

# HELLENİSTİK KRALLIKLAR

1. Kassandros'un Makedonya Krallığı/Antigonidlerin Makedon Krallığı:**Pella / Aigai**
2. Lyismakhos'un Trakia Krallığı: **Lysimakheia**
3. Seleukos Krallığı: **Seleukeia/Antiokheia/Stratonikeia/Laodikeia**
4. Ptolemaios Krallığı: **Alexandria/Synnada**
5. Attalid/Attaloslar Krallığı: **Pergamon**
6. Bithynia ve Pontus: **Nikomedia /Amaseia - Sinope**
7. Galatlar: **Ankyra, Pessinus ve Tavion**
8. Kommagene Krallığı: **Samosata/Kummuh**

# HELLENISTIK DÜNYA HARİTASI



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- M. Fantuzzi, R. L. Hunter, [\*Tradition and Innovation in Hellenistic Poetry\*](#). Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press (2004).
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- Ph. Petsas, *Pella. Alexander the Great's Capital*, Thessaloniki (1977)
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- R. Ginouvès, et al., *La Macédoine*, CNRS Éditions, Paris, 1993, pp90–98.
- Ch. J. Makaronas, *Pella: Capital of Ancient Macedonia*, pp59–65, in [\*Scientific American\*](#), Special Issue, "Ancient Cities", c 1994.

# Makedonia Krallığı ve Pella



**The Kingdom of Macedon at the death of Philip II (336 BC)**

- City
- Macedonian garrison
- ★ Important battles
- Kingdom of Macedonia
- Dependent territories
- Kingdom of the Molossians
- Thessaly
- Members of the League of Corinth
- Neutral states
- Persian Empire

0 50 100 km

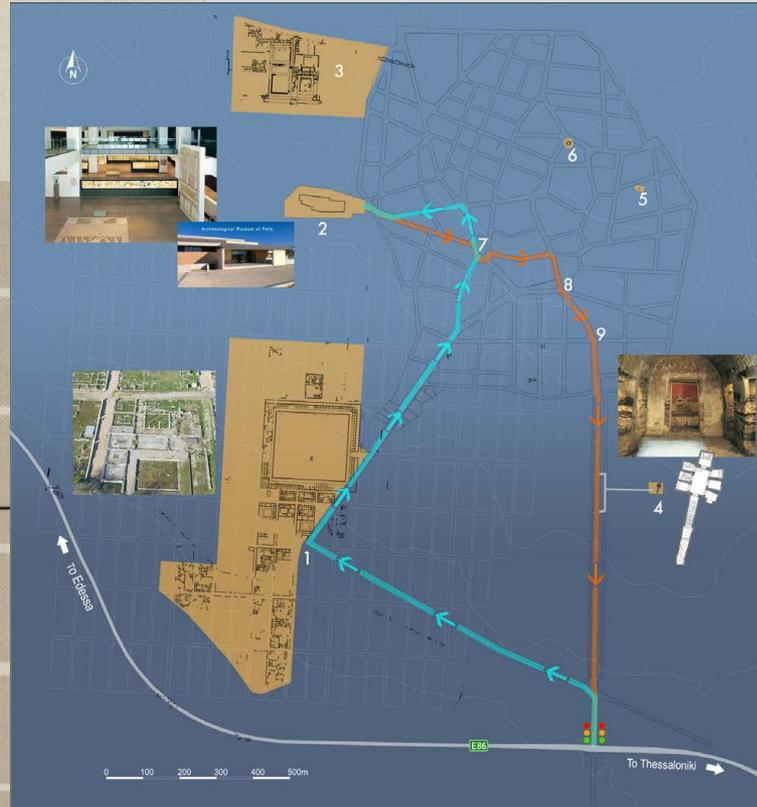
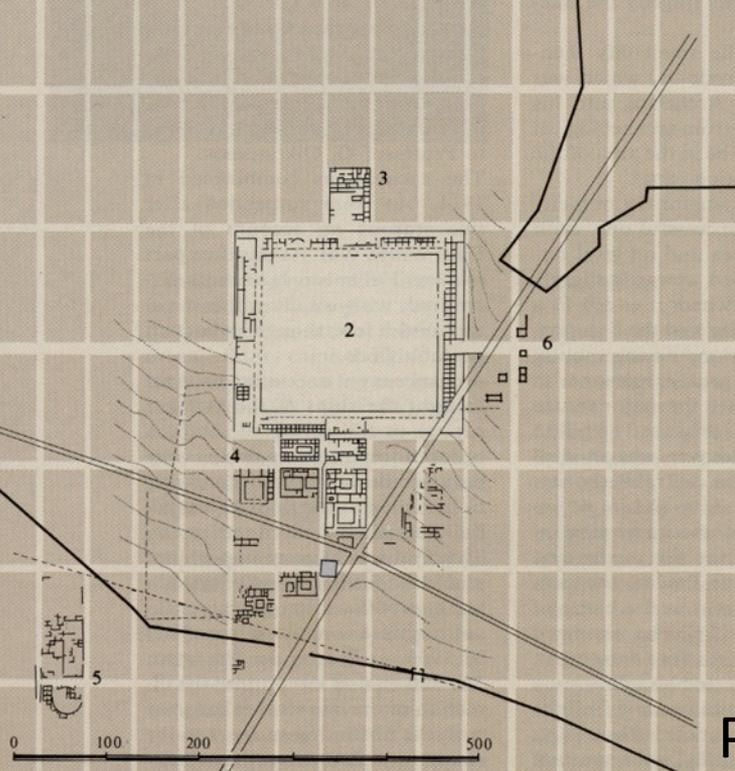
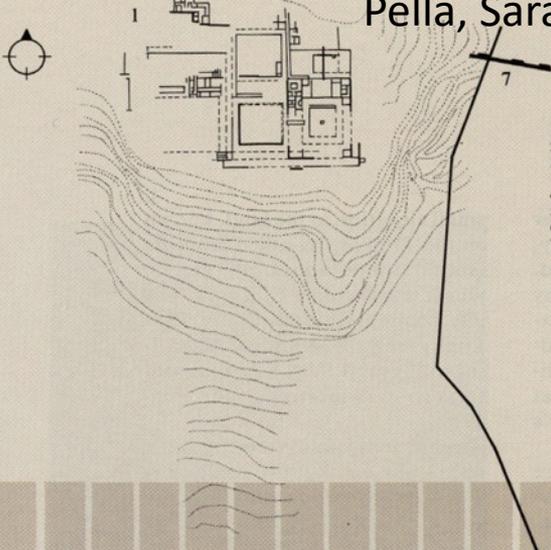


Pella

Vergina/Aigai

# Pella, Saray

1. PALACE
2. AGORA
3. SANCTUARY OF APHRODITE AND THE MOTHER OF THE GODS
4. PRIVATE RESIDENCES
5. SANCTUARY OF DARRON
6. CEMETERY (end of 5th - first half of 4th c. BC)
7. PART OF THE NORTH FORTIFICATION WALL



## Πέλλα - Pella

- ΧΩΡΟΙ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΥ ΕΝΔΙΑΦΕΡΟΝΤΟΣ  
SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST
- ΣΥΓΧΡΟΝΟΣ ΟΙΚΙΣΜΟΣ ΠΕΛΛΑΣ  
MODERN VILLAGE OF PELLA

1. ΕΙΣΟΔΟΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΥ ΧΩΡΟΥ  
ENTRANCE TO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
2. ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟ ΜΟΥΣΕΙΟ ΠΕΛΛΑΣ  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF PELLA
3. ΑΝΑΚΤΟΡΟ  
PALACE
4. ΠΟΛΥΘΑΛΑΜΟΣ ΤΑΦΟΣ  
ΡΟΖΥΝΘΑΛΑΜΟΣ ΤΟΜΒ  
(TOMB WITH MANY CHAMBERS)
5. ΤΑΦΟΣ ΦΙΛΟΣΟΦΩΝ  
PHILOSOPHERS' TOMBS
6. ΘΕΣΜΟΦΟΡΙΟ  
THESMOPHORIO  
(SHRINE OF DEMETER AND KORE)
7. ΚΡΗΝΗ ΜΕ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΗ ΟΘΩΜΑΝΙΚΗΣ ΠΕΡΙΟΔΟΥ  
FOUNTAIN WITH FACADE DATED TO THE OTTOMAN PERIOD
8. ΣΥΓΧΡΟΝΟ ΑΓΓΑΜΑ ΕΒΙΠΠΟΥ ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ  
MODERN STATUE OF RIDING ALEXANDER
9. ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΕΠΙΣΤΕΚΤΙΩΝ ΔΗΜΟΥ ΠΕΛΛΑΣ



Υπόμνημα - Legend

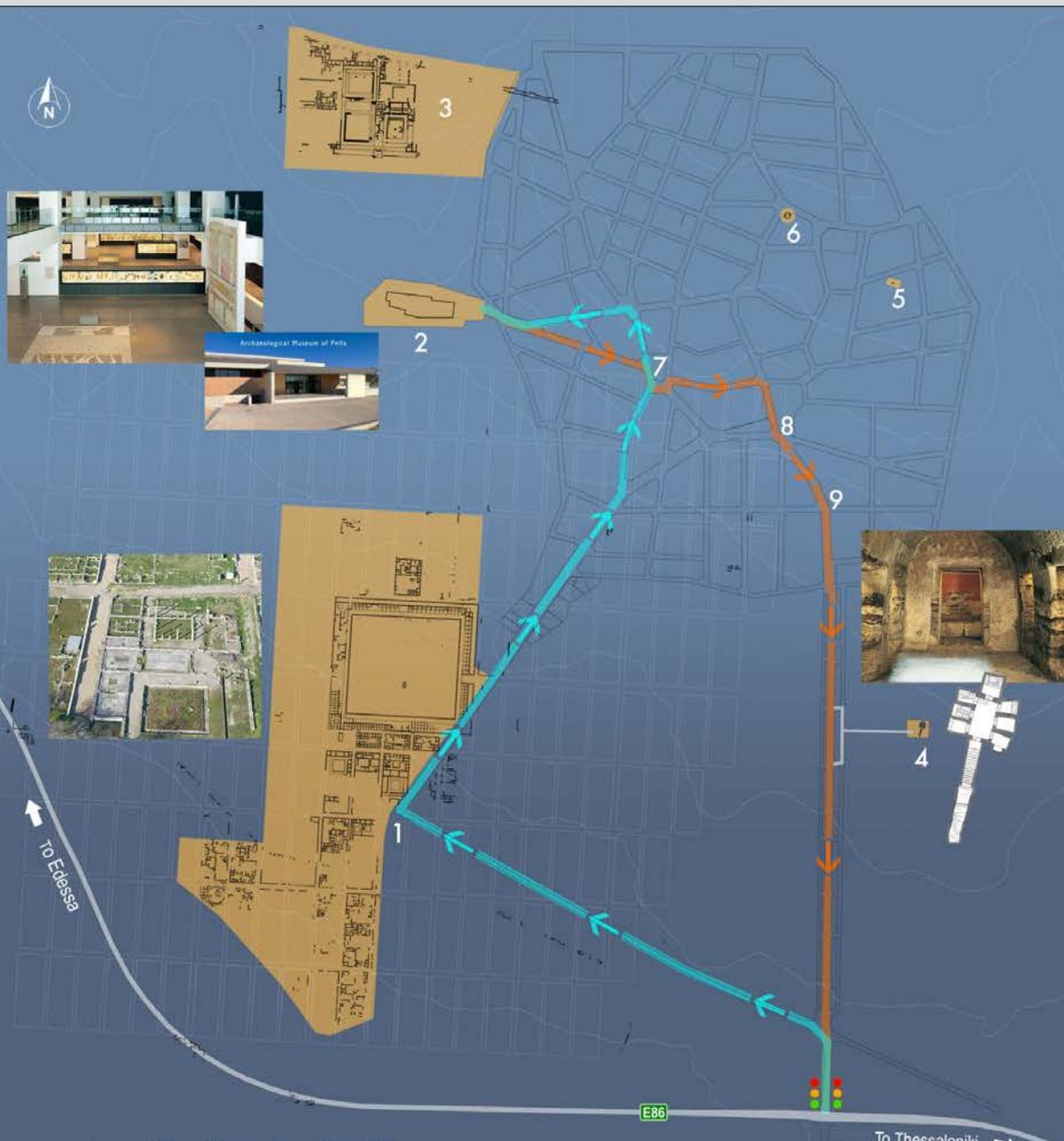
PELLA

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Υπόμνημα - Legend



“...**General Lucius Aemilius Paullus**, buranın kraliyet ikametgâhı olarak seçilmesinin sebepsiz olmadığını gözlemlemiştir. Bir tepenin güneybatı yamacında yer alır ve yaz kış yürüyerek geçilemeyecek kadar derin bir bataklıkla çevrilidir. Şehre yakın olan “Phakus” kalesi, bataklığın içinde bir ada gibi çıkıntı yaparak durmaktadır ve bir duvarı taşıyabilecek ve lagün suyunun sızmasından kaynaklanabilecek herhangi bir hasarı önleyebilecek kadar güçlü büyük bir altyapı üzerine inşa edilmiştir. Uzaktan bakıldığında şehir duvarıyla kesintisizmiş gibi görünse de aslında iki duvar arasından akan ve bir köprüyle şehre bağlanan bir kanalla ayrılmıştır. Böylece dışarıdan bir düşmanın tüm erişim yollarını keser ve kral oraya birini kapatırsa, çok kolay bir şekilde korunabilecek olan köprü dışında kaçma olasılığı yoktur”.



