaeological record and, in turn, must infer households from the dwelling units (Wilk and Rathje 1982: 618). The challenge for the archaeologist is to settle archaeological remains recovered through excavation with the functions (production, distribution, transmission, and reproduction) of past households. Archaeologists recover the physical and visible remains of ancient households that survive through time. Thus, it must be defined and analyzed the household within a context of the material correlates of households that can be used to reconstruct past social organization.

Defining households is a difficult task specifically because archaeologists do not excavate households. Households can have a fluid composition that is affected by organization of production, economic structures, or resource availability. Households are systems (Wilk 1989, 31) determined by the activities and relationships of their members and thus cannot be defined as bounded units.

Since the most communities are organized into individual households, the analysis of household is one of the levels of analysis of community studies. Wilk and Rathje determined four primary functions of household which are applicable cross-culturally and that serve as a baseline for investigations of households: production, distribution, transmission, and reproduction. In each society the organizing principle of household groups is found in different combinations of one or more of these functions. At different stages of cultural evolution, in different kinds of environments, and in different social strata, households perform different functions, and therefore differ in their size, organization, and developmental cycle. Other social groups, such as lineages, task groups, corporations, neighborhoods, and villages, often have functions that complement, replace, or even compete with the household. A major part of an investigator's task can be seen as defining the *sphere of household function* and mapping its relationship to the functional spheres of other social groups within the society.

1) *Production* is human activities that procures resources or increases their value, and their organization is adapted to the specific labor requirements of specific tasks (Wilk and Netting 1984: 6-9; Wilk and Rathje 1982: 622). This can encompasses a number of activities like housekeeping, agriculture, food processing, craft specialization and other kinds of domestic labor. The level at which production activities take place within a single household can vary considerably and is very often linked with the way that labor is organized.

2) *Distribution* involves the processes of moving of resources from producers to consumers with the household unit or between households or corporate units. It

focuses on exchanges and transactions between and within households (Wilk and Netting 1984: 9). The mode of distribution is generally subdivided between pooling and exchange and it is often linked to the mode of production. In this case pooling refers to process of distribution within the household, and exchange identifies distribution between households or larger corporate units. Often small households sometimes pool resources as a form of social insurance to guard against hard times. Conversely large households can increase access to a broader variety of goods while decreasing the variability of supply by pooling when overall production is highly diversified, making the quantity of goods produced variable over time (Wilk and Netting 1984: 9).

3) *Transmission* is a special form of household distribution that concerns property, specifically the transferring between generations of rights, roles, and land (Wilk and Rathje 1982: 627). When resources are abundant, routes of transmission follow group affiliation lines, such as residence or descent group membership. When resources are scarce, the party that controls the resources defines more narrowly the rules of transmission, specifically to households or individuals. There are two modes of transmission of land and property: Partible and impartible (Goody 1972). It is seen that the development of partible and impartible inheritance depending on whether there are enough resources to be split evenly between familiar heirs. It is within this context, especially with impartible succession, that marriage becomes a strategy for transmission of property or wealth. Also household members who do no inherit become a landless class, a ready pool from which craft specialists and military establishments can draw.

4) *Reproduction* is the last category of household activity. It is consist of the propagation of household members and the rearing and socialization of children within the household. This process is necessary for household survival and there are two important factors in this organization: the importance of women's roles in activities outside reproduction and the economic value of children (Wilk and Rathje 1982: 630; Netting and Wilk, and Arnould 1984: 14).

Household archaeology is based on the principle that the household is the fundamental element of human society. The social groups articulate with economic and ecological processes at this fundamental level. Because of this direct articulation, households are sensitive indicators of change in social organization. The household is viewed as an adaptive unit, and as it responds to changes in political, economic, and social arenas, it reflects society at large (Wilk 1988). Changes in these areas are evident in household behaviors and related material culture.

The Processual movement of the 1960s moved archaeologists to study activity areas and how they were distributed within sites. The majority of early household studies were aimed at defining households, identifying associated activities in order to make general statements about demographic trends, specialized production, class structures, and complexity (Flannery and Winter 1976). A significant portion of literature was devoted to identifying the archaeological correlates of house structures and domestic activities (Leventhal and Baxter 1988; Tourtellot 1988). These investigations focused on defining the household in archaeological form and identifying additional structures and activities associated with the domestic group.

Much of the early work in household archaeology was conducted in Mesoamerica. In a foundational book, Kent Flannery examined the origins of village life and household in Mesoamerica, including house, structure, specialized and gender-specific activity areas within households, and exchange on village and regional levels (Flannery 1972; 1976).

It can be argued that the maturity of household archeology as a subfield has since resulting from the extensive work of archaeologists researching in Europe and Mesoamerica in particular. A great deal of research has been devoted to the association of households within their spatial and material correlates (dwellings work areas, storage pits, and floor assemblages), from the relationship between room size or form and function to the relationship between architectural modifications and modes of inheritance and ownership, changes in the domestic cycle, and

socioeconomic inequality (Ciolek–Torrello 1986; Flannery and Marcus 2005; Janusek 2004; Manzanilla and Barba 1990; Robin 2003; Sobel et al. 2006; Stanley and Hirth 1993; Tringham et al. 1985; Ashmore and Wilk 1988).

In ancient Near Eastern cultures household studies were not as numerous in the beginning. Though, within the last two decades the studies in the area of household methodology have increased, especially for Neolithic and Ubaid Periods in the Near East (Parker and Foster 2012). In the book edited by Bradley J. Parker and Catherine P. Foster, *New Perspectives on Household Archaeology*, (2012) the studies carried out in the area of household methodology for Near East were published. Besides theoretical discussions, the studies on analytical techniques for studying the use of space within domestic and other contexts including microdebris analysis, microstratigraphy, soil characterization, and digital visualization, which is suggested to be developed by the scholars working in the Near East, also included in this volume.

Recently several publications have concentrated on the study of ancient houses and households in the Mediterranean. One of the more wide-ranging geographically studies on houses and households is the book edited by Penelope Allison *The Archaeology* of *Household Activities* (1999), which case studies from Greece, Italy, Britain, El Salvador, Mexico, and Australia. In this book, it is discussed the identifying households and households activities through the archaeological records before the role of household as a socio-economic entity. It also points out the importance of habitation, abandonment, and post-abandonment processes on the archaeological record (LaMotta and Schiffer 1999). The main emphasis is on the exploration of possibilities for contextualizing assemblages at settlements with varying depositional condition, towards a better understanding of household space and household activities (Allison 1999: 15).

The collection of essays edited by Ault and Nevett in *Ancient Greek Houses and Households: Chronological, Regional, and Social Diversity* (2005) focuses on the

archaeological evidence for Archaic, Classical, and Hellenistic houses in Greece and Asia Minor. By paying attention to highlight and explore factors involved in variation between households at different sites, in different areas, at different periods, and belonging to social groups, it aims to understand Greek households (Nevett 2005: 6).

Another study that concentrated on households in Mediterranean is that of Stella G. Souvatzi's work *A Social Archaeology of Households in Neolithic Greece: An Anthropological Approach* (2008). In this book Souvatzi after setting out current approaches to the household in the social sciences, in order to look at the ways in which households can be used as a tool for interpreting social organization she uses detailed examples from the Greek Neolithic, the examples of Early Neolithic Nea Nikomedeia, and Middle Neolithic Sesklo and Late Neolithic Dimini, in Thessaly. By using micro and macro as levels of analysis it is argued that households cannot be studied separately from the broader societies they are a part of. It is an important study that showing the household can be usefully examined not by looking for spatially discrete units or architectural structures but by examining, contextually, activities.

The book that edited by Kevin T. Glowacki and Natalia Vogeikoff-Brogan *STEGA: The Archaeology of Houses and Households in Ancient Crete* (2011) represents 38 papers that range from a discussion of houses and household activities on the Island of Crete from the 4th millennium B.C. to the 1st century A.D. The methodological approaches that employed the household studies in order to understand houses and household activities are stated in these papers. These approaches include architectural analysis and construction, artifact distribution and spatial patterning, pottery analysis, regional analysis, and iconography. Some of the papers include both the architectural and artifactual assemblages (e.g., Atkinson 2011; Brogan and Barnard 2011). In this book papers cover the crucial themes which include the variability of domestic organization, the role of houses and households in mediating social identity within a community or region, household composition, and of course,

household activities of all types, ranging from basic subsistence needs to production and consumption at a supra-household level in order to understand the built environment (Glowacki and Vogeikoff-Brogan 2011: 3).

1.3.2. Domestic Activity Area

Since archaeology cannot address equally well activities that associated with production, distribution, transmission, and reproduction, but rather infer household activities from the spatial and temporal patterning of artifacts, the analysis of the physical structure of the house that is the *built environment* where people lived, worked and interacted on a daily basis and material remains in archaeological records becomes crucial. That is to say through this analysis it can be possible to identify and understand many activities and aspects of household. The built environment has bounded space, as architecture (Kent 1990: 3) and the organization and form of this space is influenced by human behavior and, conversely, human behavior is influenced by the built environment (Rapoport 1980: 291-96).

The study of houses and household groups by archaeologists has been undertaken using several methodological means. These methodologies include ethnoarchaeology, activity area research, behavioral archaeology, and gendered studies.

Activity area research has showed a frequent and important theme in household archeology studies (Kent 1987, 1990). The spatial analysis of house floors and the identification of household activities within and outside domestic space have provided useful insights into household behavior and economic and social relations. It is also argued that activity area research has demonstrated the effects that formation processes have on the creation of archaeological contexts and has attempted to relate social units to other realms of behavior such as refuse

distribution, patterns of movement, reuse of structures and household abandonment modes (Brooks 1993; Cameron 1991; Deal 1985; LaMotta and Schiffer 1999).
Household areas observe a wide variety of domestic activities and the most common activity areas in the settlement. An activity area is determined as the location where particular human events occur (Kent 1984). Moreover, it is argued that the activity areas are spatially restricted areas where a specific task or set of related tasks are carried out within the household's physical area (Greenfield 2002: 4). These include cooking areas, food processing and storage areas, generalized living and sleeping burial, refuse disposal, material culture production, and other loci of individual or group activities.

Since some activities leave behind archeological materials, Wilk and Rathje divided the domestic activity areas into four main types of activities: production, consumption, storage, and disposal. It is suggested that the identification of activity areas and their associated activities can be a key source of information concerning aspects of economic variation. (Wilk and Rathje 1982).

Analysis of activity areas helps archaeologist to reconstruct day-to-day activities around a household, in particular, how they relate to gender. Susan Kent was especially pioneering in this effort. In her initial assessment, Kent tested tree archaeological assumptions:
1) that artifacts and other remains were abandoned at the location where they were used ,
2) that males and females did not regularly perform the same tasks and consequently did not use the same activity areas (activity areas are gender-specific), and
3) that most activity areas are monofunctional[1] (Kent 1984 :2).

[1] Through her ethnographic work in Navajo and the subsequent application of these data to archaeological case studies, Kent effectively demonstrated that several factors play a role in artifact assemblage composition. These factors, along with climate, season, house type and size, influence the primary location of activity areas, but not the way they are used, which to Kent, can be recognized through predictable patterning. Activity areas are,

That certain activities or behaviors performed by humans in the past leave material traces in the archaeological record was a key element in the development of activity area research, along with the study of human residue behavior (Gould 1980: 42) and the use of modern ethnographic analogy for examining uses of household space. This type of archaeological ethnography primarily served to aid in the identification of archaeological materials and has not been applied without criticism. Many scholars caution against one-to-one comparison between past and present traditional societies since this assumes normalized patterns of domestic behavior that transcend temporal, cultural and spatial circumstances. They also construct a static past of human behaviors (Allison 1999: 2). Thus ethnographic data should be used as a tool, not an explanation, for archaeological inquiries much in the way that true ethnoarchaeology formulates and tests archaeologically oriented methods, models or hypotheses with ethnographic data (Hodder 1983; Kent 1987; Yellen 1977).

Spatial analysis that focuses on the identification of patterns in the material remains preserved in the archaeological record is the best way to identify past human behaviors and activity areas that shed light on ancient households.

It is suggested that in order to understand household and behavior and organization it is important to consider not only architecture or artifacts, but also the spatial patterning of structures and all associated material remains (Ault and Nevett 1999). Identifying the patterns of spatial relationships among architecture, features, and artifacts is one area in which archaeology has been successful.

The book edited by Susan Kent (Domestic Architecture and Use of Space 1990), explored the question of the relationship between spatial organization and domestic architecture from interdisciplinary perspective. This book includes the studies examining the question that concern the spatial analysis of residential architecture

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furthermore, neither sex specific nor monofunctional when viewed cross-culturally (Kent 1984, 224-225).

from a number of cultural contexts which were conducted by sociocultural anthropologists, archaeologists, and geographers. Kent's direct correlation between increased segmentation in architecture and increased social complexity, however, draws on basic assumption about the archaeological record; specifically that material culture is a direct reflection and passive byproduct of human actions in the past.

One of the essential roles of the household is its domestic function. This is reflected by the range of domestic activities carried out within and around the household.

The archaeologists' concern is with the detection and measurement of the patterns of organized relationships among architecture, features, and artifacts that existed through time (Gnivecki 1987: 177). In archaeology, the need for detection and measurement of patterns in this matrix leaves spatial analyses with two primary tasks: (1) defining the degree of similar or dissimilar spatial arrangements of different artifact types or attributes over a site; and (2) defining the spatial positions and limits of clusters, voids, and other interesting arrangements of artifacts that are of various types or that have certain attributes (Carr 1985a). Only when these tasks are carried out can patterns be discerned in spatial arrangements of material culture, and only then can artifact frequencies associated with human behaviors (as opposed to other sources of patterning and variation such as noncultural formation processes) and thus be used to identify activity areas.

The development of spatial studies in archaeology closely parallels the development of activity area research. It also works on the same principle that of identifying the causes of patterned variability. Many factors can determine patterns in material remains. These include object function, raw material, particular microenvironment, behavior (object's use), culture in terms of technology in its most abstract sense, specialization, division of labor, and so on (Kent 1987: 3). These patterns occurring in artifacts and other material culture in an archaeological site are very important. By focusing on the recognition of specific patterns in archaeological record and how they vary from other patterns in the material remains and by examining the processes

responsible for the relationships among patterns, archaeologists can begin to concentrate on the causes of these patterns and attempt to demonstrate the relationships between specific patterns and past human behavior and activities.

The main purpose of spatial analysis is to provide information on the provenience of artifacts and refuse recovered from the archaeological record. The identification of patterning and variation in the spatial distributions, occurrences, frequencies, and other relationships among the artifacts and refuse is another aim in spatial analysis. In addition, spatial analysis aims to associate the patterns observed in the material remains with past behaviors that lead to identification of past activities and that provide insights into systems of past societal organization.

Artifacts in the archaeological record can rest in a number of contexts. These include the behavioral context, the archaeological context, and the site context. The behavioral context (Schiffer's systemic context) refers to a context for artifacts and refuses that inferred to have been left where they were used or otherwise to have participated in a behavioral system (Schiffer 1972; 1976: 27-28; 1987: 3). Refuse and artifacts in the behavioral context are abandoned or discarded, either deliberately or accidentally, at the location of their use and become primary refuse (Schiffer 1987:18). Primary refuse is rare and most often consists of small items. It is identifiable on the basis of size, condition, restorability indices, and spatial patterning (Schiffer 1985: 25). In rarer instances, primary refuse may include *de facto* refuse, which includes numerous; mostly restorable, intact, and sometimes still-usable or reusable artifacts that left behind when an activity area is abandoned from the systemic or behavioral inventory (Schiffer 1985: 18; 1987: 89).

1.3.3. Classical Houses and Households

Studies of material culture have long been accepted as a valuable method of inquiry in New World and American historical archaeology. However, for the majority of its

history as a discipline Classical archaeology has been reluctant to adopt such theoretical frameworks as a tool of investigation, instead clinging tenaciously to its antiquarian, art historical and philological roots. Because of this, interpretations of the archaeological remains recovered at Classical sites have traditionally relied on accounts preserved in the textual record, with the archaeological data considered to be of secondary importance. Thus, the material record was used predominantly as a tool to confirm accounts of domestic activities recorded by ancient authors. As a result, early excavations focused primarily on the recovery of architectural ground plans, with the identification and function of individual spaces often being assigned predominantly on their similarity to textual descriptions. Artifact assemblages recovered during excavations were most often examined superficially, or, if a detailed study was undertaken, the objects were de-contextualized and examined by various experts mainly according to typology, and generally interpreted based on questions concerning trade, production patterns, or chronology.

The research on Greek houses had focused on the architectural design and classification for a long time due to its superior state of preservation, but its study was recently criticized as resulting in largely useless typologies: the *pastas* house (example at Olynthus) has a large portico in front of three or four rooms; the *prostas* house (example in Priene) has a portico and typically a narrow porch; the *peristyle* (examples at Delos and Olynthus) house has a colonnade porch with three or four sides of courtyard; and the *Herdraum* house has a large internal space including central hearth (Nevett 1999: 22-23). Through the increasing number of excavations and development of new methods of research, the Greek domestic architecture became a topic for more research.

Olynthus yields the best known Classical houses from an urban context on the Chalcidicean Peninsula in northern Greece. It provided extensive data on both architecture and associated materials for Classical Greek houses. In Olynthus more than 100 houses were excavated and published (Robinson: 1929; 1946) and houses are identified to exhibit the *pastas* house type which is common in Classical Greece.

Pastas type house is defined as a row of rooms found on one side of the house opened to a wide hall right after the court (Graham 1972: 295-301). Robinson and Graham drew a model plan of the houses and they sought to classify the architecture in order to search for function of rooms and through them explaining spatial use in the house. They identified rooms as living rooms, kitchens and bathrooms (Robinson and Graham 1938).

Looking at the geographical distribution of house types it was stated that in Ionia and Western Anatolia the principal house type was *prostas* type that was usually formed by a combination of rooms located to the north of the court without facing a portico. It was argued that this house type was derived from the megaron arrangement of early Greek houses and comprises a shorter anteroom/porch appended to a principle living room, as in the houses at Kolophon and Priene (Holland 1944; Hoepfner and Schwandner 1994: 322-23). This house type is also seen in Old Smyrna and Klazomenai in the Classical period (Akurgal 1993; Bakır *et al.* 2003; Özbay 2006).

However, the increasing numbers of Classical and Hellenistic Greek houses have been excavated at many different sites showed that there are many examples not fitting into defined plan types (pastas, prostas, peristyle). Therefore the application of architectural typology becomes insufficient to understand and study Greek domestic architecture properly. Instead, the organization of the archaeological material into a typology has become a major subject of interest and more recent studies have focused on more general question about social life in the Greek world. Analysis of artifact assemblages within the architectural setting they were recovered has been used in several significant studies by scholars working in the Greek and Roman worlds.

In recent years, a new paradigm of research has arisen in classical archaeology, particularly in the area of household studies. As a result, all objects recovered and their findspots are examined in an attempt to identify the types and spatial distribution of activities that may have taken place within a particular architectural

space. It is accepted the study of houses (architecture and associated features) and households (the people and groups who lived, worked and interacted in these areas) provides important insights into social and economic organization of communities over time.

The publication of Hoepfner and Schwander's *Haus und Stadt im klassischen Griechenland* (1994) is the first monograph that deals with Greek houses and provides a synthesis of urban planning and domestic architecture from some eleven sites in the Classical Greek world. This study includes detailed discussion of each site with the discussion about organization of space that linked with the broader social and political context of the period. In this context the architectural features and the regular grid plan used during 5th and 4th century B.C. are used as a tool to explain the operation of concepts of democracy and equality (Hoepfner and Schwandner 1994: 155- 56). Moreover, it suggests that the domestic space organization altered through time in a way which was connected with wider social and cultural change.

The four main types of Greek houses and Greek household and an interpretation of the material culture within the houses were discussed by L. Nevett in her study *House and Society in the Ancient Greek World* (1994). In order to figure out the association between architecture and artifact assemblages, Nevett applied quantitative methods by re-evaluation of artifact assemblages of Olynthian houses. In this study it was pointed out that not only obvious practical considerations related to the economical and environmental contexts but also the cultural norms and expectations of the society have influenced the domestic organization (Nevet 1999: 37-8).

The site of Olynthus on the Chalcidicean Peninsula in Northern Greece has provided one of the most comprehensive data sets for investigating aspects of the ancient Greek household from both an architecture and artifact perspective. In one of the study of domestic architecture and its assemblage, Nicholas Cahill examined

the household artifactual assemblages from of the 107 houses excavated at Olynthus in order to detect groups of artifacts that may indicate the activity areas within the household (Cahill 2002). The results from individual houses were compared in order to express general conclusions about various aspects of the ancient Greek household. As a result of Cahill's study it was obtained that ancient domestic space was not functionally specific, particularly in terms of gender division, a situation that had long been assumed and accepted as a fact in the ancient world. In other words, the archaeological data demonstrate that the use of domestic space in Olynthus appears to have been relatively fluid, a single space capable of being the area for many different activities.

A similar study to that of Cahill was undertaken by Bradley Ault, who examined the domestic assemblages recovered from five houses at the site of Halieis in the northeast Peloponnesus. Although the number of houses examined by Ault is smaller than that of Cahill, the assemblage data from Halieis is superior to that of Olynthus due to the fact that the site was excavated stratigraphically and virtually all of the material found was recorded in detail as part of the excavation notebooks. This methodology permitted the entire corpus of artifacts recovered from each excavation unit to be assembled and examined within its context. In addition to providing confirmation of the flexible nature of domestic space and the general lack of rigid segregation between males and females within the Greek household, the assemblages analyzed permitted Ault to clarify various aspects of ancient domestic life including evidence for discard processes, economy (particularly aspects of household production), and the practice of domestic cult (Ault 2005a).

The book that edited by Ruth Westgate *et al*. *Building Communities: House, Settlement and Society in the Aegean and Beyond* (2007) examine the theory and methodology of interpreting and analyzing built space. Whereas works in different disciplines included in this study, the relationship between gender and domestic space has dominated the study of Classical Greek housing.

Alongside archaeological study another area of study has involved using text and inscription to examine social organization of houses. The Majority of classical textual sources were written by Athenian upper-class males such as Aristophanes, Aristotle, Demosthenes, Lysias, and Xenophon describing Athenian people and their behavior.

Written texts mentioned division of male and female spaces inside the house and other typical activities of households such as storage, processing, preparation, and consumption of food; washing; textile production; upbringing of children; and the performance of domestic cult (Trümper 2011: 33).

> *[Our house] is not decorated with many ornaments…the rooms are built to house the things we want to put in them, and so each room is suited to its purpose. So the thalamos ['inner chamber'] is in a secure place and calls for the most valuable blankets and equipment, the dry rooms of the building are for the corn, the cool ones for the wine, those that are well lit are for the work and equipment that need light. I showed her ['my wife'] decorated diaititeria ['living rooms'] for people, which are cool in the summer but warm in winter. I showed her how the whole house extends southwards, so that it was clear that in the winter it is sunny, but shady in summer. I also showed her the gynaikonitis ['women's apartments'], divided from the andronitis ['men's apartments'] by a bolted door, so that nothing can be taken from inside which should not be, and the inhabitants cannot have children without us knowing.* (Xenophon Oikonomikos 9.2-5)

In many recent studies of ancient Greek households, a great emphasis has been paid on the different use of domestic space according to gender. Even if a distinction between men's quarters (*andronitis*) and women's quarters (*gynaikonitis*) is difficult to recognize architecturally or archaeologically, the emphasis on this area may reflect the fact that most work on Mediterranean household archaeology has focused on the historical periods, for which ancient sources speak of.

It is known from the textual sources (Speech of Lysias on the Murder of Eratosthenes and Xenophon's Oikonomikos) that parts of 4th century Athenian houses were set aside as women's quarter (*gynaikonitis*), mainly associated with

cooking, weaving, and storage and these quarters were inaccessible to outsiders (Morris 1999: 306; Cahill 2002: 82). The women's quarters were contrasted in textual sources to the men's area, *andronitis* or *andron*. This word is often used as the formal dining room, for the symposium. The symposium was an occasion when friends, acquaintances, and even less closely related outsiders could enter the house in an intimate setting. It could be an occasion for the host to display wealth and taste in his choice of guests, food, wine, conversation, music, entertainment, and furnishings. Because of this special use the *andron* has distinctive architectural features, such as cement floor or mosaic floors, raised border around the edge of the room to support dining couches for participant to recline on (Cahill 2002).

Susan Walker in her study considered houses that excavated in Athens and divided the plans of houses into male and female quarters to illustrate principles set out in the textual sources (Walker 1983: 84-6). However, scholars such as Jameson and Nevett assess that Walker's attempts to attribute gender have little or no evidence in the archaeological remains with the exception of *andron*. Jameson argued that "the architecture of the Greek house does not reflect the powerful social and symbolic distinctions between the two genders. Attempts to divide space along these lines are arbitrary and obscure the flexibility of use and a broader unity" (Jameson 1990a: 104; Jameson 1990b: 186-87). Nevett has followed Jameson's conclusion and argued that there is no any example of *gynaikonitis* in the archaeological records and the lack of upper story where literary sources has suggested that a female areas existed is a handicap to identify women's quarters (Nevett 1994: 103; Nevett 1995; Nevett 1999: 19-20).

By applying the methodological approach of "household archaeology" driven by the theoretical considerations and analyzing artifact assemblage distribution within the houses, this study will provide a significant addition to the growing amount of studies in this area, in Classical period. It is the first study of this type to be carried out in Western Anatolia for Classical period, and it is hoped that this work will

provide a tool to support in reconstructing the processes of daily life in ancient world.

Before progressing further with the study at hand, an overview of Burgaz is provided in the next chapter.

CHAPTER II

AN OVERVIEW OF BURGAZ

2.1. Location and Topography

...consists(ing) of two mountain masses joined by an isthmus not much more than 2 km broad. The greater 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 (Bean and Cook 1952: 171).

The site at Burgaz is located 2 km to the northeast of modern Datça İskele, which is the largest modern urban settlement on the Datça peninsula (Figure 1).

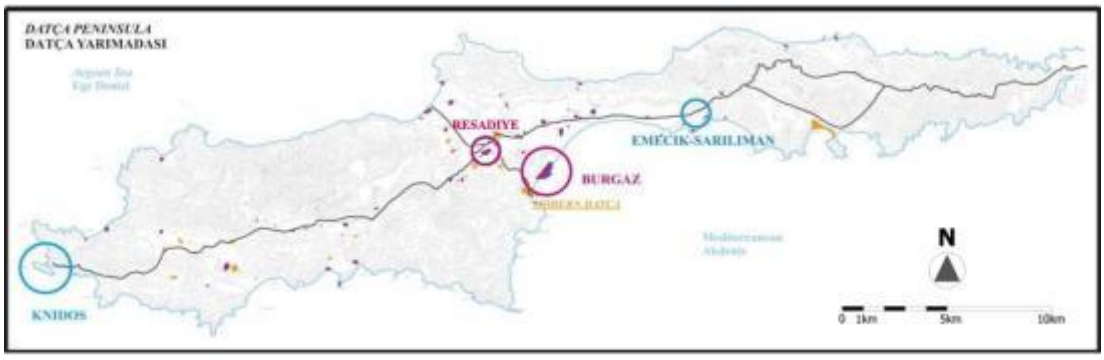


Figure 1. Map of Datça Peninsula.

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 conducted by Bean and Cook and Tuna 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 (Bean and Cook 1952: 171-172; Tuna 1983). Burgaz (Old Knidos) is located on the other arable land in the peninsula. Lying on the southern coasts of Datça peninsula and looking like "a wide arch" (Kayan 1988: 56) towards southeast, the Datça Gulf, the largest bay in the peninsula, is indented and steep on the west, with lower beaches towards east. Old Knidos is located in between these two different coastlines, on Burgaz plain and Dalacak promontory, 2 km southeast of the modern Datça town. Taking the name 'Uzunazmak' the Datça River that flows on the north of the plain to the sea is the major water source in the area. According to researches it is mentioned that the geological structure of this region is formed by Pliocene conglomerates (Kayan 1988).

Dalacak promontory which was surrounded by 400 m wide fortification walls dating back to the first quarter of 4th century B.C. 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. The mixed use of irregular and polygonal ashlar masonry techniques used in the construction of wall 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 (Tuna 1988: 313). 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 in antiquity (Kayan 1988: 59).

According to the geoarchaeological researches it was observed that between the 8th and 6th centuries B.C. changes in the sea level and on the coastline occurred 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 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 subsiding of the sea. It was suggested that the increase in the sea level might be related to the regional tectonic movements in the 5th century A.D. 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 drifts (Kayan 1988: 67).

2.2. Site History

Burgaz is situated in ancient Karian territory that extended from Büyük Menderes Valley in the north, and Dalaman River in the south, to Babadağ, Honozdağ and Bozdağ mountains in the east and defined by the Aegean Sea on the west.

The settlement pattern in Anatolia was shaped by the Aeolian, Ionian and Dorian migrations. The Dorians colonized Knidos over the islands of Rhodes and Syme in the Late 12th century B.C. In ancient sources, the founder names of Knidos were recorded as Hippotas and Triopas (Diodorus V.53, V.61; Pausanias X.ii,i).

Knidos belonged to the Dorian Hexapolis, togather with Cos and Halikarnassos, as did the three cities of Rhodes, Ialysos, Kameiros and Lindos. According to information given by Heredotos the center of this Dorian League was the Temple of

Apollo Triopion in the peninsula of Knidos, where every four years the games dedicated to Apollo were organized (Herodotus I. 144).

The Archaic period is marked by a population increase, colonization and fostering of trade relations. At the end of 7th century B.C., Knidos was one of the cities that participated in building of the Hellenion Sanctuary in the trading city of Naukratis (Heredotos II.178). ın the 6th century B.C. Knidians were involved in the colonization movements in Sicily and Southern Italy and they settled the cities of Gela, Lilybaeum, Kamarina, and Lipari Islands (Graham 1964: 20; Matreaux 1978: 31-33; Thukydides III. 28). In the middle of the 6th century B.C. Knidos erected a remarkable treasury in Delphi, one of the earliest marble buildings (Bommelaer 1991: 141-2) in the Aegean world which points out the important role of Knidos in the colonization activities in the 6th and 5th centuries B.C.

In the Late Archaic period the Persians started to control the Western Anatolian coasts and Knidos went under the hegemony of the Persians. During the Persian domination Western Aegean was divided into satrapies which imposed taxes to the Anatolian cities under Persian hegemony. As their development was hampered, several Greek *polis* states started to form confederations among themselves, like the Attica-Delos Maritime League, instigating a counter struggle. In 478 B.C., Knidos was a member of this league and allied with Athens consequently (Meritt et.al. 1950: 209-213) until 411 B.C.

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 387 B.C. (Cook 1962: 140-141).

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* structure, and thus, paved the way for the emergence of trade centers formed by *synoikismos* in Western Anatolia. In order to control the transit route of maritime trade, the *poleis* of Rhodes, Cos and Knidos; firstly, the *politai* in Rhodes, Ialysos, Lindos, and Kamiros, came together (*synoikismos)* to form a single *polis* structure in 408 B.C. located at a strategically important point at the transit sea trade route, on the north end of the Rhodes Island (Bean and Fraser 1954: 95 *et al.*; Cook 1962: 142-143). After *synoikismos* process in Rhodes Island, in 366 B.C. Cos also moved its old settlement to the east end of the island and founded Cos Metropis located on the transit sea trade route (Strabon XIV.II.19; Sherwin-White 1978: 175-176).

Finally, as Burgaz was no longer located at the transit sea trade route, the Knidians after 360 B.C. have made an attempt to move their city to the west of Knidian Peninsula, in the vicinity of Tekir, located at the tip of Datça peninsula, which offers natural ports and an advantageous geographical condition and located on the transit sea trade route (Bean and Cook 1952: 184-185). The Old Knidos might have been located at Burgaz, and the movement of the city to the Tekir during the process of *synoikismos* by the middle of 4th century B.C. must have been a long process (Bean and Cook 1952: 202; Bean and Cook 1957: 85-87) according to the events that were defined by Thukydides that took place in 412/411 B.C.

> *During the same winter, Hippocrates the Lacedaemonian sailed from the Peloponnese with one Laconian, one Syracusan, and ten Thurian ships; of these last Dorieus the son of Diagoras and two others were the commanders. They put in at Cnidus, which under the influence of Tissaphernes had already revolted from Athens. The Peloponnesian authorities at Miletus, when they heard of their arrival, ordered one half of these ships to protect Cnidus, and the other half to cruise off Triopium and seize the merchant-vessels which put in there from Egypt. This Triopium is a promontory in the district of Cnidus on which there is a temple of Apollo. The Athenians, hearing of their intentions, sailed from Samos and captured the six ships which were keeping guard at Triopium; the crews escaped. They then sailed to Cnidus, and attacking the town, which was unwalled, all but took it. On the following day they made a second attack, but during the night the inhabitants had improved their hasty defences, and some of the men who had escaped from the ships captured at Triopium had come into the city. So the Athenian assault was less destructive than on the first day; and after retiring from the city and devastating the country belonging to it they sailed back to Samos* (Thukydides VIII.35).

The discussion about the first location of Knidos must be in the locality of Burgaz was proposed first by Bean and Cook in 1952. When Bean and Cook formulated this hypothesis, no finds existed in Tekir that dated before the 4th century B.C. (Bean and Cook 1952: 202) this was the main argument for the relocation theory, which became prevalent. This discussion continued with the finds that came from the excavations conducted by I.C. Love until the end of 1970's (Love 1978: 111 *et al*.). Later on the surveys and assessments by other scholars (Tuna 1983: 357 *et al*.; Tuna 1988: 311-312 and Tuna 1995: 283 *et al*.; Özgan 1995: 297 *et al*.; Blümel 1992; Demand 1989: 224 *et al*.; Demand 1990: 146-150; and Berges 1994: 5 *et al*.) contributed to the discussion by bringing new perspectives.

The *Proxeny* inscription (Blümel 1992) found at Tekir that accepted as *terminus ante quem* for the settlement provides the date first half of the 4th century B.C. for the existence of the city (Tuna 2012: 26). However, none of the excavations conducted by I. C. Love and R. Özgan revealed any archaeological evidence demonstrating a settlement at Tekir before 4th century B.C. Although there is sporadic evidence related to this matter, including an archaic torso (Love 1974: 92) and unpublished

pottery fragments dated to 6th century B.C. uncovered, Doric column drums from 5th century B.C. 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 (Cahn 1970: 11), none of these can be taken to verify the presence of an early settlement in this area prior to 4th century BC.

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*, 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 (Tuna, *et al*. 2009: 529). Therefore, the significance of the discussion on the location of Old Knidos declines, compared to the need for a through investigation of the Archaic settlements of parallel preeminence other than Burgaz.

2.3. Archaeological Researches at Burgaz

The archaeological research at Burgaz began as a project of METU in 1993; and the excavations at the site revealed the remains of a settlement dated to the 4th century B.C. and antecedent periods. A sequence of building levels with well-preserved traces of housing units disclosed an orthogonal settlement plan with at least three different phases for the Classical Period, as well as an Archaic level. Since the beginning of the excavations in 1993, 20 ha was intensively surveyed by archaeo-geophysical prospection; and a total area of 10975 m^2 was excavated compliant with the results of the survey (Figure 2).

The investigations exposed occupation areas including structures with courtyards, stone paved streets, fortification wall dated to about 400 B.C., and other public

structures such as ports. The excavations were carried out at four main sectors, namely NE, SE, Acropolis, and B11, neat the ancient port L1. The field practice primarily focused on exploring the extent and depth of occupation across the various sectors of the site.

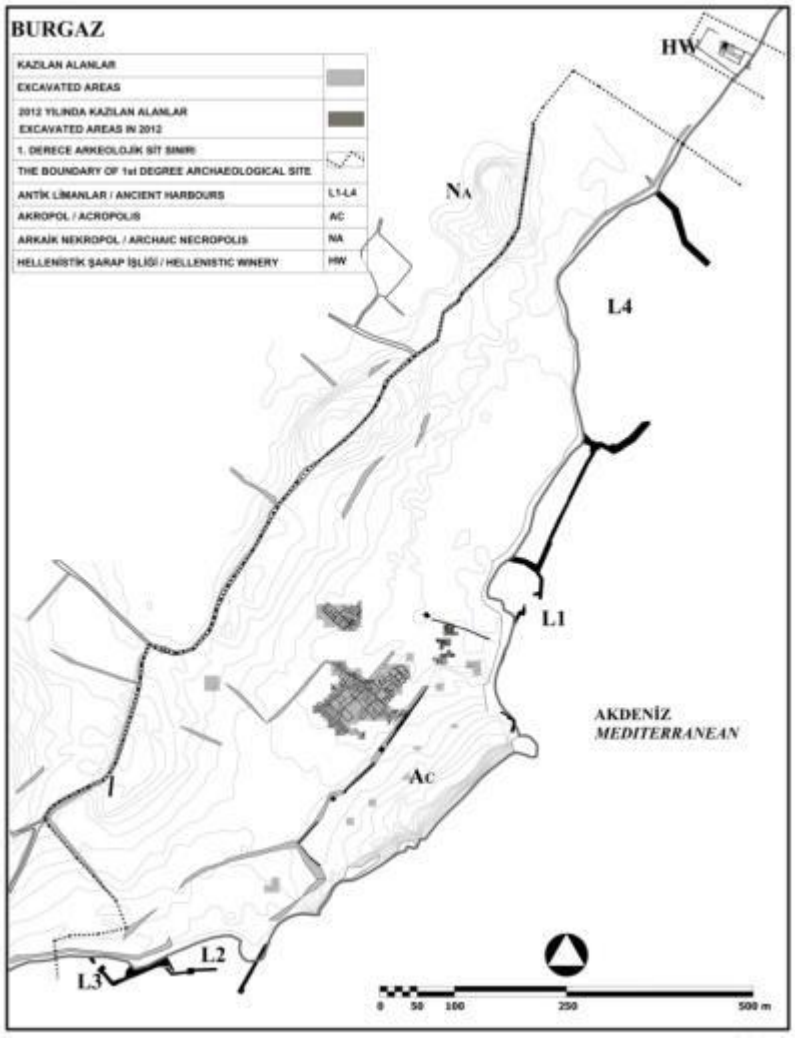


Figure 2. Site Plan of Burgaz.

On the Acropolis sector the test trenches, which were opened in order to check validity of the 3-D resistivity imaging survey held on the sector (Drahor *et al*. 2007), exposed at least six cultural layers beginning with the Late Geometric period (Tuna, *et al*. 2009: 523). The information obtained from one of the test trenches indicate

that the bedrock had been leveled for building activities. 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 absence of a 4th century B.C. 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.

By the excavations at the area B11, where ancient port was located, 875 m^2 areas were excavated. In this area, spaces related with a Hellenistic building complex were exposed on a terrace upon the slopes of the Acropolis, along with the 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 B.C. to the early Hellenistic period (Tuna 2001: 140). During the excavation campaign in 2012, it was observed that on the north of this Hellenistic building complex there were some building complexes dated to 5th and 4th centuries B.C. Although they were not completely excavated, because they differ from residential quarters in terms of their plans and constructions, they thought to be administrative and/or public buildings of the settlement.

At the NE and SE sectors the excavations were carried out in order to determine the plan of the residential quarters. The excavation results at both sectors revealed building levels belonging to 5th and 4th centuries B.C. It is observed that the most of courtyard-houses from the Classical levels were aligned with the Archaic walls that points out that the settlement at Burgaz was laid out on an orthogonal plan as early as the beginning of the 6th century B.C. (Tuna, *et al*. 2009: 523).

The excavations at the SE sector revealed two *insulae* at different size (Figure 3). The western *insula*, the biggest one, covering an area approximately 3.2 ha and 12 houses were located in with probable two public buildings. The excavations also revealed the streets that bounded the *insula*. The north of the *insula* is bordered with

a stone paved 6 m wide street lying in northeast-southwest orientation. This street makes a junction on the northeast with a narrow (1.8 m) stone paved street that defines the east of the *insula* and on the southwest with stone paved wide (4 m) street defining the west of the *insula*. The south of *insula* is bordered with a wide street. Different from the other street this street is made of beaten floor deposited with sand, *horasan* and pebblestone. The northern and southern streets are both broad avenues that connect the ports areas L1 and L2 to each other.

The eastern *insula* in the SE sector is smaller than the western *insula* and covers an area 1.5 ha. The insula lies on east – west direction and it is getting narrower on the east side. There are six houses at different shape and size in the *insula*. It is observed that the 4th century occupation levels were mainly destroyed by the late 4th century workshops activities.

At the NE sector only one insula was identified that surrounded by three streets (Figure 4). South and east of the *inslua* were surrounded by wide streets (4 m) that made of beaten floor deposited with sand and pebble-stone and continuously raised in accordance with the occupation layers and measuring 2.20 m wide street defines the northern side of the *insula*. Although excavated area is smaller than that of SE sector, a more regular layout has been obtained in NE sector. The *insula* includes four houses that fully excavated. Two houses lay in southern half of the *insula* with their shorter sides facing the wide street extending from northeast to southwest, while the other houses on the east part and west part lie on the northwest – southeast direction.

2.4. The Settlement Phases of Burgaz

In order to understand the growth model of the settlement pattern, test trenches and soundings are done particularly in the streets together with the adjacent houses and *peristasis*. 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 (Tuna

1996: 258-260), 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 findings related with settlement phases before Classical period are rare in Burgaz. The diagnostic pottery fragments found in the excavations were used to state the stratigraphy of settlement.

The earliest archaeological materials from the excavations are dated to the Geometric period. The test trenches from SE and NE sectors yielded findings from the Geometric period providing evidence for the earliest phase of the stratigraphic sequence (Tuna 1996: 255- 260).

The Geometric pottery fragments found in these soundings are not associated with any architectural remains; however they are still significant in dating the earliest settlement phase back to 8th century B.C. (Tuna 1996: 258).

According to sounding results mainly carried out at the *peristasis* gaps, it is observed that the organization of settlement begins with the first half of the 6th century B.C. and the network of streets and the demarcation lines of individual properties, apparently, were also arranged during this period (Tuna 1998: 430). Since the excavations are carried out in order to uncover the settlement laid out on orthogonal plan within the Classical period, the Archaic period layers were uncovered in limited areas such as, *peristasis*, indoor spaces and in small soundings next to the walls.

At the SE sector the remains of 6th century B.C. settlement were largely destroyed by the construction activities of the Classical period. Accordingly, the archaeological evidences belonging prior to the Classical Period were obtained in limited areas. The excavations at this sector revealed well-defined layers belonging to 6th century B.C. that indicate the continuity of the settlement phases in this area. Moreover, the test

trenches opened in different part of the SE sector also exposed that the Archaic spaces units were filled for surface leveling during the Classical period. The alignment of the Classical period walls with Archaic ones and the raised floors of the Classical period points out that the settlement pattern of the Archaic period was preserved in the following period as well (Tuna *et al.* 2009: 528).

In the light of the excavation at NE sector some well - preserved spaces, walls and associated filling debris dated to 6th century B.C. were uncovered. Same as the SE sector the Archaic settlement layers in NE sector were destroyed by Classical period construction activities, but to a comparatively lesser degree.

Excavations at both sectors provided evidences that there were reorganization activities in Burgaz in the beginning of the 5th century B.C. In this phase some of the Archaic walls were destructed down to their foundation levels, but their alignments and the borders of individual properties were left intact. In some areas it is observed that the Archaic period walls and associated layers were covered in order to form a new floor. The evidences of this reorganization period are clearly traced at the sounding in *peristasises* where it is detected that while Archaic walls were placed on red colored virgin soil, the Classical ones were placed into Archaic layers (Tuna *et al.* 2009: 528).

Whereas the Archaic settlement pattern was preserved to a great extent, the construction activities dealing with the rearrangement of indoor spaces continued in the Classical period. These rearrangement activities are evident mainly at the NE sector where two different houses were united and courtyard was divided by adding new walls.

The last occupation period in Burgaz is dated to the third quarter of 4th century B.C. Until the abandonment phase, the general layout of 5th century B.C. had been preserved by some alterations that had been realized especially in the domestic units.

By the end of 4th century B.C. some spaces were converted to workshops used for metal, textile and wine/olive oil production.

To sum up, in the light of evidences acquired by the excavations in Burgaz it is come over that the settlement was organized on an orthogonal plan in the beginning of the 6th century B.C. and reorganized during the beginning of 5th century B.C. by preserving the network of the streets and the Archaic period settlement pattern. During the 5th and 4th centuries B.C. some parts of settlements went through some rearrangement of particularly the indoor spaces and finally during the third quarter of the 4th century B.C. the settlement was abandoned. Following the gradual abandonment of the settlement around the end of the 4th century B.C., 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 periods.

2.5. Settlement Layout in Burgaz

As mentioned in the section 2.3., the preliminary evaluation of the excavation results show that the Burgaz settlement was laid on an orthogonal plan, which extents 40 ha. area from the foundation phase to the abandonment process, dated to the Late Classical period, and divided into *insulae* defined by streets. Even though only three *insulae* were uncovered by the excavations, it is clear that the dimensions of the *insulae* vary from each other.

The orthogonal town planning in which streets run at right angles to each other, forming a grid, and is attributed to Hippodamos, the architect/city planner, was a common application in the Greek cities in mainland Greece and the Aegean region. The best practice of this plan type in the Classical period is found in Miletos. However, the research carried out in both Western Anatolia and Mainland Greece

demonstrated that Hippodamos was not the inventor; the orthogonal plans existed long before Hippodamos (Rkywerd 1988: 85 – 88).

In Burgaz, streets between the *insulae* are not always joined at right angles, and they often broaden into pockets formed by shifts in direction. Because of the shifts in the streets direction the residential areas are subdivided into rectangular and trapezoidal *insulae* and accordingly, the parcels of the houses mostly differ in size and shape. Principally entrances were placed on the narrow side of the houses facing to the streets. The houses in Burgaz mainly separated by a 80 cm wide gap, *peristasis*, that resulted from both technical and property needs, such as rain water drainage, heat insulation, and providing daylight to closed indoor spaces. The presence of the *peristasis* is an important evidence of the grid plan which had been used since the 7th century B.C. in Greek *poleis*.

The well preserved four streets at the SE sector define the biggest well-preserved residential area of the Classical period in Burgaz. The cobble-stone paved street that adjoined to the Acropolis and bounding the insula on the west, slopped from to both side to the center in order to drain surface water. Another cobble-stone paved street defining the *insula* on the north and lying on northeast- southwest direction also sloped from both side to the center and to the east to drain rain water towards to port L1 (Figure 5). This street turns to east with a sharp angle on the northeast of the *insula* and forms a cross road with the narrow street defining the east of *insula* and continues towards northeast. As cited before these two streets are both broad avenues and they connect the port areas (L1 and L2) to each other. Another streets that street extends from northeast to southwest bordering the southern part of the two *insulae* at the SE sector. Different from the previous streets, this street is not cobble – stone paved, instead *horasan*[2], sand and pebble were used as materials. The narrowest street in Burgaz, which measures 1.80 m, bordering the east of biggest *insula* and

[2] *Horasan* is a kind of mortar made of brick dust and lime, which is found naturally in Datça Peninsula.

west of the *insula* on the east, lies on the northwest – southeast direction. Like other streets it also has a well-preserved cobble - stone pavement. A drainage channel has been uncovered on the west part of the stone pavement which spreads parallel to the street (Figure 6). Stone pavement is sloped to this channel that has an inclination from northwest to southeast towards the main street.

Consequently, it can be said that at the SE sector drainage channel provides the drainage management in narrower street while, stone paved wider streets have their own inclination. In addition, *peristasis* gaps between the houses are also part of drainage management that direct the drainage flow to the streets.

At the NE sector the uncovered *insula* is bordered by streets that do not have cobble-stone pavement. Similar to the SE sector, the streets was also continuously raised by using different materials as an admixture in accordance with the occupation layers from second half of the 5^{th} century B.C. to the end of the 4^{th} century B.C. It is observed that the main streets at the NE sector are wider than the streets in the SE sector with their 4.50 m width.

To sum up, the settlement pattern at Burgaz indicated a non-modular settlement system (but rather might be called as orthogonal) that does not follow a regular pattern and divided into *insulae* varying in size, but likely depending on public authority. The *insulae* at the SE follow the demarcation of antecedent periods in a rather unconstrained manner whilst the settlement pattern at the NE sector was laid on an orthogonal plan and was probably arranged in the first half of the 6^{th} century B.C. during the process of reorganization.

Since excavations at Burgaz mainly concentrated on residential areas the information about public areas and public buildings are very limited, but evident. At the SE sector excavations at the biggest *insula* revealed an open area including two wells in the middle of housing area. There are two buildings that probably served as public building within the *insula* uncovered on the southwest and on the south east of this

area. These buildings differ from the residential quarters in terms of their plans and materials used for construction. The first building locating on the southwest of the *insula* lies on northwest – southeast direction and its first construction phase is dated to the beginning of the 5th century B.C. Its foundation blocks are built by soft limestone which is unusual kind of stone used for the houses (Figure 7). The plan of the building in the original phase of use probably was *temple-like* which was altered by later rearrangement activities. Moreover, different than the houses the entrance of the building is not from the street but on the east from an open area that possibly served for common use. Since the late 4th century workshop activities destructed the original levels of use, it is hard to define the main use of the building.

On the south of this building there is a stone platform was uncovered adjoining the street. The presence of clay figurine fragment and the high density of bones make it possible to suggest this platform as an *altar* related with the cult activities within the residential quarters.

The second building considered as public is located on the southeast of the *insula.* Lying on the northeast – southwest direction, building is entered from the open-area on the southwest. The building has very simple plan including two main spaces. Although Classical layers were destroyed, this building may have been used as a public common building for common use.

Though the agora of the Burgaz has not been discovered, it may have laid at the eastern part of the residential areas, SE and NE, in order to provide ease of access within the city as well as to facilitate communication with the harbor. Recent excavations carried out in the area B11 revealed some traces of building dated to Classical period (Figure 8). Despite these buildings were partially uncovered and their functions are still questionable, it is clear that they were not use as domestic quarters.

In Western Anatolia, the orthogonal layout is observed best in Klazomenai, Kolophon, and Smyrna (Holland 1944; Özbay 2006; Akurgal 1987). 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 B.C. and afterwards (Castagnoli 1971: 52-56). On the other hand, the settlement plan of Smyrna which started from the 7th century B.C. had not systematic orthogonal plan as the streets are not crossed in right angle like that of Burgaz.

Similar to Halieis (Ault 2000; 2005), Burgaz was laid on an orthogonal plan but as early as the beginning of the 6th century B.C., 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.

2.6. Burgaz House Types

Since Aristotle considered the household as the basic unit of the *polis* (Politics 1253b), the development of the Greek courtyard houses has often associated with the development of the state and its ideals of citizenship and equality (Westgate 2007: 229). The courtyard-centered type of houses was the characteristic type of house in Greece during Classical times. It is argued that the courtyard house first appeared in Central Greece in the late 8th century B.C. with the rise of the *polis* (Coucouzeli 2007: 169) and this view countered the earlier idea that the courtyard house was first adopted in the context of the fully developed *polis* during the later 5th century B.C., as a result of an emphasis on the individual and private family life in relation to the community, in the context of wider socio-political change (Nevett 1999: 160-174). Investigations in Zagora on the Cycladic Island altered this view and it is argued that the courtyard house emerged in the late 8th century B.C. as result of the rise of more egalitarian ideology within the early *polis* by a group of aristocrats. Morris relates the emergence of new type of house with the rise of a "middling ideology" that

promoted equality between men partly by excluding women, rejecting the aristocratic emphasis on birth as determinant of status (Morris 1998: 24-9; Morris 1999: 311). The Zagora houses, with central open area at the center, resemble the courtyard houses of Classical period that has been taken as evidence of conceptual differentiation between male and female activities (Nevett 2007a: 211; Coucouzeli 2007: 181). In these courtyard houses a single entrance leads into a central open courtyard that surrounded by a number of separate rooms. These rooms can only reached from courtyard itself. The subdivision of interior into separate rooms must mean that in these houses a range of spaces was available for use by different members of the household and for different tasks. It is argued that this house type was better suited to meet social needs of household such as providing space within the domestic sphere for aristocratic activity, the male feasting or *symposion* and segregating the female members of household from male outsiders (Nevett 2007; Coucouzeli 2007, 181).

Consequently, the emergence of courtyard houses was seen as the first manifestation of ideas about gendered domestic space that are familiar from the textual sources of the Classical period by both Morris and Cocouzeli.

The most popular house type of the Classical period included several rooms that were grouped around a courtyard and obviously conceived for some kind of differentiated use. This developed Classical form of the courtyard house linked to the concept of citizenship associated with the *polis* specifically to the need to confirm female chastity and the legitimate transmission of citizen status by L. Nevett (Nevett 1999: 167-8). The courtyard houses which are widespread throughout the Aegean by the 8th century B.C. and onwards has been described as "… the promotion of the household as a semi-autonomous sub-system" by R. Westgate (Westgate 2007: 233). It is suggested that the courtyard which is accessed through only one entrance is an architectural manifestation of the power and control of the household head (Westgate 2007: 241).

Burgaz houses, generally organized around a *pastas*-like courtyard type plan, vary in terms of indoor spaces arrangement. The courtyard tends to be surrounded by the closed and semi-closed spaces and usually opens directly to the street by a corridor. Generally, this corridor opening from the courtyard to the street is confined to the *andron* and storage spaces. The indoor and semi closed spaces are entered from the courtyard where a well is placed.

The final settlement phase at Burgaz is dated to the third quarter of the 4th century B.C. and associated with some modifications of the plan of courtyard houses, as well as alterations in the size of the spaces due to shifting functions. Some spaces were converted to workshops of metal, weaving, olive oil and wine production.

