

6 Hafta:
Pergamon, Priene

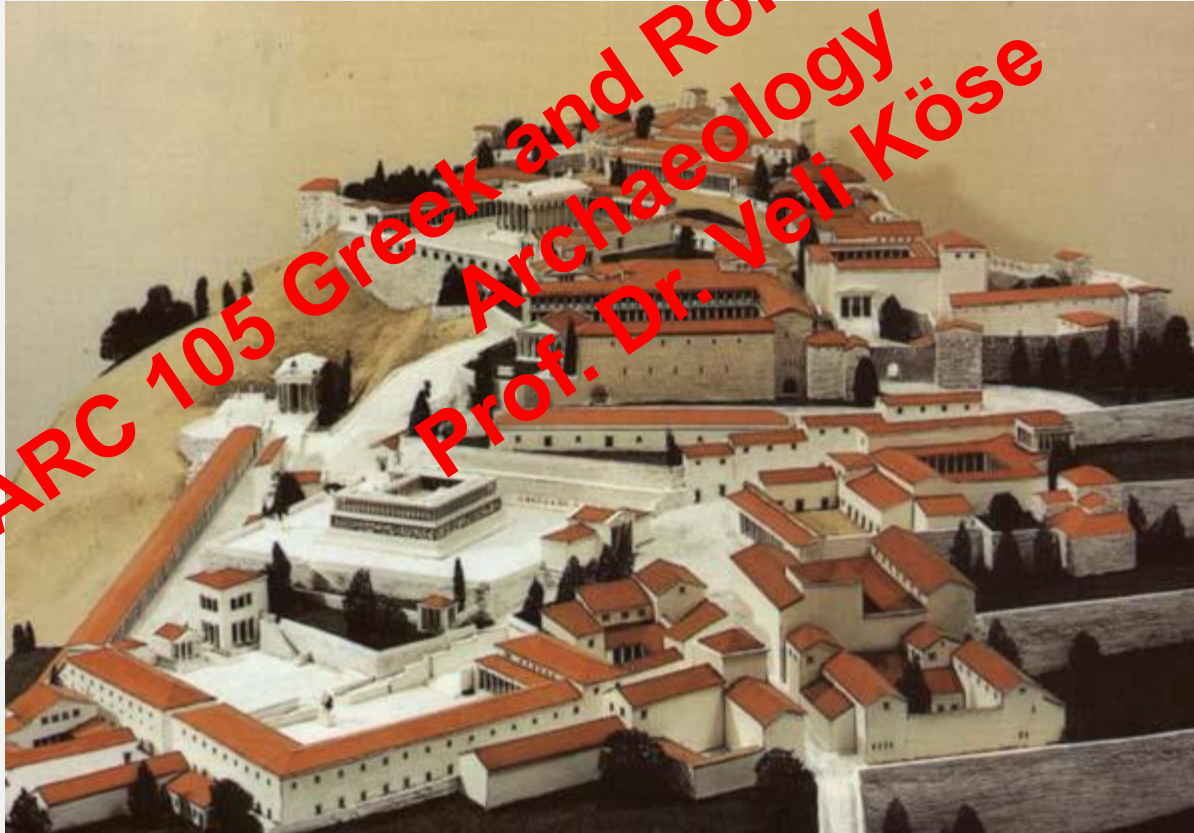
Bergama:

- Carl Human, 1878-1886,
- Alexander Conze, 1901-1910,
- Wilhelm Dörpfeld'in (1853-1940).
- Theodor Wiegand ,1927-1932
- Eric Boehringer, 1957-1968
- Wolfgang Radt,
- Felix Pirson

**ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse**

Pergamon-Bergama

- Pergamon Architecture and Its Sculpture Effects
- Assos, Aigai
- Architecture and Sculptural Influences and Propaganda:
- Stoa of Attalos and market buildings, baroque sculptor



Pergamon

- Philetairos 281-263 BC
- Eumenes I, 263-241 BC
- Attalos I 241-197 BC
- II. Eumenes 197-159 BC
- II. Attalos BC 159-138
- III. Attalos 138-133 BC

Aristonicus

ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

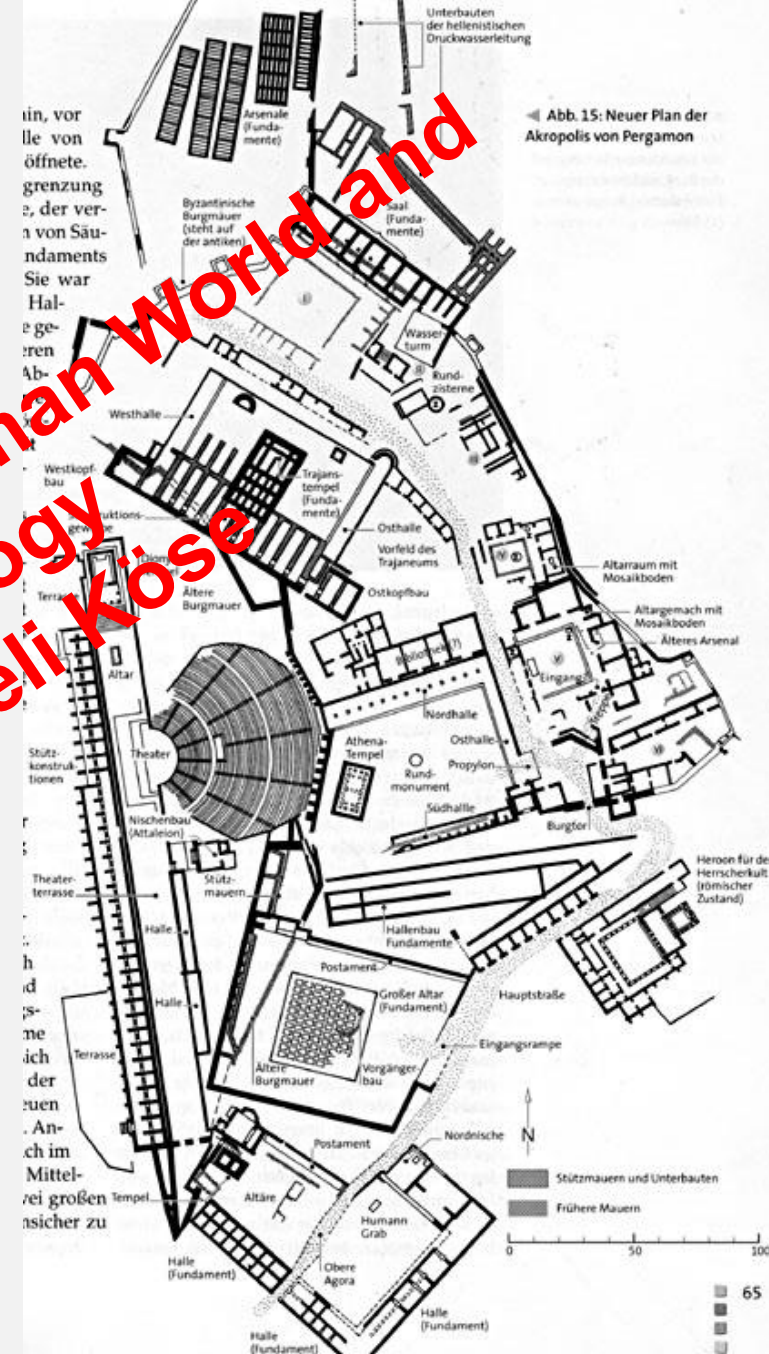
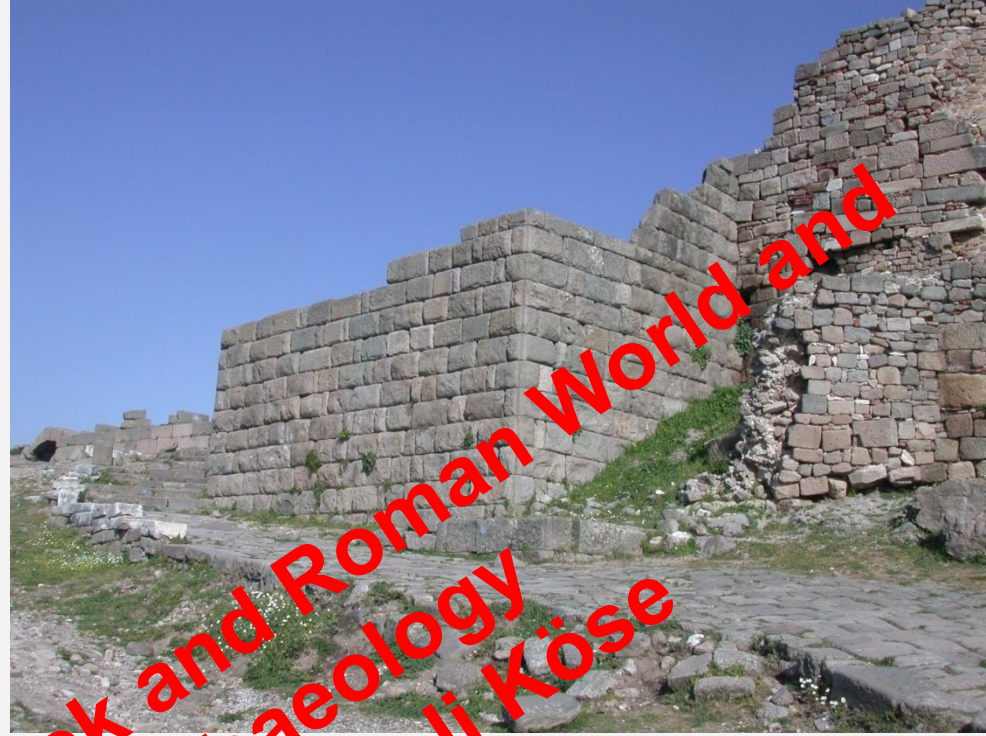


Abb. 15: Neuer Plan der Akropolis von Pergamon

in, vor
 le von
 öffnete.
 grenzung
 z, der ver
 von Säun
 daments
 Sie war
 Hal-
 e ge-
 ren
 Ab-

Westkopfbau
 Westkopfbau
 Terrassen
 Stützkonstruktionen
 Theaterterrasse
 Halle
 Terrasse
 Tempel
 Halle (Fundament)
 Halle (Fundament)

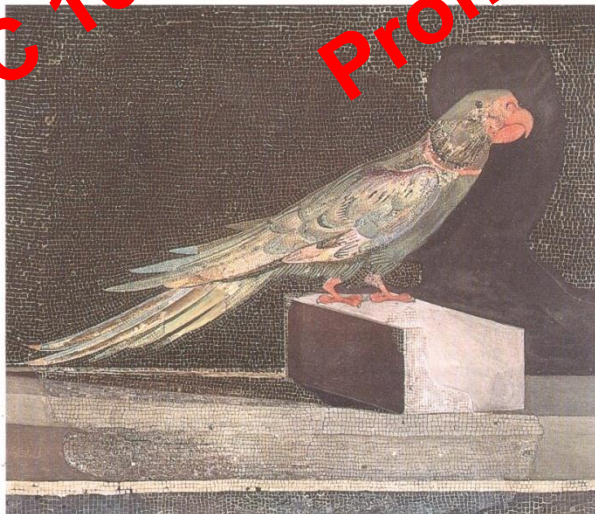
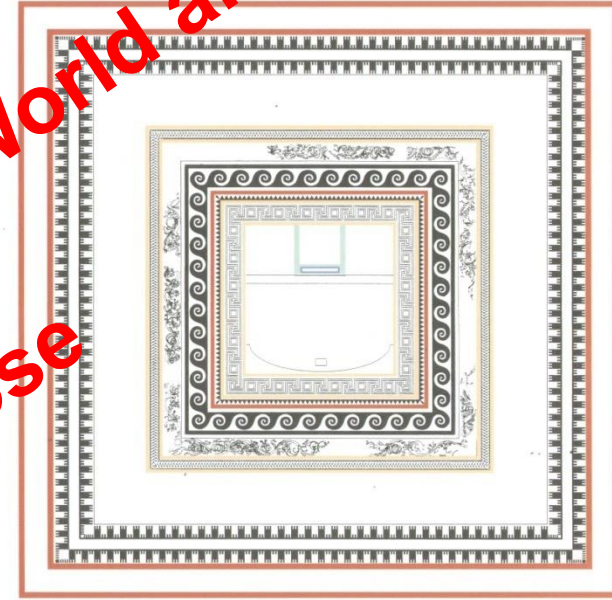
Main Gate



ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

II. Eumenes, Palace

- First half of 2nd century BC, peristyl house

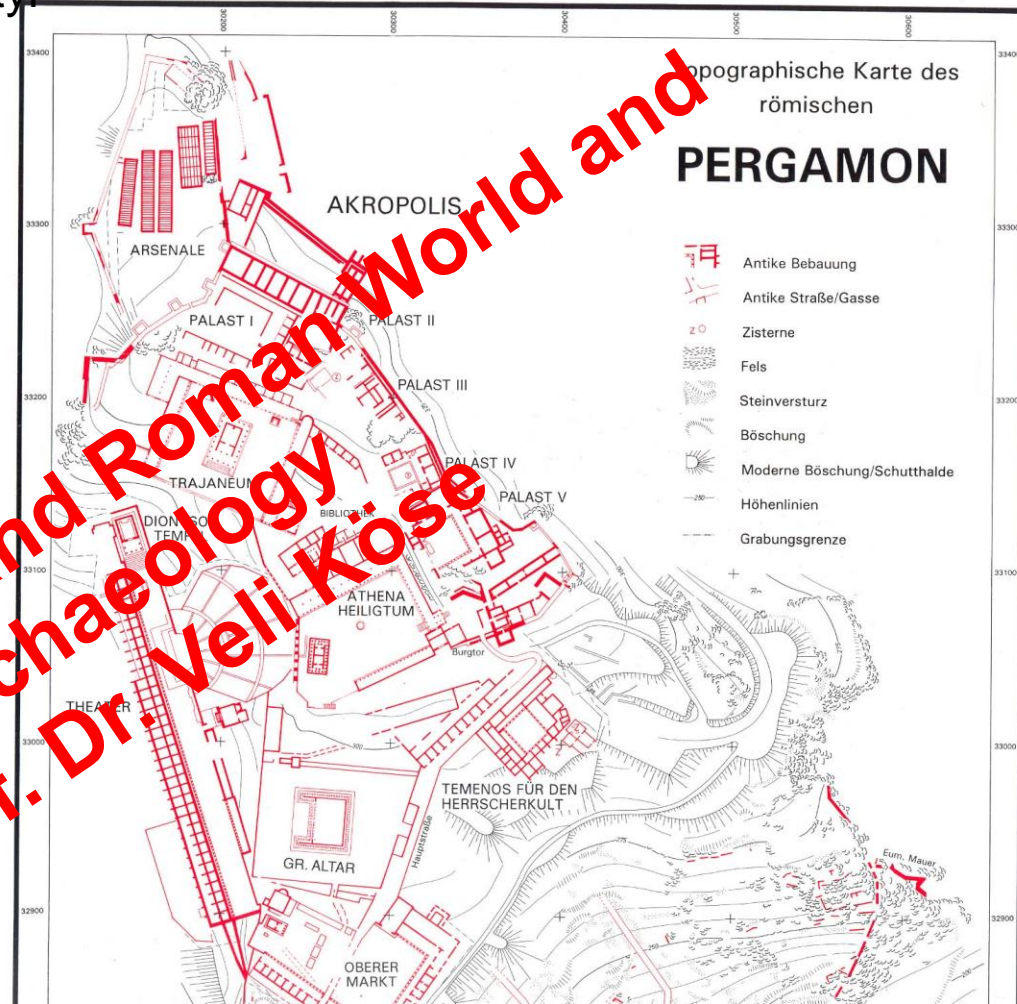


ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and Archaeology Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

I. Attalos, Palace

- First half of 2nd century BC, peristyl house

From the area where the parking lot is located today, a modern ramp leads to the main gate on the Acropolis walls. Walls and door II. It is from the Eumenes period. A large hellenistic house is reached by passing through the area where the house of the guard of the door next to it is located and by passing the military storage rooms. This Peristyl house, dated to the first half of the 2nd century BC, is probably II. Eumenes' palace. Mosaic remains by an artist named Hephaestion are found in the north east and north west hall of the Altar room. The next residential space is another house with peristyle, perhaps the palace of Attalos I. The area in the far north east was turned into a kaserna for palace guardianship in the 2nd century BC. Only the foundations of these structures can be seen today.



ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and Archaeology Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

Arsenal
 Behind another partition wall in the northernmost part of the castle is the arsenal structure built a little deep. They are magazine structures built by laying wooden beams on 5 longitudinal stone foundations on a platform.



Abb. 27: Arsenalgebäude. Schnitt und Rekonstruktion

ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
 Archaeology
 Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

... auf die Aufhebung von älteren Arsenalbauten im Bereich der älteren Burg, die für die Erbauung des Kastels V notwendig wurde, Anlaß für die Errichtung neuer Magazine an der Nordseite gewesen ist. Tatsächlich gibt es dafür Argumente.

