# HOMO SAPIENS ÇEVLİKİYENSİS IN THE CANAL AND BIG CAVES OF ÇEVLİK NEAR SAMANDAĞ OF THE PROVINCE OF ANTAKYA ON THE MEDITERRANEAN COAST OF ANATOLIA

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## Paleolithic sides where I have excaveted

The Paleoanthropology, Prehistoric and the Quaternary field research work have begun by me in 1946 in various part of Anatolia. Since this date I have discovered caves, rock chelters and terraces in the valleys with Paleolithic cultures.[1] The research sides have yielded Lower Paleolithic, I have called Dülükiyen, Middle Paleolithic Leval-

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1 The excavations have been done by me in Anatolia it is possible to find in the following publications:

Bostancı, 1952 pp. 137–150.
Bostancı, 1959 pp. 129–138.
Bostancı, 1961 pp. 87–163.
Bostancı, 1962 pp. 283–292.
Bostancı, 1963 pp. 253–262.
Bostancı, 1964a pp. 17–35.
Bostancı, 1964b pp. 21–31.
Bostancı, 1967 pp. 51–60.
Bostancı, 1968a pp. 21–53.
Bostancı, 1968b pp. 55–147.
Bostancı, 1968c pp. 1–48.
Bostancı, 1968d pp. 55–147.
Bostancı, 1968e pp. 1–48.
Bostancı, 1969a pp. 9–43.
Bostancı, 1969b pp. 45–82.
Bostancı, 1969c pp. 83–99.

loiso - Mausterien, Upper Paleolithic Lower and Middle Aurignacien, Upper Paleolithic Kemeriyen and upper Paleolithic Proto-Salutreen, Adıyamaniyen in Adıyaman Province and Mesolithic Belbaşiyen, Beldibiyen levels in Antalya.[2] Majority of these cultures were in Adıyaman and Gaziantep and in South East Mağracık, Çevlik in Samandağ and South Mediterranean Coast of Anatolia, in Beldibi and Belbaşı.

## Paleolithic Sides where the Fossil Man Bones have been found

Among the Paleolithic sides, it is mentioned above the Merdivenli Cave (formally first cave) have yielded four human Molar in the Levalloiso - Mousterien Levels.[3] (Map I, II) The Canal Cave (Kanal mamağarası) has yielded one Mandibular Molar, in the Lower Aurignacien Level with chatelperron points, one Deciduous Canine of the Maxillae, in the Levalloiso - Mausterien level.[4] (Picture I)

Anather locality which I have called Beldibi Cave and rock chelter near Beldibi village on the West Coast of Antalya have yielded two pieces of chaft of the Femur one left and one rigth in the Upper Paleolithic Kemeriyen Level.[5] The Mesolithic Culture of Belbaşı has been, called Belbaşiyen, has yielded skull bones, one Frontal, two Parietal pieces and half Occipital, Broken Femur, Tibia pieces and Foot bones, one Astragalus, one Patella Falanges and one os Navicular for the right foot and some pieces of Fibula, one piece of Acetabulum and one piece of Zygomaticum.[6]

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2 The Caves and the Rock chelters I have discovered the stratigraphy together Paleolithic Cultures and fossil animals and human bone are Beldibi, Belbaşı, Antalya, Merdivenli, Canal Caves in Antakya and they have Middle and Upper Paleolithic cultures including oldest Neolithic of Anatolia in Beldibi rock chelter.

3 Bostancı, 1963a p. 253.
Bostancı, 1963b p. 17.

4 Bostancı, 1963a pp. 9-20.
Bostancı, 1963b pp. 21-43.

5 Bostancı, 1963a p. 254.
Bostancı, 1963b pp. 19, 33, 36.

6 Bostancı, 1963a pp. 255-260.
Bostancı, 1963b pp. 19-29.

## Homo Sapiens Çevlikiyensis

The latest discovery, the Çevlik Man has been found in 1970 August of 14th in the Big Cave (İncili Mağara) by the Aothor under 499 cm. deposites' with see sand and see Mollusques, one purel have been rolled (Picture VII, VIII) figı. (Picture II and see the Maps I, II,) The incili (Big) Cave in Çevlik had been dug out in the Helvetièn Limestones by the Quaternary see and the Deposites belong to upper Pleistosen and the Canal Cave about 300 hundred meters from the İncili Cave which is the cultural deposites belong Upper Pleistosen with Levalloiso-Mousterien and Old Lower and Middle Aurignacien Cultures.[8]

Big Cave Fossil Man's most interesting parts have been found the lower Jaw (Mandibulae) Picture V, VI, Upper jaw (Maxillae) Picture III, IV and Astragalus, Calcaneus, The other bones are one Patella, Falanges and one os Navicular one broken fibula, one broken Acetabulum and one small piece of Zygomaticus. I will not give any information here about the small bones of Homo Sapiens Çevlikiyensis. All of these bones mentioned above belong to one individual and Çevlik man who had been living in the Lower and Middle Aurignacien period of Canal Cave.

According to the examination of the Anatomic, Morphologic and Biometric characteristics of the Fossil bones, they belong to a fifty year old man. One lower jaw (Mandibulae) with $M_3$ on both sides and premolars, canines and two incisors on the right and one the left are present. On the right side $M_1$ and $M_2$ had been fallen during his life time and on the left side $M_1$ and $M_2$ have been lost after his death and these two Molars and an incisor on the left side have been lost after in his death and it wasn't possible to find them in the excavation period. The Canines of the Çevlik man are strong, big and their tips were over the Premolars and the Canines, Incisors had been used very much because of wearing more than the Molars.[9] The Çevlik man teeth

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7 Bostancı, 1959a p. 20.

8 Bostancı, 1958a pp. 19–45. Plate I–VIII.
Bostancı, 1967 pp. 34–36 Picture 6.
Bostancı, 1968a. pp. 9–20.
Bostancı, 1968a pp. 21–43.
Erol, 1963 p. 110 Pictures 1–22, Maps 1–10.

9 The problem of the wearing of the Prehistoric man teeth have been explained by the Paleoanthropologist. Some of the best examples have been given by the Vallois, 1957 p. 231. Steward, 1959 p. 479.

had been used to flake their tools, to clean the skins of animals and to peal their sticks and to eat dry fruit and meat.[10] The chin (Menton) is not Protuberant as in modern man and it is possible to see the symphyseal part from above the Mandibulae but the Anatomical, Morphological and Biometrical characteristics are close to Fossil Homo Sapiens and the modern man. Mandibulae is higher from the front and lower towards the Ramus. $M_3$ of the lower jaw on both sides are large in size as we know usually smaller than the $M_1$, $M_2$ molars and sometimes they do not come out at all. The largest length of the Mandibulae is 109 mm. and the Carpus length is 88 mm. The Mandibulae Ramus height is 64 mm. on both sides and symphysial height is 34 mm. and Bigonial diameter from inside 90 mm., from outside 108 mm., Bicondylar diameter from inside is 83 mm., from the outside it is 108 mm. The Menton is small and comperable with the Tabun II and skhul IV Levalloiso - Mousterien period of Mount Carmel Man.[11] Symphysium part of the Mandibulae is thick and Alveolar more towards outside, faramen mentale one for each side and they are relatively large, Linea Obliqua strong and long, between M, and the Ramus and there is a distance of 18 mm. on the both sides. According to the Mandibulae profile of Menton, the Çevlik man, Homo Sapiens Çevlikiyensis has a form between Skhul V, Skhul IV and Tabun II, Levalloiso-Mausterien people of Mount Carmel.[12] This Anatomical feature of the Çevlik man, lower jaw more Fossil Homo Sapiens type than modern man.