# Πέλλα - Pella

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Υπόμνημα - Legend



0 100 200 300 400 500m

E86

To Thessaloniki

To Edessa

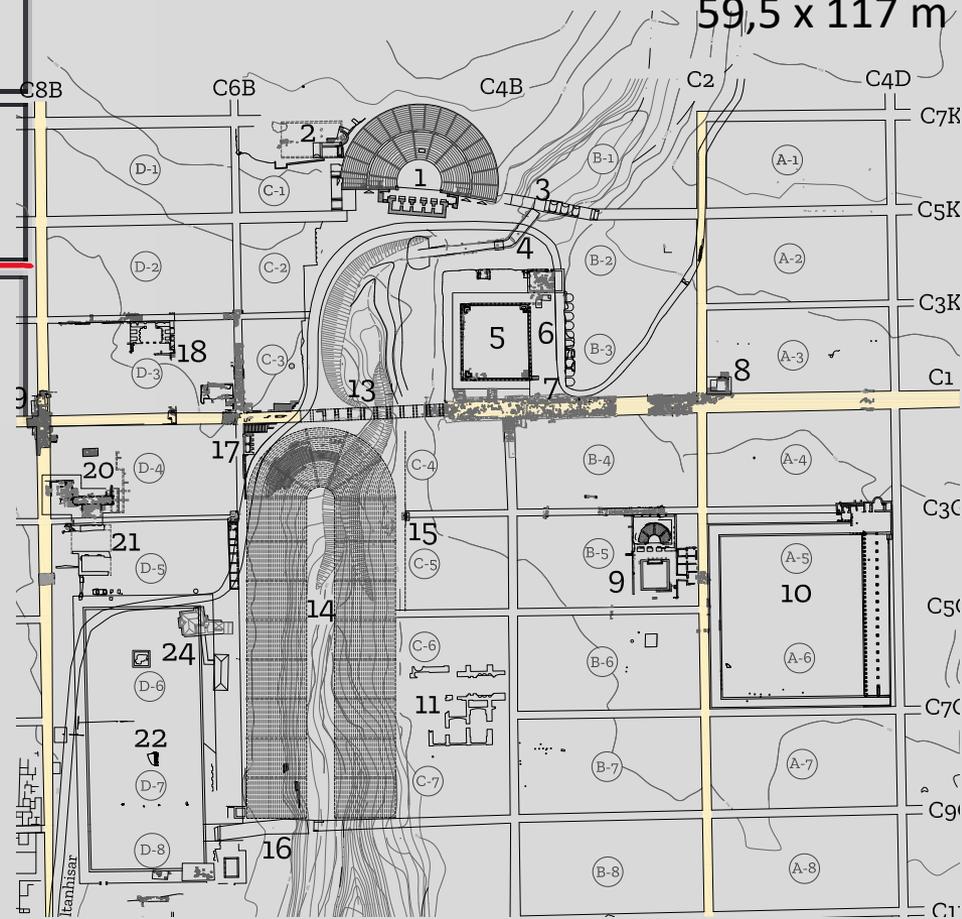
PELLA 45 x 125 m



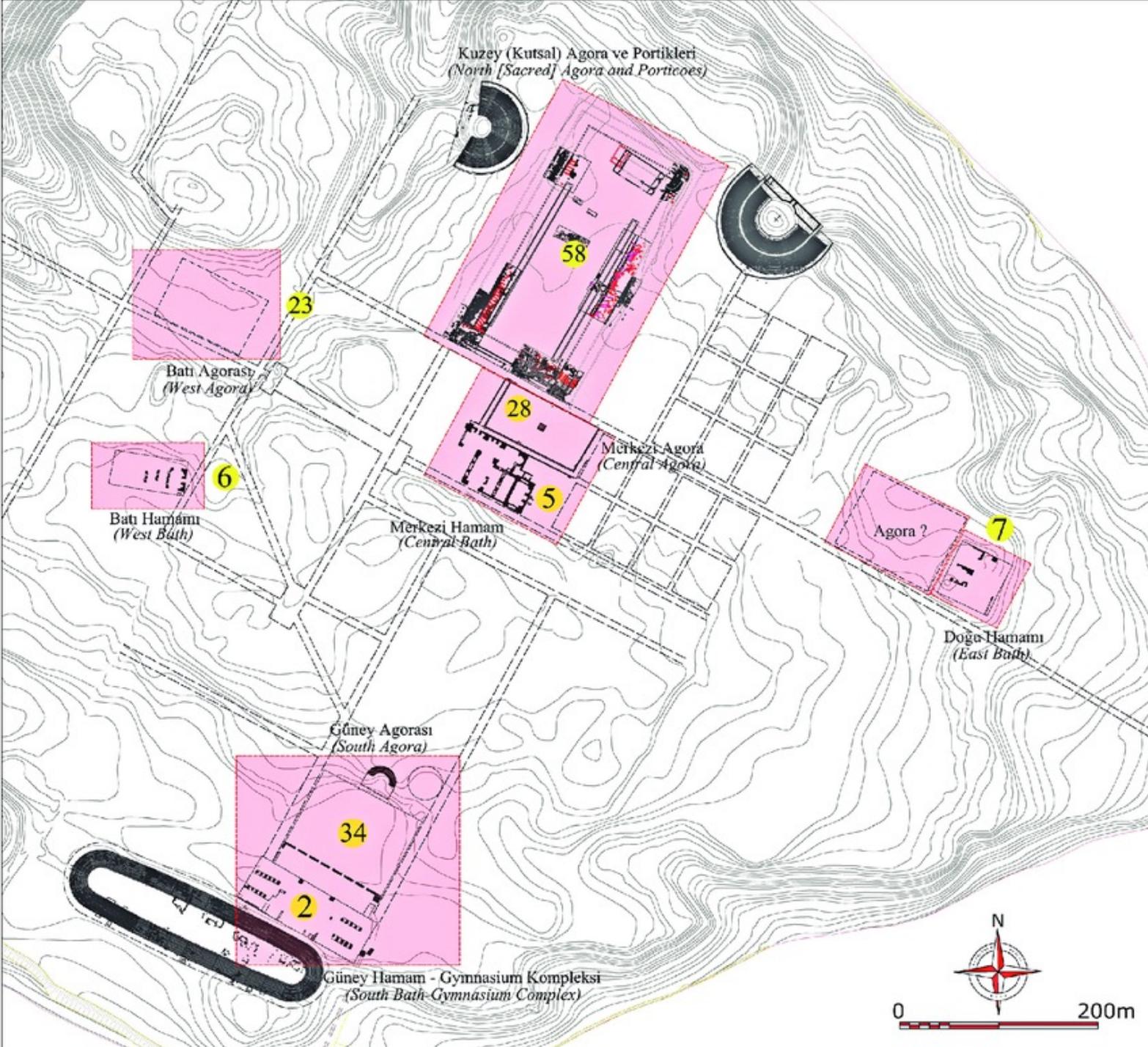
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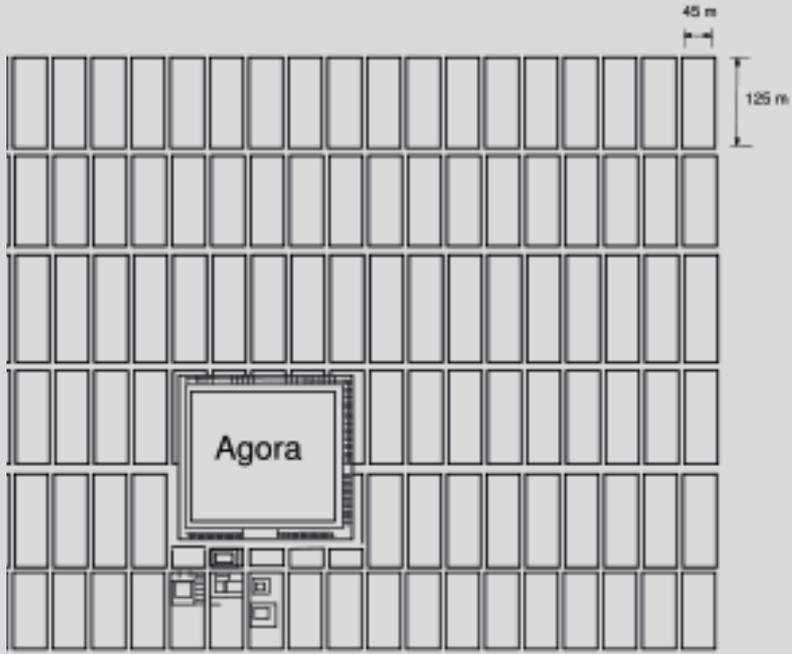
59,5 x 117 m