2.7. Construction of the Houses

The foundations of the walls were typically built on the leveled ground and stabilized by infilling successive layers of rubble stones, gravel, and finer sand as well as secondary depositional material. This fashion of wall foundation method was maintained from Archaic period through the Classical period.

The walls bordering the parcels of the houses were 50 cm wide and had a foundation of 40 to 50 cm with placed in 40 to 50 cm thick filling debris consisting of a layer of large pebble stones and a layer of gravel above. With the *euthynteria* course consisting of larger and flatter flagstones, the 20 to 25 cm thick foundation walls were built of local limestone blocks sized 20 to 30 cm X 15 to 20 cm in isodomic masonry. The stones were dry set or bonded together with a mud mortar, and were not arranged in regular courses due to their irregular sizes and shapes. In order to provide additional structural support, fragments of limestone and in some cases pottery, were used as chinking elements to fill the interstices between the primary components of the wall.

Mudbricks found *in situ* indicate that the superstructures of the walls were of mudbrick placed on a socle of limestone blocks that was 40 cm high (Figure 9). The mudbricks of 35 cm X 12 cm X 30 cm were made of clay and tile powder. The widest span in the Burgaz houses range between 3 and 4 m and were covered on top by terracotta roof tiles with dimensions of 60 cm X 65 cm. Evidences recovered during the excavation indicate that the wall surfaces were finished with mud plaster, although some areas of lime plaster were also noted. However, none of the evidence indicates that any of the rooms were decorated with painted plaster, as an exception in SE sector, House 1, the *andron* plastered in red color.

The construction of certain architectural elements, namely the doorways, appears to have been standardized throughout the structure. They consist of a large threshold block or blocks, with at least the lower sections of the jambs created using either dressed ashlars, or large stone slabs.

The occupation surfaces of the rooms were of plain compacted earth, which in a few instances preserved traces of lime plaster. However, these areas appear to be exceptions and were difficult to identify, indicating that they were relatively degraded by the time of destruction.

Close examination of the architectural elements helps us to determine whether there had been an upper floor or not. However, there was no any indication of flat stones on the floor that support the balcony and staircase leading to the upper rooms.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

The analysis of artifact assemblage distribution with the aim of gaining insight in the organization of households is not an easy process. In order to make conclusion, first the archaeological records are need to be evaluated in terms of stratigraphy. The analysis of the distribution of artifact assemblage is the second step of the process. With the aim of identifying activity areas; the analysis of artifacts is divided up into two practices: first, the basic analysis in which artifacts are categorized according to the form and function and secondly, the determination of activity areas in which relationship between artifacts and activities need to be reviewed.

The following is a summary of recovery and recording procedures employed in the excavations. The excavation area is divided into independent trench as 5 X 5 m. area. The stratigraphic excavation technique is employed in each trench and stratigraphic passes made within its area. Each pass is termed a "unit" in the recording system. Each unit is recorded in reprinted forms with its plan. The elevation is taken at the top and bottom of each unit. Because each trench encompassed a number of houses, different numbers are given to the unit when architectural features appear.

During the excavations each architectural features (walls, wells, floors, etc.) are given a number. The floor levels are excavated carefully and each artifact is collected in order to date the unit and identify the usage of space. In most cases some parts of the floors are destroyed and artifacts were mixed, in these cases this part of the floor levels excavated separately and artifacts are collected by giving a *locus* number.

The artifacts that recovered from each unit are collected and kept together. In the case of pottery, all pieces from a given unit are laid out, joins are sought and a sample selection is done for inventory and selected items are cataloged and recorded. Including primarily non-diagnostic pottery items are discarded after they are counted and recorded according to their forms as part of the full inventory of material from each unit. The whole process is reflected in the finds notebooks.

In this study, artifacts that were collected on the mid. 4th century floor levels were used for the analysis and artifacts from the destructed parts of the floors are not included.

3.1. Study of the Houses

In order to understand how household participated in and contributed to social and economic organization, primarily for the late Classical period, fully excavated nine houses from Burgaz have been examined. The examination of the domestic architecture of Burgaz commences with the fully recovered houses lying in SE and NE sector.

The coverage of each house concluded with a discussion of the finds data from the primary contexts of floor levels. This concerned therefore, the quantification of finds from that houses and the existence of associative distribution of artifacts as they relate to the architecture and identification of activity areas within it (See Appendix B: list of archaeological units from primary contexts of mid. 4th century B.C.).

The houses that considered in this study recovered during the excavations carried out between the years 1993-2006. For the aim of this study the schematic plans of the houses that show the outline of walls and other architectural features were presented. The second step that was carried out is an analysis of records for each trench which

lay over the perimeter of the houses. All part of 91, 5x5 m trenches were studied these encompassing an area of some 2275 m^2 for the nine houses proper.

Combining reports, plans, photographs, and artifact assemblages it became possible to determine which units are significant demonstrative of the houses in question.

3.2. Study of Finds

In order to carry out analysis and do presentation all artifacts from units dated to mid. 4^{th} century B.C. determined by their relationship to a room or rooms for each house lumped together. Since the earlier phases of the houses have been uncovered in very small areas, the artifacts from the earlier phases are very limited that is, they are not included in this study. After mid. 4^{th} century B.C. some parts of the houses were turned into workshops and most of the domestic contexts were destroyed.

From houses in question about 35 different pottery types in fine, plain and coarse ware were observed in levels of mid. 4^{th} century B.C. There is a strong relationship between form and function in the repertoire of Classical pottery[3] and activity type can be defined according to distribution of pottery types. Pottery types mainly have three primary functions: the consumption and serving, the preparation, and the storage of food and drink.

In this study, instead of listing all pottery by shape, the bulk of pottery was classified according to their function with concern to defining activity areas (Appendix A). For the analyses of the assemblage main categories are gives as:

Storage Wares: Amphora, Pithos, Situla, Stamnos.

[3] For discussions on the variety of Classical Greek pottery ranging from overviews to comprehensive, see Sparkes and Talcott 1970.

Cooking Wares: Lopas, Chytra, Baking Tray, Sauce Pan, and Tripod.

Daily Use Coarse Ware: Hydria, Oinochoe, Pitcher.

Preparing and Reserving Food Wares: Lekane, Mortar, Krater.

Food Serving Wares: Bowl, Plate, Fish Plate, Ladle, Saltcellar.

Drinking Wares: Kantharos, Cup-Kantharos, Skyphos, Bolsal, Burgaz Bowl.

Drinking Service Wares: Krater, Lebes / Dinos.

Pouring and Dipping Wares: Olpe, Oinochoe.

Oil Wares: Lekythos, Askos, Guttus.

Toilet Wares: Pyxis, Lekanis, Amphoriskos.

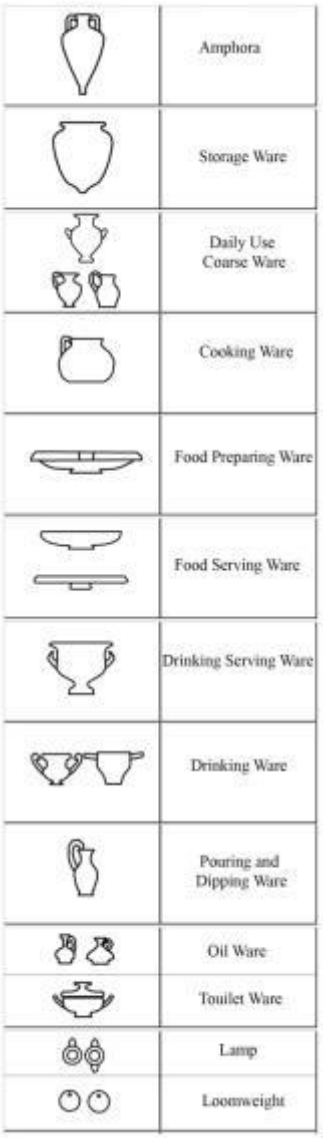


Figure 10. Key to Pottery Groups.

The pottery presented in this study has been divided into two main groups in terms of their fabric:

1. The fine wares, black glazed or slip washed, local or imported. This group includes bowl, plate, ladle, saltcellar, krater, olpe, askos, lekythos, pyxis, lekanis, and amphoriskos. Fine wares are mainly associated with food and drink consumption in addition to toilet objects.

2. The coarser wares, plain, local or imported. This pottery group is primarily related with storage and preparing and cooking food including Amphora, pithos, situla, stamnos, lopas, chytra, baking tray, frying pan, tripod, lekane, mortar, krater,

For the aim of the study some hypothesized areas were considered for Classical domestic households. These areas include food and other storage, kitchen / food preparation, drinking/food consumption, textile weaving areas. With the assumption that all these activity areas leave characteristic pottery patterning in the archaeological record, they have been chosen.

Domestic storage activity is a strategy for storage of food and water for immediate household requirements. Domestic storage features are moreover likely to be associated with posthole arrangements and beaten earth and stone floors in addition to higher comparative percentages of organic material (Smyth 1989: 122). It is expected that highly concentrations of pithos, amphora, and wide-mouthed pottery are likely to indicate the presence of domestic storage activity areas.

Another hypothesized activity area considered here is the kitchen. Kitchen areas, associated with food preparation and consumption, can be determined archaeologically in a domestic context by the occurrence of relatively high proportions pottery related with serving and food preparation such as lekane, mortar, cooking pots and utilities. Food preparation areas and their close surroundings are also likely to be characterized archaeologically by a comparative plenty of preserved organic refuse, and ashy areas or heart.

The hypothesized activity area of drinking/food consumption area can archaeologically be defined by high concentration of drinking cups such as kantharos, skyphos, kylix and etc. and by relatively high quantity of pottery that related with food serving such as plates, bowls, saltcallers, and etc..

Textile weaving areas are often encountered in domestic settings for the production of textiles and cloth which were used mainly for domestic use. Archaeologically, these activity areas are often found to contain loomweights and spindle whorls and possibly bone needles or pins. In some domestic contexts, small-scale figurines of women associated with the roles of women as producers of textiles can also possibly be found within textile weaving areas where they may be ritually deposited (Robin 2003: 326).

3.2.1. Quantification

By 1970s spatial approaches to archaeology had become important. Later in the 1970s an explicitly scientific approach to spatial analysis in archaeology was championed by David Clarke (Clarke 1977). Hodder and Orton called for a more explicitly quantitative approach to the study of spatial patterning, and applied statistical methods to all levels of spatial analysis (Hodder and Orton 1976).

Applied statistical methods to spatial analysis affected the ways in which archeologists analyzed spatial relations between archaeological materials (whether artifacts, features, or sites) by introducing aspects of analysis that began to focus more on the social and cultural implications of spatial relations in past societies.

As mentioned in Chapter I, the study of artifact assemblages and domestic architecture in order to identify activity areas is relatively recent task in Classical world. However, using sophisticated statistical techniques in order to understand and explain the distribution of artifacts, and to establish elusive link between behavior and its material artifacts is rare in Classical household studies. Olynthus provided a great number of houses to be able to indicate how domestic activities were organized. In order to constitute functional groups between artifact assemblages and architectural features, L. Nevett used cross-tabulation methods and some associations

were established between some pottery types that enabled an interpretation of the use of the space and distinguish the space of gender (Nevett 1999: 67). Another study that carried out on Olynthus household is Cahill work's in which he examined the architecture, contents, and complete records of each room in order to reconstruct the activities and compared the distribution of activities in different houses (Cahill 2002: 72). In this study Cahill reanalyzed the result of excavation that carried out by Robinson in 1930s. First of all, he created a comprehensive database of the all artifacts by going through the publications and field notes. Then, through looking at the assemblages room by room he tries to determine where the floor levels were and which objects had been found on the floors (Cahill 2002: 66). In this study Cahill did not used any sophisticated statistical methods, instead he looked at the distribution of artifacts in order to identify room functions. He argued that "the excavation of Olynthus was rapid and in some respects careless, and the quality of its records is not what we would ideally wish for" (Cahill 2002: 73) and incomplete collection and recording of artifacts can introduce biases into statistical analyses.

Another study on Classical household was carried out by Ault at site of Halieis. In this study in order to identify household organization and the use of space, Ault analyzed five houses and associated artifact assemblages. In order to carry out analysis, he used the artifact assemblage from the units which have been determined by their relationship to a room or rooms (Ault 2005: 8). In his study Ault sorted out the inventory of pottery artifacts from each house that have been grouped by functional categories (Ault 2005: 8). For the quantifying the artifact assemblage the minimum number of pottery estimated for each unit. Instead of using sophisticated statistical techniques, the calculated frequencies of data were used in order to explain the distribution of artifact for the usage of space.

Turning to my study, in order to understand and explain the distribution of artifacts and study correlation between different types of artifact to distinguish groups of artifacts which seem to be used together in specific areas some statistical procedures have been applied. Patterning in the distribution of these groups in different rooms

helps to reveal the spatial organization of houses. When looking for patterning it was hypothesized that artifacts with a particular function would be found in spaces which were similar in terms of size and location over all the houses. It was also assumed that some artifacts would relatively consistently be found together as a result of a particular activity or set of activities, located in the same room or near the same feature, such as cooking wares in a room with an ashy area.

In order to apply spatial analysis the frequency of each ceramic group from each house was listed room by room and rough distribution tables were produced. With the purpose of making list, pottery from the rooms were counted according to finds notebook entries that includes all recorded and discarded finds (Appendix B).

With the aim of identifying activity areas and ascertaining what the produced tables that have been mentioned above represents, it was necessary to apply some statistical procedures[4].

In the first stage of the analysis seriation was used, in which it was focused on the distribution of artifact types, based on presence absence data. Seriation is often used in comparing closed assemblages, such as hoards or graves, in order to find patterning in the occurrence of artifact types over time. However, it can also be used in identifying patterning in terms of social status or gender (Shennan 1997:341). In the case of my study, the assemblages found in each room were compared in terms of the occurrence of artifact types in order to identify levels of specialization of usage of a room. In comparing the occurrence of artifact types by room, it was aimed to examine whether we see a consistent pattern of specialized and multifunctional rooms and areas emerging within the houses. In this first stage of the analysis by stratifying the data a permutation table indicating the configuration of grouped

[4] In this stage a sophisticated program that developed by Prof.Dr. Murat Güvenç was applied to the data and four tables indicating the distribution of pottery types for each house were produced.

variables was produced. In order to maximize the variation between groups and for depicting spatial association of pottery *"Ward method"* of a clustering program was used (Shennan 1997: 241). In the permutation table the attributes that occur in the same group indicates that these attributes have similarity in terms of their findspots. In this sense the arrangement of permutation tables is important, i.e. the attributes on the left of the table and on the right of the tables are the attributes that have less similarity in terms of their distributions.

In order to define association between pottery groups and rooms, the distribution of pottery groups were represented by *signed chi-square index* proposed by Gatrell (1985) in the second tables for each house. Gatrell mentioned that the chi-square values helps to measure which makes some allowance for the variation in absolute numbers "…by subtracting expected counts from observed, squaring the differences and dividing by expected counts, attaching a negative sign to the chi-square value if the observed is less than the expected count" (Gatrell 1985:197).

The signed chi-square index tables display data as *signed chi-square deviations* from an expected theoretical value computed separately for each room. Since it is based on an expected value for each unit of observation, the index accounts for size variations in rooms and is therefore capable of bringing to light the relative concentrations that would otherwise remain hidden (Güvenç and Işık 2002: 215). When applying the *signed chi-square index* to the data, the first step is to calculate expected values for each room supposing an absolutely homogenous distribution of the category in question. These expected values are then compared with the observed ones to find out in the end the deviation. Above zero levels of the index indicate the concentration of the category in question, while below zero (-) levels refer to lower than expected amounts of the category. Thus, the larger the absolute deviation, the larger the concentration or de-concentration of the category in the units of observation. Similarly, near to zero levels of the chi-square index mean that the category under consideration is close to the levels expected for the whole house (Güvenç and Işık 2002: 215).

The statistical procedures and its results house by house will be discussed in the next chapter. As will be demonstrated in the analysis of pottery from each of nine houses, various scenarios develop that indicate a spatial preference for rooms, certainly interpenetrating, activities.

CHAPTER IV

HOUSES

4.1. Houses in SE Sector

As mentioned before the residential quarters of Classical period in Burgaz are mainly located at the SE and NE sectors. During the excavations (1994 – 2011) at SE sector houses in two *insulae* were completely recovered. There are 11 houses were completely excavated in the biggest *insula* on the west. As the main aim of this study is to understand the household organization in the mid. 4th century B.C., only six houses were analyzed including House 3, House 4, House 5, House 6, House 7 and House 8 (Figure 11). Since the floor levels of House 1 and House 2 were entirely destroyed and the mid. 4th century B.C. levels of House 9, House 10, and House 11 were enclosed with floors associated with workshop activities during the late 4th century B.C., these houses are not included in this study.

Same situation is also current for the houses in *insula* on the east. In this *insula* the plans of six houses were entirely understood. However, floor levels belongs to earlier phases were mostly cleared away by the late 4th century workshop activities, so this study have not comprised these houses.

4.1.1. SE - House 3

4.1.1.1. Plan

House 3 is situated on the east of the insula and lying on northeast – southwest direction. Facing onto stone paved street it is the biggest house in the sector covering nearly 250 m^2. It provides one of the most completely recovered plans from the excavations (Figure12). House 3 is bounded by narrow stone paved street on east, by an open area on west and by House 4 on north and House 1 and 2 on south.

The entrance of houses was on the east from the street. The entrance directly opens to a room that covers an area 22 m^2 (Room 1). This room has *horasan* floor and its artifact assemblage contains stucco fragments. At the southwest corner of the house there is an opening that provide an access to another room that was located on north of the house (Room 3). This room is covering 28 m^2 areas and probably was a semi-closed area. As same Room 1 its floor is made up *horasan*. On the southeast corner of the house, just across the Room 1 and 3, Room 2 was located. By covering 49 m^2 areas and having a large amount of coarse wares, amphorae and storage wares, this room seems to be mainly used for storage purpose. The 4th century B.C. floor level of this room was extensively destroyed in the late 4^{th} – early 3^{th} century B.C. In this period some parts of the early Classical walls were abolished and some new walls were added in order to divide the space. On the west of this room there is another room (Room 4) covering 21 m2 areas. The floor level of this room mainly destroyed so that its artifact assemblage is represented in small quantity. Northwest part of the house seems to be used as courtyard (Room 5). On the east part of the courtyard there is a well situated next to a wall probably to collect rain waters. The *horasan* floor of this area is well preserved comparing with other part of the house. As I mentioned before at the west of the house there is an open area (public space) that used as square between the houses. House 3 may also have another entrance from this square. On the south of this entrance there is a room (Room 6) covering an area

29 m^2. On the east of this room floor levels were mainly destroyed and according to the excavation records a wall belong to early phase of the house were recovered.

Some deep soundings carried out in order to explore the phases of the house. According to these soundings it is understood that the outer walls of the house firstly constructed in late 6th century B.C. A sounding that carried out on the southeastern corner of Room 1 revealed at least two phases of alteration in the form of floor prior to its final arrangement. Consequently, it can be suggested that the first phase of construction goes back to the late 6th century B.C., and in the late 5th – early 4th century B.C. some alterations have been done inside the house. In this period some internal walls were abolished and floor levels were raised.

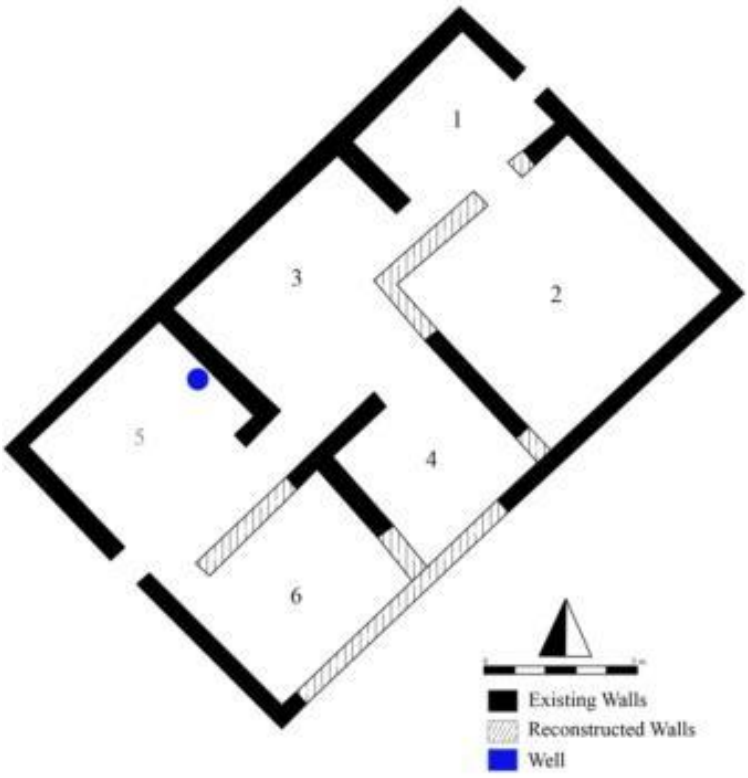


Figure 12. Plan of SE-House 3.

4.1.1.2. Artifactual Material

Turning to the finds from SE-House 3, Table 1 diagrams their quantification and distribution. Some of the basic facts and figures to emerge from pottery data include the following. By counting rims and bases 652 items recovered in the mid. 4th Century B.C. floor levels of the house. These 652 vessels comprise 37 different shapes in the three basic fabrics: fine, plain, and coarse ware. In order to identify room functions pottery recovered on the floor levels of house were classified according to their usage. The most numerous types are plain wares associated with preparing and reserving food and daily use coarse ware. These groups are followed by food serving wares and Amphora. The next most numerous category of pottery are those in coarse and plain wares associated with storage and cooking. With 4% percentage the fine wares associated with drinking consumption is the following most numerous category. Drinking service ware, pouring and dipping ware toilet ware, and oil ware are represented at the lowest frequency.

According to statistical analysis of data six groups were produced (Table 2). Group 1 (Toilet Ware) and Group 2 (Loomweight) constitute a group individually and have unique profile that is according to their distribution over the house they do not show similarities with other pottery categories. The fine wares that mainly associated with drink consumption (Drinking Ware, Pouring and Dipping Ware, Drinking Service Ware, and Oil Ware), whose distributions show similarities, are included in the Group 3. Group 4 includes wares that mainly related with food consumption (Cooking Ware, Food Serving Ware). According to distribution similarities this group also includes Lamp. Another pottery category that dissimilar with other categories according to its distribution is daily use coarse ware and it constitutes an individual group (Group 5). The distribution of coarse and plain wares associated with storage and food preparation (Amphora, Storage Ware, and Preparation and Reserving Food Ware) is similar and they are included in Group 6.

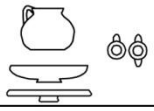
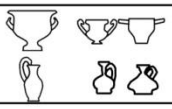
SE HOUSE 3	Amphora, Storage, Preparing and Preserving Food Ware	Daily Use Coarse Ware	Cooking Ware, Food Serving Ware, Lamp	Drinking Ware, Pouring and Dipping Ware, Drinking Service Ware, Oil Ware	Loomweight	Toilet Ware
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

Figure 13. Pottery Groups Distribution According to Rooms in SE-House 3.

SE-House 3/ Room 2:

In terms of distribution over the house, the largest horizontal concentration of pottery is from Room 2, the biggest unit of the house. Virtually all pottery categories are presented however, as a result of data analysis it can be seen that coarse and plain pottery associated with food storage and food preparation (Group 6) is over-represented in this room (Figure14). This group composes the 70 % of the total artifact represented in Room 2 (Table 5). The pottery categories which are under-represented in this room are mainly fine and plain wares that mainly associated food or drink consumption (Table 3). The pottery categories that do occur in the Room 2 in particularly significant quantities (57 %) are those associated with the storage and preparation of food (Table 4). In this case plain and coarse wares are for food preparation rather than cooking. The high concentration of storage wares,

compromising primarily amphorae, indicates that a fairly large number of food and liquids may have been stored in this room.

SE-House 3/ Room 1:

As for Room 1 that located on the northeastern corner of the house, fine wares associated with drink consumption and serving of drink (Group 3) is over-represented. The pottery categories that is under-represented are mainly coarse and plain pottery associated with storage and food preparation (Table 3). In terms of the distribution over the house, we find in this room a significantly greater number of Group 3 (drinking ware, pouring and dipping ware, drinking service ware and oil ware) than elsewhere. In this room nearly 23.3 % of recovered pottery from Group 4 (cooking ware, food serving ware, and Lamp) also represented (Table 4). The occurrence of these pottery groups in Room 1 may suggest that this area is mainly associated with food and drink consumption.

SE-House 3/ Room 3:

Room 3 that located on the north of the house seems to be an area mainly associated with cooking and food consumption. In terms of distribution over the house the highest concentration of Group 4 is represented in this room by 42.1 % (Table 5). The representation of Group 4, which is nearly two times bigger than expected (Table 4), may indicate that this room can be discussed as the location of the kitchen for House 3 primarily in the light of its assemblage.

SE-House 3/ Room 4:

A room occupying the south of the house Room 4 yielded the smallest amount of pottery that mainly associated with daily use coarse wares (Group 5). The representation of this group is nearly four times bigger than the expected value. While the expected value of this group over the house is 21.6 %, Room 4 yields 80 %

of the total assemblage represented (Table 5). In this room all other pottery categories are under-represented.

SE-House 3/ Room 5:

As in room 5, the courtyard, all categories of pottery were presented, but Group 4 (cooking ware, food serving ware, and lamp) and Group 1 (toilet ware) are over-represented that might suggest a spatial preference for specific activities that are associated with cooking and food consumption. In addition, this part of house also includes toilet wares (Pyxsis) and in terms of the distribution over the house loomweights are over-represented those associated with woman activities in the courtyard (Table 3).

SE-House 3/ Room 6:

In Room 6 that located on the southwestern corner of the house Group 3 and Group 4 associated with consumption of drink and food is over-presented. By contrast, coarse and plain wares associated with food preparation and storage are under-represented (Table 3). The nature of this assemblage is fairly clear as an indicator of primary drink and food consumption area. Being next to the entrance this area can be accepted as *andron*.

The distribution pattern of artifacts indicates that where the Group 6 (Amphora, storage ware, and preparing food ware) and Group 5 (Daily use coarse ware) are over-represented all other pottery categories are absent or under-represented. This pattern indicate that Room 2 that significantly characterized by the Group 6 was mainly used as storage and food preparing area and Room 4 characterized by the high concentration of Group 5 was the area for daily activities or used as a place to store household pottery when they were not in use. Another pattern revealed from the results is that Group 4 and Group 3 while represented in all rooms they are clearly under-represented in Room 2 and Room 4 and this pattern indicates that there was a

clear distinction between the activities related with storage and food processing and cooking, food and drink consumption. That is to say that cooking and food/drink consumption activities, which is mainly associated with Room 1, Room 3, Room 5, and Room 6, was never the case in Room 2 and Room 4 where the storage and food processing activities have been carried out. The result also suggest that Group 2 (loomweight) and Group 1 (toilet ware), which were observed in lesser quantity, strongly associated with presence of Group 4. These groups are over-represented in parallel with the over-representation of Group 4 (cooking ware, food serving ware and lamp). According to this it can be argued that Room 5, the courtyard, was the main area for women activities, including cooking, weaving and personal care (Table 3).

As a result, the artifact distribution pattern indicate that although rooms were used multifunctionally in most cases, storage and food processing activities were separated spatially; these activities were not co-occurred with cooking, food/drink consumption and weaving activities. It is also obvious that drink consumption activity was carried out in spatially restricted areas (Room 1 and Room 6).

4.1.2. SE House 4

4.1.2.1. Plan

Covering an area of approximately 108 m^2, House 4 lies at the northeast of the insula in SE sector and lies on southwest – northeast direction (Figure15). This house is bounded by a stone paved narrow street to the east, by House 5 and house 6 to the north and House 3 to the south. The house was entered through a 1.20 m wide corridor directly from the street on the east. On the north of this corridor a square room covering 9 m^2 (Room 1) was located. The corridor provides access to another room (Room 2) on the north. Having *horasan* floor this room is bigger than the previous one and covering an area 15 m^2. At the west the corridor opens to the

rectangular courtyard (Room 3) with the area of 49 m^2. In its northwestern corner is situated a well with a diameter of 60 cm.

Although the mid. 4^{th} century B.C. floor levels of the rooms were extensively preserved, there is not any sufficient information about early phases of internal spaces. Furthermore, deep sounding that carried out next to the external wall of the house indicated that the first construction phase of the house goes back to Late 6^{th} – Early 5^{th} century B.C.

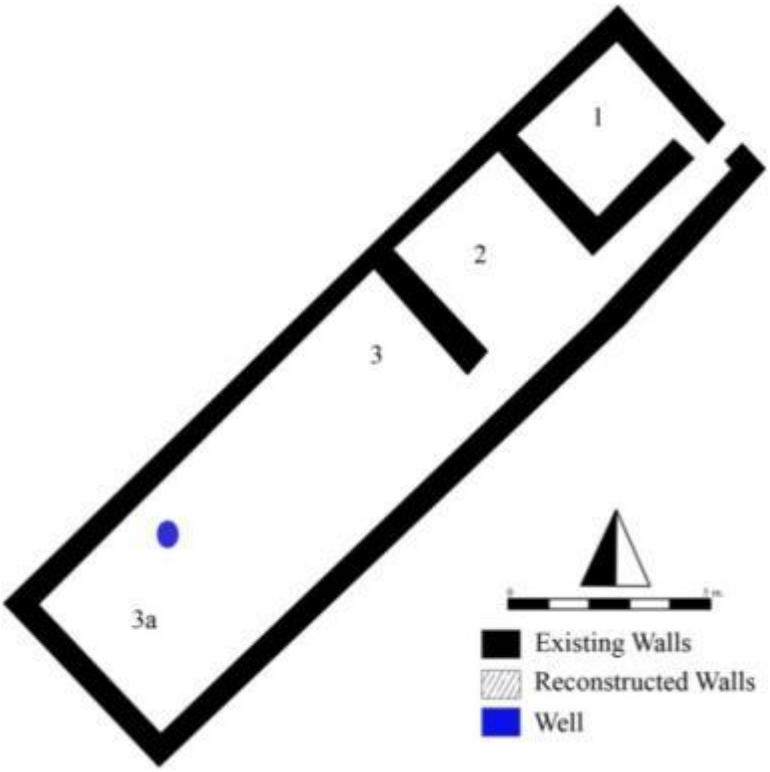


Figure 15. Plan of SE-House 4.

4.1.2.2. Artifactual Material

In order to identify room functions pottery recovered on the floor levels of house were counted room by room and classified according to their usage. The pottery groups comprise 37 different shapes in three basic fabrics: fine, plain, and coarse

ware. In terms of the distribution over the house, the largest pottery category is food serving wares, this is followed by Amphora and daily use coarse ware.
From the category of pottery a total of 610 items were recovered from House 4. The majority of pottery occurred in Room 3a (259) and subsequent concentrations were found in Room 3 (231) and Room 2 (69). Overall the largest class of material represented comprises fine food serving wares. Lesser amounts are shown by fine wares connected the serving of drink.

As a result of statistical analysis, by stratifying the data different groups were produced. A permutation table of grouped data showing the distribution of groups over the house was developed. It indicates that the pottery categories occurring in same group are similar in terms of their distribution over the house. In this point the arrangement of permutation table is important that is to say the group on the left of table and the group on the right of table are groups less similar according to their distribution.

As for House 4 seven different groups were produced (Table 6). Group 1 (Drinking Ware), Group 2 (Oil Ware), Group 3 (Drinking Service Ware), Group 4 (Amphora), and Group 6 (Food Serving Ware) have unique profiles and constitute individual groups that is their distribution pattern over the house is dissimilar with other pottery categories and with each other. Group 5 includes storage ware, daily use coarse ware, pouring and dipping ware, toilet ware and lamp. The coarse wares that mainly associated with cooking and preparing food (Cooking ware, preparing and reserving food ware), whose distributions are similar are included in Group 7.

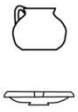
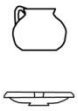
SE HOUSE 4	Drinking Ware	Oil Ware	Food Serving Ware	Cooking, Preparing and Preserving Food Ware	Storage, Daily Use Coarse, Pouring and Dipping Ware, Toilet Ware, Lamp	Amphora	Drinking Service Ware
1							
2							
3							
3a							

Figure 16. Pottery Groups Distribution According to Rooms in SE-House 4.

SE-House 4/ Room 1:

In Room 1 that located on the northeast corner of the house fine wares associated with drink and food consumption (Group 1, Group 2 and Group 6) are over-represented. On the other hand coarse and plain wares that related with storage and cooking and preparing food are under-represented (Table 7). According to this distribution pattern it can be said that food and drink consumption was the main activity performed in this room. Locating away from the likely main living area of the house, just near the entrance, this room can be defined as *andron*.

SE-House 4/ Room 2:

Room 2 that located on north of the house has completely opposite assemblage distribution from Room 1. Whereas fine pottery types that related with food and

drink consumption have high frequencies in Room 1, the coarse and plain pottery that associated with storage, cooking and food preparation (Group 7 and Group 4) are over-represented in Room 2 (Table 7). The high frequency of amphora (Group 4), accounting for some 27.5% of the total 69, is a clear indicator of primary function of room as storage area.

SE-House 4/ Room 3:

Room 3 has already been discussed as the courtyard of House 4. The quantity and variety of pottery in the courtyard is greater than in any other room in the house. In order to determine the function of courtyard and identify activities taking place therein the courtyard pottery assemblages were divided into two different *locus*, the east part as Room 3 and south part as Room 3a. Room 3 yields over-representation of Group 4 (Amphora), Group 3 (drinking service ware), and Group 5 (storage ware, daily use coarse ware, pouring and dipping ware, toilet ware, and Lamp). By contrast, fine wares associated with food and drink consumption and coarse wares related with food preparing and cooking are under-represented. In terms of distribution over the house the highest frequency of Amphora (48.5%) and drinking service ware (70%) are presented in Room 3 (Table 8). Spatially, the largest concentration of pottery was encountered in the south part of the courtyard (Room 3a). Nearly 51 % of the recovered pottery that related with cooking and food preparing (Group 7) was represented in this part of the courtyard. The number of Group 5 that mainly related with daily activities in Room 3a is also greater than that from the other rooms studied (48.7 % of 156). The occurrence of other pottery groups, especially which related with consumption of food and drink, does not correspond to any distinct patterning. According to these results it can be pointed out that the roofed northern part of the courtyard were mainly used for used for storage activities, whereas the unroofed south part were used for cooking and preparing food. Lacking evidence for a more fixed internal kitchen area for the house, one might expect cooking to have taken place in Room 3a and Room 2 (Figure 17).

The distribution of pottery groups over the house reveals that the rooms (Room 1) characterized by the striking presence of Group 1 (Drinking ware), Group 2 (Oil ware), and Group 6 (Food serving ware) that mainly associated with food and drink consumption is clearly indicate under-representation of other pottery categories. That is, the food and drink consumption activities seem to have been carried out in spatially restricted areas. In the room which ic characterized by high consentartion of these pottery categories, it seems that other pottery categories that associated with food preparing, cooking and storing are never the case.

Taking into consideration the activities of household it can be said that the east of house was mainly characterized by food and drink consumption activities, whereas the west part (courtyard), where the activities associated with storage, food preparing and daily household activities have been carried out, exhibit a multifunctional characteristic.

4.1.3. SE House 5

4.1.3.1. Plan

House 5 lies at the northeast corner of the *insula* and bounded by narrow stone paved street to the east and by main street to the north. The house is trapezoidal in shape and covering an area of approximately 60 m^2 (Figure 18) House 5 has 4 main rooms. This house was entered through Room 1 on the north. Room 1 is court of the house and covering 9.7 m^2 and with a narrow corridor it opens to a small room (Room 1a) on the south of house. On the southwest corner of the house a rectangular room covering an area 7.2 m^2 was located (Room 2). Room 3 that was located on the face of Room 2 is square in shape and covering an area 9 m^2. Room 2 and Room 3 were probably entered directly through the courtyard. On the east of house a trapezoidal room that was entered through Room 3 was located (Room 4). This room is the smallest room of the house and covering 4.2 m^2 areas.

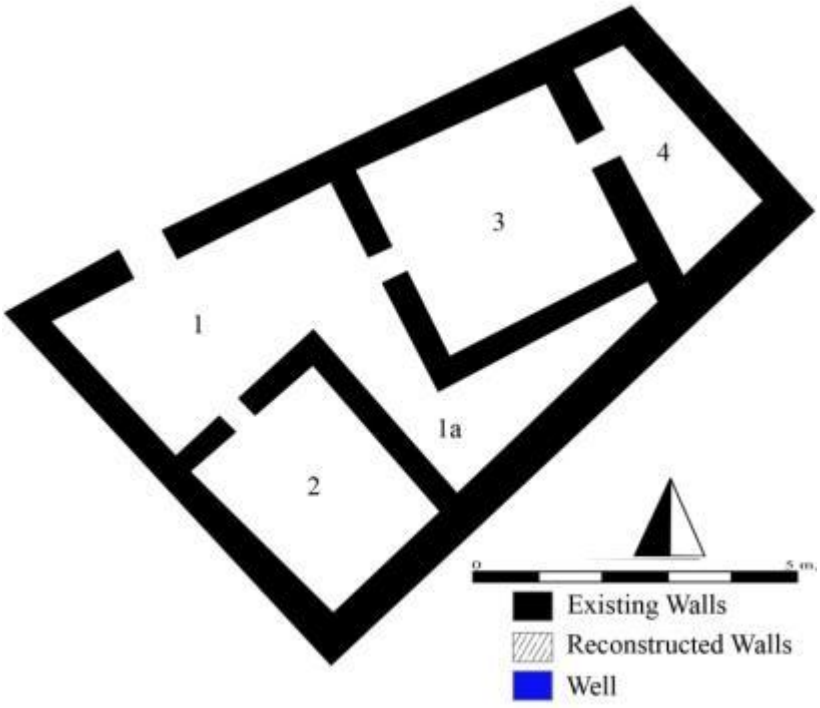


Figure 18. Plan of SE-House 5.

4.1.3.2. Artifactual Material

Being the smallest house of the Burgaz this house yielded the smallest number of pottery assemblage all over the houses. From the category of pottery a total of 117 items were recovered. The majority of pottery occurred in the courtyard area (Room 1 and Room 1a). Following concentrations were found in Room 2, Room 3, and Room 4. Overall, the largest class of pottery represented comprises fine ware associated with food serving (41). Subsequent pottery types are Amphora (41), plain and coarse daily use wares (17), coarse pottery food preparing ware (10), and cooking ware (9). Lesser categories are shown by fine wares associated with drink consumption (6) and plain and coarse wares for storage (3). Since the distributions of pottery categories were very different from each other it was impossible to make groups, every category was evaluated individually (Table 10).

SE HOUSE 5	Storage Ware	Cooking Ware	Amphora	Daily Use Coarse Ware	Preparing and Preserving Food Ware	Drinking Ware	Food Serving Ware
1							
1a							
2							
3							
4							

Figure 19. Pottery Groups Distribution According to Rooms in SE-House 5.

SE-House 5/ Room 1:

The courtyard of House 5 that located on the northwest of the house mainly presents a multifunctional characteristic. The distribution of pottery categories indicates that the highest frequency of daily use coarse wares and preparing and reserving food ware are represented in this room (Table 11). 47 % of daily use coarse ware and 40 % of preparing and reserving food ware exist in Room 1. In addition, however, beside these plain and coarse pottery categories, fine wares associated with drink consumption is highly represented (50 %). What is more, a high representation of Amphora also occurred in courtyard (Table 12). It can be seen that this room is characterized by the striking presence of Group 4, Froup 5, and Group 7 while other pottery categories are absent. The nature of this distribution indicates that the courtyard was used mainly for daily household activities including food preparation and drink consumption.

SE-House 5/ Room 1a:

This room is probably the roofed part of the courtyard and as courtyard it has pebbly-*horasan* floor. Overall, the largest category of pottery represented comprises fine ware connected the serving and consumption of food (51 %). The great concentration of fine ware associated with drink consumption also occurred in this part of the courtyard (33 %).

Room 1a furnished a goodly for pottery in fine wares associated with the serving and consumption of drink and food (Table 12). By contrast, only small frequencies of coarse and plain pottery related with food preparing, cooking, and storage were represented. The characterization of such a small area by the significantly high concentration of fine wares associated with food consumption can be an indicator to identify this room as real consumption area of the house rather than preparing, cooking and storing food.

SE-House 5/ Room 2:

The artifact distribution of Room 2 shows completely opposite pattern with Room 1a. While fine wares associated with food and drink consumption are under-represented, coarse wares related with storage and cooking food are over-represented (Table 11). In terms of distribution over the house the highest representation of storage ware (66.7 %) and cooking ware (44.4 %) occurs in Room 2 (Table 12). While this room is characterized by striking presence of Group 2 and Group 3, it exhibit absolute absence of other pottery groups. This pattern clearly indicate that despite absence of heavy ash deposit and fixed heart related with cooking activity, the frequency of cooking wares indicates that cooking activity was taken place in this room, which is easily accessible from the courtyard. In addition to cooking, storage activities may have been taking place in Room 2.

SE-House 5/ Room 3:

Pottery types which do occur in Room 3 in particularly significant quantities are those associated with storage, cooking and other domestic activities. Although the frequency of storage and cooking wares are no greater than those of similar categories occurring in Room 2 (Table 13), they are in comparison to the other internalized rooms of the house (i.e. Room 1, 1a and Room 4) indicating a spatial preference for this room. Taking into consideration of pottery distribution it can be assumed that the principle indoor activities for household have been located in Room 3.

SE-House 5/ Room 4:

The smallest concentration of pottery was represented in the smallest unit of the house, Room 4. The pottery distribution of Room 4 indicates that coarse and plain pottery related with storage is over-represented whereas; fine wares associated with food and drink consumption are under-represented (Table 11). Room 4 yields a goodly frequency for and amphora (12.9%) and daily use coarse ware (11.8 %). This situation is not surprising, since the space offered a small area for some household activities (cooking, food processing, food consumption, and etc.) to be taken place, but enough space to locate storage wares and Amphorae. A stone line parallel to the east wall of the house was probably used to build a bench to set Amphorae. This is enough to suggest that along with the stone bench and pottery distribution an identification for the room as the primary storeroom is likely (Figure 20).

The results of analysis reveal that the presence/absence of Group 2 (storage ware) and Group 3 (cooking ware) is parallel to each other. It probably means that when cooking ware occur in a room it is possible to see the striking concentaration of storage wares (Table 11). In this case Room 2 and Room 3 seem to be the area where cooking and probably small scale of storage activities have been carries out. Another pattern that the distribution pattern of artifact assemblage indicates is that while the

un-roofed part of courtyard (Room 1) used for daily house hold activities such as, food preparing, the semi-closed part (Room 1a) is likely to be associated with food consumption. In the case of food serving ware (Group 6) it can be seen that it strongly characterizes Room 1a and according to this distribution the main usage of the room can clearly be associated with food consumption. The room that located on the east of the house (Room 4) seems to be strictly characterized by storage activities, whereas other rooms indicate multifunctionality in terms of their usage.

4.1.4. SE House 6

4.1.4.1. Plan

House 6 lies at the northeast corner of the *insula* and bounded by main street to the north. This house is trapezoidal in shape as House 5 and by covering an area of approximately 126 m^2; it is two times bigger than House 5 (Figure 21). House 6 has 7 architectural units probably for different types of activities. This house was entered through Room 3 on the northeast, directly from the street. Room 1 lies on the northwest of the house covering 9 m^2 area and has a pavement made up of small stones. On the south of the Room 1 there is a rectangular room covering an area 14m^2 with *horasan* floor (Room 2). Trapezoidal Room 3, the courtyard of the house, was located on the northeast corner of the house with pebbly-*horasan* floor. This room covering an area approximately 14.4 m^2 and according to excavation records findings related with this room contain also white stucco fragments. Room 4 was entered through Room 3 on the west of the house. By covering 10m^2 area this room probably served an open area on the middle of the house. Room 4 provides entrance to Room 5 that located on the southwest corner of the house. At approximately covering 16 m^2, Room 5 is the biggest semi closed unit of House 6. On the southeast of the house Room 6 was located. Covering an area 13 m^2 and having *horasan* floor and with red and white stucco assemblage Room 6 probably served as a roofed unit.

The smallest unit of House 6 is Room 7 with an area of 5.5 m^2 on the east of the house. This room has pebbly-*horasan* floor and it directly opens to Room 4.

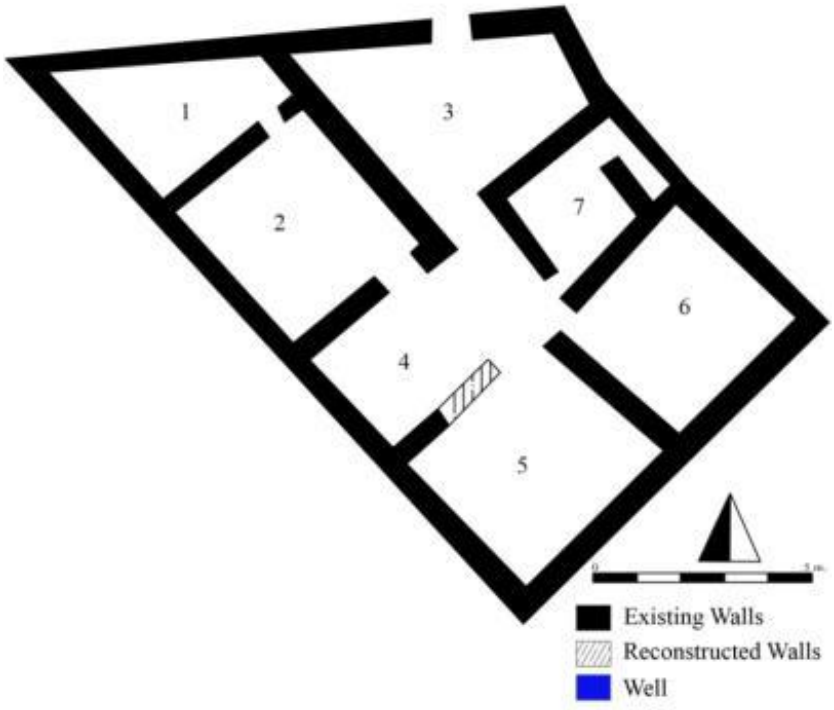


Figure 21. Plan of SE-House 6.

4.1.4.2. Artifactual Material

The artifactual material recovered from mid. 4th Century B.C. floor levels is presented in Table 14. From the categories of pottery 464 items were recovered. By stratifying data nine groups were produced. In terms of their distribution over the house Amphora, cooking ware, daily use coarse ware and lamp occurred in same group (Group 9), the distributions of other pottery categories have unique profile that constitute individual groups. The majority of pottery categories represented is Group 9 that involves coarse and plain wares (245). The next most numerous

categories include pottery associated with the serving of food (110). These are followed by 41 of fine ware for drink consumption, 29 for plain and coarse ware used in food preparing rather than cooking and 11 of coarse ware related with storage. The majority of pottery occurred in the courtyard area (Room 3). Following concentrations were found in Room 2, Room 1, Room 5, Room 6, Room 4, and Room 7.

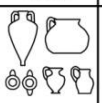
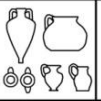
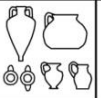
SE HOUSE 6	Drinking Service Ware	Drinking Ware	Toilet Ware	Food Serving Ware	Oil Ware	Pouring and Dipping Ware	Preparing and Preserving Food Ware	Amphora, Cooking, Daily Use Coarse Ware, Lamp	Storage Ware
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									

Figure 22. Pottery Groups Distribution According to Rooms in SE-House 6.

SE-House 6/ Room 1:

Pottery types which do occur in Room 1 in particularly significant quantities are those coarse and plain wares associated with food preparation. The highest concentration of food preparing wares is represented in this area (accounting for some 27.6% of the total 29). In addition, the pottery types in Group 9 (Amphora,

cooking ware, daily use coarse ware, and Lamp) are also in high frequency (17.1 %). By contrast, fine wares associated with serving and consumption of food and drink are under-represented in this room (Table 15). Taking into consideration of pottery distribution it can be assumed that principle indoor activities, especially those related with food processing and cooking for household have been located in Room 1.

SE-House 6/ Room 2:

The pottery distribution in Room 2 has completely opposite pattern with Room 1. On the contrary to Room 1, the distribution of pottery indicates that fine wares related with drink service and consumption is over-represented while plain and coarse pottery associated with food preparing /cooking and storage under-represented in Room 2. With a total number of 41, 31.7 % of the drinking ware and with a number of 9, 44.4 % of drinking service ware represented in Room 2 (Table 16). Room 2 also yields a high frequency of fine toilet wares that related with female usage. Based on this distribution pattern it can be suggested that this room may have been used mainly as drink consumption area.

SE-House 6/ Room 3:

The quantity of pottery in this room is greater than in any area in the house (119 out of 464). A number of activities can be inferred from the pottery and their spatial distribution in Room 3. In Room 3 fine wares associated with food and drinking service and consumption are over-represented (Table 15), whereas coarse wares related with food preparing/cooking and storage are under-represented. Several patterns emerge from this distribution, the clearest being those associated with food serving which cluster in Room 3 (with a number 38 of 110). This number is at variance with the other categories of pottery which occurred there: those associated with food preparation, cooking, and drink consumption and serving, all of which while present, were so in negligible frequencies. In addition, by 75%, the highest frequency of oil wares also occurred in this room (Table 16). Based on this

distribution, it can be concluded that activities associated especially with food consumption probably occurred in this room.

SE-House 6/ Room 4:

Assemblage in Room 4 represents potteries in both fine and plain wares associated with food preparation and consumption, and for consumption of drink. According to distribution table it can be seen that the food preparing wares are over-presented in this room than any other places in the house. By contrast, coarse wares related with cooking and storage are under-represented. The high frequency of food preparing wares (accounting for some 27.6 % of the total 29) may indicate that Room 4 was used as food processing area rather than cooking.

SE-House 6/ Room 5:

The distribution pattern of pottery types in Room 5, which opens to Room 4 and anticipated as a semi-closed room indicates that the majority concentration of Group 9 (Amphora, cooking ware, daily use coarse ware and Lamp) and storage wares occurred in this room (Table 17). While these coarse pottery types are over-represented in Room 5, fine wares associated with serving and consumption of drink and food are under-represented. In addition to Group 9 and storage wares coarse wares related with food preparing are also over-represented in this room. The nature of this spatial distribution is an indicator that Room 5 served as a multi-activity area, particularly for storage and food preparation and cooking.

SE-House 6/ Room 6:

Room 6 has already been discussed as the location of *andron* for House 6, primary on the basis of including red and white stucco fragments among its floor level assemblage. However, pottery distribution of this room does not demonstrate any significant pattern associated with food and drink consumption which is expected.

The distribution pattern of pottery indicates that only fine wares may have been connected with drink service (pouring and dipping ware) are over-represented in this room. Overall, the largest frequency of pouring and dipping ware is represented in this room (25 % of the total 8). This frequency is at variance with other pottery categories which occurred there, those associated with food and drink consumption and serving, all of which, while present, are so in negligible frequencies. Besides the occurrence of these fine wares, coarse wares related with cooking and storage are also represented in this room in insignificant frequencies.

SE-House 6/ Room 7:

In terms of distribution over the house, the smallest amount of pottery is occurred in Room 7, the smallest unit of House (25). Since this room contains little artifactually, it is difficult to clarify its function. It yields fine ware related with drink and food consumption, coarse and plain wares associated with food preparing, cooking and storage and fine toilet wares related with female usage. However, none of them in a significant number to aid in its identification. In this room only toilet wares over-represented which may suggest that this room may have been used by female members of the house (Figure 23).

As a result, the distribution of pottery groups over the house reveals that where the Group 5, Group 7 and Group 6 are over-represented, in this case Room 2, exhibits the absence of all other pottery categories. This suggests that this room is characterized by the drink consumption activities. The co-occurrence of Group 9 and Group 3 which are mainly associated with storage, cooking and daily household activities, is another pattern revealed from the results. That is to say, when Group 9 concentrated in a room it is possible to see high concentration of Group 3 (Table 15). According to this pattern it can be assumed that Room 5 and Room 6 are the rooms where household storage and cooking activities have been carried out.

In conclusion, the analysis of SE-House 6 confirms that particular pottery groups can be related to the other groups in particular rooms, and the uneven distribution over the house overall suggests particular activities restricted to those rooms.

4.1.5. SE House 7

4.1.5.1. Plan

House 7 is lying on the northwest corner of the *insula.* The house covers an area 198 m2 and lies on southeast – northwest direction (Figure 24). The wide stone paved street bounds the house on north and the house was entered through this street. The large courtyard, covering an area 95 m2, of the house was located on the north of house (Room 1), but because of late 4th century B.C. workshop activities the classical period levels largely destroyed. In small areas the 4th century B.C. levels were preserved. On the west of courtyard there is a well that used also in late 4th century for workshop. The south part of the courtyard has clay floor different than the north part of courtyard that has *horasan* floor. Because of this difference the artifact from courtyard counted separately in order to identify possible different space usage.

On the south of the house there are two different rooms. Room 2 covers an area 20 m2 and rectangular in shape. This house was probably entered through the courtyard. Room 3 is also rectangular in shape and covering an area 18 m^2.