The Maxillae has interesting primitive traits and most important one is the Simian shelf which have not been seen on the Ancient series of Anatolia and the people have lived in the Ottoman period Turks and I have not met in the other publications I have examined up to now. Simian shelf is relatively deep and runs down over Alveolars. Pictures III, IV. The platform of Os platinus have made a ridge and the Simian shelf continious sloping towards the protuberant Alveolars. The simian

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10- Excavation at Karatas (Semayük) in Lycia near Antalya have yielded Early Bronz Age skeletons and they were four men and two women having peculiarity of wearing in their teeth. According to the writer, special occupations might lead to this peculiar wear for example holding a bowdrill or rump drill directly- straw between the teeth beating off copper wire, pressure flaking an obsidian arrow head or growing state beads. (Angle, 1969 p. 262)

11 Mc Cown and Keith, 1937. p. 215-230 fig. 145, 147, 148 and fig 162 A, B, D.

12 Mc Cown and Keith, 1937. fig. 145, 147, 148.

shelf varies between 13–14 mm. from back to front. on the Largest Places Pictures III,IV. The Zygomathic processes of Çevlik man have large, ovale with the maxillae which is comparable with Sˇkhul IV, V, usually the case for the Neanderthal Race and these peopler have been living in Canal Cave at least fifty thausand years before the present time. According to the stratigraphy of the cave and the animals bones have discovered, the canines sockets which stick out very much from the outside on the upper and lower and the canine fossas are deep in the upper jaw and all these Anatomic differences have shown that Çevlik man is a primitive fossil man with Homo sapiens characteristics and comparable with middle paleolithic man has been discovered in Skhul cave. The general looking of this skeleton has put him among the Homo Sapiens group and for this reason I have called this fossil man Homo Sapiens Çevlikiyensis (Pictures III,IV,V,VI).

Çevlik Big Cave has yielded two Astragalus in the sand deposites belong to the same individual. They are unusually large in size and it is clear that these Astragalus belong to a male because females have smaller size as a rule. The length of Astragalus for the rigth side is 66 mm. This measurement is larger than any other populations that are known to us.[13] The length of the left side is 65 mm. and this measurements were the largest ones for the other races. The both Astragalus have the same width and it is 49 mm. The Astragalus of Roman people of Gordion have been examined by me, both in length and width smaller than the fossil Çevlik man.[14]

The Astragalus of Çevlik man have large troglea and large Collum tali, Caput tali and Maleolaris Medialis, Processus Fibularis The Astragalus of Çevlik man has small Os trigonum. The possition of Troglea, Maleolaris Medialis, Collum tali and Caput tali have shown that Çevlik man have no perfect feet to be able to walk erect as can be seen in homo Sapiens Sapiens. There are two Calcaneus belonging

13 I have studied 76 astragalus from Roman Period, excavated in Goedion by Prof. Dr. Young. The Minimum and Maximum of the Astragalus were 43–56 mm. in length in both sexes.

Bostancı, 1962. p. 83, Table IV and X.

14 The Minimum and Maximum of length of the Astragalus of Roman People of Goedion, range between 36–47 mm. in both sexes.

Bostancı, 1962 p. 88 Table IX. The Minimum and the Maximum width of Astragalus of Ancient Egyptians 41–65 mm. and Jerico people have 35.1–57.9 mm.

to the same individual and thay have primitive characteristics. The right Calcaneus of Çevlik Man 77 mm. in length and this measurement is the avarage of Roman people of Gordion in Aatolia.[15] It is clear that relatively large Astragalus and smaller Calceneus is an Anthropoidal form. The Calcaneus of Çevlik Man Has Anterior and Posterior Sustentaculum tali facets and the facies anticularis talaris anterior have strong inclination inwardes and this also shows that the foot of Çevlik man was not perfect for the erect posture.[16] Between the facies articularis talaris posterior and the Facies Articularis Cuboides 53 mm. in length and the Carpus Posterioris from facies posterior to Facies Posteriaris Calcanei 24 mm. The front part of Calcaneus larger than the Carpus Posterior and both Calcaneus are Massive.[17] I have found two Mastoids belong to Çevlik Man and they are small as it is known that the characteristics of Neanderthal or Erectus group.[18]

According to the Anatomic, Morphologic and Biometric evidence of Çevlik Man, he belongs to a race that have lived in the Middle East and probably Anatolia was home land and it is the reason why I have called this Fossil man Homo Sapiens Çevlikiyensis.

In the Middle East Homo Sapiens Shanidarensis is one Middle Paleolithic man who is close to Fossil Homo Sapiens and another

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15 The Minimum and the Maximum length of the Calcaneus of Roman People of Gordion have riged between 64–92 mm. The avarage of these measurements is 75 mm. and the avarage for both sexes is 77. 64 mm.

16 The investigations done on the human foot shows that foot bones have not got rid of its primitive characters yet on the todays races in the world. Bostancı, 1962 pp. 1–126.

17 According to the material I have examined, the Anterior and the Posterior Facets on the Calcaneus can be seen on monkeys feet and today races. This anatomical characteristic must have a phylogenetic trait connected with erect posture makenizim. The anterior part of Calcaneus if relatively larger than Posterior Corpus Calcanei, as can be seen on Apes, it is a primitive character and phylogeretically impoetant. If Calcaneus has this form it means Astragalus always larger and more primitive.

18 The Mastoids are comparatively smaller in Homo Erectus Pekinensis, Tabun man, Shanidar man, Homo Sapiens Neandertalensis of Europe and larger in Modern Races.

Bostancı, 1964 pp. 379, 380.

Keith, 1937 p. 257.

Suzuki and Takai, 1970 pp. 145, 146.

Black, 1930 pp. 53–57 Plate I No. 1.

Oliver, 1969 p. 168.

Accecding to Oliver, Projection of the Mastoid Processes are well marked in man, reduced in Women, and in certain primitive groups.

type in Palastine Skhul man also is a typical Levallaiso - Mousterien man with modern man anatomical features, close to Shanidar Fossil man, different than Tabun man formally called Paleoathrapus Palastinensis and most of Paleoanthropholog*i*sts have given the name Neandertaloids of Middle East and I do Prefere to coll Homo Sapiens Skhulensis.[19]

## Summary

The Canal and Big caves Upper Paleolithic man, Homo Sapiens Çevlikiyensis, has been discovered in August 14. 1969 and in August 14. 1970 respectively. The Canal cave have yielded one lower second molar in the Lower Aurignacien level with Chatelperron points mixed with flake points. Under this culture Levalloiso - Musterien have followed and one upper deciduous canine has been discovered together with Mousterien points and flakes, side scrapers.

The Big cave of Çevlik (İncili Mağara) (Pearl Cave) which is 300 hundred meters the Canal cave have yielded human bones under the 499 cm. thick deposites together with sea-Moullugues holes on them and one pearl in the Quaternary fossil beach. The material was covored with the sea sand and they are one Mandibulae, one Maxillae, one broken Femur and Tibia, one Astragalus, two calcaneus and some broken skull pieces and vertebras. According to the stratigraphy of this cave, Homo Sapiens Çevlikiyensis man have lived fifty thousand years ago from our time in Çevlik near Antakya on the Mediterranean coast of Anatolia.

