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CAN ÖRENŞEHIR - THE RUINED CITY BE AN UMAYYAD PALACE IN PLAIN CILICIA?

FÜSUN TÜLEK

Abstract

Archaeological Survey of the City of Osmaniye conducted in 2006 recorded a site named Örenşehir-the ruined city by locals. The survey team utilizing a total station recorded the geographical position of the site, measured its dimensions and collected sherd. A team of geogphysic engineers examined ground to detect wall foundations to determine the plan of the outer enclosure. The site was also recorded formerly by two separate survey teams as a Roman military station, and as an early Byzantine military camp.

A Preliminary examination having the goal of a precise identification of the site analyzed Roman and Early Byzantine military activities and building program at the region. The study has been extended pursuing examination of sherd finds, of which ninety percent are coloured in green or yellow and glazed. Initial results of the pottery examination yielded that half of the sherd are of Islamic ware dating as early as the end of the seventh century, including the ten percent of the sherd finds that constitute unglazed earthenware. Results of the pottery examination shed a light on the plan type of the site which is analogous to the plan of the Umayyad palaces.

Özet

Osmaniye Arkeolojik Yüzey Araştırması 2006 yılı çalışmasında Örenşehir'de bir yapı kalıntısı belgelemiştir. Araştırma ekibi alanda ölçüm çalışması yapıp seramik parçaları toplamıştır. Ayrıca kalıntının boyutunu ve duvar temellerini devamlılığını belgelemekle amaçlı arkeojeofizik çalışması da yürütmüştür. Daha once iki bilimsel araştırmada kaydedilen kalıntılar bir Roma askeri yapısı ve erken Bizans askeri yapısı olarak değerlendirilmiştir.

Kalıntıları tanımlayabilmek için ön bir çalışma yaparak bölgede Roma ve Bizans askeri faaliyetleri incelenmiştir. Çalışma toplanan seramik kırıklarının incelenmesiyle derinleştirilmiştir. Çoğunluğu sırlı seramik olan seramikler arasında sırsız ve sarı sırlı olanları da gözlenmiştir. Seramiklerinin incelenmesinin ilk sonuçları seramiklerin kayda değer kısmının İslam seramiği olduğu ve en erken tarihli olanların ise MS yedinci yüzyıl sonu sekizinci yüzyıl başına tarihlendiğini göstermektedir. Seramik çalışmalarının sonuçları yapının türü ve planına ışık tutmakta ve Emevi saray yapılarına benzerliğini göstermektedir.

Historical Geography

Osmaniye Archaeological Survey has recorded the cultural heritage of the Osmaniye Province since 2005. The extensive survey records all the extant ancient monuments visible and detectable on the surface regardless of their time period. The goal of the survey is to prepare a nearly complete list of the monuments in the Osmaniye Province, which includes the Amanus mountain range at the east, skirts and first line of peaks of the Taurus mountain range at the north. Osmaniye Province shares the Plain Cilicia with the Adana Province and it occupies north-eastern half of the plain. Osmaniye Province is well-known for its numerous castles which surmount the peaks of mountains like eagles' nests guarding the road leading to the Cilician Gates. Among the three ancient settlements in the territory, Flaviapolis, Neroniapolis and Hierapolis-Castabala, the last is the most

well-known with ruins of a colonnaded street, theatre, bath and churches. The Hittite fort and summer palace at Karatepe is a couple of kilometres to the north of the ancient settlement. The River Pyramos, the modern Ceyhan, meanders by these ancient sites and irrigates the plain. At present the plain is a maze of irrigation channels, each encompassing one or more prehistoric mounds. Small finds collected on the surface, mostly sherds of pottery but also tools of obsidian and flint stone, indicate settlement in the territory as early as the Neolithic and Chalcolithic ages. The majority of the mounds are of the third, second and first millennium BCE, although some date to the later Hellenistic, Roman and Medieval periods.

The Archaeological Survey conducted in the province of Osmaniye at the northeast of Plain Cilicia recorded a site called Örenşehir hence the toponym- *the ruined city,* in 2006.[1] Örenşehir is situated along the main highway leading to the Cilician Gates, and it is distant to the city center of Osmaniye. At present Örenşehir merely fell into oblivion and almost perished, except for a single standing corner tower. Identity of the site is controversial since very little of it is preserved (Fig.1).

The site of Örenşehir was first recorded by Heberdey and Wilhelm in 1892, and a century later it was rerecorded, in 1986 by Hild and Hellenkemper. The site is situated by Alhanlı village in Osmaniye, 1 km north of the D-400 highway. Present highway is on the ancient route which crosses Plain Cilicia heading to east, to the Arslanlıbel Pass on Amanus mountain range. Heberdey and Wilhelm observed standing walls, 3 meters high, enclosing an area in which a number of architectural units, then, existed.[2] At the northeast corner of the enclosure there was a tower standing. Spots of rising earth in the enclosure were suggestive existence of more units under soil. A bushy area at the centre of the southeast wall was estimated to be the main entrance of the site. Heberdey and Wilhelm recorded an architectural block embellished with acanthus frieze on the wall at southeast, as well.[3] Anticipating two streets intersecting the enclosure, a *decumanus* and *cardo*, they suggested that the site should have been a Roman garrison. In this first account the site was named as Eskişehir - *the old city*.

