

# SOMA 2007

Proceedings of the XI Symposium  
on Mediterranean Archaeology,  
Istanbul Technical University,  
24-29 April 2007

Edited by

Çiğdem Özkan Aygün

BAR International Series 1900  
2009

This title published by

Archaeopress  
Publishers of British Archaeological Reports  
Gordon House  
276 Banbury Road  
Oxford OX2 7ED  
England  
bar@archaeopress.com  
www.archaeopress.com

BAR S1900

*SOMA 2007: Proceedings of the XI Symposium on Mediterranean Archaeology, Istanbul Technical University, 24 and 29 April 2007*

© the individual authors 2009

ISBN 978 1 4073 0382 6

Printed in England by Blenheim Colour Ltd

All BAR titles are available from:

Hadrian Books Ltd  
122 Banbury Road  
Oxford  
OX2 7BP  
England  
bar@hadrianbooks.co.uk

The current BAR catalogue with details of all titles in print, prices and means of payment is available free from Hadrian Books or may be downloaded from [www.archaeopress.com](http://www.archaeopress.com)

## Preface

Soma 2007 (Eleventh Symposium on Mediterranean Archaeology) took place at the Istanbul Technical University between 24 and 29 April 2007.

During the symposium, 145 contributors presented 110 papers and 9 posters. The contributors were from Turkey, Greece, Romania, Poland, the Czech Republic, Portugal, Italy, England, Israel, France, Germany, U.S.A. and Australia.

As with previous events, the Eleventh Symposium provided an important opportunity for young researchers to come together and discuss their work in a friendly and supportive atmosphere. Our spectrum got wider as a result of valuable contributions from cross-disciplinary researchers, a crucial factor in our scientific era. There were no limitations in respect of subject or period: any paper dealing with Mediterranean archaeology and related disciplines was accepted.

In this context, the participants submitted their researches in the following categories: Archaeology (prehistorical, protohistorical, classical and post-classical periods), art history, underwater archaeology, epigraphy, archaeometry, archaeogeophysics and museology. The sessions were held over 4 days, at two different conference halls. The weekend was reserved for two excursions to Istanbul and Nicea, with myself as guide. On the first day of the excursion our delegates had the chance to visit the Hagia Sofia Museum, the Istanbul Archaeology Museum, and the excavations of the Port of Theodosius I, which came to light during construction of the Yenikapı metro station. The second excursion was to Nicea-Iznik, and comprised visits to the city walls, the Hagia Sofia Museum, tile kilns, the Archaeology Museum, the Mosque of Sultan Murad I, and the Roman Theatre.

I believe that the Eleventh Symposium on Mediterranean Archaeology was a most fruitful one and has created new opportunities for cooperation between the participants. I hope that it has also been rewarding and enjoyable for the audience to hear about researches on a vast spectrum of subjects. Thank you for your attendance. We look forward to seeing you in future symposiums at the Istanbul Technical University.

Çiğdem Özkan Aygün  
Editor & Symposium Organizer

# Foundation Structure of the Altar of Artemis at Magnesia ad Maeandrum

Cengiz Çetin

Ankara University, Baskent Vocational School, Department of Restoration and Conservation, Ankara, Turkey  
e-mail:cngzctin@yahoo.com

Excavations were resumed in 1993 on the site of the altar of the Temple of Artemis at Magnesia, and the foundation of the building and the parade grounds between the altar and propylon have been completely unearthed. Thanks to these latest excavations many finds and data have been obtained regarding the architecture of the altar. The new finds and data that have been uncovered during the latest digs were evaluated in my doctoral thesis entitled "The Foundation Structure of the Altar of Temple of Artemis at Magnesia ad Maeandrum and its Connection with its Surrounding Superstructures" which I wrote in 2003 at the Ankara University. The objective of this article is to present a summary of this work.

The remains of the altar are located on the temple axis that lies in the east-west direction, 23.10 m. to the west of the Temple of Artemis. The rectangular foundation of the altar preserves its euthynteria, which is 23.10 m. long and 15.80 m. width (Figure 1).

## The Foundation Plan

Evidence that help us draw up the plan of the altar's foundation include the crushed stone remains on the euthynteria blocks, stone workmanship such as anathyrosis, activity traces, the 196 limestone blocks found in the altar-surroundings and belonging to the foundation, and the few in-situ blocks. Certain details drawn on Heyne's plan are also helpful. Despite the limited number of evidence, when all data are examined and interpreted together it is possible to redraw the plan of the altar's foundation.

