

- *Indiana Jones*
- *Difficulties in field work*
- *Temperature*
- *Community of people from different cultures and social backgrounds*
- *Difficulties with accommodation and beverage to lose*
- *Uncomfortable life, television etc.*
- *Excavators assume a great responsibility; it is not possible to excavate the excavated sites and to examine the finds again in the same context. It does not include any errors*

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•**The history and purposes of the excavations:**

•Even in the ancient world, grave gifts presented in tombs have been the focus of attention. For example, the Pharaoh tombs.

•In the Renaissance period, as seen in the previous lessons, since the excavations were generally aimed at collecting artworks, great damage was done for this cause.

•The Pompeii excavations first started in the 18th century and although the Bourbon king of Naples Karl III started systematic excavations in 1738, they were again to fill the Naples museum with ancient artefacts. Subsequently, J. J. Winckelmann focused on works of art and could not approach the requirements of today's scientific Archaeology.



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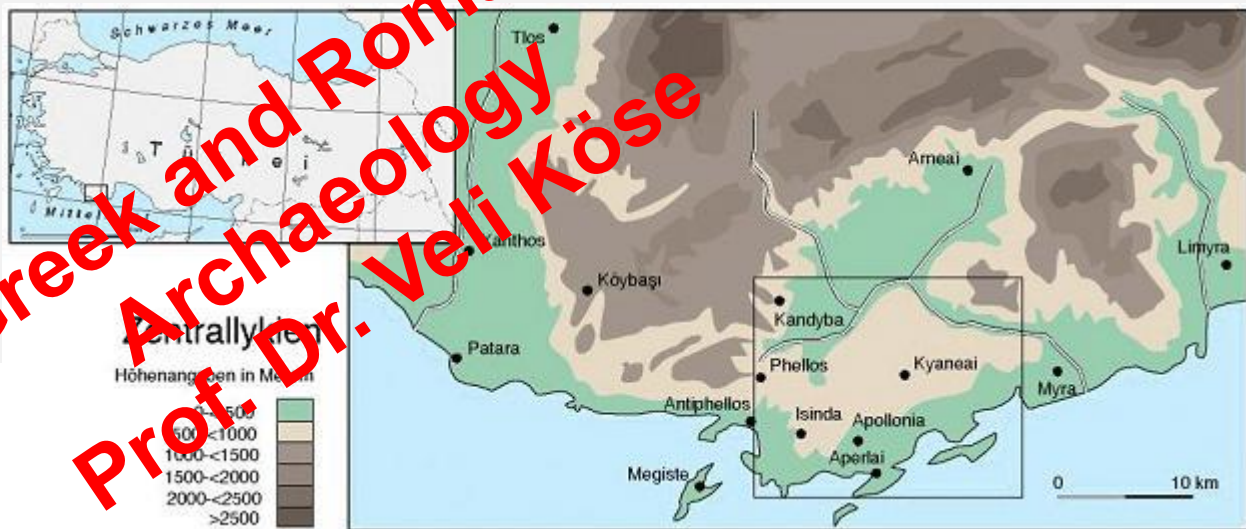
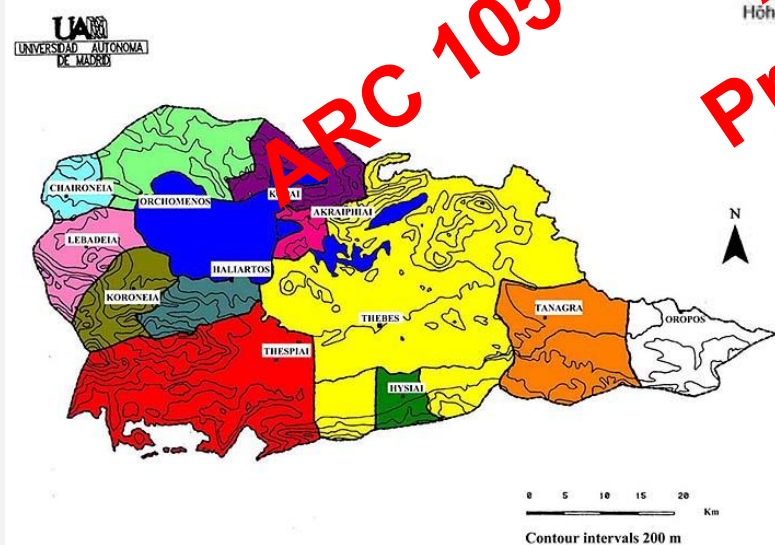
•**Survey:**

•Not all ancient artefacts and remains are completely buried under the ground. The ruins of many places that are excavated today were actually seen in above ground. For example, Mycenaean palaces or Roman ruins. The first meaningful surveys were carried out and developed by British and American archaeologists in the 60s of the 20th century. Later, archaeologists from other countries participated extensively. In the 70s, this extensive method gradually turned into an intensive method and continued with it. Later, Global Positioning system was developed with the help of GPS.