The record of Hild and Hellenkemper also referred to site as Eskişehir. The information collected by this second team was similar to the previous one as the walls are 3 meters high and the area measured 285.5 x 254 meters. The team suggested that if it were not a late Roman garrison then it should have been an early Byzantine military structure.[4]

Osmaniye Archaeological Survey, the third team to record the site, named it Örenşehir, *the ruined city*, based on the modern map of the region. In 2006 the Osmaniye Survey team also conducted a geophysical survey. The site is at 37 05' 56.5'' East and 36 11' 58.4'' North, and it is situated at an altitude of 80 meters. Today, almost there are no remains above ground except a round tower to create a comprehensive visual record. Nevertheless, below soil remains of a massive structure 1 to 1.5 meters higher

1 Tülek 2008: Fig. 5.
2 Heberdey, Wilhelm 1896: 24.
3 Heberdey, Wilhelm 1896: 25.
4 Hild, Hellenkemper 1990: 252, fn 2.

than the surrounding fields are clearly perceived. The mass of the structure is aligned on a northeast southeast axis and is rectangular in shape. The site is enclosed by foundations of a curtain wall built in crude limestone. Foundations and their chalky mortar are easily distinguished in the black soil, thus the curtain wall can be traced stretching from southeast to northeast. At the northeast corner there is a round tower standing to a height of 1.5 meters above ground. From this tower the foundation wall can be traced stretching to the northwest corner which is high and grown by vegetation. The northwest to southwest stretch of the foundation can also be traced. The wall foundation stretches to the southwest corner, making a turn to the southeast where the team first noticed and recorded the high bulky soil. It is clear that the wall foundation forms a rectangular enclosure of a site or a monumental structure. The site measures 200 x 250 meters. Pottery sherds of mostly glazed type are abundant on surface.

Many questions about the site are raised based on the work of three teams: Is it Roman or Byzantine, a military camp or not? What exactly is the plan of the site, and how is the masonry? How is it constructed? Obviously, a definite answer to these questions with a data recorded at a survey cannot easily given.

Osmaniye Archaeological Survey measured the site and collected sherds. Photographing and measuring the site provided only a rough idea but not an exact plan. A preliminary analysis of the collected sherds enhances our understanding of the site and provides more reliable interpretations. The ruins of the site is so badly razed down to ground that more sophisticated documentation methods than photographing and measuring needed to be implemented. Thus, the site is examined by geophysical methods, as well.

Geophysical Survey

The geophysical survey team applied electric resistivity with numerous Pol-dipol electrodes to detect whether the wall foundations below the ground are consistent forming a curtain wall stretching from one corner to the other, and also to determine whether two intersecting streets exist within the enclosed area or not (Fig. 2).[5]

The geophysical survey team applied electric resistivity with numerous Pol-dipol electrodes to detect whether the wall foundations below the ground are consistent, forming a curtain wall stretching from one corner to the other, and also to determine whether two intersecting streets exist within the enclosed area or not. The geophysical survey placed electrodes on an east-west axis for a length of 38 meters, and also P6-P7s profile were created with electrodes placed at the northeast part of the field. To the west of the P7 profile a high resistivity was recorded. Profiles placed on the extension of the wall foundations provided positive results with high resistivity demonstrating two facing walls at distance of ca. 0.80-1 meter. Profiles P10, P11, P12, P13, P14 placed at the southeast of the quadrant to detect existence of units of a structure did not record any resistivity.[6]

The geophysical survey resulted positive recording the enclosure walls, and that they

[5] Kara, Öztürk 2006: 2.
[6] Kara, Öztürk 2006: 4.

are 1 meter thick in a typical masonry of the region. Small crude stone fill in the space between two facings of the wall is typical masonry type observed in the region from late antiquity through the medieval period.[7] The geophysical survey produced negative result in detecting two intersecting streets within the wall enclosure. In conclusion, the archaeo-geophysical examination provided concrete evidence to aid in our understanding of the ruins; that it belongs to a structure which is rectangular in shape enclosed by high curtain walls, and the walls are protected by round towers projecting at the corners.

Architecture

With respect to its plan and shape the structure is very suggestive of a Roman garrison in which a Roman Legion of eastern frontier might have encamped. However, east frontier of the Roman Empire was defined by the river Euphrates and, thus, the Roman *limes* and associated forts and sites were located far to the east of Plain Cilicia. Besides, a continuously stationed Roman legion in Plain Cilicia is unknown.[8] Epigraphic evidence records that only Legio VI Ferrata wintered once in Flaviopolis, present day Kadirli town at the fringes of the Taurus mountain range before joining the Emperor Vespasian in the campaign against Commagene Kingdom AD 72. The Euphrates River remained the eastern frontier of the Roman Empire as late as the fourth century AD. Cilicia with its three major towns, Tarsus, Anazarbus and Mopsuestia, was a hinterland of the Roman limes.[9] The architectural frieze with acanthus foliage noted at the first record could have been spolia rather than an original work. Sherds collected from the site do not include any Roman ware at all. Historical facts and ceramics provide no firm evidence that the structure is Roman in origin.