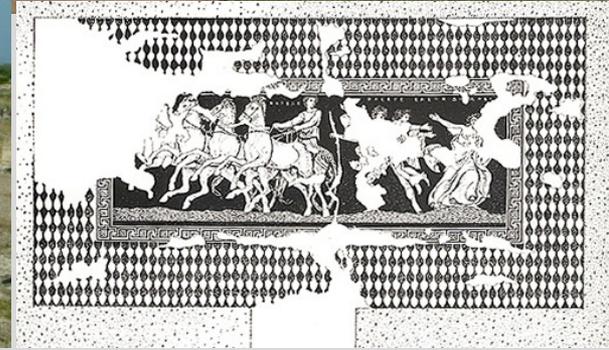
Laodikeia ad  
Lykos



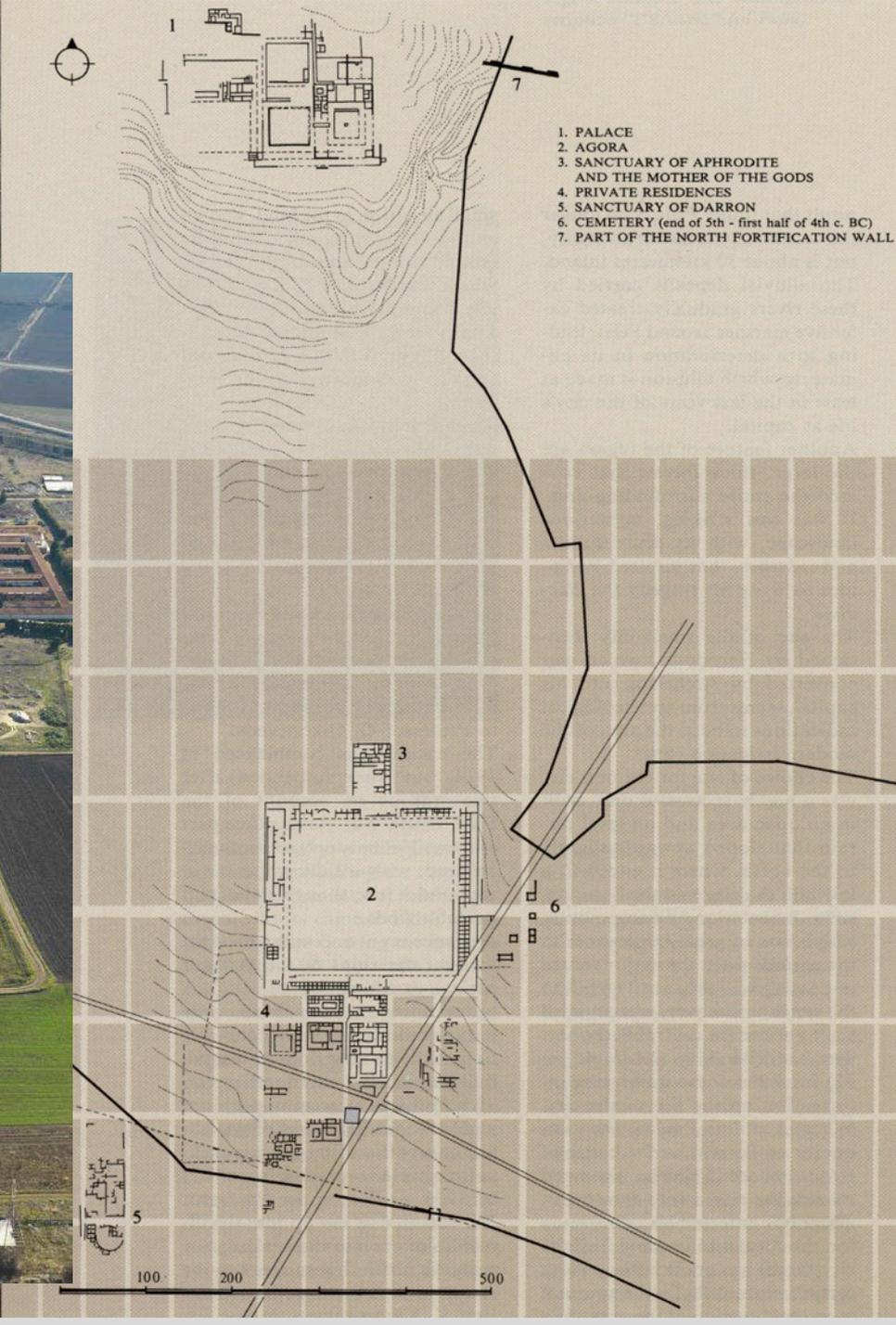




Pella: Agora yakınındaki büyük özel evler



# PELLA KENT PLANI VE AGORASI



# PELLA AGORASI



Archaeological Site of Pella. Aerial view.  
North stoa (portico) of the ancient  
Agora (market place).