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SURVEY

Boiotia Project



Lycian Project 90s

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Pisidia Survey Project

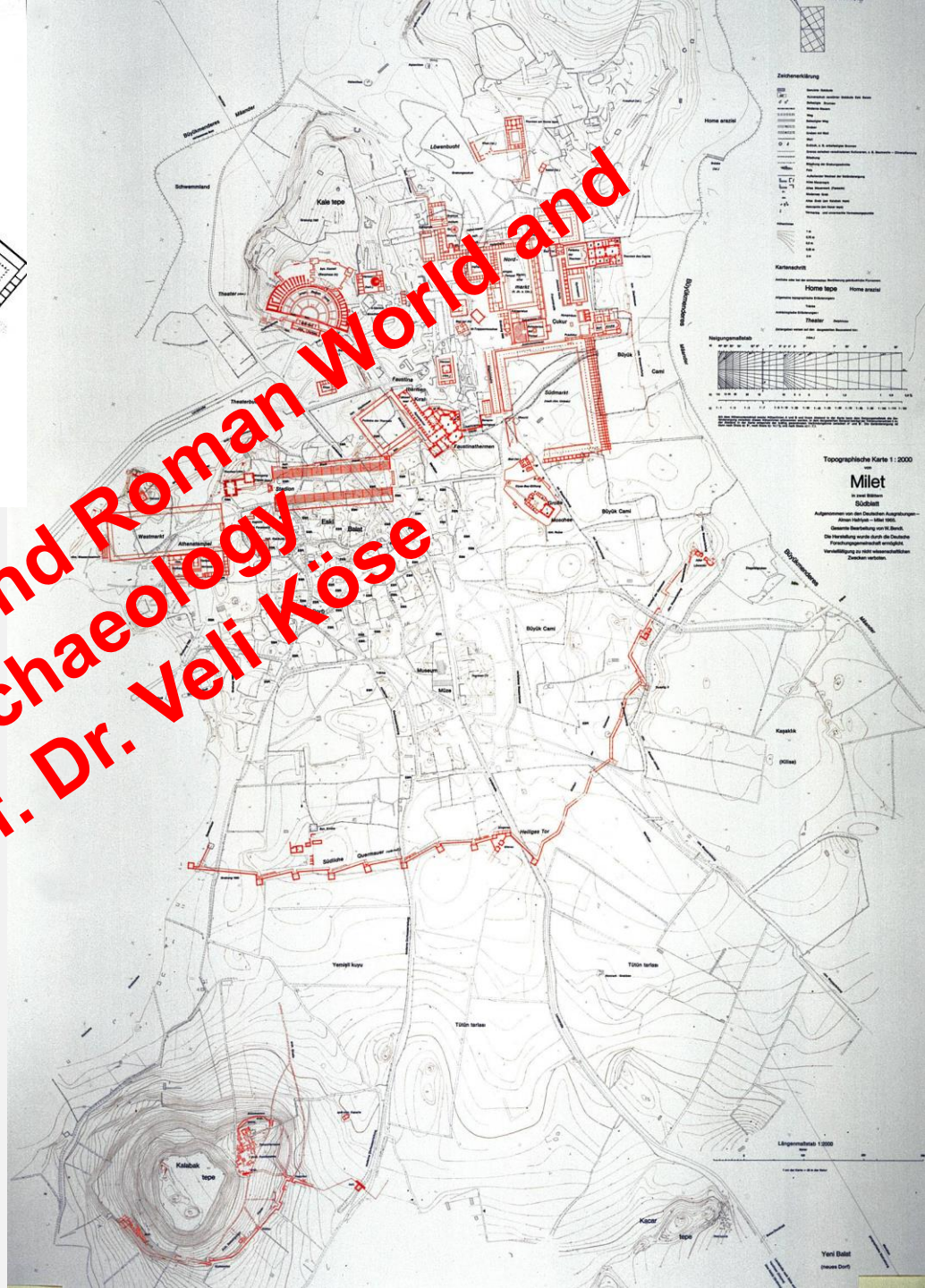
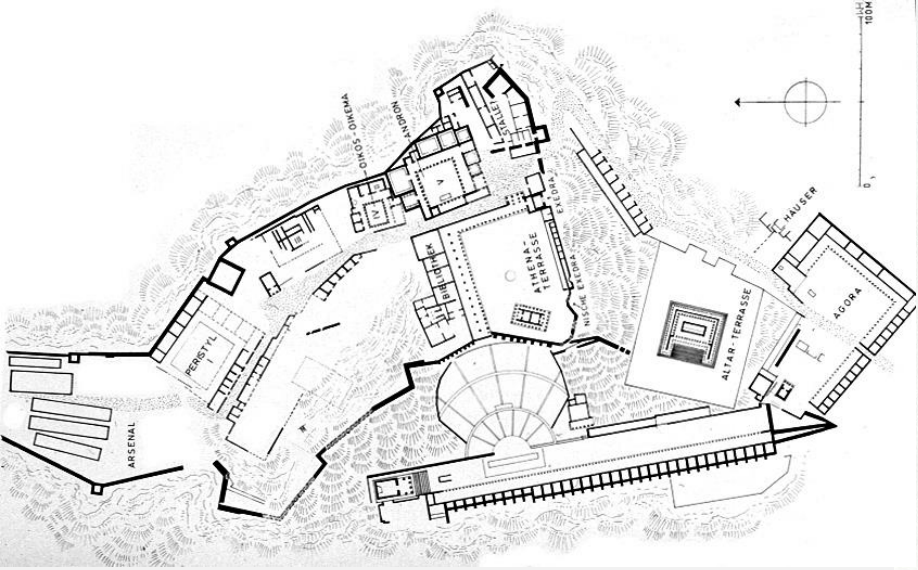