As for the identification of the site an Early Byzantine military structure,[10] there is no record of military building activity at this period in the area. Historiographer Procopius meticulously recorded most of the buildings constructed by Emperor Justinian in the 6th century AD.[11] Justinian's building campaign on the eastern frontier consisted mostly of refortifying *Limes* such as Dara (Anastasiapolis).[12] With regard to building works in Cilicia restoration of two bridges were mentioned (the bridge over river Seyhan and in Misis the bridge over river Ceyhan) and one construction of the bridge over river Cydnus in Tarsus.[13]

Byzantine Empire had military structures built for defense, not offense, a strategy that prevailed in successive reigns of the Byzantine Emperors who built castles or forts to

7 Edwards 1987: 26.

8 Bossert, Alkım 1947: 7, Figs 17, 46, 49.

9 *Ammianus*, I, XIV, 8, 2-5.

10 Hild, Hellenkemper 1990: 252, fn. 2.

11 *Procopius,* II, 6, 2; 8,7.

12 Honigmann 1935: 16; *Procopius* II, 11-27.

13 *Procopius,* V. v. 4; V. v. 13; V. vi 1-7. In Plain Cilicia Justinian changed the bed of river Cydnus and separated its course into two, and also had the bridge widened so that there might not be any flood. This river of Justinian still stands present day in Tarsus.

protect the land.[14] The location of Örenşehir enclosure being on a flat plain, is vulnerable to assaults and attacks, contradicts to the defensive strategy of the Byzantine Empire. In addition, Cilicia was not part of the eastern frontier during the early Byzantine period, as well.

At the beginning of the 7th century Byzantine armies battled with Arabs, and Emperor Heraclius ordered evacuation of Cilicia to create a no man's land between Arab and Byzantine territory.[15] Soon Arab armies were in Plain Cilicia, pushing toward western Anatolia and passing through the Cilician Gates. Armies of Caliph Muawiya attacked Bilad-ar-Rûm,[16] to capture Constantinople. The land was first in the hands of the Umayyads, Abbasids, and then the Tulunids until the end of the tenth century. During the Umayyad period the Taurus mountain range formed a natural frontier between the Arabs and Byzantines.[17] Finally, Arabs took Tarsus and created al-Thughur, the frontier of their own, and the river Lamos marked the border with Byzantine Empire.[18] Thus, Plain Cilicia became a territory of Muslims after AD 673.

During this period Arabs resettled in major towns of Plain Cilicia, refortified the region,[19] and built sites from the time of the Umayyads.[20] Tarsus was the seat of the Caliphate and major towns such as Adana (Adhanah), Misis (Al Massisah), Anazarbus (Ayn Zarbah) were refortified and resettled. Caliph Muawiya had the ancient town Germanicia, the Byzantine Marasion, (Mar'ash) rebuilt in the 7th century, and Harun ar-Rashid built forts like Al- Haruniya and Al-Kanisah in AD 799. Byzantine armies under the emperor Nicephorus Phocas took back those major towns and occupied all of Plain Cilicia in AD 962.[21] After three centuries of Arab occupation once again Cilicia was in the hands of the Byzantine Empire.

If the Örenşehir enclosure were not a Byzantine building, then, could it have been a site of a later period; a site built by the Arabs? If the Örenşehir site is Arabic in origin, Could it be a palace or a city; a *misr,* a *medina,* a *qasr*? A site enclosed with a curtain wall having towers at the corners and sides, and rectangular or square in form built on a flat plain, in desert or along trade routes are common features of the Umayyad palaces and cities such as; Khirbet al-Mshatta, 'Anjar, mısr of Ayla, and Qasr al-Hayr al-Sharqi[22] Anjar is the largest of the above mentioned sites; it measures 370 by 310 meters having two colonnaded streets of whose intersection is crowned with a tetrapylon. There is a palace, a suq, a congregational mosque and a bath in it.[23] Khirbet al-Mafjar is a palace

14 Dennis 1985: 29.
15 Haldon (Haddon, Kennedy 2004: 145 fn. 12) quote 'La Chronique de Michel le Syrien, Patriarch Jacobite d'Antioch ed. Et trans by J.B. Chabot Paris 1899-1905'.
16 Strange 1930: 129.
17 Strange 1930: 128.
18 Honigman 1935: 44-46; Haldon, Kennedy 2004: 86.
19 Strange 1930: 129.
20 Grabar 1987: 244.
21 Honigman 1930: 92.
22 Whitcomb 1988: 51.
23 Cresswell 1989: 122, Fig. 74.

