I. INTRODUCTION
- scope of the course
- historically:
  - Hatti culture (ca. 2500 BC)
  - Çatalhöyük (6500-5600 BC)
  - Çamuşlu (pre-8000 BC)
  - ca. 1900 BC: Bronze Age; beginning of the history of Anatolia
    - history = written records
    - arrival of Assyrian merchants; karum
- geographically: Anatolia
  - Anatolia (Anadolu) < (Grk) ἀνατολή (anatole) = sunrise
    - Land of the Sunrise
  - Anatolia: 10th c. AD Byzantine writer; previously: Asia
  - Asia < Assuwa: Hittite term of 20th c. BC for northwestern Anatolia
    - used by Greeks since Homer, 8th c. BC
    - area around Cayster River (Ephesus)
    - used by Roman writers since 2nd c. BC
    - region of western Anatolia ≈ Kingdom of Pergamon
  - 1st c. AD distinction between Asia Minor and Asia
- Asia Minor = Anatolia
  - peninsula jutting off Asian land mass > Asia Minor = Little Asia
  - not isolated by either three seas or mountain ranges
  - riverine valleys from Aegean > interior
  - Tigris & Euphrates valleys > Mesopotamia
  - highland plains and caravan routes
- culturally: Anatolia a nexus for trade, communication and migration
  - Europe – Middle East
  - Black Sea – Aegean Sea – Mediterranean Sea
  - Anatolia a cultural, racial, linguistic palimpsest

II. 1900 BC: THE ARRIVAL OF THE ASSYRIANS
- pre-1900 BC trade connections between Anatolia and Mesopotamia
  - Mesopotamian luxury items: exotic cloths, tin / lead (?)
  - Anatolian raw materials: obsidian, copper, silver, gold
    - also: iron (?), amber, carnelian
  - copper + tin = bronze
- ca. 1940-1900 BC establishment of Assyrian karum = (Assyr) port ≈ trading post
  - at Kanesh (Kültepe)
  - colony of merchants from Assyria
  - living in a “ghetto” attached to larger native city; own wall
  - intermarriage with locals; abide by local laws (?)
  - regulate trade and commerce; postal communications with Mesopotamia
    - letters of debit and credit
    - tribunal for settlement of trade disputes according to Assyrian law
  - regular donkey (200-250) caravans to / from Anatolia & Mesopotamia
    - exact routes uncertain; Harran, Urfa and Assur / Ashur (“the City”)
    - Kanesh karum as nexus; names but not locations of other karums known
  - records of commercial accounts, trade transactions kept by merchants
    - script: cuneiform = (L) wedge-shaped
      - invented by Sumerians > Akkadians > Babylonians > Assyrians
    - language: Old Assyrian
    - documents labeled; seals and cylinder seals
    - 15,000+ tablets discovered
  - barter or payment according to weights of silver or gold (iron)
  - taxes (in kind, weights of metal) paid to local ruler
    > free distribution of Mesopotamian goods by Assyrians
  - karum a city in miniature: grid system of roads
    - houses: two floors; lower: store; upper: residence
      - stone foundations; wattle-and-daub + mudbrick
      - cist burials in floor
  - 1940-1850 BC karum destroyed by fire > preserved documents
  - 1850-1800 BC karum deserted
  - 1800 BC karum rebuilt by Assyrians
    - fewer documents; equal prosperity / wealth
  - 1740 BC (?) karum destroyed by fire > abandoned
    - continued habitation of palace

III. HATTIC ANATOLIA IN 1900 BC
- Hatti: stratum of “indigenous” Bronze Age inhabitants of Anatolia
  - language: Hatti-li; non-Indo-European, non-Semitic
  - land: “Land of the Hatti” ≈ central Anatolia
  - names found in Kanesh karum tablets
  - origins and relationship to previous Anatolian cultures uncertain
- **Alacahöyük**
  - inhabited since 4th millennium BC
  - Royal Graves: 2400-2200 BC
    - 13 burials of royalty or priests / priestesses
    - rectangular, stone-walled graves: 4-6 x 3-5 x .50 m.
      - tombs roofed with timbers and white-washed mud
      - skull and leg bones of bull on roof
    - single burials & multiple burials
    - bodies in fetal position
    - jewelry and weapons; iron blades
    - “solar disks” and animal (stag) standards
      - funeral standards doubtful
      - symbolism uncertain
    - abstract human figurines; identity uncertain
    - various vessels
    - debate: tombs of Hatti or invading ruling caste, non-Hatti (?)
  - Hittite occupation: 1450-1180 BC
  - Hatti settlements elsewhere, including Hattushas (Boğazköy)
    - small kingdoms
    - Hatti artifacts
      - electrum figurine, from Hasanoğlan
      - nursing figurine, from Horoztepe
      - circular figurines, from Külepe
  - Hurrians: non-Indo-European, non-Semitic
    - southeastern Anatolia, northern Mesopotamia
  - ca. 2400-2000 BC migration of Indo-European speakers
    - at first peaceful
    - arrival via Caucasus Mountains or Troad (?)
    - Hittites to central Anatolia
    - Luwians to southwestern Anatolia
    - Palaians to northern and northwestern Anatolia
    - speakers of Ahšu: southeastern Anatolia
    - Troy VI; destruction of Troy V and arrival new people
      - general peaceful migration > violent attacks

**IV. THE HITTITES**
- language: Nešian (Kanesh)
- land: Land of the Hatti
- capital: Hattusas / Hattushas / Hattush (city of the Hatti)
- originally peaceful settlement amongst Hatti
- Anitta of Kussara / Kushar (ca. 1750 BC)
  - conquers Kanesh and Hattushas
  - Kanesh as capital
  - spear point with inscription “…palace of Anitta the king…”
  - curse upon Hattushas
  - takes title of “Great King”
- Labarna(s) II (reg. ca. 1650-1620)
  - settles Hattush > Hattushas
  - Labarna(s) > Hattusilis = (Hit) man of Hattushas
  - consolidates holdings in central Anatolia
  - adoption of cuneiform script for record keeping
  - incursions against Arzawa and Wilusa (western Anatolia)
  - conquest to southeast to secure trade routes with Mesopotamia (Alalah & Aleppo)
- Mursilis I (reg. 1620-1590 BC)
  - 1595 destroys Aleppo
  - 1590 sacks Babylon and retreating to north
- dynastic wars > Hittite Empire crumbles
- 1471 BC Thothmoses III advances to Aleppo
- Tudhaliyas II (reg. 1460-1440 BC)
  - begins reconquest
- 1440-1430 (?) Hattushas burnt to the ground
- Suppiluliumas I (reg. 1380-1346 BC)
  - renewed wars of conquest and alliances
    - marriage alliance with King of Babylon
    - correspondence with Egypt; treaty with Ahhiyawa (Mycenaean Greeks)
  - Hittite Empire at its greatest extent
  - 1346 Suppiluliumas I dies of plague brought back from Syrian campaign
- continued Hittite expansion towards Aegean (Greeks); consolidation in Middle East
- Muwatallis I (reg. 1320-1294)
  - Hattushas sacked by Kaska; capital temporarily moved to Karaman (?)
  - 1300 / 1299 BC Battle of Qadesh; Ramses II
- Hattusilis III (reg. 1289-1265 BC)
  - capital moved back to Hattushas; archives re-copied
  - 1284 BC peace treaty and marriage alliance signed with Egypt (Ramses II)
  - loss of western Anatolia, except Wilusa (Troy)
- Suppiluliumas II (reg. 1215- ? BC)

V. HATTUSHAS (Hattušaš, Boğazköy) (INSERT A)
- inhabited since 6th millennium BC
- ca. 2200 BC Hatti settlement; Kanesh karum tablets, Hattush
- ca. 2000-1750 BC Assyrian karum at site
- ca. 1750 Anitta of Kussar destroys Hattush
- Labarna(s) II (ca. 1650-1620)
  - settles Hattush > Hattusha(s); Labarna(s) > Hattusilis = (Hit) man of Hattusha(s)
  - growth of city; periodic sackings; temporary removal of capital
  - Lower City and Upper City
- (A) Temple 1 / Great Temple (14th – 13th c. BC)
  - 65 x 42 m.; temple complex 14,500 m²
  - temple proper + surrounding rooms
  - Lion Basin (I)
    - 5.5 m. long; four striding lions
    - basin or statue base uncertain
    - destroyed in late Roman / Byzantine times (chisel marks)
- Gateway (2) main entrance
  - triple threshold; guardrooms
- Green Stone (3)
  - found below floor surface
  - green nephrite
  - significance uncertain
- Storerooms (4)
  - 80+ excavated
  - archives; cuneiform tablets on shelves (4a)
  - storerooms for provisions; (4b)
  - stone foundations remain;
    - dowel holes drilled by bronze tubes
  - timber frame secured into stones with dowels; stone + mudbrick
  - stairs indicate a second floor
- Temple of The Storm God of the Hatti and the Sun Goddess of Arinna (5)
  - ceremonial entrance; monolithic threshold
  - paved open air courtyard
  - altar or basin stand for ritual ablutions
  - stoa fronting double sanctuary
  - sanctuaries with statue bases; wooden statues between full open windows
- Southern District (6)
  - dwellings for temple personnel (?)
  - tablet mentioning 208 temple personnel
- Grotto (7)
  - spring
- (B) Wall protecting lower city (16th c. BC)
- (C) Nišantepe = [T] marked rock (inscription)
  - Luwian hieroglyphics
  - 11 lines
  - recognize name of Suppiluliumas II
  - weathered condition
  - monument to ancestors
  - sea battle & invasion of Cyprus
- (D) Büyükkale = (T) Great Fortress / Castle
  - surrounded by fortification wall (9)
  - 250 x 140 m. plateau
  - inhabited, 3rd millennium BC by Hatti
  - Hittite renovations of 13th c. BC
  - raised viaduct (1)
  - fortified gate (2)
  - second gate (3)
  - courtyard (4)
- libraries (4a)
  - 3,350+ clay tablets with labels
  - histories of Hittite Kings and manuals for religious ceremonies
- third gate (5) to upper courtyard (6)
- king’s hall (7) and royal residences; archives (8)
- (E) Temple District (14\(^{th}\) – 13\(^{th}\) c. BC)
  - 24 separate temples identified so far
  - “…the one thousand gods of the Hatti land…”
  - dedications uncertain
  - 400 m\(^2\) - 1500m\(^2\)
  - all with essential elements of Great Temple
- 13\(^{th}\) c. BC Temple District overrun with shops, houses
- Upper City fortification wall
- (F) Lion Gate (early 14\(^{th}\) c. BC)
  - flanked by two 10 x 15 m. towers
  - double wooden doors (sheathed in bronze); bolted from inside
  - doors sealed with clay seal at dusk; seal inspected and broken at sunrise
  - two flanking lions with inlaid eyes; partial inscription reading “…gate”
- (G) Yerkapi = (T) Earth Gate and Sphinx Gate (early 14\(^{th}\) c. BC)
  - not strictly for defense
  - corbelled postern gate overlaid with earthen rampart; wooden doors
    - exit beyond range of Hittite arrows
  - earthen rampart covered with stones and flight of steps
    - soil from “moat”
  - surmounted by city wall and towers
    - casemate walls; stone surmounted by mudbrick
    - 4 sphinxes mark gate in wall; entrance along wall from flights of steps
    - auxiliary wall built in late 13\(^{th}\) c. BC from stones of rampart paving
  - a ceremonial approach (?), religious / political celebrations (?)
- (H) The King’s Gate (early 14\(^{th}\) c. BC)
  - 10 x 15 m. flanking towers
  - relief of warrior with horns on helmet facing city
  - with enceinte and auxiliary wall
- (K) Chamber 2
  - initially thought to be a tomb
  - symbolic entrance to underworld (?)
  - rebuilt; dismantled stones re-used in 9th-8th c. BC
  - back wall with image of Sun God
    - winged sun disk and life (∼ Egyptian ankh) symbol
  - Suppiluliumas II as warrior and living god (horns)
  - inscription in Luwian hieroglyphs in boustrophedon; victories of Suppiluliumas II
- (L) Ponds
  - as living symbols of underworld / hereafter or strictly practical use (?)
  - ponds separated by dam
  - plastered with watertight clay; embanked with stones
  - fed by springs and water piped in from hills

VI. YAZILIKAYA
- Yazilikaya = (T) written / inscribed / carved rock
- discovered by European explorers in 1834; “Greeks and Amazons”
- “House of the Celebration of the New Year”