Market binası / Market building

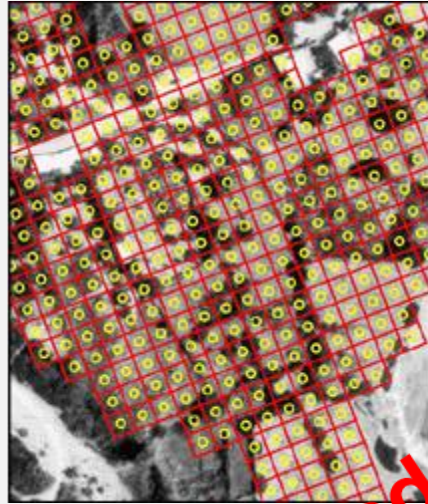
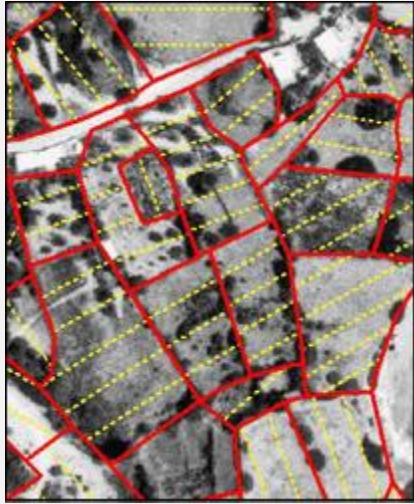