# PELLA AGORASI



*Η Αγορά της Πέλλας. Ανατολική πτέρυγα.  
The Agora of Pella. Eastern part.*



Pella Arkeolojik Alanı'nın havadan görünümü. Güneyden görünüş. Evler



# Aphrodite, Kybele ve Demeter Tapınımlı





# PELLA

## LA MAISON DE DIONYSOS

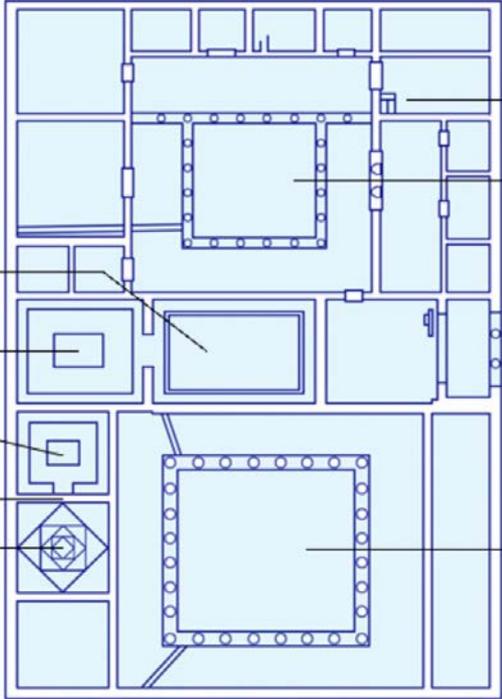


FOUNDATION OF THE HELLENIC WORLD



# The House of Dionysos

325 - 300 BC



antechamber with lozenge pebble mosaic

andron with the Lion Hunt mosaic

andron with the mosaic of Dionysos riding a panther

entrance with deer and griffin mosaic

antechamber with pebble mosaic of concentric triangles

stone base of a staircase

north courtyard with Ionic peristyle surrounded by living rooms

main entrance porch

south courtyard with Doric peistyle



# Pella, Kuzeyindeki peristylli ön avlu ile birlikte Dionysos Evi



## The House of Dionysos

325 - 300 BC



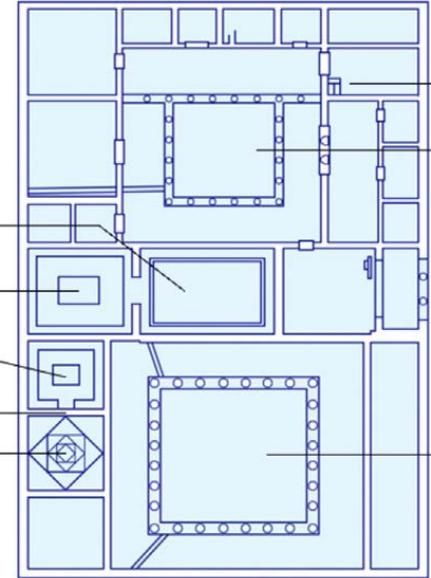
antechamber with lozenge pebble mosaic

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stone base of a staircase

north courtyard with Ionic peristyle surrounded by living rooms

main entrance porch

south courtyard with Doric peistyle

Baklava dilimi çakıltaşı mozaik





Aslan avı sahnesi

Panter üzerinde Dionysos



## The House of Dionysos

325 - 300 BC



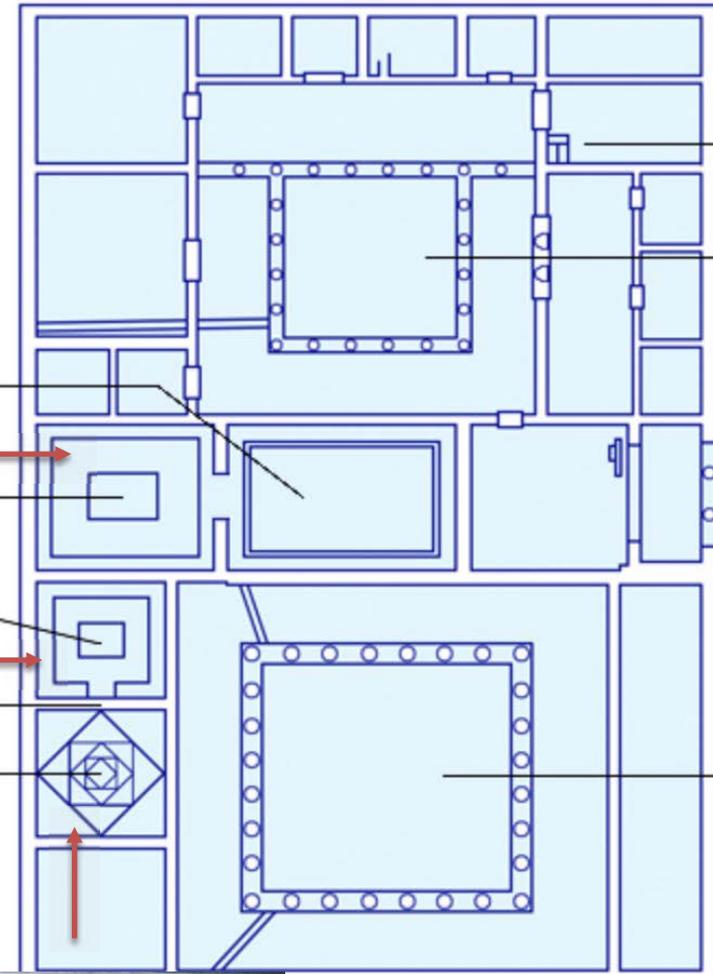
antechamber with lozenge pebble mosaic

andron with the Lion Hunt mosaic

andron with the mosaic of Dionysos riding a panther

entrance with deer and griffin mosaic

antechamber with pebble mosaic of concentric triangles



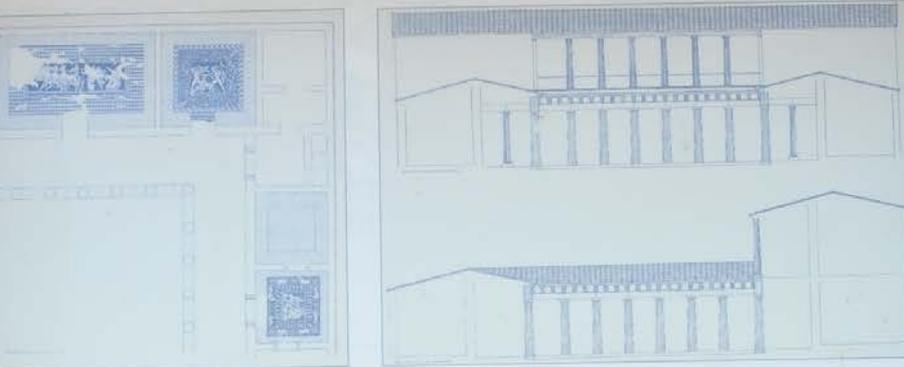
Grifon ve Geyik Sahnesi







# Η ΟΙΚΙΑ ΤΗΣ ΑΡΠΑΓΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΕΝΗΣ THE HOUSE OF THE ABDUCTION OF HELEN



Η οικία της αρπαγής της Ελένης έχει εμβαδόν 9.350 τ.μ. και καταλαμβάνει όλο το πλάτος του οικοδομικού τετραγώνου. Η κεντρική αυλή, έκτασης 500 τ.μ., περιβάλλεται από δωρικές κίονες (ένος κίονας έχει αναστηλωθεί). Στο ΝΑ τμήμα της υπάρχει μια κρήνη.



Στη βόρεια πλευρά της οικίας, που ήταν διάδρομος, όπως φαίνεται από το κάτω μέρος μιας κλίμακας και αρχιτεκτονικά λείψανα, υπάρχουν 3 δωμάτια φιλοξενίας (ανδρώνες). Το δάπεδο του πρώτου από ανατολικά ανδρώνα διακοσμείται με το ψηφιδωτό του κυνηγιού του ελαφιού, που πλακιάζεται από πολυαιώνιο φυτικό κάσμημα. Ο ψηφοδέτης του έργου υπογράφει, ΓΝΩΣΙΣ ΕΠΙΘΗΣΕΝ.

Στο ψηφιδωτό δάπεδο του γειτονικού προς τα δυτικά ανδρώνα παρουσιάζεται μια μυθολογική σκηνή, η αρπαγή της Ελένης από το Θησέα. Οι μορφές ταυτίζονται με επιγραφές. Εικονίζονται από αριστερά προς τα δεξιά, ένα άρμα με πνίχο, τον Φόρβα, ο Θησέας, η Ελένη και η φίλη της Διανείρα.

Το κεντρικό από τα τρία δωμάτια της ανατολικής πλευράς της οικίας, που ήταν προθάλαμος των άλλων δυο, βόρεια και νότια, έχει ψηφιδωτό δάπεδο με παράσταση Αμαζονομαχίας. Η κύρια σκηνή περιβάλλεται από δυο πλατιές ταινίες με άγριους χοίρους και πάνθηρες, ανθέμια και άνθη λωτού.

Η κατασκευή της οικίας χρονολογείται στα 325-300 π. Χ.

The house of the Abduction of Helen has an area of 9.350 square metres and occupies the entire width of a building block. The main courtyard with a Doric colonnade — a column has restored — is very large, 500 square meters, and there is a fountain at the south-east corner. There was an upper storey, as is clear from the staircase by which it

was reached and the architectural remains.

Three andrones have been preserved next to each other in the north part of the house. The floor of the first room to the east is adorned with a mosaic depicting a deer hunt, surrounded by a border of running dog pattern enclosing a broad band with a rich, composite floral motif. The mosaicist responsible for the composition signed the work, ΓΝΩΣΙΣ ΕΠΙΘΗΣΕΝ.

