DATES AND PARTICIPANTS

The seventh excavation campaign at Niğde-Kınık Höyük began on June, 1st and ended on July, 30th, 2017. The archaeological project is a joint

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international collaborative project between the University of Pavia and the New York University. For 2017 the director was Lorenzo d’Alfonso, the vice-director was Hatice Ergürer (University of Karaman), and the commissar for the Ministry was Ismail Sarıpinar. The team of the project consisted of 24 participants from the University of Pavia (1 professor, 1 doctoral student and 3 university students), from New York University (1 professor, 1 researcher, 4 doctoral students, 1 university student), from the University of Milan (1 adv. Master student), from the University of Karaman (1 assistant-professor), from Bilkent University (1 student), from the Nevşehir Restoration Institute (3 students) and from the French CNRS (1 research director); 3 independent specialists (an illustrator, a topographer, and a professional restorer) also participated in the team.

**EXCAVATION ACTIVITIES**

The excavations carried out during the 2017 campaign took place in Operation A (sectors A1, A2, and A-walls), Operation B, Operation C (sector C3) and Operation E (Fig.1). In this paper, we will shortly present the results of the excavations in each trench and the most significant findings.

*Operation A, sector A1*

A. TRAMERI  
K. JUSTEMENT

Work in sector A1 was meant to complete the excavation of the stratigraphy of deposits and floors of room Ar3, in the NW building of the Achaemenid and Hellenistic periods, interpreted as a sanctuary; at the same time, the extension of the trench towards the east had the goal to connect the stratigraphy of sector A1 with that of sector A2 (S17.8-9).

In room Ar3 we completed the excavation of the Late Hellenistic levels (Level A1.1). In the last phase of Hellenistic occupation (e), a mud-brick bench emerged along the west wall. A number of special finds have been uncovered here, clustered inside of the structure of the bench, as well as under floor A1555, in the south-western corner of the room, and along
the western and northern walls. They consist of metal objects, both complete and fragmentary, a censer, and several bronze coins: one of them (KIN17A1754.F3) is a mint of Antioch and dates to the kingdom of the Seleucid Demetrios I Soter, (162-150 BCE), providing the second half of the 2nd century BCE as a hard post quem date for the earliest phase of Level 1 of the sanctuary.

An important find from these deposits is a gold pendant, decorated in hammered technique with the representation of a female winged figure (Fig. 2). This is the earliest representation of a goddess in the stratigraphy of the NW building, since no anthropomorphic representations have been excavated from Level A1.2 deposits, so far. Since other fragments of terracotta figurines of goddesses had been found in the deposits of Level A1.1 in previous years, an attribution of the sanctuary to the cult of a goddess is reinforced. The pendant is by itself extremely interesting. While the context and some details (such as the polos and the chiton) stand for a Hellenistic date, the type of pendant is not Hellenistic and rather recalls archaic models from Late Bronze Age and Iron Age northern Mesopotamia and Iran. The same can be said also for the frontal symmetric representation of the winged goddess lifting the garment, probably deriving from an iconographic synthesis of the Mesopotamian astral goddesses and the Syrian mistress of beasts of 2nd mill. BCE, attested in Anatolia on the IMAMKULU relief, not far away from our site. In the meanwhile, the iconography is reminiscent of the representations of the mistress of animals; later on, then Artemis blossoming in the eastern Aegean during the 7th-6th c. BCE.

The goddess seems not to bear any symbols indicative of the cult of a specific deity; the iconography of the pendant seems to have been conceived as inclusive of different possible interpretations by the worshippers of this sanctuary of a borderland. It was also possibly respectful of the diachronic change of the female cult worshipped at the sanctuary. The most fitting local parallel is on a coin from the neighbouring centre of Tyana, a mint of Ariararthes III, dating to the mid-3rd c. BCE (d’Alfonso et al. in press).
These votive objects were deposited into the made-up accumulation dividing the occupation of Level A1.1 (Late Hellenistic), from the occupation of Level A1.2.i.