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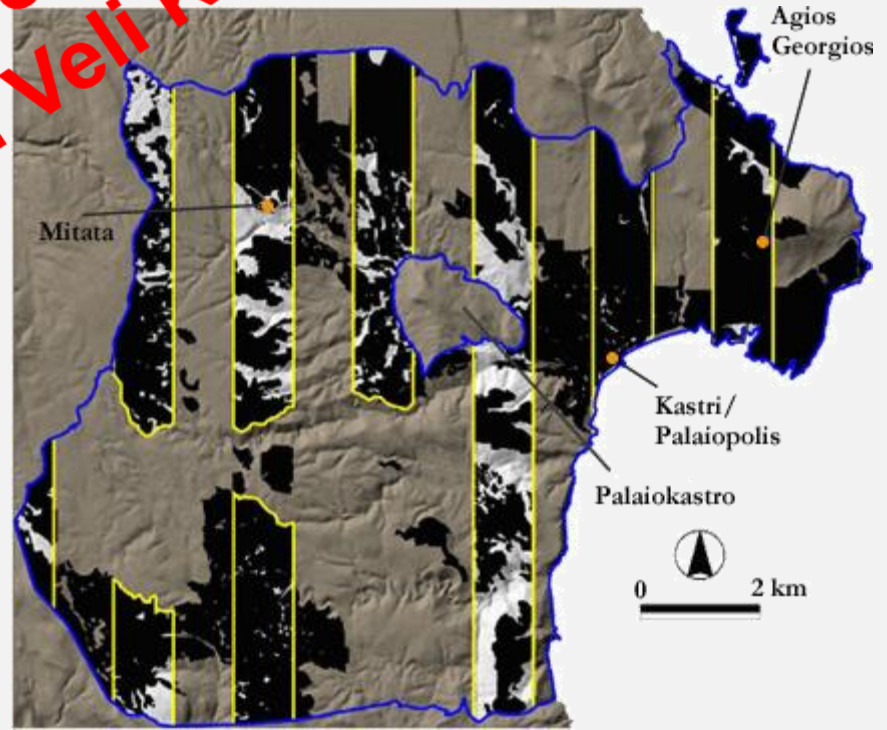




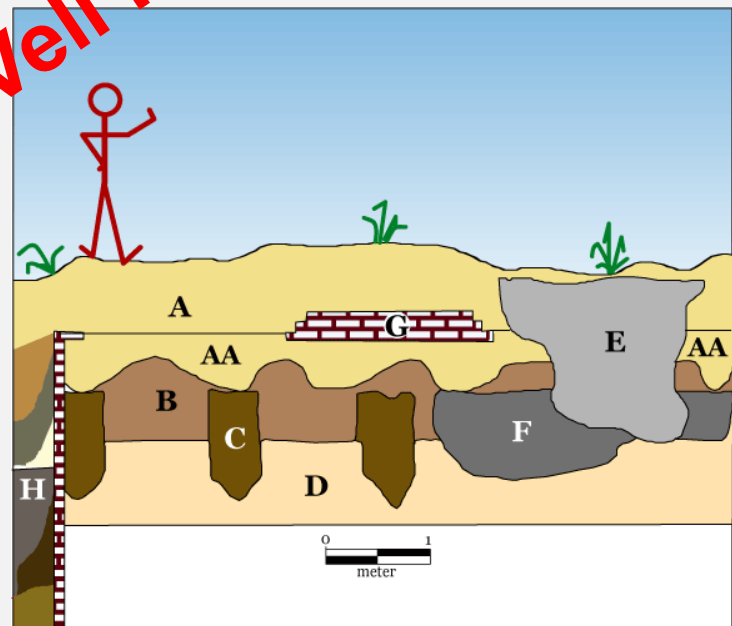
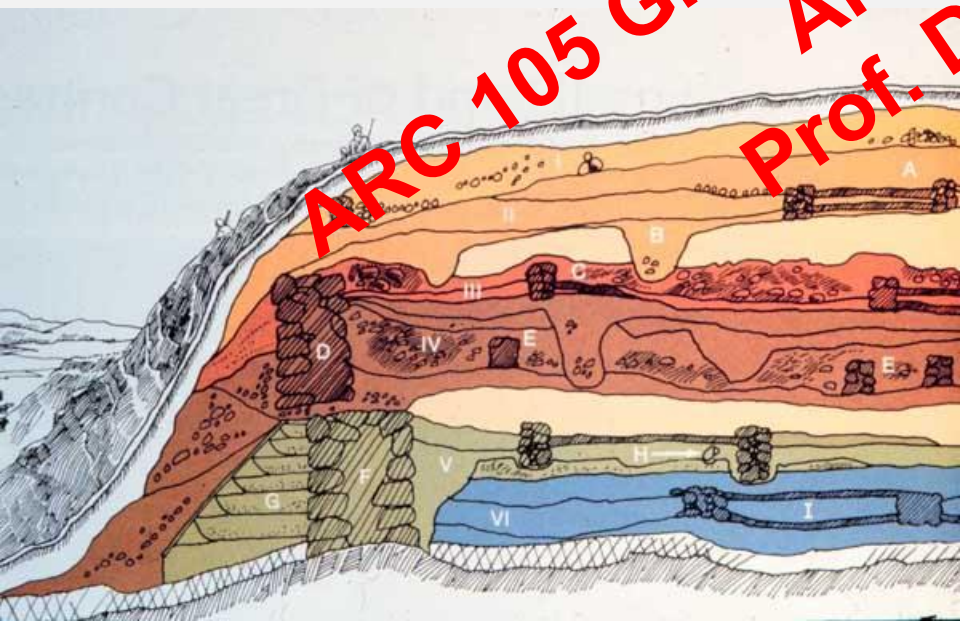
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- Stratigraphy:
- In fact, it was first used in geology and reflected in Archaeology. It was archaeologically first used by Thomas Jefferson (the 3rd President of the USA) in 1784 on the burial hill in Virginia.
- It started to be used in Mediterranean excavations gradually in the 19th century.
- Heinrich Schliemann
- Focus is only on finds