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19 The name of Homo Sapiens Shanidarensis for the shanidar child has been given by Ord. Prof. Dr. M. Şenyürek who has published two articles and one book about the fossil child skeleton was been discovered in Shanidar Cave in the Neeth of Iraq.

Şenyürek, 1957 pp. 49–55.

Şenyürek, 1957 pp. 111–120 Fig. 1.

Şenyürek, 1959 pp. 1–174 Plates 1–22 Diagrams 1 to 18.

According to Keith, Mount Carmel Fossil Skeletons, including Galilee they are anatomically, morphologically and Biometrically different than Aurignacian, Neandertals and for this reason he has called Paleoanthropus Palestinensis. According today's nomenclature, it is possible to say Homo Sapiens Palestinensis Or Homo Sapiens Tabunensis. Keith, p. 18.

Accoeding to Stewart, Adult Skeletons discovered in Shanidar Cave have been called Homo Neanderthalensis, like European fossil Neandertals. Shanidar adult man is quite different according to Kurth and for myself and Şenyürek and it should be called Homo Sapiens Shanidarensis as Şenyürek pointed out for the child and adult skeletons have proved this idea later on when they were discovered.

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TABLE I.

**MANDIBULAE MEASUREMENTS OF THE HOMO SAPIENS ÇEVLİKİYENSİS**

| sex: male | age: 50 | locality: Great cave of Çevlik |
|---|---|---|

The measurements of Mandibulae

| Nu | The measurements | from the middle mm. | right mm. | left m | from inside mm | from outside mm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | The lenght of Corpus Mandibulae | — | 83 | 85 | — | — |
| 2 | Greatest length of Mandibulae from the the symphisyum level | 109 | — | — | — | — |
| 3 | Bicondylar Diameter | — | — | — | 83 | 124 |
| 4 | Bigonial Diameter | — | — | — | 90 | 103 |
| 5 | Height of Symphisyum | — | — | — | 33 | 33 |
| 6 | Smallest corpus length | — | 23 | 24 | — | — |
| 7 | Between $PM_1$-$PM_2$ height | — | 34 | 34 | — | — |
| 8 | Between $M_1$-$M_2$ height | — | 26 | 28 | — | — |
| 9 | Ramus Height | — | 64 | 64 | — | — |
| 10 | Coronoid Height | — | — | 69 | — | — |
| 11 | Corpus thickneses From $M_2$ | — | 15 | 14 | — | — |
| 12 | Coronoid thicknesses | — | 16 | 13 | — | — |
| 13 | Collum Mandibulae Diameter Interior-Posterice | — | 10 | 9 | — | — |
| 14 | Ramus thicknesses in the middle | — | 8 | 10 | — | — |
| 15 | Gonion thicknesses | — | 10 | 9 | — | — |
| 16 | symphysyum thicknesses | — | 13 | 8 | — | — |
| 17 | Alveolar thicknesses from $C_1$ | — | 8 | 10 | — | — |
| 18 | Alveolar thicknesses from $I_1$ | — | 8 | 8 | — | — |
| 19 | Alveolar thicknesses from $PM_1$ | — | 8 | 8 | — | — |
| 20 | Alveolar thicknesses from $M_2$ | — | 10 | 9 | — | — |
| 21 | Condyle lenght diameter | — | 24 | 22 | — | — |
| 22 | Condyle width diameter | — | 11 | 9 | — | — |

TABLE I. (Continuation)

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | Ramus smallest width | — | 31 | 29 | — | — |
| 24 | Ramus greatest width diameter | — | 32 | 33 | — | — |
| 25 | Collum of condyle width diameter | — | 10 | 9 | — | — |
| 26 | Between $M_3$ Molar width diameter | 46 | — | — | — | — |
| 27 | Between $PM_1$ width diameter | 29 | — | — | — | — |
| 28 | Between foramen Mentale width diameter | 46 | — | — | — | — |
| 29 | Between foramen Mandibulae width diameter | 82 | — | — | — | — |
| 30 | Foramen Mandibulae width diameter | — | 8 | 6 | — | — |
| 31 | Trigonum Retromolare lower width Diameter | — | 13 | 13 | — | — |
| 32 | Premolars Length Diameter | — | 14 | 14 | — | — |
| 33 | Coronoid-Condyle Auricle largest Diameter | — | 40 | 40 | — | — |
| 34 | Molars Length | — | 19 | 19 | — | — |
| 35 | Symphysium-$M_3$ Length | — | 51 | 51 | — | — |
| 36 | Sulcus Mylohyoideus Length Diameter | — | 24 | 19 | — | — |
| 37 | Symphysium height diameter | 33 | — | — | — | — |
| 38 | Symphysium front diameter | 32 | — | — | — | — |
| 39 | Symphysium back diameter | 33 | — | — | — | — |
| 40 | Trigonum retromolare length diameter | — | 29 | 29 | — | — |
| 41 | Between Coronoid and condyle tips | — | 27 | 27 | — | — |
| 42 | Between coronoid tip and inside of condyle | — | 14? | 14 | — | — |
| 43 | Between foramen Mandibulae-Incisura Mandibulae length diameter | 32 | — | — | — | — |
| 44 | Linguale between Mandibulae-Processus Coronoid legth diameter | 36 | — | — | — | — |
| 45 | Between Linguale-Mandibulae-Capitulum Mandibulae length diameter | 89 | — | — | — | — |
| 46 | Between Linguale Mandibulae-Symphysium length diameter | 79 | — | — | — | — |

TABLE II.

THE MANDIBULAE ANGLES OF THE HOMO SAPIENS ÇEVLIKIYENSIS

| sex: male | age: 30 | locality: Big cave of Çevlik | |
|---|---|---|---|

| No | Angles of Mandibulae | Angle in the middle | rigth angle | left angle |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Gonion Angle | — | 128° | 126° |
| 2 | Mentoe angle | 84° | — | — |
| 3 | Symphysium angle (nedeles anterior and posteri rior side of alveolars) | 26° | — | — |
| 4 | Symphysium angle (when nedels on the incisura twein both side) | 29° | — | — |
| 5 | The seperation of corpus angle | 60° | — | — |
| 6 | The joning Angle Of Ramus | 14° | — | — |
| 7 | Coodyloid angle (Ramus-coodyle-corooid tip) | 74° | — | — |
| 8 | Coronoid angle | 40° | — | — |
| 9 | Corpus-corooid angle (alveolar line-Linea Obliqua-corooid front line) | 93° | — | — |
| 10 | $M_1$ Corpus angle (Nedles have touced to the alveolars in both side (without teeth) | — | 28° | 28° |
| 11 | $M_2$ corpus angle (without teeth) | — | 19° | 19° |
| 12 | $M_3$ corpus angle (without teeth) | — | 19° | 19° |
| 13 | $PM_1$ corpus angle (without teeth) | — | 20° | 20° |
| 14 | $PM_2$ corpus angle (without teeth) | — | 29° | 29° |
| 15 | $C_1$ corpus angle | — | 10° | 10° |
| 16 | Coodyle inside inclination angle | — | 58° | 58° |
| 17 | Coodyle outside inclination angle | — | 76° | 76° |
| 18 | Gonion-Alveolar-Mentoe Angle | — | 89° | 89° |
| 19 | Gonion -base of the corpus- gonion alveolar incisur 2 level | — | 29° | 29° |
| 20 | $M_1$ Gonion-Corooid angle | — | 48° | 48° |
| 21 | $M_1$ Gonion-Coodyle angle | — | 80° | 80° |

TABLE III.