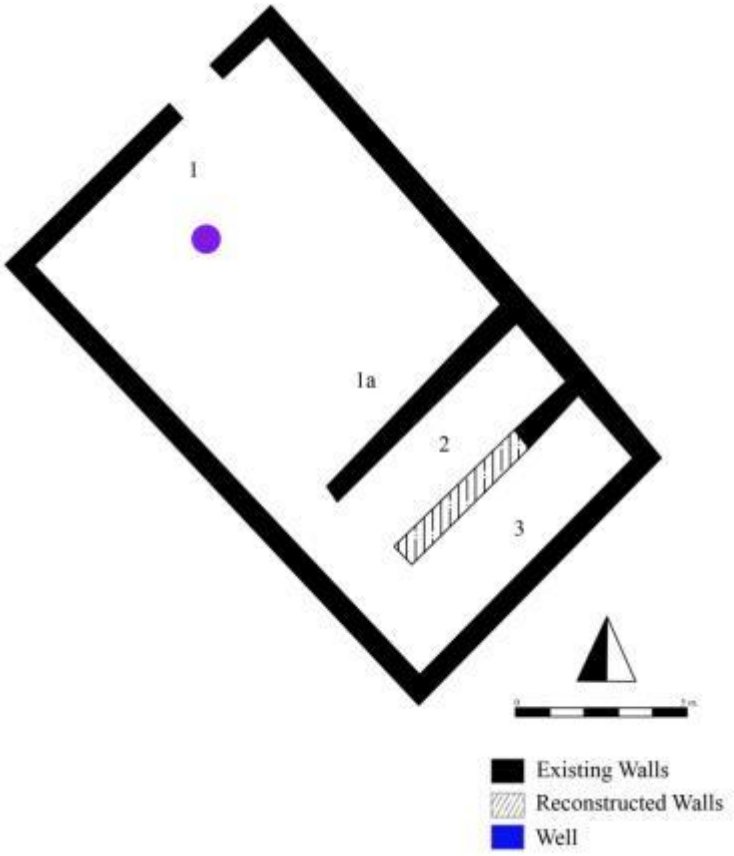


Figure 24. Plan of SE-House 7.

4.1.5.2. Artifactual Material

With the aim of identify room function and identifying activities taking place therein artifacts from floor levels were classified according to their usage. From the categories of pottery a total of 237 items were recovered (Table 18). The most numerous types are fine wares associated with food serving and consumption (59) and coarse wares related with daily household activities (42). These are followed by coarse and plain wares used for food preparing (35), fine wares associated with drink consumption (34), amphora (30), and cooking ware (16).

By stratifying the data six different groups were produced according to distribution pattern of pottery categories. The categories of lamp and drinking service ware have

unique profile according to their distribution over the house, so they constitute individual groups (Group 1 and Group 2). Coarse and plain pottery associated with food preparation and loomweights constitute Group 3. Group 4 includes cooking wares, food serving wares, drinking wares and toilet wares. The daily use coarse wares are included in Group 5 and amphora and pouring/dipping wares are in Group 6. The majority of pottery occurred in the courtyard area (156 of the total 237). Subsequent concentrations were found in Room 3 and Room 4.

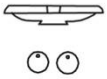
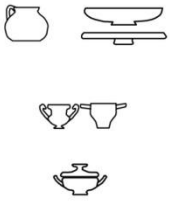
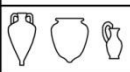
SE HOUSE 7	Amphora, Storage, Pouring and Dipping Ware	Daily Use Coarse Ware	Cooking, Food Serving, Drinking Ware, Toilet Ware	Lamp	Preparing and Preserving Food Ware, Loomweight	Drinking Service Ware
1						
1a						
2						
3						

Figure 25. Pottery Groups Distribution According to Rooms in SE-House 7.

SE-House 7/ Room 1:

Room 1 has been identified as the courtyard of the house. Being the biggest unit of the house the artifact assemblages from courtyard were collected into two different *locus*. The unroofed north part of the courtyard, where the well founded, was labeled as Room 1 and the roofed south part as Room 1a.

Spatially, the largest concentration of pottery was encountered in the unroofed part of the courtyard (Room 1). It yields over-representation of Group 3 that includes coarse wares associated with food preparing and loomweight and Group 2 containing fine wares related to drink service (Table 19). Concerning distribution all over the house the highest frequency of Group 3 is represented in this part of the courtyard (60.5 % of the total 38, Table 20). In addition, drinking service wares, which are represented in the smallest quantity, are only occurred there. In the distribution table (Table 20) it can be observed that Group 3 is nearly two times over-represented than the expected representation, while the occurrence of Group 2 can only be seen in this room.
The pottery distribution in the roofed part of the courtyard demonstrate completely different pattern. The highest frequency of Group 4 (cooking ware, food serving ware, drinking ware, and toilet ware) is occurred in this part of the courtyard, 35.7 % of the total 115 (Table 20). Regarding the distribution of this group all over the House 7, this part of the courtyard is the only unit that yields over-representation. It is also significant that Group 1(lamp) is only represented there.

As a result of this distribution pattern it can be assumed that the daily activities associated with food processing and weaving have been taken place in the open air area, while activities related with cooking and food consumption have been carried out in the roofed part of the courtyard.

SE-House 7/ Room 2:

Room 2 yields a goodly frequency for coarse wares associated with daily household activities. Nearly all categories of pottery occurred in Room 2, but only daily use coarse wares (Group 5) and Amphora and pouring and dipping wares (Group 6) are over-represented (Table 19). In other words, while Group 5 composes 36.4 % of the assemblage in Room 2, Group 6 accounts for 27.3 % (Table 21).

SE-House 7/ Room 3:

The second highest frequency of pottery is encountered in Room 3 that located on the south of the house (70). The majority of potteries represented are Group 6 (amphora and dipping and pouring ware) and Group 5 (daily use coarse ware). While these coarse pottery categories are over-represented, fine wares associated food and drink consumption and coarse wares related with cooking and food preparation are under-represented in Room 3 (Table 19).

We find in Room 3 a significantly greater number of Group 6 than elsewhere in the house. According to this distribution pattern it can be proposed this room as a storage area.

The results of spatial analysis indicate that Group 6 and Group 5 always co-present of co-absent and while these groups are over-represented in a room it is possible to observe under-representation of all other pottery groups. The same association is valid also between Group 4 and Group 1; Group 3 and Group 2. These results allow us to distinguish areas of particular specialized activities in the SE-House 7: The un-roofed part of the courtyard (Room 1) is a distinct food prepapration area. The roofed part of the courtyard (Room 1a) appears to have been as a multifunctional area for cooking and food/drink consumption. In addition Room 2 and Room 3 seem to be significantly characterized by storage activities. The storage activity could be related with storing food and also storing pottery when they were not in use. According to these results it can be mentioned that although multifunctional usage of spaces, concerning activities of household the north part of the house, which was well-lit area, (courtyard) have been a suitable place for daily households activities including food preparing, cooking, weaving and consumption while south part, which is expected to be cooler and darker area mainly used for storage activities.

In conclusion, on the contrary of previous houses, this house has only three main areas for household activities. That is to say there is no enough area for different kind

of household activities. In pottery distribution pattern over the house it can also be seen that different pottery categories associated with different types of activities occurred in same group. In this account, it is difficult to assign a specific type of activity to a specific room. It can be suggested that rooms have been used multi-functionally (Figure 26).

4.1.6. SE House 8

4.1.6.1. Plan

House 8 is located on the northwest of the *insula*. Covering 148 m2 areas this house is rectangular in shape and lying southeast-northwest direction (Figure 27). The house is bounded by wide stone paved street on northwest and by an open area, which was located in the middle of the insula, on southeast.

This house has 5 main areas. The courtyard of house was located on north. The entrance of houses was provided from the street to the courtyard (Room 1). The courtyard covers an area 28 m^2 and provides access to other rooms. On the south of the courtyard a rectangular room that was entered directly from the courtyard was located (Room 2). On the west of house a 2 meter wide corridor (Room 1a) gives access from courtyard to rooms that were placed on the south of house. This corridor opens to an area that covers 35 m2 (Room 3). This area was probably a semi-closed area that includes roof tiles and plaster fragments in its assemblage on south. On the east of this area two rooms that were entered from Room 3 were located. On the east of the room roof tiles were found that can be an indicator of a semi-closed area. The room on north (Room 4) by covering an area 5,5 m2 is the smallest unit of the house. Room 5 was located on the southeast corner of the house and covers 12 m2 areas.

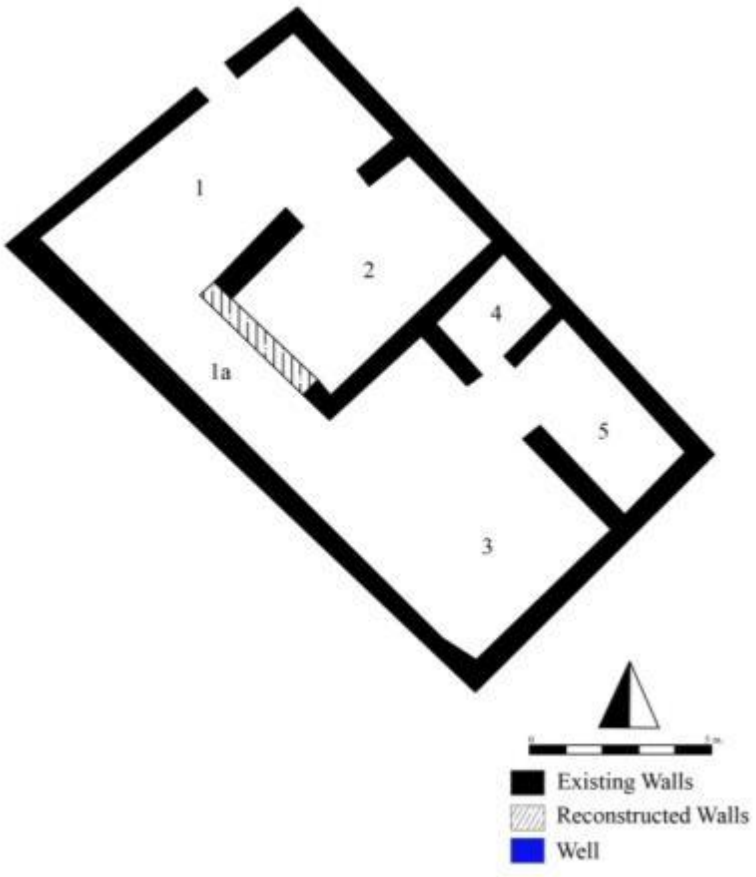


Figure 27. Plan of SE-House 8.

4.1.6.2. Artifactual Material

In House 8 some 251 items were recovered on the mid. 4th century B.C. floor levels under the category of pottery. The majority of potteries represented are varieties of coarse ware (64), and fine wares associated with food serving (57). These are followed by 34 of coarse ware related with food processing and preparing. Coarse wares associated with cooking (24), amphora for storage (23) and fine wares associated with drink consumption (23) are equivalent (Table 22).

Spatially, the greatest concentration of all pottery categories clusters in Room 3 (78). Following concentrations were found in Room 5, Room 1, and Room 2. Being the smallest unit of the house, Room 4 yielded the smallest concentration of the pottery. As a result of analysis of pottery categories, each category was evaluated individually in terms of their distribution all over the house.

SE HOUSE 8	Toilet Ware	Storage Ware	Drinking Ware	Pouring and Dipping Ware	Preparing and Preserving Food Ware	Cooking Ware	Lamp	Loomweight	Amphora	Food Serving Ware	Daily Use Coarse Ware	Drinking Service Ware
1												
1a												
2												
3												
4												
5												

Figure 28. Pottery Groups Distribution According to Rooms in SE-House 8.

SE-House 8/ Room 1:

Although Room 1, the courtyard of House 8 located on the north of the house yields almost every pottery categories, according to the distribution table produced by analysis it is seen that coarse ware associated with food preparing and processing and fine wares related with for liquid serving, and fine wares for food consumption are over-represented in the courtyard. Furthermore fine ware related with female usage, coarse ware associated with cooking, and daily use coarse wares are in expected values (Table 23). It is come across that the pottery distribution of Room 1 does not

reveal any significant pattern for specific activity, conversely states the multi-functional usage of the courtyard.

The pottery assemblages from the corridor that gives access to the south rooms of the house were collected in *locus* 1a. Overall, in terms of distribution over the house the highest frequency of cooking wares are represented in this unit of the house (33.3 % of the total 24). In addition to over-representation of cooking ware, coarse wares related with food preparation and storing also over-represented. As seen in distribution table fine wares associated with food and drink serving/consumption are under-represented in Room 1a (Table 24). As a whole the pottery distribution from this part of the House 8 may attest to food preparing and cooking activities having been carried out there.

SE-House 8/ Room 2:

The pottery distribution of Room 2 does not reveal any significant pattern of activities. The majority of pottery is represented by daily use coarse wares (Table 24, 25). This room is atrongly associated with lamp and daily use coarse wares. The association of this room with cooking wares, food preparing wares, pouring and dipping wares, and drinking wares is present but less distinct. Merely the pottery category consist lamps is significantly over-represented which cannot be associated with any specific household activities.

SE-House 8/ Room 3:

Covering the biggest area in the house, the quantity of pottery assemblage of this room is greater than in any area in the house (78 out of 251). This room yields all pottery types in its assemblage. However, distribution of pottery indicates that only loomweight, amphora, lamp and fine wares associated with food consumption are over-represented (Table 23). Overall, the largest category of pottery represented comprises fine ware connected with food serving wares (26.9 %) and followed by

amphora (12.8 %). Taking into consideration the distribution over the house it is seen that the greatest frequencies of over-represented pottery categories occurred in this room. That is to say 36.8 % of food serving wares, 43.5 % of amphorae and 66.7 % of lamps are represented there (Table 24) . In addition, loomweights associated with textile production only occurred in Room 3. According to this distribution pattern it can be assumed that Room 3 that gives access to Room 4 and Room 5 may has been used mainly for storage and food consumption area. The presence of representation of loomweights indicates that the household textile production has been carried out in this room.

SE-House 8/ Room 4:

Spatially, the smallest number of artifact comes from the smallest unit of the house, in Room 4 (8 out of 251). In this room only daily use coarse ware, drinking service ware, food serving ware, and food preparing ware are represented in very small quantity. The distribution of these categories of pottery does not indicate any specific pattern, so the function of Room 4 cannot be specified. Being such a small room it can be argued that this room may have been used for storing pottery when they were not in use rather than being used for any specific activity.

SE-House 8/ Room 5:

The second highest frequency of pottery is encountered in Room 5 by number 57. The number of toilet ware, storage ware, drinking ware, and daily use coarse ware is greater than that from the other rooms studied (Table 25). In parallel with this situation these pottery categories are over-represented in this room (Figure 29).

When looking at pottery groups, we can see that cooking wares and food preparing wares strongly associated with each other linking them with Room 1a, while lamp, loomweight, amphora, and food serving ware associate and can be linked to Room 3. Being the biggest unit of the house, Room 3 could perhaps be interpreted as a

multifunctional area where food consumption, storage and most significantly weaving activities have been carried out.

The results of pottery group distribution over the house reveal that while food preparing activities scattered through the different part of the house, especially on the north part, (Room 1, Room 2, and Room 1a) the south part of the house is characterized by activities associated with consumption and storage.

4.2. Houses in NE Sector

NE sector is another residential area in Burgaz. Excavations have been carried out between years 1995 – 2005 in this sector. During the excavations an *insula* was revealed. In this *insula* four houses in different size were identified and only three of the houses were included in this study, NE-House 1, NE-House 2, and NE- House 3 (Figure 30). Since the floor levels of NE-House 4 is not well preserved this house did not included in the study. On the contrary to houses in SE sector, the house plans of NE sector were less affected by the late 4th century B.C. workshop activities. In other words, NE sector houses are well preserved than those from SE sector.

4.2.1. NE House 1

4.2.1.1. Plan

House 1 is the biggest house of Burgaz and it is in the size of 20.85 m X 12.87 m and lying on the direction of southeast – northwest (Figure 31). The house is bounded by a street to the southwest, by open area, probably common squares, to the northwest and northeast, and by House 3 to the southeast.

The house is entered from the street through a 2.5 m corridor on the southwest and has 12 main areas. The courtyard is lying in the middle of the house and covering an area about 53 m^2 this area is the biggest part of the house and serving access to the other rooms of the houses on the south and north.

On the south of the courtyard a 2.25 m wide corridor gives access to a rectangular room with *horasan* floor (Room 2) covering an area 17 m^2. Occupying the southeastern of the courtyard another rectangular room is situated (Room 3). Covering 24 m^2 areas, this room directly opens to the courtyard and probably was served as semi-closed room giving access to the rooms on the southern part of the house. On the south wall of the room there two block stones were recovered as doorstep indicating a 0.90 m wide entrance to the southern rooms. This entrance opens to a long-narrow room covering an area 7 m^2 (Room 4). Occupying the south of Room 4, Room 5 is located. This room has *horasan* floor same as Room 4 and covers 17 m^2 areas. On the east and west of Room 5 there are two rooms that have access from this room. Room 6 is placed on the west and covers 16 m^2 areas. It differs from other rooms with its pebbly floor layer. Covering 8 m^2 areas, Room 7 is located on the southeastern corner of the house, on the east of Room 5. Since its floor levels were destructed, its artifact distribution will not be presented here.

On the north of the courtyard there are five rooms. At approximately 6 m^2, Room 8 is the one of the smallest unit in the house. Entered directly from the courtyard on its east side, this room has beaten earth floor and gives access to Room 9 on its north wall. Based on its small size Room 8 may have been served as anteroom. Room 9 measures approximately 13 m^2 and has beaten earth floor same as Room 8. Since it has roof tiles in its artifact assemblage it is clear that Room 9 was a roofed unit in the house. On the eastern part of the room a grinding stone was discovered *in situ* indicating food processing activity. The rectangular small Room 10 is located on the east of Room 9. It covers an area about 4.7 m^2 and has access through the courtyard. Similar with Room 7 on the southeastern corner of the house, the floor levels of Room 10 was also destructed. On the northeast corner of the house two rooms were

identified during the excavations. Room 11 is square in shape and measures 11 m^2 and entered directly from the courtyard. The well preserved 4th century floor of the room is made up beaten earth which is similar to Room 8 and Room 9. This room is giving an access to a room that located on the northeastern corner of the house (Room 12). During the excavations only very small part of the room was excavated, so that its artifact assemblage cannot be considered in this study.

The first construction phase of this house is belonging to 6th century B.C. According to excavation reports it is observed that in the first phase it was used as two small separate houses and in the middle of the 5th century B.C. these two small houses were combined and rooms were probably reorganized according to household needs. Excavation results indicated that the wall that bounded the north of the Room 3 and possibly used as the outer wall of a house was abolished and houses were joined. It is observed from small soundings insides the rooms that the floor levels were raised during the occupation periods. It was revealed that the early floors generally made of clay, whereas the later floors made of clay and *horasan*. The latest floor levels that were revealed dated to middle of the 4th century B.C. In court floor was made of pebble and *horasan* while clay and *horasan* were used on floors of rooms.

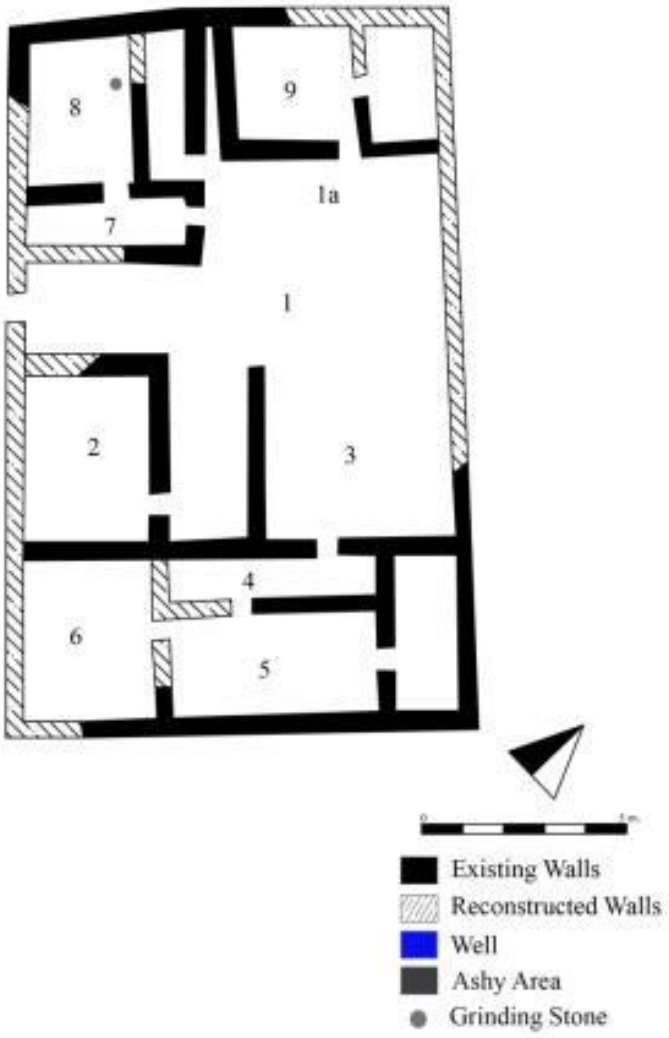


Figure 31. Plan of NE-House 1.

4.2.1.2. Artifactual Material

From the category of pottery in fine, coarse, and plain fabrics a total 387 items were recovered from the mid. 4th Century B.C. floor levels in House 1. Being the biggest house in NE sector House 1 yielded the greatest amount of pottery. Overall, the majority of pottery occurred in Room 8 (132). Following concentrations were found in Room 3 (48), Room 1 (43), Room 9 (37), Room 5 (36), Room 7 (35), and Room 6

(20). Additionally, the least concentration of pottery occurred in Room 4 and Room 2 (Table 26).

Through the stratifying the data nine different groups were produced according to pottery distribution over the house. According to this it is seen that oil ware (Group 1), lamp (Group 2), storage ware (Group 3), drinking service ware (Group 4), pouring and dipping ware (Group 5), loomweight (Group 6), drinking ware (Group 7), and food serving ware (Group 8) have unique profiles in terms of their distribution over the house and they constitute individual groups. However, distributions of coarse and plain pottery including amphora, cooking ware, daily use coarse ware and preparing and reserving food ware have similar pattern i.e. they occur in same group, in Group 9. Because it contains different categories of pottery Group 9 is represented in the highest frequency over the house (61.2 % of the total 387).

NE HOUSE 1	Amphora, Cooking, Daily Use Coarse, Preparing and Preserving Food Ware	Loomweight	Drinking Ware	Lamp	Food Serving Ware	Storage Ware	Pouring and Dipping Ware	Oil Ware	Drinking Service Ware
1									
1a									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									

Figure 32. Pottery Groups Distribution According to Rooms in NE-House 1.

NE - House 1/Room 1:

Room 1 is the courtyard of the house and its floor levels were destroyed extensively. The pebbly floor is preserved simply on the middle and on the north part of the courtyard. For this reason artifact assemblage were collected in two *locus*, 1 and 1a.

In the middle of the courtyard (Room 1) 43 pottery items were counted that includes almost all pottery categories. It is seen on the distribution table that the distribution

of these items does not reveal any significant pattern related with activities carried out there. In this part of the courtyard only lamp category is over-represented definitely, while oil ware and storage ware are slightly over-represented (Table 27). Since floor levels are preserved in very small area, it is difficult to infer any specific activity correlated with this part of the courtyard.

The pottery assemblage on the north part of the courtyard was labeled as Room 1a. In this part of the courtyard coarse ware related with storage and fine ware associated with pouring liquid are over-represented, whereas all other pottery categories are under-represented. According to this distribution pattern it can be suggested that this area may have been used for the storage of liquids inside the house.

To analyze the distribution of artifacts in the courtyard of this house is particularly tricky since the preservation of the floor levels is rather poor.

NE - House 1/Room 2:

Room 2 locating on the west part of the house, next to the entrance, yields the smallest concentration of pottery same as Room 4. Even though the concentration of pottery is small, the distribution pattern of pottery lets us to infer the type of activities taken place therein. Based on the distribution table it is obvious that fine ware associated with drink and food consumption are over-represented with lamp. On the contrary, other pottery categories that included in the artifact assemblage are under-represented (Table 27, Table 28). This nature of distribution, the distinct presence of drinking wares, is designating this room as an area where drink consumption activities have been taken place.

NE - House 1/Room 3:

Excluding loomweight, pouring and dipping ware, and drink service ware, all other pottery categories occur in Room 3 that located on the southeastern part of the house.

This unit of the house has already been identified as a semi-closed area and artifact assemblage of the floor level came from the roofed part (south) of the room.
The pottery distribution pattern of this room does not point out any specific activity. To the effect that, while oil ware is clearly over-represented (its representation is nearly three times bigger than the expected value), drinking wares, food serving wares, storage wares and lamps are slightly over-represented or occurred in expected values. In addition, coarse pottery that relates food preparing and cooking (Group 9) under-represented which may indicates these activities have not been associated with this area (Table 27).

NE - House 1/Room 4:

The floor level of Room 4 lying on the north of Room 5 mainly preserved on the west part as Room 4, so it yields with Room 2 the smallest quantity of pottery accounting for some 2.6% of the total 387 (Table 28). The pottery assemblage commonly consists of coarse wares related with food preparing and storage and fine wares associated with food serving. In this regard storage wares and food serving wares are over-represented in this area. The under-representation of all other pottery categories may indicate the primary usage of this narrow area as storage rather than other household activities.

NE - House 1/Room 5:

The pottery assemblage of Room 5, located on the south of House, was mainly collected on the west part where floor level was well preserved. In this room except fine wares associated with drink service, all pottery categories are presented. The distribution pattern of pottery categories over the house indicates that fine wares that used for food and drink consumption, mainly for food, are over-represented, whereas other pottery categories are under-represented (Table 27). In addition to over-representation of food and drink consumption ware, slightly over-representation of

loomweight may indicate a preference for female activities associated with textile production.

NE - House 1/Room 6:

Virtually all pottery categories are presented in Room 6. However, it is come out of analysis data that fine pottery associated with drink service, drink consumption and lamp are over-represented, while coarse and plain pottery mainly related with food preparing and storage are under-represented.

NE - House 1/Room 7:

In Room 7 located on the northwestern part of the house, pottery distribution pattern indicates that fine wares associated with drink consumption are obviously over-represented with slightly over-representation of loomweight and food serving wares. On the contrary, the representation of coarse and plain pottery is lesser than the expected value (Table 27).

NE - House 1/Room 8:

In terms of distribution over the house the largest concentration of pottery is yielded in Room 9 that located on the northwestern corner of the house. The quantity and variety of pottery in this room is greater than in any other room in the house. The distribution of pottery categories is determining the activities taking place there. According to distribution pattern it is observed that the highest frequency of Group 9 (Amphora, cooking ware, daily use coarse ware, preparing and reserving food ware), accounting for some 40.1 % of the total 132, occurred in Room 8 (Table 28). In addition to this pottery group the representation of loomweights is also greater than those from other rooms studied.

In parallel with this distribution, coarse and plain potteries included in Group 9 that mainly associated with cooking, food preparation and storage are over-represented with loomweights. On the contrary, fine wares mainly related with serving and consumption of food and drink are under-represented. The nature of this assemblage is fairly clear as an indicator of main usage of this room. It can be argued that daily activities primarily associated with food preparing, cooking and in some cases storing have been taken place in this room. In addition, on the excavation reports it is mentioned that there was a grinding stone was found *in situ* on the north corner of the room. Presence of the grinding stone is likely supportive for the idea that this space room was used as food processing area. Besides food processing and cooking the concentration of loomweights may suggests that household textile production activities have also been carried out in Room 8 (Figure 33).

NE - House 1/Room 9:

Locating on the north of the house Room 9 has assemblage that contains all pottery categories. However, distribution pattern of the pottery points out that oil ware and fine wares associated with drink service are over-represented significantly. In addition, even if they are not as absolute as these pottery categories, storage ware, lamp and pouring and dipping ware are also over-represented in this room. This distribution pattern may be indicator of the main usage of the room as an area for storage and liquid serving.

In conclusion, then, we can state that even in a house with damage, such as the NE-House 1, we can distinguish between spaces with a relative high rate of specialization: Drink consumption area (Room 2,), a storage area for liquids and foods (Room 4 and 9), a food preparation, cooking, and weaving area (Room 8). Since the floor level of courtyard was preserved poorly, it is difficult to associate this area with any specific task or tasks. The other rooms and areas of the house provided information that could not be easily interpreted.

The results of artifact distribution over the house reveal a clear pattern of segregation between the north and south part of the house as far as the activities of household are concerned: the north part is characterized by the striking presence of activities associated with food processing, cooking, storage and weaving; the south part is characterized by the significantly high concentration of pottery group that related with food/drink consumption.

4.2.2. NE House 2

4.2.2.1. Plan

House 2 lies at the south of the *insula* and lies on southeast – northwest direction (Figure 34). Covering 184 m2, this house bounded by a wide street on the southeast and by other houses on other sides. There are 6 main areas defined during the excavations. There is a courtyard (Room 2) covering an area of 39 m^2 in the middle and five rooms are located around this courtyard. The courtyard was divided by some walls to get small spaces probably for different activities and it has small basin probably for production of olive oil/wine. House 2 is entered on southeast through the street and a 1.20 m wide corridor gives access from entrance to the courtyard.

There are two rooms on the two sides of corridor. On the south of the corridor a room that covers 13 m^2 and entered directly from the corridor is located (Room 1). This room has *horasan* floor and its artifact assemblage contains stucco fragments. Covering an area of 18 m^2 Room 3 is located on the north of the corridor. In opposition to Room 1, Room 3 has access from the courtyard and it has *horasan*-beaten earth floor. A rectangular room, with the area of 11 m^2 located on the south of the courtyard (Room 4). This room is the smallest unit of House 2 and entered directly from the courtyard. Room 5 is situated on the northwest corner of the house. By covering an area of 31 m^2 Room 4 is the biggest room of the house and having access through the courtyard. The floor of this room is made of *horasan* and beaten

earth and on the northeast corner of the room there is an ashy area that indicates a potential fireplace. There is a channel discovered that leading from Room 5 and passing throughout the courtyard to the street. This channel is made of terracotta tiles buried under the floor and possibly used to throw away wastewater from the house. On the northeast corner of the house a rectangular room covering an area 12 m^2 is located (Room 6). This room has *horasan* floor and entered by a narrow corridor from the courtyard.

According to the results of excavation, it is understood that the house first settled in the Late 6th century B.C. The general plan of the house mostly stayed constant during the occupation phases, but in the beginning of the 4th Century B.C. some changes taken place in the courtyard of the house. In this phase courtyard was divided into separate areas for different kind of activities by adding new walls. After the abandonment of the house at the end of 4th century B.C., the outer wall of northeast side was abolished and combined with a house, which was situated at its northeast and included to iron heart, and became a part of iron workshop.

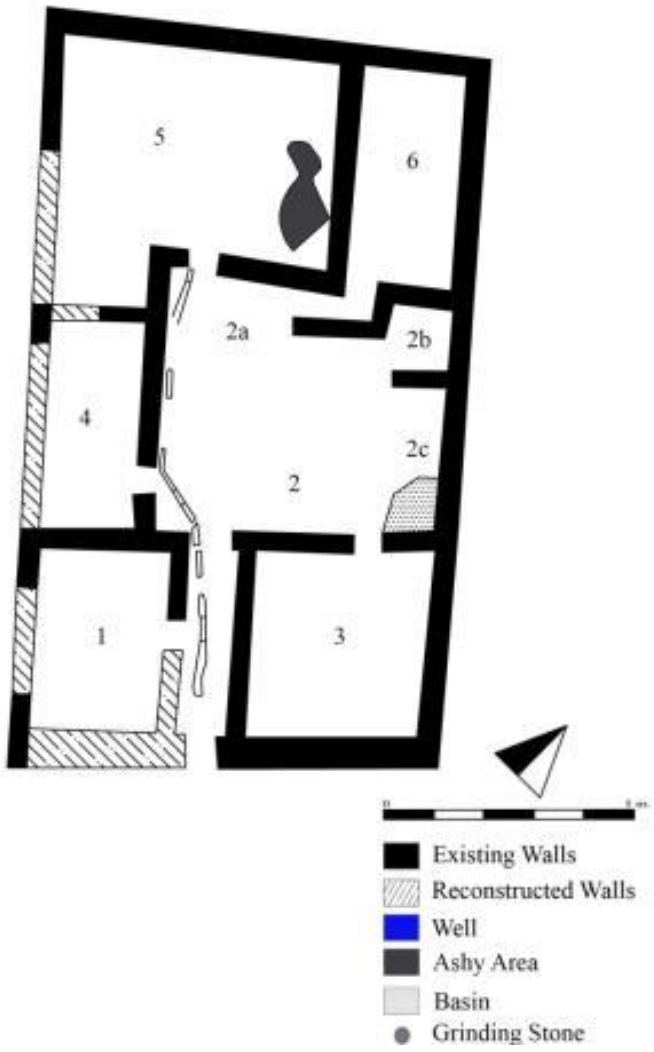


Figure 34. Plan of NE-House 2.

4.2.2.2. Artifactual Material

NE-House 2 is one of the well-defined houses in Burgaz architecturally. The artifactual material recovered from the mid. 4th century B.C. floor levels counted room by room according to their usage. From the pottery category a total of 262 items were recovered over the house. The majority of pottery encountered in Room 4 (57). The second highest frequency of pottery is occurred in Room 5 (49) which is the biggest room in the house. Following pottery concentrations were found Room 2

(the courtyard), Room 2c, Room 2a, Room 6, Room 3 and Room 2b. Moreover, Room 1 yields the minimum number of pottery over the house (6).

Through stratifying the data 10 different groups were created. It is observed that Lamp and loomweight are occurred in same group in terms of their distribution pattern (Group 1). Another two pottery categories are amphora and storage ware that have similar distribution pattern and constitute a group (Group 9). All other pottery categories that observed throughout the house differ from each other in terms of distribution pattern and they occur in individual groups.

Generally, the largest group of pottery represented includes fine wares associated with food serving (54 out of 262). Subsequent pottery groups are coarse wares related with daily household activities (43), and food processing (43), storage ware (42), cooking ware (28), loomweight and lamp (18), fine wares related with drink consumption (16) and so on (Table 29).

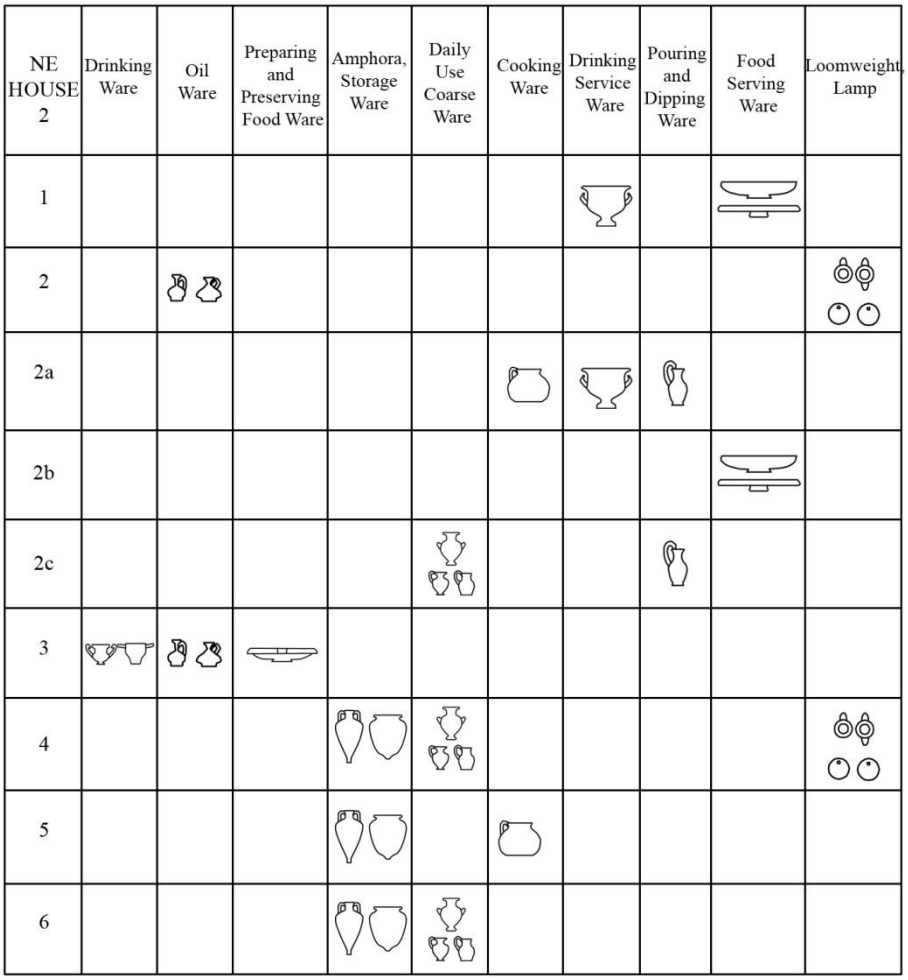


Figure 35. Pottery Groups Distribution According to Rooms in NE-House 2.

NE - House 2/Room 1:

Room 1 that located on the south of the entrance yields the smallest frequency of pottery over the house (4.2 % of 262). It is observed from the pottery distribution pattern that the largest pottery category represented contains fine wares associated with food consumptions and it is followed with fine wares related with drink service. In parallel with this distribution it is noticed that these fine wares are over-represented in this room while, coarse wares associated with food preparing/cooking and storage are under-represented (Table 30).

From the excavation reports is mentioned that the walls of this room plastered and in its artifact assemblage white stucco fragments are notably occurred. The occurrence of stucco fragments when concerned with the pottery distribution pattern may correspond to activity that taken place in this room. That is to say that locating away from the potential main living areas and having access directly from the corridor opening to the street; this room may have been used as *andron*, area for food and drink consumption.

NE - House 2/Room 2:

Room 2 has already been discussed as the courtyard of NE-House 2 that divided by adding walls for different kind of activities. Because of this division artifact assemblages from the courtyard were collected in four different locuses. The east part of the courtyard was labeled as Room 2, the west part as Room 2a, the northwest part as Room 2b, and the northeast part, where the cement-like basin is located, as Room 2c.

The artifact assemblage of the east part of the courtyard (Room 2) comprises almost all pottery groups except fine wares associated with drink service. In terms of distribution over the house the highest concentration of Group 1 (loomweight and lamp) is represented in this part of the courtyard 44.4 % of the total 18, (Table 31). Accordingly, it can be seen in the distribution table that this group is noticeably over-represented than any other area in the house. In addition to the over-representation of Group1, oil ware and food preparation ware are slightly over-represented (Table 30). This distribution pattern might suggest a preference for activity that mainly associated with textile production which is accepted as women activities.

In the excavation reports it was noted that a small terracotta female figurine fragment was found on the floor just near the wall bounding the east of court, which may indicate domestic cult activities in this part of the courtyard.

As mentioned before west part of the courtyard was labeled as Room 2a. In this pebble and *horasan* are used as floor material different than the other parts of the courtyard. In general, coarse wares connected with cooking constitute the largest category in pottery represented (21.7 % of 23, Table 32). Moreover, in terms of the distribution over the house the highest representation of drink service ware occurs in this part of the courtyard (30 %). Thereby these pottery categories are over-represented in this area with considerably representation pouring and dipping wares. Through this distribution pattern it can be suggested that this part of courtyard used both for cooking and drink service.

Room 2b is defining the northwestern part of the courtyard. This area is bounded by walls covering an area 2.4 m^2 which is very small and it yields the second smallest concentration of pottery (11 items out of 262). The distribution of pottery categories indicates that fine wares associated with food consumption is apparently over-represented in this area with slightly over-representation of fine wares connected with drink service ware (Table 30). Being such a small area it is difficult to argue the principle usage of this area as food/drink consumption. In this case, the possibility remains that this area may have been used as storage for these wares for use elsewhere.

Pottery types which do occur in Room 2c, eastern part of the courtyard, mainly significant are those fine wares associated with pouring/serving liquids. The highest concentration of this type of pottery is observed in this area. While this type is over-represented, most of other pottery categories are under-represented. As cited above there is a cement-like basin in this part of the courtyard associated possibly with wine/olive oil production. The high concentration of dipping and pouring ware may be correlated with this production activity. That is to say they may have been used to collect or serve the product that produced on this basin.

NE - House 2/Room 3:

Room 3 located on the east of courtyard, yields pottery in fine wares associated with drink consumption and coarse wares related with food preparing that are over-represented in the distribution pattern. In this room fine ware mainly used for holding oil are also over-represented while other pottery categories are under-represented (Table 30). Looking at the pottery groups, we can see that oil ware, drinking ware and food preparing ware are all strongly associated with each other. On the basis of this spatial distribution, it can be stressed that a single activity is not a case for the use of space.

NE - House 2/Room 4:

Although it is the smallest unit of House 2 located on the south of the courtyard, the quantity of pottery in Room 4 is greater than in any other room in the house. Except poring and dipping wares and oil wares all other pottery categories are represented. In terms of distribution over the house it is obvious that the highest frequencies of daily use coarse wares and drinking wares occur in this room. In terms of the distribution over the house it is observed that only lamp and loomweight are over-represented explicitly, while daily use coarse wares, drinking wares, amphora/storage wares slightly over-represented (Table 30). As a result of this distribution pattern it is difficult to ascertain the use of this room; it may have been used multifunctionally.

NE - House 2/Room 5:

The second highly concentration of pottery was yielded in this room, which is the biggest unit of the house. The pottery distribution pattern indicates that coarse pottery associated with storage, food preparing and cooking are over-represented whereas fine wares are under-represented. In terms of the distribution over the house the highest representations of cooking wares (25 %) and food preparation wares (20.9 %) occur in this room (Table 31). As mentioned before the northeastern corner

of the Room 5 was occupied by an ashy area. The presence of this heavy ash deposit and high frequency of cooking wares indicates that cooking activities within the house have been carried out in this area alongside the Room 2a, west part of the courtyard. Besides cooking activity this room must have been used for food processing and storing too. The combination of pottery types which is associated with Room 5 is rather diverse. The food preparing ware, amphora, storage ware, cooking ware and food serving ware refer to a wider range of activities than in the other rooms.

NE - House 2/Room 6:

The contents of Room 6 are distinct from those of other rooms by the presence of the high concentration of Group 9 and Group 8. The room that located on the northwestern corner of the house yields particularly significant quantities of pottery associated with storage and coarse pottery for daily use. Overall, the largest category of pottery represented comprises those associated with storage (31.3 %). The marked over-representation of storage wares could perhaps be interpreted the preference of use of space as storage (Figure 36).

On the basis of spatial distribution of artifact assemblage, we can identify areas that were preferentially used for certain activities such as, storage (Room 6), cooking (Room 5 and Room 2a), consumption of dink (Room 3) and food (Room 1), and production of textile (Room 2 and Room 4). The pattern in the spatial distribution of artifacts highlights a differentiation between the west and east part of the house. It can be observed that the west part of the house is strongly characterized by storage, food processing and cooking activities, while east part exhibit striking concentration of the food and drink consumption wares. This pattern may suggests that the house was occupied by a single extend household, perhaps with some gender and /or status differentiation among the members. The activities associated with women seem to be carries out on the western part and on the courtyard. Room 5 which is characterized

by Group 9 (amphora, storage ware) and Group 4 (cooking ware) can be defined as *oikos* is the main area for domestic activities. The significant high concentration of loomweights in the courtyard (Room 2) and in a room that directly opens to courtyard (Room 4) may indicate that the well-lit area of the house seems to have been used for weaving activities.

4.2.3. NE House 3

4.2.3.1. Plan

House 3 is situated on the south of the *insula* and on the contrary of NE-1 and NE-2 it lies on the northeast-southwest direction. Compared with House 1 and House 2, House 3 is one of the smallest houses in NE sector with area of 110 m^2 (Figure 37). House 3 is bounded by a street on the south and by *peristasises* on the other sides. The entrance of the house is on the south from the street that directly opens to the courtyard.

This house has four main units including courtyard. The courtyard of this house (Room 1) is situated on the southeast and three rooms located around the courtyard. Covering an area of approximately 28 m^2, the courtyard has a well surrounded by big slab stones on the north part. On this part of the courtyard there is also a grinding stone discovered *in situ*. This part of the courtyard seems to be semi closed because of its *horasan* floor. On the south part of the courtyard there is an ashy area indicating fireplace and in this part pebble and *horasan* are used as floor material.

Room 2 is located on the southwest of the house covering 27 m^2 areas. This room has *horasan* floor and having access from the courtyard. Room 2 provides an access to a room (Room 3) with a clear doorstep on its north wall. Covering an area of 15 m^2 and having *horasan* floor Room 3 is located on the northwest corner of the house. By covering 12 m^2 areas the smallest room of House 3 is located on the northeast

corner of the house (Room 4). Room 4 that entered directly from Room 3 has *horasan* cement-like floor and its artifact assemblage contains stucco fragments.

The first construction phase of this house is also late 6th century B.C. As other houses this house also was revised in the beginning of the 4th Century B.C. In this phase a wall divided the court, which was a big area in the 5th century B.C., in order to create a new space probably for different activities.

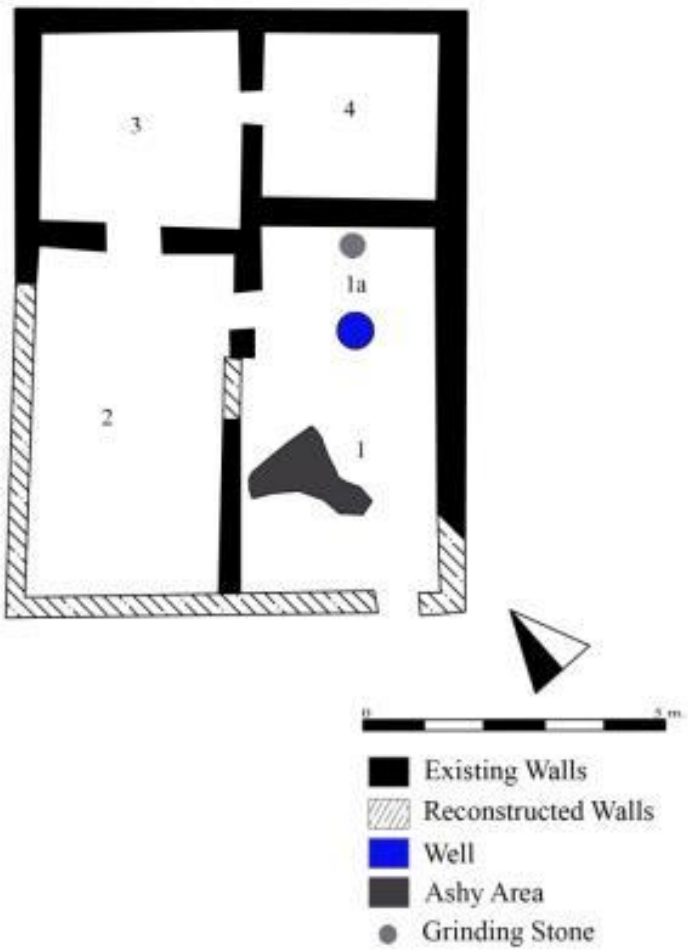


Figure 37. Plan of NE-House 3.

4.2.3.2. Artifactual Material

Since it is one of the smallest houses in NE sector House 3 yields the smallest number of pottery all over the NE houses (Table 33). From the potter category a total 126 items were recorded. In terms of distribution over the house the majority of pottery occurred in Room 1, south part of the courtyard (35). Subsequent concentrations were recovered in Room 4 (33), Room 3 (27) and Room 2 (19). The north part of the courtyard (Room 1a) that has been defined as roofed part provides the smallest quantity of pottery (12).

By stratifying the data, in terms of distribution pattern over the house seven groups were produced. Since the distribution patterns of pouring and dipping ware (Group 1), food serving ware (Group 2), lamp (Group 3), drinking wares (Group 6), and drinking service wares (Group 7) differ from each other and other pottery categories they constitute individual groups. In terms of distribution over the house amphora, storage wares and cooking wares are sited in same group (Group 4), whereas daily use coarse wares and food preparing wares occur in another group (Group 5). The majority of pottery categories represented in the house is Group 5 involving coarse wares associated with food preparing and daily household activities (41 of the total 126). The next category is Group 4 that includes storage and cooking wares. These groups are followed by food serving wares, drinking wares, drinking service wares, and so on.

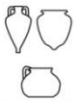
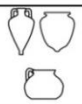
NE HOUSE 3	Lamp	Pouring and Dipping Ware	Amphora, Storage and Cooking Ware	Food Serving Ware	Drinking Service Ware	Drinking Ware	Daily Use Coarse, Preparing and Preserving Food Ware
1							
1a							
2							
3							
4							

Figure 38. Pottery Groups Distribution According to Rooms in NE-House 3.

NE - House 3/Room 1:

Room 1 has already been defined as the courtyard of the House 3. As mentioned before north part of this area is closed while south part is open area. Because of this situation artifacts in both part were collected separately (South part as Room 1 and north part as Room 1a) in order to determine the different aspects of the usage.

The quantity and the variety of pottery in the south part (Room 1) are greater than any other area in the house. This part of the courtyard yields the over-representation of Group 4 that includes coarse wares associated with storage and cooking. It is obvious that the highest frequency of this pottery category occurs in this area all over the house (38.5%). In addition fine pottery related with food serving and lamp are slightly over-represented while all other pottery categories are under-represented in this part of the courtyard (Table 34). As it emphasized above there is and ashy area

that indicates a fire place, the presence of cooking wares correlates that cooking activities have been carried out in this area together with storage activities.

The closed north part of the courtyard (Room 1a) yields the smallest number of pottery across the house. The pottery distribution pattern does not indicate any specific preference for the use of space. While pouring and dipping wares obviously over-represented, storage wares and cooking wares slightly over-represented in this area. The presence of bone fragments in the artifact assemblage and the grinding stone that mentioned before may suggest that this closed part of the courtyard may have been used for food processing.

The area with the largest number and largest variation of pottery types is Room 1 and 1a, the courtyard of the house. Many items related to cooking, storage were found here, ranging from remnants of a fireplace to cooking pottery, and grinding stones, indicating the courtyard as an area where food storage and cooking took place.

NE - House 3/Room 2:

Since floor level is preserved only on the north part of the Room 2 that located on the west of the courtyard, pottery assemblage represented is in small quantities. The distribution pattern indicates that only pouring and dipping wares are over-represented which does not specify any kind of space usage.

NE - House 3/Room 3:

Pottery categories occurred in Room 3 that located on the northwestern corner of the house in particularly in significant quantities are those coarse and plain wares related with food preparation and daily household activities. The highest concentration of these wares is represented in this room, accounting for some 41.5 % of the total 41 (Table 35). The over-representation of food preparation and daily use coarse wares

indicates that this area mainly used for food preparation and other domestic activities.

NE - House 3/Room 4:

Room 4, the smallest unit of the house, yields the highest concentrations of fine wares that associated with food and drink consumption and serving. The 40 % of drinking wares, 50 % of drink service wares, and 44.4 % of food serving wares occur in this room. In parallel with this distribution these pottery categories are over-represented while other pottery categories are under-represented (Table 34, 35). Taking into consideration this distribution pattern it can be suggested that this room have been used as main food and drink consumption area. It was mentioned above that this room has cement-like floor and its walls were plastered with probably red stucco. When consider these architectural features with pottery distribution pattern, defining this room as an *andron* will not be meaningless (Figure 39).

According to distribution analysis it can be said that the presence/absence of Group 2, Group 7, and Group 6 strongly associated with each other in terms of distribution pattern. It is observed that they co-occur through the house. This pattern indicates a strict prefence for the use of space, in this case activities related with food and drink consumption. In other words, it is observable from the distribution tables that a room where these groups are present all other pottery groups are under-represented (Room 4). Moreover, it can be argued that when other pottery categories that related with storage, cooking, food preparing, storage, and etc. represented, the representation of Group 2, Group 7, and Group 6 seem to be never the case.

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION ON THE DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE AND IT'S ASSOCIATED ASSEMBLAGES OF BURGAZ

In this chapter I offer a synthesis of the domestic architecture at Burgaz and its associated artifactual evidence. The nine houses described in this study illustrate the versatility in terms of their design. These houses do not have a general uniformity in plan and individual households arranged and used their space very differently. Architecturally similar spaces could be used in different ways, according to needs of the household. In this chapter I will try to consider the diversity among Burgaz houses.

5.1. Room Types and Features:

The interior division of Burgaz houses do not have recurrent pattern. That is, each house has its own specific division and spatial organization. The number of rooms changes that located around the courtyards. The number of rooms seems to be not related with the size of the house, but probably associated with the needs of households and their location inside the *insula*. For example in SE sector House 4 which covers an area 108 m^2 has three spaces including courtyard, while SE-House 5 covering 60 m^2areas has 5 spaces.

Nevertheless, the room numbers are different in each house, the rooms located around the courtyard and entered from the courtyard or some give access to each other. For example in NE-House 2 (Figure 36) all rooms are located around

courtyard and they are accessed directly from the courtyard. On the other hand, in SE-House 6 (Figure 23), whereas the rooms are located around the courtyard, some rooms (Room 4, 5, 6, and 7) are entered by a passage from courtyard. However, Room 1 and Room 2 have access through Room 4.

Entrance:

The entrances were the main features that connect the house to the outer world. It is no matter how big the houses, they have usually single entrance which is considered as associated with the safety and privacy of the house (Nevett 1999: 71-72). Rather than other rooms, the entrances were placed on the courtyards.

At Burgaz a single entrance usually positioned on the narrow side of the house on the outer wall that faces to the street, except for SE-House 3. In this house two entrances were identified on both narrow sides. While the entrance on the east side was provided directly from the street, the entrance on the west side connects the house to the *open public space* in the middle of the *insula*.

