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TITLE: The Archaic Architectural Terracottas From Hacıbayramlar

ABSTRACT

Studies were examined on the Archaic architectural terracottas from Hacıbayramlar village, in the town of Yatağan in the Muğla region. Hacıbayramlar's architectural terracottas were unearthed during illegal excavations in the beginning of the 1960's and smuggled abroad in a unknown way, the majority of them are still in The Kopenhag Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek Museum and one protected plaque in The Los Angeles Paul Getty Museum. Another small quantity of terracotta pieces are protected in The Bodrum Museum of Underwater Archeology, The Istanbul Archaeology Museum and The excavation house depot of Lagina (now in The Muğla Museum). Hacıbayramlar's architectural terracottas detail estimated aspects of the architectural function, on the above scenes and decoration.

The initial part of the study, according to their functions and under the sub-headings, briefly evaluated and gave general information about Anatolian and Non-Anatolian architectural terracottas of the Archaic Period, finds regions and centres. The main subject of the study is Hacıbayramlar's architectural terracottas grouped according to buildings used and architectural function. A comparative analysis was made firstly on South Ionia and Caria's provenances and other finds which had similar scenes and depictions of the Archaic Period animals and adornment style, workshop, construction technique and iconography.

Then an assessment was made of production processes, identification of workshop areas, architectural functions and how buildings were used, and they were examined according to cult scenes. The study was supported by a catalogue section that contains detailed measures, plates which are enriched by photos of similar examples and maps, tables and drawings to help to understand the subject more easily.

KEYWORDS

**Archaic Age, Architectural Terracotta, Hacıbayramlar, South Ionia and Caria
Archaeology**