THE ENDICES OF LOWER JAW OF HOMO SAPIENS ÇEVLİKİYENSIS

| SEX: male | | AGE: 50 | LOCALİTE: Big cave of Çevlik | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| No | Indices | Formuls | Measurements | Indices |
| 1 | Mandibulae Indice | Greatest Length X100 / Biocondylar Width | 121x100 / 124 | 97.58 |
| 2 | Robustue Indice | Greatest Lengthx100 / Corpus Heigth ($M_1$-$M_2$) | 121x100 / 28 | 43.21 |
| 3 | Condyle Length-Width Indice | Condyle Lengthx100 / Condyle Width | 22x100 / 9 | 24.44 |
| 4 | Ramus Heigth-Smallest-Width Indice | Ramus Widthx100 / Ramus Heigth | 29x100 / 64 | 54.68 |
| 5 | Biocondylar-Bigonial Width Indice | Biocondylar Width / Bigonial Hidth | 124x100 / 107 | 15.88 |
| 6 | Heighh ($PM_1$-$PM_2$) thicknees | Corpus Thicknessx100 / $PM_1$-$PM_2$ Heigth | 14x1000 / 34 | 41.17 |
| 7 | Bigonial Width-Biforamen Mentalia Width Indice | Biforamen Men. Width / Bigonial Width | 46x100 / 107 | 42.99 |
| 8 | Between Foramen Mentalia-Condylar Width Indice | For. Men. Widthx100 / Condylar Width | 46x100 / 124 | 37.09 |
| 9 | $M_2$ Molars and Condylars Width Indices | $M_2$ mol. Widthx100 / Condylar Width | 43x100 / 124 | 34.67 |
| 10 | Greatest Length-Ramus Heigth Indice | Ramus Heigthx100 / Greatest Length | 64x100 / 121 | 52.89 |
| 11 | Corpus Length-Ramus Heigth Indice | Ramus Heigthx100 / Corpus Length | 64x100 / 93 | 68.81 |

TABLE III. (Continuation)

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Corpus Length-Ramus Smallest Width Indice | Ramus Small Width x100 / Corpus Length | 29x100 / 93 | 31.66 |
| 13 | Corpus Heigth ($PM_1$-$PM_2$-Ramus Smallest Width Indice) | Ramus Small Widthx100 / $PM_1$-$PM_2$ Heigth | 29x100 / 34 | 85.29 |
| 14 | Symphysium Heigth-$M_1$-$M_3$ Heigth Indice | $M_1$-$M_3$ Heigthx100 / Symphysium Heigth | 28x100 / 33 | 84.84 |
| 15 | Molars Greatest Length $M_3$ Length Indice | $M_3$ Lenthx100 / Molars Greatest Length | 11x100 / 43 | 25.58 |
| 16 | PM Length-Molar Length Indice | PM Lengthx100 / Molar Length | 14x100 / 19 | 73.68 |
| 17 | Molars Length-$M_3$Width Indice | $M_3$ Widthx100 / Molars Length | 9x100 / 19 | 47.36 |
| 18 | Between $M_3$ Width-Molars PM Length Indice | Molars+PM Length x100 / Between $M_3$ Width | 14x19x100 / 43 | 76.75 |

## EXPLANATION OF THE PICTURES - MAPS AND CROSS CESTION OF THE İNCİLİ CAVE SITE

Picturd I- The Canal cave and The site (Cultures Levallaio- Mouterian and Aurignacian Levels).

Picture II- Big Cave Site (İncili Mağara) with Fossil beaches and bones HAVE discovered beleng to the Homo Sapiens Çevlikiyensis.

Picture III- Maxilla (upper jaw) of Homo Sapiens Çevlikiyensis. It can be seen the Simian chelf, (Prenasal Gutter) or (Simian Gutter) and the Zygomaticus processus inclination to the Maxilla in both sides and Fossa Canine of Maxilla.

Picture IV- Simian chelf in larger size of the Maxilla.

Picture V- Lower jaw (Mandibulae) from the prophile and Showing mising the $M_1$, $M_2$ both sides, wearing of the teeth and the projection of the Menton and the sand deposites on the Corpus, on Ramus And on the sides of the Alveolars.

Picture VI- Lower Jaw of Homo Sapiens Çevlikiyensis.

Picture VII- Rold Shells from the sand deposites excavated in the İncili Cave. They are properly polished by the Quaternary seewaves.

Çevlik. They were under 499 cm. Quaternary deposites mixed with see sand in the Big Cave, together Fossil Man Bones (Homo Sapiens Çevlikiyensis).

Picture VIII- Shells with holes, some of them used for necklaces Have discovered in the sand and it belongs to Quaternary fossil beach excavated in 14 August 1970 in the İncili Cave.

Map I- The map of Antakya Province of Turkey, showing Paleolithic open sides and Caves that have been excavatet up to now.

1- Çevlik side. İncili Cave (The Big Cave) and Fossil Human bones in the fossil sea sand Canal Cave about 300 meters far from Big Cave with Lower and Middle Aurignacian following with Middle Paleolithic Levallaiso-Mouterian.

2- Mağracık side: Merdivenli Cave (First Cave)

Middle Augrinacian

Upper Levalkaio- Mouterian.

Pluged Cave: Upper Levallaio- Mousterian.

3- Şenköy open side:

Acheuleen

Levallaio- Mouterian

Aurignacian Lower and Middle

Old Neolithic

4- Kuşlak open side:

Levallaio- Mouterian

Levallaio- Mouterian

Aurignacian Periods

5- Altınözü open side:

Acheuleen

Levallaiso- Mausterian

6- Antakya open sides:

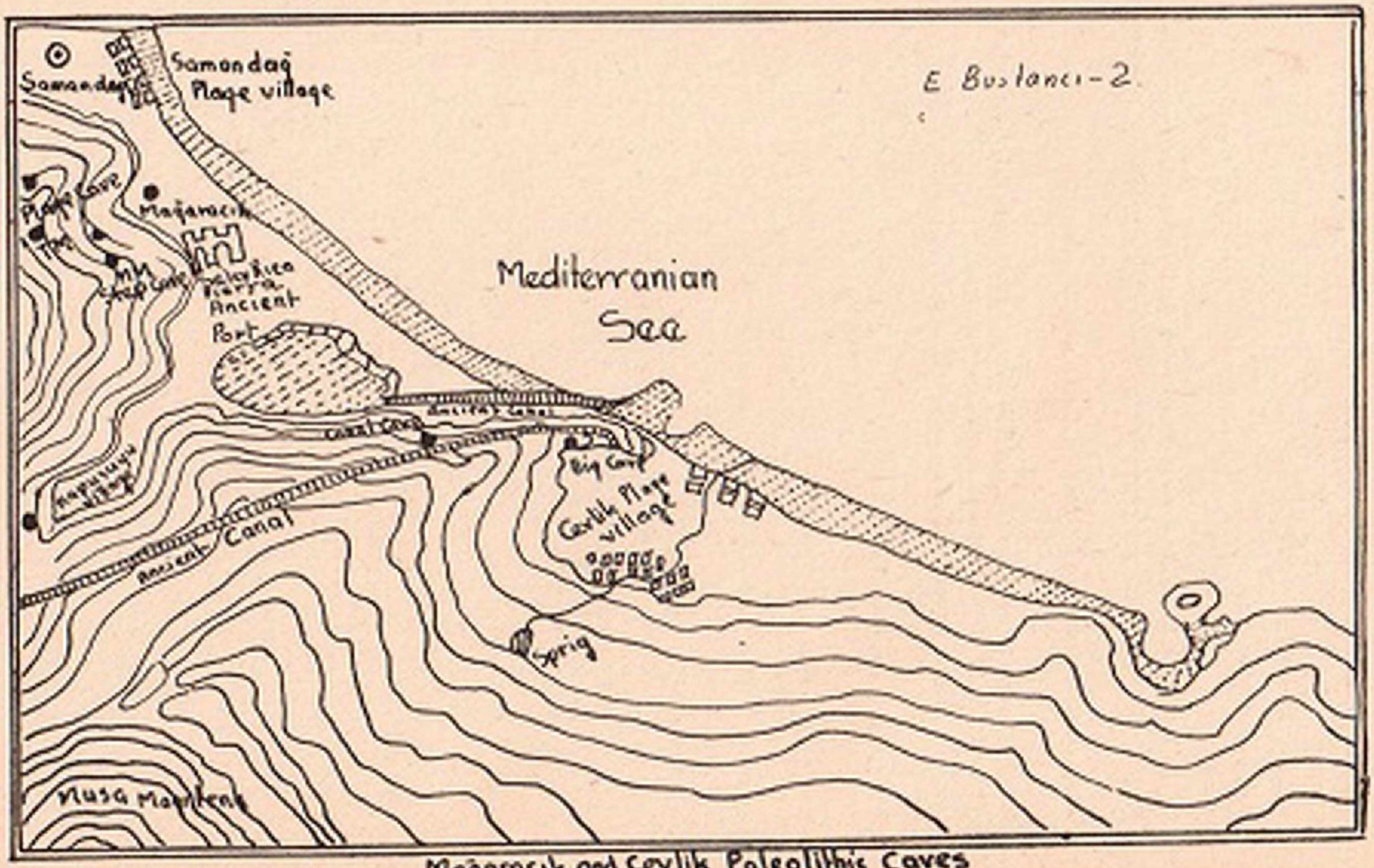
Acheuleen

Map II- The Map of Çevlik and Mağaracık sides showing the Paleolithic Caves and Ancient Port of Selevkiea Pierra and the Canals have been dug by the Selevkiea Kings before 300 AD.

Fig I- Cross Section of the İncili Cave (Big Cave) and the where the Saunding was done.

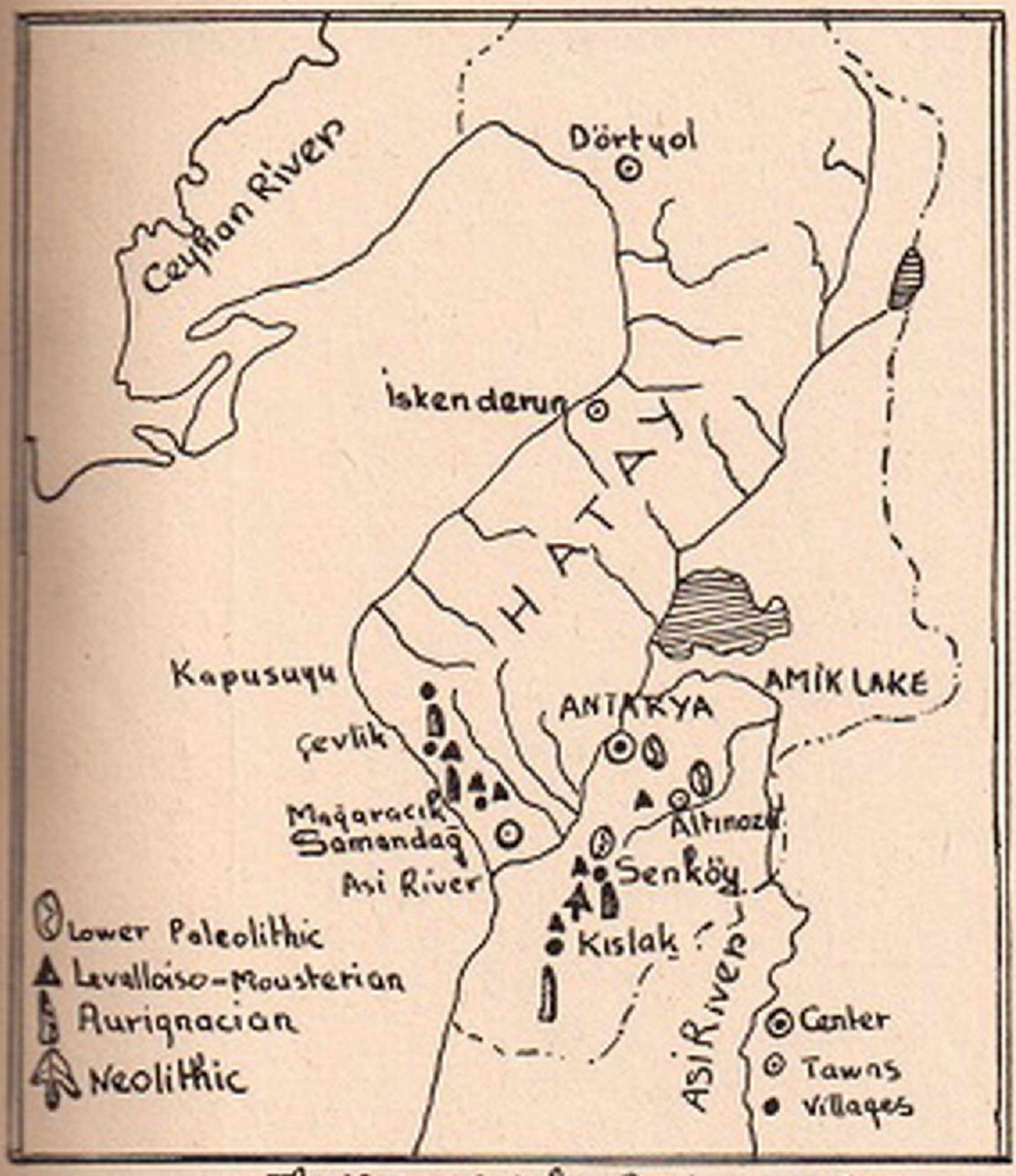
Between A add G Levels are beleng The Bronz Ages. Levels 1, 2, 3 are white Aches. Levels K, M, N are belong to the Quaternary see sand

In the see sand has been discanered with the see ebells and ane purel.