The floor of the neighbouring room is decorated with the representation of the Abduction of Helen by Theseus. The figures are identified by inscriptions. A four-horsed chariot is depicting at the left and the charioteer, Phorbas. Theseus has seized Helen, who holds out her arms to her friend Dianeira.

On the east side of the house there were three continuous rooms. The one in the center was probably an antechamber and has a mosaic floor, depicting a battle of Greeks and Amazons. The main scene is enclosed by two broad bands of wild boars and panthers, palmettes and lotus flowers.

The construction of the house is dated in 325-300 B.C.





Mosaic floor decoration in the symposium hall of the house of Helen depicting the myth of the abduction of Helen by Theseus. The scene is flanked by a meander and scaly decoration. The figures are identified by inscriptions: ΦΟΡΒΑΣ, ΘΗΣΕΥΣ, ΕΛΕΝΗ, ΔΙΑΝΕΪΡΑ (Phorbas, Theseus, Helen, Deianeira), 325-300 BC. Details on pages 158-161.

## HELENA EVİ

Çakıl taşı mozaik, Helen Evinin Yemek Salonu Mozaik Dekorasyonu: Helena'nın Theseus tarafından kaçırlması. Figürlerin isimleri mozaik dekorasyonda yazmaktadır. Phorbas, Theseus, Helena, Deianeira, MÖ 330-300

Θ Η Σ Ε Υ Σ Ε Λ Ε Ν Η Δ Η Α Ν Ε Ι Ρ Α

Theseus

Helena

Deianeira



Helena'nın Kaçırılışı Evi: Mozaikçi Gnosis imzalı geyik avı sahnesi (MÖ 4. yüzyılın sonları), Pella Arkeoloji Müzesi. "Gnosis Yaptı" imzalı.

Sağdaki figür, mozağin tarihi ve ortasından ayrılmış saçlarının (anastole) resmedilmiş olması nedeniyle muhtemelen Büyük İskender olarak yorumlanmaktadır; Soldaki çift balta tutan figür ise belki de İskender'in sadık arkadaşlarından biri olan Hephaestion'dur.