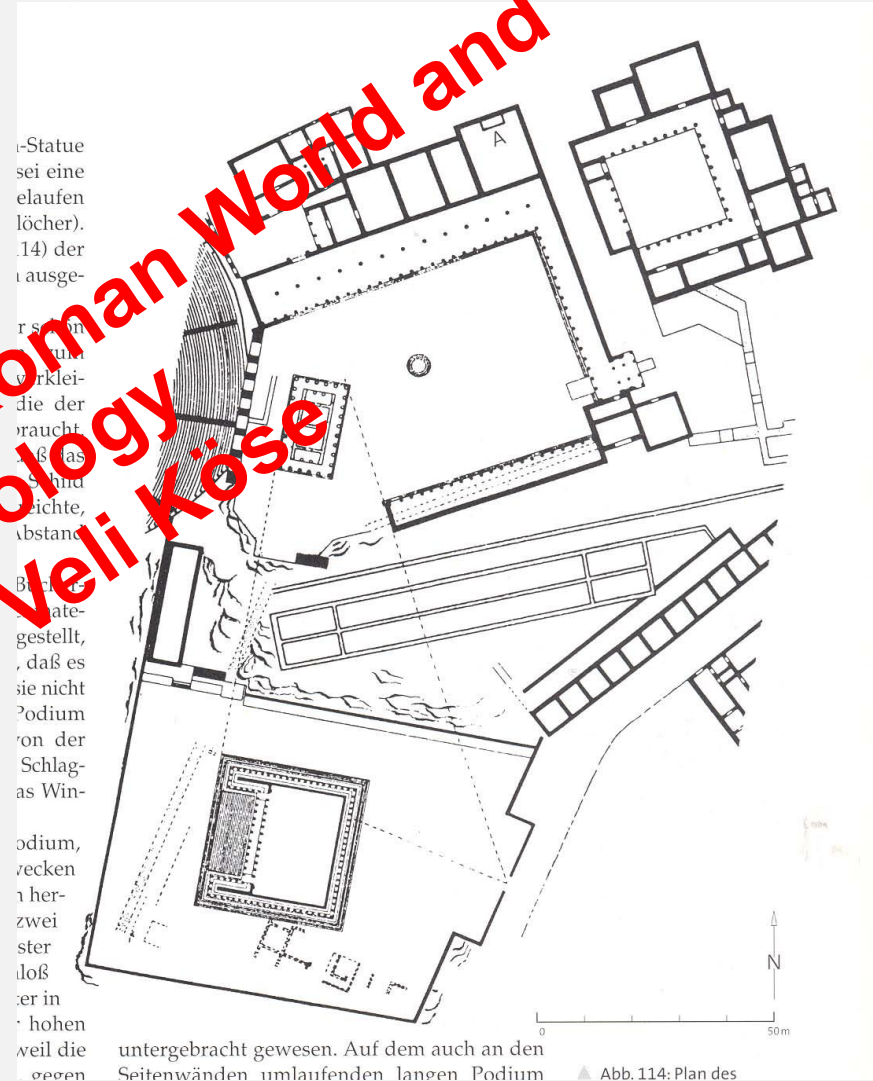
... erung vor der Errichtung haben kann. Zude...
 ... Arsenale in dem...
 ... speisten Unterlüf...
 ... tung der Magazi...
 ... zunächst das Best...
 ... freizu

... sehr...
 ... allerdings...
 ... len IV und V, d...
 ... her nicht von III...
 ... ihre gleiche Läng...
 ... zung ohne weit...
 ... erkennbar. Beim...
 ... Bausteine noch sp...
 ... IV und V schon i...
 ... Arsenale I und II

Athena Sanctuary



Separated from the Roman period temples by a courtyard from the traianeum, there is the Athena sanctuary at 9 m lower level. In the period of Philetairos in the early 3rd century BC, a temple for Athena was erected on the edge of the plain and above the theater. It is one of the few temples in the Doric order of Asia Minor, with a short peripterost and 6x10 columns, pronaos, two cella rooms and opisthodomos.



-Statue
sei eine
elaufen
löcher).
.14) der
i ausge-

r schon
um
verklei-
die der
braucht
ß das
S sind
ichte,
abstand

Bei der
ate-
gestellt,
, daß es
sie nicht
Podium
on der
Schlag-
as Win-

odium,
recken
her-
zwei
ster
loß
er in
- hohen
weil die
gegen

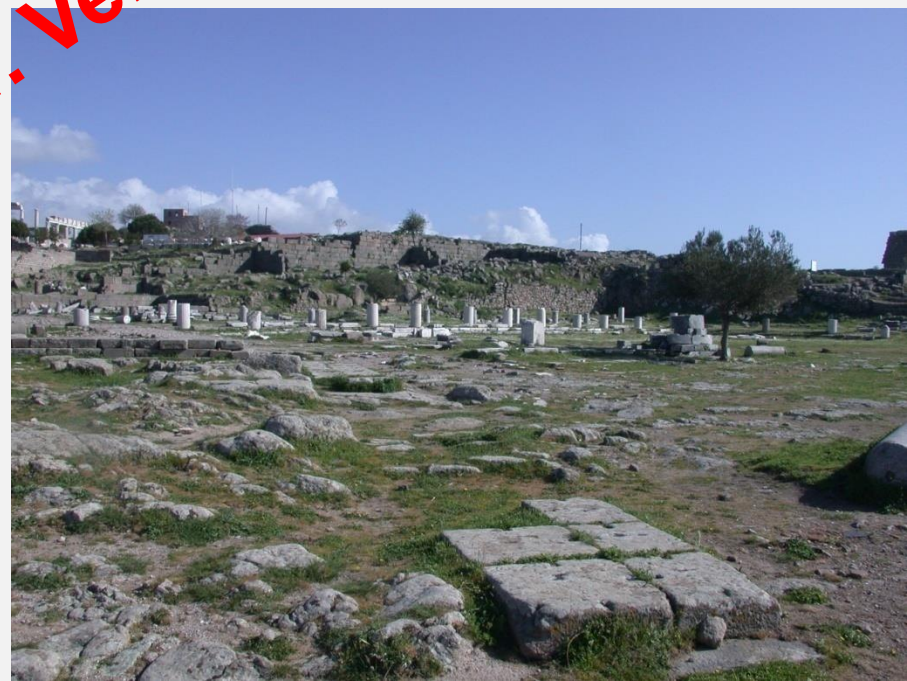
untergebracht gewesen. Auf dem auch an den
Seitenwänden umlaufenden langen Podium

▲ Abb. 114: Plan des

Athena Sanctuary



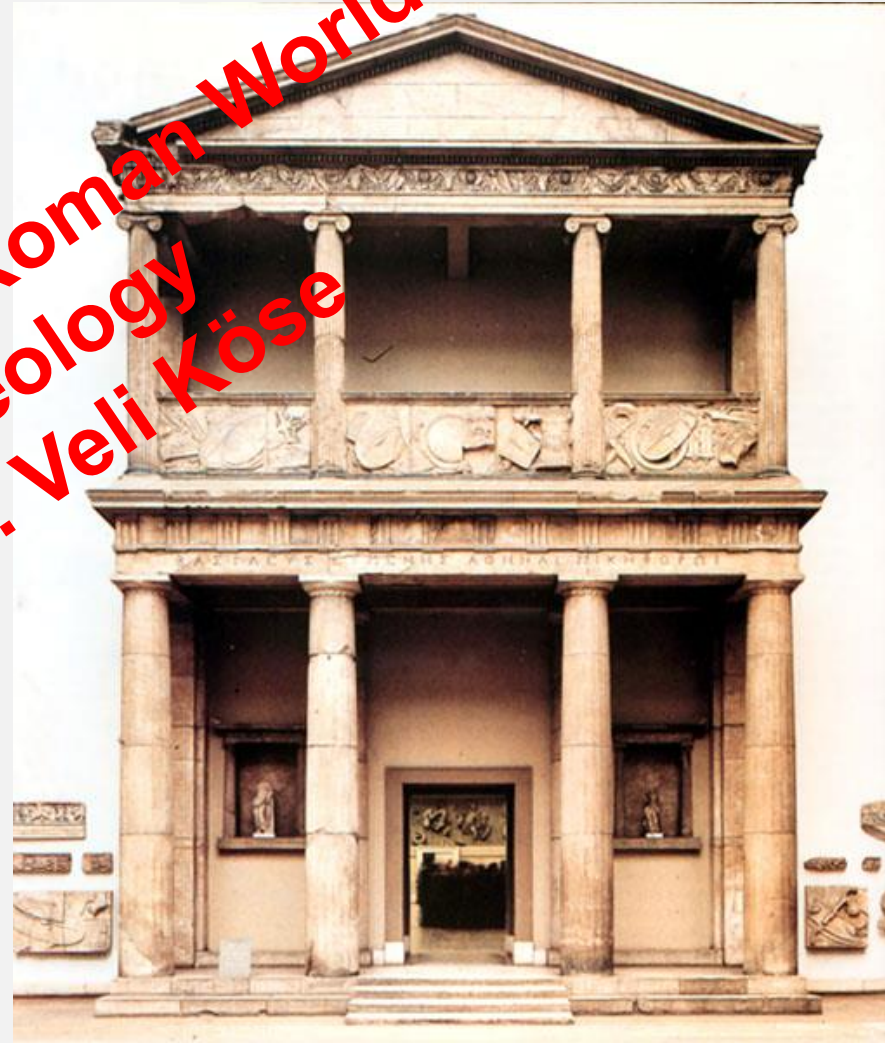
**ARG 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse**



The beginning of the 3rd century BC,
In the reign of Philetairos, in plan peripteros,
tempel for Athena, 6 x 10 columns

- II. Eumenes columned gallery
- an unsymmetrical monumental gate to the south, Propylon
- weaponry reliefs

ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse



North gallery
top storey balusters are with weaponry reliefs

Heiligtümer

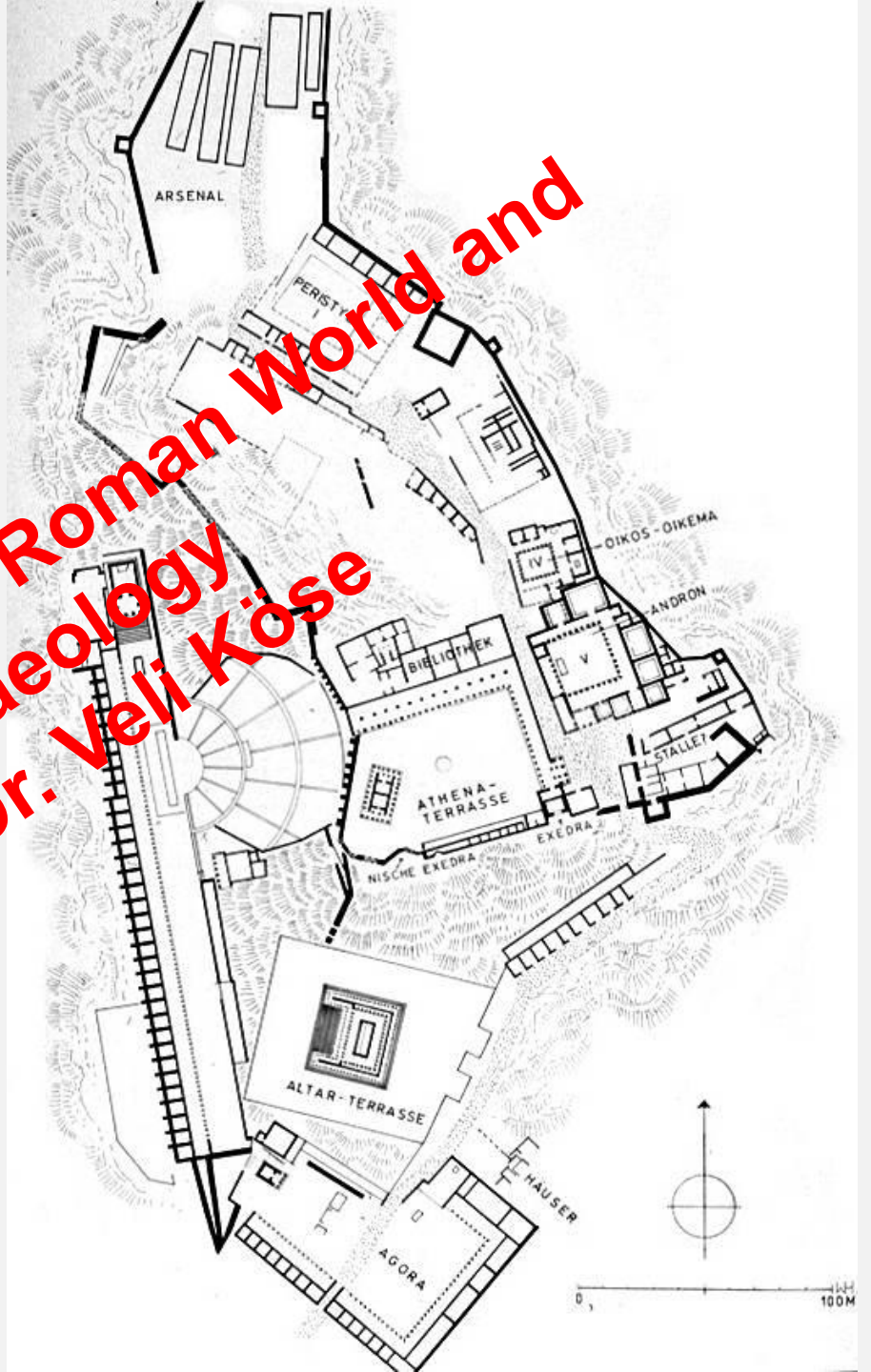
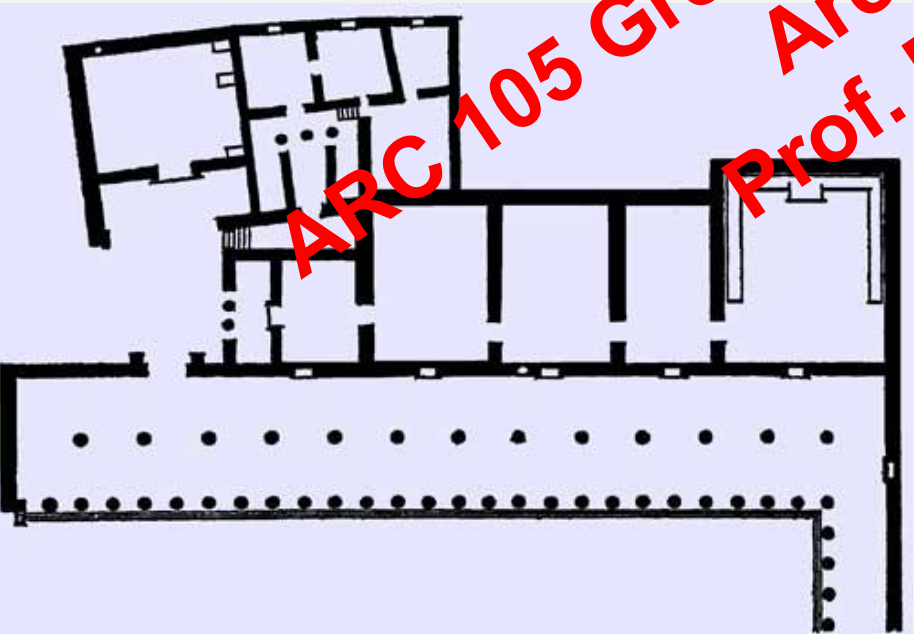


nteten Suanaile genor- v. Chr.) wurden hier die großen Siegesdenk-
en die mythologischen äler für die Siege der Könige über die Gallier
st V zugeschrieben. aufgestellt, größere und kleinere statuarische
s des Propylon unter Gruppen, mit Inschriften, die über den Anlaß
Girlandrelief ge- dieser Denkmäler kann der Große Altar des
ecese, die Eule der Kumenes II. gelten, der im Heiligtum selbst kei-
n Vaters Zeus auf dem Platz fand, war so groß, daß der Athena-
ngen im Heiligtum der Tempel in den Innenhof hineingepaßt hätte
e-



ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

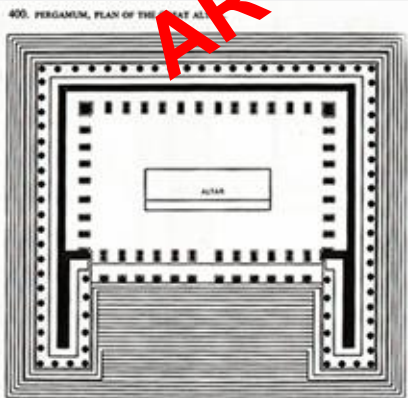
Behind the north gallery, there is an earlier library building on a higher terrace than the gallery, and it has an entrance from the upper floor. With 200,000 tape books, it is not inferior to the library of Alexandria. When exports of papyrus from Egypt were restricted, they began to be written on animal skins, later known as Pergament. Marcus Antonius brings the Pergamon library to Alexandria as a gift to Cleopatra. The plans of some rooms of the ground floor can be chosen. The room in the far north east has a flanking bench and dowel holes in the freely seated bookshelves throughout the room. A statue of Athena, the goddess of scholarship, was also found here. A large early hellenistic building with two large rooms with anterior chamber closes the western part of the Museion.



ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

Great Altar

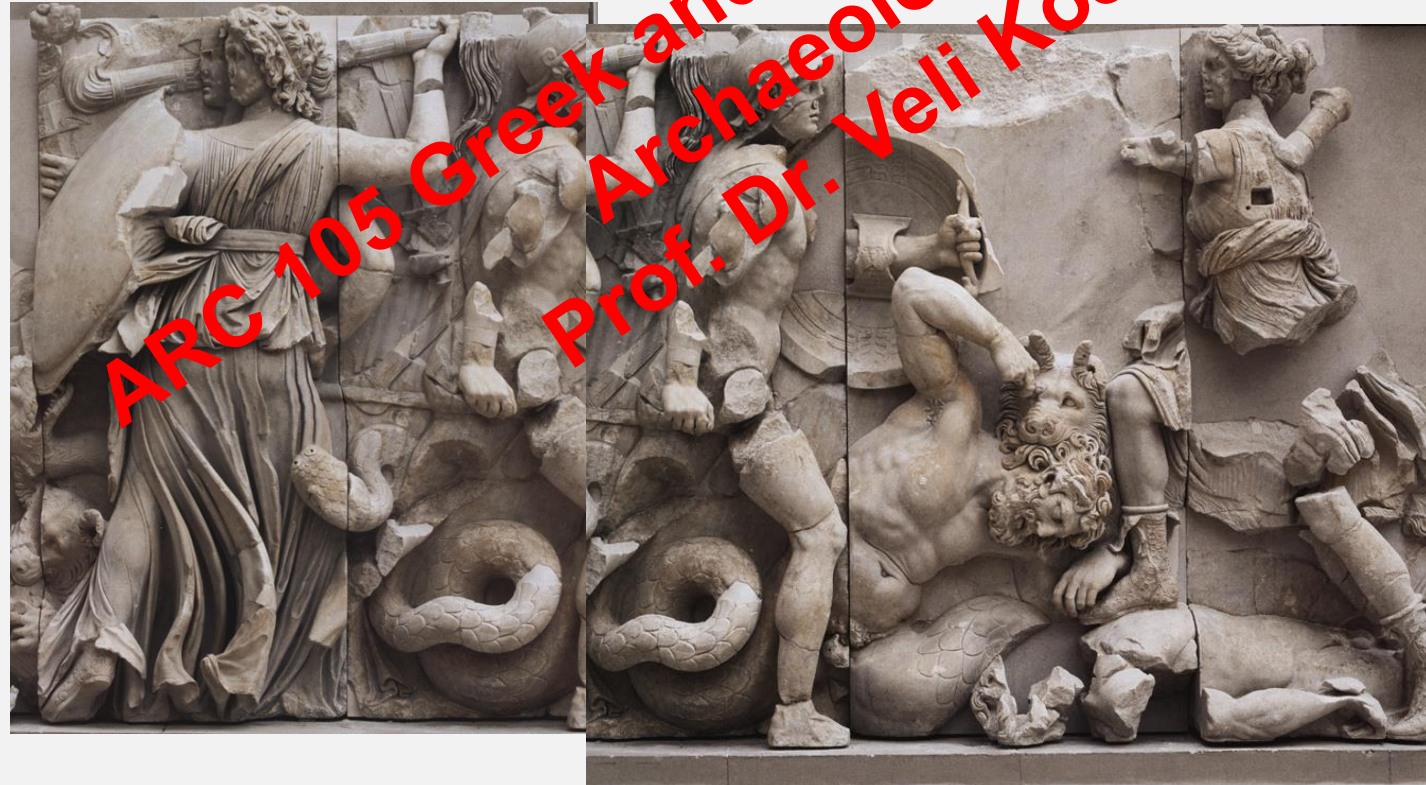
Above the theater and on the hill face in the lower part of the Athena temple, the Zeusaltar of 69x77 m or the great terrace of the Great Altar Monument is reached. It was erected by Eumenes in 170 BC. This monument dedicated to Zeus and Athena was also a victory monument in memory of the Galatian victory in 183 BC.



ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

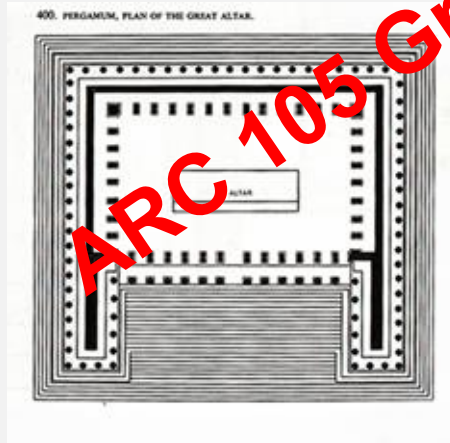
Great Altar

400. PERGAMUM, PLAN OF THE GREAT ALTAR.



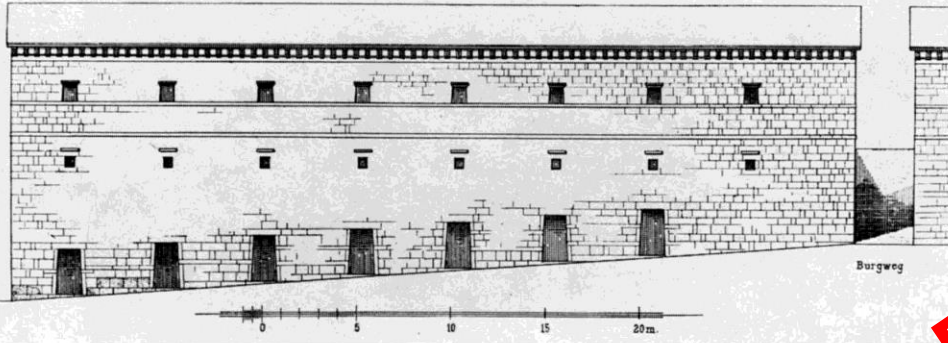
ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

Great Altar

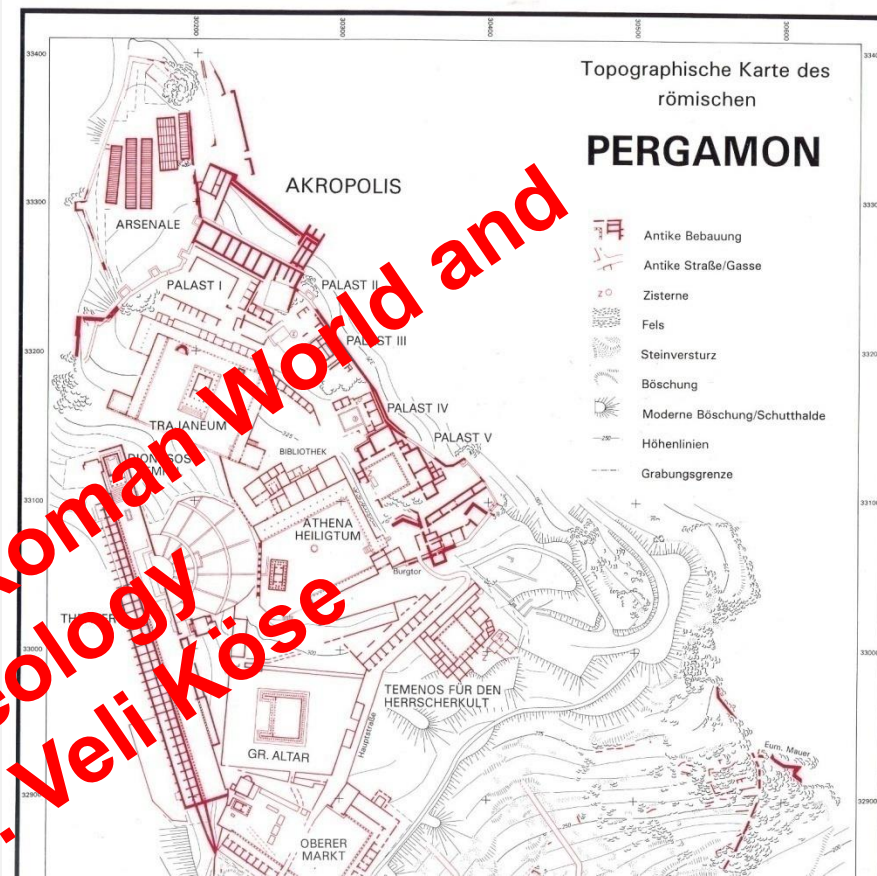


ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

Yukarı Agora



7 Pergamon. Südbau des Oberen Marktes.



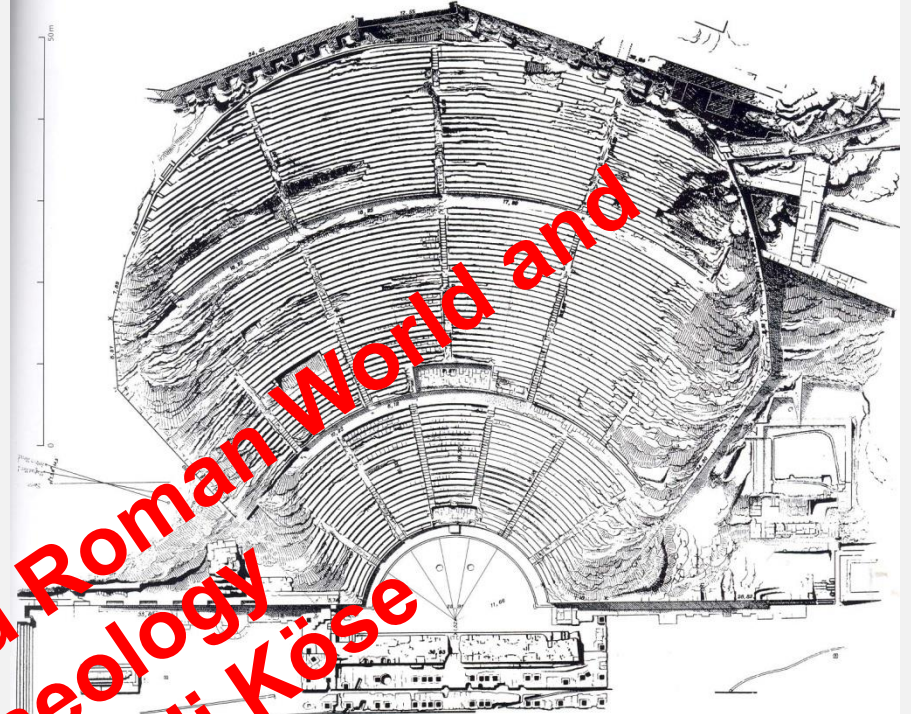
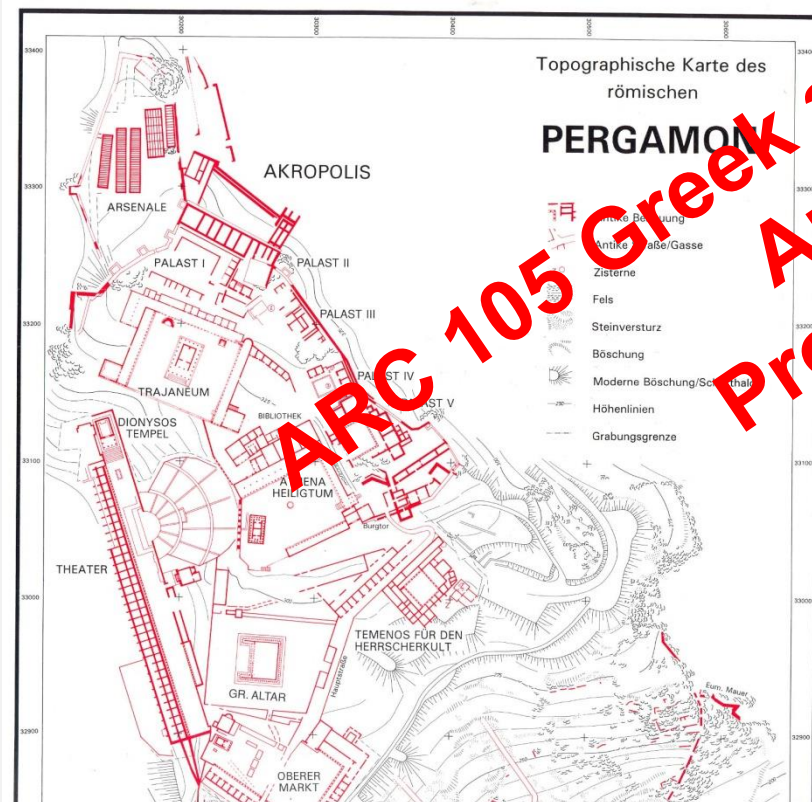
ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and Archaeology Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

To the south of the Great Altar is the Upper Agora, which is 13 m lower, dating to the 2nd century BC. It is divided into two by the main road leading to the castle. The area was surrounded by a gallery with doric columns on three sides and rooms behind it. There was a small ion-dor regular Prostýlos temple and a hellenistic anta temple on the side of the slope.



Theater terrace

The theater terrace dated to the 3rd century BC is 9 m lower than the upper agora. It extends 245 m to the north from the agora. The entrance from the south is through a double arched door. The terrace on the slope is 12 m high and is attached with Pilaster support walls.



ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and Archaeology Prof. Dr. Veli Köse



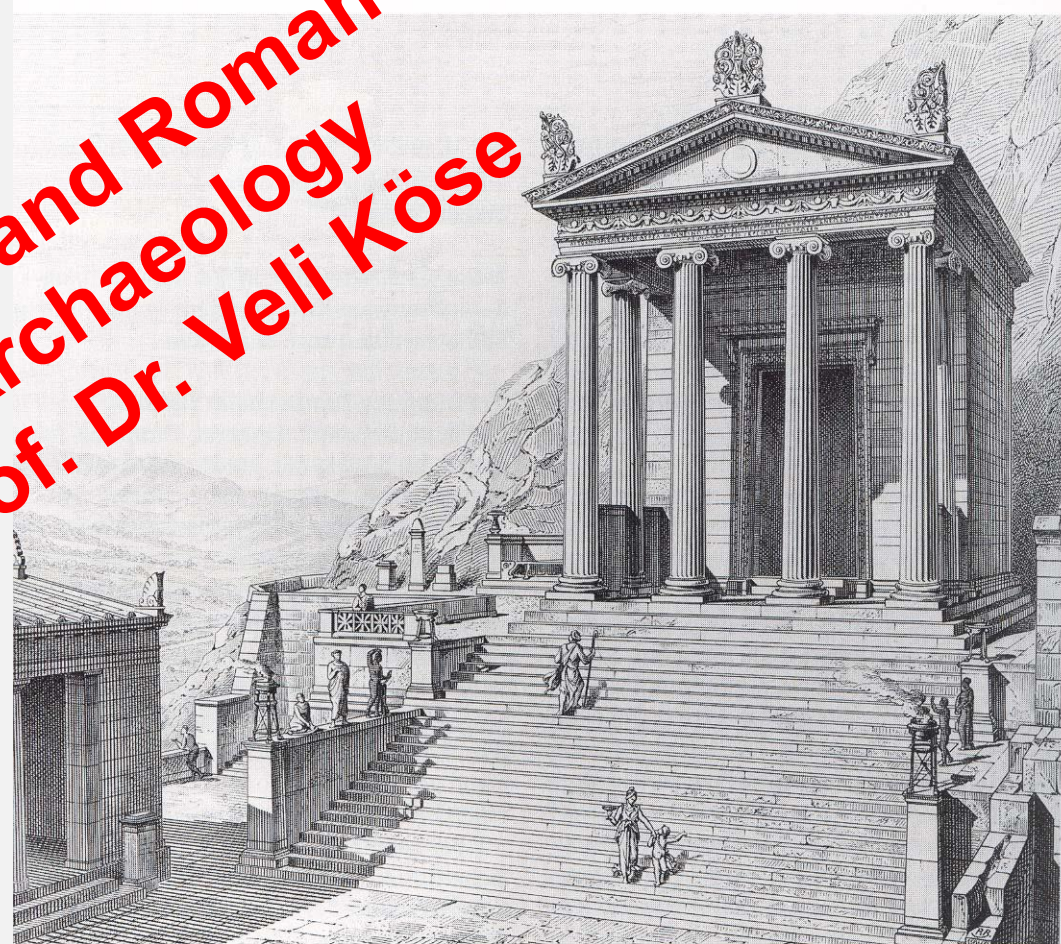
The semicircular theater from the 3rd century BC is at the terrace level. It was built with a height of 37 m, leaning on a slope in the Greek order of approximately 10,000 people. It has two dysomiasis. Proedria were located in the upper diazoma and orchestra. The stage building was made of wood during the Hellenistic period and was mounted portable only when the plays were staged. Wooden stage supports were placed on rectangular stone blocks.



ARC 405 Greek and Roman World and Archaeology Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

Dionysus temple

In the northernmost part of the theater terrace, there was a 4.5 m high podium and a temple addressed to Dionysus, which was climbed by an open staircase. In the 2nd century BC, the 12x20 m ionic prostylos temple was destroyed by a fire. It was rebuilt in the ion style during the period of Hadrian or Caracalla, adhering to the old plan.



ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

Demeter Sanctuary

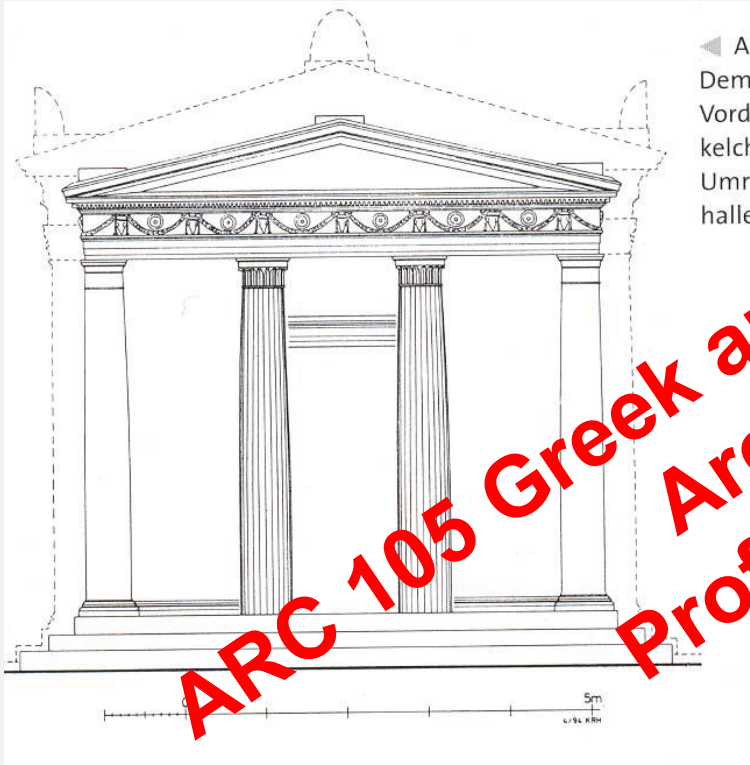
The Demeter sanctuary, built in the 3rd century BC, is entered through a simple two-column entrance. At the back of this 100x45 m terrace, there is a temple built during the reign of Philetairos and I. Eumenes. Originally, a front courtyard with four Corinthian columns was added to the anta temple with two columns in front and to the building with a marble Buchranion frieze in the middle of the 2nd century AD.



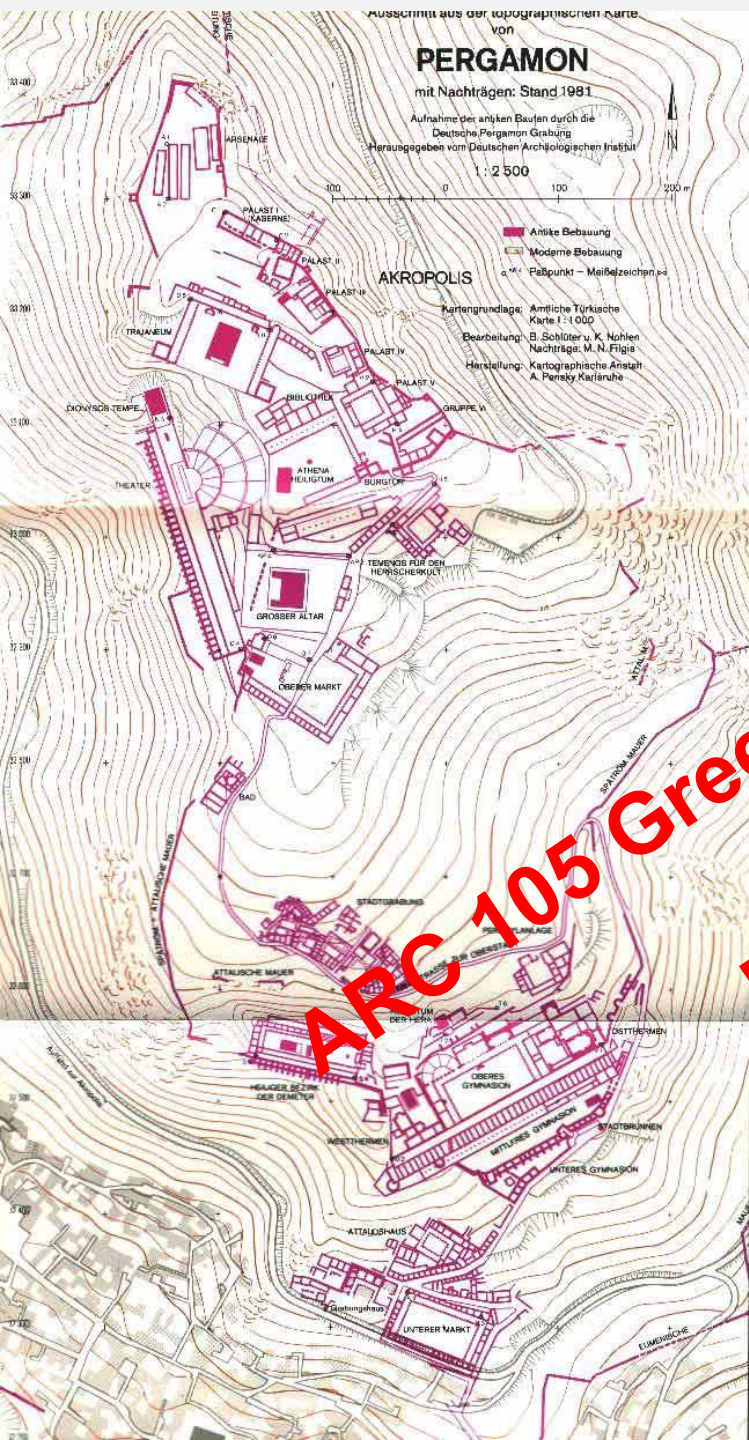
ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse



Demeter Sanctuary



**ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse**



Hera Sanctuary

Higher to the east is the Hera Sanctuary. The temple was built with a small dor regular prostyle, a cella with 4 marble columns in front, adjacent to the rear wall of the sanctuary. It contains an inscription in reference to Attalos. It is located between the foundations of a simple gallery and a semicircular room decorated with statues with columns during the temple period.

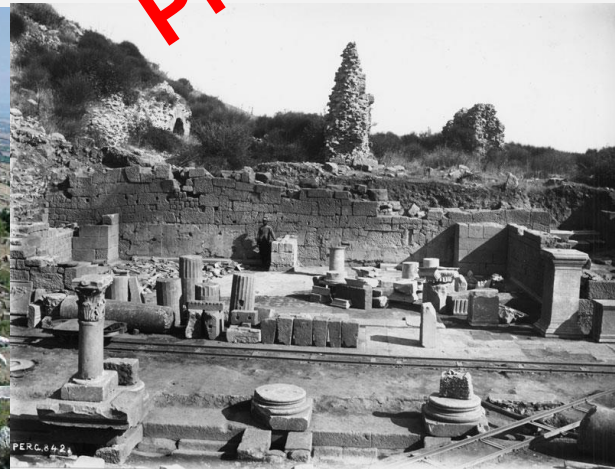


Gymnasion complex

Immediately to the south of the sanctuary is the upper, middle and lower Gymnasion complex, respectively. Each was devoted to the education of children of different ages. The middle Epheboi (16-20 years old), the following Paides (under 15 children) and the upper Neoi (ie for young people after 20).

-Upper Gymnasion

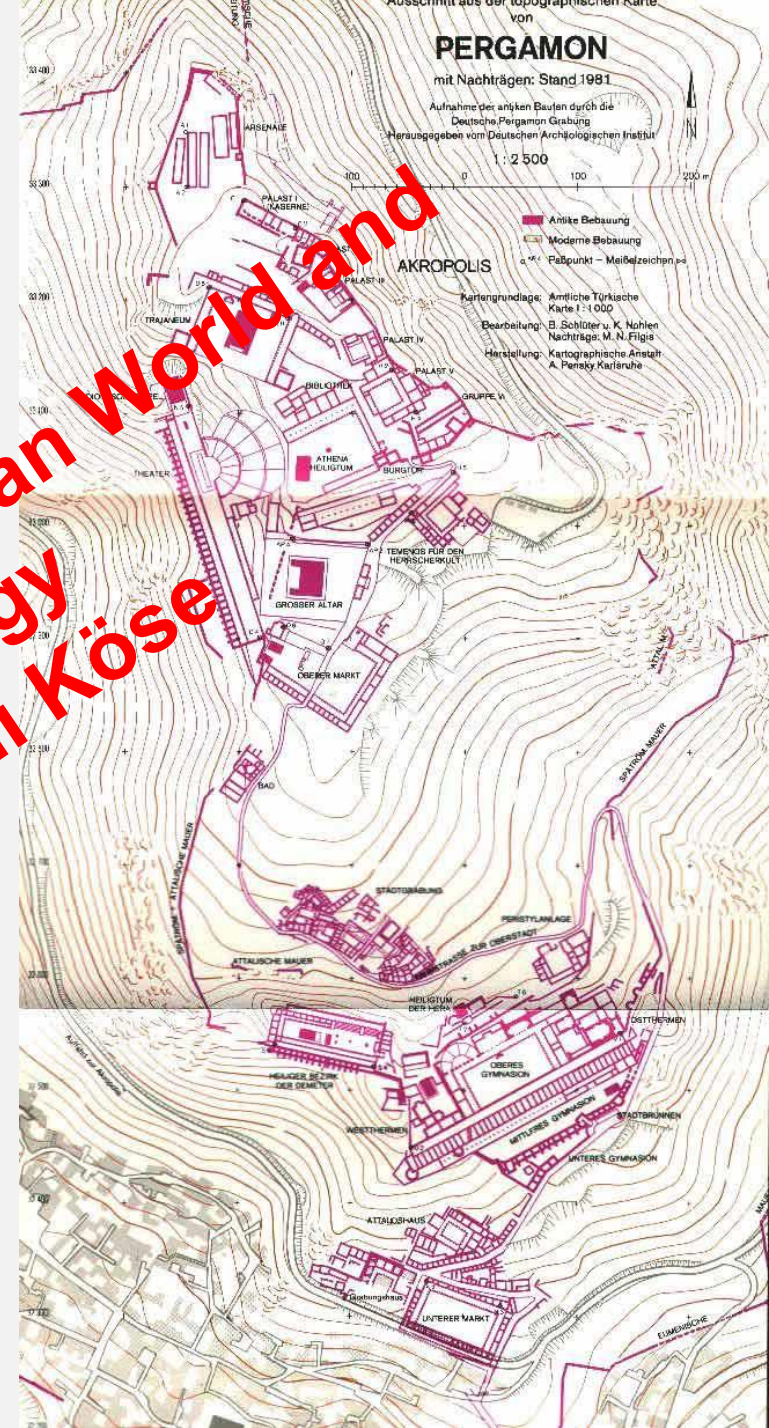
ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse



Gymnasion complex

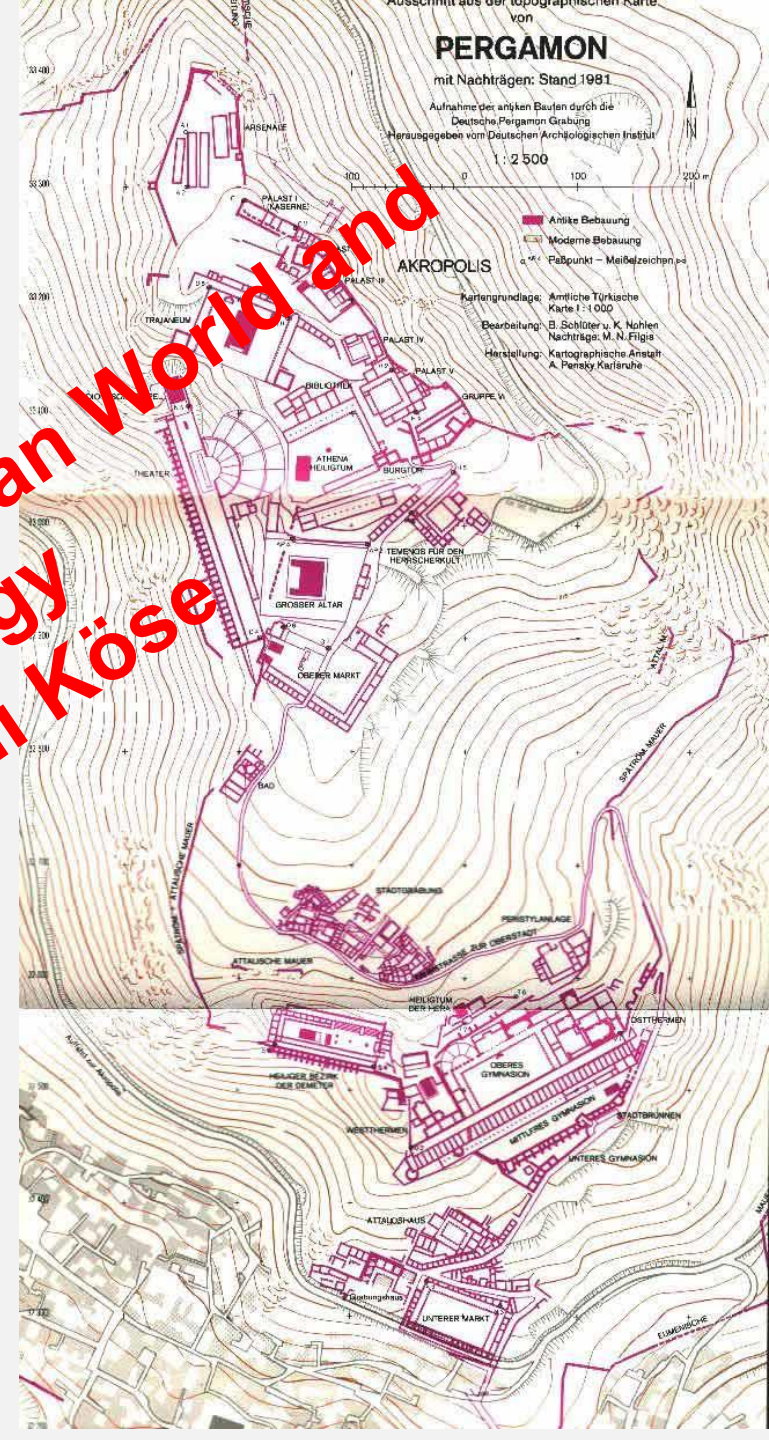
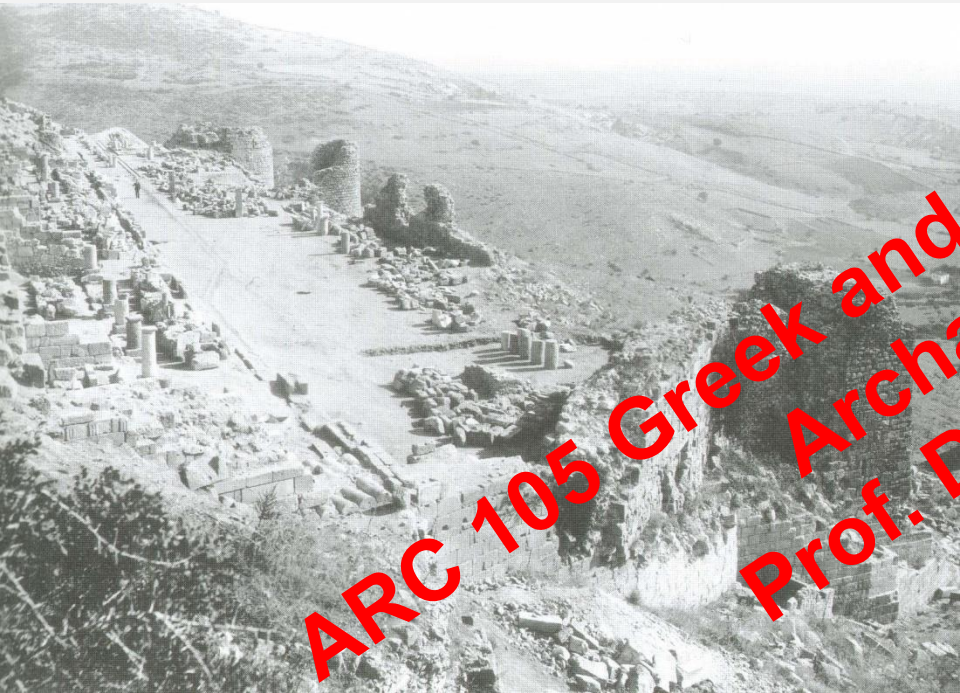
- Middle Gymnasion

**ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse**



Gymnasion complex

- Lower Gymnasion



ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and Archaeology Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

Literatür:

W. Radt, Pergamon. Geschichte und Bauten einer antiken Metropole (1999).

K. Brodersen (Hrsg.), Antike Stätten am Mittelmeer (1999).

R. Billow in: A. Erskine (Hrsg.), A Companion to the Hellenistic World (2003) 196-215.

E. Akurgal, Ancient civilizations and ruins of Turkey (1985).

E. Owens, The City in the Greek and Roman World (1999).

**ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse**

Priene

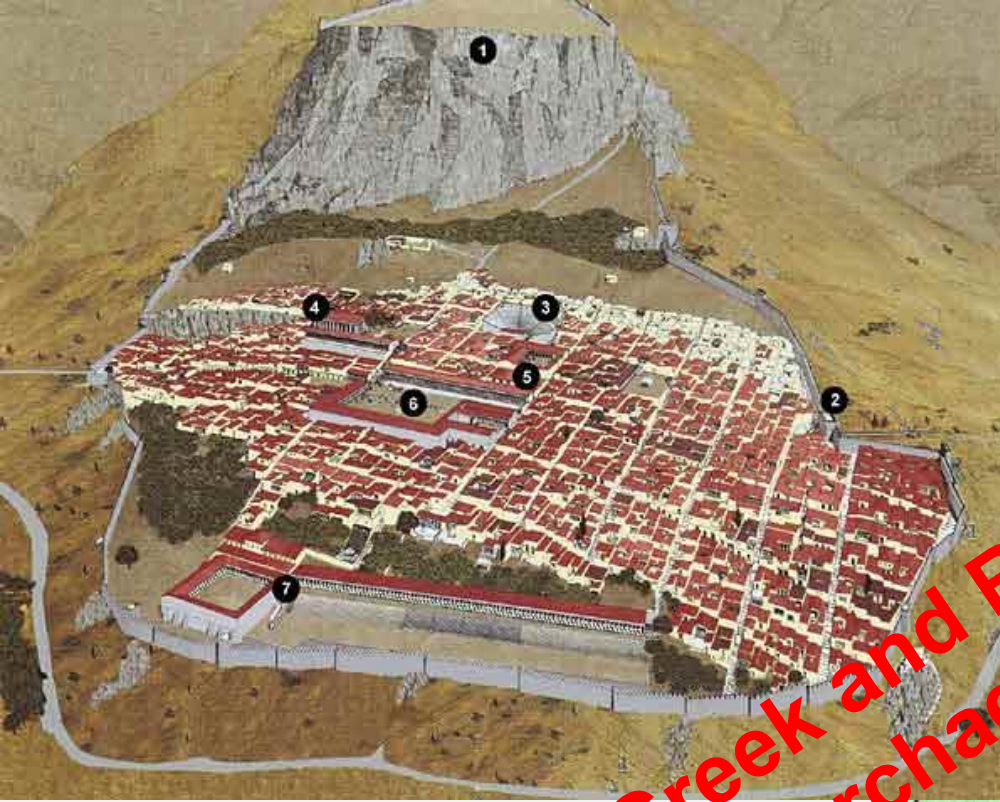
The first researches around the temple by the British, between 1765 and 1868/69

The first excavations were carried out by the British in the Athena temple in 1868/69 and then from 1895 to 1899 by German archaeologists Carl Humann, Theodor Wiegand and Hans Schrader.

Wolf Königs, Theater restoration work

Wolf Raeck, city excavations, agora and surrounding soundings

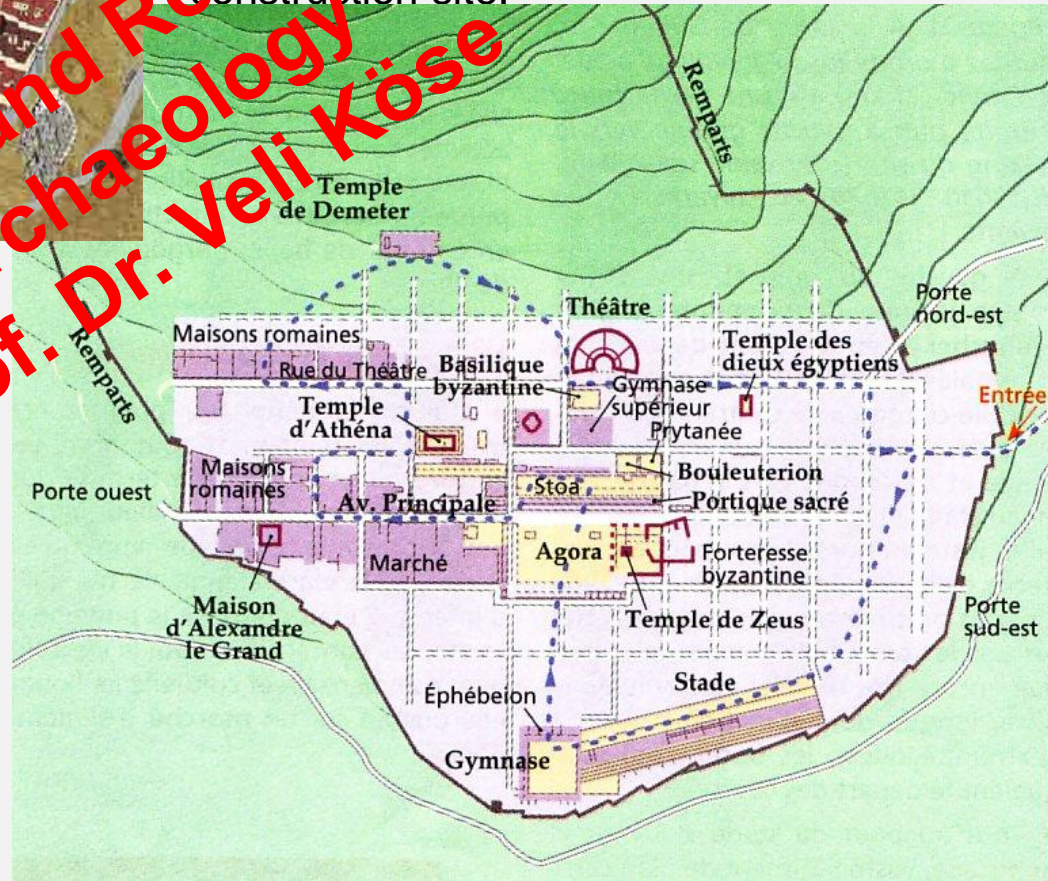
**ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse**



Priene:

The scarcity of Roman period buildings is the most important factor in keeping Priene's hellenistic appearance today with all its clarity. Its current location is not the first archaic settlement where the city was founded. At its present location, the city was rebuilt in the 4th century BC. When Alexander the Great entered the city in 334 BC, the city probably looked like a construction site.

ARC 105 Greek and Roman Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse



City walls

The city walls with strong rectangular towers built from large blocks 6 m high from the 4th century BC follow the terras ridges. It has four doors. The most important is the North gate, which has an inner courtyard. This courtyard was necessary against enemy attacks attacking inside.

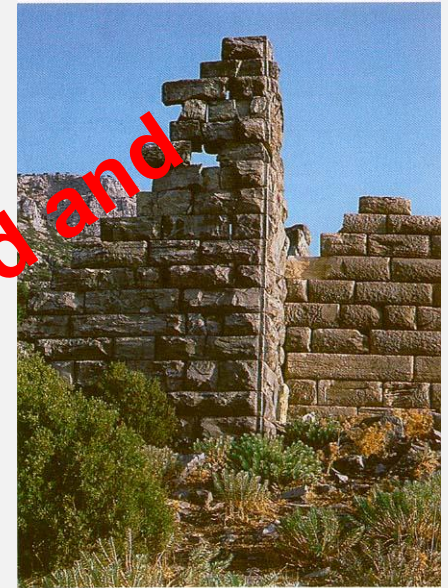


Abb. 192 Nordwestlicher Eckturm (4. Jh. v. Chr.)
der Akropolisbefestigung von Süden

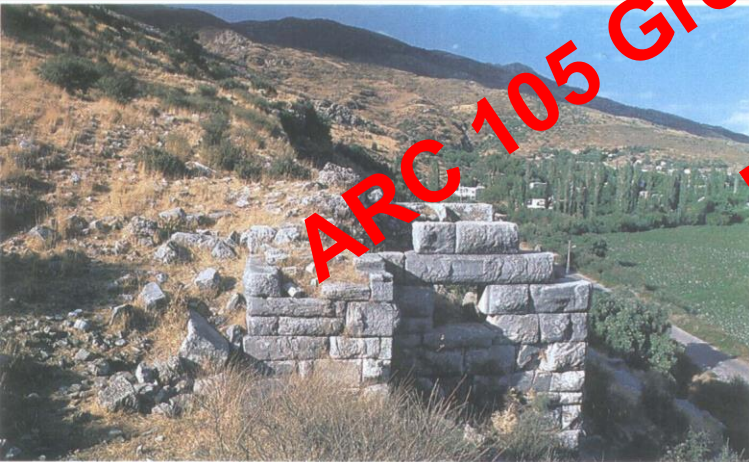


Abb. 31 Sog. Quellentor der Stadtmauer,
mittleres 4. Jh. v. Chr., von Süden

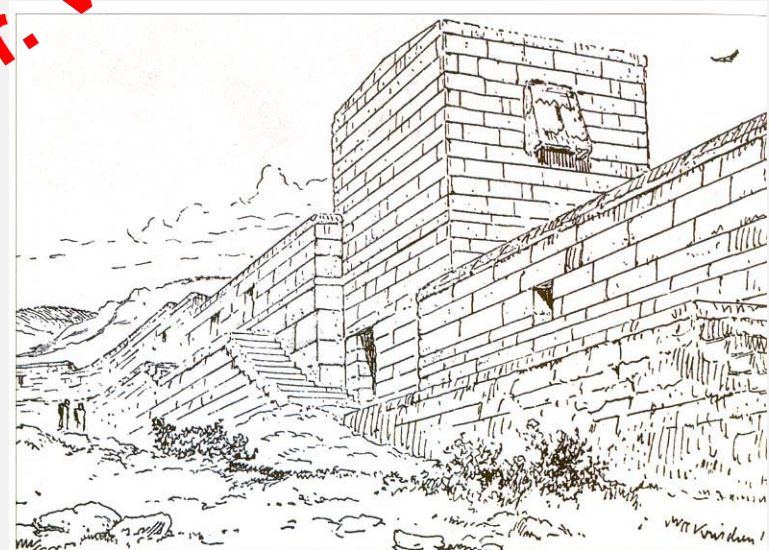


Abb. 190 Verteidigungsmauer im Osten der Akropolis (4. Jh. v. Chr.).
Rekonstruierte Innenansicht

ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

City Gates



Abb. 189 Verteidigungsmauer im Osten der Akropolis. Außenansicht von Südosten. Im Vordergrund Reste eines Turmes mit Eingangstür

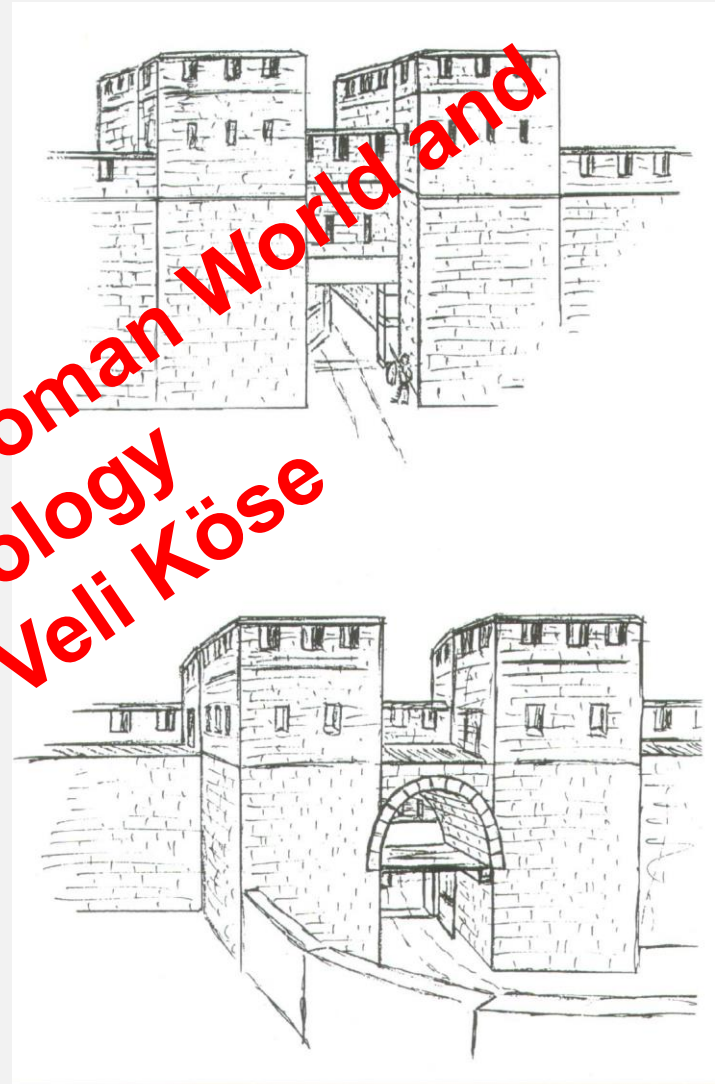


Abb. 32 Osttor der Stadtmauer. Rekonstruierte Ansichten von Osten (oben) und Westen (unten)

ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and Archaeology Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

Temple of Athena

The Temple of Athena with 11x6 columns in a peripteros plan in the Ionic order is one of the most important structures of the Hellenistic period. It was built by Pytheos, the architect of Moussoleion, and was blessed by Alexander the Great in 334 BC. The western side was completely finished in the 2nd century BC and even during the Augustus period. Today, its three-step infrastructure and some of its columns have been erected again. The cella is entered through a door high from the pronaos, which has two columns.