Mağaracık and Çevlik Paleolithic Caves

Map I




The Map of Antakya Province of Turkey

Map II

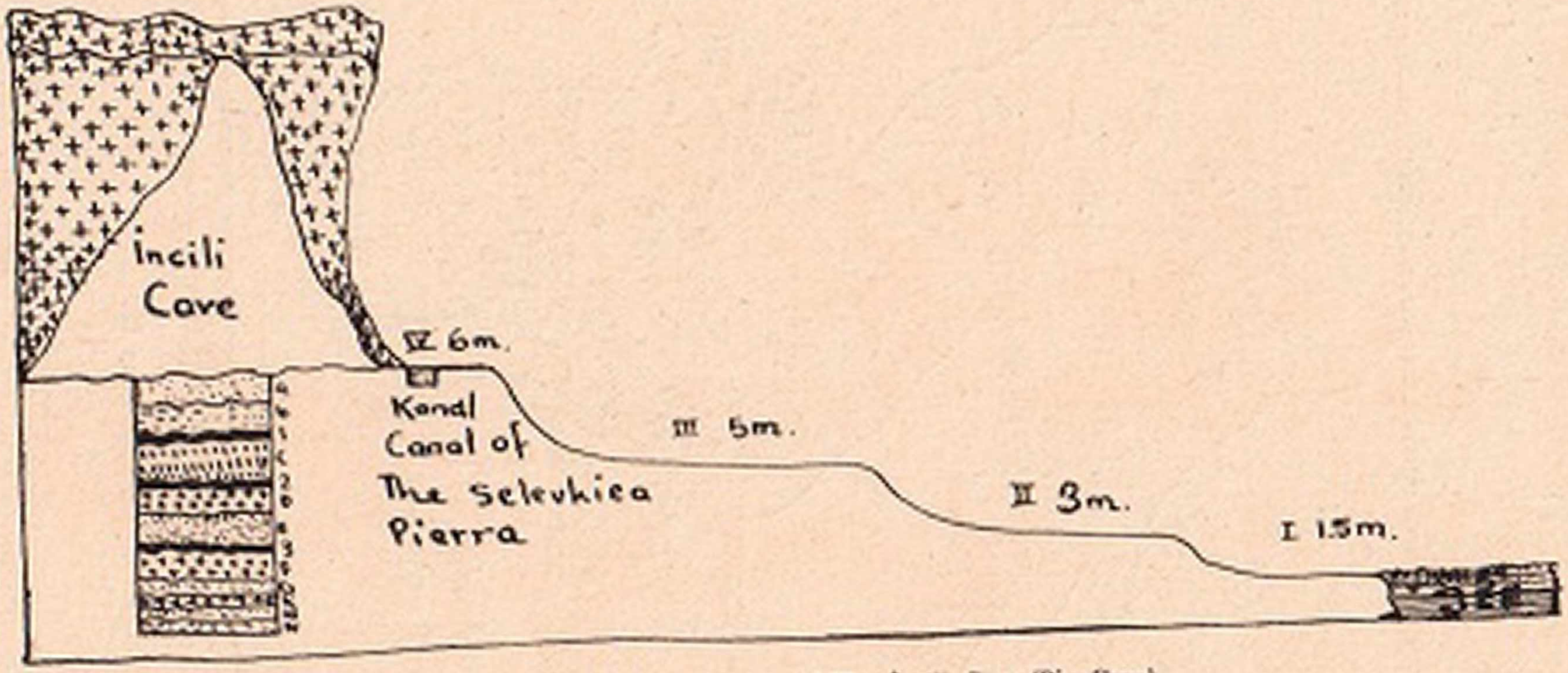
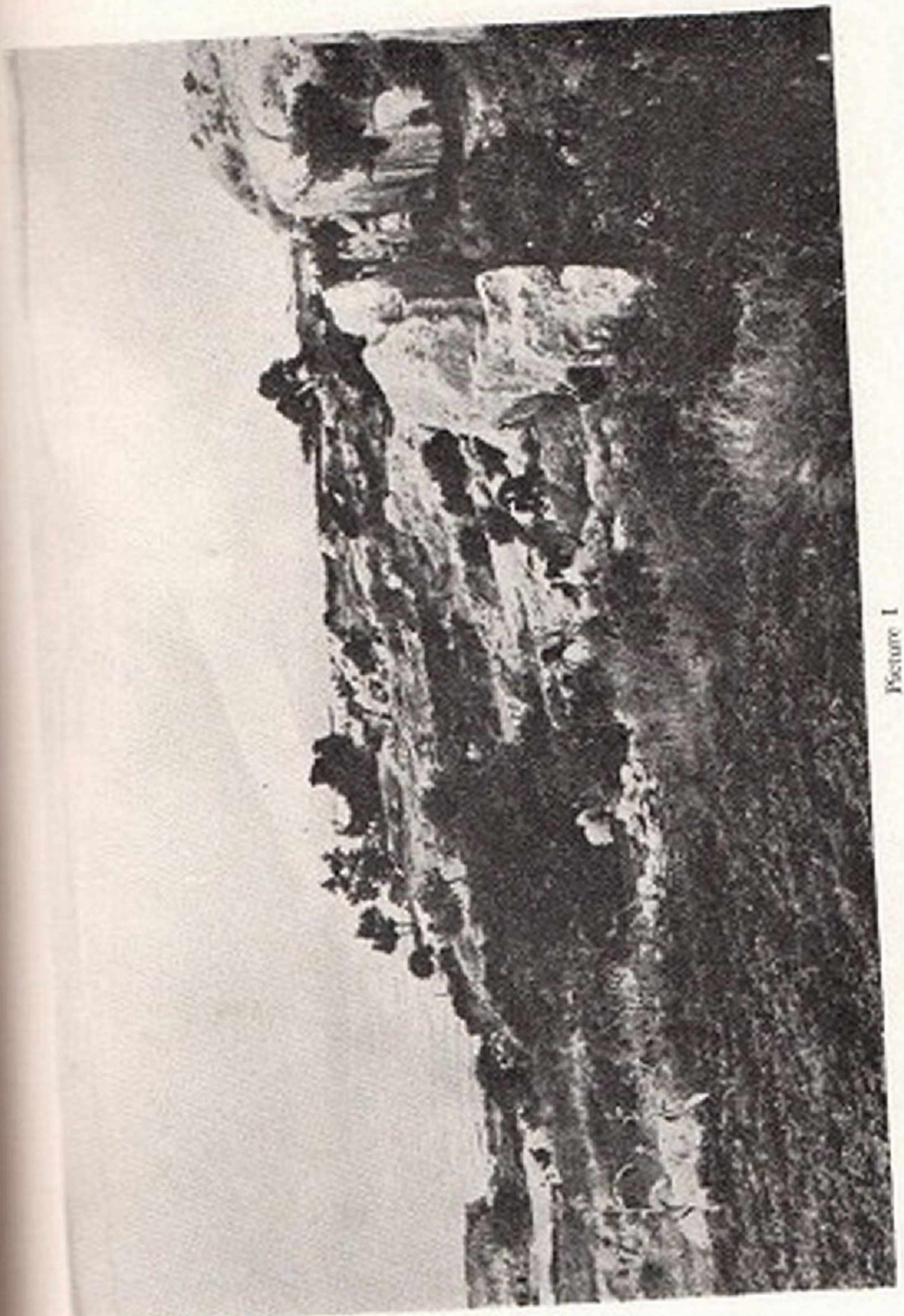
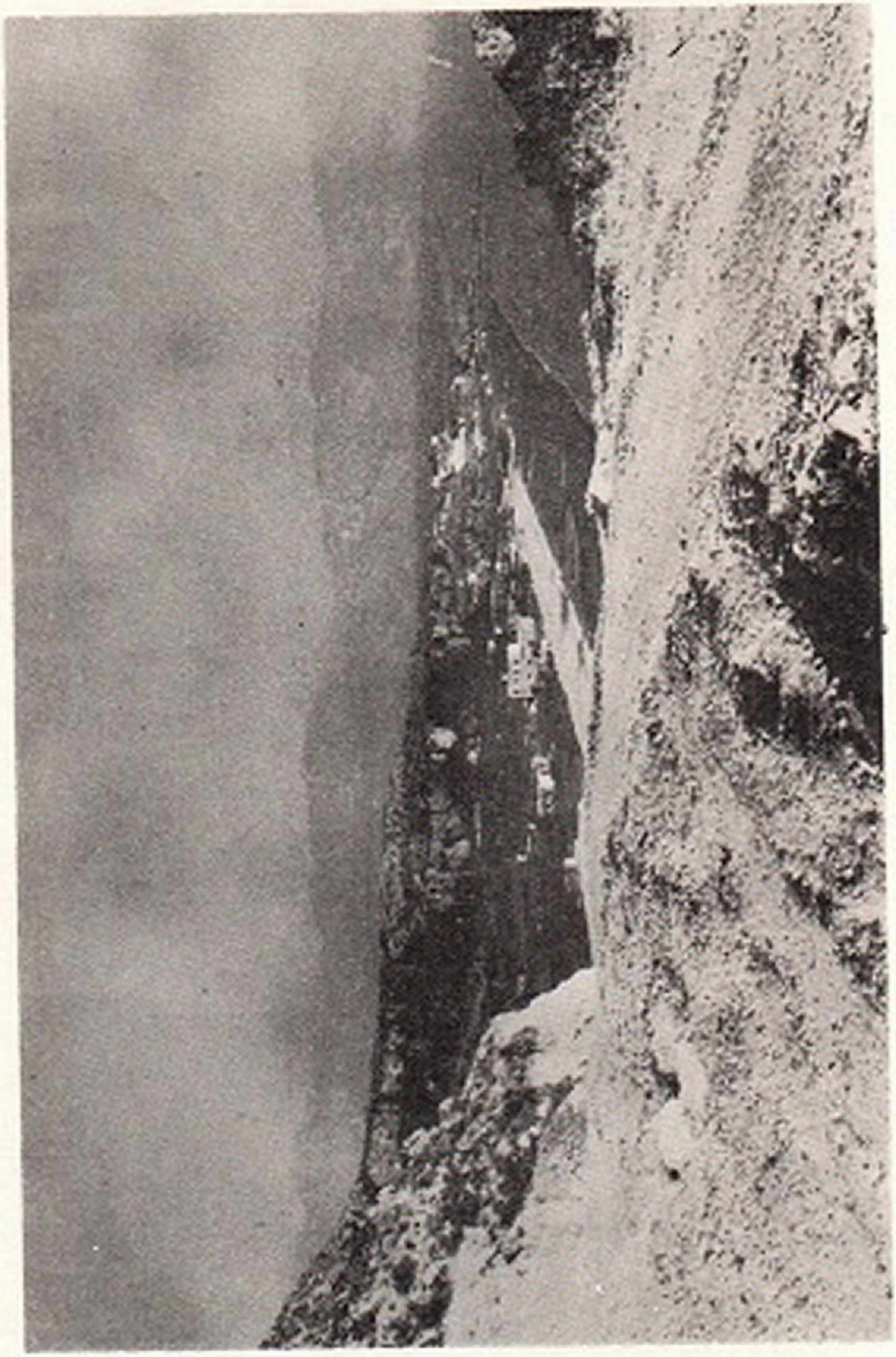