- Chamber A / Great Gallery
  - 30+ m. long; originally paved
  - left wall: mainly gods facing end of gallery; ½ profile
    1-12: gods of the underworld with sickles
18-23: unidentified mountain gods & unidentified gods
28-29: Bulls of the Heavens (Hurri & Sheri) on earth glyph
34: Sun God of Heaven-King (?) with kalmush & sun glyph
36-37: Ninatta & Kulitta, female attendants of Shauska
38-39: Shauska (Ishtar) and Ea (water and wisdom)
- right wall: mainly goddesses facing end of gallery; full profile
  - identified but in poor condition
- meeting of Teshub the Storm God of Heaven & Hepatu the Sun Goddess of Arinna

41: Kumarbi or Storm God of Hattushas on mountain peaks
42: Teshub, Storm God on mountains Namni & Hazzi and bull
43: Hepatu, Sun Goddess on feline
44: Sharrumma, son of Teshub & Hepatu with feline on mountain peaks
45 seq.: goddesses led by daughter and granddaughter of Teshub & Hepatu (?)
- 64: Tudhaliyas IV with skull cap, dagger and kalmush
  - glyph of kingship: winged sun disk
  - “Ionic capital” columns = (Hit) Great King
  - glyph for mountain peaks
    surrounded by daggers
  - glyph = Tudhaliyas
  - responsible for Great Gallery

- Chamber B guarded by spirits
  - 18 m. long
  - by Tudhaliyas IV
  - or by Suppiluliumas II in honor of Tudhaliyas IV
69-80: gods of the underworld with sickles
81: Sharrumma with Tudhaliyas IV
  - god escorting king to next life or patronage
  - Sharrumma with horns (deity) + glyph
  - Tudhaliyas IV with glyph + kalmush + skull cap
82: Nergal / Dagger God of the Underworld
- with lion arms & dagger torso

VII. EFLATUNPINARI (near Beşşhır)
- Eflatunpinari = (T) Spring of Plato
- Hittite water / spring shrine
- blocks of masonry; natural spring dammed and channeled
- figures frontal; god & goddess overlooking spring-fed lake
  - Hatti: Estan & Wurusemu (?)
  - spirits bearing sun glyph
- other statue blocks in vicinity intended for Eflatunpinari (?)
- dating very problematic

VIII. TROY (Truva, Troia; Ilios, Ilium)
- 1920s discovery of cuneiform tablets from Hattushas: treaty between Hittites and Wilusa
- Wilusa = Wilios = Ilios = Troy
- Wilusa / Troy a “subordinate ally” of Hittite Empire from ca. 1420-1270 BC
- Hissarlık (Hisarlık)
  - excavations: Frank Calvert (1863-1869)
    - Heinrich Schliemann (off and on between 1870-1890)
    - Wilhelm Dörpfeld (1882 and 1893)
    - Carl Blegen (1932-1938)
- TROY I (3000-2500 BC) 10 phases, last destroyed by fire
  - gate & walls of a citadel
  - megarons = (Grk) halls; mudbrick on stone foundations; herringbone brickwork
    - two infant burials within
  - stone with image of a face
  - hand-made pottery
  - carved stone “figurines”
- TROY II (2500-2300 BC) 7 phases, last destroyed by fire
  - stone walls & towers with mudbrick superstructures, entrance ramp, megaron
  - hand-made pottery > potter’s wheel; distinctive depas vessel; pithoi
  - abundance of gold: “Priam’s Treasure”
    - Schliemann identified Troy II as Troy of Trojan War, King Priam
- TROY III – TROY V (2300-1700 BC)
  - survivors of Troy II rebuild; Troy I – Troy V: same people
  - Troy III – Troy V successively larger re-buildings; causes for re-building uncertain
    - nothing as spectacular as Troy II
  - wheel-made vessels; imported red Aegean pottery
  - stone figurines; simple houses
- TROY VI (1700-1250 BC)
  - invasion of a new people
  - horse
  - finely built sloping walls with mudbrick superstructure; vertical offsets
  - massive towers & gates
    - well enclosed in northeastern tower
    - southern gate and street
- city laid out in concentric terraces
- grey Minyan ware & imitation Mycenaean painted pottery < trade with Mycenaeans
- cemetery with 200+ cremation urns; stirrup jar < Mycenaean imitation
- Schliemann & Dörpfeld later identify Troy VI as Priam’s Troy, Trojan War
- last phase of Troy VI destroyed by an earthquake
- prosperity of Troy: trade, horses, alliance with Hittites
  - Balkans-Anatolia (tin); land route
  - Black Sea-Mediterranean (islands and Mycenaean Greeks, olive oil / perfume)
  - sea lanes; Uluburun shipwreck
  - harbor and market
- language of Troy (?)
  - no tablets found at Troy
  - Hittite correspondence to Troy in Hittite
  - discovery of a Hittite cuneiform / Luwian hieroglyph seal
  - Hittite records: Troy within Luwian-language orbit
- ca. 1200 BC
  - Mycenaean Greeks
  - Troy
  - Hittite Empire
  - Egyptian Empire
- by ca. 1100 BC survival only of a much reduced Egyptian Empire

Cuneiform text in Urartian from Van Castle (ancient Tushpa / Tushba), from the tomb of King Argishti I.
IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE FALL OF CIVILIZATION

I. THE TIME OF TROUBLES

- *ca. 1200-1100 BC*
  - Mycenaean Greeks: mainland Greece, Aegean, Crete, w. coast Turkey; supersede Minoans
  - Hittite Empire: central Anatolia
    - alliances in western Anatolia; Troy / Wilusa
    - division of Middle East with New Kingdom Egypt; 1299 BC Qadesh
  - New Kingdom Egypt: Nile valley > Nubia
    - division of Middle East with Hittites; 1299 BC Qadesh
  - Assyria: control of Mesopotamia
    - equal status (“brother”) with Hittites and Egyptians
    - eastern Mediterranean trade network
  - massive movement of peoples on land and sea
  - 1215 BC Suppiluliumas II to the throne
    - revolt of the Hatti
    - famine; request from Egyptians for grain
    - Mycenaean incursions against Hittite allies in western Anatolia
      - ongoing dispute with Mycenaeans re: Wilusa
    - raids of the Kaskans
    - sea pirates in Aegean, southern coast Anatolia, Cyprus, Middle East
  - 1210 BC Merenptah defeats invasion of Sea Peoples
    - Sardinians, Sicilians, Mycenaeans
  - 1190 BC last mention of Wilusa in Hattushas archives
  - 1190-1180 BC Troy sacked; Troy VIIa / b of *Iliad*
  - 1180 BC Ramses III
    - Libyans allied with Sardinians, Lycians, Etruscans, Mycenaeans, Philistines defeated
    - Philistines settle in Canaan
    - Egyptian Middle Eastern sphere of influence collapses
- by 1150 BC all major Mycenaean citadels destroyed (except Athens)
- 1150-1100 BC migration of Dorian Greeks (into Greece) and Phrygians (into Anatolia)
  - flight of Hittite warlords to southeastern Anatolia
- 1000 BC
  - Mycenaean cities destroyed (except Athens)
    - Dorian Greeks settle Greek peninsula
    - Mycenaean refugees to Athens; overpopulation > Ionian migration
  - Hattushas sacked
    - Hittite Empire destroyed
    - Neo-Hittite Empires established in southeastern Anatolia, northern Syria
  - Egyptian Empire decimated
    - Middle Eastern outposts conquered by: Philistines, Hebrews, Assyrians
  - Phrygians settle across central Anatolia

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**II. THE URARTIANS**

- 17th c. BC Hurrians settle in (H)Urardhu
- (H)Urardhu > Urartians > (Mt.) Ararat = (Assyr) Land of Mountains
- Urartians called their country “Bia inili” > Biain > Van = (?)
- ca. 1350 BC formation of a small Hurrian / Urartian kingdom near Lake Van
  - Urartians as descendents of Hurrians
  - Assyrians: Land of the Upper Lake, Land of the Wavy Sea
- 1275 BC Shalmaneser I (reg. 1275-1245 BC) campaign against Urartians
- Urartia as a source of gold, silver, iron, copper, tin, lead; horses
  - source of Tigris and Euphrates rivers
  - Mt. Ararat of Noah’s Ark fame
- constant warfare with Assyrians
  - 1114 BC Tiglath-pileser I
  - 1000 BC Ashur-rabi II
  - 849 BC Shalmaneser III
    - Balawat Bronzes
  - 820s BC Shalmaneser III
  - Black Obelisk
  - 743 & 736 BC Tiglath-pileser III
  - 715 BC Sargon II devastates Urartia
    - 714 Rusa I commits suicide
- late 8th – early 7th c. BC Assyria and Urartia overrun by Cimmerians and Scythians
- 6th c. BC Persian conquest
- Urartian language related to Hurrian
- adopted cuneiform script from Assyrians; Assyrian & Urartian inscriptions
  > only Urartian by ca. 820 BC
- first king: Aram (reg. mid 9th c. BC)
- dynasty established by Sarduri I (reg. 844-828 BC) lasts until ca. 590 BC
- capital: Tushpa / Tushba (Van Castle)
  - founded by Sarduri I
  - precipitous southern side, “The Devil’s Stairs” and well-fortified northern side
  - cuneiform inscriptions describe Urartian kings’ conquests
  - tombs of Urartian kings; tombs + cultic centers + treasuries (?)
    - Tomb of Argishti I
  - wharf to former shoreline of Lake Van
  - eastern and western citadels separated by “moat”
  - Temple to Khaldi (Arubani [wife] + Teisheba [Teshub])
  - arched niches for statues (?)
    - “The Maiden and her Mother”
  - cuneiform chronicles of Sarduri II
  - impregnable fortress until time of the Persians
  - lower “Garden City” watered by canal
- Çavuştepe citadel founded by Sarduri III (reg. 639-635 BC)
- export of raw materials
- export of finished metal work + ivories
  - Mesopotamia, Anatolia, Greece, Italy
  - influence on Phrygians, Greeks, Etruscans
- figurines; Sargon notes 1.8 ton statues of Urartian kings
  - Mişair Temple
- cauldrons & protomai (Grk) πρωτομαί = head, bust
- Armenians emerge from chaos of disintegrating Urartian Empire
  - called selves “Hayk” and language “Haay” and land “Haya-stan”
  - Hecataeus (fl. ca. 525 BC) Armenoi
- Armenians a tribe that migrated to Anatolia with Phrygians ca. 1100 BC

III. THE PHRYGIANS
- Indo-European people; native to Balkans; language related to Armenian
  - language (and people) finally dies out in days of Roman Empire (2nd-3rd c. AD)
  - largely undeciphered
- adept horsemen
- slow migration to Anatolia under Bryges, pre-Trojan War (Iliad III:184 seq.)
  - Priam of Troy as ally of Phrygians of Sangarius River against Amazons
  - Bryges > Phrygians (Greek)
  - Muski in Assyrian annals
- ca. 1150, Time of Troubles > massive, violent invasion; scattered tribes
  - Troy, Hattushas, Gordion, Lake Ascanius, Alacahöyük, Kanesh, Ankara, Sinope, Pazarlı, Konya, Malatya, Manisa, Midas City
- Phrygians become allies of Urartians against Assyrians
- 717 BC coalition of Phrygian “kings” led by Mita of Mushki against Sargon II
  - Mita = Midas
- 713-679 BC Cimmerian invasion of Anatolia
  - Urartu, Assyria, Phrygia, Ionian cities laid waste
  - Mita / Midas commits suicide by drinking bull’s blood
- Gordius (fl. early 8th c. BC)
  - farmer; eagle on shoulder while plowing > omen of future greatness
  - approaches town in dispute as to who should rule
  - Gordius made king; town named Gordion
    - Gordion < (Phr) grd = town (?)
  - cart with harness dedicated to Zeus
    - Gordion Knot; undone by Alexander the Great, 333 BC
  - father of Midas by prophetess of Cybele / Kybele or Cybele / Kybele herself
- Midas (reg. 738-696 BC)
  - first “barbarian” king to make offerings to Apollo at Delphi
  - married a Greek princess
  - 717 BC war against Sargon II
  - 696 BC commits suicide after defeat by Cimmerians
- city destroyed by Cimmerians (696 BC), covered (with clay 2.5 – 4 m.), repopulated
- **Great Tumulus**: 300 m. diameter, 53 m. high (presently)

