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can be seen as representative of the domestic architecture of Archaic Miletus. Of special interest for the commercial history of the city is the find of several pottery kilns, which now form a new basis for the clay analysis of South Ionian pottery by scientific means. Investigation of the city wall, Archaic graves and the harbours, and the sum of the results of earlier excavation have added a lot of evidence on the size and extent of the Archaic city.

In recent years it has been possible to locate some of the most important sanctuaries of Miletus, hitherto known only from ancient literature. They not only give us a new understanding of the cults in Archaic Miletus, which according to the ancient sources had an important influence on the religious life of the colonies, but also, with their enormous quantity of votives, open a new chapter in the art history of ancient Greece.

N. Tuna
Turkey

Archaic Teos: Preliminary Survey Results

Teos was one of the important cities of Ionia in antiquity. The site has long attracted scholarly attention: it was first studied and excavated by the Society of Dilettanti in the 19th century, then by a French mission in the early 20th century. It was also excavated by Turkish scholars from Ankara University in the 1960s. The research on the site and the excavation of the temple of Dionysos were supervised by Dr Mustafa Uz of the Middle East Technical University (METU) at Ankara, and, after his sudden death, the task was continued by Dr Numan Tuna. This research project has been supported by the Centre for Research and Assessment of the Historic Environment (TA3DAM) at METU since 1989 and still continues on the ancient city proper. The main objectives of recent archaeological surveys at Teos have been to analyse the structures at the Acropolis and the extent, elements and characteristics of the settlement. The aim of this paper is to draw some possible conclusions on the survey activity at Teos undertaken by me on behalf of METU TA3DAM between 1993 and 1996.

A topographical map of the ancient site has been made, showing the original buildings and terraces. This study attests the continuity of land use and land ownership patterns throughout antiquity. The Temple of Dionysos, agora, city walls, Archaic structures, the acropolis area and

the ancient harbour were the main focus of research.

Salvage archaeological work has been undertaken since the 1980s by Izmir Museum, in collaboration with the Directorate of the Teos Research Project, in order to document the Archaic necropolis situated on the western part of the Tean Peninsula. A significant number of Archaic terracotta sarcophagus fragments, mostly in Clazomenian types, were found in 1990. According to preliminary studies, some of the fragments are attributed to the Albertina Group painters and the Borelli painter.

Within the walled area of the ancient city proper, research has been undertaken on the basis of archaeological survey units on vegetation, present land-use, geological-geomorphological characteristics, condition of cultural deposits, exposed architectural features, density of surface material and representative artefact types. All of this information, systematically collected, reveals a possible pattern of habitation together with some urban functions. The systematic collection of surface finds has helped us delineate the limits of Archaic Teos, which lies between the acropolis (modern Kulahlikir Tepe) and runs across the southern terraces down to the agora area. However, at the lower terraces the Archaic deposits are deeply buried, particularly at the south of the theatre where a test trench dug by Ankara University has shown them to be ca. 2 m beneath the present ground level, ca. 4,2 m above sea level. It seems that the Archaic habitation levels of Teos extended over an area of 40 ha.

Archaeological geophysical prospection was undertaken in the southern and south-east areas of the acropolis hill in order to understand the relationship between modern field terracing and stretches of the ancient city wall and the nature of the exposed cultural remains on the surface. The electrical resistivity method, used on various promising parts of the southern slopes of the acropolis, provided clues to the extent of Archaic structures.

The top of the acropolis, Kulahlikir Tepe, had been levelled to form a broad oval-shaped platform. The wall runs along the steep rocky step. The masonry technique used here was similar to that of the Emporio Altar A building and Megaron Hall, or elsewhere contemporary to walls built in the 8th century ???. The terraces and narrow streets, which are defined by a row of terrace walls, form a network at the upper part of the acropolis. These walls have been repaired and extended over the centuries, thus it is hard to date them and in some places, especially at the lower part of the southern slope, to distinguish them from modern additions.

The evidence for an Archaic temple was previously noticed and studied by the French mission. Its location is close to the northern

side of the upper terrace at the acropolis. In this part of the acropolis, a natural rock formation rises as a landmark. This may have been respected and worshipped as a sacred place even before the foundation of the Ionian settlement at Teos. As in other early Greek examples, a sacred place around an altar, including another sacred focus such as a rock outcrop, defines a sanctuary.

The temple and its altar to the east are centrally located within the temenos, upper terrace of the acropolis, and a row of steps joins the temple to the altar to form an architectural unity. The temple is clearly defined by two parallel rows of large rectangular blocks set on a platform 38,98 x 7,30 m. The levelling of the blocks and the postholes on the bedrock suggest that the temple might have been surrounded by a row of wooden colonnade, measuring 13 x 44,3 m. Thus, the measurements of the cella would most likely be 36,08 x 7,3 m, which is similar proportionately (1:5) to the first building phase of the temple of Samian Heraeum dated to the middle of the 8th century ?? The northern cella retaining wall is thicker (1,75 m) than the southern (1,30 m). The temple at Teos was built by levelling the bedrock and filling the area on one side over 3 m. The temple area was higher at its western end and it was levelled towards the east by a series of platforms constructed of blocks set against the rock formation. At the southern side of the temple the cella wall blocks were set directly on the natural bedrock.

Elements of the superstructure of this earlier temple in white marble with narrow egg-and-dart relieves were found by Dr Uz in 1990 at the south-west of the temenos. The remnants of the Archaic altar at the eastern end of the temenos have made it possible to reconstruct the main lines of the history and original planning of the building. Two construction phases may be clearly distinguished in the foundations. The first dates prior to the 7th century EC – a large altar extending along the eastern margin of the temenos seems to be placed on the axis of the bedrock outcrop (mentioned above). In the second phase the new altar was situated on the axis of the temple, constructed of blocks (some of them reused) set against the bedrock formation, which had been shaped to form a podium. On the eastern side a wall with its own separate foundation formed an architectural backdrop to the altar. The preserved layers of blocks and the eastern wall show that the altar must have measured 9,56 x 18,20 m. The south side, from which the temenos was entered, was set off by a paved platform.