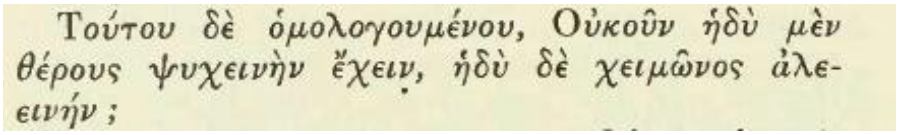
In Burgaz houses two entrance types have been determined: the entrance provided by a corridor, or direct entrance from the street without a corridor which is also observed in Klazomenaian houses (Özbay 2006: 457). The entrances with corridor have been detected in three houses in question. In SE-House 4 the entrance was connected to the courtyard via a narrow corridor from the street on the eastern side. NE-House 1 is one of the houses that have entrance on their wider side from the street. Another house that has entrance provided with corridor is NE-House 2. In this house the entrance is giving access to the courtyard via a long corridor on alongside which the closed spaces were located. Because of the lack of super structural rubble construction it is difficult to determine if these corridors were roofed or not. The roofed entrances which are identified as *prothyron* type have been discovered at Olynthus (Cahill 2002: 109) and at Halieis (Ault 2005a: 59-60).

The entrances of other houses that included in the study are from the street side, giving a direct access to their courtyards, without any passage.

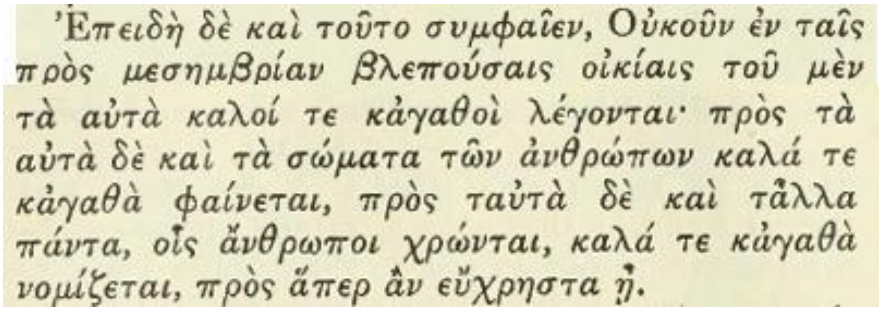
Courtyard:

The presence of a courtyard is a characteristic element of the Burgaz houses which is a common distinctive element of the Classical Greek house. The courtyard was one of the main living areas of the Greek household, and was the center of private activity within the home (Jameson 1990b:182). At Burgaz the courtyards are not always the largest space of the houses. Only in six of the nine houses described in this study the courtyards are the biggest units (SE-House 4, SE-House 5, SE-House 7, NE-House 1, NE-House 2, and NE-House 3).

Surrounded by high walls, courtyard offered privacy from the outside world while providing an out-of-doors environment in which to carry out a variety of tasks. In the ancient sources the location of courtyards was described as occupying the southern part of the houses in order to allow winter sun to warm the rooms and keep the same rooms cooler and shadier in summer (Xenophon Mem. III.8.9-10 and Xenophon, Oikonomikos IX.4).


Τούτου δὲ ὁμολογουμένου, Οὐκοῦν ἡδὺ μὲν θέρους ψυχεινὴν ἔχειν, ἡδὺ δὲ χειμῶνος ἀλεεινήν ;

It is pleasant to have it cool in summer and warm in winter? (Xenophon Mem. III.8.9)


Ἐπειδὴ δὲ καὶ τοῦτο συμφαίεν, Οὐκοῦν ἐν ταῖς πρὸς μεσημβρίαν βλεπούσαις οἰκίαις τοῦ μὲν τὰ αὐτὰ καλοί τε κἀγαθοὶ λέγονται· πρὸς τὰ αὐτὰ δὲ καὶ τὰ σώματα τῶν ἀνθρώπων καλά τε κἀγαθὰ φαίνεται, πρὸς ταὐτὰ δὲ καὶ τἆλλα πάντα, οἷς ἄνθρωποι χρώνται, καλά τε κἀγαθὰ νομίζεται, πρὸς ἅπερ ἂν εὔχρηστα ᾖ.

> *Now in houses with a south aspect, the sun's rays penetrate into the porticoes in winter, but in summer the path of the sun is right over our heads and above the roof, so that there is shade. If, then, this is the best arrangement, we should built the south side loftier to get the winter sun and the north side lower to keep out the cold winds. To put it shortly, the house in which the owner can find a pleasant retreat at all seasons and can store his belongings safely is presumably at once the pleasantest and the most beautiful. As for paintings and decorations, they rob one more delights than they give* (Xenophon Mem. III.8.10).

This expected position of courtyards does not match the location of courtyards in all Burgaz houses. At Burgaz courtyards were positioned according to the entrance of the house that provided from the streets. On this account, the location of courtyards in Burgaz houses varies according to position of house in the *insula*. While at houses in NE sectors the courtyards are located on the southern and central part of the house, at SE sector depending on their orientation the courtyards are positioned on the western or on the northern part of the houses.

Courtyards that provide light and ventilation for the surrounding rooms are generally unroofed areas and paved with the *horasan* and pebble floors. The courtyards at Burgaz houses are not totally unroofed: that is, especially where the courtyards are relatively the biggest units of the house, they are partially roofed. Correspondingly, the preference of the floor types differs: whereas unroofed parts are generally floored with pebble or *horasan*-pebble mixture, in the roofed parts *horasan* floors occur. The courtyards that partially roofed are seen in SE-House 4 (Room 3 – eastern part), SE-House 5 (Room 1a – southern part), SE-House 7 (Room 1a – southern part), NE-House 2 (Room 2b, and Room 2c – northern part) and in NE-House 3 (Room 1a –

northern part). As well as being principal source of light for the rooms of the house, the courtyards served as common working and social area. The sheltered but well-lit part of the courtyards seems to be main locus of domestic activity, to judge from the quantity and types of artifacts found there.

The artifact assemblage distributions indicates that activities that related with food preparing, cooking, food processing, weaving and in some cases storing were carried out in the courtyard. Courtyards were not only place where the daily household activities have been taken place, but also place where the householders ate and drunk. As pottery distribution indicates the roofed part of courtyard in SE-House 5 (Room 1a), courtyard of SE-House 6, roofed part of SE-House 7 in the courtyard have great representation of food and drink consumption wares.

The courtyard formed the focus of the house. It served to link the different parts of the house together and lighten them. Courtyards at Burgaz ranged in size from very small spaces of 10 m^2 to large areas of 95 m^2. Some houses with principally small courtyards, such as SE-House 3, SE-House 6, would have been darker than those of with bigger courtyards and possibly made special arrangements to light specific rooms.

Despite courtyard at Burgaz do not have regular pattern, at Olynthus and Halieis the courtyards are located on the south of the house and usually are the largest single unit of the houses.

Courtyard Installations:

As being the locus of the house the courtyards include special installations and features: well, ashy area, basin, and grinding stone. However, these installation and features are not recurrent at Burgaz houses.

In the houses included in this study only in four of nine houses the courtyard is the location of the household water supply. In SE sector it is seen that in SE-House 3, SE-House 4, and SE-House 7, well occur in the courtyard, typically located next to the walls[5]. It should be noted here that in SE sector the area defined as *public open space* has two wells which may have supplied the water needs of houses without well. The diameters of the wells are changing between 70 cm – 90 cm.

At NE sector only one house (NE-House 3) has a well in its courtyard which is 70 cm in diameter and surrounded stone slabs. Locating on the south of roofed part of the courtyard the rain water was also collected in this well.

In Classical Greek houses the courtyard seems to be the location of household water supply and drainage. At Halieis each house has one well that occur in the corner of the courtyard and it is suggested that each family was responsible for its own water supply and the city may have not have had a communal water supply system (Ault 2005a: 63). At Olynthus the courtyards were often equipped with drains to lead rainwater to the street; some houses had cisterns in the courtyard or nearby rooms, and others had pithoi in the corners of their courtyards to collect rainwater from the eaves for washing and other purposes. (Cahill 2002: 78-79). At Klozemenai the courtyards of the 4th century B.C. houses includes wells or cisterns where the rain water could be collected in order to supply the water needs of household. The courtyards are often stone paved and in order to drainage stone channels were used (Özbay 2006: 454 – 455).

On the contrary of Olynthus, Halieis, and Klazomenai at Burgaz the evidence of waste water drainage, an important feature of Greek courtyards, is limited. In NE-House 2, there is a drainage channel starting from Room 5, 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 under

[5] Almost all of the houses in the eastern *insula* that are not included in this study include wells in their courtyard.

the courtyard's 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 or waste of processed olive or grape juice into the street.

Another courtyard installation seen in some Greek houses, such as those in Olynthus and Priene, are small square altars, referring to practice of domestic rituals (Hoepfner and Schwandner 1994; Cahill 2002) 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 in archaeological records refers to a practice of domestic rituals (Figure 40).

Since the courtyards are the main areas for household activities it is expected to find evidences for cooking activity. The courtyards of seven houses at Olynthus and two houses of Kolophon have built hearth (Jameson 1990a: 104-105). At Burgaz houses a built hearth has been discovered yet, neither in courtyard nor in any other rooms. The evidences of cooking activities can only be traced through the ashy areas that can be seen in different part of the houses. In the sense of courtyards only one house from NE sector, NE-House 3, has ashy area related with cooking. The absence of built hearth and ashy areas in the courtyard may suggest that cooking activity could have been taken place by using portable brazier that placed on the corner of courtyards (Jameson 1990a: 98). Food processing is another activity that required some special installation or features, such as grinding stones and fixed basins for pounding. Houses from NE sector are hosting such features in their courtyards. In NE-House 2 there is a small cement basin on the northeastern corner of courtyard (Figure 36) that probably was used for pounding olive or grape for household needs. In the courtyard of NE-House 3 a grinding stone is located in the roofed part, which was the well-lit area to carry out food processing (Figure 39).

The *kopron* is another feature that prominent especially in courtyards at Halieis. Ault proposed that the kopron should not be viewed as garbage pit, instead as depot for the collection of household refuse that was consequently composted for use as

fertilizer (Ault 2005a: 65). It also suggested that this feature present in the houses at Olynthus that lay below the roofed part of the courtyard (Hoepfner and Schwandner 1986: 57). According to the excavation results by now the *kopron* features have no parallel at Burgaz.

Oikos:

In Athenian literary texts, the house – in the sense of a residence – is usually denoted by the word *oikia*. This is not the only meaning of the word; it could sometimes designate a family (in other words, the group of persons sharing the same building) from both the material and the social point of view (Özgenel 2001: 12).

In Classical period main daily household activities were taken place in *oikos* together with courtyards. It is claimed that there was always a fire that related with Hestia and relating with Hestia this fire was considered as sacred (Jameson 1990a: 98-105). In *prostas* type houses *oikos* is the biggest room and with its size and location it is understood that it was the main room of the house. On the other hand, in *pastas* type houses *oikos* is not more dominant and monumental than other rooms (Jameson 1990a: 98). Olynthus houses can be the best example of this situation where rooms on the north of the pastas are equal or similar in size. Thus, the location of *oikos* is controversial[6].

At Priene houses it is suggested that hearths were located on the corner of the *oikos* and the smoke was given out by means a chimney (Hoepner and Schwandner 1994: 210). At 4th century B.C houses at Klazomenai *oikos* was identified according to its location. Although any evidence indicating usage of the rooms was discovered, having a *prostas* on their south the rooms were identified as *oikos*. On the contrary of

[6] The rooms, located on the north of pastas, with a flue and bath were identified as *oikos* by Hoepfner ve Schwandner (1994: 100), while Cahill identified these rooms as "Kitchen Complex" (2002: 80-81).

contemporary settlements mentioned before *oikos* at Klazomenai does not have hearth inside (Özbay 2006: 448-449).

Turning to the case of Burgaz, it is difficult to define a room as *oikos*. At Burgaz in any room a hearth was discovered which is seems to be the main feature of the *oikos*. Taking into consideration that the Burgaz houses were not abandoned suddenly and the inhabitants took the usable items with them; it can be suggested that the hearths were commonly made up portable braziers and absence of them does not mean the absence of hearths inside the rooms.

Since the *oikos* is accepted as the place where householders spent a good deal of their time for daily tasks, it is expected to find the artifacts related with these daily activities such as, loomweights for weaving, grinding stones for food processing, storage wares and other domestic equipment. In this sense, according analysis that indicates spatial distribution of artifact according to rooms, it is difficult to define the location of *oikos* for Burgaz houses. At Burgaz the most distinct *oikos* examples appear in 2 houses at NE sector. In NE-House 1 the *oikos* is located on the northwestern corner of the house (Room 8). This room is entered from an anteroom (pastas) located on the north side of the courtyard (Room 7). The occurrence of grinding stone in its assemblage with the distribution of pottery (Section 4.2.1.2; Table 27; Figure 33) that related with food storage, food preparing and processing and loomweights in its anteroom correlate the usage of the room as *oikos*.

Another defined *oikos* discovered in the NE-House 2. Room 5 located on the western part of the house has an ashy area on its northeast corner indicating the presence of a probable portable brazier (Figure 36). The pottery assemblage distribution of this room representing storage wares, food preparing and cooking wares demonstrate that the main daily household activities were taken place there (Table 30). The presence of a channel that leading from Room 5 to the street points out that probable washing activities were also carried out in this room.

The location of *oikos* for other houses included in the study could not be defined architecturally. However, according to artifact distribution some suggestion can be made about their location. As discussed in section 4.1, the over representation of pottery related with food preparing, cooking, and storage may indicate that Room 2 in SE-House 3 (Table 3), Room 3 in SE-House 5 (Table 11), Room 5 in SE-House 6 (Table 15), and Room 3 in SE-House 8 (Table 23) have been used as *oikos*.

Kitchen:

While it is stated by Sparkes that "the search for the presence of kitchens from architectural features is unlikely to prove very fruitful as the ovens, braziers and grills were portable…" (Sparkes 1962: 132), excavations at Olynthus had documented kitchen-complex constructed with a stone hearth with two smaller rooms attached so-called flue and bath (Cahill 2002: 80-81). At Olynthus 46 houses with kitchen complexes were identified.

Furthermore, at Halieis the kitchens similar to Olynthian kitchen complexes occur in three houses. Although, the distinctive Olynthian flue is absent, the coupling of kitchen and bath has been documented at Halieis (Ault 2005a: 68).

In Burgaz houses evidences for kitchens except cooking wares and utensils such as, tripod, braziers, etc., in the forms of permanent installations such as hearths and ovens are elusive. None of the rooms contained remains of built hearths and ovens, but some do contain evidence of open fires. Some, in fact, preserve traces of specific fires which would have served for cooking food on tripods. As it is claimed that the ovens, braziers and grills are portable (Sparkes 1962: 132) stated and they may have been placed in the corner of courtyard (Jameson 1990a: 98) or in another room cooking activities must have been carried out in different part of the house depending on season conditions. As mentioned in Chapter IV in Burgaz houses only in two houses ashy areas occur. The ashy areas in NE sector have been documented in NE-House 2 in Room 5 which is identified as *oikos* and in NE-House 3 in the unroofed

part of the courtyard. The distribution of cooking wares and utensils over these houses also is also indicative for the place of cooking activities. In other houses at Burgaz the pottery distribution demonstrates that cooking activities were carried out in different parts of the houses, mainly in the courtyards.

The archaeobotanical remains that may be an indicator for the location of kitchen are generally poor, probably because of local soil conditions. The soil samples that taken from floor levels yields very small data of botanical remains including mostly olive seeds which were carbonized. Uncarbonized plant remains do not occur in the floor level contexts. The unrecovery of uncarbonized plant remains may be explained with fluvial processes, animal (i.e. rodent, insect) burrowing, the action of decay, or by the combined effects of these factors.

Andron:

The development of *andron* in Classical houses is process took place in the 5th century B.C. related with the democratic institution underpinned the Classical city (Hoepfner and Schwandner 1994: 155). In ancient textual sources the *andron* was a male space contrasted to the women's quarters (as it is used in Lysias's On the Murder of Eratosthenes, quoted above, or in Xenophon's Oikonomikos).

The *andron* is known as a men's dining room in association with an event called a *symposium* and it is argued that this room may have not been in use excluding formal entertaining because of its superior construction (Jameson 1990b: 189).

Cahill has stated the general characteristics of *androne*s as (Cahill 2002: 80):
-typically square (app. 4.5 x 4.5 m) with off center located door to accommodate couches or *klinai* around
-had cement or mosaic floors and elaborately decorated walls
-had entrance from an anteroom, not accessed directly from the courtyard
-located near the street, placed next to an outside wall, at the corner of a block.

As a consequence of its distinctive architectural characteristics it is possible to distinguish the *androne*s from other spaces inside the house. *Androne* is also an element that found in many Classical settlements. At Halieis it is a recurrent element that identified in all houses explored (Ault 2005a: 69). At Halieis houses walls of *adrones* were painted with red stuccos above and with white below. Same as Olynthian *androne*s low plaster platforms on which couches or *klinai* were placed had been discovered (Ault 2005a: 70). Excavations at Priene, Kolophon and Klazomenai some rooms were identified as *androne* according to their floor treatment and wall plaster fragments (Hoepfner and Schwandner 1994: 178; Holland 1944: 91 and Özbay 2006: 451-453).

Turning to the situation at Burgaz, in order to identify the presence of *androne*s in the houses, the location of the rooms, the floor and wall treatments and the artifact assemblages have been taken into consideration. Artficatually *androne*s yield relatively few artifacts. The pottery types that mainly occur in an *androne* are kraters, for mixing wine and water, cups, jugs, and other vessels related with serving and consumption of drink and lamps. In this context, the spatial distribution of these pottery types that associated with *symposia* is significant to identify rooms as *androne*.

Relying on these considerations it was observed that five houses among the nine have distinctive units that can be considered as *androne*. *Androne*s at Burgaz do not always have usual cement-like floor and raised platforms for placing *klinai*, so these absences do not mean that the room was not *androne*.

In SE sector in two houses some rooms have been identified as *androne* in relationship with their location and artifact assemblage. In SE-House 3, the biggest house in the sector, Room 1 and Room 6 have appropriate location by their off-centered position to be used as *androne* (Figure 14). As mentioned before SE-House 3 has two entrances on its east and west sides. Room 1 is located on the northeast corner of the house and the entrance is directly opens to this room. The over-

representation of drink consumption and serving wares and stucco fragments included in the artifact assemblage make us to interpret this room as an *andron* (Table 3; Figure 14). Room 6 in SE-House 3 is another room that square in shape and located on the southwest corner of the house, on the south of entrance, assumed to be *andron* of the house (Figure 14). Although the distribution of artifacts demonstrates the over-representation of drink consumption and service wares, it does not have stucco fragments indicating decorated or painted walls. Both Room 1 and Room 6 have *horasan* floor which can be seen in other rooms all over the house. In this case, making conclusion about the location of *andron* in SE-House 3 is debatable.

Another *andron* has been identified in SE sector in SE-House 4. In this house Room 1 that located on the northeast corner of the house adjoining the outer wall of the house has been assessed as *andron* according to its location. This small square room is entered through the corridor which gives access from the street to the house. Having this position inside the house the room is isolated from rest of the house. Despite the lack of decorational features belonging to the walls, the artifact distribution over the house (over-representation of food and drink consumption wares) demonstrates the usage of the room as *andron* (Figure 15; Table 7; Plate XIX, XX).

In houses at NE sector in all three houses included in this study the rooms may have been used as *andron* were identified. In NE-House 1 Room 2 that located on the south of the entrance has been determined as *andron* in relation with its location and artifact distribution. Having *horasan* floor in this room the indication of wall decoration or plaster is absent. One of the most elaborate *androne*s at Burgaz occurs in NE-House-2. In this house Room 1 that located on the south of the corridor providing access from the street to the courtyard of the house seems to have functioned as an *andron*. Besides its off-centered position inside the house, white and yellow stucco fragments with the over-representation of fine wares associated with food and drink consumption are the indicators that support the usage of room as *andron*. The entrance was provided on its north wall through directly from the

corridor. Consequently, this position of the *andron* seems to satisfy the privacy for the rest of house. Another most elaborate *andron* was explored in NE-House 3. In this house Room 4 that located on the northeast corner has been determined as *andron*. However, in contrast to the other houses where the *androne*s have been identified, Room 4 in NE-House 3 must have been reached through the household activity areas. Except for its location the floor and walls treatment of the room is very distinctive than other rooms. The cement-like floor and red stucco fragments explored with the representation of food and drink consumption wares indicates the usage of room as an *andron.*

Consequently, it is clear that in contrast to other Classical settlements, such as Olynthus, Halieis, Klazomenai and Kolophon *androne*s of Burgaz do not have an anteroom that used as service room in front of them. Although their floor were made up with *horasan* similar to other rooms, it is obvious that their walls were usually plastered.

Male and Female Space:

A gendered division of space may also be distinguished in Burgaz houses. Some spaces were set aside for women's work- rooms that related with cooking and food preparing activities- while the *andron* was probably intended for symposia, restricted to male guests. The *androne*s generally located off-centered position, leaving the rest of the house more private and enclosed. This need not, however, constitute a formal distinction between women's and men's areas of the house, the *andronitis* and *gynaikonitis*, at least in the sense used by Xenophon and Lysias.

> *...my dwelling is on two floors, the upper being equal in space to the lower, with the women's quarters (gynaikonitis) above and the men's quarters (andronitis) below. When the child was born to us, its mother suckled it; and in order that, each time that it had to be washed, she might avoid the risk of descending by the stairs, I used to live above, and the women below* (Lysias 1.9-10*).*

> *...I also showed her the women's quarters (gynaikonitis), separated from the men's quarters (andronitis) by a bolted door, so that nothing might be removed from them that should not be, and so that the slaves would not breed without our permission* (Xenophon Oikonomikos 9.2–II).

Although the architectural evidence for specific, separate men's and women's space in Classical houses is elusive, on the basis of ancient texts it is proposed that the women's space were on the upper story of the house (Jameson 1990b: 187). For example, it is suggested that at Priene the *gynaikonitis* was on the upper story of *andron* in the second floor (Hoepfner and Schwandner 1994: 210, fig.204).

At most of the Classical settlement the second floors have not been discovered. However, some specific rooms on the ground floors, where the cooking, food preparing, weaving activities were taken place, seem to have been intended for women's activities such as, *oikos*, pastas, and courtyard. Cahill stated that in order to understand the use of space, it is necessary to look not only at the architectural space, but also at spaces where activities traditionally carried out by women including weaving, cooking, food preparing, childcare and so on (Cahill 2002: 153). Although a room called *gynaikonitis* has not been determined at Olynthian houses, the kitchen-complexes were associated with women in terms of activities that have been carried out there.

Returning to the houses of Burgaz, due to the lack of evidence for second story, it can be suggested that there is no clear distinction as clear as the one made by ancient authors, separate spaces for men and women. Consequently, the courtyard, *oikos* and some other rooms where the food preparation, cooking and weaving activities have been carried out seem to be used mainly by women of household.

Another room for which we have the least archaeological evidence is *thalamos*, or bed room. Literary sources describe that sleeping quarters were often located in rooms on the second story (Lysias 9.13). At Burgaz, lacking stratigraphic or artifact evidence to the contrary, it has not been possible to determine second story. In this

case it is difficult to determine where the household slept. Taking into consideration the lack of second story it can be argued that *thalamos* and *gynaikonitis*, if exists, must have been located in the inner part of the house away from the entrance or as Xenophon mentioned in "the safest possible place". (Xenophon Oikonomikos 9.2–II).

Storage:

Food stuff and agricultural products could have been stored in variety of containers, including *pithoi*, *amphorae* that originally used for wine and olive oil, and *situlae.*

At Olynthus Cahill argued that the households employed a variety of storage strategies: Some houses had single-purpose, large-capacity storerooms used for foodstuffs storage and some have stored foodstuffs in smaller quantities, usually in rooms which were also used for other purposes such as kitchens, in a single small *pithoi* rather than a number of larger ones (Cahill 2002: 229-230). At Halieis household a single large-capacity storerooms have not been identified. It is suggested according to spatial distribution of storage wares over the houses, the storage facilities seems to have been carried out in different part of the houses (Ault 2005a: 70-71).

Storage system of Burgaz houses seems to combine a few wares of large capacity (e.g., pithoi) and larger number of small-and medium size wares for storage and transport (amphora, hydria, oinochoe, situla etc.). The spatial distribution of storage wares within houses indicates that the sort of variability occur in storage strategy. According to distribution of wares some patterning emerges that helps to locate a storage area of the houses. In SE sector houses storage facilities seem to have been spread over several areas inside the houses. In SE-House-3 the distribution of pottery indicates that the storage activities have been carried out in Room 2 which was also used for food preparing activities (Table 3; Figure 14). The representation of storage wares in the roofed part of the courtyard of SE-House-4 points out that there was not

any special room for storage, however, the roofed part of the courtyard has been used for this activity (Figure 17). From SE-House-5 it has been already been noted that a significant concentration of storage wares, represented primarily by amphorae, was recovered in Room 4 which is the smallest unit of the house (Figure 20). Moreover, pithoi clustered in Room 2 and Room 3. In the cases of SE-House 6, SE-House-7 and SE-House 8 it can be argued that storage facilities have been spread over in different part of the houses, in room which were also used for cooking and food preparing (Figure 23, 26, 29).

Same as the houses in SE sector, the storage activities in NE houses have also been taken place in different part of the houses. In NE-House 1 the north of the courtyard (Room 1a) and Room 8 that has been identified as *oikos* and Room 9 yield the representation of storage wares. It is clear that NE-House 1, which is the biggest house of Burgaz, did not have a single space that used as storeroom. In NE-House 2 a different situation has been observed. In this house Room 6 that located on the northwest corner of the house yields the significant over representation of storage wares (Table 30). According to this patterning this room can be identified as a single-purpose storeroom. Storage wares also occur in Room 4 which is easily accessible from the courtyard. In addition to storage wares other pottery types like oinochoe, hydria and loomweights and lamps are also represented in this room (Figure 36). This distribution pattern may indicate that this room has been not only used for foodstuff storage but also for the storage of other items when not in use. Finally, in NE-House 3 the courtyard (Room 1 and Room 1a) yields the great concentration of storage wares. Especially the north part, the roofed part, of the courtyard seems to have been used for storage facilities.

Home Textile Production:

Weaving was one of the basic tasks of ancient Greek women and most households produced their own cloth for garments (Figure 41). However, ancient textual resources yield slight information about the place where the women wove in the

house. Ault argued that this place must have been flexible that is, looms were dismantled and stored in any place when not in use (Ault 2005a: 78-79). At Olynthus evidence for weaving comes from different parts of the houses and it is claimed that since the courtyard was the main source of light in the house, the weaving rooms may have been located adjacent to the courtyard (Cahill 2002: 177).

Evidence for weaving at Burgaz, as from most archaeological sites, comes almost entirely from loomweights. The loomweights are the clay weights used to keep the wrap threads taut in a standing loom and these artifacts can be categorized into three main types according to their shape: pyramidal, conic, and discoid (Plate XXXII). Since looms and possible weaving tools were made of wood and cannot be preserved.

It is common during excavations to come across loomweights in archaeological contexts. At Burgaz, a number of loomweights were found in courtyards in *oikos* or in rooms that directly opens to courtyards. The houses considered in this study yields very small number of loomweights on their mid. 4th floor levels. It is likely that the inhabitants of the city had taken their looms and loomweights with them when they abandoned the city. From SE-House 3 the distribution of loomweights is significant in the courtyard (Room 5) with the toilet wares for women's use (Figure 14). In SE-House 7 loomweights have meaningful distribution in the unroofed part of the courtyard (Table 19), whereas loomweights in SE-House 8 occur in Room 3 that accessed from the courtyard with a corridor (Figure 29). From NE-House 1 the loomweights occur in Room 7, opening directly to the courtyard, and in Room 8 that identified as *oikos* (Figure 33). And finally, in NE-House-2 courtyard and Room 4 have significant distribution of loomweights (Figure 36; Table 30).

Although the loomweights were occurred in small numbers, their distribution is still indicating the likely weaving areas. According to this distribution it can be suggested that well-lit areas of the house, courtyards and surrounding rooms, have been convenient areas for weaving.

Domestic Cult:

Evidence that associated with domestic cult at Burgaz is present, mainly in the form of terracotta figurines. In ancient literary sources there is little information about the usage of figurines in domestic contexts. Both Aristophanes and Plato mentioned that the figurines were placed near the heart to protect the *oikos*:

> *Here, you there, take all these weapons and hang them up inside close to the fire, near the figure of the god who presides there and under his protection…* (Aristophanes, *Av.* 435)

> *…but of others we set up statues as images, and we believe that when we worship these, lifeless though they be, the living gods beyond feel great good-will towards us and gratitude. So if any man has a father or a mother, or one of their fathers or mothers, in his house laid up bed-ridden with age, let him never suppose that, while he has such a figure as this upon his hearth, any statue could be more potent, if so be that its owner tends it duly and rightly.* (Plato, *Leg.* 931a).

Many of the artifacts which used in daily activities may have served a ritual function, as well. Nevett analyzed a sample of artifact types that appear in various iconographic contexts on vases and demonstrated that the same objects were depicted in different contexts and that some objects seemed "to have had a wider range of potential uses" (Nevett 1999: 43-49). Objects like louters, hearths, and pouring vessels must have had multiple uses. Thus, because of their multi-functionality, it is limiting to define these objects in terms of a single use.

At Burgaz a great number of terracotta figurines have been discovered. Seating and standing female figurines compose the largest group (Figure 40). Besides female figurines, other artifacts that can be associated with ritual activities such as, miniature vessels, loutherion, and thymiateria have also been explored during the excavations. Although, these artifacts have been uncovered in the secondary context in domestic area, the presence of female figurines may indicate the worship for a female deity at Burgaz.

Fixed hearths and portable altars are also related with household cult activities. At Olynthus portable altars, hearths were discovered in the courtyard and in the pastades and it was suggested that courtyards, pastades and in some cases kitchen complexes were the place for cult practices (Cahill 2002: 88, 97, 120).

At Burgaz any portable or fixed hearth and altar have been discovered yet. The evidence of ritual activities is limited with female figurines and artifact that have multiple uses. Since these evidences have been uncovered in the secondary contexts, it is difficult to identify any place inside the house as cult area. Even, any space for religious activities unidentified in Burgaz houses, the terracotta figurines, the indicator of religion and belief system which is the part of the social life, may have been used for ritual activities in courtyards or in a corner of any room. It is obvious that at Burgaz ritual activities did not have a specific architectural form; it probably corresponded to a small fixture such as a niche set in a wall.

5.2. Socio-economic Implications

Since the study of the houses and domestic artifacts help us to draw a picture of the activities and behavior of the inhabitants through the spatial distribution of the artifacts in the associated structures, household analysis is particularly effective for understanding the social changes and the socio-economic traits of a community.

The archaeological analysis of architecture can be used as means to identify social organization of a settlement. It is argued that the architecture can be used to monitor the social dynamics of the past cultures, since it is an expression of culture which promotes enculturation and communicates social meaning (Blanton 1994; Rapoport 1969). The architectural form ultimately linked to culture and the examination of the settings of domestic space in which it is built and activities carried out in it can provide information about social and economic practices of the household, and its role in social and economic processes. Cliff summarizes how domestic architecture

may serve as evidence of status: 1) symbolize the social status of the occupants, 2) collectively symbolize the social structure of the community, and 3) change in recognizable ways as the social structure of the society changes (Cliff 1988: 202). Three elements of house form document the social and economic status of the house to the community: house size, architectural design, and the patterning of domestic artifacts (Hirth 1993: 122; Wason 1994: 136).

House size: Since there is a strong cross-cultural relation between house size and social status archeologists rely heavily on house size as a measure of social inequality (Hirth 1993: 122). It is suggested that larger houses require a greater degree of investment to build; greater investment implies greater wealth and power of a household (Rathje and McGuire 1982: 708; Wason 1994: 137). The larger houses can also be seen as a manifestation of the social power of the household owner. The labor used in the construction of houses positively correlates with social rank of the household owners in which they had ability to organize labor for the construction.

Architectural design: As household size the expression of household status in architectural design can be measured by varying degree of labor spending invested in house design. The attributes that relate to variation in architectural design resulting from differences in social status are: exterior and interior elaboration of the house, the internal organization of house space according to family rank, storage facilities, and elements of construction such as substructure preparation, floor preparation, and the nature of building materials (Hirth 1993; Wason 1994). External or internal elaboration of the house expresses the wealth and importance of the household in society to the rest of the community (Blanton 1994). The spatial arrangement of families in the house can be recognized archaeologically through the artifact cluster. Another attribute of architectural design that displays inequality in the social organization of a community is the storage facilities. Since the storage is the part of complex series of socio-economic processes, evidence for storage has important implications for the model of emerging social complexity. Variation in the scale of

storage facilities between houses of different ranks are expected to have occurred, wealthier houses that producing greater surplus would be expected to have evidence of greater storage facilities. The elements of house structure in addition to house size, which reflect the relative amount of labor and wealth spent in its construction is another consideration from which the social status of household can be inferred (Rathje and McGuire 1982: 707). The differences in labor, effort, time, and materials expenditure can be seen as a clear sign of social inequality that interpreted in terms of prestige, wealth, or social power of the household within the community.

Domestic artifacts: Patterning of household archaeological evidence can be an accurate indication of household behavior. Domestic artifacts and their spatial patterning within the house and its associated midden can reflect household status (Wason 1994: 112). The nature and diversity of artifacts display the types of activities in which households participate and their control over certain resources. But most importantly, they document behavioral differences between household.

Analysis of the architecture and contents of Burgaz houses may reveals some socio-economic patterns. First of all, it is difficult to think that households on one sector were wealthier than those on other sector. However, architecturally some differentiations can be seen between the households within the sectors. Given that house size and architectural design can reflect social and economic status of the house, we can infer that some household may have been wealthier than others. In SE sector SE-House 3 is the biggest house in the SE sector, which require more labor, time and construction material. However, when considering the internal design (floor and wall treatment) it is hard to argue that this house is the wealthier house in the sector. As mentioned in Chapter IV the floors were generally made of beaten earth or *horasan* in all houses and stucco fragments also can be seen in the secondary context of houses. There is no easy explanation of the variation in house sizes. It is tempting to assume that the larger houses must have been the wealthier house, but size is, not the only variable in determining the economic status of the house.

Taking into consideration the storage facilities, according to artifact distribution it can be argued that SE-House 3 has a separate room (Room 2) that mainly used for storage activities. This situation can be as a result of producing of larger surplus considering other households in the sector. Domestic assemblages from this house, however, do not indicate any sign of wealth. The valuable objects such as metal vessels were not uncovered in the house and it has same assemblage nature with other houses. Whatever the case, being the biggest house and having a big space for storage, it can be assumed that the householders of SE-House 3 may have different economic and social rank in the community.

Furthermore, we have to accept that the form of the houses is not fixed. Houses are laid out in various forms, with few rooms or many, with different interior embellishments. In addition, houses form can change over time when it is needed; they can be enlarged, split up in smaller units. In NE sector, architecturally NE-House 1 is the biggest house. As mentioned in Chapter IV this house was enlarged by combination of two small houses in the middle of the 5th century B.C. This can be explained with the enlargement of family or with the establishment of alliance of different family. The internal design of this house is also not different than the other houses in Burgaz and also the evidence of storage facilities is not obvious to make any socio-economic inference about the house.

Consequently, since the construction materials, techniques, and internal design of the houses do not indicate any distinctive difference, it is hard to establish socio-economic differentiations between the houses in Burgaz based on architectural analysis. It can be suggested that the valuable objects, which can be related with wealth of the house, were taken by the householders because of peaceful abandonment.

In the case of storage activities it was observed that household at Burgaz employed different storage strategies. Some houses (SE-House 3, SE-House 5, and NE-House 2) had single-purpose storage rooms which were probably used exclusively to store

foodstuff. However, most of the houses at Burgaz lacked such storage rooms; they could store a smaller quantity of food, in different part of the house. The difference in storage strategy can be explained by the amount of surplus that could be stored. The larger surplus demanded the larger place to store. It is likely to be the result of movement of storage wares during the abandonment of the city or post-depositional processes.

Domestic industry evidences, including weaving, processing olives, wine, and grain, is obvious. However, these activities seem to be essentially domestic tasks and these were not carried out on a larger scale. Since loomweights, grinding stones, and other household equipment, such as basins for crushing grape or olive are not found in unusual quantities, we can infer that household was producing cloth, foodstuffs, wine/oil not for exchange outside the household, but for its own use.

5.3. Comparative Analyses of the Classical Houses

Since the amount of excavated and published 4th Century B.C. houses in Western Anatolia is limited, it is difficult to make comparison in terms of architectural plan and its contents. Here, I want to compare one of the well-defined and preserved houses from Burgaz, NE-House 2 (Figure 36), with one of the Olynthian house, House of Many Colors. House of Many Color is the house which was well preserved in terms of both its architecture and artifacts and it was chosen as the typical Olynthian house (Cahill 2002: 85). This house was entered through a prothyron entrance to the courtyard. Its courtyard is the smallest one among the houses. The semi-closed pastas (room e) was located on the north of the courtyard and provided the entrance to three rooms (room a, b, and c) located on the northwest of the house. The *andron* (room d) that was entered from an anteroom (room f) located on the northeast corner of the house and identified by its cement floor. On the southwest corner of the house the kitchen complex formed by three rooms (room k, g, and h) were located. The larger room (k) contains a built hearth in its center. On the south of

the courtyard there is a room called *exedra*, opens to the courtyard through a colonnade and formed a sort of second pastas (Cahill 2002: 94). The room that located on the southeast corner of the house (room m) was identified as storeroom. It can be seen that in this house a row of rooms occupied the northern half of the house opening to the pastas. Likewise, it also has rooms in its southern half. Cahill argued that the household activities seem to be spatially organized on base of artifact assemblage distribution. According to this distribution it is mentioned that pastas was used for washing, domestic storage, and cult, North Room a for weaving, ritual, and more domestic storage, the flue and kitchen for cooking and food preparation, and storeroom for large-scale storage, probably of agricultural products (Cahill 2002: 97). Since the North Rooms were better lit, they were main area of domestic activities.

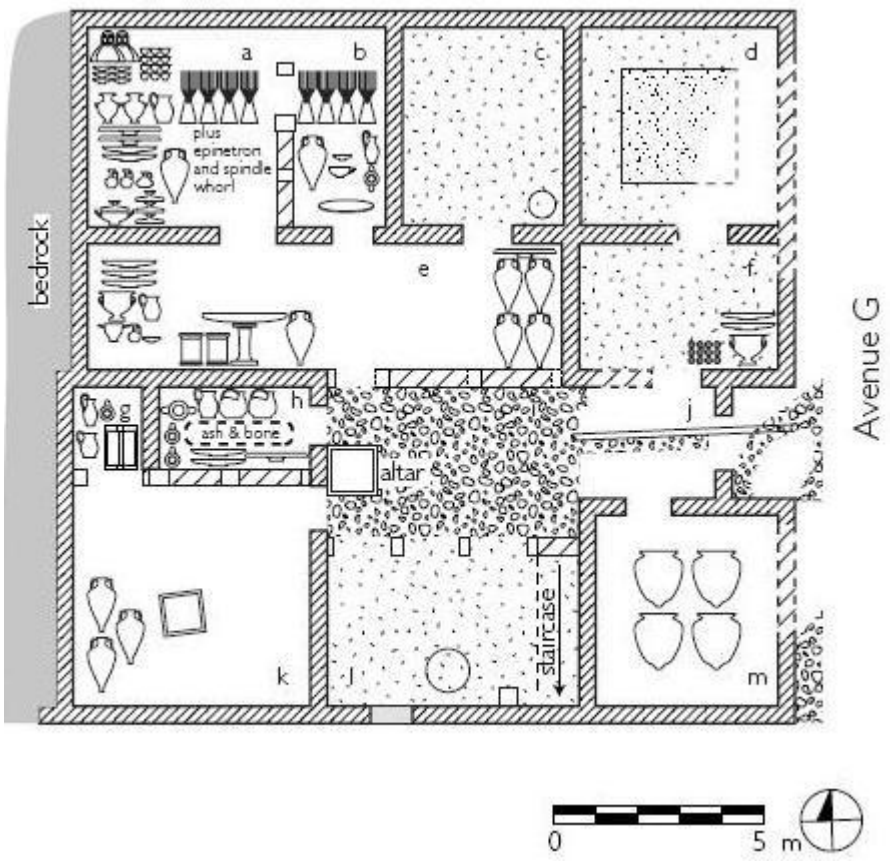


Figure 42. The House of Many Colors at Olynthus (Cahill 2002: 87).

NE-House 2 at Burgaz is a well-preserved house in terms of both its architectural features and artifact assemblages. While floor levels of other houses were preserved partially in most cases, mid. 4th Century floors of this house uncovered in better condition. This house like House of Many Colors at Olynthus entered through a corridor that directly opens to the courtyard of the house. On the contrary of Olynthian house NE-House 2 did not have pastas, the rooms were occupied the west, east, and south of the courtyard and have direct access from the courtyard. Pastas, the main characteristic of Olynthian house, is not a common features for Burgaz houses. At Burgaz only in NE-House 1 there are rooms, Room 4 and Room 7, which could be identified as pastas (Figure 33).

On the basis of spatial distribution of artifact assemblage, we can identify areas that were preferentially used for certain activities such as, storage, cooking, consumption of dink and food, and production of textile. The pattern in the spatial distribution as shown in the Figure 36 seems to highlight a differentiation. The west part of the house shows some specialization where storage, food processing and cooking activities are concerned and the east part, in general, contains food and drink consumption wares. The possibility remains that the two parts were to some extend complementary. This would suggest that the house was occupied by a single extend household, perhaps with some gender and /or status differentiation among the members. The activities associated with women seem to be carries out on the western part and on the courtyard of the house. Room 5 defined as *oikos* is the main area for domestic activities, such as cooking, washing, and small scale storage. The courtyard that was the well-lit area of the house also seems to be used for cooking, food preparing and weaving activities. At House of Many Colors these kind of activities seems to be carried out in North Rooms (Room a, b) and also in pastas. On the contrary of Olynthian house none of the Burgaz houses have built hearth and "kitchen-complex". As a result cooking activities seems to be taken place at different part of the house in NE-House 2. Since Olynthian house has stone altars in pastas Cahill argued that the household ritual activities were associated with this area of the house. However, as mentioned before any altar or terracotta figurines that could be

associated with domestic ritual activities were not uncovered on floor levels at Burgaz. So, it is difficult to define ritual activity areas inside the houses.

At Olynthian house, the House of Many Colors, a room (Room d) defined as *andron* by its cement floor with its raised border, occupied the northeastern corner of the house and was accessed through an anteroom. In NE-House 2 Room 1 was defined as *andron* because of its plastered walls and the representation of drink and food consumption wares. This room was entered directly from the corridor that gives access to the courtyard, and did not have an anteroom in front. Beside these architectural differentiations their locations seem to be similar, i.e. *androne*s in both houses were settled away from the household core, they were entered directly from a corridor, not accessed through the courtyard.

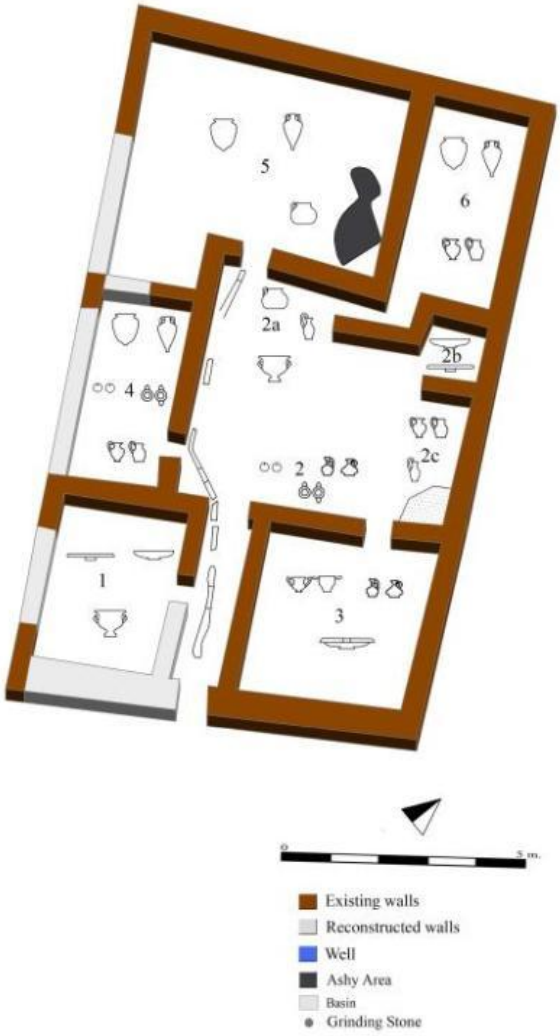


Figure 43. NE-House 2 at Burgaz.

It is hard to compare the domestic assemblages from Burgaz to assemblages Olynthus in terms of the preservation, recovery and recording system. Whereas Olynthus was destroyed by Philip of Macedon in 348 B.C. (Cahill 2002: 45), Burgaz was peacefully abandoned at the end of 4th century B.C. Although the destruction of Olynthus caused the fine preservation of the houses and their artifact assemblages *in situ* on the household floor, many of objects were not recorded systematically (Cahill 2002: 63). At Burgaz, like Halieis, because of slow abandonment phase usable household equipment were probably carried away by the owners. So that, the artifact

assemblages from houses are mostly fragmentary and not *in situ*. While the recovery and recording of artifacts found on floor levels is more complete and systematic at Burgaz, it is difficult to distinguish between primary context and secondary contexts of artifacts that could be modified by variety of cultural and non-cultural processes (LaMotta and Schiffer 1999).

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The importance of household studies in order to understand past societies has gained increasing importance over the last two decades. Wilk and Rathje strongly argued that the household is the basic unit of society and, therefore, a vital basis of archaeological analysis (Wilk and Rathje 1982).

Following this line of thought, in this study I intend to identify and discuss the activities and functions of the household of Burgaz. The discussion is based on analysis of artifacts recovered from the mid. 4th century floor levels of the nine fully excavated houses. I attempted, therefore, to link material evidence of discrete behaviors to interpretation of household activities and their organization. Only when the spatial, status, and gender relationships in the organization and structure of a household are more fully explored can the complexity and diversity of household roles as social and productive units in the wider community be better understood.

The selection of houses was chosen to include houses with different types of artifact assemblages and facilities, houses where different sorts of activities and patterns of organization are represented. By analyzing not only the architecture but also the finds, we can see patterns in how household space was actually used, rather than relying on conventional identifications of rooms and house types.

The range of activities that can be documented in the house is consistent with what literary evidences would lead us to expect in a Greek house: food processing, cooking, eating, weaving, ritual, storage of food or drink, and socializing. These activities seem to be fairly not strictly spatially organized, as documented by the artifact assemblages. It must be stressed immediately that the real functional differentiation and monopolistic use of a space for a single activity, for most of the houses, is never the case. Many rooms shared more than one function (Multi-functional/mixed use): storage, food preparing, cooking, and weaving.

The built installations (grinding stones, basins) the assemblages of pottery, and the loomweights suggest that the processing of grain, food preparation and consumptions, storage, and weaving were some of the principal household activities. Based on the pottery evidence, we can conclude that household assemblages in the most of the houses across Burgaz were remarkably uniform. Some houses were larger, some were richer in finds, and some had ritual associations, but the presence of similar groupings of pottery suggests that the rooms were multi-functional and served the domestic needs of the inhabitants.

Burgaz houses were probably just as flexible in their use of space. The study of artifacts proves that architecturally similar rooms could be used in many different ways. Moreover, the use of space probably changed according to the season and weather or current composition and specific needs of the household.

Including nine houses at Burgaz, this study gives a sense of the variety and range of activities and modes of organization found in the settlement. Despite the general similarity among the houses, they used space differently. Architecturally similar spaces had widely differing artifact assemblages found in them. Since the city was not abandoned suddenly, these assemblages do not perfectly reflect the activities going on in these spaces; but they are related to the uses of these spaces.

From the architectural and artifactual overview of the nine houses at Burgaz, the following conclusions can be reached:

- On the basis of fact that construction techniques and construction materials do not indicate any differences, it is hard to claim any economic or social stratification among the houses.

- Architecturally, Burgaz houses do not have share similar organization in terms of their internal divisions. Having courtyard is the only recurrent characteristics of the houses. This division may have been related with the number of household members.

- It is hard to define special areas that used only for cooking or storage. Different part of courtyards or rooms used for storage and cooking.

- All houses at Burgaz do not have same architecturally defined rooms, such as, *andron* and *oikos*. On the basis of architectural overview and arifactual distribution these rooms have been identified in only few houses.

- There is any evidence that indicated male/female segregation in the houses. Due to lack of second story the female space called *gynaikonitis* that is described to be on the upper floor by ancient text it is difficult to make an assumption about gender division in the houses. Although some houses have *andron*, used by male, specific area that used by female cannot be defined architecturally. Artifacts that associated with female use, such as pyxis, lekanis, amphoriskos and etc. have been uncovered in small quantities and they occur in the areas that also used for other activities. In this case it can be argued that if there was a female area inside house, it may have been located on the more private and secure place that is a place away from the entrances.

- According to artifact assemblage distribution it is revealed that each house had its own spatial organization. Houses with more rooms have different areas for different kind of activities, while houses with less room usually have multi-functional

characteristics. However, it is a general characteristic for all houses that the courtyards were used as main household activity areas.

- The acceptance of the idea of multi-functionality poses great problems to any archaeological attempt to define a "household" unit spatially.

- The occurrence of loomweights in artifact assemblages indicates domestic textile production and suggests that each household produce its own cloths.

- Even though Burgaz houses do not have olive oil press like Halieis, a small basin that found in the courtyard of NE-House 2 indicates a small-scale production of oil/wine for the household need.

- Terracotta figurines, even they have not been uncovered on the floor levels but in the secondary contexts of the houses, can be an indicator of domestic ritual practices.

The analysis of architectural features and artifact assemblage suggests some general conclusions. The first is that some differentiations can be seen between the types of units. Some of the variations in the plan and in the organization of residential architecture, moreover, are probably the result of additions to and transformations of the original plan. The second is that internal differences are present in the artifact distribution across the different types of compound.

Comparing SE sector houses with NE sector houses in terms of plot size, orientation and assemblage context, it can be said that the houses in NE sector are smaller than those of in SE sector. However, in terms of their layout houses in NE sector seem to be regular on the account of shape and size of the *insulae*. The streets at NE sector are adjoining at right angle which creates rectangular *insula* to locate houses in more regular way, whereas, as mentioned in Chapter II, some streets at SE sector shift in direction and create irregular *insula*. The differences in plot size mean that we may

observe some form of ranking in house size. The questions were that the size differences do imply differences in household size, household economy or in household wealth? Through assessment of architectural features and artifacts of each house, it was concluded that none of the houses differs from other in terms of construction materials, techniques, and interior design. In that sense, the houses from both sectors do not differ from each other at all, and this makes difficult to argue any differentiation on social or economic stratification. Additionally, in terms of artifact assemblages in contexts any diversification can be traced. It was concluded that the abandonment of the settlement was a conscious choice made by the inhabitants themselves rather than being sudden process, so that several valuable and usable items must have been taken during the abandonment. SE sector is excavated at much larger extend and two *insulae* were recovered, while in NE sector only one *insula* is uncovered partly. Further research on both sectors will provide satisfactory evidence in order to compare two sectors in terms of any stratification.

The discussions on Classical Greek houses mainly based on identification of units i.e. their purpose of use, their place inside the house, and their relation with each other. Generally, it is not debatable to identify the location of main units such as, courtyards, *oikos*, and *andron*. However, there are some units that were mentioned in the ancient texts, *thalamos* and *gynaikoitis,* whose location cannot be defined archaeologically.

In order to understand and explain house structures some classifications were done (e.g. Pastas Type, Prostas Type). Afterward houses at Priene were denominated as *prostas* type and houses at Olynthus as *pastas* type, this categorization established in Classical house literature. The new house types that uncovered during the excavations are tried to be put into this categorization instead of considering as a unique situation. In this case, trying to set a typology can cause overlooking the differentiation of usage in different sites, in different geography rather than better understanding of these houses.

By preferring an analytical behavioral approach rather than a descriptive typological one, the variability in Classical houses can be seen as evidence of significant differences in the social lives of the occupants of the different sites and geography. By combining qualitative and quantitative approaches to the analysis and interpretation of the evidences it is possible to formulate the variability of the Greek house. On this account Greek houses signify much more than simply a type of evidence to be categorized, or material to be used in support of houses types that described in textual resources. Instead, they provide a valuable independent source of evidence for the ancient society and the way in which it changed through the time in different settlements.

In this context, Burgaz houses can be seen as unique example which cannot be exactly put into a house type category. It can be argued that house plans could differ regionally, expressing cultural, political and economic differences. With this research we have been able to gain an insight in the domestic architecture and use of space of nine Burgaz household in Classical Period. Since the studies on Classical period domestic architecture and its content is poor for especially Western Anatolia, the most important contribution that this study makes is that the analysis of architecture and artifact assemblages within it can document the variety of household activities and socio-economic aspects of the community.

It has been seen that identifying the household is never an easy matter, even if preservation conditions are promising. In the case of Burgaz, where the slow abandonment phase occurred and some part of the floors were destructed by later activities, close attention must be paid to the site formation processes as La Motta and Schiffer have noted (La Motta and Schiffer 1999)

There are many avenues for further research. Not every sites excavated at same extend and artifact assemblages can be recorded or treated in different ways. This situation must be considered especially, when comparing houses at different sites.

Only further research on Classical houses will provide the necessary information regarding the relationship between houses at Burgaz and other sites, just as additional studies will improve our understanding of Classical household organization.

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FIGURES

Figure 3. Plan of SE Sector.

Figure 4. Plan of NE Sector.

Figure 5. Cobble-Stone Paved Street Defining the *Insula* on the North at SE Sector.

Figure 6. Cobble-Stone Paved Street with Drainage Channel.

Figure 7. Public Building Limestone Foundation at SE Sector.

Figure 8. Traces of Public Buildings in the Area of B11.

Figure 9. *In Situ* Mudbricks Found at NE Sector.