- burial chamber built at ground level
  - juniper and cedar beams: 5.15 x 6.2 x 3.25 m.
  - gabled roof
  - surrounded by limestone wall; intervening space packed with small stones
  - clay mound
  - skeleton: 1.59 m., male, 60 years old
  - grave goods: 9 tables, screens, 3 cauldrons, 166 bronze vessels, 154 fibulae

- excavator > Gordius; consensus > Midas

- **Midas City (Midas Şehir)**
  - Hittite remains; fl. 8th - 7th c. BC; destroyed by Cimmerians; rebuilt; abandoned 3rd c. AD
  - lower and upper towns surround by towered walls
  - Midas Monument: 8th or 6th c. BC (?)
    - inscriptions added later (?)
    - temple façade with meander pattern; inscription with **MIDAI**
    - statue in niche (?); Cybele / Kybele
    - volutes
  - town ruins
    - Hittite: quarry, roads, steps, cisterns
    - Hittite and / or Phrygian: statue bases, altars, lustral pools
    - Phrygian: altar with inscription, unfinished monument
  - other fortified plateau cities and tombs in vicinity

- **Pessinus** (in the village of Balhisar)
  - sanctuary of Kubaba > Cybele / Kybele
    - worshipped in form of black meteor (?)
    - stone acquired by Romans in 205/4 BC
  - temple-theater
    - oriented to west
    - late first century AD

**IV. PHRYGIAN CONTRIBUTIONS TO CLASSICAL CULTURE**
- Phrygians in contact with Urartians, Assyrians (Mesopotamian traditions), neo-Hittite states
- transmission to Greece of “oriental motifs” of early Greek art (7th c. BC)
  - Phrygian fascination with geometric decoration
    - maze, meander, swastika
  - griffins, sirens *protomai* of bronze cauldrons
  - Phrygians famous for their bronzes
- architecture
  - pebble mosaic > Hellenistic > Roman tesserae
  - Phrygians known for carpets; origin of mosaic (?)
  - temple façade of Midas City; screen or carpet (?)
  - terracotta attachments; frieze
  - volutes: Hittite ideogram > Phrygian monuments > Greek Aeolic & Ionic capitals
- music
  - Greeks credit Phrygians with invention of: cymbal, pan pipes, drum, lyre
  - Hittites > Phrygians > Greeks
- alphabet
  - Phrygian alphabet may be ancestor of Greek alphabets
  - Hittite boustrophedon + Phoenician script > Phrygians > Greeks > Romans

- animal fable
  - Aesop a Phrygian; origins of animal fable unclear: Sumeria, India, Egypt (?)
- religion
  - combination of native Anatolian (Hattic & Hittite) + Indo-European
  - Kybele
    - Hittite / Luwian: Kubaba
    - Lydians: Kybebe / Kybele
    - Phrygians: Kubile / Matar Kubile or Agdistis = (Phr) She-of-the-Rock
    - depicted with lions and / or musicians
    - born of a rock; bi-sexual monster, castrated > female
    - love of Attis, who dies by castration
    - native Hattic or comes with Indo-Europeans (?)
    - mountain goddess > waters; Mistress of Beasts > mountains
    - temple façades < mountains (?)
  - Men: male god of the Moon
- Midas mythology
  - wealth: capture of Silenus & release; Dionysos grants “touch of gold”
    - wash in Pactolus River > gold grains of river
  - Apollo-Marsyas contest; Phrygian cap
  - Gardens of Midas: location uncertain (Edessa or Phrygia)
    - location of Silenus story
    - Midas “invented” the rose

V. THE LATE HITTITE / NEO-HITTITE / SYRO-HITTITE KINGDOMS
- migration of Hittite aristocracy and clans from central to southeastern Anatolia-Syria
- emergence of local Hittite / Luwian warlords
- small kingdoms ruled by Hittite kings; trace ancestry back to Hittite Empire of Hattushas
- constant warfare with Semites of Middle East, especially Assyria; semi-united front
- increasing influence of Semitic Middle Eastern art, especially Assyria, Phoenicia
- neo-Hittite kingdoms destroyed by Sargon II and Cimmerians
- Karatepe = (T) Black Mountain
  - (summer) palace of King Asitawanda; 9th c. BC
  - remains of gate complexes with carvings; basalt
    - King Asitawanda and guardian spirits
    - scenes of: banquet, sacrifice, musicians, hunt
    - Master of the Animals, sphinx
  - Phoenician-Hittite inscription (8th c. BC)
- Carchemish (Kargamış)
  - T.E. Lawrence (excavated 1911-1914)
- under Hittite rule in 14th c. BC
- a center of Kubaba worship
- destroyed ca. 1190 BC
- rebuilt by rulers styling themselves “Great King”
- Processional Relief, Royal Buttress Relief, Herald’s Relief, Long Wall Relief: 950-850 BC

VI. OTHER SURVIVORS
- Troy
  - ca. 1200-1170 BC Trojan War > re-building on “lesser scale”
  - ca. 1130 BC date of Luwian seal
  - post-1100 BC influx of Balkan peoples; Phrygians et al. (?)
  - ca. 950 BC final abandonment of “Homeric Troy”
  - ca. 700 BC re-settlement by Greeks from Lesbos
- Lycians / Lykians (Lukka)
  - Hittite & Egyptian sources mention as “pirates and invaders”
  - former allies of the Hittites (?)
  - matrilineal inheritance
  - descended from Luwian speakers; language and script until Roman era
- Carians
  - descended from Luwian speakers
  - reputation as mercenaries (Egypt), merchants, and pirates
  - script and language until 3rd c. BC
  - ruled by queens; matrilineal inheritance
- Lydians
  - descended from Luwian or Palaic speakers
  - chief goddess: Artimu > Greek Artemis; associated with Luwian Kubaba
  - god of wine: Bacchus > Greek Dionysos
  - trinity: Artimu / Kubaba + “Zeus” + Men (moon god)
  - reputation amongst Greeks as: horsemen, merchants, musicians, debauches and bankers
  - invention of coinage
- all establish petty kingdoms based on major capital cities
- Lydian Sardis, Lykian Xanthos, Carian Labranda, Aphrodisias
  - maintain languages into Greco-Roman eras
THE GREEK CITIES OF IONIA

I. REVIEW
- Time of Troubles
  - raids of the Sea Peoples
  - collapse of the Hittite Empire; destruction of Hattushas
  - Trojan War; Troy VIIa burnt
    - Egypt’s Middle Eastern Empire lost; settlement of Philistines; departure of Etruscans
  - expansion of the Assyrian Empire
  - rise of the Urartians
  - arrival of the Phrygians
  - collapse of the Mycenaean Greek city-states
- ca. 1150 BC invasion and settlement of the Dorian Greeks
- ca. 1130-1000 BC Aeolian Migration to Aegean islands > northwest Anatolia

II. IONIAN MIGRATION
- previous Mycenaean Greek colonies at Millawanda (Miletus) and Abasa (Ephesus)
- Hittite archives discuss long-standing Mycenaean Greek claim to Assuwa (Asia / Troy)
- settlements destroyed; but memories not lost
- Athens becomes refuge for Mycenaeans > overpopulation
- ca. 1050 / 1000 BC Ionian Migration
- Athens > Aegean islands > Anatolia
- Ionian League: Miletus, Myus, Priene, Ephesus, Colophon, Lebedus, Teus, Clazomenae, Erythrae, Phocaea, Chios, Samos
  - colonists from different parts of Greek mainland
  - maintain traditional kinship divisions, priesthoads, kingships (ceremonial), cults, etc.
  - military leadership of Athens initially (?)
  - resistance of native Carians, Lydians, Phrygians, Lycians in 10th – 9th c. BC
  - style selves “Iaones” > “Iones” = Ionians (Eng), Yunani
- gradual intermarriage with natives, trade, fusion of religious cults & ceremonies
III. HISTORY OF ANATOLIA: *ca.* 1000 BC – 100 AD

- Aeolian and Ionian migrations; native resistance, little penetration of hinterland
  - colonies set off from Ionia
- 676 BC Cimmerian invasion; fall of Phrygia; destruction of Sardis (644 BC) & Ionian cities
- 676 BC Ardys of Lydia defeats and destroys Cimmerians
- 7th c. BC Lydian kings conquer Greek cities; completed by Croesus (reg. 560-546 BC)
- 546 BC Croesus declares war on Cyrus of Persia; Persian victory; Persian conquest of Ionia
- 499-494 BC Ionian Revolt; destruction of Miletus
- 490, 480 BC Persian attempts at conquest of mainland Greece fail
- 5th c. BC most Anatolian coastal cities join Athens’ Delian League to expel Persia
- 386 BC Persia re-gains control of Anatolia; general prosperity; Mausolus
- 334 BC Alexander III invades Anatolia > Middle East, Egypt, Persia
- 323 BC Alexander III dies in Babylon, Diadochoi [= (Grk) successors] divide empire
  - Anatolia divided up by warring kings and generals
  - Kingdom of Pergamon; Attalid dynasty
- 277 BC Pergamenes defeat Celts
- 133 BC Attalos III bequeaths kingdom to Rome > province of Asia
- 133-65 BC Roman conquest of Anatolia and Middle East
- 88 BC 80,000+ Romans and Italians in Anatolia massacred
- 5th c. BC most Anatolian coastal cities join Athens’ Delian League to expel Persia
- 3rd c. AD beginning of introduction of Christianity into Anatolia; Paul’s journeys

IV. ASSOS (Behramkale)

- said to be built upon an extinct volcano
- *ca.* 1000 BC founded by Aeolians from Lesbos; largest city of Troad
- 560-547 BC Lydian domination
- 547-479 BC Persian domination
- 479-366 BC alternating Athenian and Persian domination
- 366 Eubulos rules Assos and vicinity
  - rule to Hermias (Eubulos’ slave and student of Plato)
  - Hermias invites Aristotle to Assos
  - Aristotle’s school 348-345 BC; begins *Politics*
  - Aristotle marries niece of Hermias
- conquered by Persians; 334 BC liberated by Alexander III
- conquered by Pergamon
- 133 BC annexed to Rome
- 1st c. AD visits of Paul, Luke
- The Temple of Athena Polias, *ca.* 540-530 BC
  - Doric order; 6 x 13 columns; early design
  - carved architrave
- City Walls, 4th c. BC
  - best preserved city walls of ancient Greece
  - acropolis & lower city defended by own walls
  - built atop earlier walls
  - rubble core; rusticated stone work without mortar
  - road with tombs; 6th c. BC – 3rd c. AD
    - sarcophagi of Assos renowned in antiquity
    - local stone with caustic mineral content
    - bodies fully decayed within 40 days
    - sarcophagus < (Grk) *sark* (*ζάρξ*) + *phagein* (*φαγεῖν*) = to eat flesh
    - walls to “Harbor of St. Paul”
- Theater, 3rd c. BC
  - currently under excavation
  - earthquake destruction
  - 1826 report: theater in “excellent state of preservation”

V. MILETUS (Miletos, Milet)
- Carian city; conquered by Minoans > Mycenaeans (ca. 1400 BC)
  - Milliwanda of Hittite archives
  - Iliad: fights with Trojans against Greeks
  - destroyed slightly after ca. 1200 BC; rebuilt (?)
- Neleus (son of King Codrus of Athens) leads Ionian settlers to Miletus
  - kills all males, marries females > oath of the women of Miletus
- 90+ colonies founded from Miletus
- archaic city on Kalabak Tepe (?)
- fame of Miletus
  - early Greek science, philosophy, geography
  - Milesian alphabet adopted by Athens > standard Greek alphabet
  - commerce (colonies)
  - arts (ceramics, architecture)
  - religion (shrine at Didyma)
  - military (resisted Lydians)
- 594 BC Miletus conquered by Persia
- 499 BC Miletus leads Ionian Revolt against Persia
- 494 BC Miletus destroyed by Persians
- Miletus rebuilt on organized grid plan
  - Hippodamos of Miletus
- silting of harbors > decay of Miletus
- four harbors
  - Lion Harbor / Bay of Lions with chain
  - surrounded by stoas, agoras, shrines
- theater
  - 5th c. BC > rebuilt 3x until ca. 100 AD
  - natural hill > vaulted substructures
  - 5,300 > 15,000 capacity
  - “Royal Box”
  - restructured for gladiatorial games
  - inscriptions: labor dispute, Jews & God-fearers
- 6th c. AD city shrinks to garrison post and village centered on fortified hill of theater
- Baths of Faustina
  - wife of Marcus Aurelius (?) 2nd c. AD
  - “museum” + gymnasium + bath complex
  - imposed askew over grid plan
  - river statues