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- Sir Mortimer Wheeler from the 30s of the 20th century
- Ideal layer excavations, layer by layer classification of overlapping artefacts
- But it can never happen, garbage pits in the later period. Tree roots, excavations or graves disrupt the stratigraphy.
- The method was continued by his student Kathleen Kenyon and hence the Wheeler-Kenyon method of archaeological stratigraphy.
- It will be transferred to the computer environment by taking daily photographs and definitions.
- Height is measured with the help of level or theodolite
- Individual finds are measured in three dimensions
- Architecture is sometimes photogrammetrically documented
- A 3-dimensional view is gained with the photos placed on top of each other.
- Ceramics are separated, washed and restored
- It provides the basis for dating.
- Interdisciplinary studies, Paleobotanical, archaeozoologist, medical anthropologist etc.



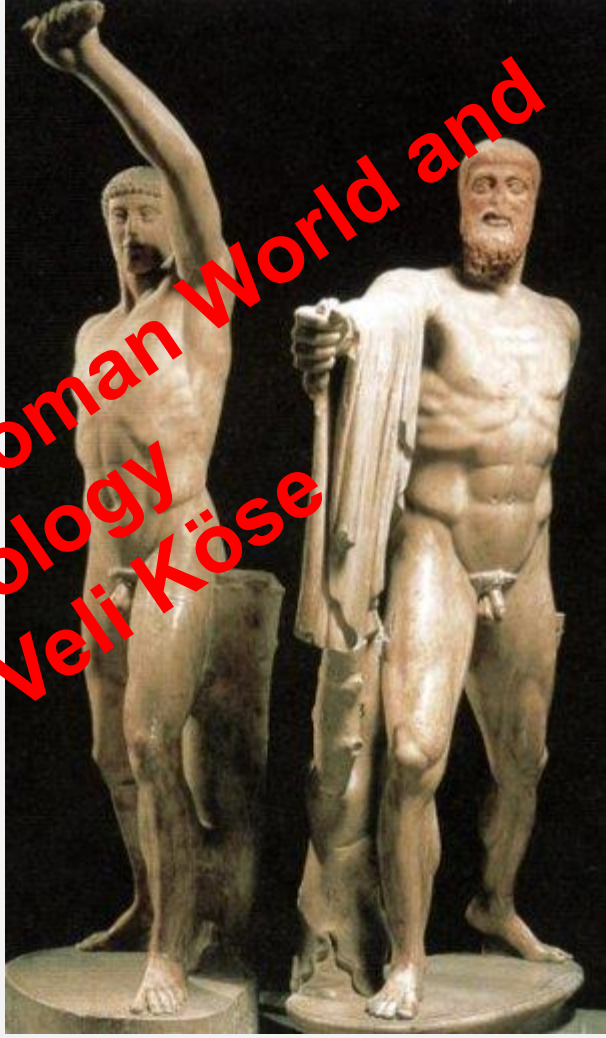
Nivo, total station



•BASIC CONCEPTS OF CLASSIFICATION AND ANALYSIS IN TERMS OF ART

- Archaeological research uses many concepts for classification and analysis:
- Interpreting history: cultural analysis and explanation of each piece of evidence
- In finds and objects: Function and use.
- For example: sanctuary elements with religious activated remains, altar, temple, hall, cult-related tools.
- Method: Function analysis
- In works of art: the form of description and the meaning of its subject. For example, the group sculptures of the Tyrant's assassins, Aristogeiton and the Harmodios: symbol of political use, an early political monument. Method: Iconography (Iconology)