Four phases of Level 2 can be documented, thanks to the good preservation of the original clay floors (SU's A1755, A1776, A1780, and A1885). Apart from A1755, the most recent floor of Level 2 was found completely void of finds. Underneath the floor along the eastern wall of the room we found a group of three terracotta figurines and the statue of a hawk in volcanic rock (ryolite). Position and absence of other finds hint once again at a ritual deposition. The preparation technique of floor A1755 is also noteworthy: the entire space of the room was covered by a layer of fragments of pithoi, with the walls having the function of preparing the beaten earth floor but also of isolating it from humidity. Sherds coming from pithoi of previous phase 2b were interred in floor A1776, as evidenced by different circular pits brought to light; some of them still contain the cut base of the large vase. It is particularly interesting that the function of room Ar3 changed radically, from storage (phase b) to place of worship (phase a); a similar change was also observed in the Late Hellenistic level of the same room (1d to 1c). The ongoing study of ceramic materials and the C14 dates support a dating of Level A1.2 at Achaemenid and Early Hellenistic periods.

A new trench (5 x 9 m) was opened beyond the eastern limit of the sanctuary area (Fig. 3); ca. 1 m E of the perimeter wall of the sanctuary, a stone wall built on top of an earlier mud-brick wall (parallel to the sanctuary wall) forms a corner with a less structured wall, oriented W-E, with more phases of reconstruction (SU's A1751 and A1834). South to the Hellenistic walls, we exposed a very limited portion of a stone pavement lined with large stones (SU A1860). The deposits above this pavement were particularly rich in materials: the base of a stone statue of bird, several ceramic fragments of elaborate terracotta vessels (probably zoomorphic), a marble tilled fragment, and several bronze coins. Even more interesting are a stucco fragment of applique/vessel with a figure crowned with rays of the sun (probably depicting Helios), a fragment of a terracotta female figurine, and a human face applique of a terracotta ves-
An inscribed ceramic sherd yields the first Greek inscription found on the site; two lines are partially readable: the well written epigraph probably contains the name of an individual (ΔΛΧΕΙΣΚ- / -ΗΝΑΙΟΣ) dedicating (?) a large terracotta object which is locally made, indicating that regional workshops were able to produce such artefacts (Fig. 4).

\textit{Operation A, Sector A2}

N. LOVEJOY
L. D’ALFONSO

The excavations in sector A2, interrupted in 2014, were resumed by extending the excavation area to the S and to the E (S17.13, 18, 19 and 23). The SE portion of the new sector preserved more recent deposits than the area excavated until 2014, where these deposits had been washed away by erosion. Level A2.0 was primarily defined by temporary occupations from modern uses to the Late Roman Period, and was only clearly defined in 2017. It lacks architectural components and traces of permanent occupation in the entire area except, perhaps, the earliest phase (e). The external surfaces of Level A2.0 are composed of packed earth and clay, and dotted with pits of various functions in each phase. Five different phases of this level were recognized, namely Level A2.0a-e.

Level A2.1 corresponds to the latest permanent settlement on the N side of the mound, which is dated to the Late Hellenistic period. It is composed of a series of structured stone-paved surfaces and stone structures, as well as reuses of the external spaces associated with these surfaces and structures.

Level A2.1 is defined by the expansive cobblestone floor SU A1299 gently slanting south towards the center of the site at altitudes between 1215.32 m (north) and 1214.80 m a.s.l. (south: Fig. 5). In its earlier phase (Level A2.1b), the stone paving covers an area of approximately 40 m² W and N of a squared base or plinth SU 1310 filled by a tightly packed rubble deposit SU A1340; the structure, perhaps serving as a base to a statue or some sort of altar, measures 2.85 x 3.00 m with a maximum height of 0.58 m, and is composed of large, worked stones with flat external surfaces, varying in rectangular shape and size (Fig. 6).
The stratigraphy below the pebble floor (Level A2.1b) was explored only in the southern sector of the operation. Here, an alternating sequence of coarse-grained sand deposits and silt indicates the presence of stagnant water, probably deposited after the rains in a more marked depression of circular shape brought to light in square S17.13. The reason for this depression – whether it is the result of an ancient excavation to control rainwater inside the citadel, a breach due to erosion, or a pit for waste material – is not yet possible to know. However, it is from this context that come KIN17A1345.F21 and KIN17A1345.F24 – two fragments of stone raptor statues, and KIN17A1345.F46 – a fragment of marble bearing a Greek inscription. All the remarkable finds are here in secondary context and must have come from a previous phase of the Hellenistic settlement.