VI. THE TEMPLE OF APOLLO AT DIDYMA (Didim)
- connected only by sea until 2nd c. AD when Trajan builds road
- port road with statues of priests and lions
- Carian shrine existed on site prior to arrival of Greeks
  - Greeks associate local Carian god with Apollo
- 8th - 7th c. BC wall of first Greek shrine: altar, well, tree (?)
- 560-550 BC temple
  - under control of Branchids; oracular shrine; priests as officials of Miletus
  - world-wide fame; cultic statue of Apollo Philesios; asylum
- 494 or 479 BC Persians destroy Didyma
  - Branchids hand treasures over to Persians; leave with Persians > Sogdiana
  - 150 years later > Alexander the Great and Branchid descendants
- 332 BC arrival of Alexander

- 300 BC Seleucos I begins construction of present temple
  - architects: Paionios and Daphnis
  - 278 BC pillaged by Gauls
  - 70 BC raided by pirates
  - damage repaired, construction continued; never completed
- 262 AD Goths attack; Didyma converted into a fortress
- 290 still functioning as an oracle
- late 4th c. naikos converted into a church
- Ionic dipteral decastyle; total 124 columns
- naikos on site of original shrine
- naos open-air and sunk beneath level of stylobate; stairs and sloping tunnels
- room of uncertain function; oracular room (?); chresmographeion (?)
  - questions presented to temple attendants > prophetess
  - abstains from food for 3 days before prophesying
  - prophetess drinks water > prophesizes
  - with a staff and sits on an axon (?)
  - responses written in hexameter verse returned to inquirer by “prophet”
- prophet = high priest of temple; 1 year term, from Miletus
  - lived at Didyma during tenure
- hypochrestes = versifier (?)
  - m.o. related to temple plan uncertain
- stadium utilizing southern steps of temple
  - every 4th year, Great Didymeia; since ca. 200 BC
  - races, music, drama, oratory
  - events staged in Didyma and Miletus
- varied column bases friezes
- griffins and lyres; Medusa frieze

**VII. CLAROS (Klaros)**
- shrine before arrival of Greeks; association with Apollo; “…the shrine of Carian Apollo…”
- associated with events before and after Trojan War
  - prophecy of Helen being the ruination of Greece
  - Mopsus vs Calchas contest after war: how many piglets from sow; Calchas dies
- present ruins from 4th - 3rd c. BC > rebuilding by Hadrian in 2nd c. AD
- site covered by silt of Ales / Halesus River
- regularly raided by pirates
- visitors from all over Mediterranean but rarely Ionia
- m.o. of oracular consultation
  - cave-shrine-spring under temple of Apollo
  - at night, suppliants enter without telling question to prophet (male)
  - prophet (illiterate) drinks of water, answers in verse or response set to verse
- survived well into Christian times
- destroyed by earthquake (363 AD?) > site abandoned, silted up
- propylaea leads to temple
- temple
  - colossal statues of: Apollo (seated), Artemis and Leto (standing)
  - circumbendibus under temple leading to vaulted oracular chamber
- altar to Apollo and Dionysos; statue bases, sundial of Dionysos
- columnar dedications (2nd c. AD)

VIII. PRIENE (near GÜLLÜBAHÇE)
- site of original settlement unknown; silting of Meander River
- 494 BC original city destroyed by Persians; rebuilt (?)
- ca. 350 BC city moved to present site, originally port of Priene
  - maintained close ties with Athens
- 334 BC Alexander visits Priene; offer to fund Temple of Athena
- 133 BC passes under Roman rule; moderate prosperity
- 5th c. AD Byzantine church; date of abandonment uncertain
- acropolis with a garrison post; commander elected for 4 months
- city walls and East Gate; 4th c. BC; rusticated finish
- Temple of Athena
  - local Carian architect, Pytheos
  - temple as model for Pytheos’ textbook > Vitruvius
  - Ionic hexaprostyle with (Doric) opisthodomos
  - later dedication to Augustus & Athena
- Theater, late 4th c. BC; rebuilt until 2nd c. AD
  - seats ca. 5,000
  - prohedria
  - waterclock
  - proscenium
- Bouleuterion, ca. 150 BC
  - council
  - seats 640
  - adjacent to Prytaneion
- streets laid out on grid plan
  - cascading down side of hill
  - aqueduct enters in northeast
  > channels water to city fountains
  - 4 houses / block
  - larger structures / spaces (agora) take entire block(s)

IX. SARDIS (SARTMUSTAFA)
- capital of Lydia
- Lydian language from Luwian; eventually adopt a Greek alphabet
- Lydians survive Time of Troubles, suppressed by Phrygians
- famine and division of population; ½ > Etruria (Etruscans)
- 696 BC Cimmerians destroy Phrygian Empire > Lydians assert independence
- 685 BC Gyges (reg. 685-652 BC) and the wife of Candaules
  - “Guggu of Luddi” in Assurbanipal’s archives
- late 7th c. BC Lydians expel Cimmerians from Anatolia
- Lydian wars against Phrygians & Ionian Greeks; Miletus not defeated
- 546 BC Croesus and Cyrus at the Halys River
- end of Lydian independence > Persia
  - Persians make Sardis capital of satrapy; burned 499 BC
  - Sardis-Susa Road
- 4th c. BC Greeks, 2nd c. BC Romans
- 17 AD earthquake rebuilding
- Jewish and Christian communities; one of Seven Churches of Asia (Revelations 1:11, 3:1-2)
- 7th c. AD destruction by Persians en route to Constantinople
- Greeks: Lydians as inventors of dice (knucklebones), “chess” and coins
- Lydian coinage, late 7th c. BC; attributed to Gyges
  - electrum; gold content varies from 36% - 53%
  - stamped with lion’s head to guarantee weight and purity
  - Croesus (reg. 560–546 BC) introduces pure gold and pure silver coins
  - gold from Pactolus River caught in fleeces; Midas had once bathed upriver
- Temple of Artemis / Kubaba / Kybele
  - chief deity of Sardis & Lydia
  1. Altar
    - altar erected late 5th c. BC
    - steps; altar “faced” west
    - foundations remain
  2. First Temple
    - ca. 300 BC
    - faced west, re-utilized altar
  3. Second Temple
    - ca. 175-150 BC
    - peristyle added
    - never completed
  4. Third Temple
    - ca. 150 AD
    - completion of second temple
    - division of cela
    - dedication to Kybele / Artemis and deified Faustina
- Christian church, 4th c. AD
  > temple out of use
- colonnaded street; 4th c. AD built over earlier road (Susa-Sardis?)
- Gymnasium complex; dedicated 211 AD to Septimius Severus, Julia Domna, Caracalla, Gaeta
  - large open-air central courtyard, palaestra
  - re-constructed pool, theatrical façade with statues
  - rooms flanking palaestra as classrooms, storage rooms, dressing rooms
- The Synagogue; four building & rebuilding stages: 17–ca. 400 AD
  - sold to / donated to Jewish community by Lucius Verus (reg. 161-169)
  - atrium
  - Torah shrines
  - apse with seating for elders
  - seating for congregation / women uncertain
  - marble table with eagles
  - mosaic / marble slab decoration
- surrounding tumuli in countryside

**X. HALICARNASSOS (Halicarnassus, Bodrum)**
- ca. 1000 BC settled by Dorian colonists > widespread intermarriage with natives
- heavily influenced by Ionian Greek colonists to north > “Ionianized”
- 6th c. BC conquest by Persians; native Carian dynasty appointed
- 480 BC Queen Artemisia accompanies Xerxes’ invasion of Greece; mans her own ship at Salamis
- birthplace of Herodotus, “Father of History”
- post-479 BC Halicarnassos joins Delian League to expel Persia
- by 386 BC Halicarnassos and Caria back under Persian domination
  - capital of satrapy of Caria; ruled by Carian dynasts
- 377-353 BC reign of Mausolus of Caria
- The Mausoleum of Halicarnassos, 360- ca. 355/0 BC
- funeral monument of Mausolus and Artemisia
  - completed by sister-wife Artemisia and descendants
  - by Pytheos and Satyros

1. rectangular base 120 x 100 (38 x 32 m.)
2. colonnade of 36 columns
3. pyramid of 24 steps
4. quadriga by Pytheos; 45 m. tall

- sculptural contest
- Mausolus and Artemisia (?); Amazonomachy
- burial chamber
- 12th c. AD described as if still standing and largely unruined
- 13th c. AD earthquake
- 1494 Knights of St. John quarry away to build St. Peter’s Castle

XI. LABRANDA (Labraunda / Labraynda)
- open-air sacred site of Carians; Greeks associate deity with Zeus > Zeus Labraundos
- 5th c. BC first Temple of Zeus
- Mausolus (reg. 377-353 BC) and brother Idrieus (reg. 351-344 BC) embellish site
  - propylaia and “palace”
  - andron (A, B, C)
  - oikos, priests’ house
  - tombs

- repairs during Roman rule; re-used by Christians as monastery; church
- earthquake damage at some indeterminate time in Middle Ages > abandoned

XI. PERGAMON (Bergama) (INSERT B)
- citadel ca. 400 m., steep on 3 of 4 sides, surrounded by two rivers
- ca. 800 BC non-Greek city founded
- 282 BC Lysimachus leaves Philetaerus to guard treasure
- 281 BC Lysimachus killed in battle or Philetaerus deserts to Seleucus
  - Philetaerus establishes own rule at Pergamon under Seleucid protection
- Philetaerus starts embellishing Pergamon, buying alliances & peace treaties
- Philetaerus establishes dynasty; adopts nephew Eumenes
- Attalos I (reg. 241-197 BC), adopted by Eumenes
  - takes title of “king” & “savior”
- 230 BC Attalos I inflicts defeat on Gauls
- 3rd-2nd c. BC development of a library; competition with Alexandria
  - papyrus & parchment < (L) pergamina = Pergamon
  - invention of paged codex; parchment too thick to roll
  - development of the shrine ≥ Asklepieion
- late 3rd c. BC Attalos I allies with Rome
- 190 BC Romans defeat Seleucids of Syria; grant lands to Pergamon
- 165 BC Eumenes II constructs Gaul Group and Great Altar (5)
  - library reaches greatest extent
- 133 BC Attalos III bequeaths Pergamon to Rome
  - kingdom dismembered
    - Pergamon > Roman province of Asia (Assuwa); city a free city
- 1st c. BC Antony presents Cleopatra with the entire library of Pergamon
- late 3rd c. AD earthquake devastates Pergamon
- 716 AD Pergamon overrun by Arab armies on way to Constantinople
  - Great Altar dismantled ≥ defensive wall; city destroyed; village status

- **UPPER CITY (INSERT B):** built on a series of terraces & substructures
  - private houses along slopes
  - Library (2) and Temple of Athena (1)
  - Theater (3) and Temple of Dionysos: Hellenistic, 2nd c. BC
    - stone skene & Roman rebuilding
    - Ionic temple to Dionysos (?)
  - Temple of Trajan (4): vaulted substructures
  - Altar of Zeus / Great Altar (5) [Pergamon Museum, Berlin]

- **LOWER CITY**
  - Red Basilica: 2nd c. AD
    - dedicated to Osiris / Serapis, Isis & Harpocrates; courtyard built over Selinus River
    - underground chambers for rites and initiations
    - Nile and Nile-of-the-Afterlife symbolism
    - circular structures of uncertain usage (> mosques)
    - basilica for congregation; underground chambers
    - later Christian church built into / upon basilica
- THE ASKLEPION / ASCLEPIUM
- Asklepios as mortal doctor; *Iliad* with sons of Asklepios
  - deified by 6th – 5th c. BC
  - cult to Rome in 4th c. BC
  - cult established at Pergamon *ca.* 400 BC
  - encouraged by Kings of Pergamon, Rome
- outside population center; connected by long *road* (1)
- shop-lined street
- *propylon* (2) with altar
- *library* (3): statue of Hadrian
- *Temple of Zeus-Aesklepios* (4): modeled after Pantheon, Rome
- central sacred *spring* (5); 4 stoas / colonnades
- *theater* (6): 3,500 seats; for patients & public
- *incubation rooms* (7)
  - dreams of patients related to & interpreted by priest-doctors
  - votive gifts, statues, inscriptions
- *cryptoporticus* (8): connects central spring to abaton
- *abaton* (9): function uncertain
  - water works
  - sleeping chambers (?)
  - incubation (?), hospice (?), temple / shrine (?)
I. EPHESUS (Ephesos, Efes): FOUNDATION & GROWTH (INSERT C)