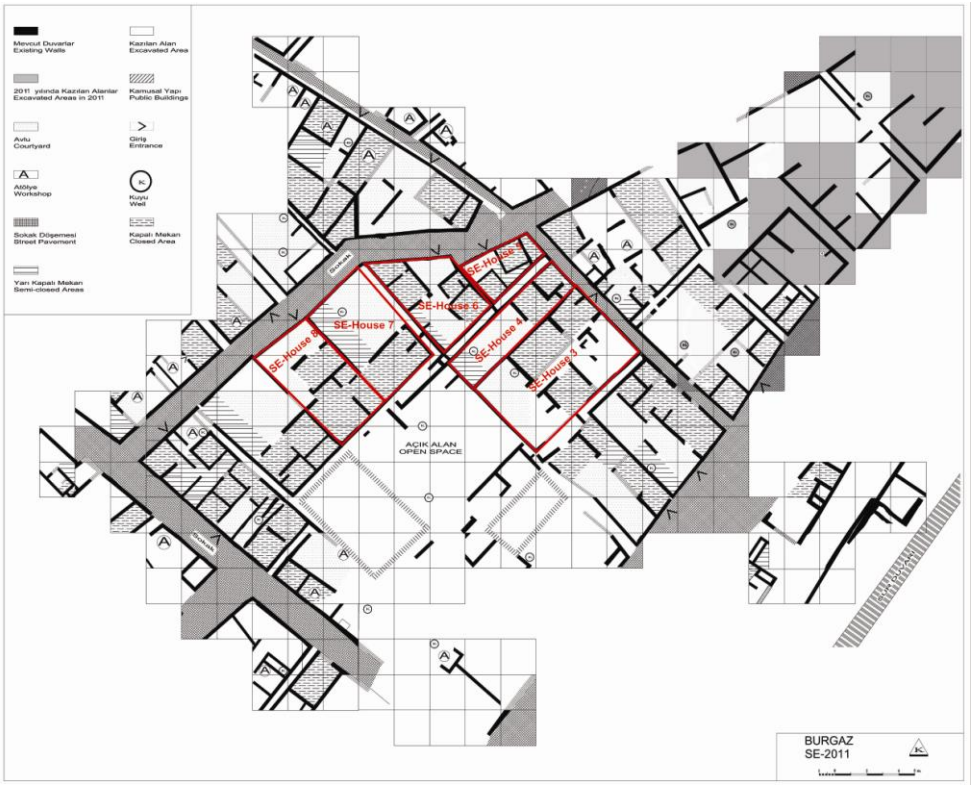


Figure 11. Houses at SE Sector Included in the Study.

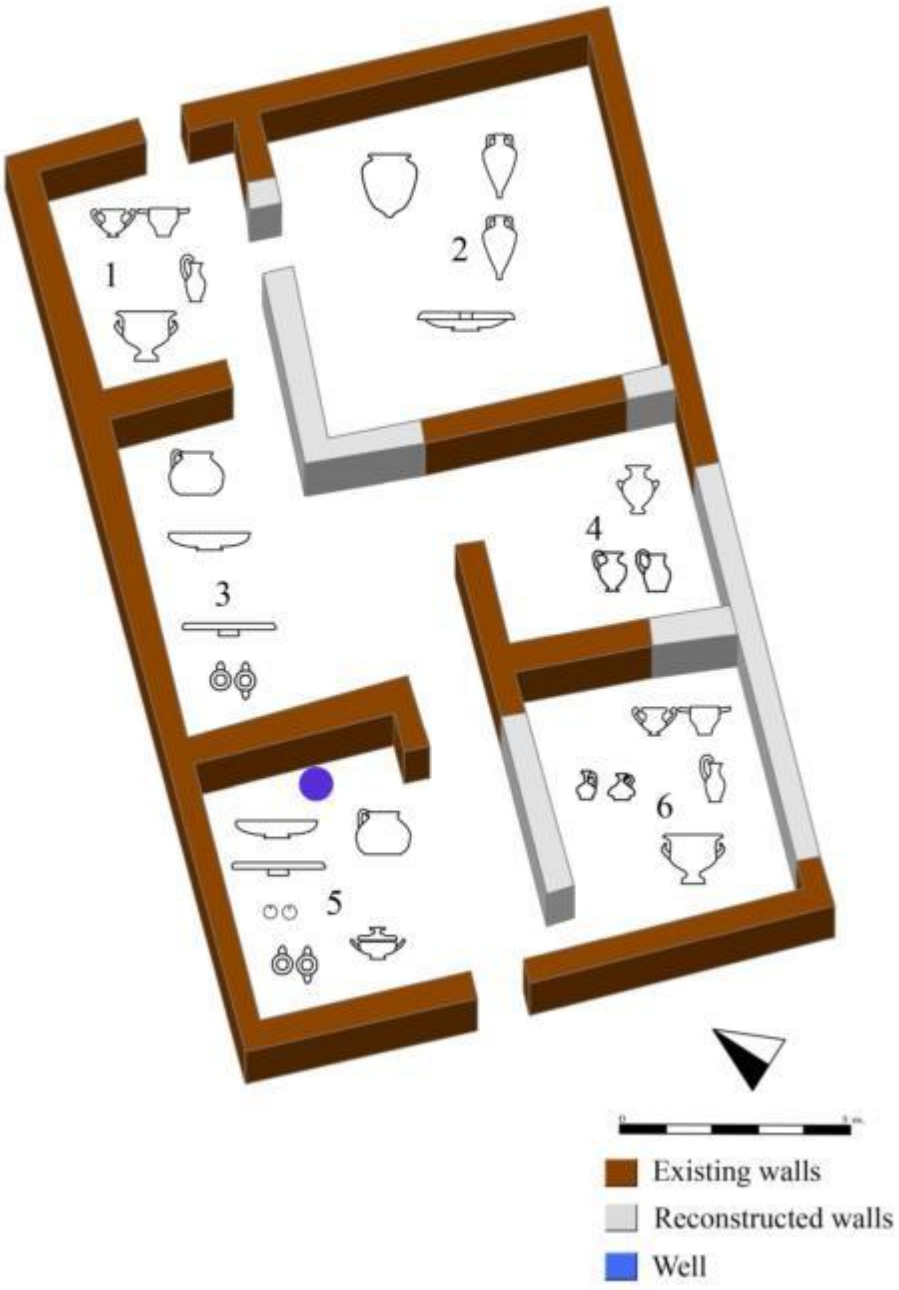


Figure 14. Pottery Groups Distribution in SE-House 3.

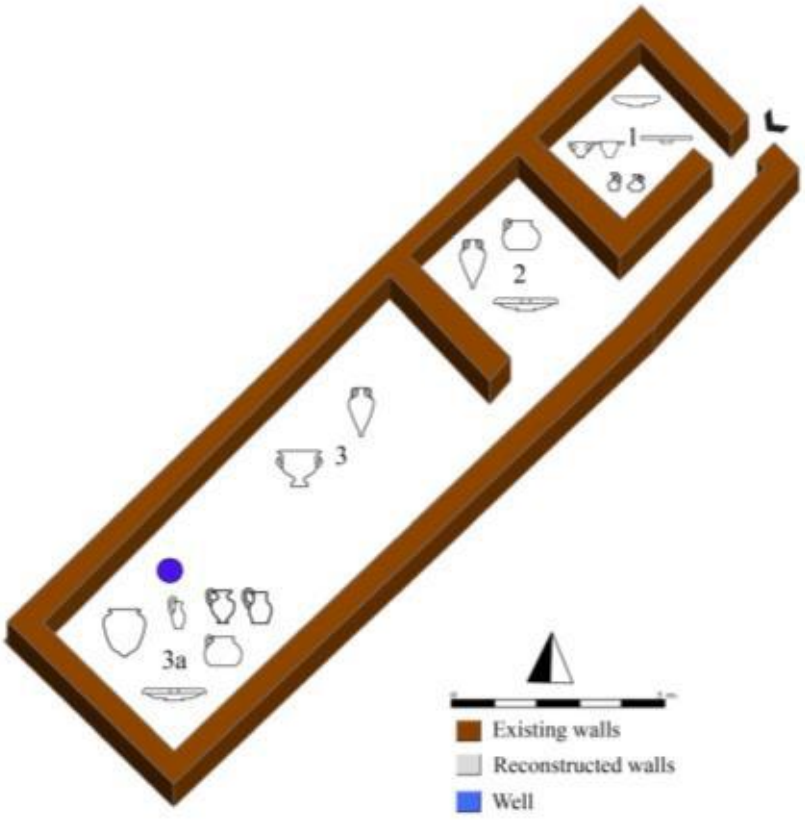


Figure 17. Pottery Groups Distribution in SE-House 4.

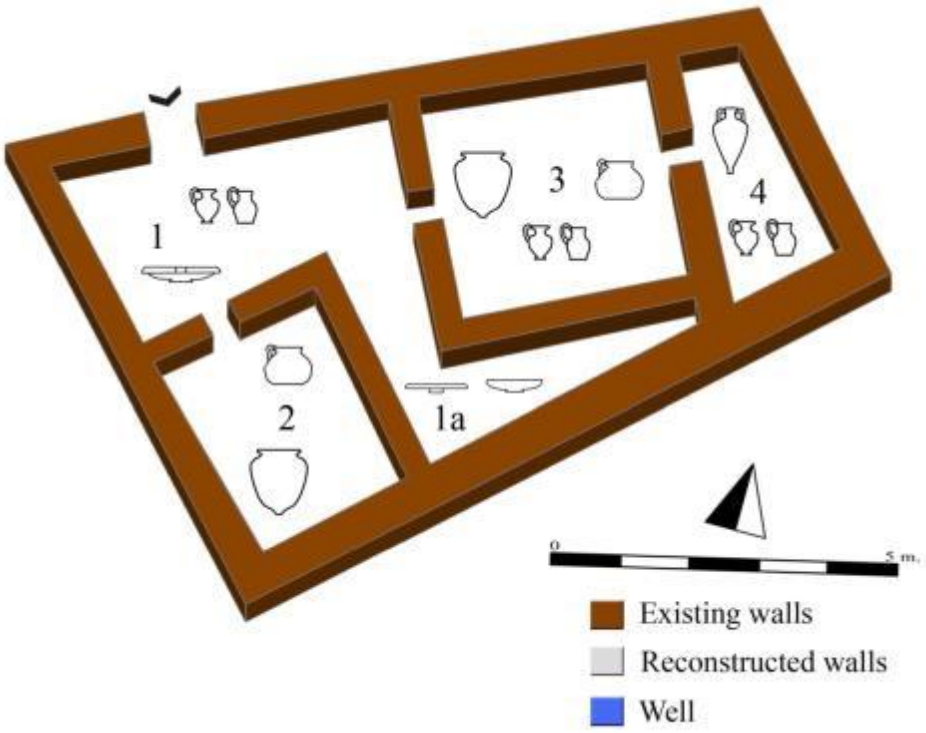


Figure 20. Pottery Groups Distribution in SE-House 5.

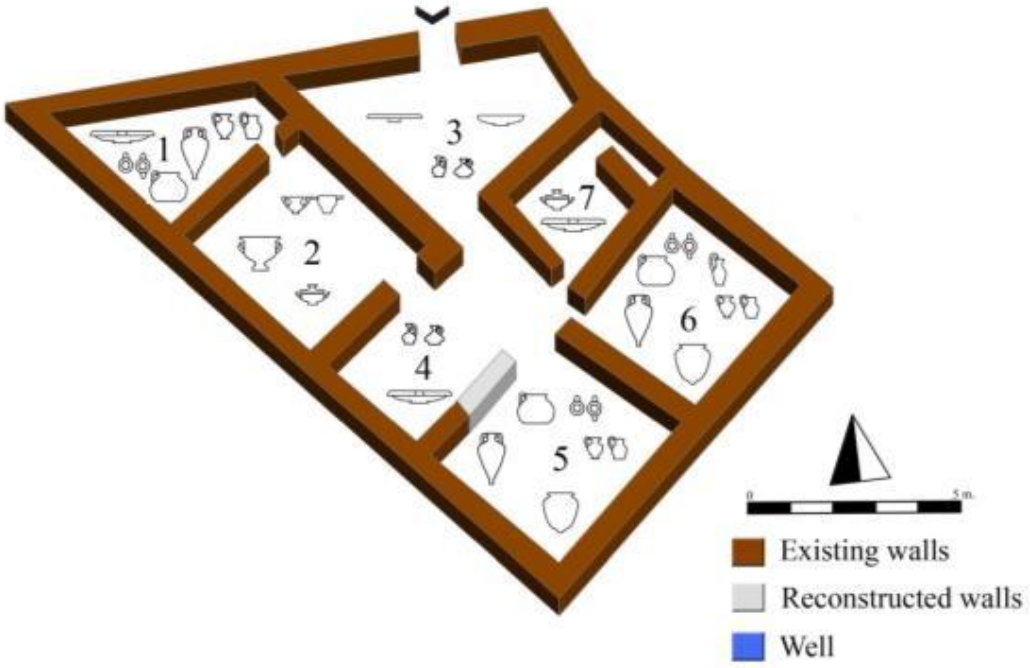


Figure 23. Pottery Groups Distribution in SE-House 6.

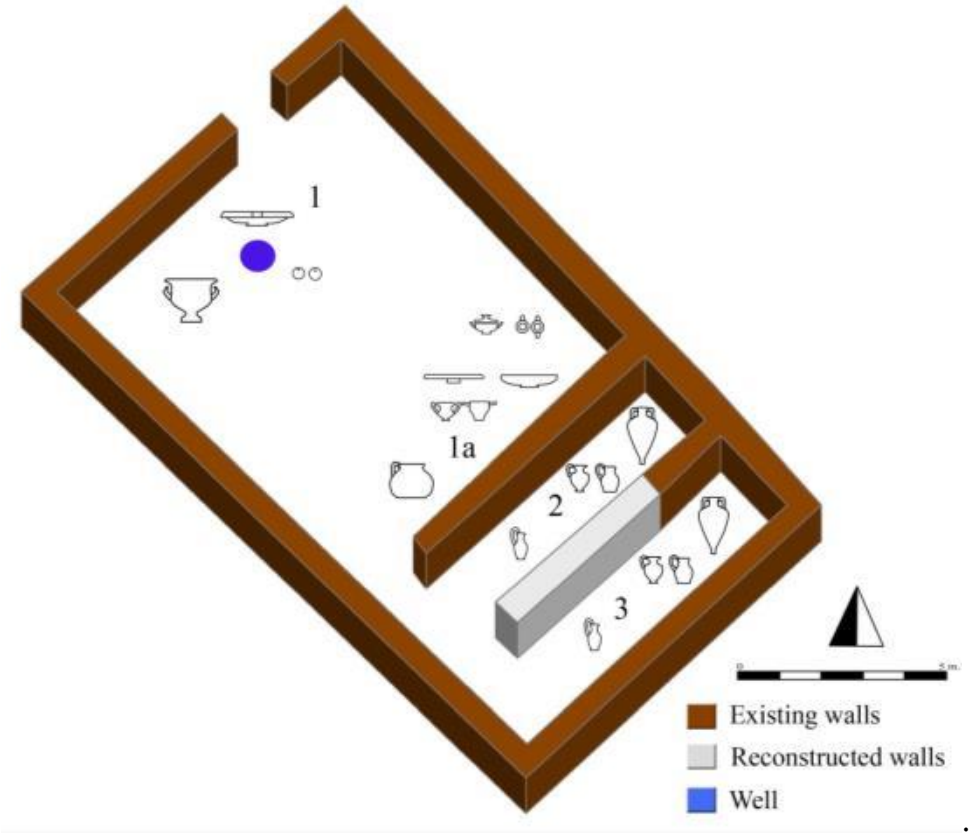


Figure 26. Pottery Groups Distribution in SE-House 7.

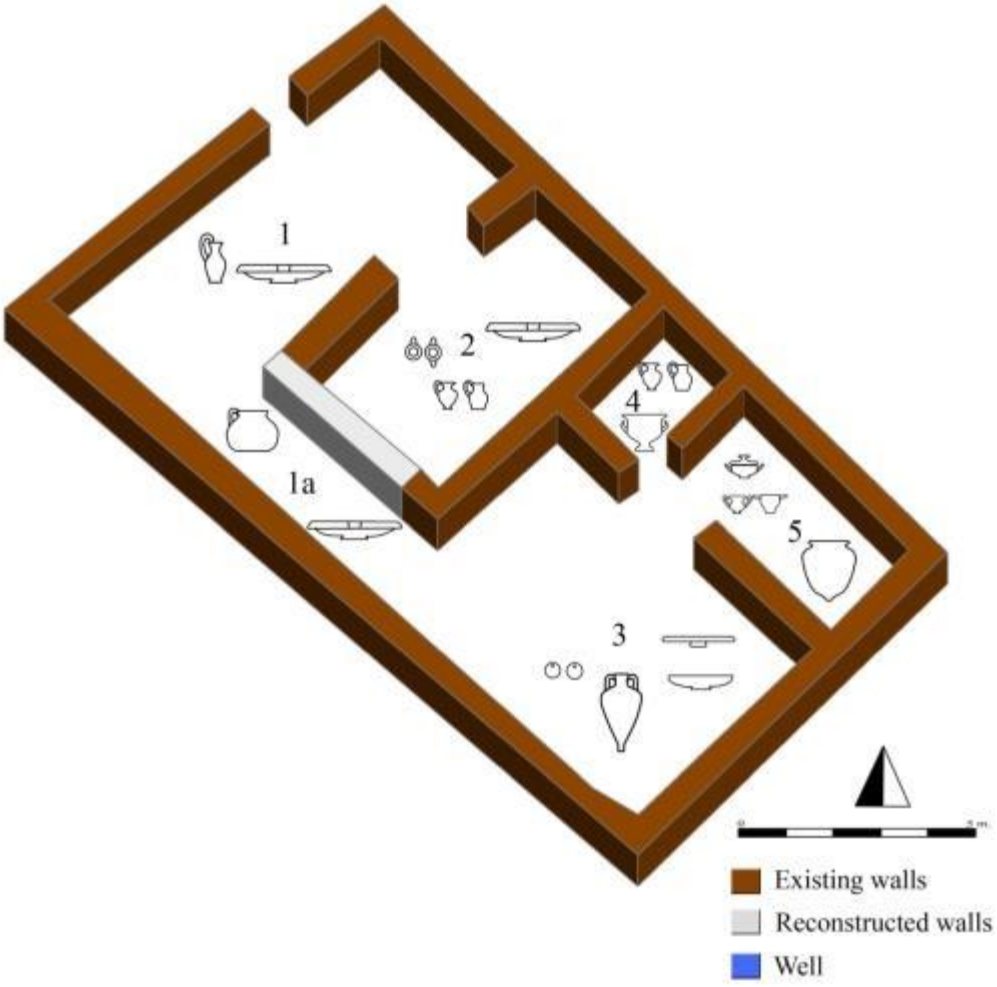


Figure 29. Pottery Groups Distribution in SE-House 8.

Figure 30. Houses at NE Sector Included in the Study.

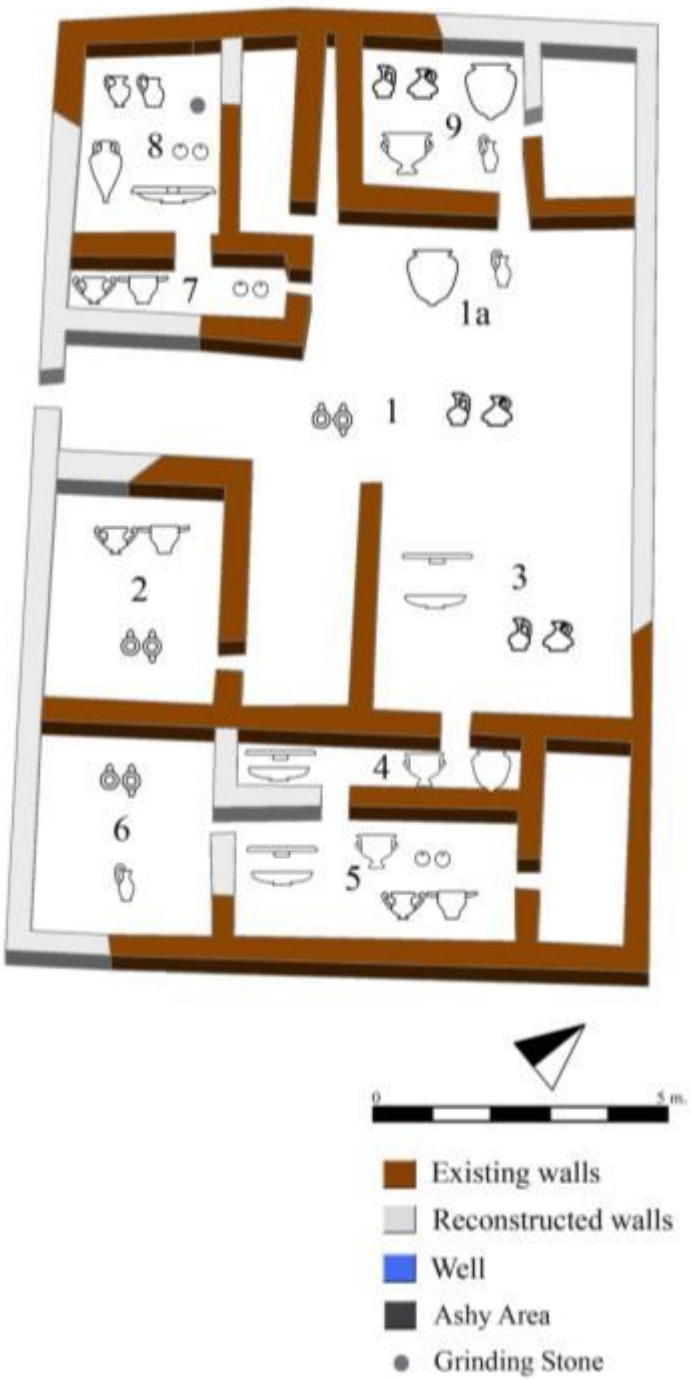


Figure 33. Pottery Groups Distribution in NE-House 1.

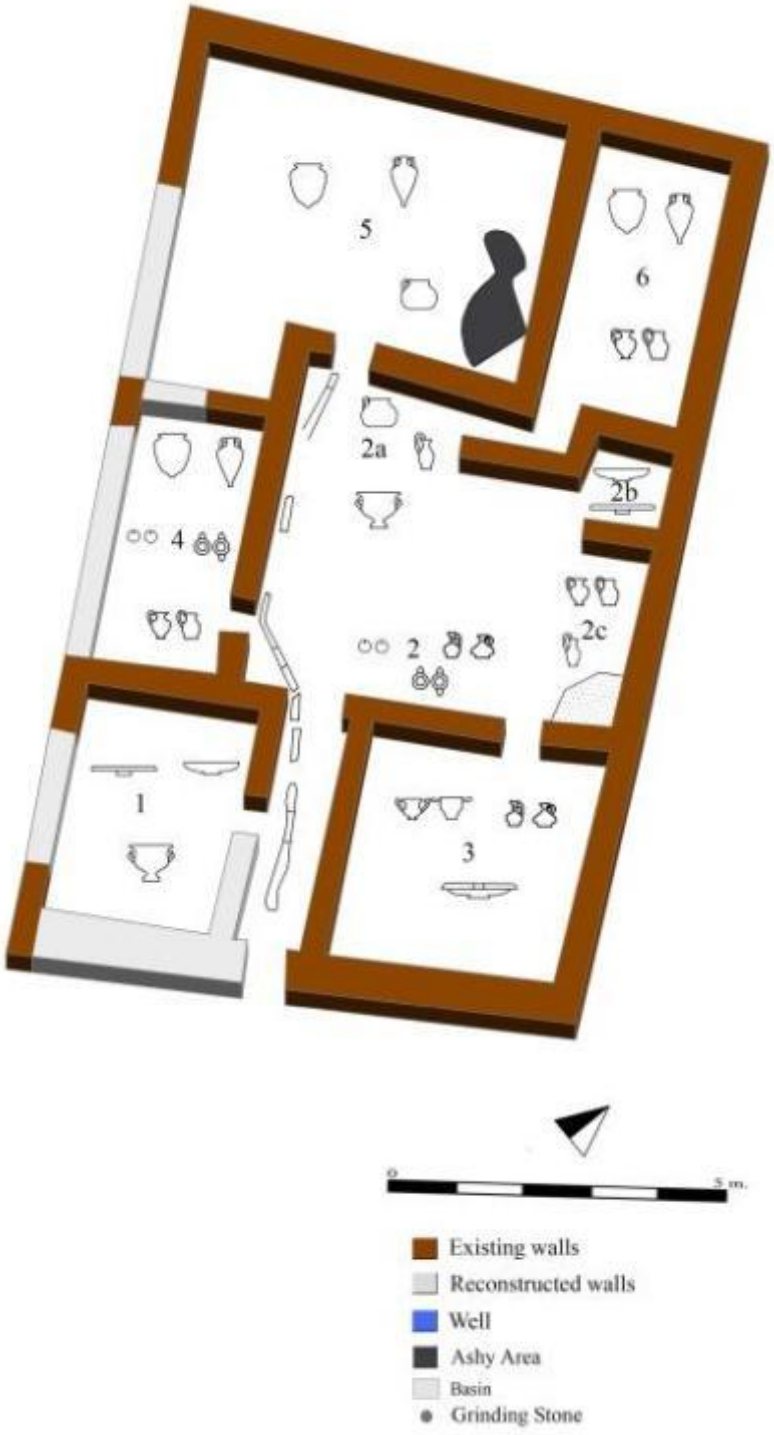


Figure 36. Pottery Groups Distribution in NE-House 2.

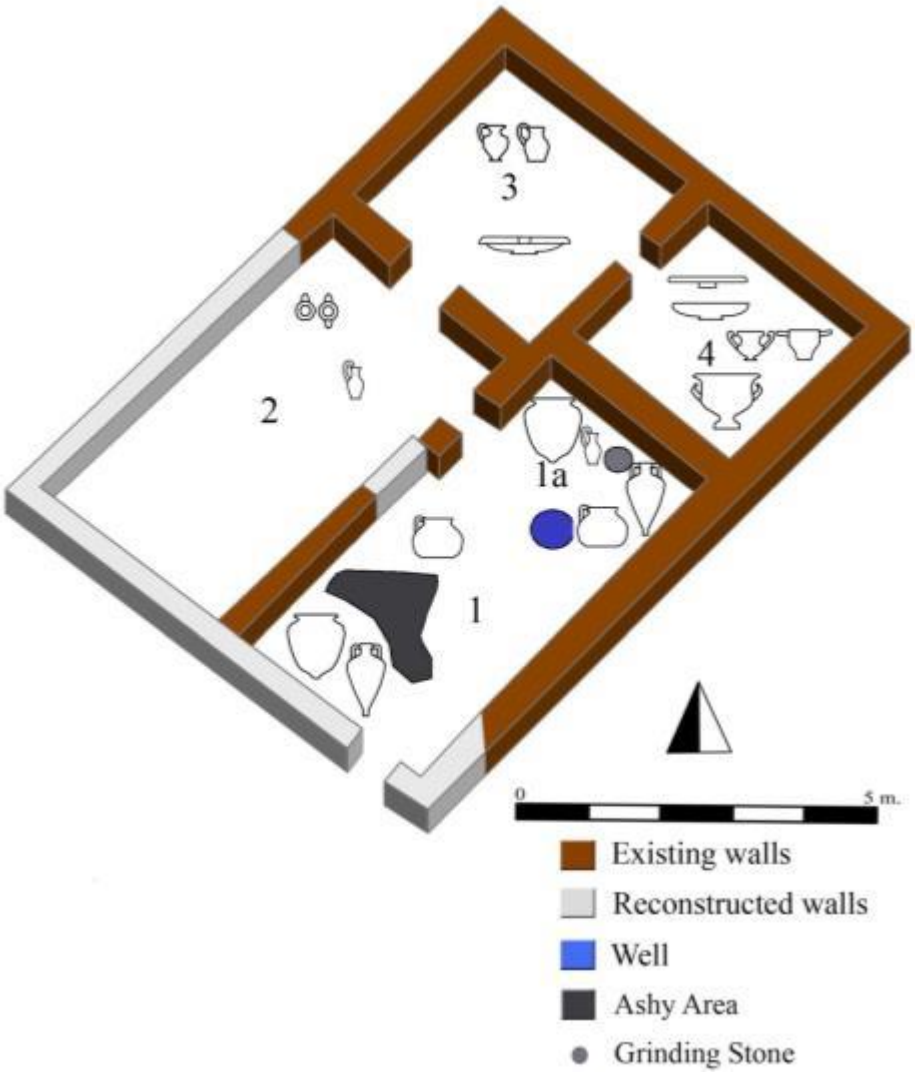


Figure 39. Pottery Groups Distribution in NE-House 3.

BZ.99.SE.12.8.D8A.55 BZ.95.SE.8.7.C5

Figure 40. Seating and Standing Terracota Female Figurines Found in Domestic Context at Burgaz.

Figure 41. Terracota Female Figurine Holding Weaving Equipment (BZ.07.SE.5.4.C4.16).

TABLES

Table 1. Quantification and Distribution of Pottery Groups in SE-House 3.

	Storage Ware	Preparing and Reservin Food Ware	Amphora	Daily Use Coarse Ware	Lamp	Toilet Ware	Loomweight	Cooking Ware	Pouring and Dipping Ware	Food Serving Ware	Drinking Ware	Drinking Service Ware	Oil Ware	
Rooms	34	89	52	54	2	1	0	5	0	12	1	0	0	250
2	0	1	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
4	0	7	12	11	3	2	2	7	2	16	2	2	1	67
5	3	16	11	22	2	1	0	8	2	35	6	1	0	107
3	7	13	11	18	3	0	0	6	2	16	8	3	1	88
6	2	23	20	28	1	0	2	9	3	25	9	5	3	130
1	46	149	107	141	11	4	4	35	9	104	26	11	5	652

Table 2. Pottery Groups that Produced by Stratifying the Data in SE-House 3.

	Amphora, Storage Ware, Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Daily Use Coarse Ware	Cooking Ware, Food Serving Ware, Lamp	Drinking Ware, Pouring and Dipping Ware, Drinking Service Ware, Oil Ware	Loomweight	Toilet Ware	
Rooms	Group 6	Group 5	Group 4	Group 3	Group 2	Group 1	
2	175	54	19	1	0	1	250
4	2	8	0	0	0	0	10
3	30	22	45	9	0	1	107
6	31	18	25	14	0	0	88
1	45	28	35	20	2	0	130
5	19	11	26	7	2	2	67
	302	141	150	51	4	4	652

Table 3. Association Between Pottery Groups and Rooms, represented by "*signed chi-square index"* in SE-House 3.

	Amphora, Storage Ware, Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Daily Use Coarse Ware	Cooking Ware, Food Serving Ware, Lamp	Drinking Ware, Pouring and Dipping Ware, Drinking Service Ware, Oil Ware	Loomweight	Toilet Ware
Rooms	**Group 6**	**Group 5**	**Group 4**	**Group 3**	**Group 2**	**Group 1**
2	30.3	0.0	-25.8	-17.6	-1.5	-0.2
4	-1.5	15.8	-2.3	-0.8	-0.1	-0.1
3	-7.7	-0.1	16.9	0.0	-0.7	0.2
6	-2.3	-0.1	1.1	7.4	-0.5	-0.5
1	-3.8	0.0	0.9	9.5	1.8	-0.8
5	-4.7	-0.8	7.3	0.6	6.1	6.1

Table 4. The Percentages of the Pottery Groups Distribution Room by Room in SE-House 3.

	Amphora, Storage Ware, Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Daily Use Coarse Ware	Cooking Ware, Food Serving Ware, Lamp	Drinking Ware, Pouring and Dipping Ware, Drinking Service Ware, Oil Ware	Loomweight	Toilet Ware	
Rooms	**Group 6**	**Group 5**	**Group 4**	**Group 3**	**Group 2**	**Group 1**	
2	57.9	38.3	12.7	2.0	0.0	25.0	38.3
4	0.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
3	9.9	15.6	30.0	17.6	0.0	25.0	16.4
6	10.3	12.8	16.7	27.5	0.0	0.0	13.5
1	14.9	19.9	23.3	39.2	50.0	0.0	19.9
5	6.3	7.8	17.3	13.7	50.0	50.0	10.3
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 5. The Percentages of the Pottery Groups Distribution within the Rooms' Assemblage in SE-House 3.

	Amphora, Storage Ware, Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Daily Use Coarse Ware	Cooking Ware, Food Serving Ware, Lamp	Drinking Ware, Pouring and Dipping Ware, Drinking Service Ware, Oil Ware	Loomweight	Toilet Ware	
Rooms	**Group 6**	**Group 5**	**Group 4**	**Group 3**	**Group 2**	**Group 1**	
2	70.0	21.6	7.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	100
4	20.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100
3	28.0	20.6	42.1	8.4	0.0	0.9	100
6	35.2	20.5	28.4	15.9	0.0	0.0	100
1	34.6	21.5	26.9	15.4	1.5	0.0	100
5	28.4	16.4	38.8	10.4	3.0	3.0	100
	46.3	21.6	23.0	7.8	0.6	0.6	100

Table 6. Pottery Groups that Produced by Stratifying the Data in SE-House 4.

	Drinking Ware	Oil Ware	Food Serving Ware	Cooking Ware, Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Storage Ware, Daily Use Coarse Ware, Pouring and Dipping Ware, Toilet Ware, Lamp	Amphora	Drinking Service Ware	
Rooms	**Group 1**	**Group 2**	**Group 6**	**Group 7**	**Group 5**	**Group 4**	**Group 3**	
1	11	1	17	12	4	6	0	51
2	4	0	15	17	14	19	0	69
3a	11	2	61	63	76	43	3	259
3	13	1	53	31	62	64	7	231
	39	4	146	123	156	132	10	610

Table 7. Association Between Pottery Groups and Rooms, represented by "*signed chi-square index"* in SE-House 4.

	Drinking Ware	Oil Ware	Food Serving Ware	Cooking Ware, Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Amphora	Storage Ware, Daily Use Coarse Ware, Pouring and Dipping Ware, Toilet Ware, Lamp	Drinking Service Ware
Rooms	**Group 1**	**Group 2**	**Group 6**	**Group 7**	**Group 4**	**Group 5**	**Group 3**
1	18.4	1.3	1.9	0.3	-2.3	-6.3	-0.8
3a	0.0	-0.5	-0.1	0.7	1.1	-0.8	-1.1
2	-1.9	0.1	0.0	2.2	-3.0	1.4	-0.4
3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1	-5.2	3.9	0.1	2.7

Table 8. The Percentages of the Pottery Groups Distribution Room by Room in SE-House 4.

	Drinking Ware	Oil Ware	Food Serving Ware	Cooking Ware, Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Amphora	Storage Ware, Daily Use Coarse Ware, Pouring and Dipping Ware, Toilet Ware, Lamp	Drinking Service Ware	
Rooms	**Group 1**	**Group 2**	**Group 6**	**Group 7**	**Group 4**	**Group 5**	**Group 3**	
1	28.2	25.0	11.6	9.8	4.5	2.6	0.0	8.4
3a	28.2	50.0	41.8	51.2	32.6	48.7	30.0	42.5
2	10.3	0.0	10.3	13.8	14.4	9.0	0.0	11.3
3	33.3	25.0	36.3	25.2	48.5	39.7	70.0	37.9
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 9. The Percentages of the Pottery Groups Distribution within the Rooms' Assemblage in SE-House 4.

	Drinking Ware	Oil Ware	Food Serving Ware	Cooking Ware, Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Amphora	Storage Ware, Daily Use Coarse Ware, Pouring and Dipping Ware, Toilet Ware, Lamp	Drinking Service Ware	
Rooms	**Group 1**	**Group 2**	**Group 6**	**Group 7**	**Group 4**	**Group 5**	**Group 3**	
1	21.6	2.0	33.3	23.5	11.8	7.8	0.0	100
3a	4.2	0.8	23.6	24.3	16.6	29.3	1.2	100
2	5.8	0.0	21.7	24.6	27.5	20.3	0.0	100
3	5.6	0.4	22.9	13.4	27.7	26.8	3.0	100
	6.4	0.7	23.9	20.2	21.6	25.6	1.6	100

Table 10. Pottery Groups Distribution in SE-House 5.

	Storage Ware	Cooking Ware	Amphora	Daily Use Coarse Ware	Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Drinking Ware	Food Serving Ware	
Rooms	**Group 2**	**Group 3**	**Group 1**	**Group 4**	**Group 5**	**Group 7**	**Group 6**	
2	2	4	5	3	1	1	6	22
3	1	2	5	3	1	0	5	17
4	0	1	4	2	1	0	3	11
1	0	2	10	8	4	3	6	33
1a	0	0	7	1	3	2	21	34
	3	9	31	17	10	6	41	117

Table 11. Association Between Pottery Groups and Rooms, represented by "*signed chi-square index"* in SE-House 5.

	Storage Ware	Cooking Ware	Amphora	Daily Use Coarse Ware	Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Drinking Ware	Food Serving Ware
Rooms	**Group 2**	**Group 3**	**Group 1**	**Group 4**	**Group 5**	**Group 7**	**Group 6**
2	3.7	3.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.4
3	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	-0.1	-0.9	-0.2
4	-0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	-0.6	-0.2
1	-0.8	-0.1	0.2	2.1	0.5	1.0	-2.7
1a	-0.9	-2.6	-0.4	-3.1	0.0	0.0	6.9

Table 12. The Percentages of the Pottery Groups Distribution Room by Room in SE-House 5.

	Storage Ware	Cooking Ware	Amphora	Daily Use Coarse Ware	Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Drinking Ware	Food Serving Ware	
Rooms	**Group 2**	**Group 3**	**Group 1**	**Group 4**	**Group 5**	**Group 7**	**Group 6**	
2	66.7	44.4	16.1	17.6	10.0	16.7	14.6	18.8
3	33.3	22.2	16.1	17.6	10.0	0.0	12.2	14.5
4	0.0	11.1	12.9	11.8	10.0	0.0	7.3	9.4
1	0.0	22.2	32.3	47.1	40.0	50.0	14.6	28.2
1a	0.0	0.0	22.6	5.9	30.0	33.3	51.2	29.1
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 13. The Percentages of the Pottery Groups Distribution within the Rooms' Assemblage in SE-House 5.

	Storage Ware	Cooking Ware	Amphora	Daily Use Coarse Ware	Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Drinking Ware	Food Serving Ware	
Rooms	**Group 2**	**Group 3**	**Group 1**	**Group 4**	**Group 5**	**Group 7**	**Group 6**	
2	9.1	18.2	22.7	13.6	4.5	4.5	27.3	100
3	5.9	11.8	29.4	17.6	5.9	0.0	29.4	100
4	0.0	9.1	36.4	18.2	9.1	0.0	27.3	100
1	0.0	6.1	30.3	24.2	12.1	9.1	18.2	100
1a	0.0	0.0	20.6	2.9	8.8	5.9	61.8	100
	2.6	7.7	26.5	14.5	8.5	5.1	35.0	100

Table 14. Pottery Groups Distribution in SE-House 6.

	Drinking Service Ware	Drinking Ware	Toilet Ware	Food Serving Ware	Oil Ware	Pouring and Dipping Ware	Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Amphora, Cooking Ware, Daily Use Coarse Ware, Lamp	Storage Ware	
Rooms	**Group 5**	**Group 7**	**Group 6**	**Group 8**	**Group 1**	**Group 4**	**Group 2**	**Group 9**	**Group 3**	
2	4	13	3	20	0	1	0	42	2	85
7	0	1	1	7	0	0	3	13	0	25
3	3	10	1	38	3	1	4	58	1	119
6	0	5	1	12	0	2	3	32	2	57
4	0	4	0	10	1	1	5	17	1	39
1	1	5	0	16	0	1	8	42	0	73
5	1	3	1	7	0	2	6	41	5	66
	9	41	7	110	4	8	29	245	11	464

Table 15. Association Between Pottery Groups and Rooms, represented by "*signed chi-square index"* in SE-House 6.

	Drinking Service Ware	Drinking Ware	Toilet Ware	Food Serving Ware	Oil Ware	Pouring and Dipping Ware	Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Amphora, Cooking Ware, Daily Use Coarse Ware, Lamp	Storage Ware
Rooms	**Group 5**	**Group 7**	**Group 6**	**Group 8**	**Group 1**	**Group 4**	**Group 2**	**Group 9**	**Group 3**
2	3.4	4.0	2.3	0.0	-0.7	-0.1	-5.3	-0.2	0.0
7	-0.5	-0.7	1.0	0.2	-0.2	-0.4	1.3	0.0	-0.6
3	0.2	0.0	-0.4	3.4	3.8	-0.5	-1.6	-0.4	-1.2
6	-1.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.5	1.1	-0.1	0.1	0.3
4	-0.8	0.1	-0.6	0.1	1.3	0.2	2.7	-0.6	0.0
1	-0.1	-0.3	-1.1	-0.1	-0.6	-0.1	2.6	0.3	-1.7
5	-0.1	-1.4	0.0	-4.8	-0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	7.5

Table 16. The Percentages of the Pottery Groups Distribution Room by Room in SE-House 6.

	Drinking Service Ware	Drinking Ware	Toilet Ware	Food Serving Ware	Oil Ware	Pouring and Dipping Ware	Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Amphora, Cooking Ware, Daily Use Coarse Ware, Lamp	Storage Ware	
Rooms	**Group 5**	**Group 7**	**Group 6**	**Group 8**	**Group 1**	**Group 4**	**Group 2**	**Group 9**	**Group 3**	
2	44.4	31.7	42.9	18.2	0.0	12.5	0.0	17.1	18.2	18.3
7	0.0	2.4	14.3	6.4	0.0	0.0	10.3	5.3	0.0	5.4
3	33.3	24.4	14.3	34.5	75.0	12.5	13.8	23.7	9.1	25.6
6	0.0	12.2	14.3	10.9	0.0	25.0	10.3	13.1	18.2	12.3
4	0.0	9.8	0.0	9.1	25.0	12.5	17.2	6.9	9.1	8.4
1	11.1	12.2	0.0	14.5	0.0	12.5	27.6	17.1	0.0	15.7
5	11.1	7.3	14.3	6.4	0.0	25.0	20.7	16.7	45.5	14.2
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 17. The Percentages of the Pottery Groups Distribution within the Rooms' Assemblage in SE-House 6.

	Drinking Service Ware	Drinking Ware	Toilet Ware	Food Serving Ware	Oil Ware	Pouring and Dipping Ware	Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Amphora, Cooking Ware, Daily Use Coarse Ware, Lamp	Storage Ware	
Rooms	**Group 5**	**Group 7**	**Group 6**	**Group 8**	**Group 1**	**Group 4**	**Group 2**	**Group 9**	**Group 3**	
2	4.7	15.3	3.5	23.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	49.4	2.4	100
7	0.0	4.0	4.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	52.0	0.0	100
3	2.5	8.4	0.8	31.9	2.5	0.8	3.4	48.7	0.8	100
6	0.0	8.8	1.8	21.1	0.0	3.5	5.3	56.1	3.5	100
4	0.0	10.3	0.0	25.6	2.6	2.6	12.8	43.6	2.6	100
1	1.4	6.8	0.0	21.9	0.0	1.4	11.0	57.5	0.0	100
5	1.5	4.5	1.5	10.6	0.0	3.0	9.1	62.1	7.6	100
	1.9	8.8	1.5	23.7	0.9	1.7	6.3	52.8	2.4	100

Table 18. Pottery Groups Distribution in SE-House 7.

	Amphora, Pouring and Dipping Ware	Daily Use Coarse Ware	Cooking Ware, Food Serving Ware, Drinking Ware, Toilet Ware	Lamp	Preparing and Reserving Food Ware, Loomweight	Drinking Service Ware	
Rooms	**Group 6**	**Group 5**	**Group 4**	**Group 1**	**Group 3**	**Group 2**	
3	20	15	32	0	3	0	70
2	3	4	2	0	2	0	11
1a	7	8	41	3	10	0	69
1	6	15	40	0	23	3	87
	36	42	115	3	38	3	237

Table 19. Association Between Pottery Groups and Rooms, represented by "*signed chi-square index"* in SE-House 7.

	Amphora, Pouring and Dipping Ware	Daily Use Coarse Ware	Cooking Ware, Food Serving Ware, Drinking Ware, Toilet Ware	Lamp	Preparing and Reserving Food Ware, Loomweight	Drinking Service Ware
Rooms	**Group 6**	**Group 5**	**Group 4**	**Group 1**	**Group 3**	**Group 2**
3	8.3	0.5	-0.1	-0.9	-6.0	-0.9
2	1.1	2.2	-2.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
1a	-1.2	-1.5	1.7	5.2	-0.1	-0.9
1	-3.9	0.0	-0.1	-1.1	5.9	3.3

Table 20. The Percentages of the Pottery Groups Distribution Room by Room in SE-House 7.

	Amphora, Pouring and Dipping Ware	Daily Use Coarse Ware	Cooking Ware, Food Serving Ware, Drinking Ware, Toilet Ware	Lamp	Preparing and Reserving Food Ware, Loomweight	Drinking Service Ware	
Rooms	**Group 6**	**Group 5**	**Group 4**	**Group 1**	**Group 3**	**Group 2**	
3	55.6	35.7	27.8	0.0	7.9	0.0	29.5
2	8.3	9.5	1.7	0.0	5.3	0.0	4.6
1a	19.4	19.0	35.7	100.0	26.3	0.0	29.1
1	16.7	35.7	34.8	0.0	60.5	100.0	36.7
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 21. The Percentages of the Pottery Groups Distribution within the Rooms' Assemblage in SE-House 7.

	Amphora, Pouring and Dipping Ware	Daily Use Coarse Ware	Cooking Ware, Food Serving Ware, Drinking Ware, Toilet Ware	Lamp	Preparing and Reserving Food Ware, Loomweight	Drinking Service Ware	
Rooms	**Group 6**	**Group 5**	**Group 4**	**Group 1**	**Group 3**	**Group 2**	
3	28.6	21.4	45.7	0.0	4.3	0.0	100
2	27.3	36.4	18.2	0.0	18.2	0.0	100
1a	10.1	11.6	59.4	4.3	14.5	0.0	100
1	6.9	17.2	46.0	0.0	26.4	3.4	100
	15.2	17.7	48.5	1.3	16.0	1.3	100

Table 22. Pottery Groups Distribution in SE-House 8.

	Toilet Ware	Storage Ware	Drinking Ware	Pouring and Dipping Ware	Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Cooking Ware	Lamp	Loomweight	Amphora	Food Serving Ware	Daily Use Coarse Ware	Drinking Service Ware	
Rooms	**Group 11**	**Group 2**	**Group 7**	**Group 8**	**Group 5**	**Group 3**	**Group 13**	**Group 12**	**Group 1**	**Group 6**	**Group 4**	**Group 9**	
5	3	2	9	1	4	2	0	0	7	12	17	0	57
1	1	0	3	2	8	4	0	0	2	10	10	0	40
1a	0	1	2	0	6	8	0	0	4	6	7	1	35
2	0	0	4	1	6	4	1	0	0	6	11	0	33
3	3	1	5	2	9	6	2	3	10	21	15	1	78
4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	1	8
	7	4	23	6	34	24	3	3	23	57	64	3	251

Table 23. Association Between Pottery Groups and Rooms, represented by "*signed chi-square index"* in SE-House 8.

	Toilet Ware	Storage Ware	Drinking Ware	Pouring and Dipping Ware	Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Cooking Ware	Lamp	Loomweight	Amphora	Food Serving Ware	Daily Use Coarse Ware	Drinking Service Ware
Rooms	**Group 11**	**Group 2**	**Group 7**	**Group 8**	**Group 5**	**Group 3**	**Group 13**	**Group 12**	**Group 1**	**Group 6**	**Group 4**	**Group 9**
5	1.3	1.3	2.7	-0.1	-1.8	-2.2	-0.7	-0.7	0.6	-0.1	0.4	-0.7
1	0.0	-0.6	-0.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	-0.5	-0.5	-0.8	0.1	0.0	-0.5
1a	-1.0	0.4	-0.5	-0.8	0.3	6.5	-0.4	-0.4	0.2	-0.5	-0.4	0.8
2	-0.9	-0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.9	-0.4	-3.0	-0.3	0.8	-0.4
3	0.3	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.3	1.2	4.6	1.1	0.6	-1.2	0.0
4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7	-0.2	0.0	-0.8	-0.1	-0.1	-0.7	0.0	1.9	8.6

Table 24. The Percentages of the Pottery Groups Distribution Room by Room in SE-House 8.

	Toilet Ware	Storage Ware	Drinking Ware	Pouring and Dipping Ware	Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Cooking Ware	Lamp	Loomweight	Amphora	Food Serving Ware	Daily Use Coarse Ware	Drinking Service Ware	
Rooms	**Group 11**	**Group 2**	**Group 7**	**Group 8**	**Group 5**	**Group 3**	**Group 13**	**Group 12**	**Group 1**	**Group 6**	**Group 4**	**Group 9**	
5	42.9	50.0	39.1	16.7	11.8	8.3	0.0	0.0	30.4	21.1	26.6	0.0	22.7
1	14.3	0.0	13.0	33.3	23.5	16.7	0.0	0.0	8.7	17.5	15.6	0.0	15.9
1a	0.0	25.0	8.7	0.0	17.6	33.3	0.0	0.0	17.4	10.5	10.9	33.3	13.9
2	0.0	0.0	17.4	16.7	17.6	16.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	10.5	17.2	0.0	13.1
3	42.9	25.0	21.7	33.3	26.5	25.0	66.7	100.0	43.5	36.8	23.4	33.3	31.1
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	6.3	33.3	3.2
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 25. The Percentages of the Pottery Groups Distribution within the Rooms' Assemblage in SE-House 8.

	Toilet Ware	Storage Ware	Drinking Ware	Pouring and Dipping Ware	Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Cooking Ware	Lamp	Loomweight	Amphora	Food Serving Ware	Daily Use Coarse Ware	Drinking Service Ware	
Rooms	Group 11	Group 2	Group 7	Group 8	Group 5	Group 3	Group 13	Group 12	Group 1	Group 6	Group 4	Group 9	
5	5.3	3.5	15.8	1.8	7.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	12.3	21.1	29.8	0.0	100
1	2.5	0.0	7.5	5.0	20.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	100
1a	0.0	2.9	5.7	0.0	17.1	22.9	0.0	0.0	11.4	17.1	20.0	2.9	100
2	0.0	0.0	12.1	3.0	18.2	12.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	33.3	0.0	100
3	3.8	1.3	6.4	2.6	11.5	7.7	2.6	3.8	12.8	26.9	19.2	1.3	100
4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	50.0	12.5	100
	2.8	1.6	9.2	2.4	13.5	9.6	1.2	1.2	9.2	22.7	25.5	1.2	100

Table 26. Pottery Groups Distribution in NE-House 1.

	Pouring and Dipping Ware	Drinking Service Ware	Amphora, Cooking Ware, Daily Use Coarse Ware, Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Lamp	Oil Ware	Storage Ware	Drinking Ware	Food Serving Ware	Loomweight	
Rooms	Group 5	Group 4	Group 9	Group 2	Group 1	Group 3	Group 7	Group 8	Group 6	
1a	1	0	9	0	0	2	2	2	0	16
6	1	0	12	1	0	0	3	3	0	20
9	1	3	20	1	2	3	2	5	0	37
4	0	1	4	0	0	2	0	3	0	10
8	2	5	95	0	0	3	10	14	3	132
2	0	0	4	1	0	0	3	2	0	10
7	0	0	20	0	0	0	8	6	1	35
1	0	1	25	2	1	2	5	7	0	43
3	0	0	28	1	2	2	5	10	0	48
5	0	0	20	0	0	1	6	8	1	36
	5	10	237	6	5	15	44	60	5	387

Table 27. Association Between Pottery Groups and Rooms, represented by "*signed chi-square index"* in NE-House 1.

	Pouring and Dipping Ware	Drinking Service Ware	Amphora, Cooking Ware, Daily Use Coarse Ware, Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Lamp	Oil Ware	Storage Ware	Drinking Ware	Food Serving Ware	Loomweight
Rooms	**Group 5**	**Group 4**	**Group 9**	**Group 2**	**Group 1**	**Group 3**	**Group 7**	**Group 8**	**Group 6**
1a	3.0	-0.4	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	3.1	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
6	2.1	-0.5	0.0	1.5	-0.3	-0.8	0.2	0.0	-0.3
9	0.6	4.4	-0.3	0.3	4.8	1.7	-1.2	-0.1	-0.5
4	-0.1	2.1	-0.7	-0.2	-0.1	6.7	-1.1	1.4	-0.1
8	0.1	0.7	2.5	-2.0	-1.7	-0.9	-1.7	-2.0	1.0
2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.7	4.6	-0.1	-0.4	3.1	0.1	-0.1
1	-0.6	0.0	-0.1	2.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.6
3	-0.6	-1.2	-0.1	0.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	-0.6
7	-0.5	-0.9	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5	-1.4	4.1	0.1	0.7
5	-0.5	-0.9	-0.2	-0.6	-0.5	-0.1	0.9	1.0	0.6

Table 28. The Percentages of the Pottery Groups Distribution Room by Room in NE-House 1.

	Pouring and Dipping Ware	Drinking Service Ware	Amphora, Cooking Ware, Daily Use Coarse Ware, Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Lamp	Oil Ware	Storage Ware	Drinking Ware	Food Serving Ware	Loomweight	
Rooms	**Group 5**	**Group 4**	**Group 9**	**Group 2**	**Group 1**	**Group 3**	**Group 7**	**Group 8**	**Group 6**	
1a	**20.0**	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	13.3	4.5	3.3	0.0	4.1
6	**20.0**	0.0	5.1	16.7	0.0	0.0	6.8	5.0	0.0	5.2
9	20.0	**30.0**	8.4	16.7	**40.0**	20.0	4.5	8.3	0.0	9.6
4	0.0	**10.0**	1.7	0.0	0.0	**13.3**	0.0	5.0	0.0	2.6
8	**40.0**	**50.0**	**40.1**	0.0	0.0	20.0	22.7	23.3	60.0	34.1
2	0.0	0.0	1.7	**16.7**	0.0	0.0	6.8	3.3	0.0	2.6
1	0.0	10.0	10.5	**33.3**	20.0	13.3	11.4	11.7	0.0	11.1
3	0.0	0.0	11.8	16.7	**40.0**	13.3	11.4	16.7	0.0	12.4
7	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	**18.2**	10.0	**20.0**	9.0
5	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.0	6.7	13.6	13.3	**20.0**	9.3
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 29. Pottery Groups Distribution in NE-House 2.