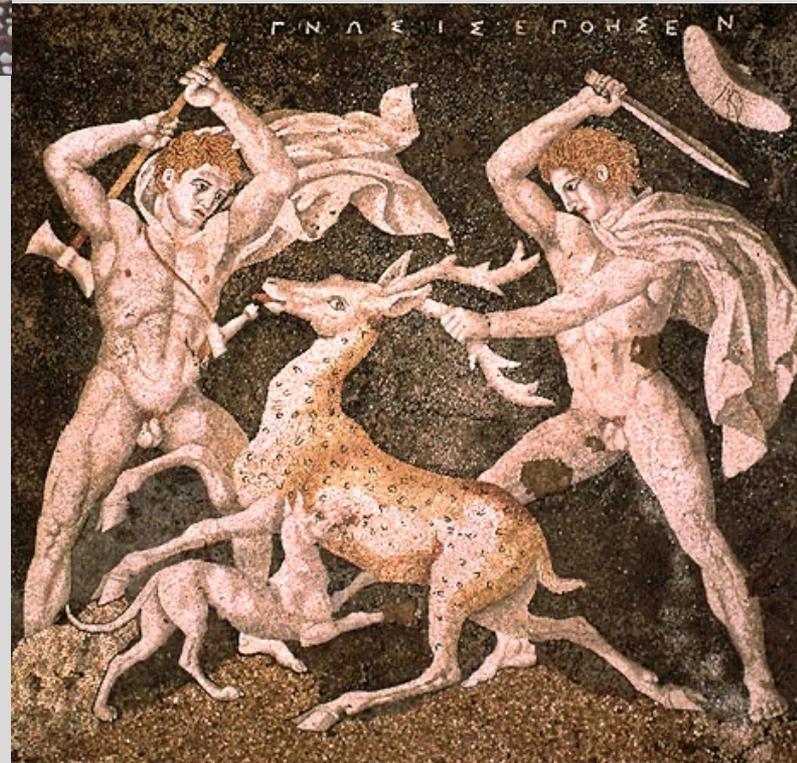


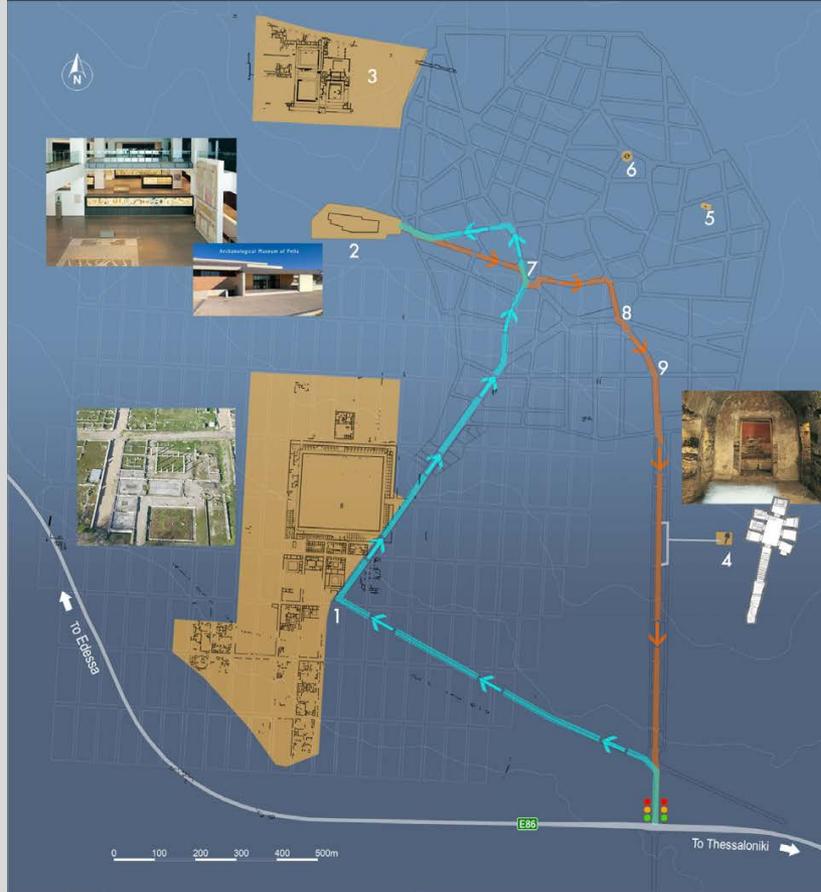
ΓΝΛΞΠΣΕΡΟΗΣΕΝ



Dionysos Evi, Pella

Helena Evi, Pella





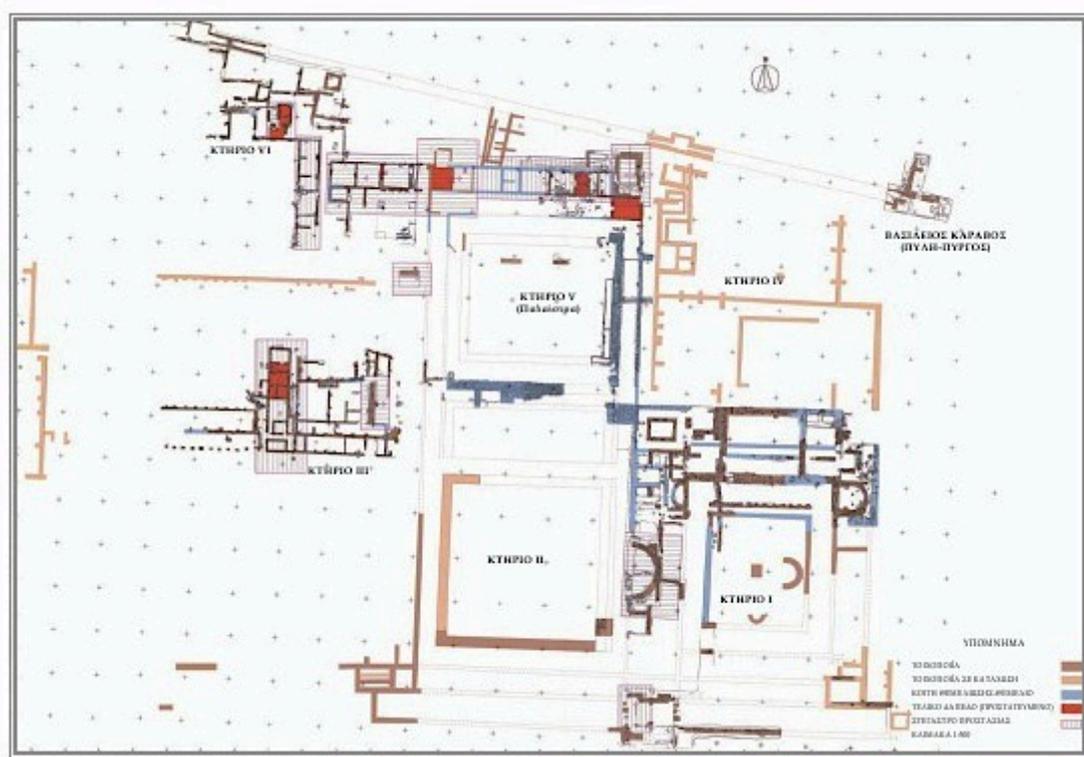
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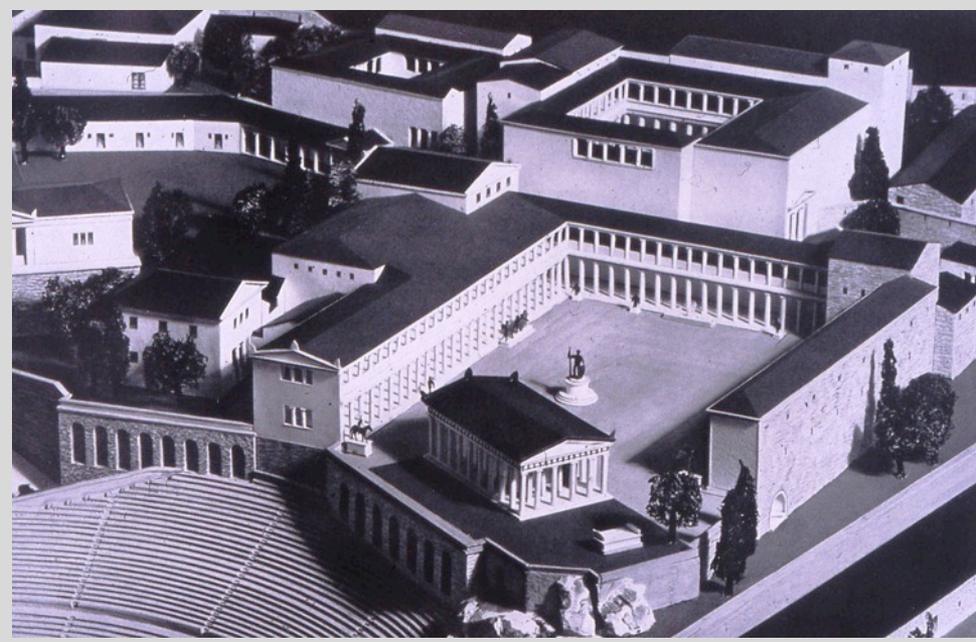
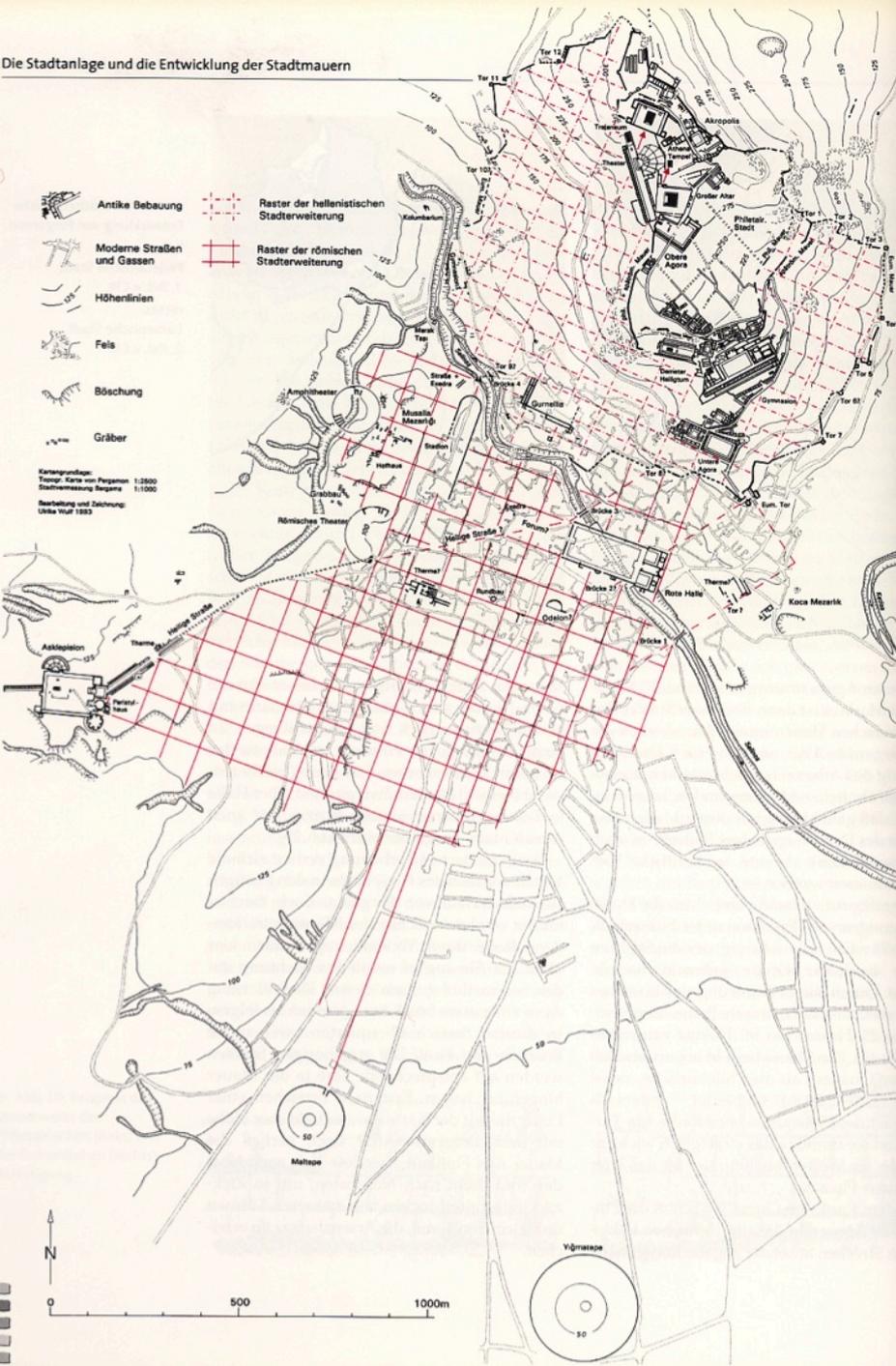
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Υπόμνημα - Legend