- 11th / 10th c. BC Androcles (Athens) founds colony
  - Delphic oracle: the fish and the boar; settlement on Mt. Pion
- area already settled by Carians and Leleges: altar / shrine to Kubaba / Kybele
  - Greeks identify Kybele with Artemis
  - shrine: Artemision-A (1)
- ca. 680 BC Cimmerian sack of Ephesus; altar / shrine destroyed
- ca. 600 rebuilding: temple, altar & temenos wall (Artemision-B)
  - temple open at west end
- 560 Croesus of Lydia attacks Ephesus
  - “rebuilt” temple (Artemision-B / Archaic Artemision) on grand scale
    - Cherisphon of Knossos, Metagenes of Knossos & Theodoros of Samos
    - open to the sky
    - all-marble structure
    - Ionic sculpted columns (36 / 127); 19 meters high
  - relocates city near Artemision
- 546 Persia conquers Anatolia
  - period of prosperity for Ephesus
  - large Persian population influx
- 356 Herostratos burns down Artemision
- 355 reconstruction of Artemision-C
  - by Deinocrates
  - roughly same dimensions, higher platform
  - horseshoe altar with epiphany window
  - cult statue
- 334 Alexander’s offer to bankroll Artemision refused by Ephesians
  - temple completed ca. 250 BC
- 287 Lysimachus gains control over Ephesus
  - renames city “Arsinoe” (wife)
  - relocates city between Mt. Pion & Mt. Koressos; walls (2)
- 188 Ephesus conquered by Pergamon
- 133 Ephesus passes to Roman rule
- 66 / 67 AD Nero to Ephesus
  - rebuilds stadium (16); loots Ephesus of statues
- 123 & 129 AD Hadrian visits Ephesus
  - dredges harbor, dedicates buildings, temple
- 125 Hadrian elevates Ephesus to capital of Roman province of Asia

II. CHRISTIANS IN EPHESUS
- Paul: Acts of the Apostles 18-19
  - Paul to Ephesus ca. 53 goes to synagogue
  - Paul disputes in synagogue > school of Tyrannus
  - Paul as miracle-worker > healings, exorcisms
  - uproar in the theater (Acts of the Apostles 19: 23-31); Demetrius the Silversmith
- John: authorship of Gospel, Revelations & 3 epistles
  - John & Mary to Ephesus ca. 45 (John 19:25-27); John buries Mary in secret
  - death of Mary uncertain; contradicts Jerusalem tradition
  - John exiled to Patmos (Revelations) during Domitian (reg. 81-96)
  - John returns to Ephesus during Nerva (reg. 96-98); Gospel & Epistles
    - legend: he & followers (40,000 converts) destroy Artemision
    - John dies ca. 100-120
- 262 Ostrogothic fleet (Crimea) ravages Ephesus; Artemision burned > rebuilt
  - decidedly less lavish scale
  - extensive destruction of harbor area
  - rebuilding of city walls: immediately before or after attack (?)
- 313 Edict of Milan: Constantine & Licinius legalize Christianity
- The Basilica of the Virgin Mary / Church of the Councils (3)
  - 260 x 30 m.
  - “market basilica” constructed ca.125; destroyed 262 > abandoned until ca. 350
    - western atrium
    - domed octagonal baptistry
    - double narthex, 3-aisled church w/ apse
    - bishop’s palace
    - original cathedral of Ephesus
    - housed councils of 431 & 449
- The Arcadiane (4)
  - 11 x 600 m. marble harbor street
  - two 5-meter wide colonnades decorated with mosaics
  - baths & gymnasium only partially restored after 262

- Theater (6)
  - Hellenistic theater reworked in 1st & 2nd c. AD
  - games & obscene plays banned > mimes & pantomimes; constant repair & renovation

- Library of Celsus (8)
  - 110-135 AD in honor of Gaius Julius Celsus Polemaeanus
  - 3rd c. fire destroys library but not façade
  - ca. 400 building filled with rubble & facade becomes part of fountain & pool
  - adjacent to agora (5)

- The Embolos (9)
  - 11 meters wide marble paved street with colonnades & shops
  - decrees, edicts & statues of notables: 4th - 6th c.

- Cave of the Seven Sleepers (10)
  - supposed location of tombs of: Timothy, Hermione & Mary Magdalene et al.
  - site where Seven Sleepers slumbered & buried
  - old quarry (?) > 1st c. AD necropolis for Jews, pagans & Christians
  - 4th c. chapels & tombs > constant expansion > domed mausoleum of 6th c.

- Artemision (1)
  - 262 Gothic destruction
  - cella restored but with material from temple itself
  - in use during 4th c.
  - 401 John Chrysostom orders beginning of despoliation of temple
    > parts used in Christian & secular buildings
    > lime kilns erected on site
    > statues & decorative elements to Constantinople during Justinian
  - site silted over by end of 6th c.

- Basilica of St. John the Evangelist (11)
  - site where John lived & was buried
  - early 4th c. martyrion erected over site > immediate fame
  - 390-420 cruciform church constructed over grave site
  - 535 Bishop Hypatius of Ephesus persuades Justinian to construct larger church
    - plan of Church of the Holy Apostles, Constantinople (St. Mark’s, Venice)
      atrium; domed narthex
      - cruciform with 6 domes; 65 x 130 m.
      - tomb beneath high altar; “manna” collection
      - additional contributions > column inscriptions
      - spoils of Artemision + mosaics + frescoes + new quarried marbles
      - baptistery
- House of the Virgin Mary (7 kilometers south of Ephesus)
  - by 5th c. tradition well established that Mary lived & died in Ephesus
  - 1878 publication of visions of Katherine Emmerich (1774-1824)
  - 1891 Lazarists of Izmir locate house > archaeological vs religious disputes
  - 1961 John XXIII; 1967 Paul VI; 1979 John Paul II; 2006 Benedict XVI
    > complete restoration from foundations; restoration according to vision (?)
    > foundations date from 5th - 6th c. > no exploration beneath foundations
    > no local traditions re: house or site before 1891
    > since 1891: Christian & Moslem place of pilgrimage
- 602-628 Chosroes II’s occupation of eastern provinces of Roman / Byzantine Empire
  1. abandonment of Embolos region
  2. Basilica of the Virgin Mary destroyed
  3. new city walls built; 3-4 meters thick; of spoils, to harbor (12)
  4. upper terrace of theater & stage > new military (?) constructions
  5. Ayasuluk Hill (13) fortified
- 654-655 Muawiyah leads Arabs against Constantinople; Ephesus attacked
- 867-868 Paulician army occupies Ephesus; Basilica of St. John used as a stable
- 1080 Seljuk Turks capture Ephesus
- 1096 Crusaders capture Ephesus > Byzantine emperor
- 1155 George Tornikes re: Basilica of St. John

II. THE BELEVI MAUSOLEUM
- second largest tomb in Anatolia after Mausoleum of Halicarnassos
- square podium (29.65 m.), 11.37 m. high; cut stones facing living rock core
- cut stone disguise entrance to burial chamber
- burial chamber cut into living rock
- Corinthian colonnade; 8 columns / side; statues of griffins; 11.23 m. high
- roofing uncertain; pyramid and quadriga (?)
- stylistically ca. 250 BC
- Anthiochus II Theos (reg. 261-246 BC)
  - died in Ephesus while conquering Anatolia
  - poisoned by wife he repudiated for a more strategic marriage

III. PAUL’S JOURNEYS
- ca. 40-46 with Barnabas: Tarsus, Antioch
- ca. 46-48 First Missionary Journey: Attalia, Antioch-in-Pisidia, Iconium, Derbe, Perge
- ca. 49-52 Second Missionary Journey: Antioch, Tarsus, Iconium, Troas, Ephesus
- ca. 53-57 Third Missionary Journey: Antioch, Iconium, Ephesus, Troas, Assos, Miletus, Patara
- ca. 59 Voyage to Rome: Seleucia, Tarsus, Myra
- Antioch-in-Pisidia (near Yalvaç)
  - founded by Anthiochus I Soter (reg. 280-261 BC)
  - sizeable Jewish community attracts Paul and Barnabas (Acts of the Apostles 13-14)
  - Basilica of St. Paul, 325 AD; built over synagogue where Paul preached in 46
  - gateway to city, late 2nd c. AD and city walls
  - Northern Basilica, Byzantine era
  - theater, 2nd - 3rd c. AD; decumanus and shops
  - aqueduct, Roman era
  - Kybele / Men cultic center
  - important city until 7th-8th c. AD, destroyed during Arab attacks against Byzantine Empire
  - by 12th c. completely deserted > stones quarried for Yalvaç buildings
  - fragments of the Res Gestae

IV. ANGORA (Ancyra, Ankara)
- Neolithic occupation; no Hittites; Phrygians; Susa-Sardis Road; Alexander the Great; Seleucids
Gauls defeated by Attalus I and settled in Angora; Gauls build citadel
24 BC under Roman rule
50 AD Paul visits Angora; later writes *Galatians*
362 Angorans give enthusiastic reception to Julian the Apostate
Middle Ages: Seljuk, Mongol, Ottoman rule
- *bedestan* (1460s) > Museum of Anatolian Civilizations
  - written by Augustus 16 months before death in 14 AD > Vestal Virgins
  - read to Senate after death; inscribed on bronze tablets > Mausoleum of Augustus, Rome
  - copies sent to major provincial cities > inscribed upon walls of Angora temple
Temple of Augustus and Roma
  - built 24-20 BC by Augustus upon annexation of Galatia to Rome (24 BC)
  - site of Kybele and Men temple; western orientation
  - tetraprostyle temple; pseudodipteral; pronaos, naos, opisthodomos
  - Corinthian and Ionic capitals
  - inscriptions post-14 AD in Greek and Latin
  - upper parts re-worked in 2nd c. AD
  - Christians convert into church (4th c.), demolish wall between naos and opisthodomos
  - stones removed for construction of Hacı Bayram Mosque (1427)

V. AIZANI (Aizanoi, Aezani; near Çavdarhisar)
- Temple of Zeus and Kybele
  - site of shrine of Meter Steunene (Phrygian variant of Kybele) erected in 1st c. BC
  - temple built by Hadrian (reg. 117-138) > joint cult; western orientation
  - modeled on Temple of Augustus and Roma, Angora; Ionic & Corinthian, pseudodipteral
  - barrel-vaulted substructure
    - secret rites of Kybele worship
    - Dio Cassius, *History*, LXIX, 4 cellar for storage purposes
  - temple faced by agora / forum
- Roman bridges
- *macellum* = (L) meat market
  - “Round Building” with inscription of Diocletian’s Edict of Prices and Wages, 301 AD
- theater-stadium complex
  - access from one to the other
  - built by Hadrian (reg. 117-138)

VI. ASPENDOS (near Belkis)
- no traces of pre-Roman Aspendos (Estwediya of 5th c. BC coins) yet uncovered
- Eurymedon River navigable to Aspendos
- theater
  - designed by Zeno, the son of Theodoros during the reign of Marcus Aurelius (reg. 161-180)
  - financed by brothers Curtius Crispinus and Curtius Auspicatus
  - dedicated to the local gods and the emperor; presented to the city
  - outer façade of scenae mimics inner façade
  - only statues & columns missing from scenae frons
  - Dionysos relief > bal kıs = (T) honey girl > Belkis
  - velarium over cavea; wooden roof over orchestra to improve acoustics
    - fable of the architect and the king’s daughter
  - seats ca.15,000
  - gallery of 59 vaults added later (?), uncertain purpose
  - turned into palace during Seljuk era; portal added to façade