Level 2 of sector A2 was investigated only partly in this campaign. On the other hand, Level 3 of A2, which corresponds to Late Iron Age occupation (7th-6th c. BCE), was excavated in the NE and SE quadrants of square S17.19. In particular, we excavated E of the wall A1244, which defines the vast courtyard of the Middle Iron Age, uncovered in 2014. The sounding revealed a space of reduced dimensions and a modest architecture. Despite the poor architecture, a thick layer of mud-brick and stones debris was brought to light; under it, a great quantity of often polished and painted fragmentary vessels was uncovered (Fig. 7). Many of the vessels collected in a fragmentary state of preservation turned out to have a complete shape. In the accumulations internal to the small space, there were also pyrotechnical installations and, moreover, 8 loom-weights of various shapes and sizes, which hint to the presence of weaving. The room likely belonged to a household, and the finds indicate typical proto-historical domestic activities (production and storage of food and weaving).

*Operation A, sector A-walls*

A. MANTOVAN

As in sector A2, activities in sector A-walls, were resumed after a two year suspension. The goal of the excavation was to expose the stratigraphy prior
to the construction of the rampart of the Iron Age, identified in the campaigns of 2011-2014, N of the citadel walls. Already in 2011, a sounding had exposed the remains of a stone tower or bastion (SU A165) hidden under the Early Iron Age citadel walls and the outer surface associated to them; the Middle Iron Age rampart covered that surface and abutted the walls.

The first part of the excavation was devoted to the investigation of the masonry utilized for the construction of the rampart. It was possible to understand that the rampart was constructed by digging a foundation trench cut into the Early Iron Age surface A1412, which was filled with a medium-sized stones (SU A1822). These stones secured the earth accumulations that formed the rampart (Fig. 8).

After removing the surface 1412 in the sounding, the northern face of the tower/bastion 165 was uncovered. In order to expose it, we removed a soil accumulation (SU A1414). The accumulation covered another accumulation of light brown, particularly soft soil, only found along the wall of 165. Later on, it was possible to understand that this soil was composed of decomposed remains of the wooden beams placed in ancient times inside the northern face of the walls, just below the aforementioned three rows of stones (SU A1418). Similar wooden beams were also exposed within the masonry and were detectable thanks to the presence of huge voids between the stones of the structure. The stratigraphy and the materials confirm that the tower very probably dates to the Late Bronze Age (Fig. 9).

*Operation B*

M. DE PIETRI

A. MATESSI

The 2017 activities in Operation B focused on the southern sector, covering squares S15.20, 15.15 and 15.19. During this campaign, we continued the work begun in 2016, with the goal of uncovering the Late Hellenistic and Early Hellenistic levels of the citadel (Levels B.3-5), preparing the ground for further investigations on the previous phases of the Achaemenid period (Levels B.6-7).
In 2016, we realized that the stone wall 487 marked the limit of the Late Hellenistic settlement of the citadel of Knik (Level B.3: Fig. 10); in order to achieve an extensive investigation of the underlying architecture of Level B.4, we decided to remove 487.

