

## SUMMARY

**Elmalı Plateau in the Light of New Discoveries**

The subject matter of this article is the newly discovered settlements of antiquity, and especially that of Islamlar Village, unknown until the preliminary surveys were carried out recently, which brings light to the rather obscure periods in the history of the Elmalı plateau.

*Kızılcıca:* On the hill slope where the village is situated, two tombs were found on the surface of rocks, cut in the classical Lycian style. That Pericles' name is mentioned in the inscription, in the Lycian language below one of the tombs, is an important indicator for the region's being within the Lycian domain and thus having a particular connection with Limyra in the classical age.

*Islamlar:* The ruins located on the hill to the NW of the village contain examples which are unique, in addition to the examples which we are familiar with in their similarity to those from coastal Lycia. The first one of these is the an open-air rock cut sanctuary. The other, a tomb of two stories with the front cut in imitation of wood work, has traces of corpses laid out in wooden sarcophagi on "klines". In the relief on the grave, a man is depicted as having a drink, while reclining on a "kline", between two seated women and three smaller figures serving them. There is another relief at this site carrying a bear hunting scene.

*Armutlu:* Here, five tombs of different types were discovered. The dispersion of graves over a large area is evidence for the existence of a densely populated Lycian settlement in this place also.

These findings, especially the unity of style in the rock cut monuments, clearly show that Lycia once extended as far north as the southern outskirts of Elmalı, and that the scale of settlement was of such dimensions as to exceed any transitory function.