VII. HIERAPOLIS (Pamukkale)
- Laodicea
  - founded ca. 255 BC at junction of two major trade routes
  - home of a famous medical school in Roman times
  - regular retreats to a nearby thermal spring
  - Pamukkale = (T) Cotton Castle; travertine deposits of calcium-oxide bearing waters
  - Hierapolis = (Grk) Sacred City or City of Hiera (wife of Telephos, founder of Pergamon)
    - nicknamed Hieropolis = (Grk) City of Temples
  - city founded by Eumenes II of Pergamon (reg. 197-160 BC)
    - visitors from Laodiceia wanted a place to stay
    - Hippodameian grid plan
  - 133 BC to Rome
  - 17 & 60 AD earthquakes level city; immediate rebuilding on Hellenistic street plan
  - Paul mentions Hierapolis in Colossians 4:13
  - 80 AD Philip martyred here; Philippeion
    - nailed upside down to a tree / cross or crucified and stoned
    - site of grave (?) or martyrdom
  - Hierapolis prospered as a health resort in Roman and Byzantine times
    - thermal springs (35° C) with calcium salts and carbon dioxide gas
    - gas deadly to all except eunuchs; entrance to Hades / “Devil’s Anus”
  - major ecclesiastical center under Justinian (reg. 527-565)
    - but walls cut through older, larger Roman city
  - decline and final abandonment in 12th c.
  - travertine deposits probably cover remains of ancient health-related buildings
    - Temple of Apollo and nearby “Devil’s Anus”
  - bath complex, 2nd c. AD > museum
  - theater, 2nd c. AD
    - extensive scenae frons statuary and reliefs; birth of Dionysos
    - repaired by Constantius in 343
  - main street
    - Hellenistic original > Roman (1st c. AD) rebuilding
      - shops, fountains, latrines
      - Arch of Domitian built in honor of emperor in 83 AD
        - upper story not extant
      - colonnaded street; arch and colonnades built by Julius Frontinus Proconsul of Asia
        - Byzantine wall and gate
        - ruins of the basilica, 5th c. AD
  - northern necropolis, 2nd c. BC - 11th c. AD
    - sarcophagi, tumuli, chamber / house tombs, monumental, tombstones
VIII. APHRODISIAS (Geyre)
- finds from 5800 BC
- Carian city; center of fertility cult > Greek Aphrodite, human fertility
- enters written records late 2nd c. BC
- fl. beginning 1st - 2nd c. AD; compatible co-existence of Christianity, Judaism and paganism
  - renamed Stauvropolis = (Grk) City of the Cross, in 4th c. AD
  - Aphrodite cult continued into 6th - 7th c. AD
- 2nd - 6th c. center for sculpture; white & cream colored marble capable of taking a high polish
- 4th c. walls erected; earthquake; walls re-enforced with rubble from toppled buildings
- 7th c. Persian invasion > theater and acropolis turned into fortress
  - lower city in ruins, largely abandoned
- 12th c. farming village of Geyre (< Caria) built within ruins of Aphrodisias
- Sebasteion, 1st c. AD
  - honoring Aphrodite and the members of the Julian clan
  - twin porticoes framing a temple
  - galleries of divine and human personalities
- Theater, 1st c. BC
  - re-worked repeatedly in Roman times
  - later addition of Tetrastoön, Long Hall and baths during Julian (reg. 361-363)
- Bath complexes
- Odeon, 1st c. BC
- Temple of Aphrodite, built from 1st c. BC – 1st c. AD
- Stadium, 1st c. AD
- Tetrapylon, Roman era

APHRODISIAS MUSEUM
- Roma, 30 BC
- Sarcophagus, Roman era; mass production
- Cultic statue of Aphrodite of Aphrodisias, 2nd c. AD
  - adoption of Cybele / Kybele type gown
- Doryphoros, 2nd c. AD < 5th c. BC by Polykleitos
  - copies of ancient classics; mass production
- Statue of a bearded man, 4th-5th c. AD
  - Roman realism in portraiture
  - maintenance of classical traditions and craftsmanship
- Priest of Aphrodite, 4th c. AD
  - cap
  - Roman realism in portraiture
  - maintenance of classical traditions and craftsmanship
- Statue of Flavius Palmatus, governor of Asia, 5th c. AD
  - deep drill, nicks for beard
  - a lessening of craftsmanship (?) or personal aesthetics (?)

IX. ANTIOCH-ON-THE-ORONTES (Antakya)
- founded by Seleucus I Nicator in honor of his father, Antiochos
- settled 5,000+ Macedonians and Athenians from Alexander’s army
- capital of Seleucos’ empire
- Lysippos’ Tyche of Antioch
- terminal end of Silk Route > popularity of silk
- 64 BC Roman capital of province of Syria
- large Jewish community attracts followers of the Christ; Paul and Barnabas
  - word “Christians” first used for followers of Jesus of Nazareth
- post-70 AD Titus uses Jewish slaves from First Revolt to build the Titus Tunnel
- 4th c. popularity of teaching of Arius
- 345 birth of John Chrysostom
- 6th c. earthquake kills 200,000+ Antiochans
  - invasions of Persians & Arabs
- Middle Ages Antioch passes from Arabs > Byzantines > Seljuk Turks > Crusaders > Mamelukes
- 1268 Baibars I razes Antioch; city never recovers
- Roman necropolis at Seleucia-in-Peria
  - harbor city from which Paul and Barnabas set sail to Cyprus (Acts of the Apostles 13)
- St. Peter’s Church, 4th – 5th c., rebuilt by Crusaders in 13th c.; “Mary and Peter”
- Acropolis fortifications, 4th c. AD, rebuilt by Crusaders
- ANTIQUA ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM
- Gordion pebble mosaic > Olynthos pebble mosaic > Roman tesserae
- Orpheus and the Animals, 3rd c. AD, Tarsus
  - shading, rich colors
- Echo and Narcissus, 3rd c. AD, Daphne
  - carpet mosaic + framed mythological scene
  - garlands, seasons, fanciful candelabras; reflection of fresco painting
- Dionysos and Ariadne, 3rd c. AD, Daphne
  - carpet mosaic + framed mythological scene
  - geometric decoration with shading > perspective; perspective on architectural frame
  - Maenad, Dionysos & Ariadne, Silenos
- Chryseis, 4th c. AD, Daphne
  - iliad or personification of wealth
- Soteria, 5th c. AD, Nerlica
  - salvation personified
  - elaborate geometric frame
- Ge, 5th c. AD, Daphne
  - Earth personified; with fruits of the earth
- Perseus and Andromeda, 2nd c. AD, Samandağ
- KAI SU mosaic, 2nd c. AD, Antioch
  - ithyphallic dwarf with evil eye
  - apotropaic symbols; KAI SU = (Grk) And You!
  - carpet mosaic at entrance to house

X. LYCIAN / LYKIAN TOMBS ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF ANATOLIA
- Xanthos
  - pillar tombs: Harpy Tomb, 5th c. BC
  - Hellenistic pillar tombs
- Kaş (Antiphellos)
  - Lion’s Tomb, pillar tombs, Hellenistic era
- Myra
  - pillar tombs
  - Sea Necropolis cliffside tombs, Hellenistic-Roman eras
- Olympos
  - sarcophagi with poetic inscription, 1st-2nd c. AD

XI. HIEROTHESION OF ANTIOCHOS I ON MT. NIMROD, COMMAGENE (Nemrut Daği)
- Commagene < Kummuhu of Hittite records
  - kingdom founded ca. 130 BC in wake of breakup of Seleucid Empire
  - client state of Rome; 72 AD annexed to Rome
- 2150 meters above sea level
- tumulus 150 meters diameter, 50 meters high
- Antiochos I of Commagene (reg. 69-31 BC)
- burial tumulus or hierothesion (τεροθεσίον) ≈ hero shrine
  - pyramidal fire altar
  - inscription for the cultus of Antiochos I
  - reliefs of Persian and Macedonian ancestors of Antiochos I with incense stands
  - enthroned deities: statues 8 – 9 m. tall; 8 blocks of marble
    - Zeus-Ahuramazda
    - Apollo-Mithras-Helios-Hermes
    - Tyche
    - Antiochos I
    - eagles and lions
  - zodiac relief: July 7, 62/61 BC

- Karakuş = (T) Black Bird
  - tumulus for female members of the royal house
  - erected by Mithradates II (reg. 31-20 BC)
  - 4 / 6 columns remain; one with eagle of Zeus
  - burial chamber looted in antiquity

- Arsemia-on-the-Nymphaios
  - dexiosis between Antiochos I and Mithras-Helios
  - dexiosis between Mithradates I Kallinikos (reg. ca. 100-70 BC) and Heracles
  - inscription
  - cave for Mithras worship (?)

- Bridge of Septimius Severus (reg. 193-211)
  - built by Legio XVI Flavia Firma between 198-200
  - in honor: Septimius Severus, Julia Domna, Gaeta, Caracalla
I. INTRODUCTION
- transition from Greek > Roman rule
  - little impact in archaeological record; appearance of Latin inscriptions
  - continuity of cultural tradition; Romans thoroughly Hellenized
    - Roman adoption and adaptation of Greek architectural orders
  - eventual appearance of architectural changes identified as specifically Roman
    - use of the arch and vault; theater changes; bath complexes
- transition from Roman > Byzantine
  - artificial modern historical designation
  - Constantine I moves capital from Rome to Byzantium > Constantinople
    - capital change without impact on Anatolia’s archaeological record
- Constantine’s legalization of Christianity
  - appearance of specifically Christian (Byzantine) artifacts
  - appearance of specifically Christian (Byzantine) architectural forms

II. MONASTERY OF ST. SIMON / SIMEON STYLITES (Samandağ)
- untamed, “carnival” atmosphere of early monasticism
- “athletes of Christ” or “living martyrs”
- stylite monks; styls (στυλός) = (Grk) column; column-sitters
- Simon / Simeon Stylites the Elder (fl. 390s)
  - 36 years on a pillar
- Simon / Simeon Stylites the Younger (521-592)
  - imitating the Elder since early age; Antioch
  - escape crowds to Mountain of God
  - 541-592 on pillar
  - ordained on pillar > Mass, sermons, communion from pillar
- “monastery grew up around him” legend
- pillar partially carved from living rock
- church-octagon alignment; three churches
- fine craftsmanship > imperial donation

III. ALAHAN / ALHANI MONASTERY (near Mut)
- built late 5th – early 6th c.
- alongside ledge on cliff face
- Church of the Evangelists; images of evangelists
  - Michael and Gabriel triumphant over Mithras and Cybele
- cruciform immersion baptistery
- East Church
  - built into cliffside; dome resting on squinches
- quality of craftsmanship suggests imperial donation
- monks’ cells, tombs, etc.
- majority of community lived in caves surrounding monastery

IV. SUMELA MONASTERY (near Maçka, Trabzon / Trabizond / Trapeza)
- founded in 386 by Barnabas and Sophronios
- guided by icon Panayia Atheniotissa
  - 19th c. visitor: “…icon from early 17th c…” < replacement (?)
- Mt. Melas (Black Mountain)
  > Panagia tou Melas = (Grk) the All-holy [Virgin] of the Black [Mountain]
- 412 Barnabas & Sophronios die on same day; attract pilgrims to graves and icon
- Justinian (reg. 527-565) endows monastery, encloses Barnabas in silver coffin
- burnt and rebuilt in 7th c.
- 14th c. thoroughly rebuilt
- Mehmet II (reg.1451-1481) puts monastery under personal protection
- Christian and Moslem pilgrims honoring Virgin
- 19th renovation to accommodate flood of pilgrims; new rooms, aqueduct
- 1916 monks abandon Sumela in advance of Russian troops
- 1918-1923 Sumela re-inhabited; exchange of populations
  - new Sumela founded in Greece; old Sumela abandoned, treasures scattered
  - lair of brigands; 1930 fire
  - souvenir and art collectors; vandals
- 1961 Turkish government seizes Sumela
- Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin
  - partially built into cave; interior frescoes from 15th c.
- most exterior frescoes from early 18th c.
  - OT & NT scenes; lives and martyrdoms of saints
V. THE BASILICA OF ST. NICHOLAS (Myra)
- city established 5th c. BC
- vibrant seaport; prosperous; visited by Paul on way to Rome
- Nicholas
  - born ca. 300 in Patara
  - jailed for his Christianity as a youth; freed by Constantine’s edict 313 (?)
  - became bishop of Myra
  - date of death uncertain
  - quelling a storm at sea > depicted with a ship
  - reviving three youths killed and salted by a butcher
  - rescuing three girls from prostitution > depicted with three bags of gold
  - patron saint of children > presents on his feast day (December 6th)
  - Sinte Klaas (D) > Santa Claus
- Basilica of St. Nicholas
  - 4th c. shrine (?) > basilica
  - 529 earthquake destroys building > repaired by largess of Justinian I
  - 9th c. raids by Arabs; extent of damage uncertain
  - 1043 rebuilding by Constantine IX Monomachos; fortified monastery added
  - 1087 merchants from Bari steal body of Nicholas; variant of storm-at-sea story
  - ca. 1850 Russians attempt to rebuild ruins of basilica
  - sarcophagus with lid from another sarcophagus