Abb. 95 Athena-Altar. Rekonstruierte Ansicht von Südosten

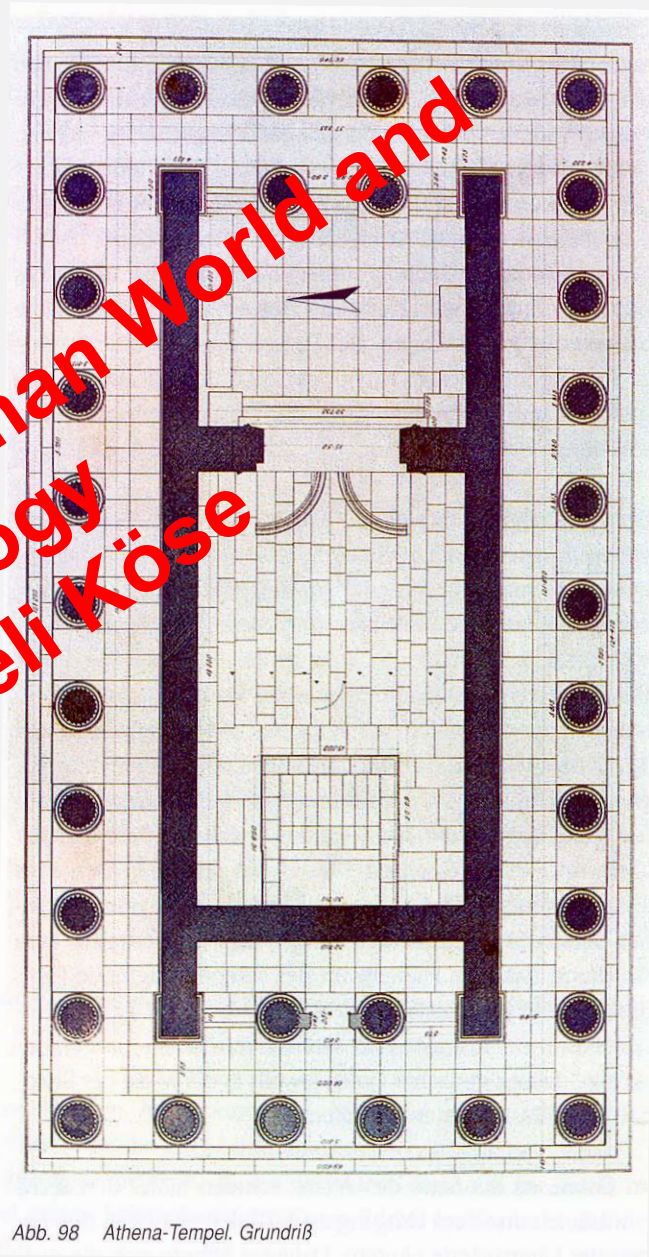


Abb. 98 Athena-Tempel. Grundriß

Tempel for Athena



ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

Tempel for Athena

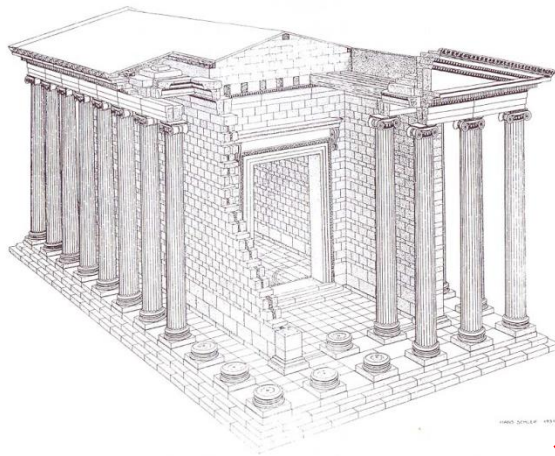
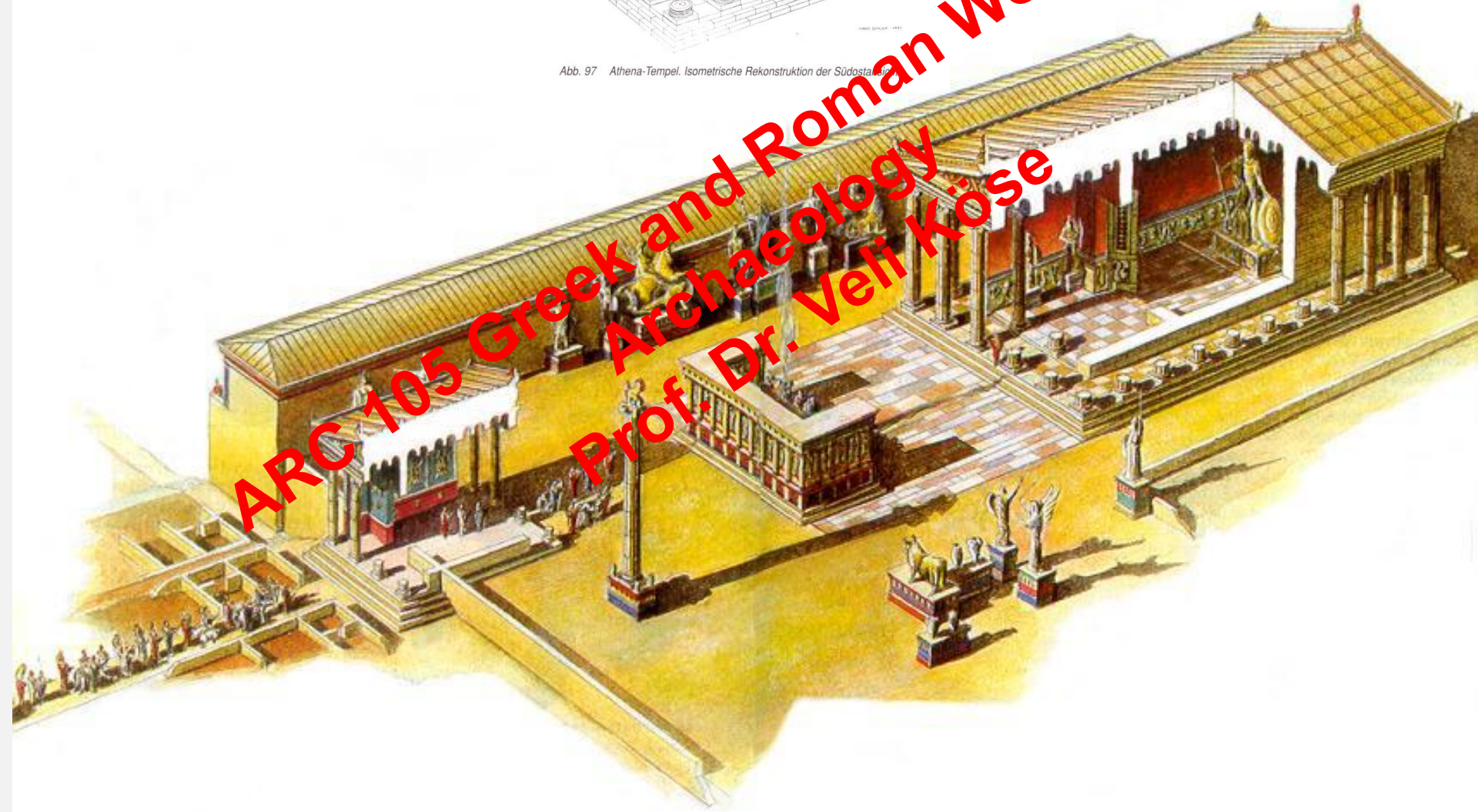


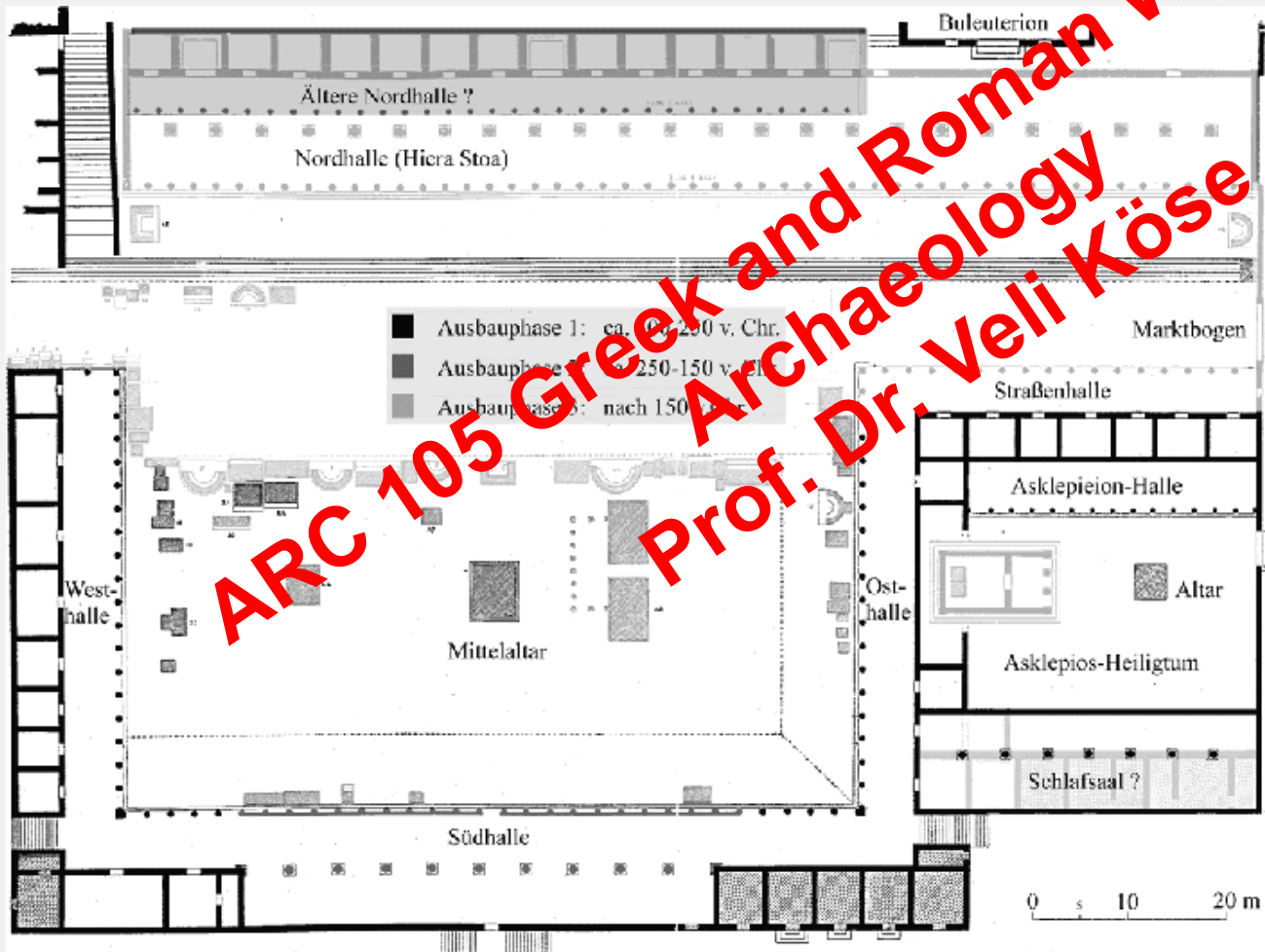
Abb. 97 Athena-Tempel. Isometrische Rekonstruktion der Südostseite

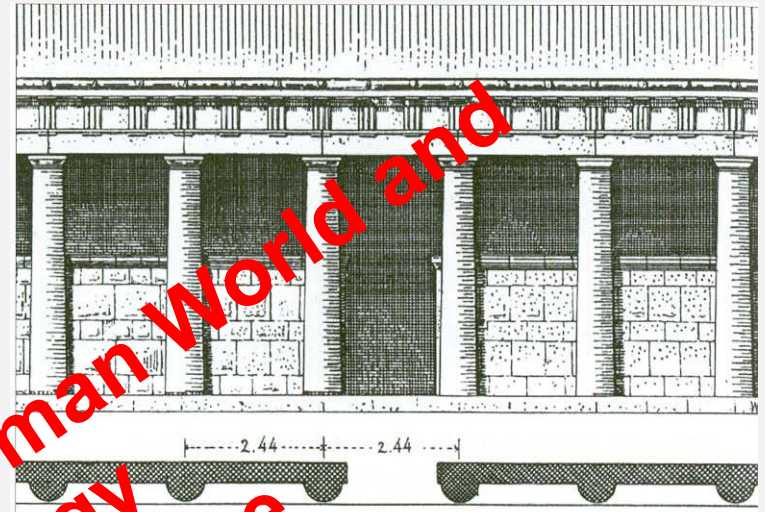


ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

Agora

The Agora, measuring 75x35 m, is from the 3rd century BC. It is on a terrace in the city center. It is divided into two by the main street of the city in the north. It is surrounded by a gallery with columns on the south, east and west faces. There are partially shops behind this columned gallery in the south. These shops are not located in the middle of the gallery. Here the gallery has two scrubs and there are 8 columns in the middle. There is an Altar for Hermes in the square. In addition, there is an Exedra in the form of a seating row and various honor monuments. There was a food market in the western part of the agora.





Abt. 62 Südhalbe der Agora. Rekonstruierte Ansicht der mittleren Nordfront mit Wand zwischen den Säulen

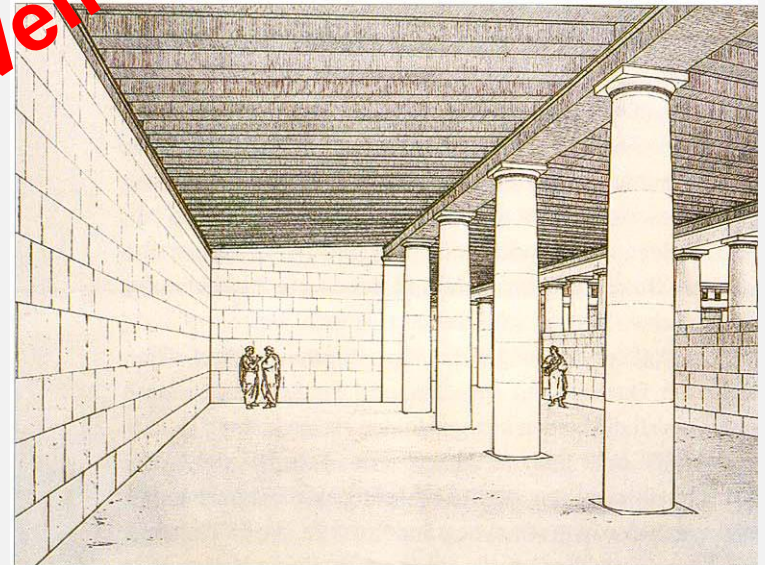


Abb. 63 Südhalle der Agora. Rekonstruierte Innenansicht von Osten

ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and Archaeology Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

Sacred Stoa

A magnificent 112 m long Sacred Stoa was built by the Kapadokia kings in the north of the agora in the second half of the 2nd century BC.

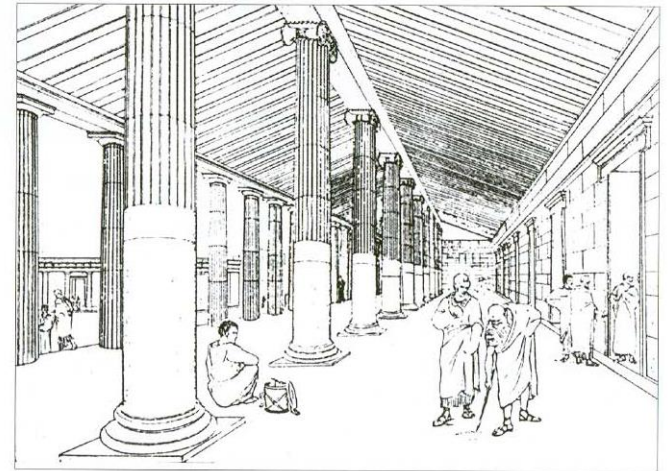
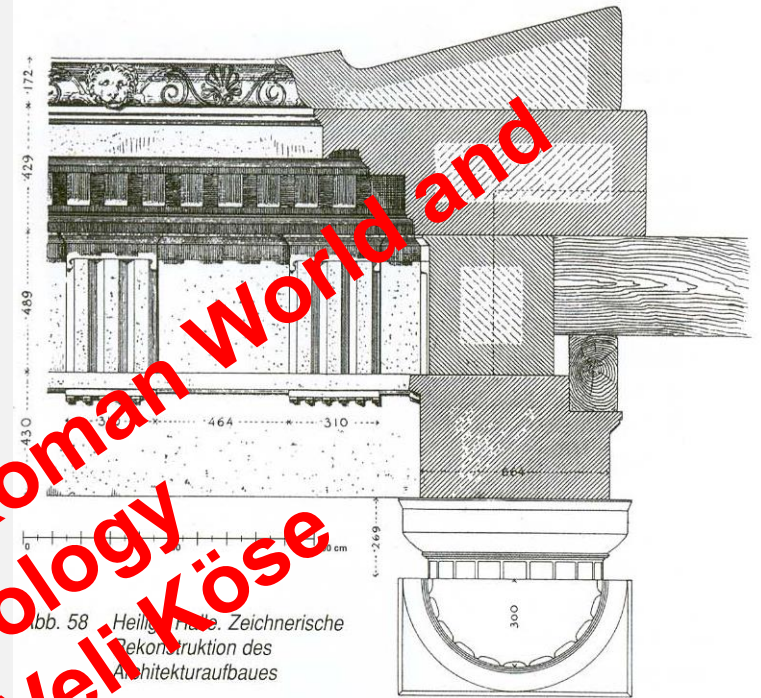
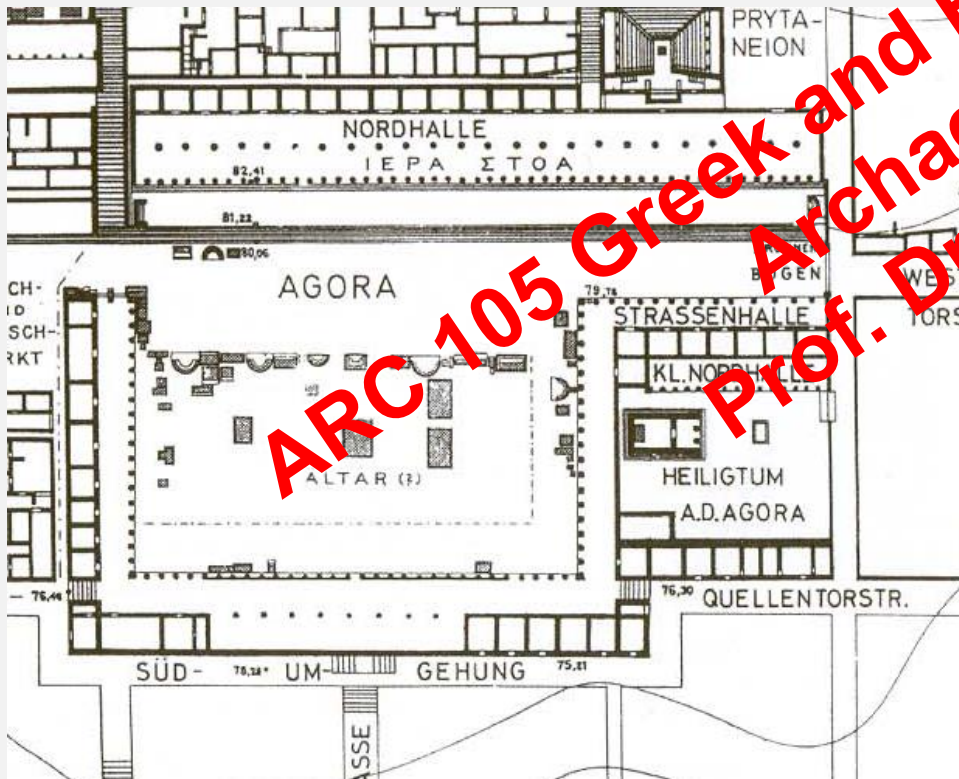


Abb. 59 Heilige Halle. Rekonstruierte Innenansicht von Osten

Bouleuterion

On the east side of the stoa is the well-preserved Bouleuterion building. The building, dated to 150 BC, is a small 20x21 m, almost square form, with ladder-shaped seats on three sides.