Fig I- Cross Section of The Incili Cave (Big Cave)



Picture 1



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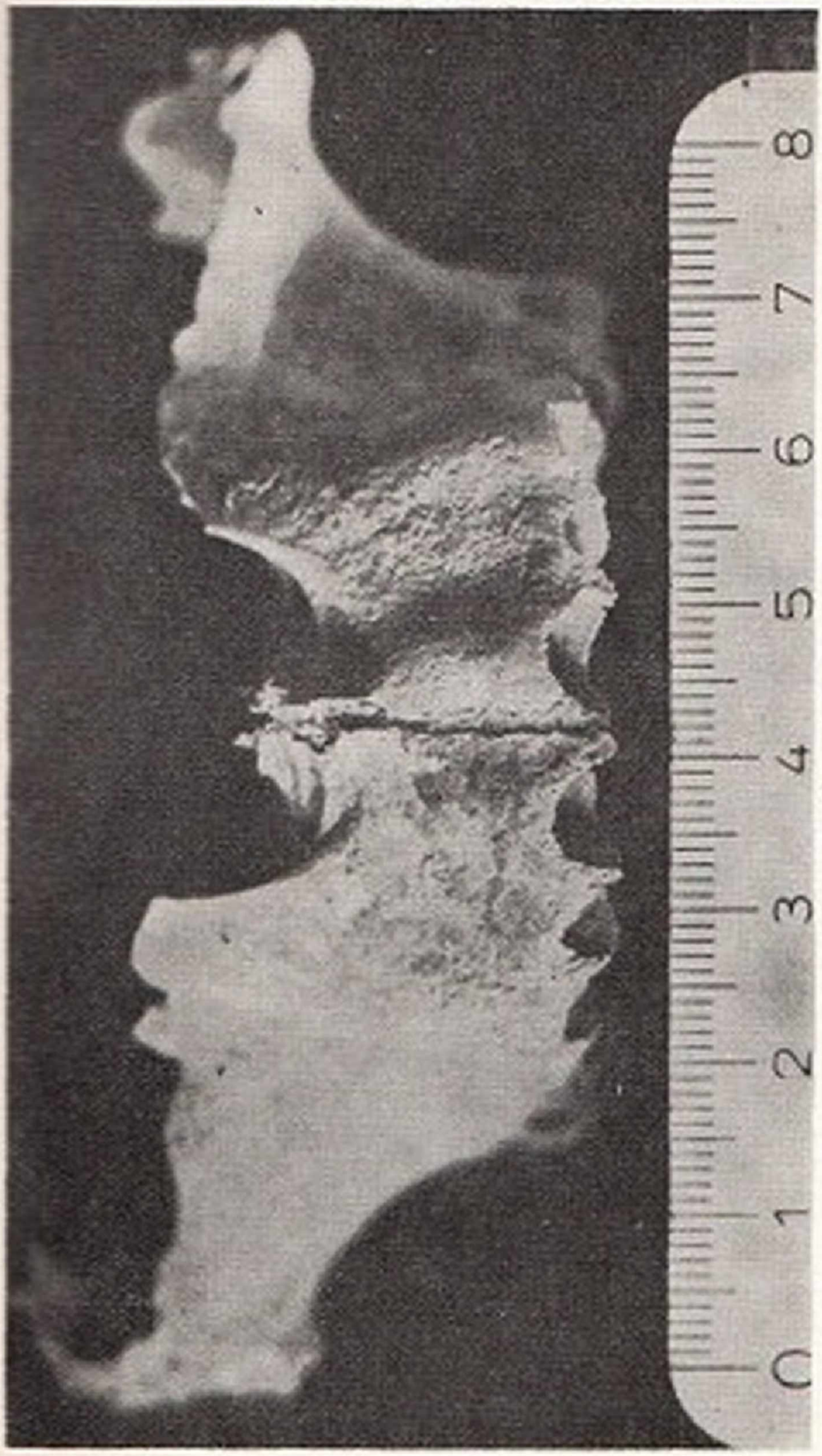
