

REPORT

on

the OENOANDA survey, 1977

Eski Eserler ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğüne:

1. The fourth season of survey at Oenoanda (İncealiler köyü, Saki bucağı, Fethiye ilçe, Muğla ili) opened on 27 July and closed on 2 September, 1977.
2. The members of the survey team were Mr Alan Hall (Director; Epigraphist), Mr Richard Harper (Assistant to the Director; Archaeologist and Epigraphist), Dr James Coulton (Classical archaeologist: specialist in architecture), Dr Roger Ling (Classical archaeologist: Assistant to Dr Coulton), Dr Lesley Ling (Archaeologist; Assistant to her husband), Dr C W Chilton (Diogenes specialist); and Messrs David Howarth, Simon Dykes and David Chapman (student surveyors). The Turkish Government Representative was Bay Osman Üzbek of the Karaman Museum.

Dr Coulton stayed from 27 July until 27 August; Dr and Mrs Ling from 1 until 30 August; Dr Chilton from 10 to 22 August; while Mr Hall, Mr Harper and the surveyors were present for the whole season.

Among the season's visitors were Professor Diskin Clay of The John Hopkins University, Baltimore; Professor Glen Bowersock of Harvard University and Professor Christopher Jones of Toronto University.

3. The objectives were:
 - a) to complete the survey of major buildings within the city walls, and to add the results to what had already been drawn in earlier seasons (1974 and 1975) on plans at scales of 1: 500 and 1: 1250;
 - b) to extend the survey to include certain areas outside the walls, particularly on the NE, NW, E and SE sides of the city, with the aim of distinguishing earlier from later phases in the development of the city;
 - c) to make a more detailed investigation, by measured drawings of the certain major public buildings within the city, with the aim of identifying them and dating their construction;
 - d) to record any further inscriptions which might be discovered on the surface, either of the philosopher Diogenes or of other kinds, and to carry forward the YF and YQ Inventories (see earlier reports).

4. Results:

- a) The surveyors completed their work on the site on 31 August, and prepared a new plan at 1:500. A copy of this plan is attached to Bay Osman Özbek's report. A developed version, with contours, will be submitted at a later date, together with a copy of the new plan at 1:1250, which has still to be completed.

The surveyors also established the necessary survey points for the extension of the survey down all sides of the hill on which the city stands, in future seasons. A complete survey of the cemeteries was beyond the resources of the group at the present time.

It is worth recording here that the use of a Wild Distomat D.I. 10 by the surveyors proved a very successful method of speeding up the work on a difficult terrain. We have reason to believe that this was the first occasion on which this method has been used in Turkey for archaeological work.

- b) The reports of Dr Coulton and Dr Ling are attached.
- c) Another ten fragments of the Diogenes inscription were identified, recorded, and inventoried in the YF sequence, thus bringing the total number to 173. Ten more non-philosophical inscriptions were recorded and inventoried in the YÇ sequence. The individual fiches are attached to the report of Osman Bay, and the records were again deposited in the British Institute in Ankara.

Full results will be published in due course, 1) in an article for the T.A.D., entitled "The results of the Cencanda survey, 1974 - 1977", 2) as articles in other specialist journals.

5. General conclusions:

- a) We are now able to give a much fuller account of the development and history of the site. Several things are now clear -
1. The city was first fortified in the Hellenistic period, probably early in the 2nd Century BC, and we have as yet no evidence for earlier occupation. The site was subsequently used for political, social and religious purposes by two communities,

the Oenoandais and the Tennesseis, whose exact relationship is unclear.

2. The main buildings of the northern part of the site belong to the 2nd and early 3rd centuries A.D., although the theatre and the small temple (of Apollo-Helios?) may be considerably earlier. The presence of a gymnasium in the Esplanade area, and of a stadien above it, are suspected but not proved, on the basis of a comparison with the arrangements at Arysanda (We are grateful to Dr. Cevdet Bayburtluoğlu for his courtesy in showing us over the site this summer). Taken together with the large bath building which was studied this season by Dr. Ling (see his report), this would have formed a large complex for social and sporting activity. The presence of a library, close to what may be identified as the site of the Stoa of Diogenes, would be a further feature of this complex.
3. In the Third Century the plan of the city was drastically re-modelled. A new city-wall was constructed to enclose a substantially reduced area within the circuit of the Hellenistic walls, some parts of which had already disappeared, and some parts of which were incorporated into the new wall, which cut through the gymnasium area. Its construction appears to have followed immediately upon the demolition of the Stoa, of Diogenes, with subsequent re-use of the material from the Stoa, much of it inscribed, in later buildings, including the city wall.
4. After the re-construction of the Third Century, the centre of activity appears to have moved gradually southwards, although the re-paving and re-furbishing of the Agora was probably one part of the programme of renewal. The collapse of the aqueduct, and the lack of substantial sources of water on the northern part of the site, may be associated with this movement.

5. The later history of the site is hard to follow, but the presence of several churches indicates its occupation into the early Medieval period. A very late fortification at the southern end of the site shows that it was not totally abandoned, although at some point the bulk of the population moved down the hill and took up residence on the site of the modern village of Incealiler.
6. Only a major excavation could produce answers to the questions raised by the survey, as well as turning the site into a coherent and understandable unity once again. It is greatly to be hoped that an excavation may take place at some point in the future.
7. The condition of the site remains good, although damage caused by the growth of trees and bushes, and by frost and snow, continues to cause a steady deterioration of the monuments which are above ground, especially to the exposed fragments of the Diogenes inscription. The alertness and intelligence of the harabe bekçisi, Mehmet Atoi, ensures the protection of the monuments from human interference, but this danger exists, and will require the attention of the local authorities.
8. It is desirable that the survey should continue, until all the ancient structures on the hill, particularly those on the Incealiler side, have been added to the plans. In particular, further study of the surface remains will be needed to resolve the questions, 1), where the stadion was located, and 2), where the Hellenistic defences survive on the Eastern side of the hill.
9. The local authorities gave us much assistance. I am grateful to the Vali of Muğla, Sayın Bay Nüzhet Erman, for his courteous reception. The Kaymakam of Fethiye, Sayın Bay Şemsettin Ulusoy, took an active interest in our work. The Museum Director in Fethiye, Bay Salih Kütük, was extremely helpful to us, as was, during his absence, his lady secretary, Bayan Hatice Bilgin. The

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The authorities in Seki gave us all the help we needed. Without the friendly interest of many of the villagers of Incealiler, who gave us assistance on many occasions, our work would have been much harder than it was. I have already referred to the excellent work of the harabe bekcisi, who was at all times ready to help us. I wish to praise the energy and good sense of the Government representative, Bay Osman Özbek. Once again Osman Bey shared the physical hardships of this difficult site without complaint, and was a pleasant and cheerful companion, ready to cope with any difficulty. Finally, I wish to express to the Genel Müdürlük my deep gratitude for the permission to carry out this work, and for the friendly support which has gone with it.

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