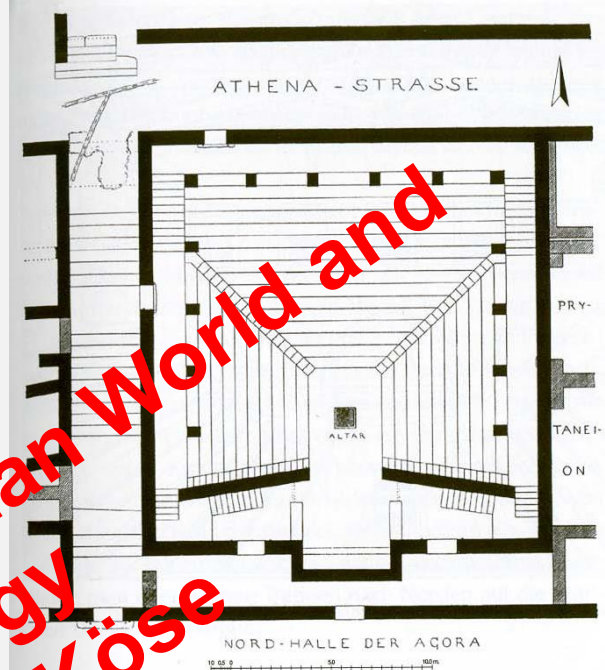
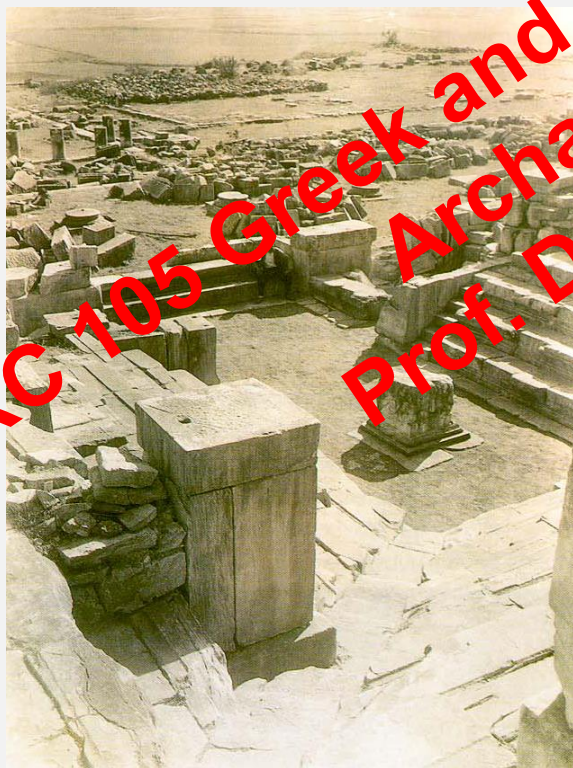


Abb. 39 Buleuterion. Grundriß (1. Phase)

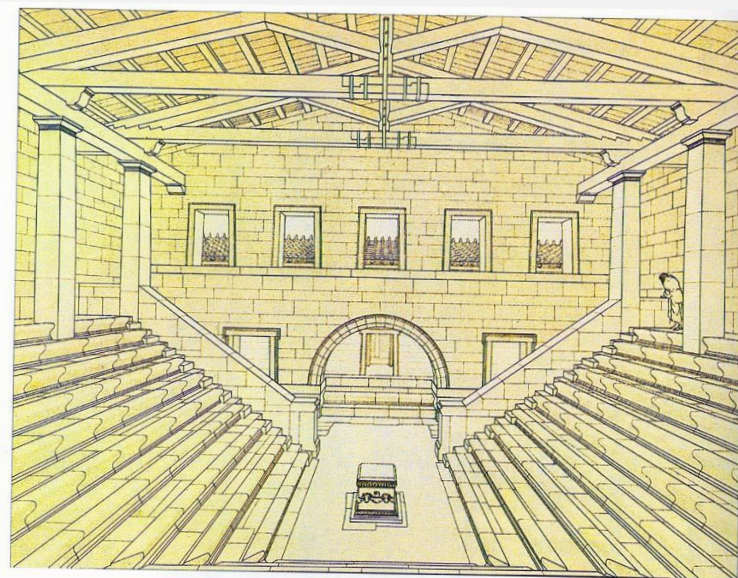
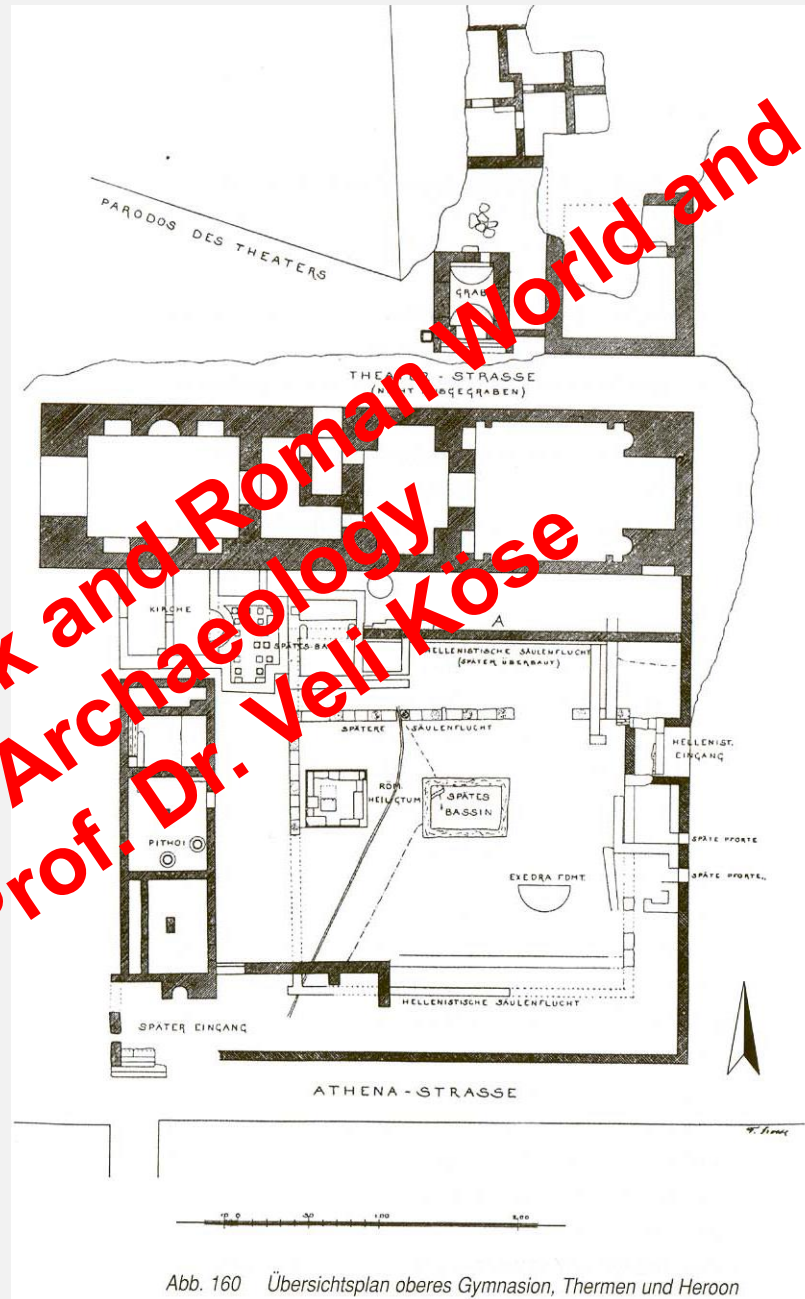


Abb. 40 Buleuterion. Rekonstruierte Innenansicht von Norden

ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and Archaeology Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

Upper Gymnasium

Above the Bouleuterion is the partially preserved Upper Gymnasium. Its original structure was from the 4th century BC, it consisted of a courtyard with peristyle and surrounding rooms. A bath was added to the north during the Roman period and a sanctuary to the west of the peristyle



Theater

Despite the change in the Roman period, the Theater Building has preserved its hellenistic character and is one of the best preserved theaters as a pre-Roman hellenistic example. It shows building activities both in the second half of the 4th century BC and after 130 BC.

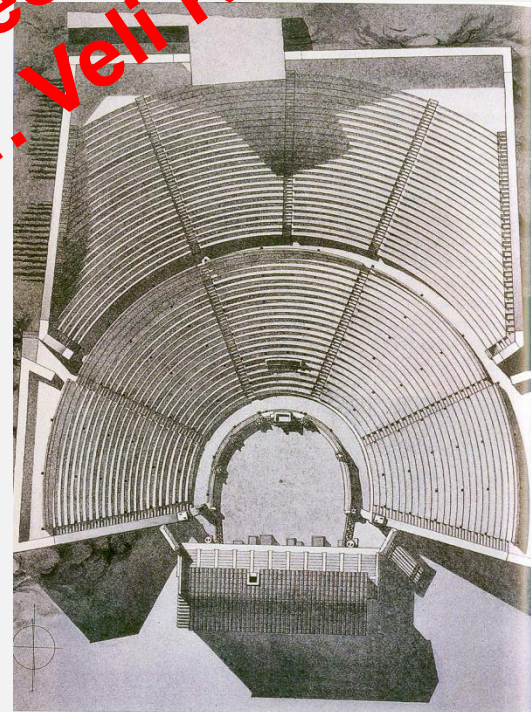


Abb. 146 Theater. Rekonstruierte Aufsicht

Another early hellenistic structure is the Demeter and Persephone Sanctuary. The entrance to the 45x18 m temenos on a terrace on the hill slope was from the east.

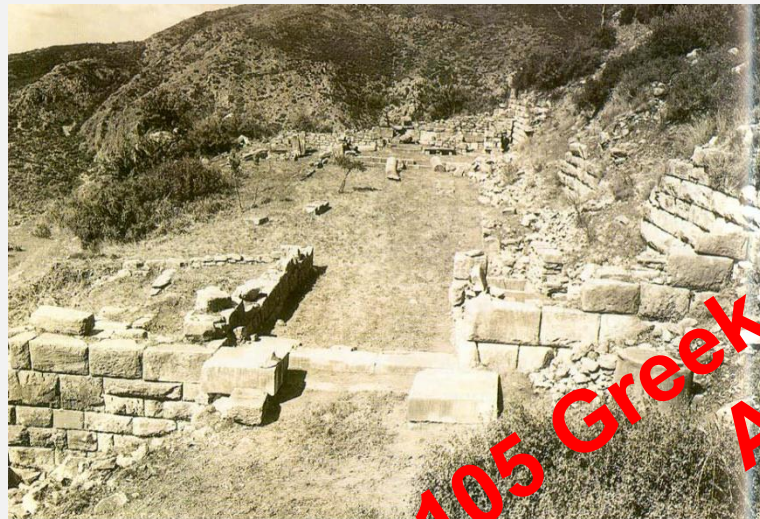


Abb. 134 Demeter-Heiligtum von Osten

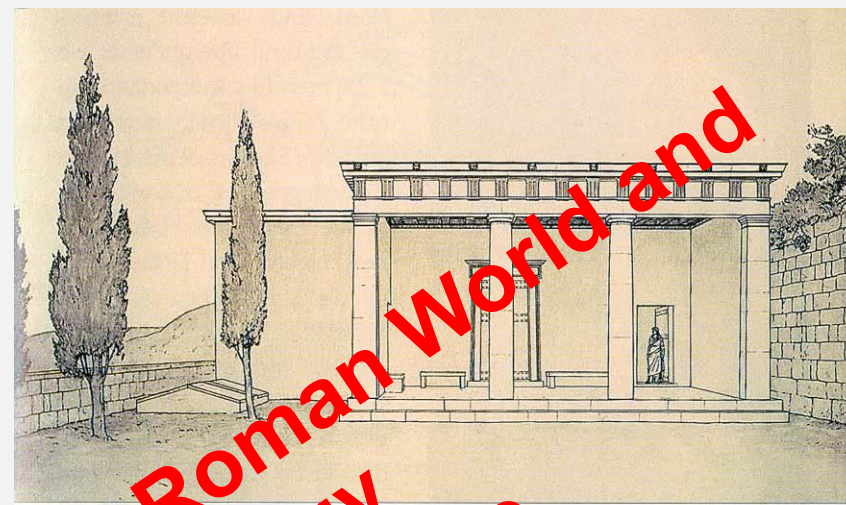


Abb. 137 Demeter-Tempel. Rekonstruierte Ansicht von Osten



Abb. 138 Demeter-Tempel. Kultpodium in der Nordwestecke der Cella mit Einarbeitungen für Weihgeschenke. Zustand vor 1934

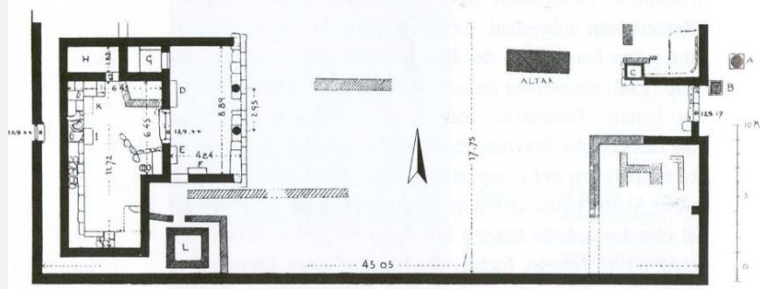


Abb. 135 Demeter-Heiligtum. Grundriß

ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and Archaeology Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

Sanctuary for the Egyptian Gods

When you go a little east from the theater building, you reach the Egyptian Gods Sanctuary.

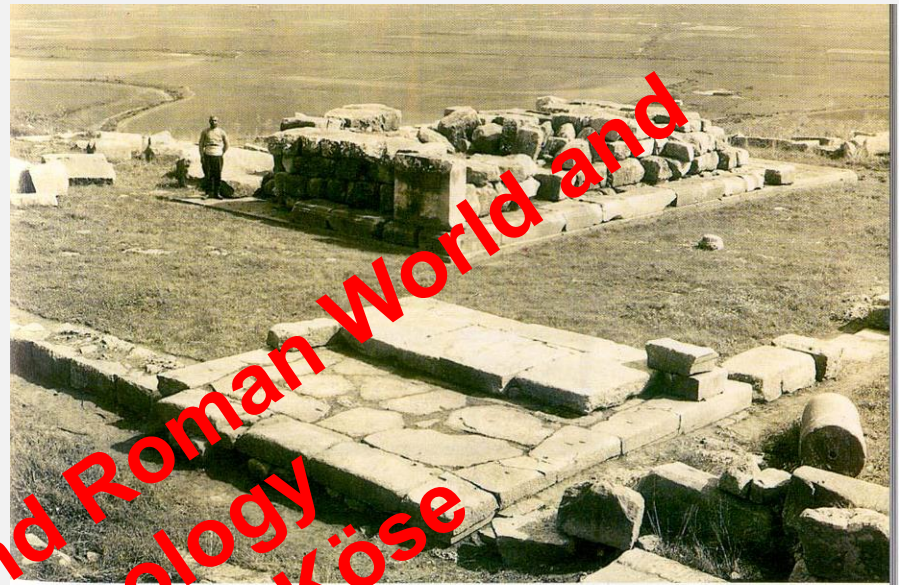


Abb. 166 Heiligtum der ägyptischen Götter von Nordwesten. Zustand 1934

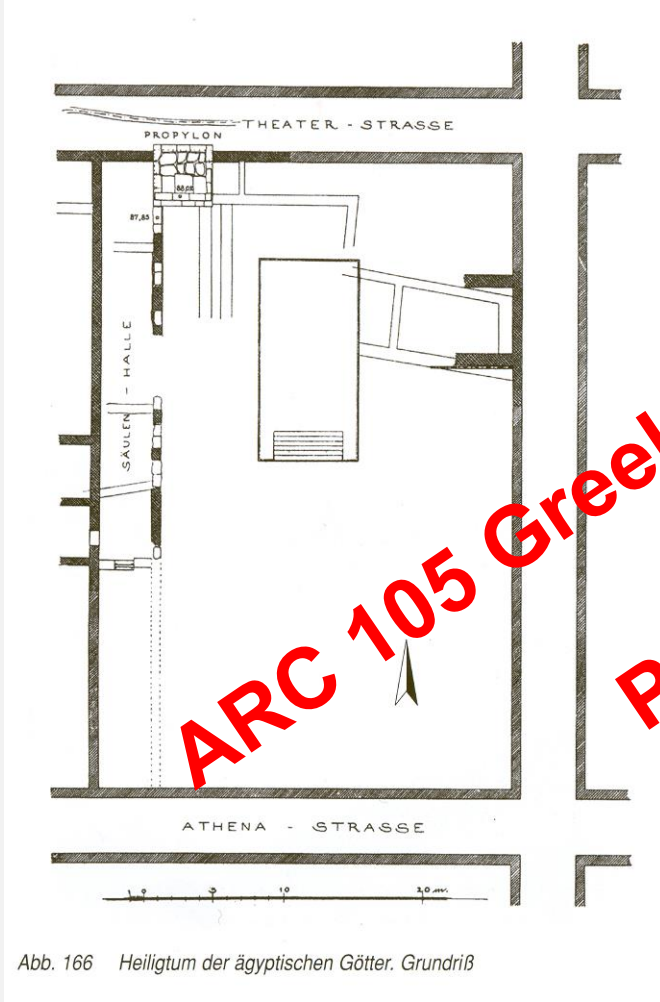


Abb. 166 Heiligtum der ägyptischen Götter. Grundriß

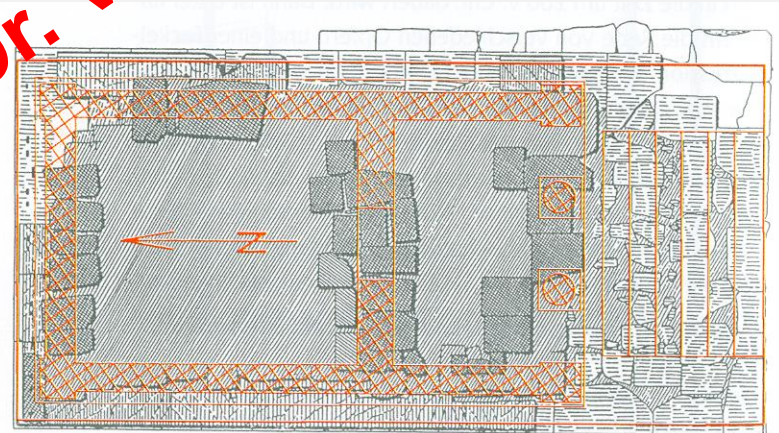


Abb. 168 Heiligtum der ägyptischen Götter. Steinplan des Podiums (schwarz) mit Grundrißvorschlag (rot)

ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and Archaeology Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

Domestic areas

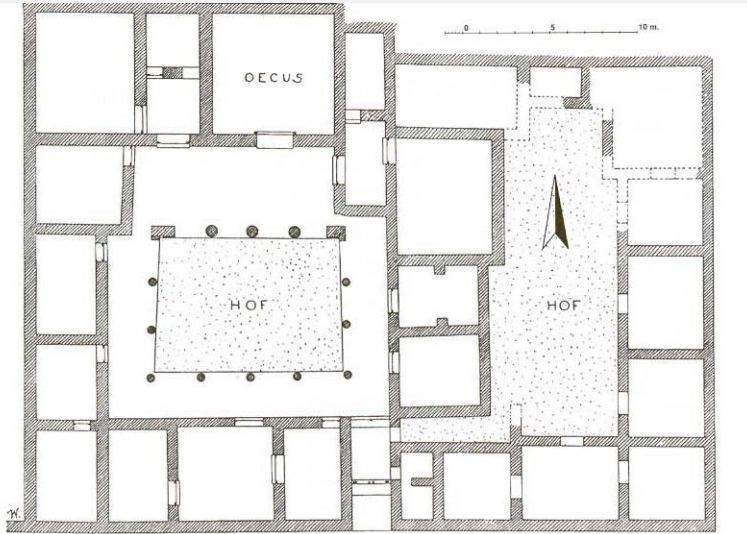


Abb. 128 Haus 33. Peristyl-Grundriß der 2. Phase

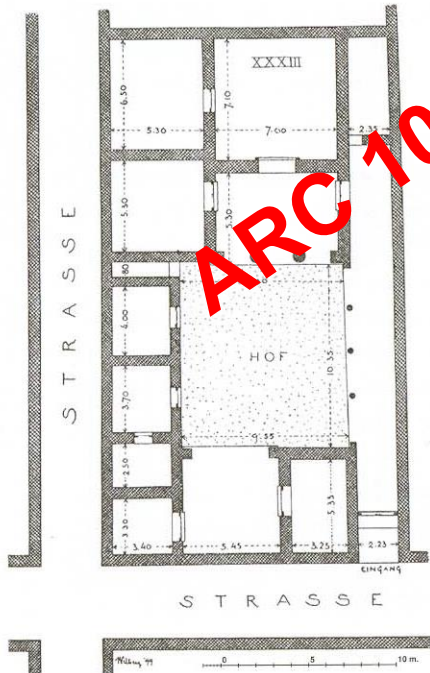


Abb. 129 Haus 33 West. Prostas-Grundriß der 1. Phase



Abb. 126 Theater-Strasse. Westlicher Teil vor Haus 33 von Westen

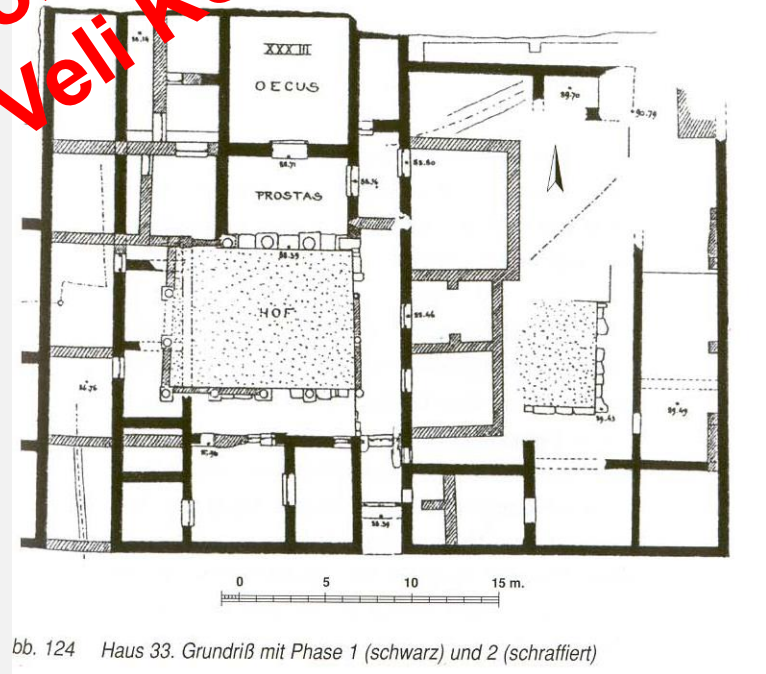


Abb. 124 Haus 33. Grundriß mit Phase 1 (schwarz) und 2 (schraffiert)

ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and Archaeology Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

Lower Gymnasion

The Lower Gymnasion and Stadion structure is located in the lower part of Priene, which can be reached by a ladder from the agora. The rooms of the lower Gymnasion, which has been very well preserved, are clustered around it with a perist serving as a Palestra.

Abb. 178 Unteres Gymnasion. Architekturblock des Hauptgebäudes mit Rinderschädel-Girlandenfries und Zahnschnitt

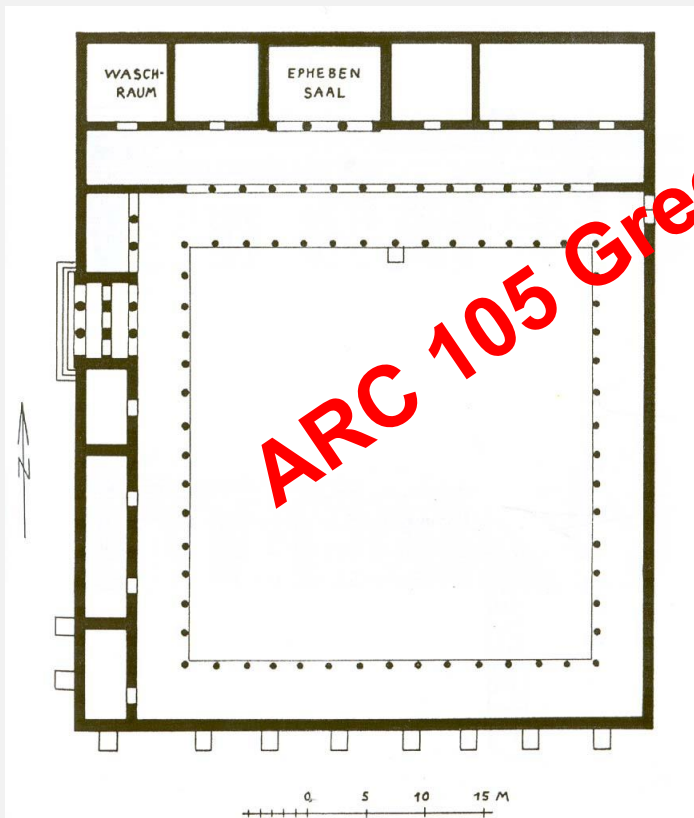


Abb. 176 Unteres Gymnasion. Grundriß



Abb. 179 Unteres Gymnasion. Ephebensaal von Süden. Zustand 1934

ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and Archaeology Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

Stadion

Stadion was reached by an intermediate entrance from the northeastern corner of the Gymnasion's Palestra. First, a high and long terrace was reached on the north face of the treadmill. This was partly open and partly closed by the dor stoa for spectator rides and exercises. The spectators take their places on the slope facing the treadmill, the stone step is only in the middle section. The treadmill is the length of a Stadion, approximately 190 meters.

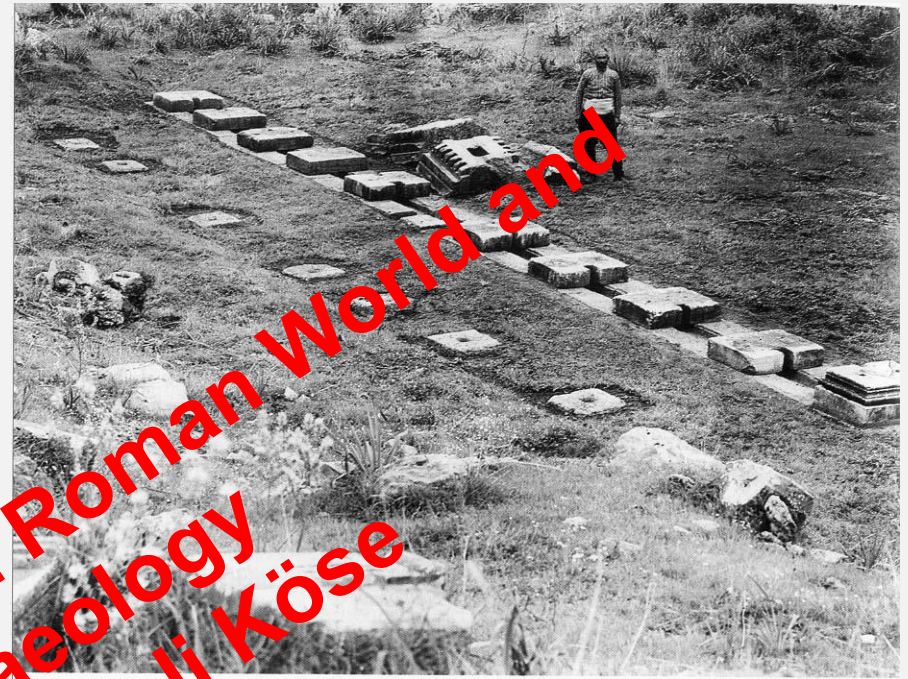


Abb. 174 Ablauftr im Stadion von Nordosten. Zustand 1934

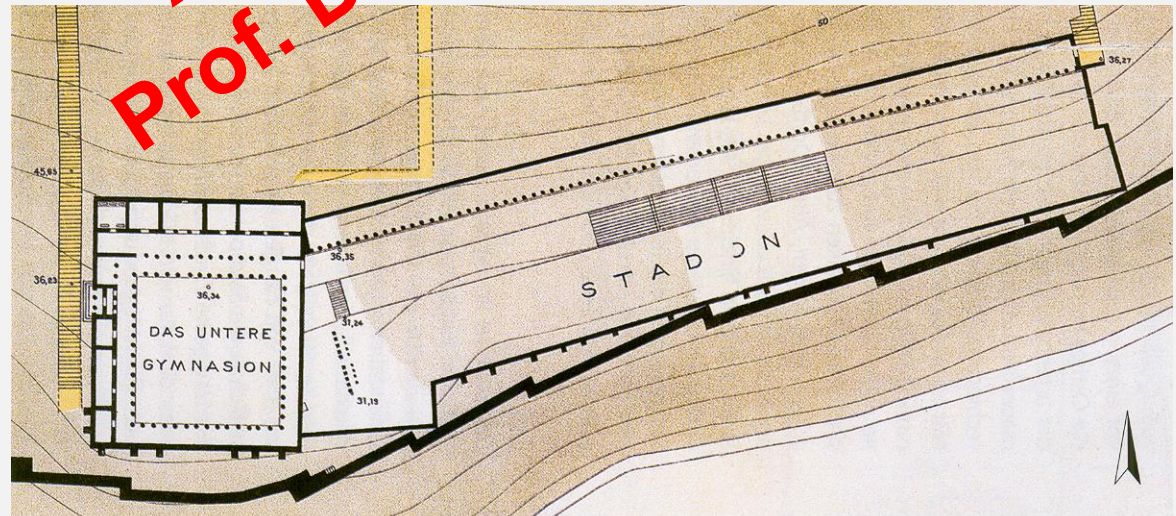


Abb. 172 Unteres Gymnasion und Stadion. Überblicksplan

ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse

Necropolis

Priene Necropolis presented graves and burial forms dating from the 4th century BC to the 1st century BC.

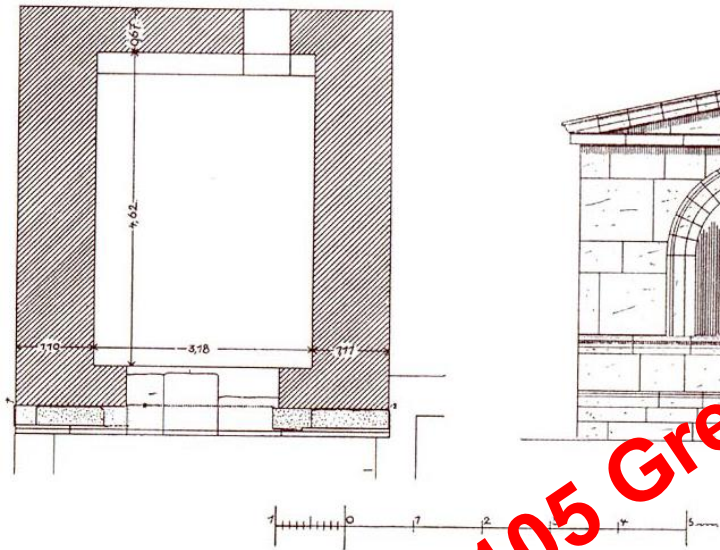


Abb. 158 Hellenisches Grab mit Grundriß und rekonstruierter Vorderansicht

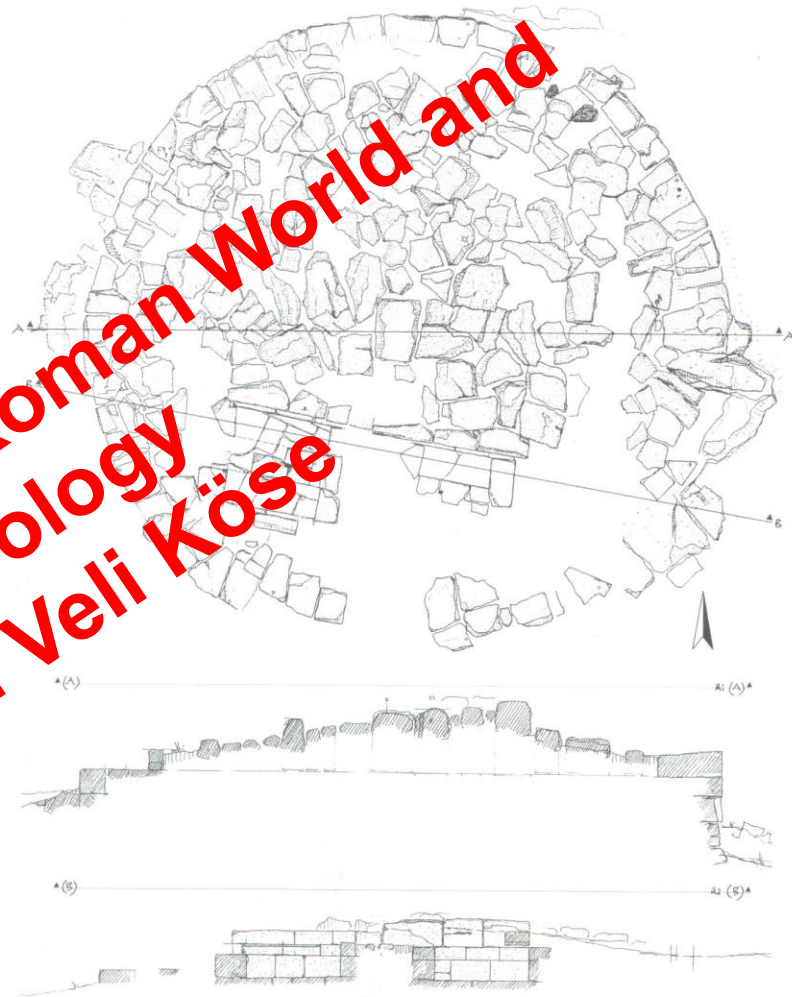


Abb. 26 Hellenisches Gräberrund östlich der Stadt. Aufsicht und Schnitte

ARC 105 Greek and Roman World and
Archaeology
Prof. Dr. Veli Köse