	Drinking Ware	Oil Ware	Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Amphora, Storage Ware	Daily Use Coarse Ware	Cooking Ware	Drinking Service Ware	Pouring and Dipping Ware	Food Serving Ware	Loomweight, Lamp	
Rooms	**Group 3**	**Group 2**	**Group 10**	**Group 9**	**Group 8**	**Group 4**	**Group 6**	**Group 7**	**Group 5**	**Group 1**	
3	3	1	3	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	13
6	1	0	6	10	9	1	0	1	3	1	32
5	3	1	9	10	5	7	2	0	11	1	49
2a	2	0	4	3	2	5	3	1	3	0	23
2c	2	0	6	3	8	4	1	2	8	0	34
2b	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	5	1	11
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	6
4	4	0	6	10	12	5	2	0	11	7	57
2	1	1	7	2	5	4	0	1	8	8	37
	16	3	43	42	43	28	10	5	54	18	262

Table 30. Association Between Pottery Groups and Rooms, represented by "*signed chi-square index"* in NE-House 2.

	Drinking Ware	Oil Ware	Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Amphora, Storage Ware	Daily Use Coarse Ware	Cooking Ware	Drinking Service Ware	Pouring and Dipping Ware	Food Serving Ware	Loomweight, Lamp
Rooms	**Group 3**	**Group 2**	**Group 10**	**Group 9**	**Group 8**	**Group 4**	**Group 6**	**Group 7**	**Group 5**	**Group 1**
3	6.1	4.9	0.4	0.4	-0.6	-0.1	-0.5	-0.2	-1.1	-0.9
6	-0.5	-0.4	0.1	4.6	2.7	-1.7	-1.2	0.2	-2.0	-0.7
5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	-1.2	0.6	0.0	-0.9	0.1	-1.7
2a	0.3	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.8	2.6	5.1	0.7	-0.6	-1.6
2c	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-1.1	1.0	0.0	-0.1	2.8	0.1	-2.3
2b	-0.7	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	-1.8	0.0	0.8	-0.2	3.3	0.1
1	-0.4	-0.1	-1.0	-1.0	0.0	-0.6	2.6	-0.1	6.2	-0.4
4	0.1	-0.7	-1.2	0.1	0.7	-0.2	0.0	-1.1	0.0	2.4
2	-0.7	0.8	0.1	-2.6	-0.2	0.0	-1.4	0.1	0.0	11.7

Table 31. The Percentages of the Pottery Groups Distribution Room by Room in NE-House 2.

	Drinking Ware	Oil Ware	Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Amphora, Storage Ware	Daily Use Coarse Ware	Cooking Ware	Drinking Service Ware	Pouring and Dipping Ware	Food Serving Ware	Loomweight, Lamp	
Rooms	Group 3	Group 2	Group 10	Group 9	Group 8	Group 4	Group 6	Group 7	Group 5	Group 1	
3	18.8	33.3	7.0	7.1	2.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	5.0
6	6.3	0.0	14.0	23.8	20.9	3.6	0.0	20.0	5.6	5.6	12.2
5	18.8	33.3	20.9	23.8	11.6	25.0	20.0	0.0	20.4	5.6	18.7
2a	12.5	0.0	9.3	7.1	4.7	17.9	30.0	20.0	5.6	0.0	8.8
2c	12.5	0.0	14.0	7.1	18.6	14.3	10.0	40.0	14.8	0.0	13.0
2b	0.0	0.0	4.7	2.4	0.0	3.6	10.0	0.0	9.3	5.6	4.2
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	10.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	2.3
4	25.0	0.0	14.0	23.8	27.9	17.9	20.0	0.0	20.4	38.9	21.8
2	6.3	33.3	16.3	4.8	11.6	14.3	0.0	20.0	14.8	44.4	14.1
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 32. The Percentages of the Pottery Groups Distribution within the Rooms' Assemblage in NE-House 2.

	Drinking Ware	Oil Ware	Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	Amphora, Storage Ware	Daily Use Coarse Ware	Cooking Ware	Drinking Service Ware	Pouring and Dipping Ware	Food Serving Ware	Loomweight, Lamp	
Rooms	Group 3	Group 2	Group 10	Group 9	Group 8	Group 4	Group 6	Group 7	Group 5	Group 1	
3	23.1	7.7	23.1	23.1	7.7	7.7	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	100
6	3.1	0.0	18.8	31.3	28.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	9.4	3.1	100
5	6.1	2.0	18.4	20.4	10.2	14.3	4.1	0.0	22.4	2.0	100
2a	8.7	0.0	17.4	13.0	8.7	21.7	13.0	4.3	13.0	0.0	100
2c	5.9	0.0	17.6	8.8	23.5	11.8	2.9	5.9	23.5	0.0	100
2b	0.0	0.0	18.2	9.1	0.0	9.1	9.1	0.0	45.5	9.1	100
1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	66.7	0.0	100
4	7.0	0.0	10.5	17.5	21.1	8.8	3.5	0.0	19.3	12.3	100
2	2.7	2.7	18.9	5.4	13.5	10.8	0.0	2.7	21.6	21.6	100
	6.1	1.1	16.4	16.0	16.4	10.7	3.8	1.9	20.6	6.9	100

Table 33. Pottery Groups Distribution in NE-House 3.

	Lamp	Pouring and Dipping Ware	Amphora, Storage Ware, Cooking Ware	Food Serving Ware	Drinking Service Ware	Drinking Ware	Daily Use Coarse Ware, Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	
Rooms	**Group 3**	**Group 1**	**Group 4**	**Group 2**	**Group 7**	**Group 6**	**Group 5**	
2	1	2	6	2	1	2	5	19
1a	0	1	5	2	0	1	3	12
1	2	0	15	6	1	2	9	35
4	1	0	8	8	3	6	7	33
3	0	0	5	0	1	4	17	27
	4	3	39	18	6	15	41	126

Table 34. Association Between Pottery Groups and Rooms, represented by "*signed chi-square index"* in NE-House 1.

	Lamp	Pouring and Dipping Ware	Amphora, Storage Ware, Cooking Ware	Food Serving Ware	Drinking Service Ware	Drinking Ware	Daily Use Coarse Ware, Preparing and Reserving Food Ware
Rooms	**Group 3**	**Group 1**	**Group 4**	**Group 2**	**Group 7**	**Group 6**	**Group 5**
2	0.3	5.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-0.2
1a	-0.4	1.8	0.4	0.0	-0.6	-0.1	-0.2
1	0.7	-0.8	1.6	0.2	-0.3	-1.1	-0.5
4	0.0	-0.8	-0.5	2.3	1.3	1.1	-1.3
3	-0.9	-0.6	-1.3	-3.9	-0.1	0.2	7.7

Table 35. The Percentages of the Pottery Groups Distribution Room by Room in NE-House 3.

	Lamp	Pouring and Dipping Ware	Amphora, Storage Ware, Cooking Ware	Food Serving Ware	Drinking Service Ware	Drinking Ware	Daily Use Coarse Ware, Preparing and Reserving Food Ware	
Rooms	**Group 3**	**Group 1**	**Group 4**	**Group 2**	**Group 7**	**Group 6**	**Group 5**	
2	25.0	66.7	15.4	11.1	16.7	13.3	12.2	15.1
1a	0.0	33.3	12.8	11.1	0.0	6.7	7.3	9.5
1	50.0	0.0	38.5	33.3	16.7	13.3	22.0	27.8
4	25.0	0.0	20.5	44.4	50.0	40.0	17.1	26.2
3	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.0	16.7	26.7	41.5	21.4
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

POTTERY TYPES OF 4th CENTURY B.C. AT BURGAZ DOMESTIC UNITS

Storage Wares

Amphora (Plate I)

The amphora is one of the principal vessel types in Greek pottery. It is two-handled vessel with a narrow neck and long, ovoid body. It is used for transport and storage of various products both liquid and dry product. At Burgaz the main type in the mid. 4th century B.C. is the amphora with a tall cylindrical neck and mushroom-shaped rim.

Pithos (Plate II)

As an essential household repository for storage the pithos has a wide-mouthed and deep-bodied jar, is familiar from all periods of antiquity. It is a typical container to store agricultural goods and were used both for wet storage such as wine, olive oil, honey and for storing dry foodstuffs like grain.

Situla (Plate III)

Situla is a sizable tubular vessel, swelling towards its base. It is mainly used for liquid storage or pouring wine. At Burgaz the situla exists in several forms both decorated and plain.

Daily Use Coarse Wares

Hydria (Plate IV)

The hydria, or water-jar, with two horizontal handles for lifting and a vertical handle for carrying when empty, is one of the commonest shapes in figured and plain ware in ancient Greek pottery repertoire. At Burgaz in the mid. 4th century levels only plain examples were recovered and they were associated with everyday use.

Oinochoe (Plate V)

The oinochoe or jug is the one of the commonest and the most variable of Greek pottery shape. It is used in many everyday uses, for liquids of all kinds. At Burgaz it is characterized by a curved handle extending from the lip to the shoulder, and a round or trefoil mouth.

Preparing and Reserving Food Wares

Lekane (Plate VI)

An open basin, usually provided with a pair of horizontal handles and made of household ware, is a common item of domestic equipment. It could have been used for kneading bread, mixing ingredients for food preparation and so on.

Mortar (Plate VII)

It is a broad, shallow and heavy vessel. It has an important place among the kitchen implements. With a roughened interior surface it is associated with grinding.

Daily Use Krater (Plate VIII)

It is a large, deep, plain vessel with horizontal handles. Its shape look like the red-figured kraters that used for mixing and serving wine, but it is small in size and un decorated.

Cooking Wares

Chytra (Plate IX)

Chytra is one of the fire-resistant cooking pots. The ordinary chytra is almost has globular and deep body. It is neckless, with flaring rim, and it has narrow mouth and strap or swung handle. It is generally used for heating water or making soup.

Lopas (Plate X)

Lopas is a shallow lidded cooking pot and it serves to describe the shall-like shape. It usually has flattened bottom and high-swung handle.

Saucepan (Plate XI)

This is another common type of cooking pot which can be found in Burgaz houses. Its rim looks like lopas, but the body is different. The body is deep like chytra and it also has two swung handles.

Baking Tray (Plate XII)

It is flat-bottomed and has low vertical rim.

Tripod (Plate XIII)

It serves to hold large cooking wares over the fire.

Food Serving Wares

Bowl (Plate XIV)

Bowls are the commonest fine wares that associated with food consumption. These handless, shallow wares are uncovered at Burgaz in many different shapes and size both local and imported (Attic). The imported ones are always occurred with black glazed, whereas the local ones with slip-washed.

Plate (Plate XV)

Plates are another common food serving-consumption wares. They are shallow and wide-mouthed. Same as the bowls they exist both black glazed and slip-washed at Burgaz.

Fish Plate (Plate XVI)

The fish plate is a broad vessel with a substantial overhanging rim and a depression in the middle of the floor that probably served to collect broth or to hold flavor or relish.

Saltcellar (Plate XVII)

Small bowls, called as saltcellar, are so numerous in Burgaz household deposits of the 4th century B.C. they are useful for salt and other condiments and they occur in different shape and size.

Ladle (Plate XVIII)

The loop-handled ladles are low, wide small cups, between 4 and 5 cm. in height and they are always slip-washed in Burgaz domestic contexts.

Drinking Wares

Kantharos (Plate XIX)

Kantharos is one of the most popular drinking cups of the Classical period. The body is convex below, concave above and all having two vertical handles which join the cup above and below. At Burgaz both local and imported examples are recovered.

Cup-Kantharos (Plate XX)

It is a deep cup with low bowl, high concave neck and a molded rim. In shape the cup-kantharos is similar to the kantharos but has high-swung handles and the rim is more flaring.

Skyphos (Plate XXI)

The skyphos is the commonest plain drinking cup used in Classical period. Skyphos is a stable capacious cup; the handles are small in proportion to the body, but they were used less for holding the cup than as thumb rests whilst the hands grasp the body of the cup, or for hanging the cup when not in use. In Burgaz domestic contexts skyphos occurs both black glazed and slip-washed.

Bolsal (Plate XXII)

Bolsal is a shallow bowl with a wall which rises vertically to the rim, an elaborate foot, and two horizontal handles attached just below the plain rim. It is frequently decorated with stamped patterns inside, usually in very simple arrangements.

Burgaz Bowl (Plate XXIII)

This bowl type is a specific form of drinking cups that found in Burgaz. It is characterized with its deep body, "s" shape rim, and two horizontal handles. It is the commonest from that have been uncovered at Burgaz from 6th century B.C. to end of 4th century B.C. While the earliest examples have conical base and deeper body, the latest examples from the 4th century B.C. have ring base and shallower body. They are usually black or brown slip-washed.

Drinking Service Wares

Krater (Plate XXIV)

Krater is a mixing-bowl for mixing and serving wine, found in the red-figured repertory. In Burgaz domestic contexts kraters mostly occur in the type of bell-krater.

Lebes/Dinos (Plate XXV)

The lebes/dinos is a bowl with high shoulder and short neck, and is often used like the krater, for mixing and serving wine. At Burgaz both decırated and plain types have been found in the domestic contexts.

Pouring and Dipping Wares

Olpe (Plate XXVI)

Olpe is one of the pouring vessels in Classical period. At Burgaz two types of olpe have been recorded; one is with ovoid body round flaring mouth and a high strap handle; the other, the standard later type smaller, more compact with low handle and with or without a foot. They are usually glazed or slip-washed on the exterior and on the inside of the mouth only.

Oil Wares

Lekythos (Plate XXVII)

Lekythos is the commonest container for oil which has a narrow body and one handle attached to the neck. The lekythos have been most generally associated with burial customs in Classical period. However, examples from the domestic context, demonstrate the use of the lekythos an oil-container for the use of householders.

Askos (Plate XXVIII)

The askos is a glazed pot with covered top, side spout and basket handle. Their small size, spout, and their handle for pouring, indicate a vessel from which small amounts of liquid are to be poured drop by drop: oil, perfume or honey.

Guttus (Plate XXIX)

Guttus is a type of askos and it differs from the askos in the placing of the mouth, the mouth is set on the top of a vertical neck. It is a small oil jug with a heavy ring foot, bulbous body with the maximum diameter toward the food, and thin neck. There is a flaring mouth and a grooved ring handle attached to the shoulder.

Toilet Ware

Pyxis (Plate XXX)

The pyxis, a container for cosmetic powder or jewelries, is essentially used as woman's object. The pyxides that found in Burgaz are usually lidded, handless and with rounded bottom.

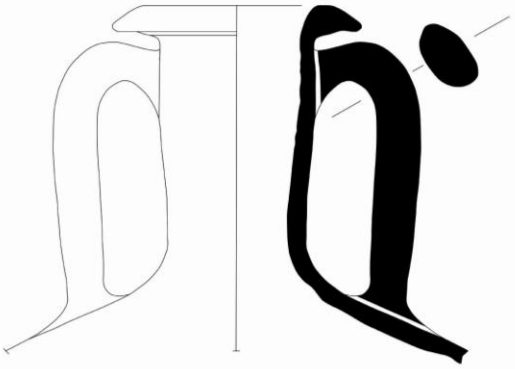
Lekanis (Plate XXXI)

The lekanis is a flat bowl, usually lidded and provided with two horizontal handles. Same as the pyxis the lekanis, which are usually painted, is useful object to be used as a toilet article.

Loomweights (Plate XXXII)

The loomweights are the clay weights used to keep the wrap threads taut in a standing loom and these artifacts can be categorized into three main types according to their shape: pyramidal, conic, and discoid.

Plate I



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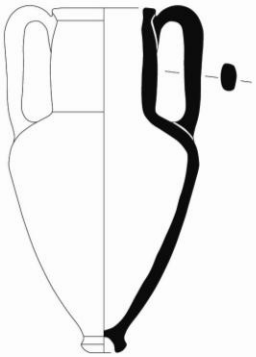

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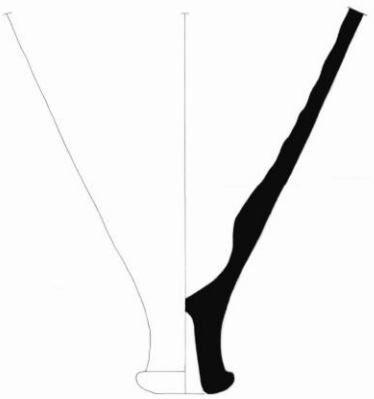

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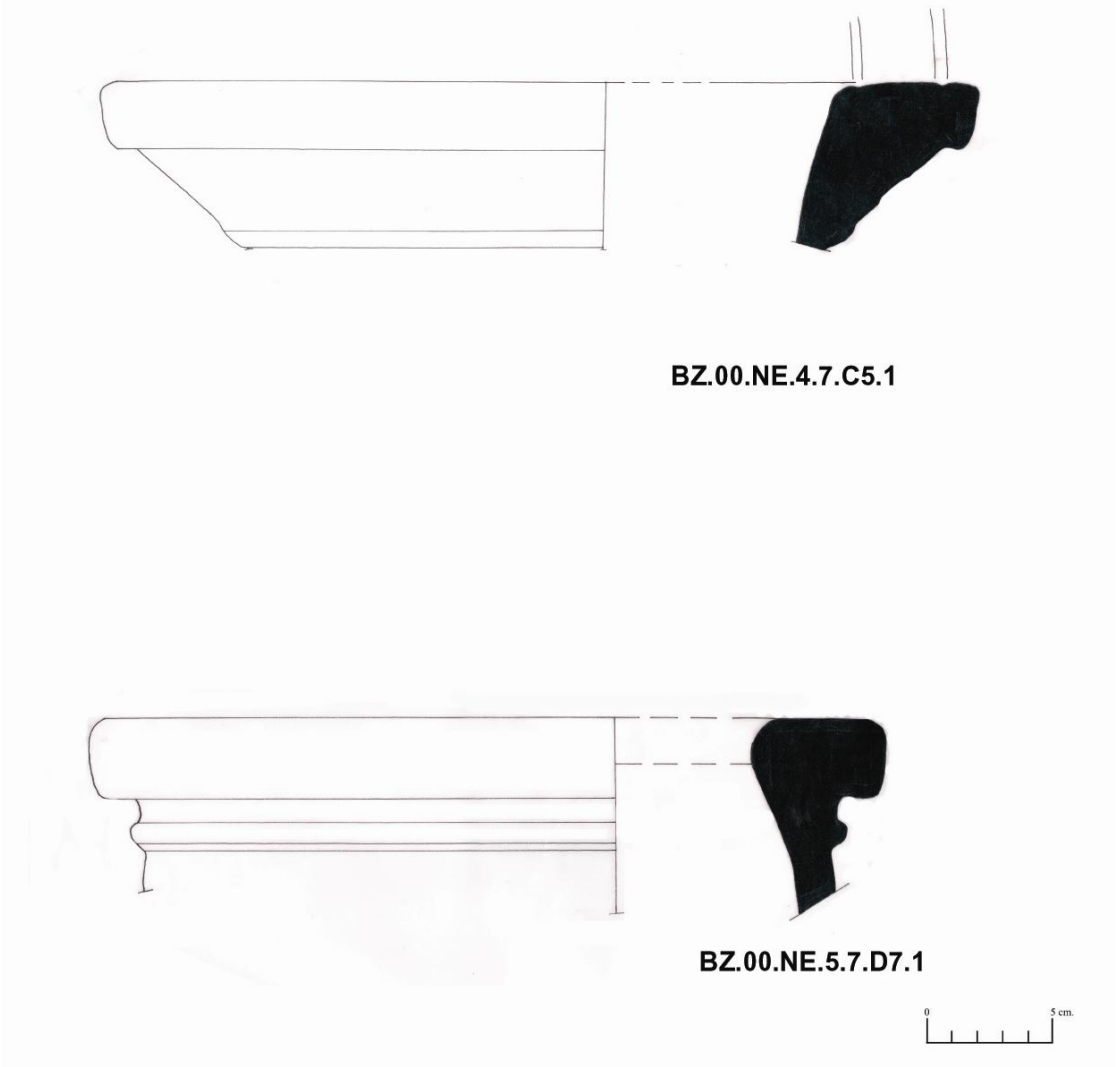

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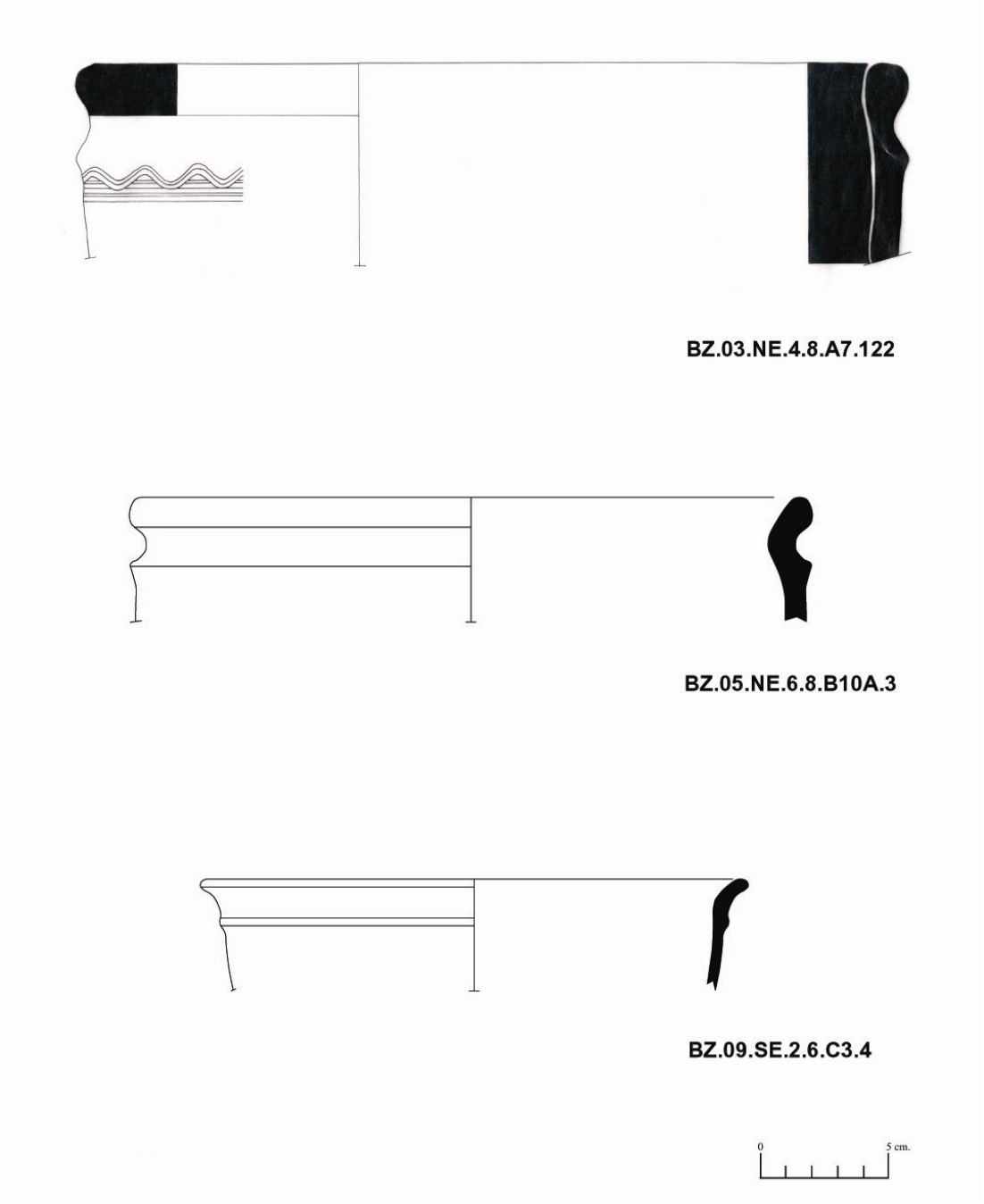

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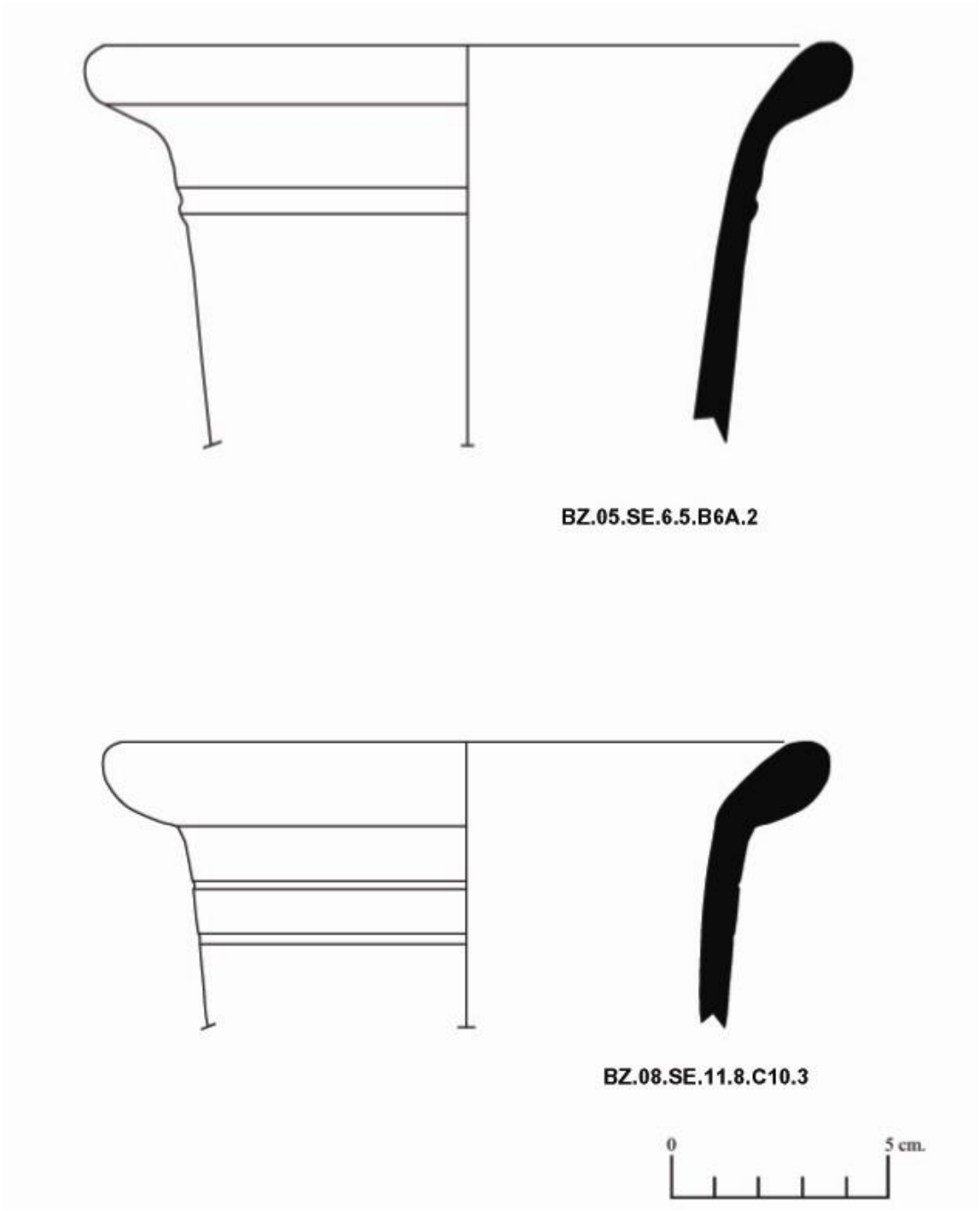

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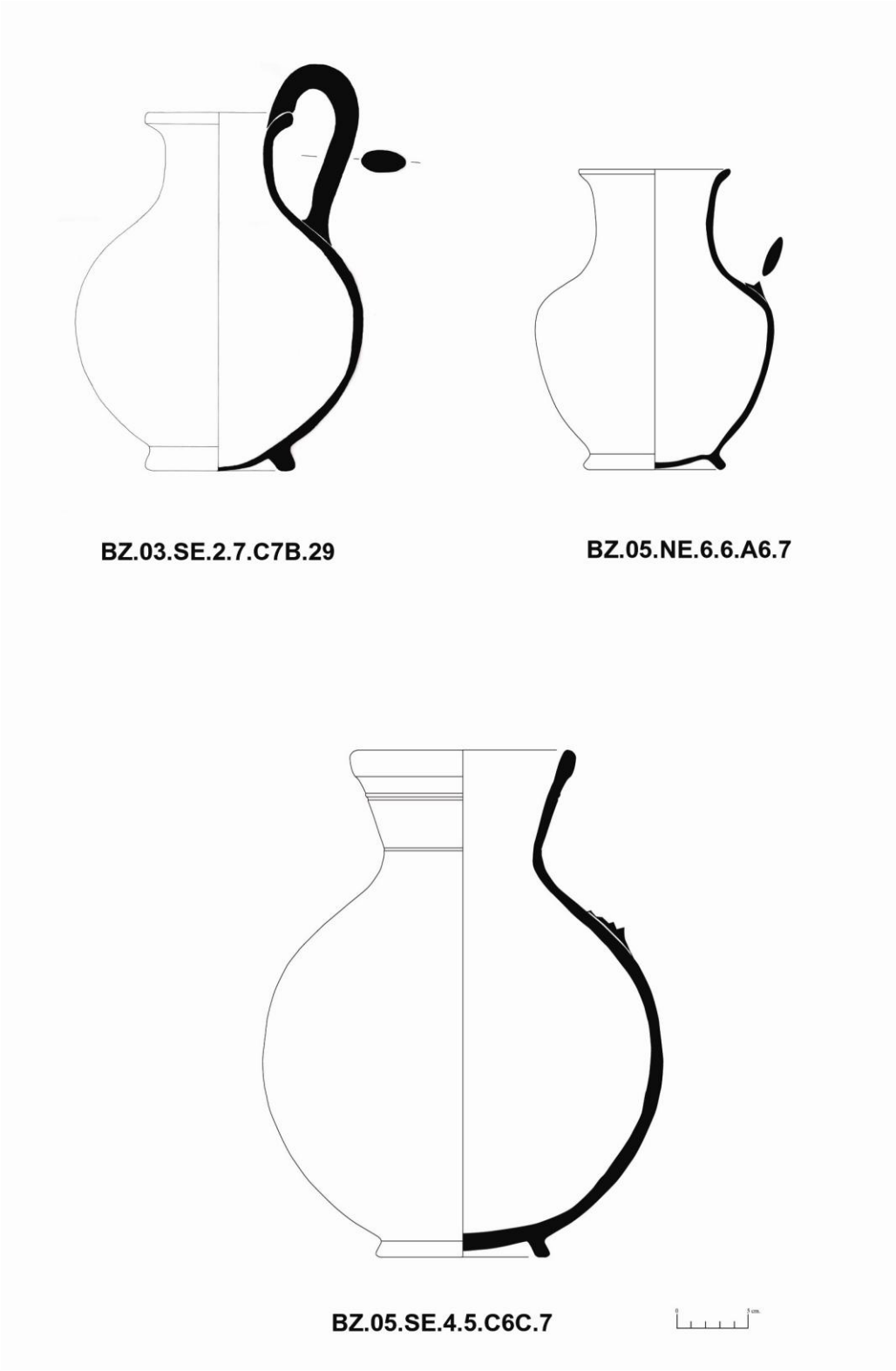

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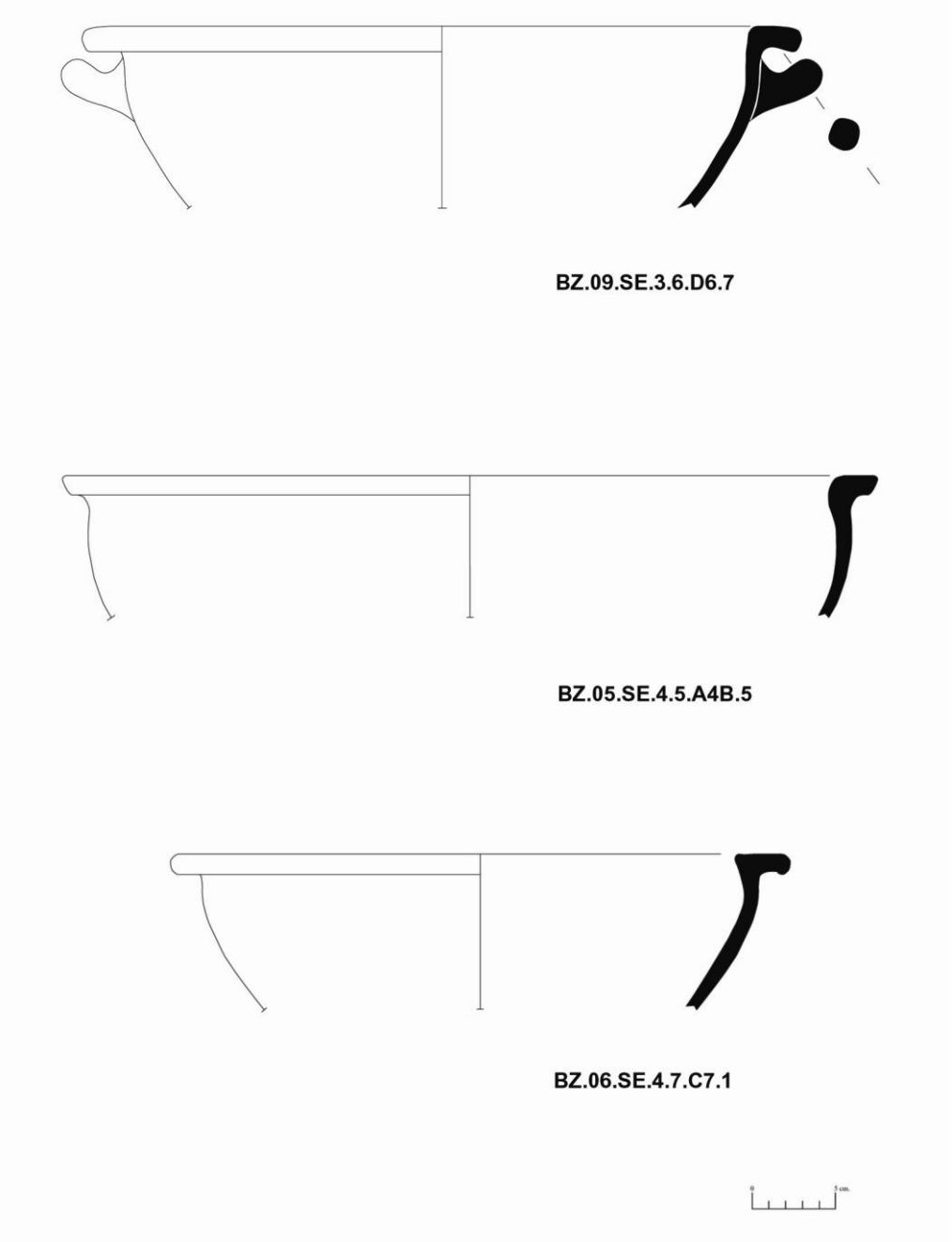

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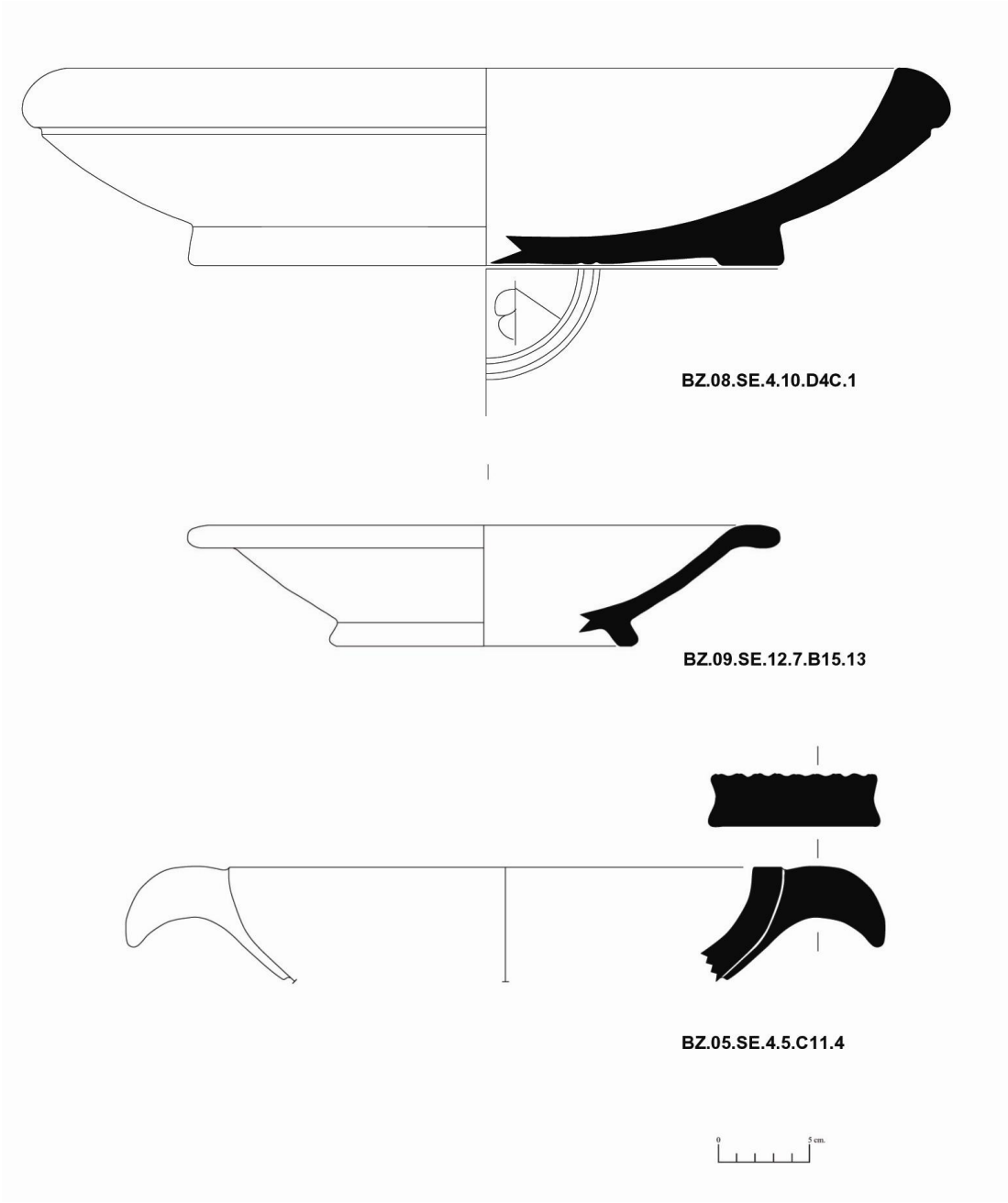

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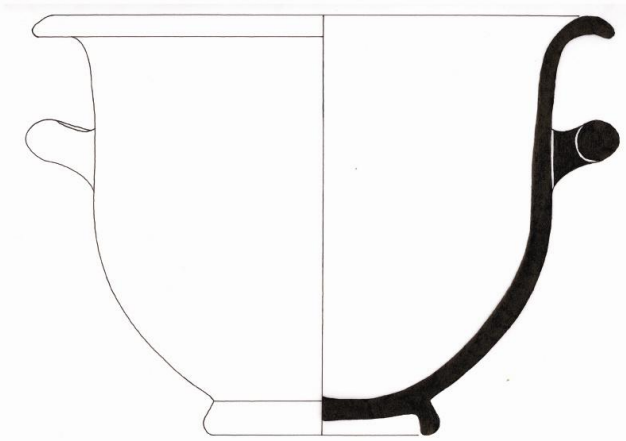

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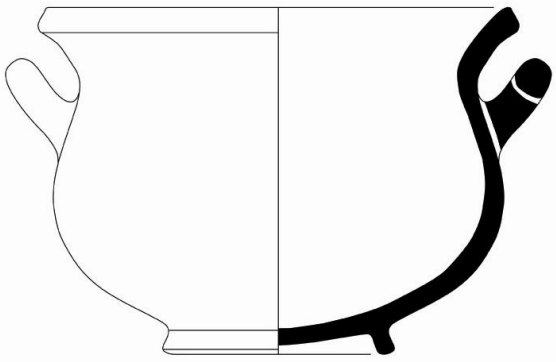

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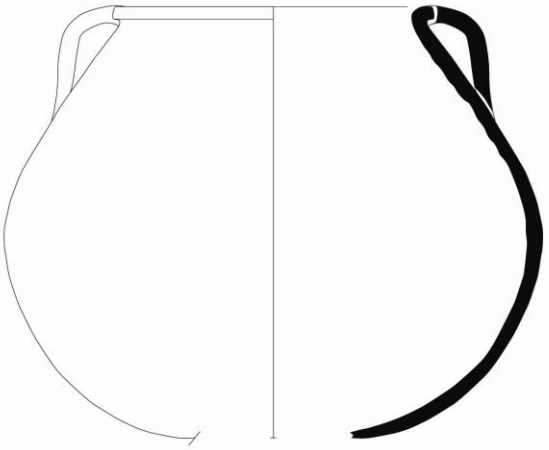

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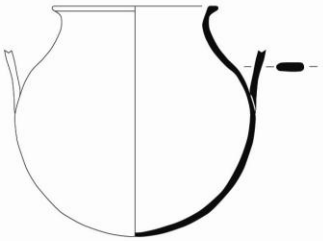

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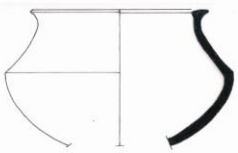

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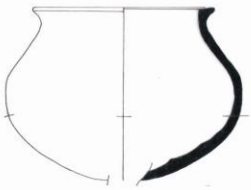

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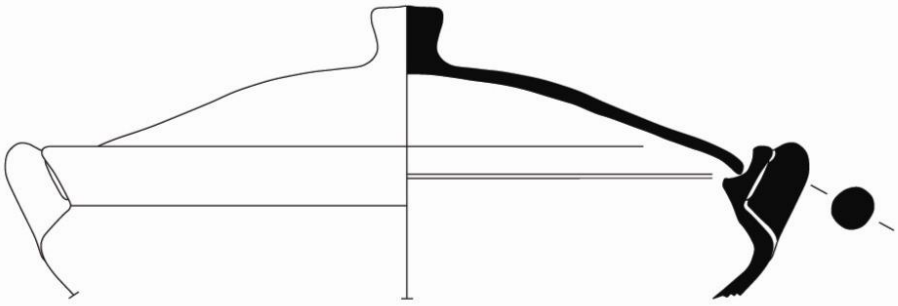

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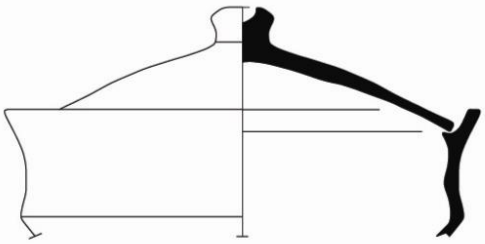

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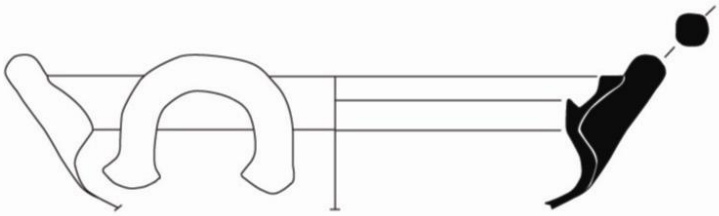

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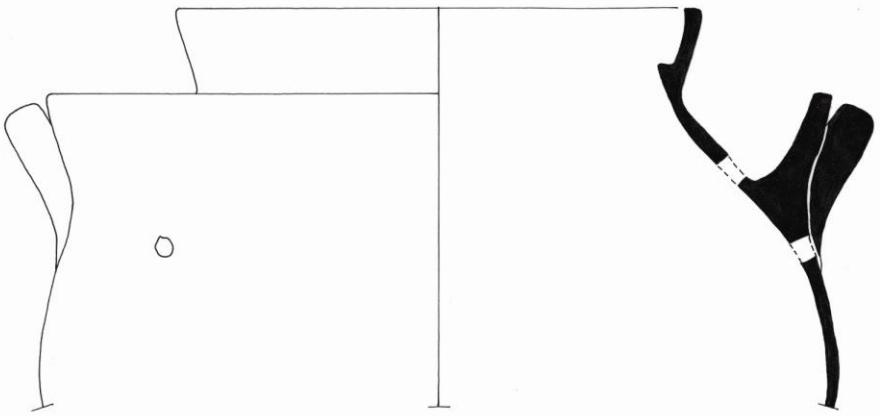

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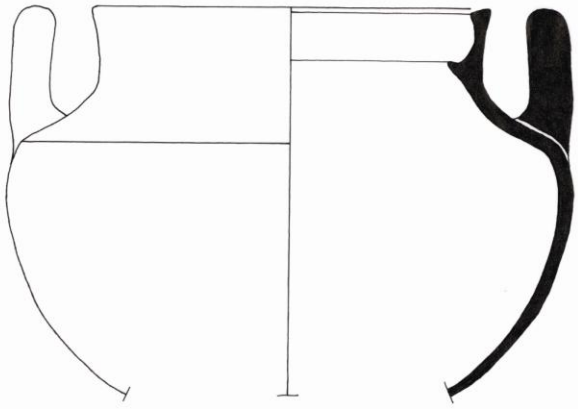

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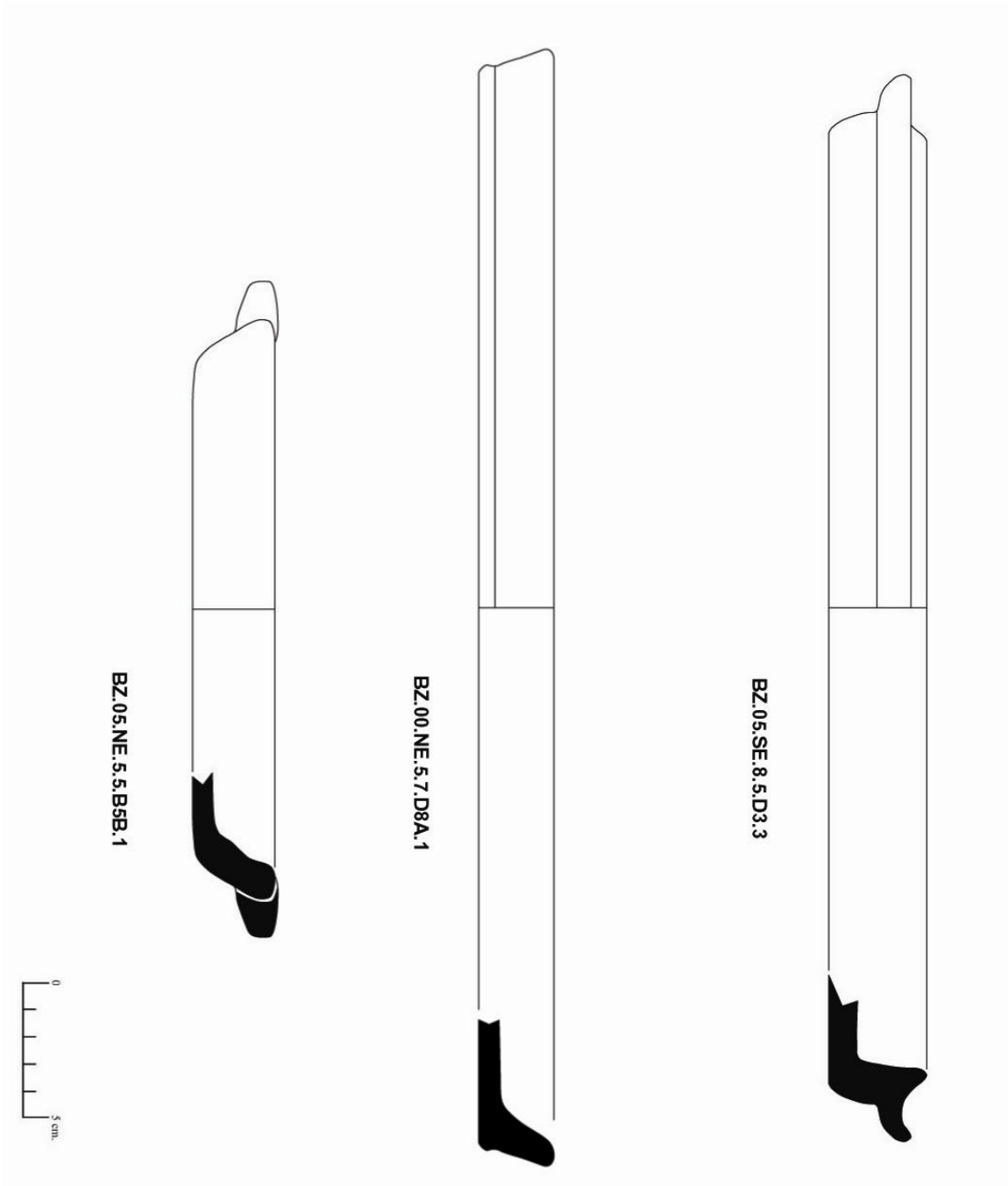

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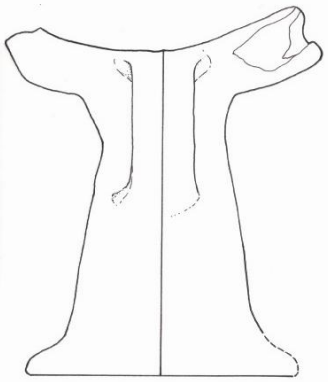