Below the wall 487, we therefore entirely exposed the single-room buildings Br8 and Br12, belonging to Level B.4, already partially excavated last year (Fig. 10). Both rooms seem to have been in use during two phases of occupation: in the earlier phase (B.4b), Br12 presented a stone floor (SU B2276) and an access from the W. Later on, during phase B.4a, a portion of the stone floor was removed to allow the installation of hearths and drains (SUs B2906, B2927 and B2903). The major innovations involved the structures of room Br8: in fact, at the transition between phases B.4b and B.4a, the southern wall (SU B2182) was cut by a large pit (SU B2908) that moved all the western portion of the building (both the inner and outer parts). The building was then rebuilt by adding a new stone foundation, a new mud-brick elevation (SU B2936), and filling the rest of the pit with an accumulation of mud-brick debris. It is likely that this restoration of the brickwork of Br8 is the consequence of a collapse of the previous walls, which had been built on extremely soft deposits of clay, mixed with ashes coming from a furnace (SU B2916). As already seen last year, the space between Br12 and Br8 was occupied by a stone paved lane, 1 m in width, sloping to the centre of the settlement to the N, thanks to steps also composed of medium-sized stones. The threshold of Br12 opened on this path, while the entrance to room Br8 was probably located to the N. The portion of Level B.4 to the S of the two single-room buildings is completely lost due to water-flow. However, it is interesting to note that wall B2267 is located directly on the upper part and follows the same orientation as a mud-brick wall of Level B.5.

In conclusion, the transition to phase B.4a can be understood as a process of reorganization of the structures of phase B.4b. On the other hand, the setup of Level B.4b marks a complete transformation in comparison to Level B.4c: during this last phase, in fact, the areas of the settlement uncovered in squares S15.20 and 15.19 were completely devoid of housing facilities, presenting just scattered installations, organized in one case as a sort of outdoor workshop.
(SUs B840, B845 and B2027). As in the later phases of the same level, the surfaces of the settlement are characterized by a slope towards N/NE, with a difference in height of ca. 2 m over 15m of length N-S.

Even more intense, however, is the transformation that occurred in the transition between the terracing of Level 4c and the underlying Level 5. The deposits between the lower surfaces of Level B.4 and those of Level B.5 are rich in organic residues, ashes, bones, slags and ceramic materials (mostly cooking ware): this could be possible evidence of an intense food production or workshop activity. The presence of this production (already noted in previous excavations) is confirmed by a cluster of installations of Level B.5, found against section E (SUs B2932, B2958 and B2964); in fact, these installations have produced a thick layer of white and black ash. Within these deposits, several remarkable finds have been discovered, mostly lamps, loom-weights and other working tools. Among these find the fragments of an imported black ceramic kantharos (Fig. 11), which might offer an ante quem dating for these deposits to the 5th-4th c. BCE.

Operation C, sector C3

L. CASTELLANO
E. DALKILIÇ

The excavation schedule for sector C3, located along the southern slope of the höyük, envisaged the exploration of the Early Iron Age levels inside and outside the stone walls. The presence of the citadel walls (SU C613 = SU C659) marks an evident spatial and stratigraphic division of the sector; in this respect, the portion inside the citadel walls is referred to as the “eastern area”, while the stratigraphy outside the walls as the “western area”. The entire area is characterized by a steep slope (from 1215.60 m a.s.l. to 1211.60 m a.s.l.), determined by a strong erosive activity; this erosion led to the total absence of the layers of the most recent levels of occupation of the site, preserved only on a narrow strip along the north-eastern portion of the sector.

Eastern area (Fig. 12). At the end of the 2016 campaign, we had reached in the eastern area the structures of Level C3.2c: these consist of two small mud-
brick walls (SUs C2675 and C2676), aligned along the slope of the site and associated with the earthen floor (SU C2694 = SU C2691). Both the two walls belonged to a wall running NW to SE, preserved only for 1 or 2 rows of bricks and set on a stone foundation (SU C2669). No structures of this level have been preserved in the north-western corner of the excavation area belonging to phase C3.2c.

Below SU C2699 = C2700, which can be interpreted as a preparatory layer for the structures of phase C3.2c, we found the surfaces SU C2801 and SU C2802; no architectural structure is associated with this phase, otherwise poorly preserved, called phase C3.2d.