VI. NICAEA (Iznik)
- 316 BC founded by Antigonos I the One-eyed as “Antigonia”
- 301 BC renamed “Nicaea” [= (Grk) victory (wife)] after Lysimachus defeats Antigonos
- powerful provincial city during Roman Empire
- 123 AD earthquake and rebuilding by Hadrian
- Diocletian builds palace on shores of Lake Ascanius
- Constantine I’s palace
- 325 First Council of Nicaea; Arianism
- 787 Second Council of Nicaea; Church of Hagia Sophia; iconoclasm
- Arab, Persian assaults > fortifications strengthened
- 1081 captured by Seljuk Turks
- 1097 captured by Crusaders > restored to Constantinople
- 1331 captured by Orhan, Ottoman Turks
- 1402 razed by Timurlane; never recovered except as an artisan center
  - deposits of kaolin, feldspar & silicon > ceramic production
  - tiles (Blue Mosque, etc.)
- 1605 Iznik sacked; artisans flee to Kütahya
- walls: Lefke Gate
  - Yenişehir Kapısı built by Claudius II Gothicus (reg. 268-270)
  - walls repeatedly repaired and restored until 13th c. AD
  - 13th c. second wall and fosse added; 100+ towers
- theater, 2nd c. AD
  - built completely on vaults
  - 13th c. church and cemetery
- Hagia Sophia, 7th c.
  - built atop earlier Justinianic church 6th c.
  - 787 council
  - 1065 earthquake and rebuilding of current structure
  - 1331 converted into a mosque

VII. HAGIA SOPHIA (Trabzond)
- 756 BC Trabzon / Trabzond (Trabizond, Trapezos, Trapezus)
  - settled by Greek colonists from Sinope (Miletus)
  - conquer local Anatolian inhabitants
- seaport; Urartian bronzes via Trabzond to Aegean (?)
- 6th c. BC passed under Persian rule until 334 BC, Alexander III
- 1st c. BC Roman rule; city becomes major Black Sea port & caravan terminal from Asia
- briefly under Seljuk rule 12th c.
- 1204 [Fourth Crusade] Trabzond becomes an independent Byzantine state
- 1461 Ottomans conquer Trabzond
- citadel; since 2000 BC; current walls of Byzantine era
- Hagia Sophia; built during reign of Manuel I Comnenos (reg. 1238-1263)
  - leveled site of Hadrian’s Temple of Apollo
  - foundations of earlier church
  - formerly part of a monastic complex
  - endowment of a Georgian nobleman (?)
  - triple apsed basilica; dome
  - three entrances; narthex
  - opus sectile omphalos
    - frescoes (1260s) saints & OT & NT scenes
    - portal reliefs < Armenian & Seljuk influence
    - capitals < Seljuk influence or taken from other buildings
    - belltower 1427-1443
  - 1461 / 1670 (?) converted into mosque; frescoes whitewashed; ca. 1900 in ruins
VIII. ANI (near Kars)
- Armenians, Phrygians, Urartians
- buffer state between Rome and Persia; independent
  - occasionally allied with Rome
  - cultural affinity with Persia; divided
- 301 St. Gregory the Illuminator (240-332) converts King Tiridates to Christianity
  - Katholikos from line of Gregory and marries into royal family
- 406 Armenian alphabet devised
  - Bible translated into Armenian
- 451 Armenians reject Council of Chalcedon; break from Greek Orthodox & Catholics
- 5th – late 9th c. “Dark Ages of Armenian history”
  - feudal wars of Armenian aristocracy
  - no central royal figure
- late 9th c. emergence of Bagratid family > kings
  - Fifth Period of Armenian Monarchy
- Bagratids recognized as “King of Kings of Great Armenia” by Arabs & Byzantines
- Ani: artifacts from 2nd millennium BC
  - literary references to “Ani castle” from 5th c. AD
  - 961 Ashot III the Merciful moves capital to Ani
  - fl. during Gagik I (reg. 989-1020)
  - 1040 Byzantine invasion initially repelled
    - 20,000+ dead before walls of Ani
    - during peace negotiations Gagik II (reg. 1042-1045) seized & beheaded
  - 1064 Alp Arslan seizes Ani
  - 12th c. Armenian and Georgian nobles retake Ani
  - 1319 earthquake > rapid abandonment of Ani
  - late 14th c. Timurlane
  - ca. 1450 last inscription
- double fortification walls and Lion Gate
  - on side not protected by rivers and ravines
- Church of St. Gregory the Illuminator, 998
  - architect: Tiridates the Armenian
  - circular design
- Church of the Holy Redeemer, 11th c.
  - housed fragment of True Cross
- Church of the Holy Apostles, 989-1001
  - dome missing
- Church of St. Gregory the Illuminator
  - built by merchant Tigran Honents
  - frescoes
- Ulu Cami
  - council chamber
  - converted into a mosque
- Citadel
  - oldest ruins of Ani; pre-Bagratid
  - church over pagan temple (?)
IX. CHURCH OF THE HOLY CROSS (Akhtamar / Akdamar Island)
- Gagik I Vaspurakans (reg. 989-1019) builds palace and Church of the Holy Cross
  - architect: Bishop Manuel
  - capital and residence of Katholikos
- Church of the Holy Cross
  - sandstone ashlars with rubble core masonry
  - quatrefoil groundplan (A)
  - pyramidal roof on a octagonal drum (B)
  - royal lodge destroyed to build belltower
  - additions
    - 1296 northeast chapel (C)
    - 1763 additions, Katholikos Theodore (D)
  - date uncertain (E)
- remains of frescoes
- exterior reliefs
  - flat but in high relief < Persian influence
    - Gagik I; Adam and Eve; David and Goliath
    - Theodore, Sergius, George
    - Daniel, Three Hebrews, angel and Habakuk, Amos
    - Samson and the Philistine
- in use until WWI

X. KARS
- Kars < (Grg) kari = gate
  - gate to Anatolia through valley of Kars Çayi
    - Tas Köprü, 15th c.
- citadel: foundations built in 10th-11th c. by Bagratids
  - enlarged by Seljuks
  - 1205 taken by Georgians
  - 1514 enlarged and re-fortified by Ottomans and Russians (WWI)
- Church of the Holy Apostles
  - built by Abas I (reg. 928-951)
    - square with apses
    - tiled conical roof
  - exterior reliefs of Apostles

XI. LESSER ARMENIA
- division of Armenian nation in 11th c.; fleeing Byzantines and Seljuk Turks
- House of Ruben and House of Hethum of Lambron > Lesser Armenia
- allies of Crusaders, enemies of Byzantines and Moslems; allies of Mongols
- independent cities and fortresses until 1375; Mamelukes
- Kızkalesi Castle = (T) Maiden’s Castle
  - legend: princess sequestered to protect from harm; snake in fruit basket
  - stones from ancient Corycus
  - 1151 by Thoros II
  - connected to land to protect town and port of medieval city
  - 14th c. Armenian > French Cypriot > Mamelukes
XII. THE GEORGIAN CHURCHES OF NORTHERN ANATOLIA

- **Hamamlıköy**
  - 10th c. church converted into mosque
  - Georgian inscriptions
  - octagonal drum with conical roof; reliefs of Gabriel and Michael

- **Dörtkilise** (T) Four Churches
  - only 10th c. basilica and few outbuildings remain
  - stone tiled roof
  - blind arches, half domes, basilica plan, upper galleries

- **İşhan**
  - 7th c. church dedicated to Mary the Mother of God
  - rebuilt 11th c.
  - collapsed roof; dome remains
  - relief carvings, Georgian inscriptions, frescoes

- **Vank Monastery**
  - 10th c. dedicated to the Deisis by King David the Great
  - only Church of the Deisis remaining
  - carved pillars; frescoes of 11th c.
  - conical roof resting on drum with blind arches

- **Yeni Rabat Monastery**
  - original monastery founded by St. Gregory the Illuminator
  - 10th c. rebuilding
  - only basilica remains

XIII. CAPPADOCIA

- “lunar landscape” formed by Erciyas Dağı and Hasan Dağı volcanoes
- basalt (hard) layers atop tufa (soft) > wind & water erosion > “fairy chimneys”
- easily carved: ashlars, fairy chimneys, entire cliffs, underground
- human occupation since Neolithic
- Paul passes through Cappadocia to Angora
- *1 Peter* 1:1-2 mentions Christian community of Cappadocia
- 4th c.: Basil the Great, Gregory of Nazianzus, Gregory of Nysa
- beginning of monasticism in Cappadocia
- 7th – 8th c. Arab incursions into Cappadocia
- 726-843 Iconoclast Controversy
  - geometric, floral, animal, line decorations
- 9th-10th c. revival; Byzantine gains against Arabs
  - Cappadocia no longer frontier
- late 11th c. Seljuk Turks conquer Cappadocia
  - leniency towards Christian communities
  - religious and cultural ties gradually lost with Constantinople
- 13th-14th c. Ottoman conquest
  - devastation of Mongol invasions; Timurlane
  - religious establishments start to be abandoned
  - occupied by locals
- 1923 last churches closed
- post-WWII attempts begin to evacuate all people from most precarious dwellings
1. Hermitages; **Zelve Columns**
   - solitary residence of a hermit
   - imitation of deeds of Simon Stylites
   - fresco cycle of Simon Stylites, 10th c.
   - uncertain nature of rooms: chapel, bed, study
   - carved over successive generations (?)

2. Courtyard Monastery; **Gümüşler**
   - defensive entrance > courtyard
   - north façade of court carved to look like church façade
   - put-holes for beams; galleries (?)
   - cells and other monastic rooms surround courtyard
   - linked to an unexplored underground complex

3. Refectory Monastery; **Göreme**
   - *fl. ca. 10-11th c*
   - entire monastic community monks and nuns
   - served local villages > graves of children
   - numerous chapels / churches
   - most rooms of uncertain nature; interconnected
   - refectory as central organizing room along with a church or chapel
   - most idiosyncratic hermits living in isolation until Mass or Feast Day

4. Independent Church; Church of St. John the Baptist, **Çavuşin**
   - columns in antis
   - late 5th - early 6th c. (?)
   - “The Dovecot,” Çavuşin
     - built to commemorate visit of Nicephoras II Phocas (*reg. 963-969*)
     - secure date for fresco cycle

5. Mountain City
   - **Üçhisar**
   - **Selime**
     - roads connecting apartments, churches, kitchens, mills

6. Underground City; **Kaymaklı**
   - 8 known levels, *ca. 6 km.* of roads
   - connection with other underground cities (?)
I. HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

SELJUK TURKS
- Turk < (T) "durko" = helmet; Chinese "Ti Kiu"
- migration of Turkish tribes from Lake Baikal (Siberia) 6th c. AD > southwest
  - along Silk Roads
  - contacts with Buddhism, Nestorian Christianity
- 10th c. in Transoxiana; beginning of conversion to Islam, 912-960
  - mercenaries of Arab Islamic Empire
  - Seljuk Bey (1040-1157) (of the Oğuz Turks) settles in Bukhara
- 1055 Tuğrul Bey (grandson of Seljuk) conquers Baghdad
  - assumes title of “Sultan” = (Ar) the power; caliph a prisoner
- 1063 Alp Arslan (grandson of Seljuk) consolidates all Seljuk tribes
  - Anatolia & Middle East in disarray between Byzantines and Arabs
- 1064 Alp Arslan captures Ani
- 1068 Alp Arslan captures Kayseri
  - peace treaty with Byzantium
- 1071 Byzantium violates treaty
  - Battle of Manzikert: Seluk victory
- 1079 conquest of Syria, Palestine, Sinai
- 1081 Nicaea
  - attempt at Constantinople
- Empire of the Grand Seljuk
  - control of Caliph by the Sultan
  - rule over Sunni & Shi’ite Moslems
  - trade and prosperity
- 1092 Malik Shah poisoned; civil war amongst sons
  - disintegration of empire
  - revolt of subject peoples
  - closing of trade and pilgrimage routes
  - harassment & persecution of Christians
- unsuccessful attempts at taking Constantinople
- 1097 arrival of the Crusaders: Nicaea > Antioch > Jerusalem
  - further fragmentation of Seljuk domains
  - Byzantines regain lands
- mid-12th c. consolidation of Seljuk power in Anatolia; Konya as capital
  - sultanate of Rum (= Rome)
- 1241 Mongols defeat Seljuks > fragmentation of Seljuk power
- 1308 total disintegration of Seljuk domains into independent principalities