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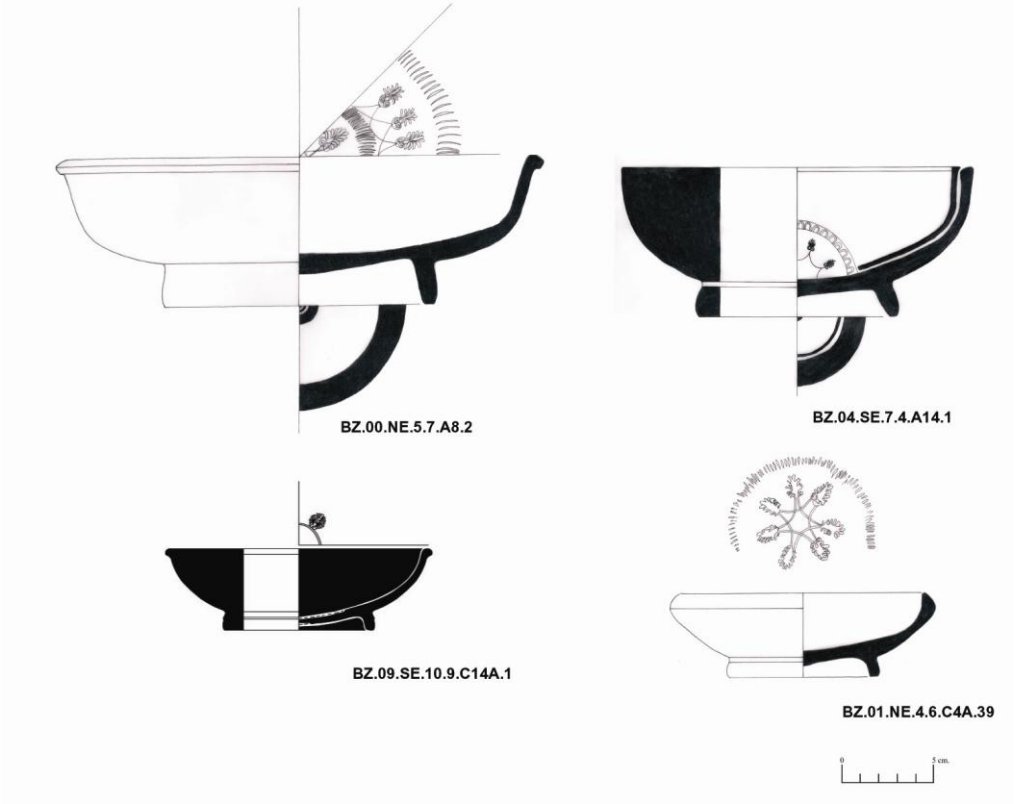
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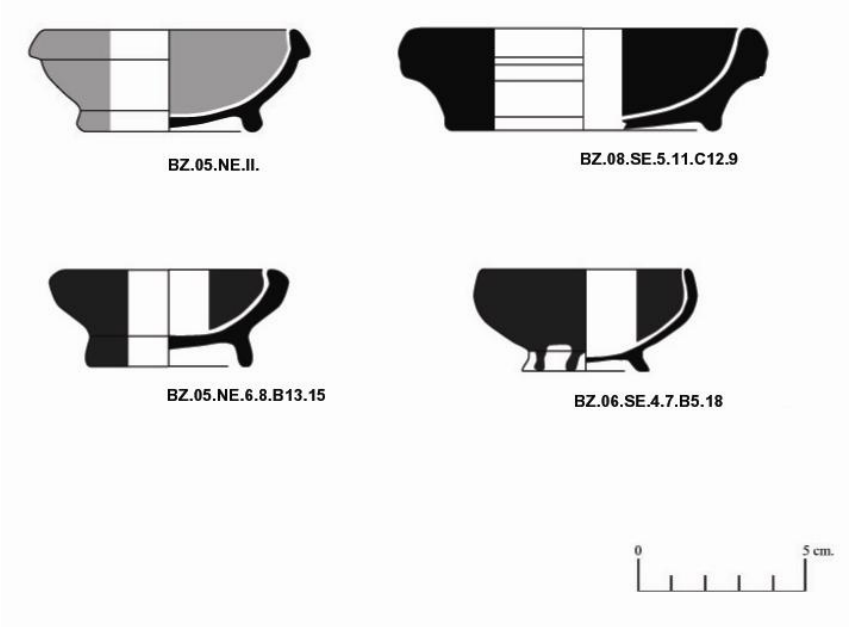
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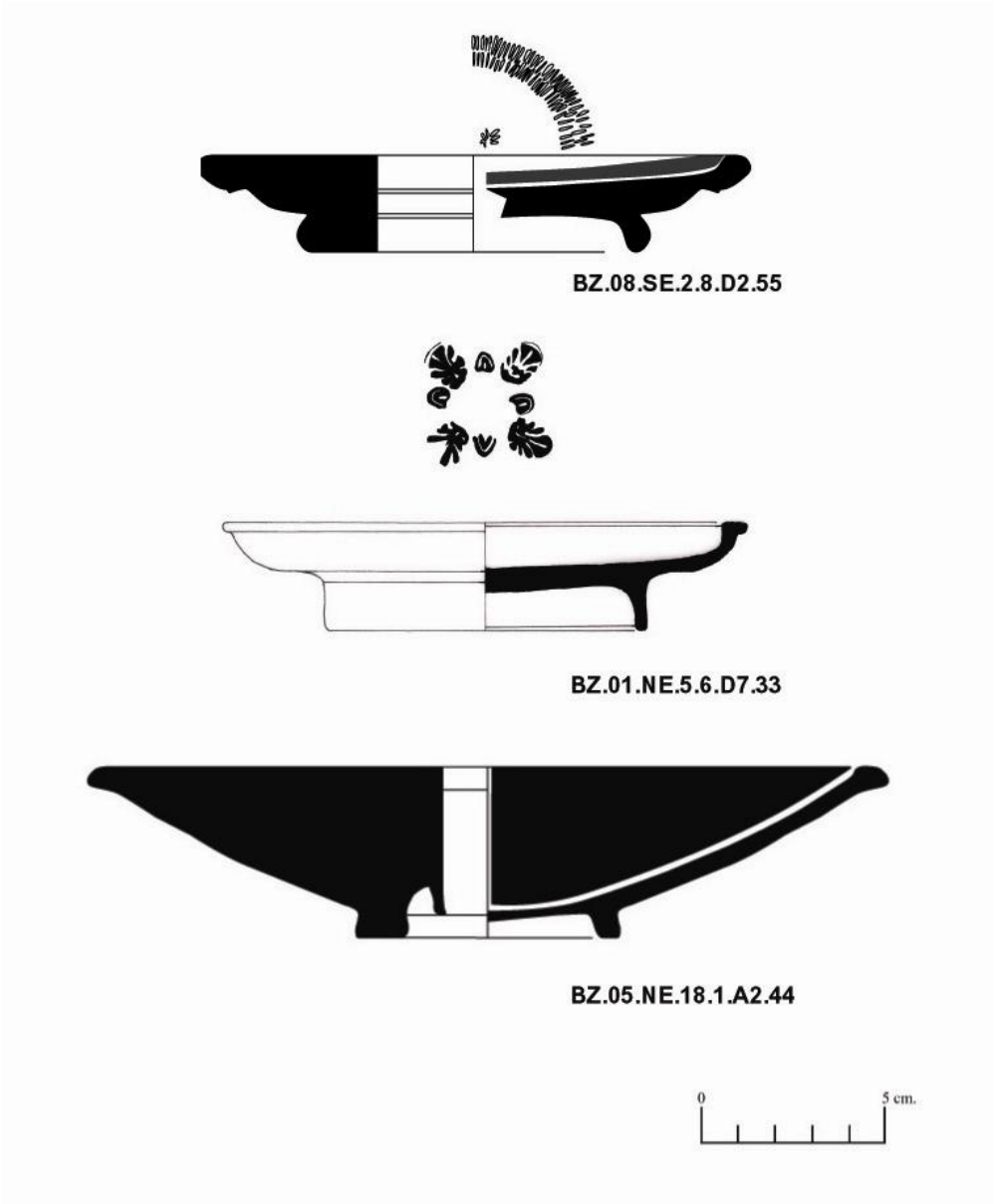

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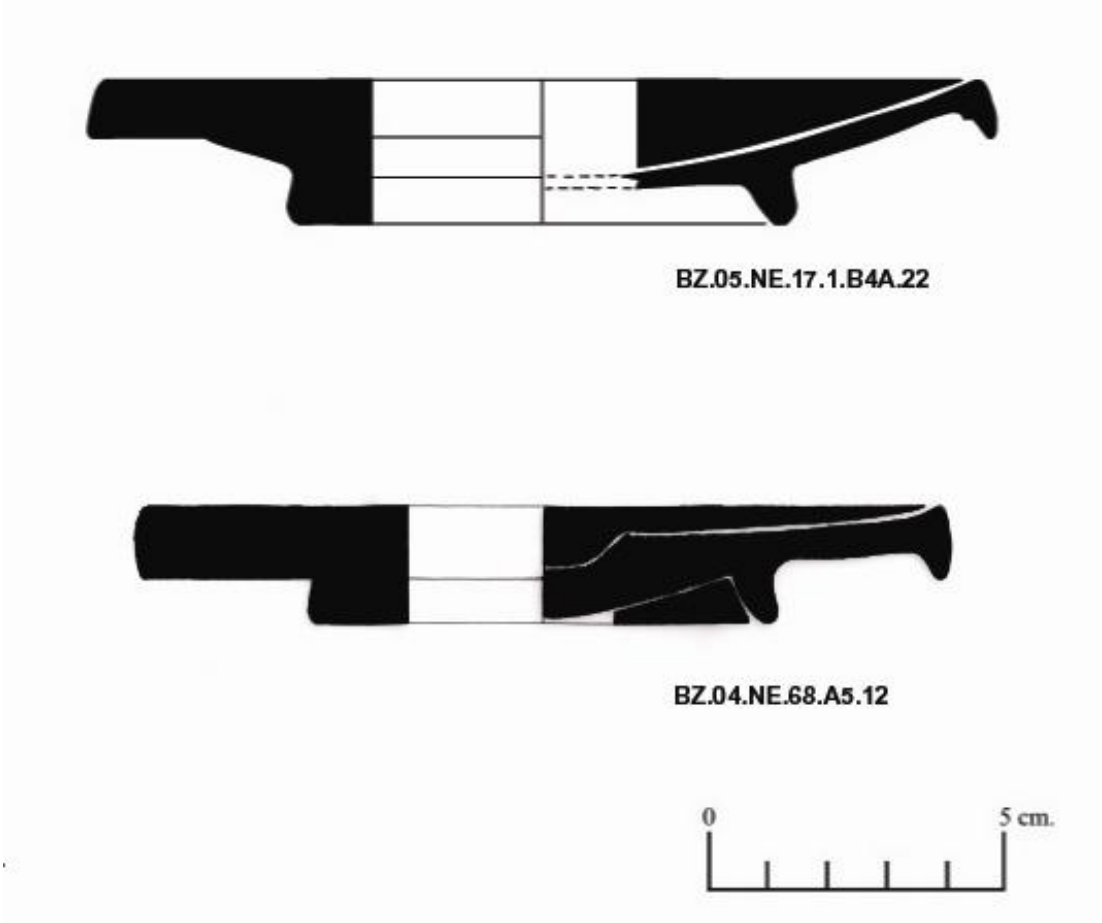

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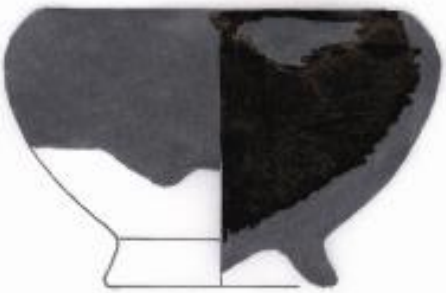

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Plate XVIII

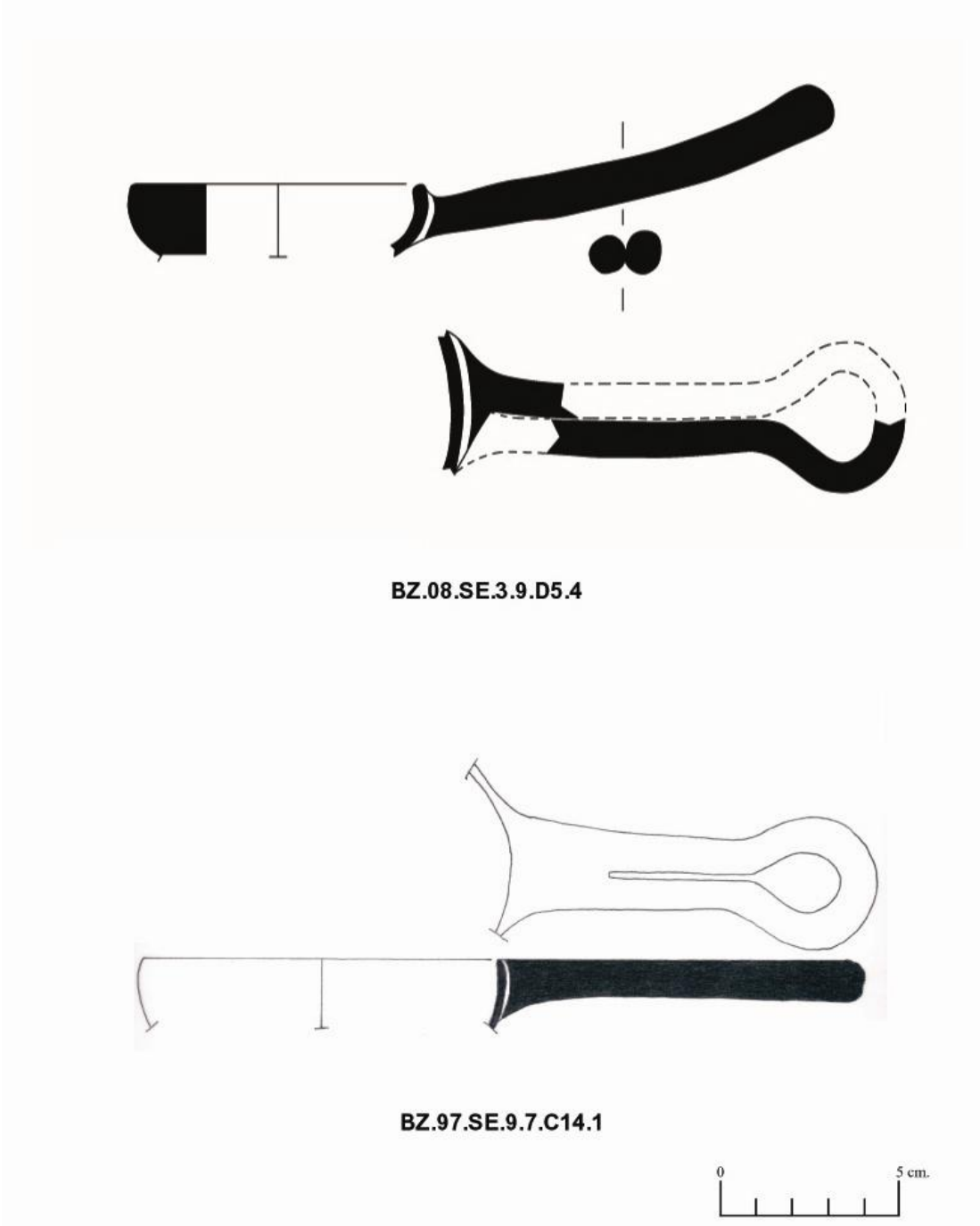
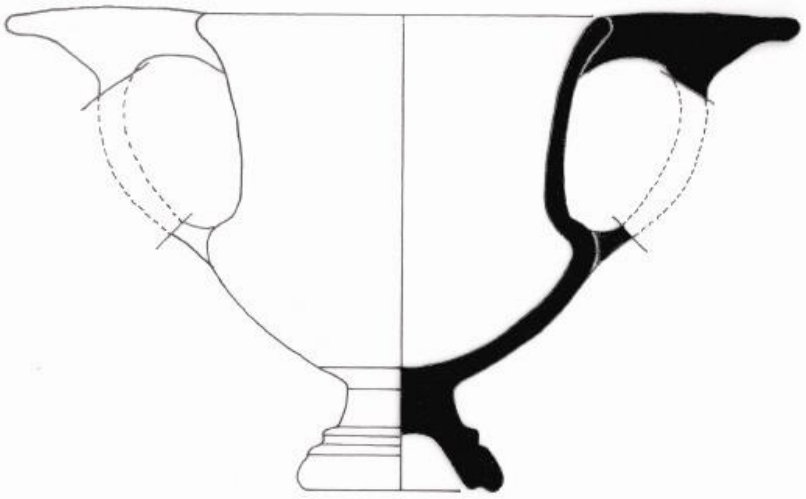
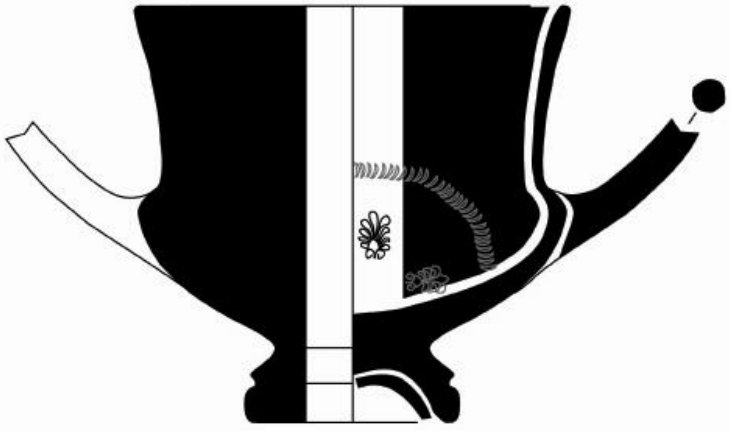


Plate XIX



BZ.98.SE.10.7.B20.118



BZ.05.NE.6.8.C5.1

Plate XX

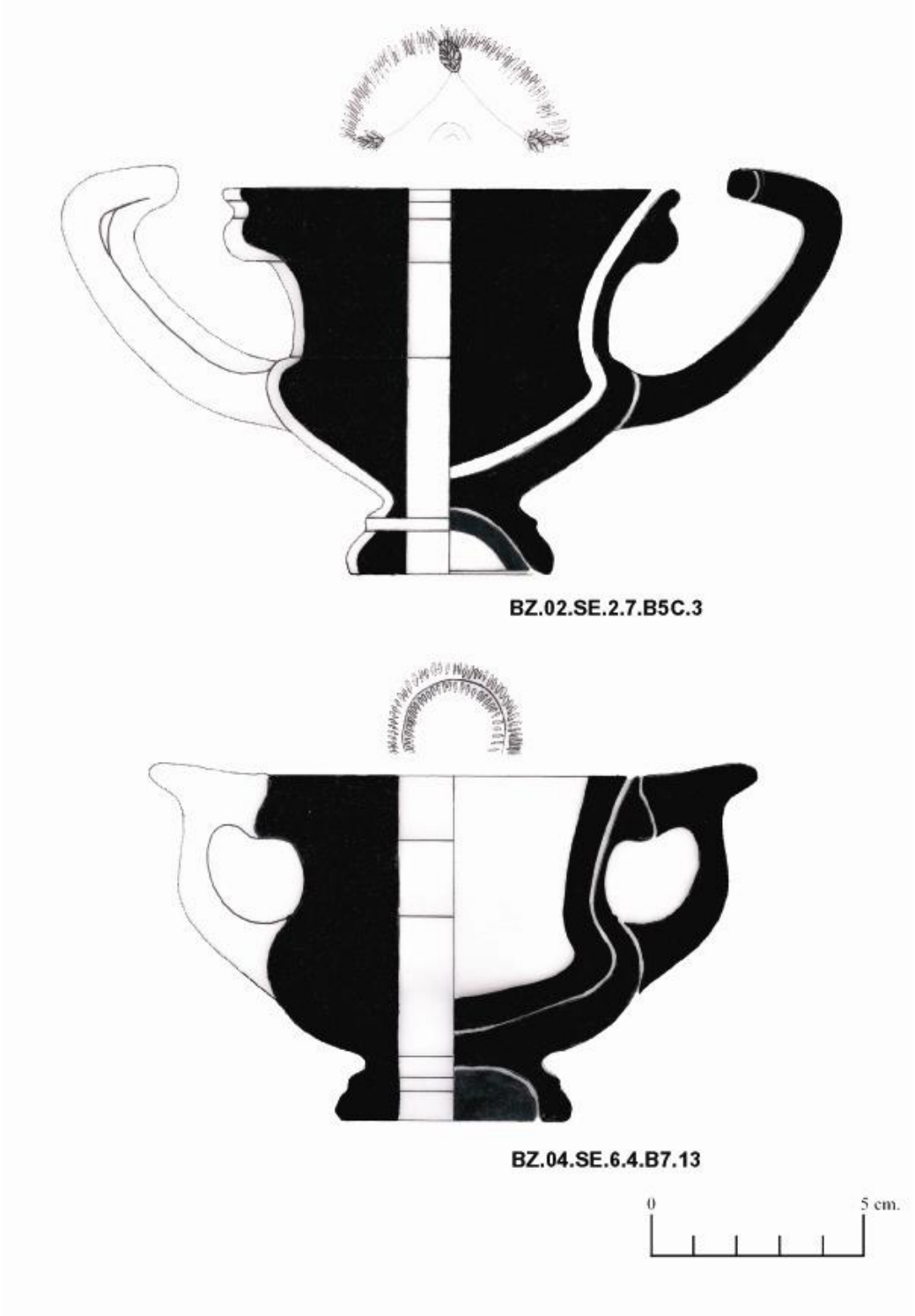
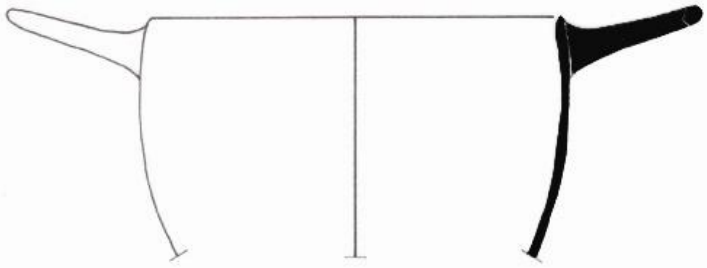


Plate XXI



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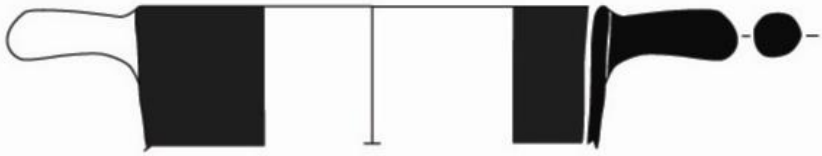

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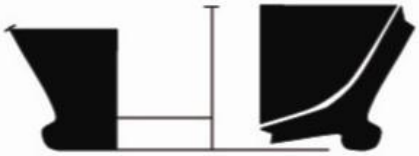


BZ.05.SE.7.5.A6.21

Plate XXII

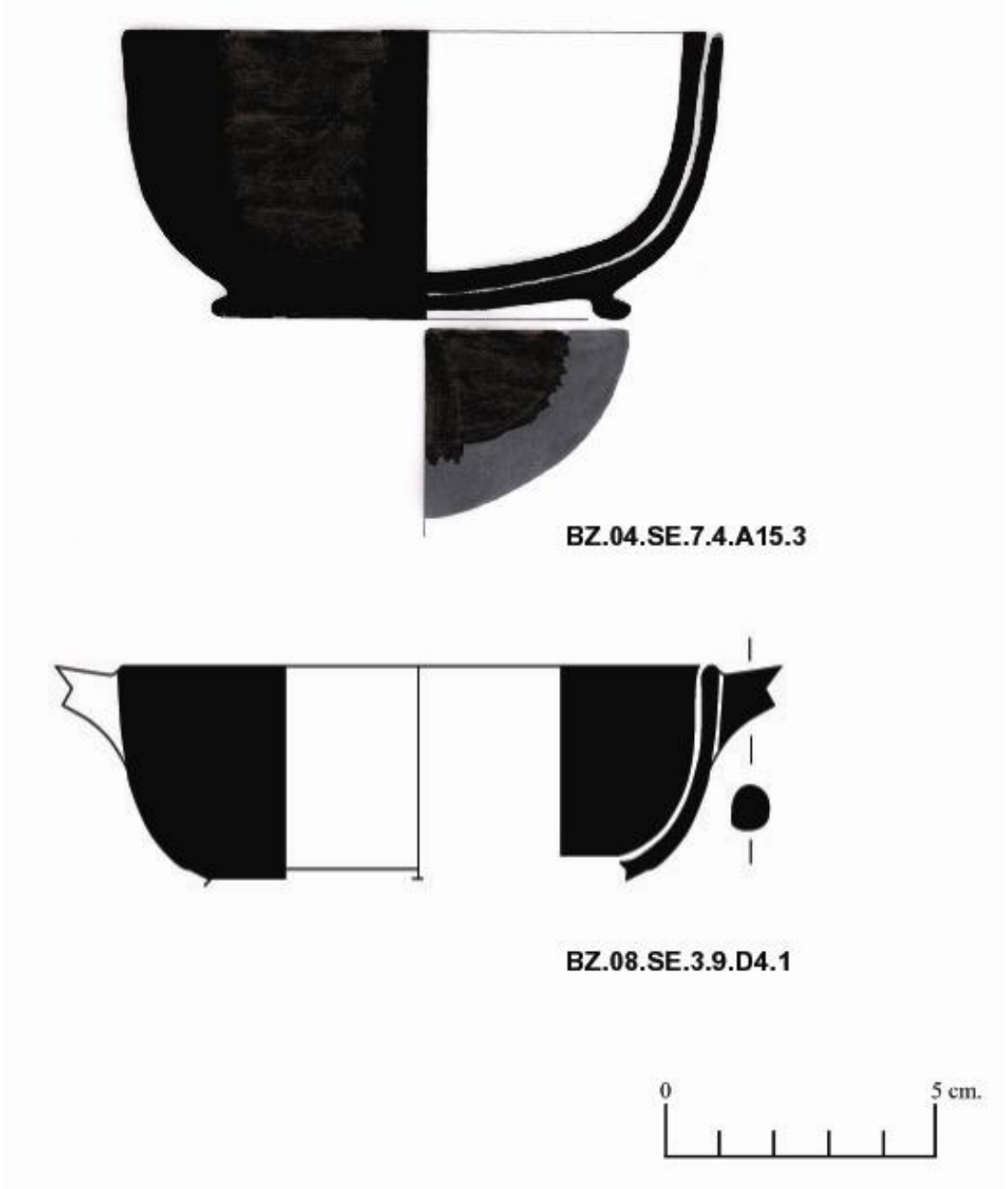


Plate XXIII

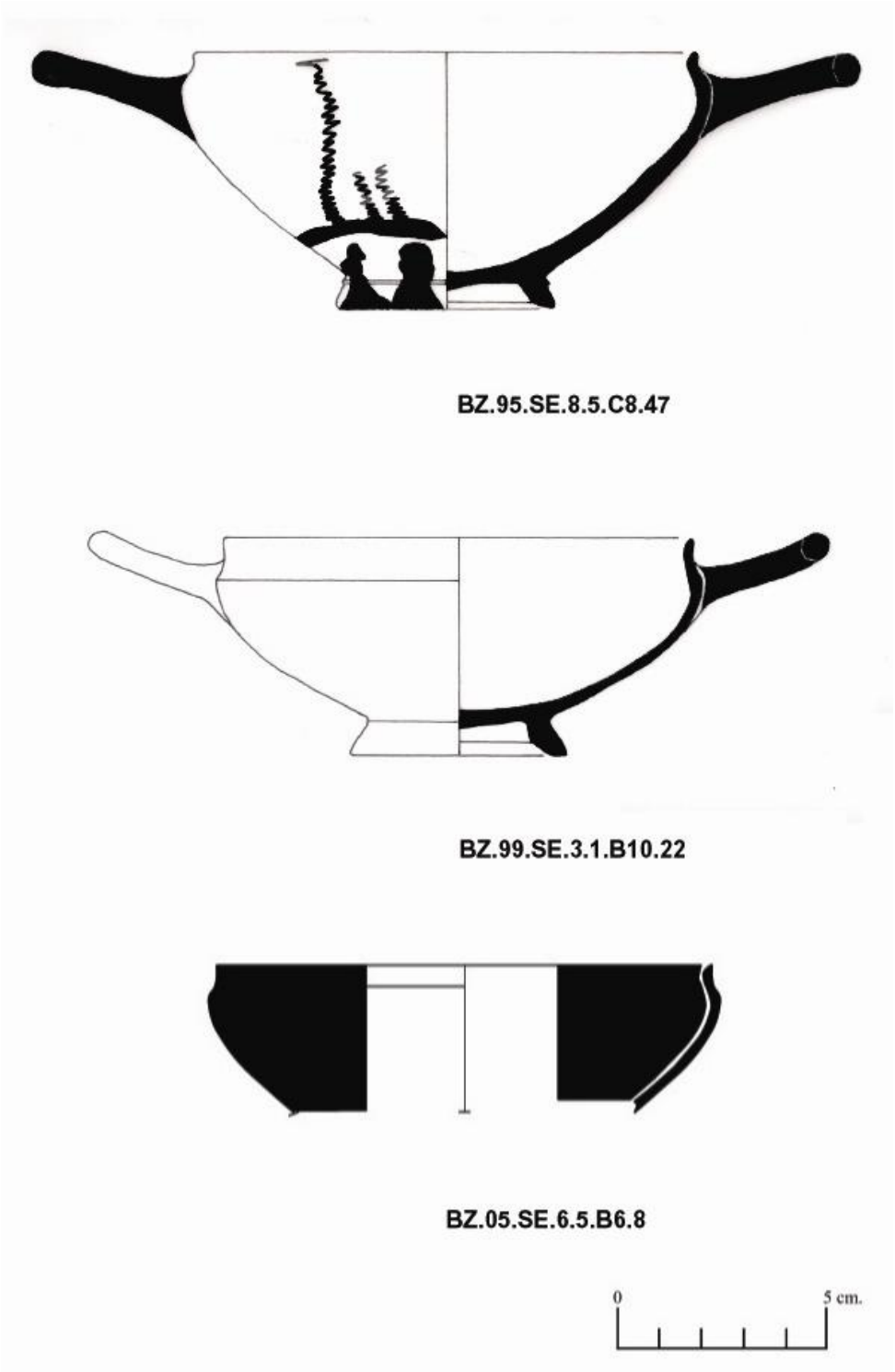


Plate XXIV

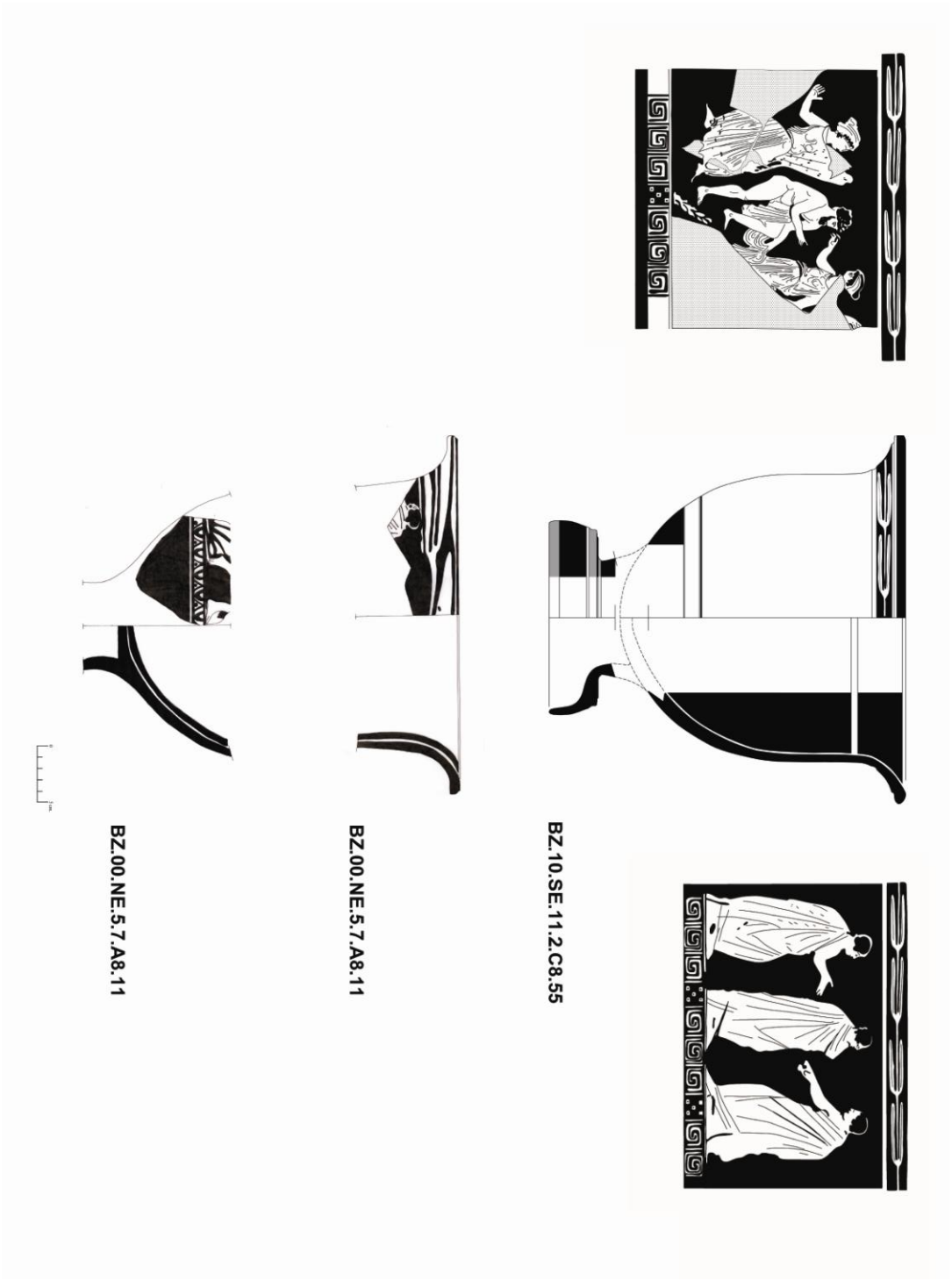
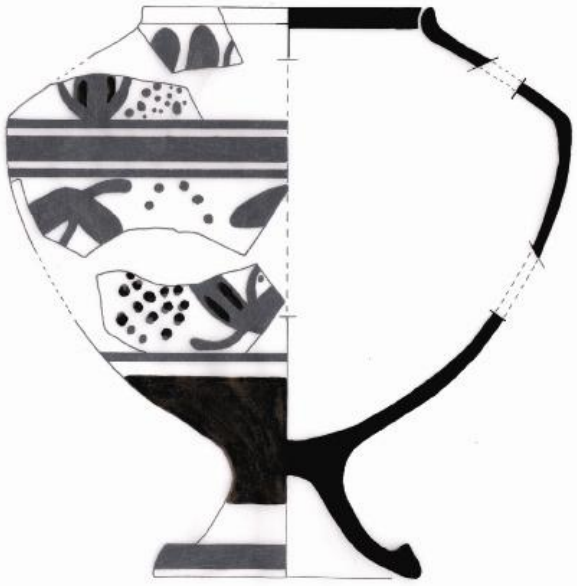
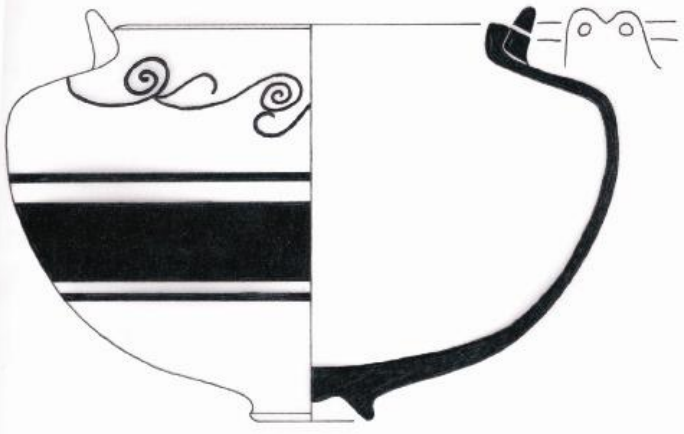


Plate XXV



BZ.04.SE.6.3.D8.10



BZ.02.SE.2.7.D7.13

Plate XXVI

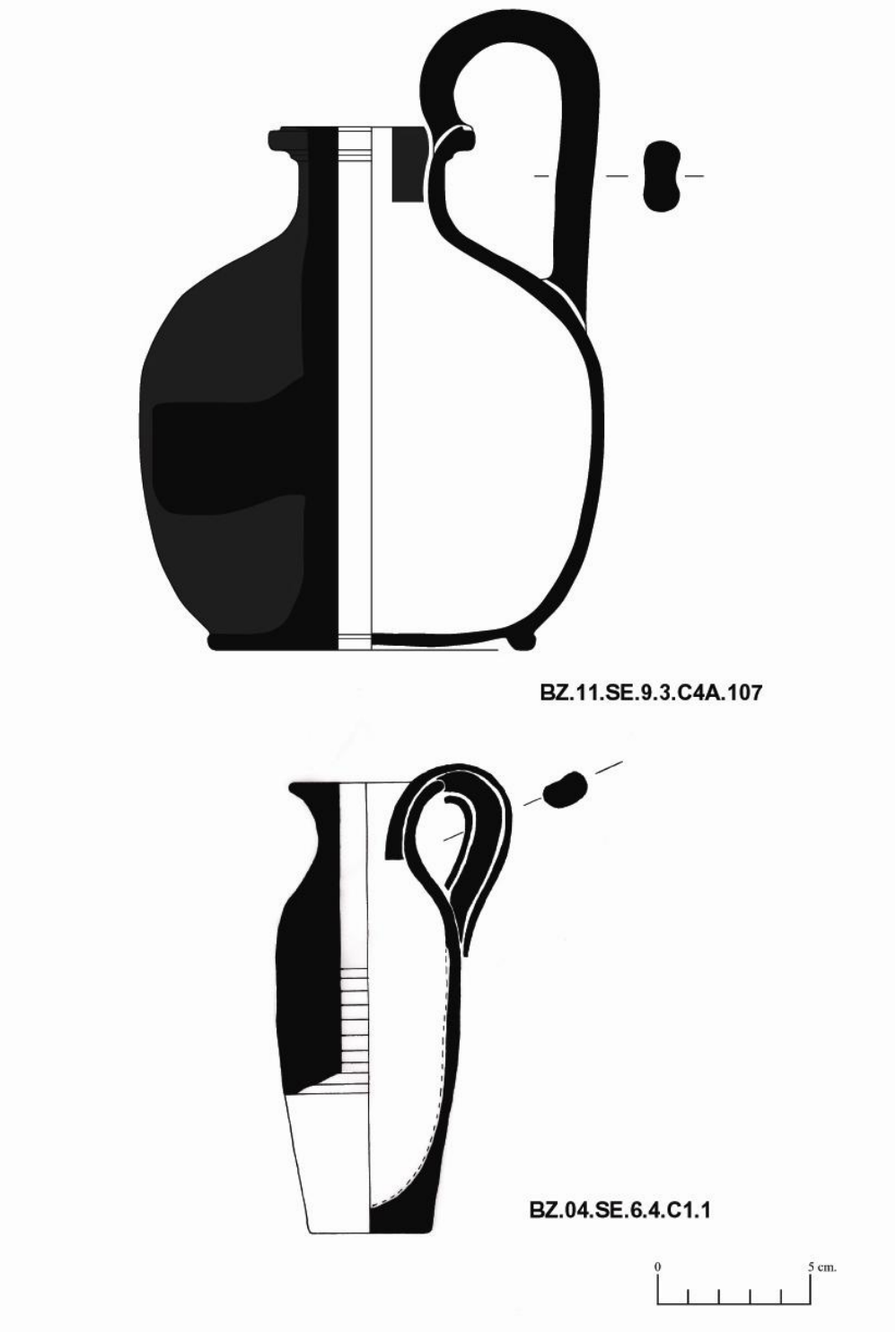


Plate XXVII

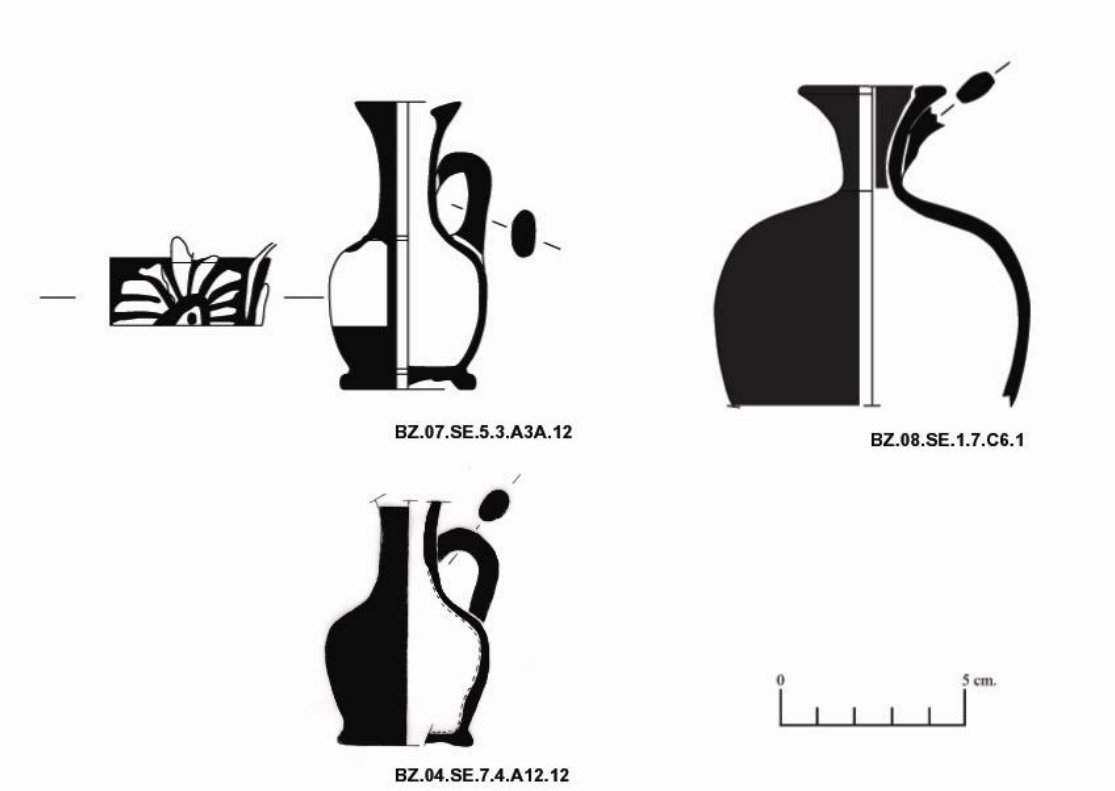
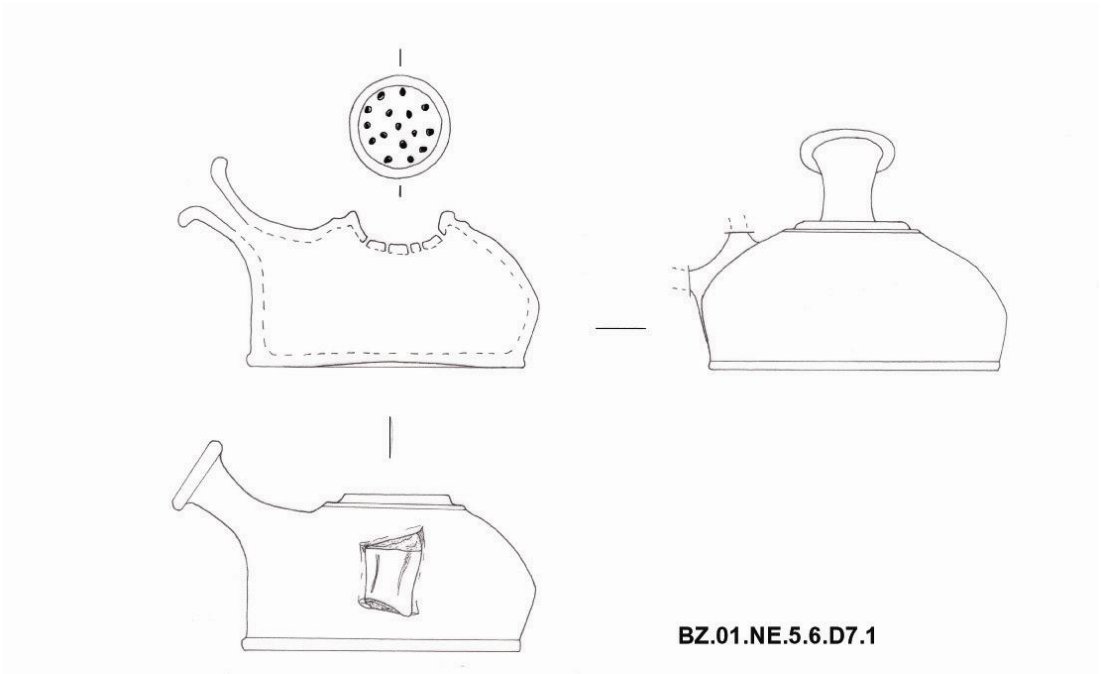


Plate XXVIII



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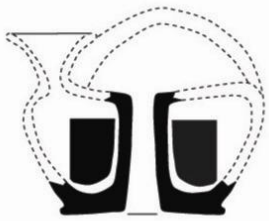
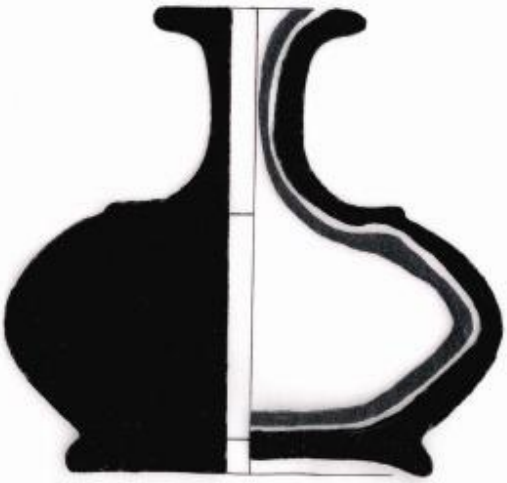
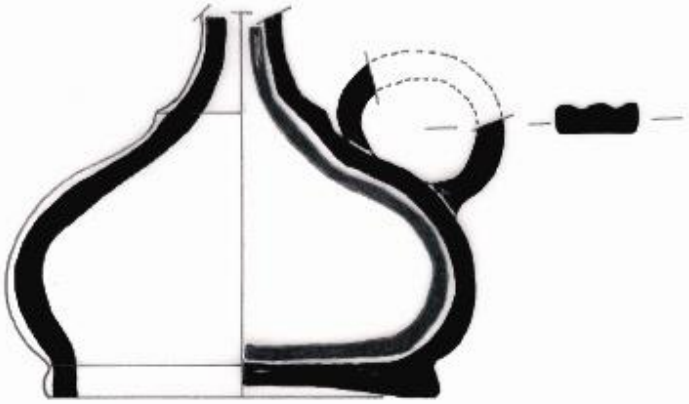


BZ.09.SE.3.4.A6.28

Plate XXIX



BZ.03.SE.3.7.B5A.1



BZ.02.SE.2.8.B7B.14

Plate XXX

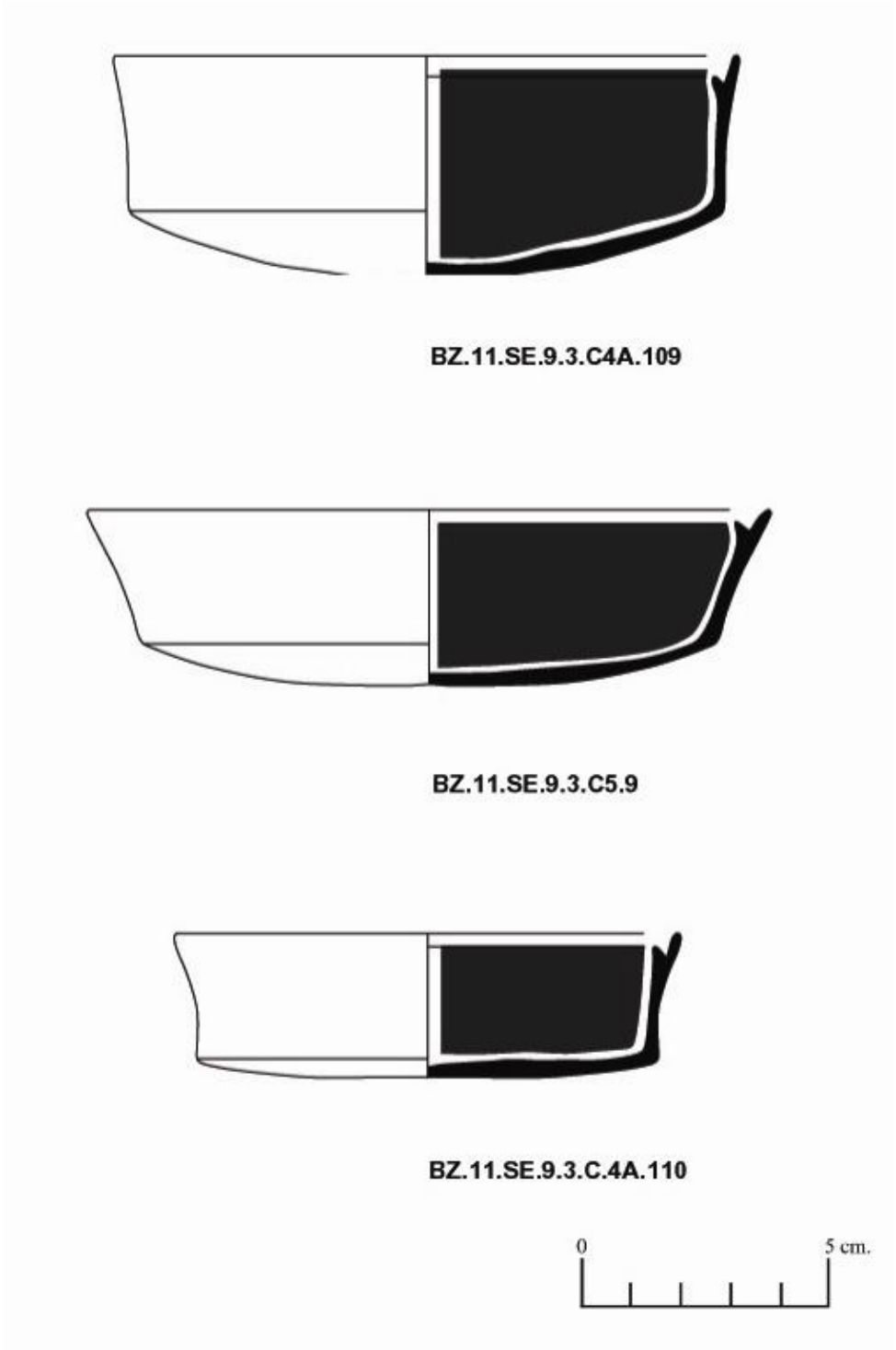


Plate XXXI

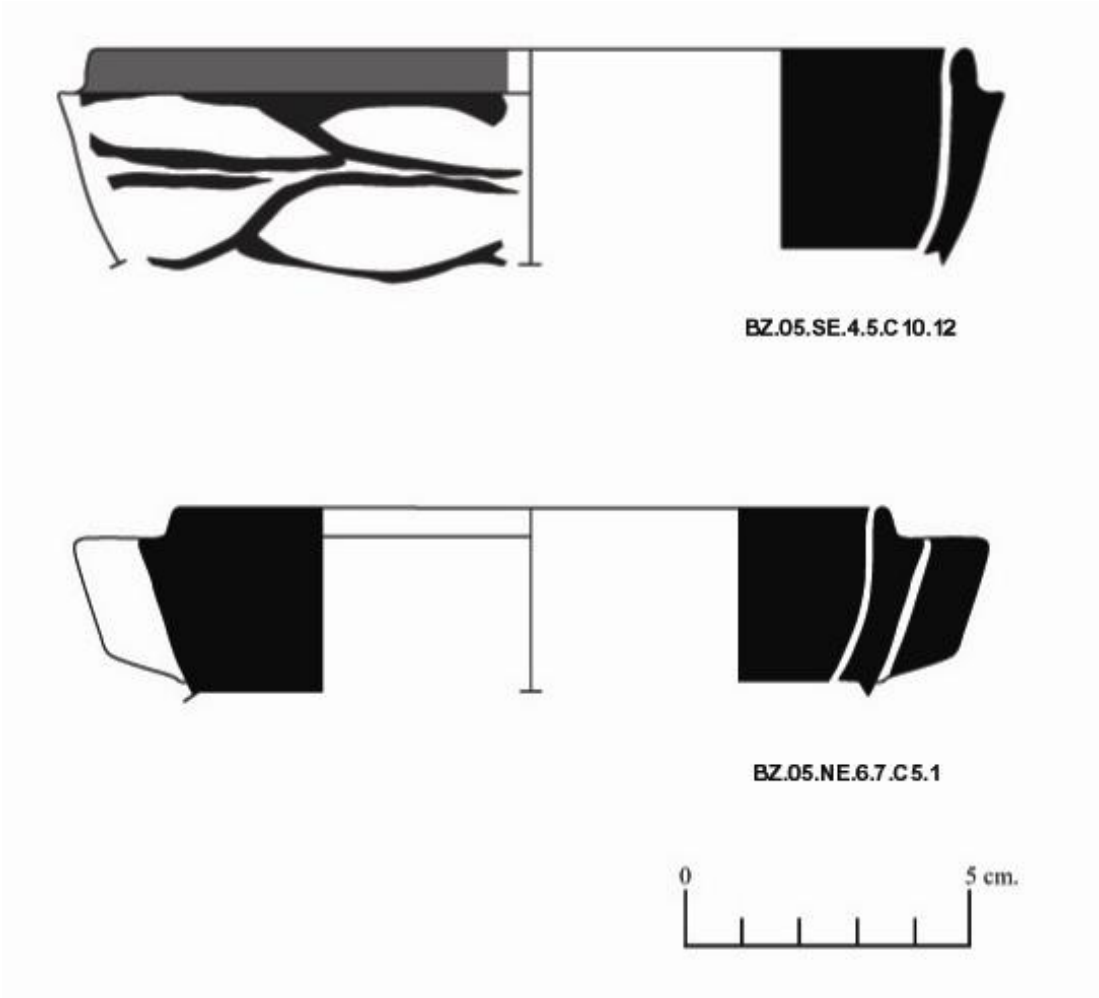


Plate XXXII

APPENDIX B

CONCORDANCE OF UNITS

Table 36. Concordance of Units, Rooms, and Trenches Forming mid. 4th century B.C. Floor Levels (SE-House 3)

	SE-House 3																							
	Room 1		Room 2		Room 3				Room 4		Room 5				Room 6									
	BZ.05.SE.8.5.D5	BZ.05.SE.7.5.B5	BZ.05.SE.7.5.C5	BZ.95.SE.8.5.B7	BZ.05.SE.7.5.B7A	BZ.05.SE.7.5.B7B	BZ.05.SE.7.5.A9	BZ.06.SE.7.6.D7	BZ.95.SE. 8.6.D15/16	BZ.06.SE.6.6.B6	BZ.06.SE.7.6.D9	BZ.06.SE.6.6.C8	BZ.05.SE.7.6.A5	BZ.06.SE.7.7.D5
amphora	9	5	6	52	6		3	2	1	4	6	2	5	6
oinochoe	3	1	1							1	2	1	3	3
closed ware base	12	7	3		5	3	5	4		1	5		5	3
mortar	3	1	2	7	1	2		2			2		2	2
lekane	5	1		15										
daily use krater	5	3	2	2	2		2	4	1	2	2		4	
large bowl	1			65	2		1					1	3	1
cooking pot	2	2	2	5						2	1		4	1
bowl	7	7	8	12	11	5	7	12		7	9		12	3
plate	1		1											
ladle	1												1	
burgaz bowl	2				1	2	1				2		2	
skyphos	3		1	1	2								4	1
kylix	1	1			1								1	
lebes dinos	1			12			1				2			
krater	1	2	1			1							1	1
olpe	1		2										2	
lekythos	2		1				1			1	1		1	
hydria		1												
lamp		1	1	2	1	1		1		2	1		3	
loomweight		2								1	1			
chytra			2							1	1			1
lopas			1				1			1		1		
saltcellar			1											
cup kantharos			1											
pithos				22			2						4	1
closed ware rim				54	2		2		8				2	2
pyxis				1						2			1	
cooking pot lid					3									
lekanis														1
situla					1									1
table amphora							1							
open ware base							1			1			2	

Table 37. Concordance of Units, Rooms, and Trenches Forming mid. 4th century B.C. Floor Levels (SE-House 4)