which measures 65 by 65 meters containing a two-storeyed qasr, a mosque, and a bath house and a forecourt. Khirbat al Minya is also a palace measuring 67 by 73 meters containing a mosque and reception hall inside. Mshatta is a palace which measures 144 meters, and square in shape.[24] The misr of Ayla measures 165 m. by 140 m.[25] Qasr al-Hayr al-Sharqi has two separate fortified enclosures; smaller one measures 68 by 67 by 74 meters and the bigger one is 166 by 168 meters.[26] The bigger site contains dwelling units and courtyards, official units, olive presses, a bath, a mosque and a central courtyard. Based on an inscription the bigger site is identified as medina and the smaller is suggested to be a khan or caravanserai.[27]

Örenşehir is closer in scale to the city of Anjar in size; ranking in size it can be placed after the city of Anjar and before the misr of Ayla and the bigger enclosure of the Qasr al-Hayr al-Sharqi. The site of Örenşehir might have units within the enclosure similar to these sites such as, a *suq*, a congregational mosque and a *dar al-imara*. The Örenşehir enclosure may contain a distinctive residential complex and a bath complex, as well. Pottery sherds collected at the site is so far the only solid evidence to identify the cultures prevailed at the site.

Pottery

The pottery collected in the area is rich in variety enhancing our understanding of the site, as well. The land of the site is cultivated; pottery broken into pieces surfaces soil each time it is plowed. 80% of the sherds are glazed wares, most of which are green glazed, and the rest are unglazed wares (Fig. 1). The glazed ware can also be roughly grouped into two categories: Byzantine and Islamic glazed wares of mixed types (Fig.2). All the unglazed fragments are Islamic ware.

Islamic ceramics are classified in five groups: unglazed ware, carved green glazed ware, measle ware, underglaze painted ware and yellow glazed ware. Very close parallels of these ceramics are found among early Islamic ceramics of Antioch, Al Mina and Tall Aswad excavations and also in the Al-Sabah Collection. While the most similar examples from the Al Sabah collection are dated to the late 7th and 8th centuries, most of the pieces have close parallels in ceramics from Antioch, Al Mina and Tall Aswad dating from the 8th to 9th centuries.

Unglazed Ware

One of the examples of unglazed ware is fragment no: C.1.2006. It is a light red paste with carved and impressed decoration. It finds an almost identical parallel in a water vessel in the Al Sabah Collection Cat. Aa 2, which is dated to the 7th to 8th centuries (Figs

[24] Cresswell 1989: 94, 179.
[25] Whitcomb 1994: 156.
[26] Cresswell 1989: 149ff.
[27] Northedge 1994: 235.

3-4).[28]

Some very fine tempered small fragments from Örenşehir of creamish white fabric with white slip, nos: 66.2006 and 126. 2006, find their closest parallels in the unglazed cream ware with molded decoration from the Al Mina excavations.[29] Among the many Al Mina fragments no: C254L.1937 provides a good parallel to the Örenşehir fragments.

Also a small fragment of a handle no: 144.2006 find its closest parallels in the handles of water vessels from Al Mina and Misis dated to the 8th to 9th centuries.[30] The intact water vessel from Al Mina is no: C252.1937 and is at present in the Victoria and Albert Museum.[31]

Carved Green Glazed Ware

An example of the carved green glazed ware is fragment no: 125. 2006. (Fig. 5). It is the rim of a bowl, in red paste with deep carved decoration. A close parallel to the carving technique, motif of the decoration, and form of the bowl of the Örenşehir piece is found in Al Mina ceramics. The green glazed fragment catalogue numbered C232.1937 from Al Mina has similar carved decoration, color, glaze and red paste. Close examples to this bowl were found in the Antioch on Orontes excavations, as well.[32] Waagé's Figs. 78.15, 17, 19 and catalogue numbers #1268p, #1290k and #1247q from Antioch are fragments of bowls categorized in group of carved green glazed ware. During the Antioch excavations coins from Umayyad period to Mamluk's were found in the same context as this type of pottery.[33] Another close example of the carved decoration of the Örenşehir piece is a green glazed lantern in the Al-Sabah collection numbered Cat. Bb.3. The lantern is dated to the end of the 7th beginning of the 8th century, and probably it is product of Iran. In the Al Sabah Collection another object with carved decoration also provides an analogy to the form and carved decoration of the Örenşehir bowl, although unglazed. The Al Sabah unglazed bowl numbered Cat. Aa.6 is from Syria and dated to the 8th century, as well.[34]

Measle ware

Among the Örenşehir ceramic repertoire is a ceramic type called Measle ware, which is represented by only two sherds nos: 159.2006 and D-10.2006. (Figs. 6, 7). Both pieces are bases of a bowl with a low foot-ring. Under an opaque white glaze spots of green, brown and purple decorate the interior. The fabric of the sherds, which have thin walls, is buff in colour.

28 Watson 2005: 96, Cat. Aa.2.
29 Lane 1937: Plate XX.2.C; Vorderstrasse 2005: C254L.1937.
30 Lane 1937: Pl. XIX.2C.
31 Lane 1955: 11, Pl.36C. Here Lane dates the unglazed jar under Abbasid unglazed ware dated to the 9th to 10th centuries.
32 Waagé 1948 :101.
33 Waagé 1948: 102.
34 Watson 2005: 99. Cat. Aa.6 unglazed; 163: Cat. Bb.3 green glazed.

A search for analogies resulted in three identical parallels. Two of them are from the depot at Baalbek nos: 69326 and 69331, which possibly came from the "Bustan al Khan" excavations.[35] Daiber classifies these pieces under overflow ceramics as splashed ware and notes that they are alkaline glaze opacified with zinc. They are categorized as Abbasid wares and dated the 9th to 10th centuries. These pieces are very similar in decoration style to the Chinese measle ware hence Watson notes that these are Chinese inspired wares.[36] The third similar parallel piece to Örenşehir measle ware is found in the Al Sabah Collection. It is an intact bowl with an opaque white glaze and manganese purple and green dots. The bowl, of Syrian origin, is dated to the 8th to 9th centuries. Lane also noted that from the 9th to 10th century levels of Al Mina had lead glazed pottery with flowing colors and spots of green, yellow, brown and manganese purple.[37] Also parallels to both of the Örenşehir measle ware fragments are found in Antioch ceramics catalogue numbers #1266, #1230a, #1237, and #1238.[38]

Underglaze painted ware

Örenşehir Islamic sherd nos: 80.2006 and 35.2006 are underglaze painted in dark brown almost in black with thick lines applied directly to the body of the ceramic without white slip. (Figs. 8, 9). The painting is colored in green, yellow and opaque white. Sherd no. 80.2006 is a rim of a bowl, and sherd no 35.2006 is a base of a dish. A very close parallel to piece no 35.2006 was found in Al Mina excavations. Lane identified the piece with the group of "wares with underglaze painting", and dated it to 850 to 968 AD.[39] Vorderstrasse, however, reevaluated the same piece and grouped it under the yellow glazed family.[40]

Yellow Glazed ware

Örenşehir sherds nos: 118.2006, 48.2006, and 18.2006 are yellow glazed ware. (Figs. 10, 11). Sherd no.118.2006 is a body fragment and the other two are fragments of bowl rims. Sherd no. 48.2006 is a fragment of a bowl rim and in form and glaze type finds a close parallel both in Al Mina C244A.1937 and Tall Aswad plate 94.a. The Tall Aswad sherd is classified in the group of yellow and yellow-and-green glazed wares by Watson.[41] Sherd no 18.2006 is a fragment of a dish rim and at least in form finds its close parallel in Al Mina sherd no. C242E.1937. Sherd no.118.2006 finds a similar parallel from Tall Aswad with the sherd illustrated as Plate 95b by Watson.[42] Watson classified the sherd

35 Daiber 2006: 115 and 125 #69326, Pl. 3e and #69331, Pl. 3f.
36 Watson 2005: 175.
37 Lane 1937: 359.
38 Waagé 1948: 96, Fig. 74.
39 Lane 1937: 37, Pl. XIX. I.
40 Vorderstrasse 2005: C.242K.1937.
41 Watson 1999: 82.
42 Watson 1999: Pl. 95b.

in group of yellow glazed wares with painted decoration. Watson dates the Tall Aswad ceramics to the early 9th century.[43] Fragment 118.2006 also finds parallels in Antioch glazed pottery with design drawn in green and manganese purple on a yellow ground.[44]

Conclusion

In conclusion, the Islamic ceramics of Örenşehir date from the end of the 7th and beginning of the 8th century and to the 10th century. Byzantine ceramics of the site date to the 13th century, however further study separating the local ware from the imported ceramics will possibly extend the dating of the Byzantine wares from the 12th to the 14th centuries. The pottery sherds collected at Örenşehir do not include any piece dating to the Roman or early Byzantine periods. The analysis of the Örenşehir pottery demonstrates that the site was first settled by Arabs as early as the end of the 7th century and beginning of the 8th century. And that settlement continued until the 10th century. The result of the pottery analysis contradicts the former two interpretations of Örenşehir, one that it was a Roman military garrison and the other an early Byzantine military camp. It is evident that the site continued to be occupied by people of Byzantine culture who used mainly Port Saint Symeon ceramic products.

The results of the pottery analysis comply with the historical facts of the region. If Örenşehir were in use by Arabs as early as the end of the 7th century then could it have been an Umayyad site such as a *misr*, a small city, or *a qasr* - a palace on a flat plain. The size of the site is remarkably larger than the Misr of Ayla at al-Aqaba, and smaller than the city of Anjar.[45] Umayyads might have found *amsār* in Bilad-al-Rûm, particularly in *al-Thughur* as they did in Bilad-al-Sham.[46]

So far the study of Örenşehir is based on pottery finds and documentation produced by an archaeological survey. A systematic archaeological excavation would produce a precise layout and architectural plan of the units in the enclosure, and several more finds of material culture in securely stratified layers. Such a further examination would shed more light on the ruins of Örenşehir.

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43 Watson 1999: 86.
44 Waagé 1948: 97, Fig. 69.
45 Whitcomb 1994: 156.
46 Whitcomb 1988: 51.

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Fig. 1: Örenşehir and the standing northeast tower.

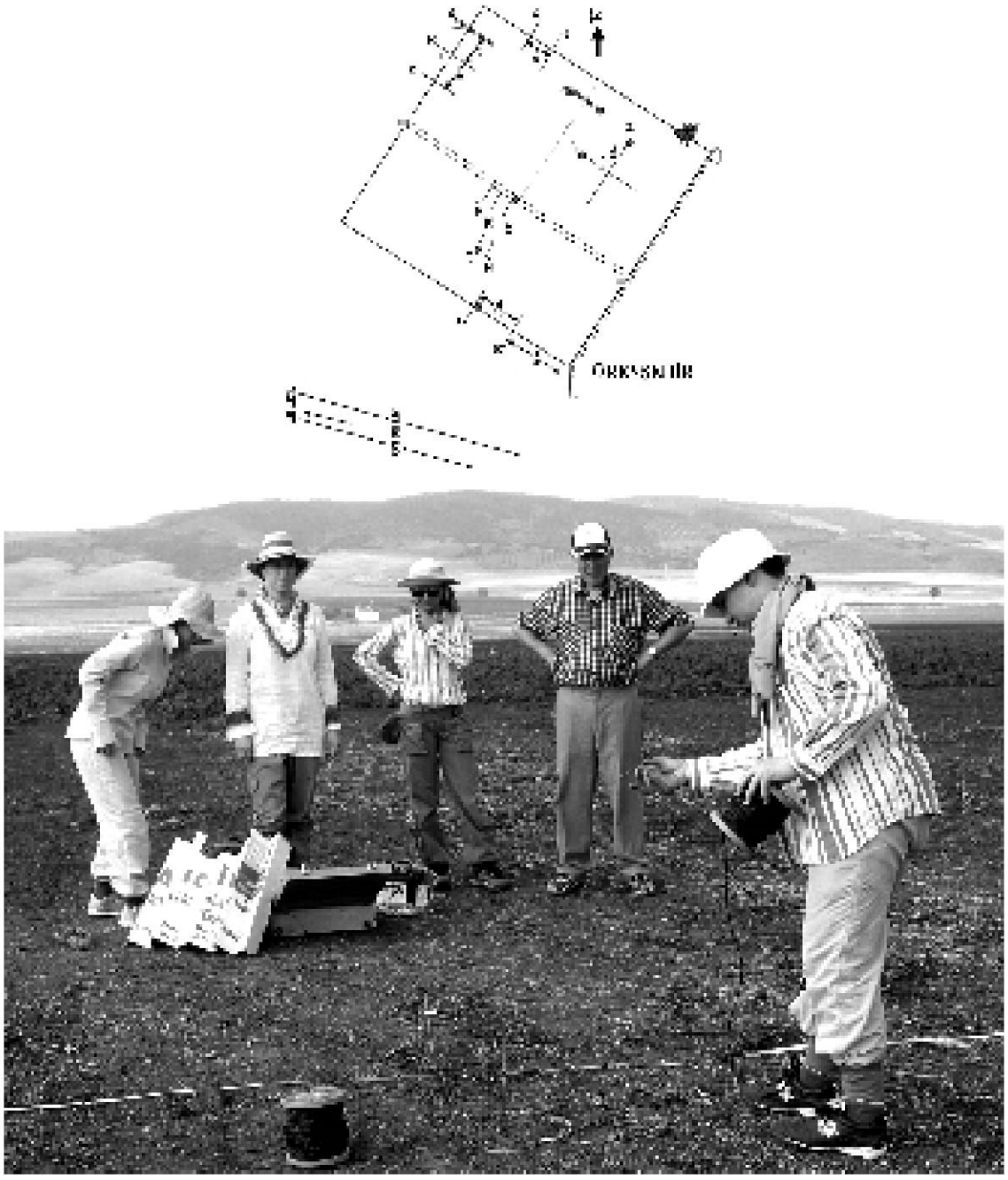


Fig. 2: Archaeogeophysical survey at Örenşehir conducted by Dr. V. Kara and his team geophysics engineers.

