

Chemical and Mineralogical/Phase Analysis of the Roman Period Pottery Sherds from the Seyitömer Mound (Kütahya)

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There are many archeological excavations still being performed in Anatolia to unearth the cultural heritages from the past civilizations. Archeological excavations have started in the Seyitömer Mound in 1989. It is located on a large coal reserve and archeological excavations need to be completed as soon as possible to utilize the mine. Pottery sherds investigated in this study were unearthed in the Seyitömer Mound and they belong to the Roman period. Characterization studies on findings may contribute to archeological knowledge about how they produced artifacts. To study the production technology of the Roman pottery sherds, chemical analysis of samples was performed by wavelength dispersive X-ray fluorescence (WDXRF) and mineralogical/phase composition analysis was performed by X-ray diffraction (XRD). It may be concluded from the results that ceramic bodies have been produced from illitic clays rich in iron and magnesium, containing carbonated minerals such as calcite and dolomite.

Keywords: Seyitömer Mound, Roman Period, Ceramic Artifact, Characterization, Archaeometry.