	SE-House -4							
	Room 1	Room 2		Room 3			Room 3a	
	BZ.05.SE. 7.5.C13	BZ.05.SE. 7.5.D6	BZ.05.SE. 7.5.C8	BZ.05.SE.7.5.D9	BZ.05.SE.7.5.11	BZ.05.SE.6.5.B7B	BZ.06.SE.6.6.C7	BZ.06.SE.6.6.D7
amphora	6	7	12	26	33	5	19	24
closed ware base	4	2	4	6	9	3	14	11
mortar	2				3			5
lekane	2	1		2				3
large bowl	1	2						
daily use krater	3	3	2	4	3	2	7	5
cooking pot	4	2	2	4	6	3	9	14
bowl	16	8	7	19	22	9	26	29
plate	1			1	1		2	3
burgaz bowl	2			4		2	6	
skyphos	4	1	1	3	2		2	2
cup kantharos	1	1						
kylix	2		1		1	1	1	
mug	1							
cup	1							
lekythos	1					2	1	1
loomweight	1							
situla		1						2
oinochoe		1	1	4	3	2	4	
lamp		1		3	3	1	2	4
closed ware rim			2	6	7	2	11	6
open ware rim			3					8
cyhtra			2			1		
olpe			1	2	3		2	2
pyxis			1	1		2	3	2
pithos				2	2		2	4
krater				4	3		2	1
amphoriskos					1			
open ware base					3		7	
saltcellar				1			1	

Table 38.Concordance of Units, Rooms, and Trenches Forming mid. 4th century B.C. Floor Levels (SE-House 5)

	SE-House 5								
	Room 1			Room 1a	Room 2		Room 3	Room 4	
	BZ.03.SE.6.4.B8A	BZ.03.SE.6.4.B13	BZ.03.SE.6.4.B8	BZ.04.SE.7.4.A15	BZ.04.SE.6.4.B9	BZ.04.SE.6.5.C7	BZ.04.SE.7.4.A11	BZ.04.SE.7.4.A9	BZ.98.SE.7.4.D4
amphora	4	2	4	7	2	3	5	2	2
closed ware base	2	3				2	3	2	
lekane	1					1			
daily use krater	1			3					
cooking pot	1	1			3		2	1	
bowl	1	3	2	18		6	4	1	2
large bowl		1							
open ware base		1							
skyphos		1	1	1		1			
oinochoe			2	1		1			
closed ware rim			1						
kylix			1						
saltcellar				2					
ladle				1					
bolsal				1					
lamp				1					
pithos						2			
lopas						1			
situla							1		
mortar							1		1
plate							1		

Table 39. Concordance of Units, Rooms, and Trenches Forming mid. 4th century B.C. Floor Levels (SE-House 6)

	SE-House 6													
	Room 1				Room 2	Room 3				Room 4	Room 5	Room 6		Room 7
	BZ.03.SE.5.4.A10	BZ.03.SE.5.4.B10	BZ.04.SE.5.4.A7	BZ.04.SE.5.4.B8A	BZ.04.SE.5.5.C8	BZ.03.SE.5.4.B9	BZ.03.SE.6.4.A6	BZ.04.SE.5.4.B7	BZ.04.SE.6.4.A11	BZ.04.SE.5.5.C9	BZ.05.SE.6.5.A7	BZ.04.SE.6.5.C5	BZ.04.SE.6.5.D7	BZ.04.SE.6.5.D6
amphora	9	5	6	2	23	11	6	5	7	8	23	6	9	10
hydria	1													
oinochoe	1			1	2	1	1			1	2		1	1
closed ware base	3		2	1	5	1		2	3	4	4		5	
daily use krater	2		1				1			1	1		1	
open ware base	2		2							2	1			
cooking pot	4		3		6	3	4		3	2	5		5	2
bowl	4	5	4	1	20	8	13	4	12	10	7	5	7	7
saltcellar	1					1								
skyphos	1	2		1	8	3	4	2		2	1	1	2	
olpe	1				1				1	1	2	2		
lamp	1				1	1					1			
lekane		1				1	1				2		1	
lopas		1							2	1	1			
loomweight		1												
cyhtra			2		3		1		2		1		1	
plate			1											
krater			1		4		2				1			
kylix				1	3						2			1
pithos					2	1				1	5		2	
open ware rim														1
stemless					2								1	
lekanis					2									
pyxis					1				1		1	1		1
closed ware rim					2	3	2				2		5	
cup kantharos						1				2				
lebes dinos						1								
mortar							1			2			1	2
lekythos							1		2	1				
saucepan										1				
large bowl											2			
lazana											2			
bolsal													1	

Table 40. Concordance of Units, Rooms, and Trenches Forming mid. 4th century B.C. Floor Levels (SE-House 7)

	SE-House 7				
	Room 1		Room 1a	Room 2	Room 3
	BZ.05.SE.4.5.C8	BZ.05.SE.4.5.B8	BZ.05.SE.5.5.A5	BZ.05.SE.5.5.B8A	BZ.06.SE.5.6.C4
amphora	2	3	6	3	16
oinochoe	1	1	7		3
closed ware base	5	6	1	4	12
mortar	3	5	2		2
lekane	1	3	1		
daily use krater	1	4	3		1
lopas	1		5		
bowl	11	7	16	2	18
saltcellar	1				
fish plate	1				
skyphos	3	3	9		1
kylix	1		1		2
stemless	1	1			
krater	1	2			
lekanis	1	1			
hydria		1			
closed ware rim		1			
large bowl		1	1		
open ware base		3	2	2	
chytra		1	1		
cooking pot		3			4
plate		1	2		
burgaz bowl		3			4
olpe		1	1		4
loomweight		2	1		
plate					
bolsal					1
cup kantharos			3		1
pyxis			3		1
saucepan			1		
lamp			3		

Table 41.Concordance of Units, Rooms, and Trenches Forming mid. 4th century B.C. Floor Levels (SE-House 8)

	SE-House -8													
	Room 1		Room 1a		Room 2		Room 3					Room 4	Room 5	
	BZ. 05.SE.4.5.A11	BZ.05.SE.4.5.A7	BZ.05.SE.4.6.A5B	BZ.05.SE.4.6.D7	BZ.05.SE.4.6.D8	BZ.05.SE.4.6.C15	BZ.06.SE.4.6.B4	BZ.05.SE.4.6.B5	BZ.06.SE.4.6.B6	BZ.06.SE.5.6.A7	BZ.06.SE.4.6.C13	BZ.06.SE.4.6.C12	BZ.06.SE.5.6.A8	BZ.06.SE.5.6.D6
table amphora	1													
amphora	2		4		2	2		2	5	3			3	4
lopas	1									1				
skyphos	3		1			2		3		1			3	2
burgaz bowl														
bowl	8		3	3	2	4	4	9	3	4		2	7	4
closed ware base	4	3			3	3		5	2	4			6	4
lekythos	1													
olpe	1	1							1				1	
krater	1				1							1		
large bowl		2												
baking tray		1												
pyxis		1											3	
plate		2												
closed ware rim	2		4	3			1	2				4	4	
daily use krater	1		1	1		1		2					2	
cooking pot	2		4	3	3	5		2		1			2	
pithos				1		1		1					2	
mortar				2	1			1	2	1		1		
lekane	1	2		2		2					1			
chytra				1			1							
cup kantharos				1										
lebes dinos				1				1						
oinochoe						1			1				2	
ladle								1						
lamp								2						
loomweight								3						
stemless									1					1
askos									1					
lekanis									1	1	1			
saucepan										1				
open ware base	2					2					2		2	
pitcher													1	
kylix													2	1
fish plate														1

Table 42.Concordance of Units, Rooms, and Trenches Forming mid. 4th century B.C. Floor Levels (NE-House 1)

	NE-House 1														
	Room 1	Room 1a			Room 2	Room 3	Room 4	Room 5	Room 6	Room 7	Room 8				Room 9
	BZ.98.NE.2.7.C5	BZ.97.NE.2.8.B4A	BZ.97.NE.2.8.B4B	BZ.97.NE.2.8.B4D	BZ.98.NE.2.7.B7	BZ.96.NE.3.6.D5	BZ.97.NE.3.7.A6	BZ.97.NE.3.7.A5	BZ.98.NE.3.6.D6	BZ.98.NE.2.7.D11	BZ.98.NE.2.7.D9	BZ.98.NE.2.7.D10	BZ.98.NE.1.7.C6	BZ.98.NE.2.8.A5
amphora	7	1		2	1	5	1	5	3	5	3	12	6	4	
pithos	1	1		1		1	2	1				1		2	
situla	1					1								1	
hydria	1					1		2				2			
oinochoe	1					2		2		2		4		1	
closed ware rim	1					2			2	3	5	11	6	2	
closed ware base	3		2		1	3	2	1	3			6		3	
mortar	2	1						1		3		5			
lekane	4		1	1	1	8						2	2		
daily use krater	2					2	1	2	1	5	3	6		2	
open ware base	1				1	3			3			3	4	3	
cooking pot	2					2		2		2		5		1	
bowl	7		2		2	10	3	7	3	4	1	7	3	4	
plate	1									1		1		1	
kylix	2		1		1			2	1			2			
skyphos	3				2	4		1	2	5		3	1	1	
lekythos	1					2								2	
krater	1			1			1					5		3	
lamp	2				1	1			1					1	
olpe		1							1			2		1	
burgaz bowl				1				2		3		4			
cup						1									
lekane								1							
open ware rim								4				2		2	
saltcellar								1				2			
cup kantharos								1							
loomweight								1		1		2	1		
ladle										1					
large bowl											3		2	2	
stamnos												2			
cooking ware													2		
tripod													1		
cup skyphos														1	

Table 43. Concordance of Units, Rooms, and Trenches Forming mid. 4th century B.C. Floor Levels (NE-House 2)

	NE-House 2																
	Room 1	Room 2	Room 2a	Room 2b	Room 2c		Room 3		Room 4			Room 5			Room 6		
	BZ.01.NE.5.6.A10	BZ.01.NE.5.6.D7	BZ.00.NE.5.7.A7	BZ.00.NE.5.7.A5	BZ.00.NE.5.7.A6	BZ.00.NE.5.7.B5	BZ.00.NE.5.7.B10	BZ.00.NE.5.6.C6	BZ.01.NE.5.6.D6	BZ.01.NE.5.6.D6B	BZ.01.4.6.C7B	BZ.00.NE.4.7.B5	BZ.00.NE.4.7.C5	BZ.00.NE.4.7.B4	BZ.00.NE.4.7.C8	BZ.00.NE.5.7.D7
closed ware rim	1	1	1							1		1				2
open ware rim	1									2	1					
bowl	3	6	2	5	1	4		1	4	4		3	4	3	2	
krater	1		3	1	1					1		1		1		1
amphora		2	2	1		3	1	2	2	5			5	3	4	5
hydria		1														1
oinochoe		2				1			1	1						1
pitcher		1	1													
mortar		1	1	1						1		1				1
lekane		4	2	1	1	1		1		1		2	1		1	
daily use krater		2	1		1			2	2				2			
lopas		1								2						
baking tray		1	1					1								
cooking pot		2	1		1	3				2	1	2	1	4		1
plate		2	1			2			1	2						
kylix		1														
lekythos		1						1								
askos		1	1												1	
loomweight		4		1				1	2	1		1				1
lamp		4								3	1					
pithos			1						1	2			2			1
closed ware base			1		3	4	1		1	5		2		2	2	3
tripod			2													
cup kantharos			2							2						
brazier				1												
large bowl					3											3
saltcellar					1									1	1	
skyphos						2		1	1					2		
olpe						2							1			
kantharos							1									
bolsal								1						1		
burgaz bowl									1							1
loutherion									1							
dinos										1						
table amphora											1					
open ware base														3		

Table 44. Concordance of Units, Rooms, and Trenches Forming mid. 4th century B.C. Floor Levels (NE-House 3)

	NE-House 3									
	Room 1		Room 1a		Room 2		Room 3		Room 4	
	BZ.02.NE.3.6.B8	BZ.02.NE.3.6.B5	BZ.02.NE.4.6.A7	BZ.02.NE.4.6.A7B	BZ.02.NE.3.6.B6	BZ.00.NE.3.6.C5	BZ.01.NE.3.6.C5A	BZ.01.NE.4.6.D4	BZ.01.NE.4.6.D6	Bz.01.NE.4.6.D7
amphora	5	3	2	1	2			2		3
pithos	1	1				1		1	1	
situla	1									
closed ware base	2									
mortar	3	1		1			2			1
lekane	2							3		1
daily use krater	1			1		1		2	1	2
cooking pot	2	2	1	1		1	1	1	2	2
bowl	5	1	1	1		2			2	6
skyphos	1						1	1		
lamp	1	1			1					1
stemless		1								
krater		1		1				1	1	2
closed ware rim			1					2	1	
kylix			1							5
closed ware base					3	1		3	1	
open ware rim					1			3		
baking tray					2					
burgaz bowl					2					1
olpe					2					
open ware base								2		
cup kantharos								2		
loomweight									1	

APPENDIX C

CURRICULUM VITAE

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EDUCATION

Degree	Institution	Year of Graduation
MS	METU Settlement Archaeology	2003
BS	Ege Univ.Classical Archaeology	1998
High School	Atatürk High School, Elazığ	1994

WORK EXPERIENCE

Year	Place	Enrollment
2002-Present	METU-TACDAM	Research Assistant
2001-Present	Burgaz Excavations	Field Director

FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Advanced English
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APPENDIX D

TURKISH SUMMARY/TÜRKÇE ÖZET

Household Organization in Classical Burgaz (Palaia Knidos): Domestic Assemblages, Space and Function/ Klasik Dönem Burgaz'da (Eski Knidos) Hanehalkı Organizayonu: Evsel Buluntular, Mekan ve Fonksiyon başlıklı çalışmanın temel veri kaynağı Klasik dönem Burgaz (Eski Knidos) yerleşiminde ortaya çıkarılan konutlardaki İ.Ö. 4. yüzyıl ortası taban seviyelerinde ele geçen buluntuların mekansal analizleridir. Tezin temel amacı kazılarla ortaya çıkarılan dokuz adet konuttaki verilerin istatistiksel analizler sonucunda elde edilen mekansal dağılımlarından yola çıkarak Klasik Dönem konutlarındaki mekan kullanımının tanımlanmasıdır. Çalışmanın başlıca amaçlarından biri de Klasik dönem konutu üzerine yapılan araştırma ve çalışmaların ayrı ayrı değindiği konuları değerlendirip, Burgaz konutları ile aralarındaki paralellik veya zıtlıkları ortaya koymak ve eldeki verileri kullanarak özellikle Batı Anadolu'da az bilinen Klasik Dönem konutuna dair bir değerlendirme yapmaktır.

Bu amaçların yanısıra çalışmanın özgün değeri şu şekilde tanımlanabilir: Klasik döneme ait konut alanları birçok merkezde ortaya çıkarılmış olmasına rağmen konutlarda ele geçen arkeolojik buluntular ile mimari özelliklerin kuramsal bir temelde birlikte değerlendirildiği çalışmalar oldukça azdır. Bu dönem konutları ile ilgili çalışmalarda mimari ve konutlarda ele geçen buluntular ayrı ayrı değerlendirilmiş ve çalışmalar bir takım mimari sınıflandırmalara dayandırılmış veya antik literatürde bahsi geçen kadın ya da erkeğin kullandığı mekanlar gibi belli noktalar üzerine odaklanmıştır. Bu çalışmada, Klasik Arkeoloji'de büyük oranda göz ardı edilen konut ve *hanehalkı arkeolojisi* (Household Archaeology) kuramsal

çerçevesinde mekansal analiz çalışmaları ile mimari ve buluntular birlikte değerlendirilerek konutlarda mekan kullanımlarındaki farklılaşma anlaşılmaya çalışılmıştır.

Bu çalışmada Klasik dönem evsel kontekstlerdeki buluntu dağılımının analizinden hareket eden bir yaklaşım kullanılmış ve evsel buluntu gruplarının incelenmesinde çok işlevsellik, korunma durumu, kullanım şekli ve alanın genel organizasyonu gibi çeşitli değişkenlerin dikkate alınması gerekliliği vurgulanmıştır.

Çalışmanın kaynağını oluşturan Burgaz yerleşiminde konut alanlarında ortaya çıkarılan bütün buluntular ve mimari öğelerin sistematik olarak belgelenmiş olması Batı Anadolu Klasik dönem konutları hakkında önemli bir veri seti oluşturmaktadır. Bu verinin mekansal analizlerinin Klasik dönem günlük yaşamı ve mekan kullanımının anlaşılmasında önemli bir potansiyele sahip olduğu söylenebilir.

Çalışmanın kuramsal alt yapısını oluşturan *hanehalkı arkeolojisi* (household archaeology) çalışmaları 1960 ve 1970'lerdeki *süreçsel* (processual) arkeolojinin ortaya çıkmasıyla birlikte başlamıştır. Bu alandaki çalışmalar, konut düzeyinde mekansal modelleme ve hanehalkı temelli davranış ve ilişkiler üzerine yoğunlaşmıştır. Hane geniş ölçekli bir toplumun ölçülebilir sosyo-ekonomik birimi olarak kabul edilmiş ve arkeolojik verilerin, evlerin içinde yapılandığı sosyo-ekonomik ve kültürel konteksi anlamada önemli bir potansiyele sahip olduğu öne sürülmüştür. Konutlar arasındaki farklılıkların incelemesi, yapı formlarını ve bu yapıların iç ve dış sistemlerle nasıl belirlendiğini teorik kurgu açısından *Hanehalkı arkeolojisi* çalışmaları ağırlıklı olarak toplumların iç işleyişine odaklıdır. Bu bağlamda materyal kültür öğeleri kategorize edilebilir özellikler olmak yerine insan davranış biçiminin verileri olarak görülmektedir.

Hanehalkı arkeolojisi (Household Archaeology) terimini ilk olarak 1982'de kullanan Richard Wilk ve William Rathje, hanehalkının sosyal grupların ekonomik ve ekolojik süreçlerle doğrudan ifade edildiği bir düzey olduğundan, buna yönelik

çalışmaların doğrudan arkeolojik verilerin ampirik detaylarına referansla sosyal adaptasyonu incelemede arkeologlara önemli bir avantaj sağladığını ileri sürmüş; ve bunun da bilimsel pozitivizmin metodolojik çerçevesinde yapılabileceğini varsaymışlardır.

Hanehalkı arkeolojisi'ne yönelik en erken çalışmalar Mesoamerica'da yürütülmüş olmakla beraber özellikle Avrupa ve Mesoamerica'da yürütülen geniş ölçekli çalışmalar sonucunda arkeolojinin bir alt dalı olarak olgunluğa eriştiği söylenebilir.

Konut ve hanehalkı gruplarının arkeologlar tarafında çalışılmasında birçok metodolojik yöntem kullanılmaktadır. Etnoarkeoloji, aktivite alanı araştırmaları, davranışsal arkeoloji (Behavioral Archaeology) ve cinsiyet çalışmaları bu yöntemlerden bazılarıdır. Bu çalışmanın da metodolojik alt yapısını oluşturan aktivite alanı çalışmaları *hanehalkı arkeolojisi* çalışmalarında önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Konut tabanlarındaki buluntuların mekansal analizleri ve evsel alanın içindeki ve dışındaki faaliyetlerin belirlenmesi hane organizasyonunu, ekonomik ve sosyal ilişkileri anlama açısından önemli veriler sağmaktadır. Susan Kent *aktivite alanı*nı belirli insan faaliyetlerinin meydana geldiği yer olarak tanımlamaktadır. Buna ek olarak aktivite alanları konut içinde belirli bir faaliyetin ya da birbirleriyle ilişkili bir grup faaliyetin yürütüldüğü mekansal olarak sınırlanmış alanlar olarak da tanımlanmaktadır. Bu alanlar; pişirme alanları, yiyecek işleme alanları ve depolama alanları ile genel yaşama, malzeme üretme ve benzeri alanları kapsamaktadır. Bu aktivite alanlarının analizlerinin yapılması hane içinde ve çevresinde yürütülen günlük faaliyetleri yeniden kurmada oldukça yardımcı olabilmektedir.

Arkeolojik buluntuların modellenmesini belirlemeye odaklanan mekansal analiz yöntemi antik konuta ışık tutan geçmişteki insan davranışlarını ve aktivite alanlarını tanımlamak için önemli bir araçtır. Arkeolojide mekansal analiz çalışmalarındaki gelişme aktivite alanı araştırmaları ile paralellik gösterir. Mekansal analizlerin temel amacı buluntuların kökeni ve arkeolojik kayıtlardan takip edilen veriler üzerine bilgi sağlamaktır. Mekansal dağılım, yoğunluk, bulunma sıklığı ve buluntular arasındaki

diğer ilişkiler üzerinden modelleme ve farklılaşmayı belirlemek mekansal analizin bir başka amacıdır. Bunlara ek olarak, mekânsal analiz çalışmaları, geçmişin sosyal organizasyon sistemine dair iç görü sağlayan ve geçmiş faaliyetlerin belirlenmesinde yol gösteren geçmiş davranışlar ile materyal kalıntılardan gözlemlenen modelleri ilişkilendirmeyi de amaçlamaktadır.

Arkeolojide antik kültürleri anlamak amacıyla konut mimarisi ve ilişkili buluntuların kullanımı görece olarak yeni akım olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Geçmişe yönelik çalışmalarda konut ve hanehalkının yeri arkeolojik yaklaşımlarda giderek önem kazanmaktadır. Son zamanlarda bilim adamlarının Klasik dönemdeki konut ve hanehalkı konusundaki ilgilerinin arttığı söylenebilir. Hanenin antik kaynaklarda bahsedildiği gibi Antik Yunan toplumunun temel yapı taşları olduğu fikri büyük ölçüde kabul edilmiştir. Yunan evlerine ait arkeolojik kalıntılarının kullanışlılığına karşı olan bu kötümser bakış açısı değişmiş ve bu ev kalıntıları antik Yunan dünyasının sosyal organizasyonun anlaşılmasında kullanılan temel bir araç haline gelmiştir. Daha önce de belirtildiği gibi erken dönem Antik Yunan evlerine yönelik çalışmalarda mimari ve onunla ilgili buluntuları farklı ögeler olarak ele alınmış, arkeolojik buluntular tipolojisi ve tarihine vurgu yapılarak yayınlanırken yapıların işlevsellikleri ya da buluntuların bulundukları yerle ilişkili konumları göz ardı edilmiştir. Yirminci yüzyılla birlikte İ.Ö. 5. ve 4. yüzyıllara ait buluntuların artması, gerek istatiksel gerekse özel veri metotlarının kullanılmaya başlaması ile birlikte Antik Yunan hanehalkı faaliyetleri ve onların mekansal özellikleri ile ilgili detaylı ve önemli sonuçlar elde edilmeye başlanmıştır. İ.Ö. 4. yüzyıla ait konut kalıntılarının ortaya çıkarıldığı Olynthos ve Halielis gibi çeşitli yerleşimlerde mimari (konutların büyüklükleri, planları ve hem yerleşim alanı hem de diğer konutlar ile olan ilişkileri) ve evlerde ele geçen buluntuların analizleri yapılmış ve mekan kullanımları tanımlanmaya başlanmıştır.

Çalışmaya konu olan Burgaz arkeolojik sit alanı, Datça Yarımadası'nın en önemli kentsel merkezi olan günümüz Datça'sının yaklaşık 2 km kuzeydoğusunda bulunmaktadır. 1993 yılından beri sürdürülen kazı çalışmaları, öncelikle yerleşmenin

yaygınlığı ve zamandizini üzerine ön bilginin elde edilmesi üzerine yoğunlaşmıştır. Kazılar sonucunda İ.Ö. 8. yüzyıla tarihlenen antik yerleşim katları saptanmış, Arkaik ve Klasik dönem tabakalaşması içinde yayılım gösteren avlulu konut yapıları, taş döşemeli yollar ve yaklaşık İ.Ö. 400'lerde yapılmış olan savunma sistemi açığa çıkarılmıştır.

Burgaz yerleşimi ortogonal plan üzerine yayılmış ve sokaklar ile tanımlanan yapı adalarına (*insulae*) bölünmüştür. SE ve NE sektörlerinde konut alanlarında yürütülen çalışmalar ile üç adet yapı adası ortaya çıkarılmış ve yapı adalarının boyutlarının farlılık gösterdiği anlaşılmıştır. Bu yapı adalarında ortaya çıkarılan konutların büyüklükleri çoğunlukla değişmektedir. Merkezi bir avlu çevresinde konumlanmış olan Burgaz konutlarında iç mekan düzenlemeleri de farklılık göstermektedir. Avlu kapalı ve yarı-kapalı mekanlarla çevrili olup genelde doğrudan sokağa açılmaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın temel amaçlarından biri olan İ.Ö. 4. yüzyıl ortası Burgaz konutlarında mekan kullanımını ve hanehalkı organizasyonunu anlamaya yönelik olarak SE ve NE sektörlerinde ortaya çıkarılmış olan dokuz konut çalışma kapsamında hem mimari hem buluntu gruplarının dağılımı açısından irdelenmiştir. SE sektöründe iki farklı yapı adası açığa çıkarılmış olmasına rağmen sektörün batısında yer alan büyük yapı adasındaki tanımlanmış 12 konutun sadece altı tanesi çalışılmıştır (SE-Ev 3, SE-Ev 4, SE-Ev 5, SE-Ev 6, SE-Ev 7 ve SE-Ev 8). Bunun en önemli nedeni diğer konutlarda İ.Ö. 4. yüzyıl ortası yapı evrelerinin İ.Ö. 4. yüzyıl üçüncü çeyreğinde yerleşimin büyük bir bölümünde gözlenen atölyeleşme faaliyetleri sonucunda tahrip edilmiş olmasıdır. NE sektöründe açığa çıkarılmış olan yapı adası içindeki dört konutun ise üçü çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir (NE-Ev 1, NE-Ev 2 ve NE-Ev 3). Çalışma kapsamında İ.Ö. 4. yüzyıl ortasına tarihlenen buluntuların odalarla ve odaların birbirleri ile olan ilişkileri bir arada incelenmiştir. Konutların erken evreleri çok küçük alanlarda kazılmış ve bu evrelere ait buluntular oldukça sınırlı sayıda ele geçmiştir. Bu nedenle erken evrelere ait buluntular bu çalışmaya dahil edilmemiş, dolayısıyla mekan kullanımının zaman içinde ne şekilde değişmiş olabileceğine dair çıkarımlarda bulunulamamıştır.

Konutlardaki mekan organizasyonuna dair bir iç görü kazanmak amacıyla buluntuların analizlerini yapmak kolay bir süreç değildir. Bu çalışma kapsamında sonuca ulamak için ilk olarak arkeolojik kayıtların stratigrafik olarak değerlendirilmesi gerekmiştir. Bu aşamada kazı çalışmaları sonucunda İ.Ö. 4. yüzyıla tarihlenen tabanlar saptanmış ve bu tabanlar üzerinde ele geçen buluntular çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Buluntuların mekansal dağılımlarının analizini yapmak sürecin ikinci aşamasını oluşturmuştur. Konutlardaki aktivite alanlarının belirlenmesi amacıyla buluntu analizlerinde iki aşama uygulanmıştır. İlk olarak konutların İ.Ö. 4. yüzyıl ortasına ait tabanlarında ele geçen buluntular form ve kullanım amaçlarına göre sınıflandırılmış; ikinci aşamada ise istatistiksel analizler yapılarak buluntu grupları ve faaliyetler arasındaki ilişkilere bakarak aktivite alanları tanımlanmaya çalışılmıştır. Bu analizlerde öncelikle buluntu gruplarının birbirleriyle olan ilişkilerine bakılmış mekansal dağılımları açısından birlikte bulunabilen buluntular aynı grup içinde yer almıştır.

İ.Ö. 4. yüzyıla tarihlenen söz konusu evlerde 35 farklı seramik türü ele geçmiştir. Klasik döneme seramiklerinde form ve fonksiyon açısından güçlü bir bağ bulunmakta ve dağılımlarına bakarak da aktivitelerin türleri anlaşılabilmektedir. Seramikler esas olarak yiyecek/içecek tüketim ve servisi, yiyecek hazırlama/işleme, pişirme ve depolama gibi aktivitelerde kullanılmışlardır. Bu çalışmada seramikleri tiplerine göre listelemek yerine aktivite alanlarının tanımlanmasına yönelik olarak kullanım amaçlarına göre sınıflandırılmışlardır. Analizlerde kullanılan buluntu grupları temel olarak şu şekildedir:

Depolama kapları: Amphora, pithos, situla, stamnos.
Pişirme kapları: Lopas, chytra, tepsi, tencere ve lazana (üçayak)
Günlük kullanım kapalı kaplar: Hydria, oinochoe, testi
Yemek hazırlama ve saklama kapları: Lekane, mortar, günlük kullanım krater.
Yemek servis kapları: Kase, tabak, balık tabağı, kepçe, tuzluk.
İçki kapları: Kantharos, cup-kantharos, skyphos, bolsal, Burgaz kasesi, kylix.
İçki servis Kapları: Krater, lebes / dinos.

Sıvı dökme kapları: Olpe, oinochoe.
Yağ kapları: Lekythos, Askos, Guttus.
Kişisel bakım kapları: Pyxis, lekanis, amphoriskos.

Daha önce de bahsedildiği üzere aktivite alanlarının belirlenmesine yönelik olarak buluntu grupları ve mimari öğelerin birlikte değerlendirilmesi Klasik dönem için yeni sayılabilecek bir olgudur. Bunula birlikte buluntuların mekansal dağılımlarını anlamak ve davranış ve ilişkili buluntular arasındaki bağlantıyı kurmak için istatistiksel tekniklerin kullanılması Klasik dönem hanehalkı çalışmalarında oldukça nadir görülen bir durumdur.

Bu çalışmada, buluntuların dağılımlarını anlayıp açıklamak ve değişik buluntular arasındaki bağlantıyı kurup belirli bir mekanda birlikte kullanılmış olan buluntu gruplarını belirlemek amacıyla bir takım istatistiksel işlemler uygulanmıştır. Farklı odalardaki bu grupların dağılımını modellemek konutların mekan organizasyonunun ortaya çıkarılmasında önemli bir yere sahiptir. Modellemeye bakarken belirli bit fonksiyon için kullanılmış buluntuların boyut ve konum bakımından benzer mekanlarda bulunabileceği varsayılmıştır. Bunun yanısıra pişirme kaplarının küllü alanlarda bulunuyor olması gibi, belirli bir aktivite ya da bir grup aktivitenin bir sonucu olarak bazı buluntu gruplarının sürekli birlikte bulunup aynı mekanda veya aynı oluşumun yakınında konumlandığı varsayımında bulunulmuştur.

Yapılan istatistiksel analizler konutların mimari özellikleri ile birlikte değerlendirilerek İ.Ö. 4. yüzyıl Burgaz konutlarında mekan kullanımı üzerine bir değerlendirme yapılmıştır. Buna göre, söz konusu çalışma kapsamında ele alınan dokuz konutun iç mekan kullanımı ve düzenlemesi açısından çeşitlilik gösterdiği görülmüştür. Konutların planları açısından genel bir tip göstermeyip; her hanehalkının iç mekanlarını farklı bir şekilde düzenleyip kullandıkları anlaşılmıştır. Mimari açıdan benzer mekanların hanehalkının ihtiyaçları doğrultusunda farklı bir şekilde kullanılmış olabileceği saptanmıştır.

Konutlardaki iç mekan bölümlenmesinin farklı olmasının yanı sıra, konutlardaki ortak özellik olarak kapalı ve yarı kapalı mekanların bir avlu çevresinde konumlanmaları, mekanlara genelde avludan girişin sağlanması görülmektedir. Yunan konutunun ayırt edici bir unsuru olan avlu Burgaz konutlarının da karakteristik bir özelliğidir. Antik kaynaklar avlunun, odaların kış güneşinden faydalanmasını yazın ise serin kalmasını sağlamak amacıyla evlerin güneyinde konumlandığını ve Yunan hanehalkının temel yaşama ve faaliyet alanı olduğunu belirtmişlerdir. Fakat Burgaz konutlarında avlunun konumu evin caddeden sağlanan girişine ve yapı adası içindeki yerine göre belirlendiğinden çeşitlilik göstermektedir. Buluntuların mekansal analiz sonuçlarına göre pişirme, yiyecek işleme (ezme, öğütme, vb.) dokuma ve kimi zaman küçük ölçekli depolama gibi faaliyetlerin avlularda yürütüldüğünü göstermiştir.

Klasik dönem konutlarındaki bir diğer önemli unsur da temel hanehalkı faaliyetlerinin yürütüldüğü *oikos*tur. Burgaz evlerinde *oikos* unsurunu belirlemek çok kolay değildir. Burgaz evlerinin hiçbirinde sabit bir ocak bulunamamıştır. Oysa *oikos*da devamlı bir ateşin yandığı ve bu ateşin kutsal sayıldığından yine antik kaynaklarda bahsedilmiştir. *Oikos*un hane içindeki temel faaliyet alanlarından biri olduğu göz önüne alındığında bu mekanda pişirme, yemek hazırlama, öğütme, dokuma gibi faaliyetlerin varlığını gösteren buluntuların *oikos*da yoğunlaşması beklenmektedir. Buna göre mekansal analiz sonuçlarından faydalanılarak sadece iki evde *oikos*un konumu belirlenebilmiştir (NE-Ev 1oda 8 ve NE-Ev 2 oda 5).

Burgaz konutlarında mutfağa dair veriler pişirme kapları, üçayak (lazana) ve mangal gibi ekipmanlardan ibarettir. Konutlardaki hiçbir mekanda sabit ocak gibi bir donanım bulunmamasına rağmen bazı yerlerde ateşin yandığını gösteren küllü alanlar mevcuttur. Yapılan mekansal analizler doğrultusunda pişirme kaplarının dağılımına bakılarak Burgaz konutlarında mutfak olarak kullanılmış olan ayrı bir mekanın olmadığı, pişirme faaliyetlerinin özellikle avlu ve *oikos* olarak tanımlanmış olan mekanlar gibi konutların farklı yerlerinde yürütülmüş olduğu

anlaşılmıştır. Pişirme faaliyetlerinde mangal, üçayak, ızgara gibi ekipmanların kullanıldığı ve bunların da taşınabilir olduğu göz önüne alındığında, bu ekipmanların mevsim şartlarına uygun olarak evin farklı alanlarına yerleştirilip kullanılmış olduğu söylenebilir.

Klasik dönem Yunan evlerinin bir başka karakteristik mekanı da *andron*dur. Antik kaynaklarda *andron* hanenin erkek üyelerinin kullandığı yeme-içme faaliyetlerini gerçekleştirdiği mekan olarak tanımlanmıştır. Kare plan, özenli yapılmış taban uygulaması (mozaik, betonumsun taban), sıvalı ve boyalı duvarlar, evin girişinde sokağa yakın bir yerde konumlanma *andron*un karakteristik özellikleri olarak belirlenmiştir. Bu ayırt edici mimari özelliklerinden dolayı *andron*u diğer mekanlardan ayırmak mümkündür. Burgaz konutları için *andron* olarak kullanılmış olabilecek mekanları belirlemede odanın ev içindeki konumu, taban ve duvar uygulamaları ile buluntu dağılımları göz önünde bulundurulmuştur. İçki servis ve tüketim ile ilişkili seramiklerin mekansal dağılımı diğer mimari öğelerle birlikte değerlendirildiğinde (evin girişine yakın konumu, boyalı duvar sıvaları ve özenli taban uygulamaları) *andron*un tanımlanmasında belirleyici olmuştur. Bu bağlamda çalışmada konu edilen dokuz konutun beş tanesinde *andron* olarak kullanılmış olabilecek mekanlar belirlemiştir. SE sektöründe altı evin sadece iki tanesinde (SE- Ev 3 Oda 1 ve 6; SE- Ev 4 Oda 1) *andron* olabilecek mekanlar tanımlanmışken NE sektöründeki üç evde de *andron*lar belirlenmiştir (NE- Ev 1 Oda 2, NE-Ev 2 Oda 1 ve NE-Ev 3 Oda 4).

Burgaz konutlarında cinsiyet ayrımına dayalı bir bölünmenin olduğunun söylemek çok mümkün görünmemekle birlikte, konutlardaki bazı mekanların kadınlar tarafından yürütülen faaliyetlere ayrıldığı söylenebilir. Özellikle pişirme, öğütme ve dokuma faaliyetlerinin yapıldığı alanlar hanehalkı kadınlarının sıkça kullandığı mekanlar iken *andron* olarak tanımlanan mekanları hanehalkının erkek üyeleri tarafından kullanılmış mekanlar olmalıdır. Fakat bu durum yine de özellikle antik kaynaklarda Xenophon ve Lysias'ın bahsettiği anlamda cinsiyete dayalı resmi bir ayrımın olduğunu göstermemektedir. Antik kaynaklarda konutlarda erkeklere

ayrılan mekanlar *andronitis* kadınlara ayrılan mekanların ise özellikle evlerin ikinci katlarında yer alan *gynaikonitis* olarak tanımlandıkları görülmektedir. Birçok Klasik dönem yerleşmesinde olduğu gibi Burgaz konutlarında da ikinci katın varlığına dair bir kanıt olmadığından bu evlerde cinsiyet ayrımına dayalı kesin bir bölümlenmenin varlığından söz edilememektedir.

Antik kaynaklarda Klasik dönem Yunan konutunun ikinci katta yer alan bir öğesi de *thalamos* yani yatak odası olarak belirtilmiştir. Daha önce de söylendiği gibi Burgaz konutlarında ikinci katın olmaması hanehalkının konutt içinde nerede uyuduğunu belirlemek zordur. Bu durumda olasılıkla avludan uzak konutun en iç bölümünde yer alan mekanlar "olası güvenli alanlar" yatak odası olarak kullanılmış olmalıdır.

Yiyecek, içecek ve tarımsal ürünlerin depolanması önemli bir evsel faaliyet olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Burgaz konutlarında taban buluntularının mekansal analizlerinden yola çıkılarak depolama kabı olarak kullanılmış olan kapların (pithos, amphora, situla, vb.) dağılımına bakılarak hane içindeki depolama alanları tanımlanmaya çalışılmıştır. Olynthos ve Halieis'in aksine Burgaz konutlarında tabana gömülü pithoslar bulunamamış ve depolama kaplarının dağılımına göre depolama faaliyetlerinin konutların farklı mekanlarında yürütüldüğü saptanmıştır. buluntu dağılımlarından hareketle SE sektöründeki SE-Ev 3'de Oda 2'nin yiyecek hazırlamanın yanısıra yoğun olarak depolama faaliyetleri için de kullanılmış olduğu anlaşılırken, SE-Ev 5'de Oda 4'ün depo olarak kullanıldığı görülmüştür. Bu sektördeki diğer konutlarda depolama faaliyetlerinin konutun aynı zamanda farklı işlevlerde kullanılan farklı mekanlarında yürütüldüğü, depo olarak kullanılan özel bir mekanın olmadığı gözlenmiştir. NE sektöründe ise sektörün en büyük konutu olan NE-Ev 1'de depo olarak kullanım görmüş olabilecek özel bir mekan saptanamamış depolama kaplarının avlu ve *oikos* olarak tanımlanmış mekanlarda yoğunlaştığı görülmüştür. NE-Ev 2'de ise avluya dar bir koridor ile bağlanan Oda 6'daki depolama kaplarının yoğunluğu bu alanın depo olarak kullanım görmüş olabileceğini göstermiştir. Burgaz konutlarındaki bu dağılım göz önünde

bulundurulduğunda konutlarda büyük ölçekli depolama faaliyetlerinin yürütüldüğünü söylemek zordur.

Klasik dönem hanehalkı için dokumacılık önemli bir yer teşkil etmektedir. Genelde kadınlarla ilişkilendirilen dokumacılığın en önemli arkeolojik verileri pişmiş toprak tezgah ağırlıklarıdır. Burgaz konutlarında ele geçen tezgah ağırlıklarının dağılımından yola çıkarak dokumacılık faaliyetlerinin genelde evlerin aydınlık mekanı olan avlu ve hanehalkı faaliyetlerinin yoğun olarak yürütüldüğü *oikos*larda yürütüldüğü gözlenmiştir. Tezgah ağırlıkları diğer buluntu gruplarına göre az sayıda ele geçmiştir. Bu durum, Burgaz yerleşimin İ.Ö. 4. yüzyıl 3. çeyreğinden itibaren terkedilmesi sırasında kullanılabilir olan bu malzeme grubunun da hane halkı tarafından beraberlerinde götürülmüş olması ile açıklanabilir.

Burgaz konutlarında evsel külte dair buluntular büyük ölçüde pişmiş toprak kadın figürinleri olarak mevcuttur. Aristophanes ve Plato figürinlerin hanehalkını koruması için genelde *oikos*'ta ocağın yakınına yerleştirildiğinden bahsetmektedir. Burgaz konutlarında daha önce de belirtildiği gibi sabit bir ocak bulunamamıştır. Ayrıca Olynthos konutlarında pastas ve avlularda bulunan altarların paralelleri de mevcut değildir. Burgaz konutlarında ele geçen pişmiş toprak figürinleri büyük ölçüde ikincil katmanlarda ele geçtiği için konut içinde kültsel faaliyetlerin yürütüldüğü alanları tespit etmek zordur.

Konutların ve evsel buluntuların mekansal dağılımlarının çalışılması hane içinde yaşayanların davranış ve faaliyetleri hakkında bilgi edinmede yardımcı olmaktadır. Hanehalkı çalışmaları özellikle toplumdaki sosyal değişimler ve sosyo-ekonomik özellikleri anlamada etkilidir.

Konut mimarisinin arkeolojik analizi bir yerleşimin sosyal organizasyonunu belirlemede bir araç olarak kullanılabilir. Cliff evsel mimarinin sosyal statüyü belirlemede nasıl araç olabileceğini şu şekilde özetlemiştir:1) konut mimarisi

içinde yaşayanların sosyal statüsünü sembolize eder, 2) kolektif olarak toplumun sosyal statüsünü sembolize eder ve 3) sosyal yapının toplumsal değişimleri gibi konut mimarisi de fark edilebilir bir şekilde değişir. Bu bağlamda konut mimarisinin üç öğesinin, konutun boyutu, mimari tasarımı ve evsel buluntuların dağılım özellikleri, konutun toplum içindeki sosyal ve ekonomik statüsünü belirlediği düşünülmektedir.

Konutun boyutu arkeologlar tarafından sosyal eşitsizliği belirlemede büyük ölçüde kullanılmaktadır. Büyük boyutlu konutların inşa edilebilmesi için büyük ölçüde bir yatırım gerektirdiği, büyük yatırımın da daha fazla güç daha fazla zenginlik anlamına geldiği öne sürülmektedir. Konutların yapımında kullanılan emek, yapım için iş gücünü organize eden hane sahibinin sosyal statüsü ile doğrudan ilişkilidir. Konutun boyutu gibi konutun tasarımında harcanan emek gücü derecesi de mimari hane statüsünü belirlemede yardımcı olabilmektedir. Mimari tasarımda, konutun iç ve dış ayrıntıları, depolama faaliyetlerine göre iç mekan organizasyonu ve konutun inşasında ve tabanlarında kullanılan malzeme sosyal statüdeki farklılıkları gösteren değişkenlerdir. Bu ayrıntıların hanenin toplumun geri kalanı içindeki zenginlik ve önemini vurguladığı düşünülmektedir. Mimari tasarımda toplum içindeki statü frakını gösteren bir diğer özellik ise depolama faaliyetleridir. Depolama faaliyetlerindeki konutlar arasındaki farklılık toplumsal statüdeki farklılıklarında bir göstergesidir. Daha fazla artı ürün sağlayan bir hanenin daha geniş ölçekli bir depolama faaliyetine sahip olması beklenir.

Bu çalışmada ele alınan dokuz adet konutta yapılan mimari ve buluntu analizlerinden sosyo-ekonomik farklılıklara dair çıkarımlar yapmak zordur. Evlerde kullanılan inşa malzemesi, duvar ve taban uygulamaları göz önüne alındığında evler arasında bir farklılaşmanın olduğunu söylemek bu aşamada pek mümkün görünmemektedir. Buna rağmen mimari olarak değerlendirildiğinde evler arasında özellikle boyut ve iç mekan organizasyonlarında farlılıkların olduğu görülmektedir. SE sektöründe yer alan SE-Ev 1 boyut olarak sektördeki diğer

konutlardan büyüktür. Fakat evin yapımında kullanılan malzeme ile duvar ve tabanlarındaki uygulamalar diğer evlerden farlılık göstermemektedir.

Klasik döneme ait kazısı yapılmış ve yayınlanmış konut alanları sınırlı olduğu için Burgaz konutlarını mimari özellikleri ve konut alanlarında ele geçen buluntular açısından Batı Anadolu'daki yerleşimlerle kıyaslamak oldukça güçtür. İ.Ö. 4. yüzyıla konutlar açısından ait en iyi korunmuş ve yayınlanmış merkez olarak Olynthos bulunmaktadır. Konut alanlarında ele geçen buluntular ışığında mekan kullanımları tanımlanan *pastas* tipi konutlar mimari açıdan Burgaz konutlları ile bazı benzerlikler göstermektedir. Konutun kapalı ve yarı kapalı mekanları ortada yer alan avlu çevresinde konumlanmış olan konutlarda *andron*, "mutfak kompleksi" ve depolama alanları hem mimari özellikleri hem de buluntuları ile net bir şekilde belirlenmiştir. Burgaz konutlarındaki evsel buluntular ile Olynthos buluntuları karşılaştırmak, korunma ve belgeleme sistemi göz önünde bulundurulduğunda karşılaştırmak zordur. Olynthos İ.Ö. 348'de Mekadonya kralı II. Philip tarafından yağmalandığı için konut tabanlarındaki buluntuların *in situ* olarak korunabilmişlerdir. Burgaz'da ise çağdaşı Halieis'de olduğu gibi yavaş bir terkediliş evresi söz konusu olduğundan konut sakinlerinin kullanılabilir eşyaları beraberlerinde götürmüş olmalıdırlar. Dolayısıyla konut tabanlarında ele geçen buluntular büyük oranda eksik ve parçalar halindedir. Bu durumda ele geçen buluntuların orijinal kullanım yerlerinde olup olmadığını ayırt etmek zordur. LaMotta ve Schiffer'in belirttiği gibi buluntular her zaman kullanıldıkları alanlardan ele geçmemekte; birçok etken arkeolojik depozitlerin oluşumunu etkileyebilmektedir.

Hanehalkı çalışmalarının Antik toplumların yaşantılarını anlamadaki önemi son yıllarda giderek önem kazanmaktadır. Wilk ve Rathje hanenin toplumun temeli olduğunu ve bundan dolayı arkeolojik analizlerin de temeli olduğunu savunmuşlardır. Bu düşünce doğrultusunda, bu çalışmada Burgaz'ın hanehalkı faaliyetleri ve işlevlerinin tartışılması amaçlanmıştır. Tartışma İ.Ö. 4. yüzyıla tarihlenen dokuz konuttaki taban buluntularının analizine dayanmaktadır. Bu

nedenle, hanehalkı faaliyetleri ve organizasyonunu açıklayabilmek için buluntular ile farklı davranışlar arasında bir ilişki kurulması amaçlanmıştır. Hanenin geniş bir toplumun sosyal ve üretken bir öğesi olarak rolünün anlaşılması ancak hanehalkının organizasyon ve yapısındaki mekan, statü ve cinsiyet ilişkileri tam olarak keşfedildiğinde mümkündür.

Antik kaynaklarda da bahsedilen yiyecek işleme, pişirme, yeme/içme, dokuma, depolama ve sosyalleşme gibi bir dizi faaliyet alanı Klasik dönem Burgaz konutlarında buluntular yardımıyla belgelenebilmiştir. Fakat buluntu dağılımından yola çıkarak bu faaliyetlerin mekansal olarak organize edilmiş olduğu söylenememektedir. Ele alınan birçok evde gerçek bir fonksiyonel ayrım ve tek amaçlı kullanımın çoğu kez söz konusu olmadığı vurgulanmalıdır. Konutlardaki birçok mekan birden fazla amaçla (depolama, pişirme, yiyecek işleme, dokuma) kullanılmış çok işlevli mekanlardır.

Bu çalışma, Burgaz'daki dokuz konut da dahil olmak üzere, yerleşimde bulunan faaliyetlerin çeşitliliği, aktivitelerin aralığı ve organizasyonların biçimleri hakkında bilgi edinmeyi amaçlamıştır. Konutların genel benzerliklerine rağmen iç mekanlarını farklı kullanıldığı anlaşılmıştır. Yapılan analizler sonucunda elde edilen sonuçlar şu şekilde sıralanabilir:

Konutlardaki inşa teknikleri, kullanılan malzemeler ile duvar ve taban uygulamalarında bir farklılık gözlenemediğinden konutlar arasında ekonomik ya da sosyal tabakalaşmayı iddia etmek zordur.

Mimari olarak, Burgaz konutlarında aynı iç mekan organizasyonları gözlenmemektedir. Ortak özelliği avlulu olmaları olan Burgaz konutlarındaki iç mekan bölümlenmelerindeki farklılık hane sakinlerinin sayısı ile ilişkili olmalıdır.

Burgaz konutlarında sadece pişirme ve depolama amacıyla kullanılan özel bölümleri tanımlamak zordur. konutlarda farklı mekanlar veya avlunun belirli bölümleri depolama ya da pişirme amacıyla kullanılmıştır.

Çalışma kapsamında incelenen tüm Burgaz konutları *andron* ve *oikos* gibi ayrılmış özel mimari bölümlere sahip değildir. Mimari ve buluntuların mekansal dağılımı göz önüne alındığında bu tarz odalar sadece birkaç konutta tespit edilmiştir.

Konutlarda kadın/erkek ayrımını belirleyen herhangi bir kanıt yoktur. Antik kaynaklarda konutların ikinci katlarında bulunan ve *gynaikonitis* olarak adlandırılmış olan mekanların yokluğu cinsiyet dağılımı hakkında varsayım yapmayı engeller. Bazı konutlarda sadece erkeklerin kullandığı *andron*lar tanımlanabilmiştir. Bunun yanı sıra Pyxis, lekanis, amphoriskos gibi kadınların kullanımı ile ilişkilendirilmiş seramik türleri az miktarda ve diğer aktiviteler için de kullanılan mekanlarda ele geçmiştir.

Taban buluntularının mekansal dağılımına bakıldığında her konutun kendine özgü mekansal organizasyonunun olduğu söylenebilir. Çok odalı evlerde farklı aktiviteler için farklı mekanların olduğu gözlemlenirken, daha az sayıda odası olanlarda çok işlevli kullanım göze çarpar. Buna rağmen, her konutun ortak özelliği olarak avluların evsel aktivitelerin sürdürüldüğü en önemli mekan olarak kullanıldığı söylenebilir.

Buluntu grupları arasında tezgah ağırlıkların bulunmuş olması evsel tekstil üretimine işaret ederken bir diğer yandan da her hanehalkının kendi giyeceklerini kendisinin temin ettiğini de akla getirmektedir.

Burgaz konutlarında Halieis'dekine benzer pres taşları olmamasına ragmen NE-Ev 2'de avluda bulunan küçük boyuttaki üzüm/zeytin ezme düzlemi burada evsel ihtiyaçları karşılayacak kadar üretim yapıldığını göstermektedir.

Her ne kadar evlerin tabanlarında değil de ikincil katmanlarında ele geçmiş olsa da pişmiş topraktan yapılmış figürinler hane içinde yürütülen kültsel faaliyetlerin bir göstergesi olabilir.

Mimari öğeler ve buluntu analizlerinden yola çıkarak bazı genel sonuçlar elde edilmiştir. Mekan türlerinin farklılıklarının tespit edilmesi bu sonuçların başında gelir. Plan ve konut organizasyonunda farklılıklar büyük olasılıkla orijinal planlara yapılan eklemelerin ve değişimlerin sonucu olmalıdır. Farklı buluntu gruplarının dağılımının iç mekandaki farklılaşmayı göstermesi ise ikincil sonuç olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır.

Daha önce de bahsedildiği gibi Klasik dönem konut çalışmaları bazı sınıflandırmalar dayandırılmış (*Pastas, Prostas*, vb.), arkeolojik kazılarla ortaya çıkarılan yeni konut tipleri ise farklı olarak değerlendirilmek yerine bu sınıflandırmalara dahil edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Bu durum, farklı yerleşimlerdeki ve coğrafyalardaki konutlardaki mekan kullanımı farklılaşmasını daha iyi anlamak yerine göz ardı edebilir. Bu çalışmada ise niteliksel ve nicel yaklaşımlar tercih edilerek Klasik dönem Yunan konutlarındaki çeşitlilik yorumlanmaya çalışılmıştır. Bu bağlamda bu dönem evlerinin antik kaynaklarda tanımlanan konut tiplerini destekleyen materyal ya da sınıflandırılacak veri olmaktan öte bilgiler sunduğu göz önünde bulundurulmalı; evler antik toplumu ve bu toplumun zaman içinde nasıl değiştiğini anlamak için önemli bilgi kaynağı olarak değerlendirilmelidir.

APPENDIX E

TEZ FOTOKOPİSİ İZİN FORMU

ENSTİTÜ

Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü	
Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü	X
Uygulamalı Matematik Enstitüsü	
Enformatik Enstitüsü	
Deniz Bilimleri Enstitüsü	

YAZARIN

Soyadı : Atıcı
Adı : Nadire
Bölümü : Yerleşim Arkeolojisi

TEZİN ADI: Household Organization in Classical Burgaz (Palaia Knidos): Domestic Assemblages, Space and Function

TEZİN TÜRÜ : Yüksek Lisans [ ] Doktora [X]

1. Tezimin tamamından kaynak gösterilmek şartıyla fotokopi alınabilir. [ ]
2. Tezimin içindekiler sayfası, özet, indeks sayfalarından ve/veya bir bölümünden kaynak gösterilmek şartıyla fotokopi alınabilir. [ ]
3. Tezimden bir (1) yıl süreyle fotokopi alınamaz. [X]

TEZİN KÜTÜPHANEYE TESLİM TARİHİ: