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Euromos is an ancient settlement where locate at three kilometers distance from south of Selimiye Town that depends on Milas district of Muğla province, in Turkey. Archeological relics were unearthed back to the archaic era as a result of the excavation works in Euromos. Initial excavation works were carried out in 1967 by Ömür Serdarolu. After forty-four years, excavation works have been resumed by Abuzer Kızıl since 2011.

There are many archeological relics in the ancient city. These principles relics are Theater, Agora, Zeus Lepsynos Temple and city walls. Unfortunately, these buildings used as a quarry by the surrounding villagers and materials of buildings had moved at the modern settlements.

The most important building is Zeus Lepsynos Temple in the ancient city. The temple square measures within 26.80 m by 14.40 m. Temple structure has a peripheral plan within 6 by 11 layouts of columns that built according as a Corinthian order in the 2nd century of A.D.

In 2012, documentation work was carried out with the Leica C10 Laser Scanner in the temple. The aim of study was documentation and assessment studies before excavation in the temple area of the ancient city. An abnormality was determining in the 3D structure when the data obtained from scan process transferred to the data medium of 2D. According to abnormality; static structure of one column was disrupted where is the northwest corner of temple and this column has been made pulling force within another columns which are connect to itself. This abnormality has been presented grave danger for fall down of all temple construction. Scan progress has been studied at regular periods on the temple since after this detection and all data registered about to verify this abnormality is progress or stagnation.

The purpose of study reveals for this disorder of static structural and their reasons. Defect works of restoration to present in during the excavation and after excavation to the scientific world.

The success of geophysical prospection methods applied on archaeological sites, to detect and identify the buried structures under the ground, depends on the nature of the features such as physical and geometric properties and environmental effects such as soil conditions, sensitivity of equipments and experience of researchers. Consequently, to obtain reliable and complementary results, it is recommended to apply multi-geophysical methods and integration approaches on archaelogical fields. Amongst the participants to engage in basic hand-drawing diagramming and over-marking on paper print-outs. Interestingly we found that formal drawing ability has little if any effect upon the utility of the process with all participants from a range of backgrounds able to intuitively engage with it. Furthermore the process actively encourages thoughtful and reflective practice and the development of shared frames of reference between different disciplines.

The purpose of this work is the application of mathematical and statistical integration approaches on archaeological prospection data, case studies from Aizanoi, Turkey.