On the northwestern corner of the euthynteria, 3.70 m. from the northern side and 5.08 m. from the western side is an in-situ foundation core 70-72 cm. high. On Heyne's plan, to the south of the same mass are blocks (which are missing today) 68-73 cm. high, placed parallel to each other at one-meter intervals (Figure 2).<sup>1</sup> On Heyne's plan, it can be observed that these blocks are lined up like fence posts toward the east on the northwestern half of the euthynteria. The interaxial length between these blocks, which constitute a substructure with rows of pillars, was measured to be 1.60 m. This length matches the yoke system of 1.592 m. suggested by Gerkan for the longer side of the altar.<sup>2</sup> When these blocks, which are missing today, are copied from Heyne's plan onto the new plan that we have prepared it can be observed that a pillared substructure system emerges on the northwestern half of the foundation. Furthermore on the new plan,

Heyne's blocks correspond to spaces between the crushed stone remains scattered over the rectangular areas. Such being the case, the crushed stone remains in the euthynteria determine the location of the blocks that line up like a fence. These crushed stone remains can also be seen on the preserved parts of the eastern half of the euthynteria. Therefore, when we extend the substructure system situated on the northwestern half in accordance with the crushed stone remains on the eastern half, a pillared substructure system emerges on this section of the altar's euthynteria. When we duplicate the blocks on Heyne's foundation plan for the southern half of the foundation, in accordance with the rules of symmetry prevailing in Greek architecture, and when these are placed according to the spaces between crushed stone remains, it then can be observed that a pillared substructure system emerges that covers the entire euthynteria (Figure 3). Gerkan has also used the method of projecting the symmetry to establish his own restitution and thus has formed a pillared substructure. However, on his plan Gerkan has not extended the pillar blocks to the eastern side of the euthynteria, and has thus conceived the courtyard as resting upon the substructure of the western half of the altar.<sup>3</sup>

Nevertheless, there is no evidence as to whether the pillar blocks extended this far to the west of the euthynteria. Therefore, the blocks lined up like a fence on the west must not have extended toward the west side as in Heyne's plan. Besides the crushed stone remains between foundation blocks lined up like a fence, on the surface of the euthynteria below them, traces of anathyrosis that match the pillared system can be found in places. Based on all these traces and remains, it is possible to establish a pillared substructure on a major part of the altar's euthynteria.

However, a substructure that is lined up like a fence could not have the static force to support these loads. Therefore, there would also be need for a transverse wall that would perpendicularly intersect these rows of blocks, which form parallel strips, at the appropriate points and at the same time run parallel to the longer sides of the euthynteria. These transverse walls must have run along at least every other yoke starting at the first axis on the eastern side. For a grid foundation with chambers 1 m. in width and 2.60 m. in depth would constitute an appropriate substructure system for the Magnesia altar when taking into account the dimensions of the euthynteria (Figure 4). Thus, it is possible to suggest a grid substructure with rectangular elongated chambers for

<sup>1</sup> Gerkan 1929: 5-6, Abb.3, Taf.1, 14

<sup>2</sup> Gerkan 1923/24: 345; Gerkan 1929: 5-6, Abb.3

<sup>3</sup> Gerkan 1929: 5, Abb.3; Gerkan 1931: 137

the altar at Magnesia, just as is the case for the foundations of the pteron of the Temple of Apollo Smintheus<sup>4</sup> and the Temple of Artemis at Magnesia,<sup>5</sup> the peristyle, pronaos and opisthodomos foundations of the Temple of Apollo at Delphi,<sup>6</sup> and the Doric Temple at Seleuceia Piera,<sup>7</sup> and the foundation of the altar of Zeus at Pergamum.<sup>8</sup>

A grid substructure consisting of empty chambers still does not have sufficient static force. As is the case with the substructures of the Temple of Apollo at Didyma,<sup>9</sup> The Temple of Apollo Smintheus, the Temple of Artemis at Magnesia, and the Temple of Apollo at Delphi, these chambers must be filled. The chambers at the altar at Pergamum are filled with fragments of basalt blocks and rubble.<sup>10</sup> In the altar at Magnesia the base of the chambers constituting the grid foundation correspond to the crushed stone remains in the euthynteria. These remains are important evidence that show us that the chambers were filled with crushed limestone combined with some coarse pieces of stone.

When we look at the grid substructure obtained, we see that an anta emerges on the foundation's northwestern corner. The base of this anta rests right on top of the in-situ foundation core formed of large blocks on the northwestern corner. Therefore these in-situ blocks must have served as the core of the anta base. When we project the symmetry of this foundation core, which is situated on the northwestern corner, onto the southwestern corner of the euthynteria, an anta base 5.40 m. wide emerges on the altar's western façade, on the northwestern and southwestern corners (Figure 4). It is possible to place an anta 3 yokes wide on a base 5.40 m. wide. This situation also accords with the anta system using 3 yokes suggested by Gerkan.<sup>11</sup> During digs, a sufficient number of foundation blocks were found to constitute the foundation of the southwestern anta; these had the same characteristics as the blocks of the foundation of the northwestern anta and were found to the south of the altar.<sup>12</sup> These blocks confirm the existence of a foundation plan with two antae.