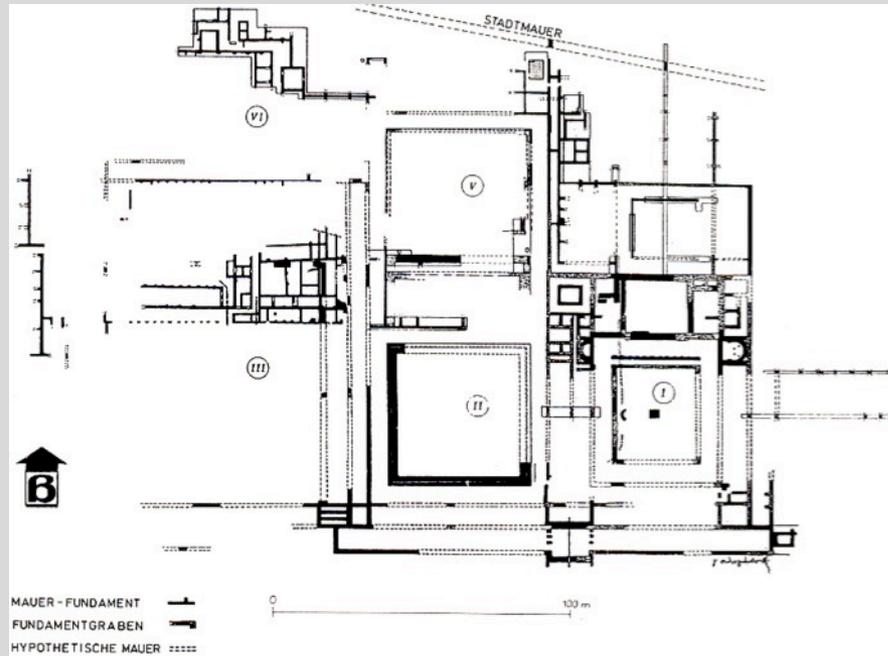
## SARAY



Die Stadlanlage und die Entwicklung der Stadtmauern

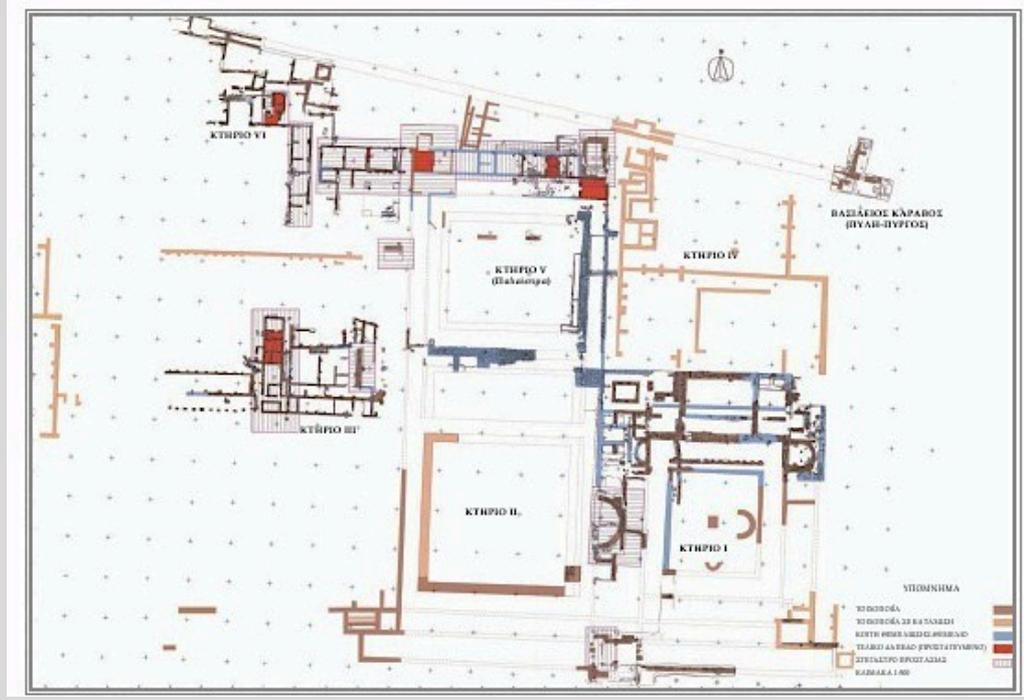
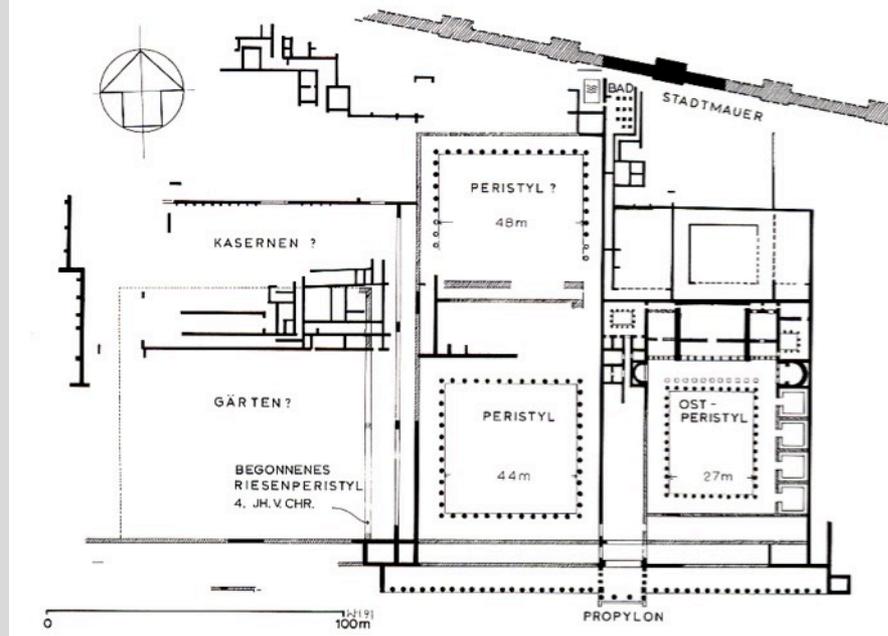


Pergamon: Saray IV, 900 m<sup>2</sup>  
 Saray V, 3,600 m<sup>2</sup>



Toplam alan: 70,000 m2

Abb. 22 Pella. Fundamente der Basileia mit drei großen Peristylen und einem begonnenen Riesenperistyl mit 90 m Seitenlänge. Hallen und Propylon bilden eine Front zur Stadt. M 1 : 2000



Pella Sarayı, I-IV: 16,000 m2



PELLA, 2010







Pella

Vergina/Aigai



Pella

Vergina/Aigai

The interior decoration of the Tomb of the Philosophers. East Cemetery of Pella. Early 3rd century BC.

Merkezdeki figür, önündeki gök küresinin de teyit ettiği gibi, bir astronom olduğu tespit edilen ölü adamı tasvir etmektedir. Mezarın kuzey ve güney duvarlarında filozof figürleri tasvir edilmiştir.