**OTTOMAN TURKS**
- various Turkish tribes / clans emigrated with Seljuks to Anatolia; subject to Seljuks
- Seljuks open Anatolia to continuous migration of Turkish tribes
- early 13th c. Ertuğrul (of the Kayı branch of the Oğuz Turks) migrates to Anatolia
- Ertuğrul fights with Seljuks against Mongols
  - given fief near Eskişehir
- 1281 Ertuğrul dies > Osman (reg. 1281-1326)
- 1326 Osman conquers Bursa; new capital
  - serve as mercenaries to Byzantines
- 1359 Ottomans pass to Europe; invited by Byzantines to counter Slavic Christians
- 1362 Edirne surrenders to Ottomans; new capital
- by 1400 Anatolia in firm control of Ottomans and inroads into Balkans
- 1453 Mehmet II conquers Constantinople
- by 1517 Middle East, Arabia, Egypt conquered
- 1453 Constantinople
  - walls repaired by Mehmet II
  - gradual decay from lack of use
  - rapid development of artillery > futility of walled defenses
- until 1923 tale of few victories, gradual dismemberment; rise of Republic of Turkey

**II. THE NON-TURKISH TRADITIONS**
- Seljuk Turks (as nomads) with little architectural tradition
- arts limited to crafts befitting nomadic style of life
- Seljuks absorb various threads of these non-Turkish traditions > own tradition
- Ottoman Turks inherit Seljuk tradition and traditions that Seljuks inherited
- 1453 Ottoman conquest of Constantinople
  - impact of Hagia Sophia on Ottoman architecture
- Seljuk fortifications
  - repair re-enforce earlier fortifications; Nicaea, Ankara
    - built anew in earlier defensive traditions; Bayburt, 1200-1230
- new demands with introduction of artillery
  - 1453 Constantinople
    - walls repaired by Mehmet II
    - gradual decay from lack of use

III. THE MOSQUE
- pagan > Christian; outside > inside
- Islam: prayer anywhere
  - tradition of communal prayer in walled courtyards outdoors
  - requirements: directional (qibla; mihrab)
    - shelter / framing of prayer leader, deliverer of sermon; minbar
  - ablution fountain; şadırvan
- pillared halls
  - al-Aqsa, Jerusalem (710-715)
  - Great Mosque, Cordoba (787)
  - inspiration uncertain: Hypostyle Hall, Karnak (?); Christian basilica (?)
- mosque < (Ar) masjid = place of prayer < (Ar) sajada = to prostrate oneself, pray
- mescit = (T) small house of prayer
- cami = (T) large house of prayer or assembly
  - Ulu Cami = (T) Old Mosque
    - first mosque built in a town
    - first church converted into a mosque
    - rare amongst Seljuks, common to Ottomans
- Ulu Cami, Harran
  - built by Caliph Merman II (reg. 744-750)
  - 104 x 107 m.
  - minaret, mihrab, şadırvan extant
  - restored by Saladin in late 12th c.

[FTNT RE: HARRAN]
- cuneiform tablet (ca. 2000 BC) mentions Temple of Sin (Moon God)
- Genesis 11:31 Terah takes Abram, Lot, Haran, Sarai to Harran, ca. 19th c. BC
- prosperous city mentioned in annals of Ashurbanipal (9th c. BC), Nabonidas (7th c. BC)
- 53 BC Crassus killed and Romans defeated; Augustus and standards
- 217 AD Caracalla killed en route to Temple of Sin and war against Parthians
- 363 Julian worships Sin; Julian killed
- 382 Temple of Sin destroyed, edict of Theodosius
- 639 Arabs conquer Harran
- Caliph Ma’mun (reg. 813-833) visits Harran
  - Harranians become Sabians (Koran 2:62 et al.)
  - revealed scripture, monogamy, circumcision outlawed, dietary restrictions, wine
    permitted, no contact with lepers and people with STDs
- under Crusader control > Saladin
- 1260 reduced to ruins by Mongols (Hulagu Khan) > village
- 11th c. citadel-caravanserai-watchtower
  - Byzantine foundations
  - atop Sabian temple to Sin
- 12th c. walls (4 km.) and gates; Saladin]
- Citadel Mosque, Erzurum, 1124-1132
  - built into tower of Byzantine walls
  - addition of directional
  - later minaret
- Ulu Cami, **Erzurum**, 1179
  - pillared hall
  - şadırvan within hall
  - originally under open roof
- Mosque of Isa Bey, **Ephesus**, 1375
  - architect: Ali ibn Dimiski
  - on a raised terrace
  - walled courtyard and garden
    - “courtyard mosque”
  - two minarets
  - smaller prayer hall divided by single line of columns; A-frame roof
  - domes atop arches on columns from Roman building; qibla / mihrab decoration
  - stalactite and arabesque decorations
  - currently under restoration and re-consecration
- Ulu Cami / Mosque of Beyazit I, **Bursa**, 1399-1400
  - first Ottoman congregational mosque
  - 1396 Battle of Nicopolis
    - Beyazit’s vow of 20 mosques > domes
  - limestone from Mt. Olympus
  - şadırvan within mosque under central dome

- İlias Bey Mosque, **Miletus**, 1404
  - architectural elements from ancient Miletus
  - part of a larger medrese complex, bath complex
  - şadırvan extant
  - portal stalactite decoration
  - dome on squinches of “Turkish triangles”
  - mihrab decoration
  - capitals
  - lattice window work
IV. MEDRESE
- medrese < (Ar) madrasah = school of law (and sciences)
  - institution of advanced education: theology, Islamic law, sciences, math
  - classrooms, lodging, prayer hall
  - mausoleum of founder
- Çoban Köprü = (T) Shepherd’s Bridge (near Köprüköy)
  - beneath Hasan Kale (Armenian, Turkmen fortress; walls)
  - 220 m., 6 arches across Aras River
  - Seljuk or Ottoman (?); Sinan (?)
- The Hatuniye / Çifte Minareli Medrese, Erzurum, 1253
  - commissioned by / for Hüdavend Hatun, daughter of Sultan Alaeddin Keykûbâd
  - twin minarets; stalactite portal with elaborate stonework
  - fluted minarets with tiles; without balconies
  - central courtyards with flanking rooms and eyvans; two floors
  - türbe of Hüdavend Hatun at back

V. TÜRBE
- türbe = (T) mausoleum, tomb
- kümbet = (T) conical-roofed mausoleum
- türbe: place of prayer
  - burial chamber
- origins: tents of the Turkish nomadic period
  - Persia (brick)
  - Armenian / Georgian domes
- Selime Türbe, Seljuk era
- Ahlat
  - cemetery: 12th – 15th c.
  - Great Kümbet, 1273
  - Türbe of Emir Bayındır, 1481-1491
    - unique open colonnade
    - mosque; türbe as minaret for mosque (?)
- Uç (Three) Kümbetler, Erzurum, 12th-14th c.
  - octagonal based kümbet, early 12th c.
  - Ali ibn Saltik dynasty ruled Erzurum 12th c.
  - other two kümbetler unidentified
- Ottoman architecture: burial chamber + cenotaph(s) and place of prayer
- Yeşil (Green) Türbe, **Bursa**, 1421
  - tomb of Sultan Mehmet I (reg. 1413-1421); also mosque and medrese
  - raised platform; octagonal groundplan
  - tile decoration
  - central chamber
    - sarcophagi (cenotaphs) of Mehmet I and family
  - bodies (bones) in vaults below
  - dome

**VI. HAN**
- *han / khan* = (T) inn
- caravanserais < (T) *kervansaray* < (Per) *kerwan* + *saraï* = caravan palace
- Roman road stations
- medieval Byzantine road stations and monasteries
- Turkish inns
  - government or private foundations
  - in cities or on trade routes
  - ideally sited one day’s journey apart
  - protection, room & board for man & beast, repairs, provisions, prayers, market,
    rooms for han personnel, offices
  - nominal fees
  - strong defensive needs
  - Seljuk prosperity, most from 13\textsuperscript{th} c.; 100+ known

- **Sultan Khan / Sultanhanı**, Konya-Aksaray road, 1229
  - architect: Muhammed bin Havlan el Dimişki for Sultan Alaeddin Keykûbâd
  - stalactite decoration on entrance portal
  - central courtyard; raised *mescit* on piers, “kiosk mosque”
    - merchants’ rooms, shops, bath complex
  - vaulted halls for stabling animals

- **Ağzikarahan**, Konya-Persia road, 1237
  - by Hoca Mesut
  - stalactite decoration on entrance portal
  - central courtyard; raised *mescit* on piers, “kiosk mosque”
  - merchants’ rooms, shops, bath complex
  - vaulted halls for stabling animals
VI. HOLY CITIES
- Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem (al-Quds)
- **Konya**: local legend: first land to emerge after the Great Flood
  - foundation attributed by 14th c. locals to Alexander the Great
  - archaeology: 3rd millennium BC, Hittites, etc.
- Iconium < (Grk) εἰκόν (ikon) = image
  - statue (εἰκόν) of Perseus with head of Medusa
- prosperous Roman market city; visited by Paul and Barnabas; Paul and Thecla
- capital of Seljuk Sultanate of Rum
- Crusaders, Mongols, Ottomans (1467)
- home of Jalal ad-Din ar-Rumi, Mevlana [= (Ar) Lord] (1207-1273)
  - teacher, mystic, author of *Mesnevi*, founder of “Whirling Dervishes”
  - Mevlevis receive royal recognition, spread with Ottomans
  - 1925 order suppressed
- Mevlana Tekke; *tekke* = (T) monastery, convent
  - contained türbe of Mevlana
  - 1397 present türbe constructed; cylinder divided into 16 sections; tiled
  - şadırvan as focal point of dance
  - 16th c. rooms for dervishes > museum

- Şanlıurfa / Urfa / Edessa
  - pilgrimage site of Arab and Turkish Moslems
  - “Ursu” since 2nd millennium BC; built around water supply (Daisan River)
  - liable to devastating floods
  - renamed Edessa by homesick Macedonians
  - legend of Jesus & Abgar of Edessa; Thaddeus and Mandylion
  - local dynasts enthroned by Rome until 242 AD
  - caravan depot city on edge of desert
  - various orthodox & heretical Christian sects
  - school of philosophy in late antiquity
  - Chosroes II and Heraclius wars
  - 1098 conquered by Baldwin I; until 1146 > Second Crusade
  - Seljuks, Mongols (1260), Mamelukes, Ottomans (1516)
  - “Şanlı” = (T) glorious, famous; resistance to French after WWI, 1920
  - citadel: Macedonian, Roman, Byzantine, Crusader, Turkish
    - southern “moat” and defensive walls with 25 towers
    - sallyport cut through bedrock
    - columns (2nd – 3rd c. AD) part of colonnade (?)
      - Syriac inscription
      - “Temple of Ba’al”
    - “Throne of Nimrod”
  - legend of Nimrod’s persecution of Abraham
  - Pool of Abraham
    - where Abraham “landed” or was washed to
    - carp descended from Abraham’s time; “sacred”
  - Halil ar-Rahman Mosque; former Jacobite church
- Makam Ibrahim Cami
  - birthplace of Abraham, hiding place of Abraham
- Pool of Zulha (Potiphar’s wife, mother of Nimrod ?)
- Ulu Cami, 12th c.
  - by Nur ed-Din
  - modeled after Great Mosque of Damascus

VII. THE PALACE OF ISHAK PASHA (Ishak Paşa Sarayı, near Doğubayazıt)
- inscription: built in 1784 by Ishak Pasha II, grandson of Ishak Pasha I
  - actually started by father and completed by son
  - appointed local vizier in 1789; banished in 1790
  - legend as to racial origins; Turk, Kurd, Armenian, Georgian, et al.
  - protect > pillage trade routes (?)
  - architect unknown; rumored to be an Armenian; eclectic style & elements
    - legend: architect mutilated by Ishak Pasha II
- 1870s used as an army barracks
- 1917 vandalized by Russians during WWI
- 7600 m²
- elaborate portal in Seljuk style; gilt wooden doors in Russia
- harem: kitchen, dining hall, bedrooms; fireplaces
- courtyards with tombs and furnace for central heating
- storerooms
- selamlik: pasha’s entertainment area
- mosque