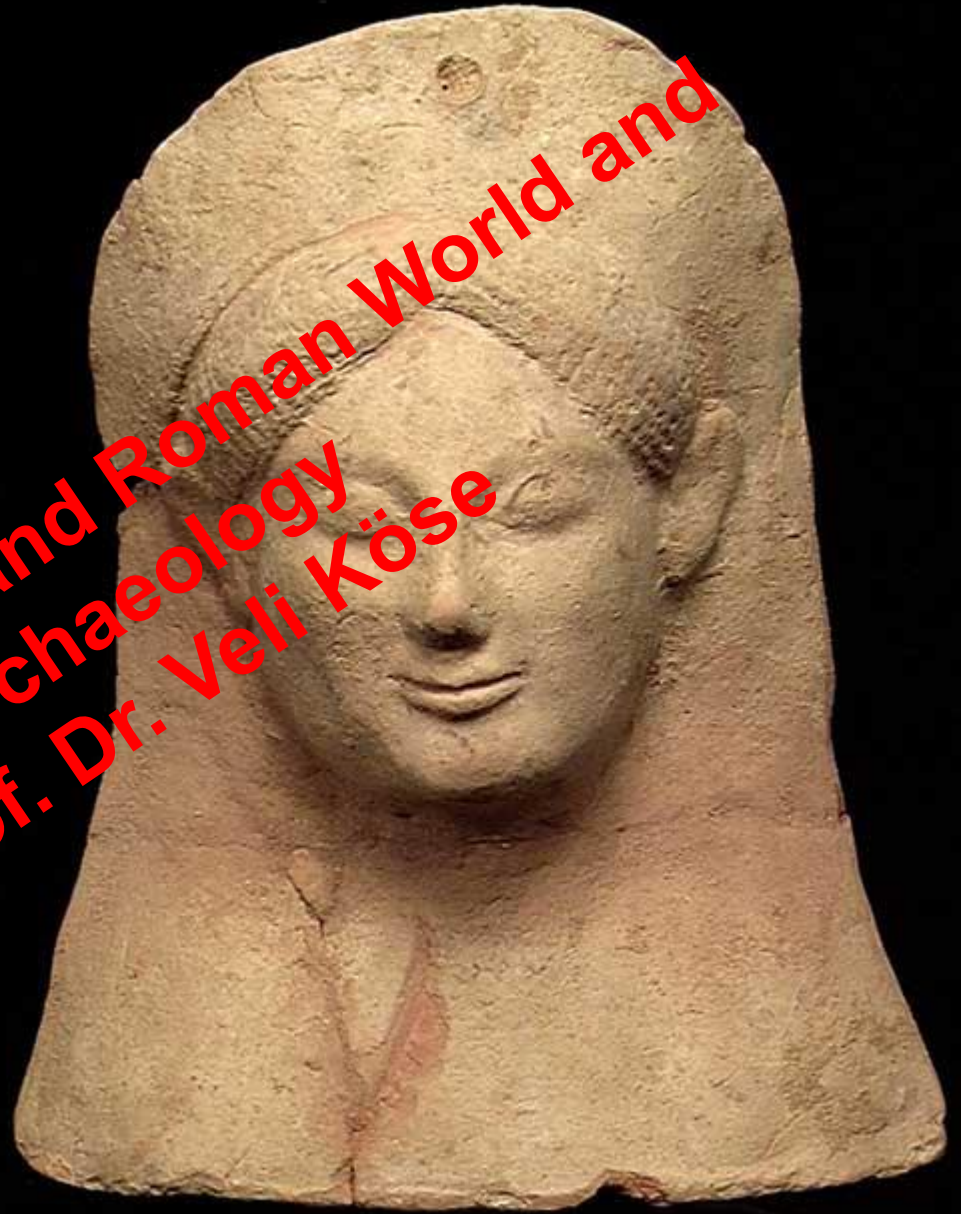
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Statues of tyranian assassins, Aristogeiton & Harmodios

Archaic smile

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•Status Description:

•Function and Iconography

•Function:

•Everything that is found actually fulfils a function in life, from architecture to furniture, and also for the works of depiction. For this, It needs the necessary information about the people. In order to understand the Tablinum, which is used to meet the customers and important as well as characteristic part of the Roman house with atrium, it is first necessary to know and understand the Roman social structure. In order to know Aryballos, it is necessary to recognize the oil of athletes in sports in ancient Greek culture.