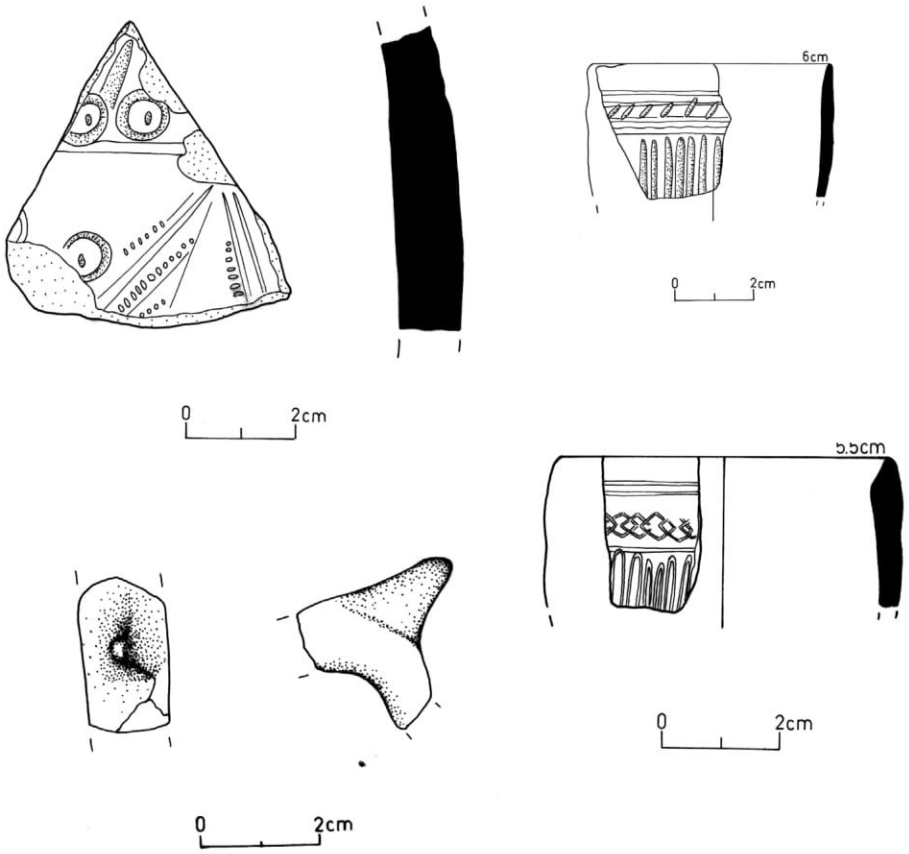


Fig. 3: Sherds of unglazed ware. C.1. 2006, 66.2006, 126.2006, 144.2006 drawings.



Fig. 4: Sherds of unglazed ware.

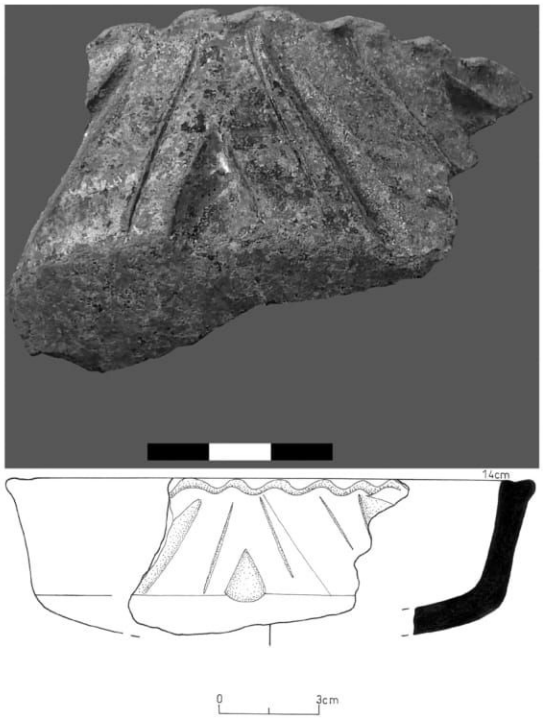


Fig. 5: Green glazed ware fragment 125.2006 and its drawing.

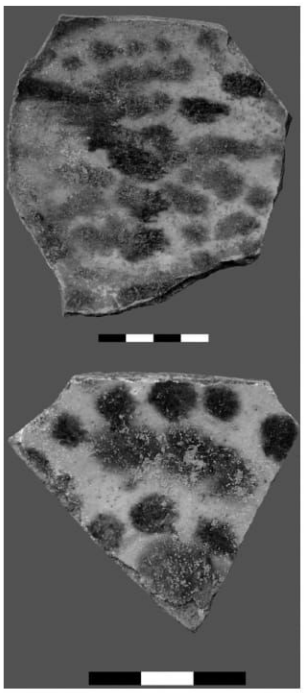


Fig. 6: Measle ware fragments 159.2006, D-10.2006.

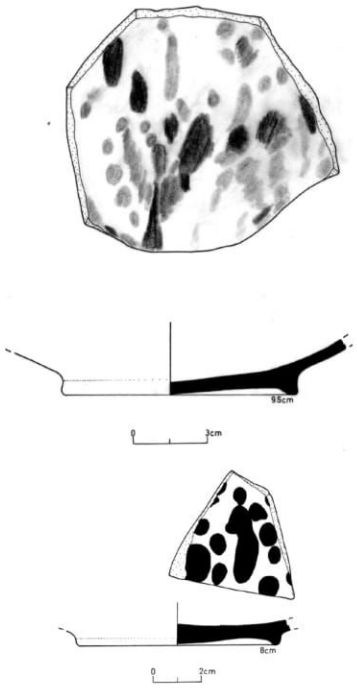


Fig. 7: Measle ware fragments drawings.



Fig. 8: Underglaze painted ware 80.2006, 35.2006.

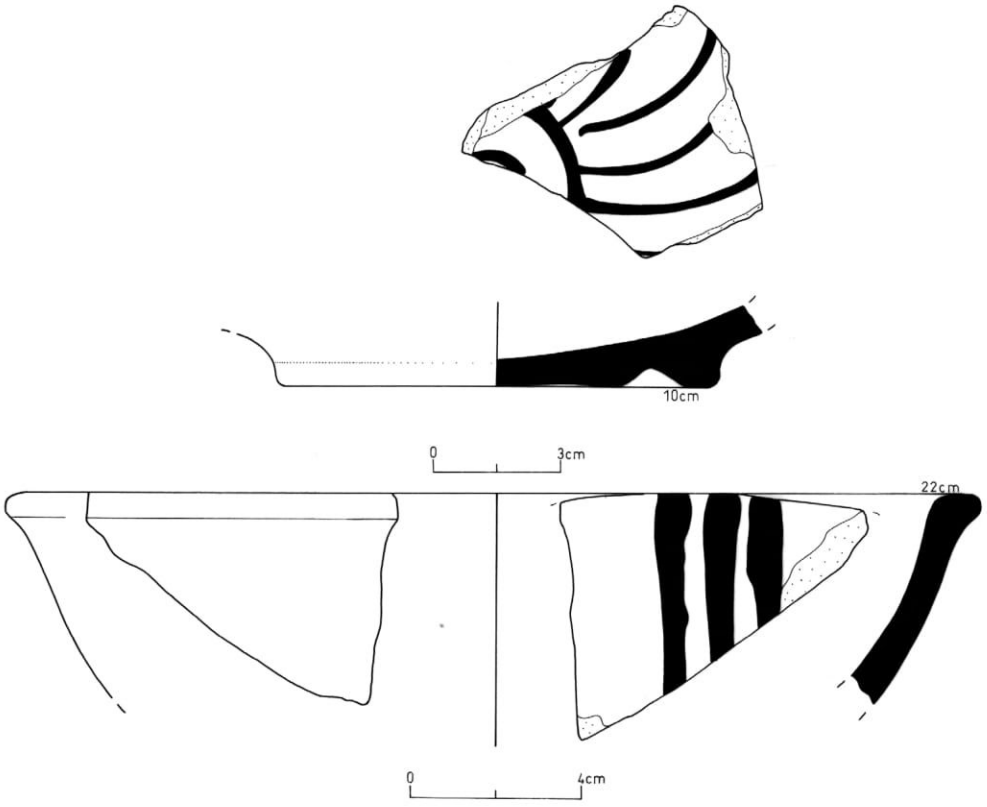


Fig. 9: Underglaze painted ware fragments drawings.

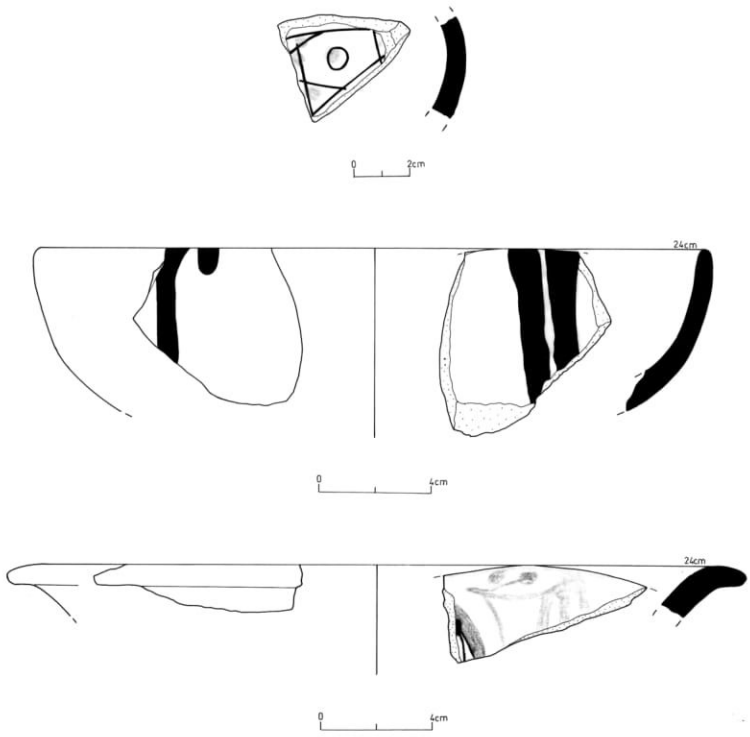


Fig. 11: Yellow glazed ware fragments drawings



Fig. 10: Yellow glazed ware fragments
48.2006, 18.2006, 118.2006.