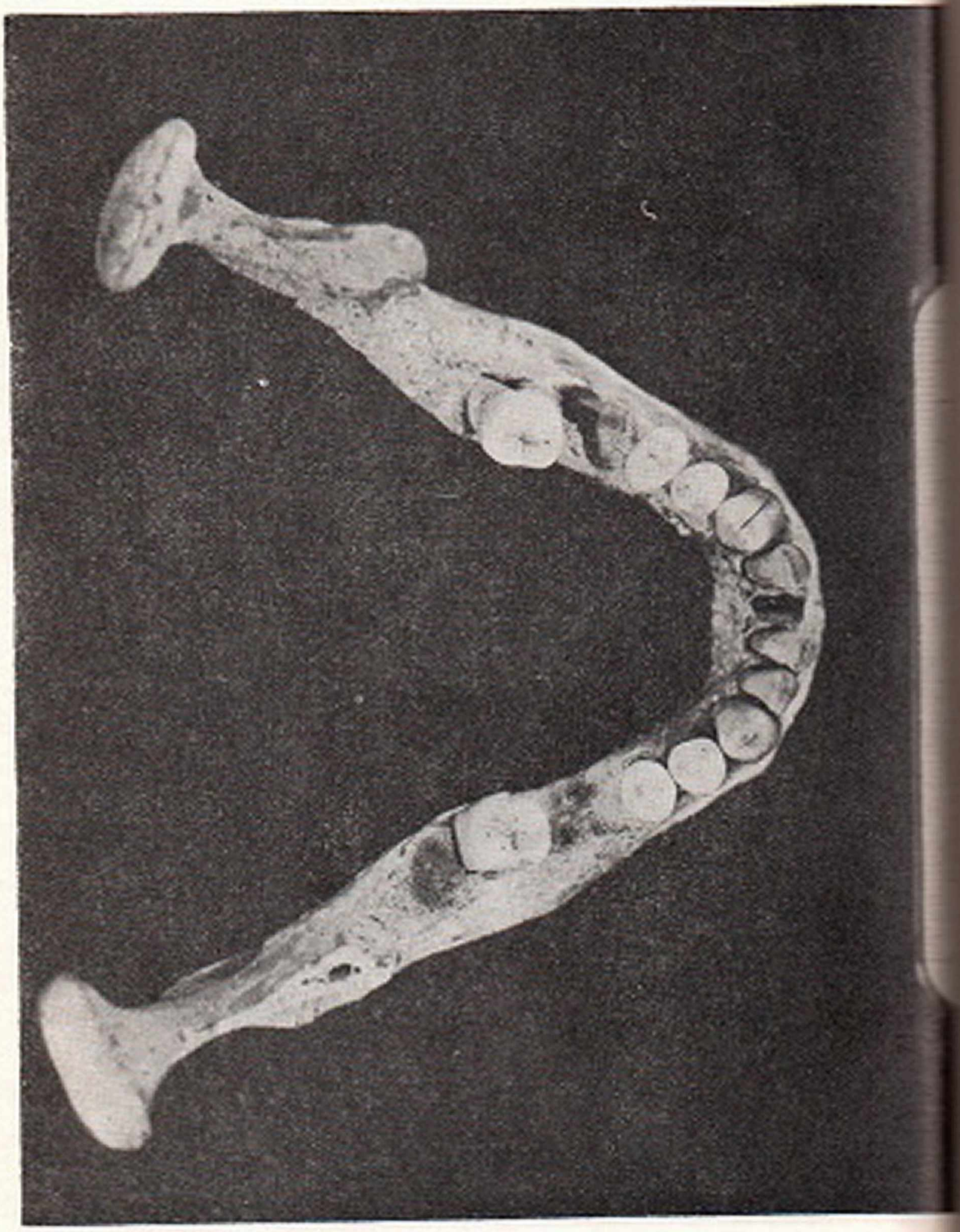
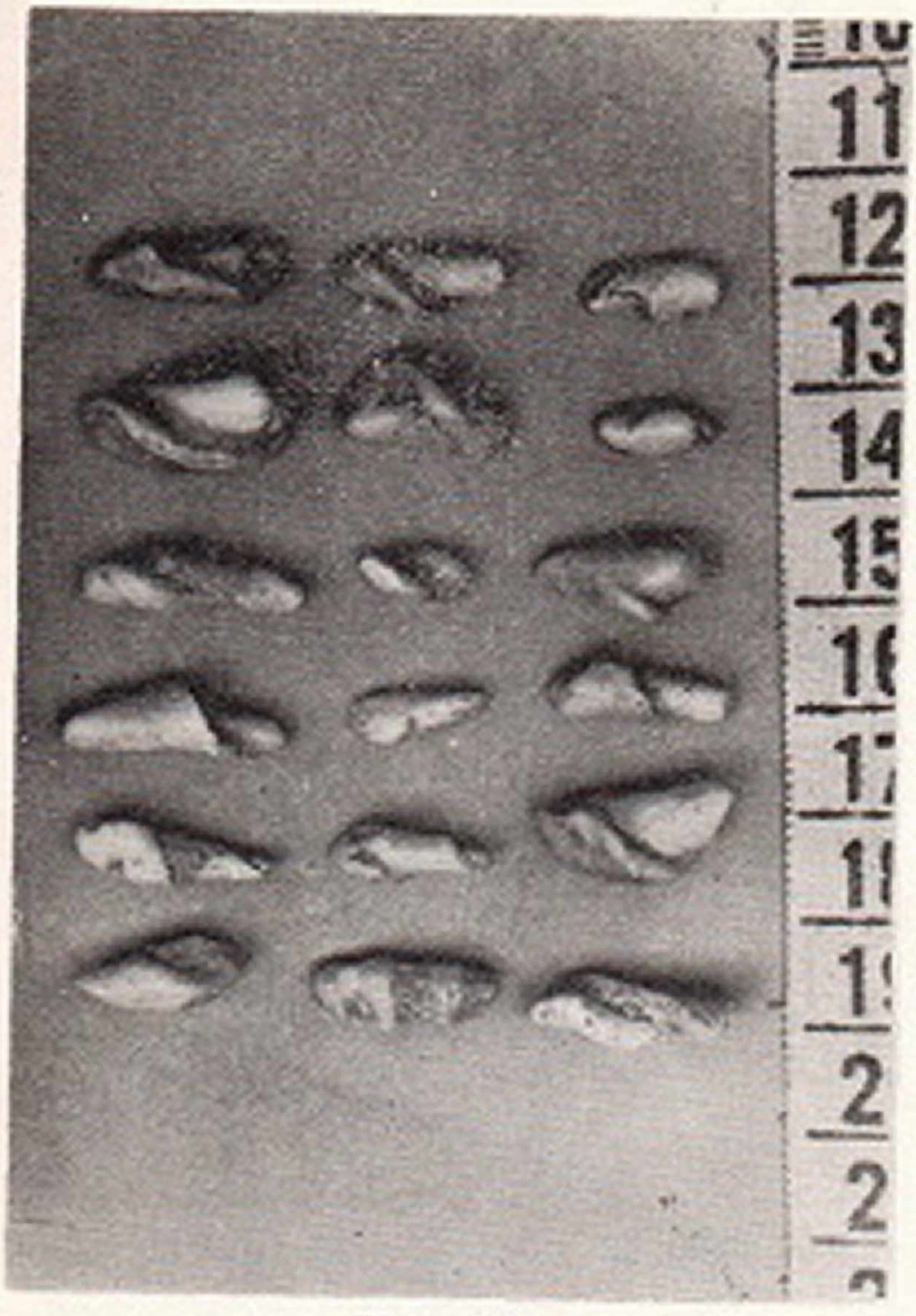


Picture III

Picture V





Picture VII

Picture VIII