•The city walls are used practically to protect the city and are also a symbol for expressing city autonomy. It is a symbol showing that the place where people live is the city



Houses with Atrium,
Tablinum

•In addition, the monuments in the agora and similar central public spaces are indicators of political power as models describing the political relationship, while the artefacts and those used in sacred areas serve for a religious purpose. Grave gifts and statues were elements of grave ceremonies.

•In order to make the correct interpretation of objects and things, the category within the context plays an important role in topographical and cultural terms. For example, it is important whether a Kouros was standing in a sanctuary or in a tomb, or was a helmet lost in battle or used as a votive item in a sanctuary.



Houses with atrium,
Tablinum

Murder of Niobits and Via Traiana



Archaic running in the kneeling position

• **Iconography:** It is a method of understanding depiction issues.

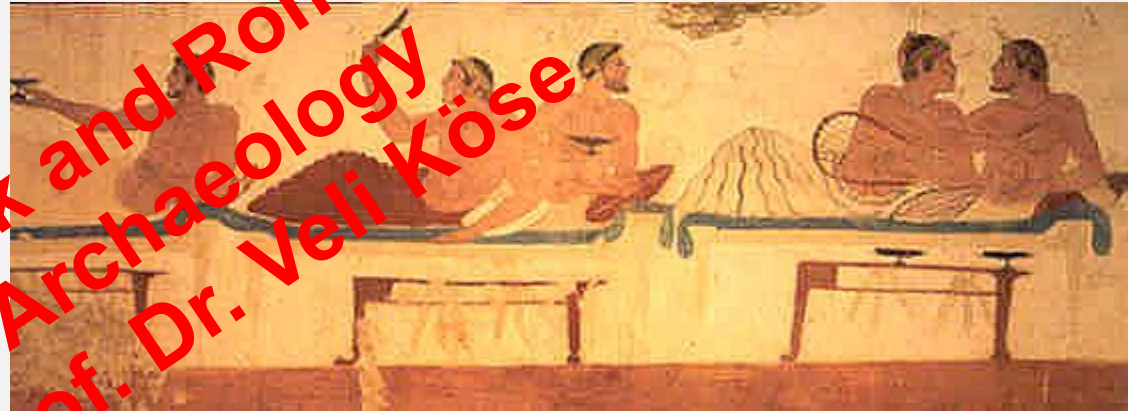
•- Knowledge: there are general things in life. Especially cultural things. For example, it should be known that a person is lying on a Kline, not in a bed, or not a simple blade, but the trident of Poseidon.

•- Description-convention information: Here are all additions to reality in the picture. For example, a description seen in gorgoes called running in the kneeling position, especially in the archaic period, quickly turned into a flying state. Another example is the use of white paint in human figures in vases, specific to women.