These surfaces cover the accumulation SU C2803, below which we have partially exposed the excavation area to the earth surface SU C2822. No architectural element is associated with this phase. We called this phase of employment as phase C3.2e.

The NW corner of the excavation area is characterized by a continuity of cuts of pits, often dug in ancient times, one inside another, and generally recognized as phase C3.2b, though some cuts could also belong to earlier phases. One of the earliest phases held inside a storage jar still kept in a horizontal position (SU C2818), next to the remains of a hearth (SU C2832). All these features suggest that at least in some phases the pit cuts had the function of creating small underground or lower places, perhaps linked to productive activities, or to a particularly poor settlement phase.

In the second period of excavation, we partially exposed the remains of Level C3.3. In the northern sector of the excavation area, this level is characterized by a large underground structure for the storage of grains, dug into the höyük (silo), already recognized in 2015. Based on the available data, we assume that the silo was only partially buried, with an underground portion cut into the underlying stratigraphy (cut SU C2522) and a raised part in stone (SU C2839). Traces of vegetal plaster were found along the walls of the structure throughout their extension. This structure continues beyond the limits of the excavation area, under the north-western and the north-eastern sections, but it can be envisaged that its diameter was between 8-10 m, with a maximum depth of ca. 3 m.
Western area (Fig. 13). In the area outside the Iron Age walls of the citadel, the primary goal was to excavate the sequence of accumulations that covered the surface of the rampart C2673 (identified at the end of 2017 campaign), and to date this sequence. In an area of 5 x 15 m, three layers of accumulation were dug in sequence: the first (C2666), covers a thick layer, often full of bone remains and ceramic fragments (SU C2683); among these, it is noteworthy the presence of several fragments of Alişar-IV ware, a ceramic class that dates back to the transition period between the Early Iron and the Middle Iron Age in Central Anatolia. Below accumulation C2683, two layers (SUs C2811 and C2812), particularly dark and rich in charcoals, emerged, separated by a deposit of mud-brick fragments (SU C2804).

After exposing the surface of the rampart, probably dating back to the beginning of the 1st mill. BCE, we opened a deep sounding of 2 x 5m, with the purpose of uncovering the structures of the previous period that lie beneath the surface of the rampart. Once the two accumulations C2851 and C2864 were removed, the remains of the masonry of a stone structure (SU C2862 = SU C2863) were partially uncovered: for many reasons (stratigraphic position, size of the stones, lack of mortar), it seems similar to that exposed in Operation A, sector A-walls (see above). As with A-walls, the structure is interpreted as part of the fortifications of the settlement of Kınık Höyük during the 2nd mill. BCE. In conclusion, the rampart defined by surface C2673 will be assigned to phases of Levels C3.4 and C3.3, while the accumulations that covered it will be interpreted as part of the deposits that formed a previous rampart dating back to the Late Iron Age (Level C3.2), now lost due to washout and erosion.

*Operation E*

R. CASAGRANDE

Excavations in Operation E were aimed at exploring a flat area in the north-western portion of the top of the höyük, and highlighting the Hellenistic architecture connected to the sanctuary (sector A1, see above). Three linked soundings were opened to the S and W of the area already excavated in 2016, in order to investigate the possible continuation of the big wall E2710.
to the S and its surrounding architectural contexts. The three soundings measure, respectively, 2 x 6.5 m, 3 x 3.20 m, and 2 x 5 m, for a total of about 33 m²; they are all in squares S17.02 and S08.22.

After removing the top soil, all three trenches were characterized by a series of very thick deposits, consisting of a soil rich in clay, mixed with some ceramic fragments, mainly, but not exclusively, from the Hellenistic period. In one of these layers, SU E2736, the presence of several iron nails and small bronze objects, mostly fragmentary plates, is remarkable. No relevant structures seem to be associated with this late phase.

About one meter below the top soil, the excavation revealed a series of architectural structures and installations that belong to different phases of the Hellenistic occupation. The first phase (E.1a) brought to light a beaten-earth surface associated with an E-W orientated wall with a thickness of approx. 70 cm, of which only the stone foundations are still preserved (SU E2747).

The stone foundations cut off the northern portion of a group of four pithoi (SUs E2748, E2751, E2754, and E2758) also aligned on an E-W orientation and half-buried as installations pertaining to a series of two well-structured decking floors (SUs E2763 and E2753), hinting to the presence of a grain storage area (Level E.1b: Fig. 14).

To the S-E of the pithoi, a room of an underground building emerged; only the western portion of it has been explored (Er1). Stone steps offered access to the building from the aforementioned western area (Fig. 14). The building shows different construction phases: the stone floor of the room (SU E2768) with a circular installation (SU E2770), and the lower section of a part of the southern perimeter wall (SU E2768), are probably in phase with the pithoi (Level E.1b); the southern wall of the room has been modified and rebuilt at least twice (SU E2742), as shown by two different construction phases of the western and northern walls (SUs E2745 and E2746). Inside the room, a new earthen floor laid above the stone floor (SU E2760), and a banquet was added along the western wall (SU E2761). During the construction of wall E2746, the pithoi were partially broken down. All of these features suggest that this recent construction phase of building Er1 belongs to the E.1a level.
Moreover, a stone wall running E-W emerged in the NE corner of the sounding, below the northern section (SU E2762); unfortunately, its stratigraphic relationships are still fairly unclear. It is possible that this wall was associated with the big wall E2710, excavated during the E2016 season, and constituted the southern corner of a room or a large courtyard of level E.2. Nonetheless, further investigations are required to confirm this hypothesis. The excavation also briefly investigated the 2016 sounding, in order to identify the eastern limits of the cobble floor E2730, belonging to this phase.

The most relevant finds of the season are a small zoomorphic terracotta figurine, a red jasper bead, a handle of an amphora with a three-letter impression, a terracotta floral motif possibly applied on a large vessel, and an architectural frame of rough earthenware, decorated with a row of lotus flowers.

RESTORATION

The restoration activities concerned the conservation of the architectural structures still in situ, and the consolidation and cleaning of the relevant finds. In this report only the advancement of the sheltering of the architectural remains will be presented.

Conservation of the architecture of the site

E. ZAMPERINI
V. CINIERI
M. MORANDOTTI

The Kınık Höyük mission has been committed since 2012 to develop a type of semi-permanent roofing system to cover the excavation areas, in order to achieve the conservation of monumental architectural remains of historical importance found in situ. In 2017, in addition to covering areas with semi-permanent roofs already tested on the site in previous years, we proceeded to build a second semi-permanent covering on the site. The first one was built to cover Operation D in the lower city in 2014, intended to last 5-10 years, and it is still fully available.
The second set of semi-permanent roofs is intended to cover for the next 5-10 years the top of the citadel walls in Operation A, for a length of approx. 40 m. The walls had been covered with removable roofs every year, from 2012 to 2017; unfortunately, due to exposure to strong winds, the roofs had been blown away three times. We have studied the reasons of the uncovering of the roofs (Morandotti et al. 2016), and have finally realized a new semi-permanent roofing project for this area, including variations on weight on the ground, trabeation, and connection between the beams. Particularly relevant modifications were:

1) Large wooden boxes were built to house stones and earth forming a base for the roofs (Fig. 15);

2) 12 cm long screws were used instead of nails to connect the beams together, as well as the beams to the roof;

3) A higher number of beams (also larger in thickness) were used at intervals of 0.5 m instead of 1 m.

The walls are now completely covered and the excavations in the area will continue without removing the roofs. The covering uses local and natural materials, all convertible and disposable, and are emplaced by local labourers. After a year from their constructions, the semi-permanent roofs show excellent results in terms of stability and protection of the EIA structures they cover (Fig. 15).

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Resim 3: Ü.3569 ve Ü.3572 numaralı mekânlar.