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Toga, Kline & symposia

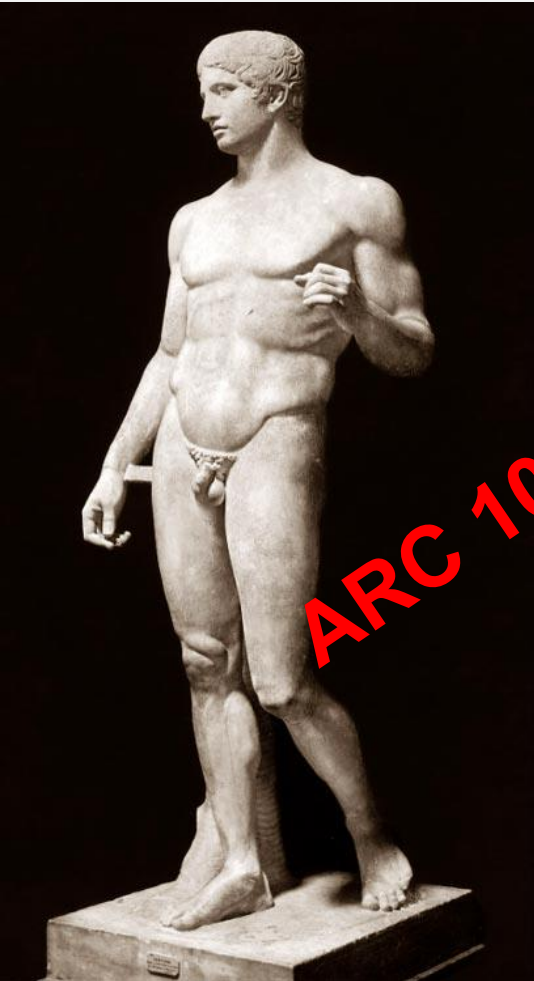


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- Virtus (in war against barbarians)
- pietas (in votive scene)
- Concordia (where the man with the grave handshakes with the woman)
- Clementia (it meant forgiveness, or clementia, the enemy who pleaded for defending in kneeling.)

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Doryphoros & Apollo Belvedere



•Form analysis:

•Models of the works are given in a certain form. This form was not only the client's or the artist's own personal message, but also reflected the ideal, behavioural and mental understanding of society.

•Structure and Composition:

While in a standing position in a closed area in the Doryphoros of Polykleitus, there is a softer and space-opening situation in Belvedere Apollo with a foot that opens sideways.

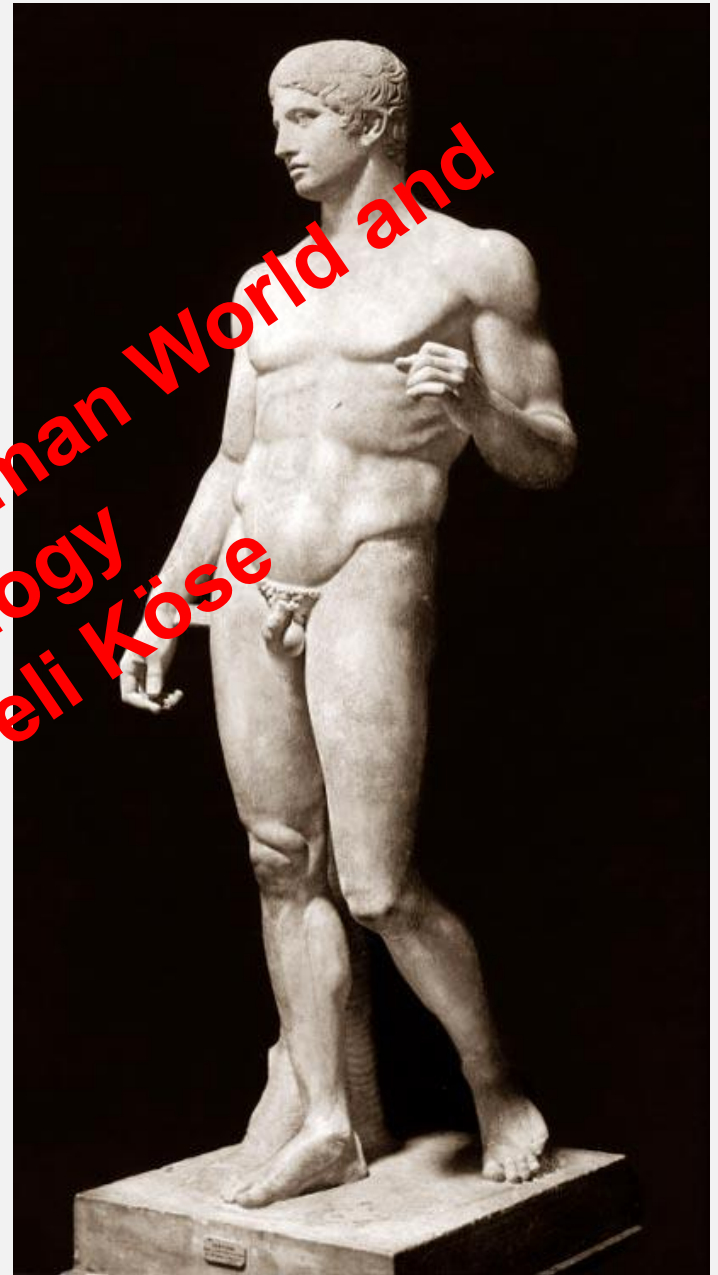
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Tyran assassins & Kritios Boy



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Kouros in New York & Doryphoros



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