On Heyne's plan it can be observed that a wall was built of blocks of different height in front of the northwestern anta (Figure 3). The outer sides of the grid foundation of the altar of Zeus at Pergamum were built of blocks without clamps, and it was enveloped virtually like a belt by a wall 3.5-4 m. wide of which some parts are still present.<sup>13</sup> As can be understood from these foundation

remains drawn on Heyne's plan, the grid foundation of the altar at Magnesia must also have been surrounded by a thick wall built of blocks of different heights. Traces of anathyrosis on the euthynteria of the outermost row of chamber walls and the area between steps and the blocks behind steps also support the existence of such a framing wall (Figure 4).

Thus, for the Altar of Artemis at Magnesia we suggest a grid substructure that closely resembles the foundation of the altar of Zeus at Pergamum. This substructure appears to have been a firm and solid foundation with its filled individual chambers and thick framing wall. The substructure system we suggest for the altar at Magnesia is a foundation that is strong enough to support the load of the superstructure, as is the case with the aforementioned two buildings and the altar of Zeus at Pergamum.

### Podium Height

Determining this grid foundation and therefore the podium height is one of the aims of this study. When determining the height of the podium an important point that must be taken into account is the inverse ratio between the height of the podium and the width of the altar courtyard. The higher the podium, the greater the number of steps in the entrance to the altar. The depth of a stair landing depends on the number of steps in those stairs. The greater the number of steps, the greater the depth of the stair landing. In a structure with antae, because the stairs would extend into the courtyard, a broad stair landing would also require a narrow courtyard. Therefore, as Hoepfner has said,<sup>14</sup> in an altar with a euthynteria of 23.10x15.80 m., and taking into account the relation between stair height and courtyard depth, the podium must have been constructed as low as possible. Furthermore, an altar dedicated to Artemis, who was a chthonic divinity, having a high podium would run counter to Vitruvius' rule regarding this subject.<sup>15</sup>

It is not possible to estimate the height of the podium by only using the foundation plan and the limestone blocks belonging to this foundation. Therefore, the marble blocks surrounding the foundation of the podium must also be examined. It is possible to suggest a new restitution for the altar podium using the marble blocks that were retrieved in the digs that started in 1993 at the altar and its surrounding superstructures.

Whatever the height of the podium and the altar's foundation, in order to reach this height, step blocks are required. Therefore, a height that is to be reached via step blocks would have to be a multiple of the height of these steps. Thus, the unit to be used in determining the height of the podium should be the height of one step.

During Humann's excavations two step blocks were

<sup>4</sup> Özgünel 2001: 35, Plan 5, 56, 83-89

<sup>5</sup> Humann, Kohte, et al. 1904: Abb.29

<sup>6</sup> Hansen 1991: 73-4, Abb. 2

<sup>7</sup> Stillwell 1941: 33, Plan IX

<sup>8</sup> Durm 1910: 113,116, Abb.86; Müller and Wiener 1988:64-5, Abb.25;

Hoepfner 1989: 620, Abb.20; 1991:194-5, Abb.1-2, 7; Radt 1995: 585-

6, Abb.1, 11; 2001: 168-71, Fig. 39b,c

<sup>9</sup> Mark 1993: 17, Res.2.10

<sup>10</sup> Schrammen 1906: 12; Hoepfner 1991: 194

<sup>11</sup> Gerkan 1929: 5, Abb. 3, 9, Taf.VIII

<sup>12</sup> Çetin 2003: 235-47, Plates 122-128, 165-179

<sup>13</sup> Hoepfner 1991: 194-5; Radt 1995: 577-8

<sup>14</sup> Hoepfner 1989: 604

<sup>15</sup> Vitruvius IV-9

found and drawings of them were later published by Gerkan.<sup>16</sup> Three step blocks were found during the excavations that were resumed in 1993 at the altar and its surrounding superstructures. Taking into consideration these blocks along with the blocks drawn by Gerkan, it is possible to determine the riser height of the altar at Magnesia as 0.22 m. and its tread width as 0.40 m. Such being the case, the unit to be used in determining the podium height is 22 cm.

The fact that during excavations the step blocks were found on the north and west façades is an indication that there used to be a crepis having at least one step and which ran along the whole perimeter of the building. Because a crepidoma having more than one step would increase the height of the podium it would not be an appropriate solution for the altar at Magnesia.

Anathyrosis, formed on crepis blocks so that these blocks would be joined to one another, are narrower on the blocks along the euthynteria's northern, southern and eastern sides than those on the western side (Figure 4). However, the anathyrosis is wider on the western side than it is on the other sides. The position of mortises is also evidence that the crepis on the western side must have been broader than those on the other sides. The mortises, which were made to secure the step blocks forming the crepis to the altar's euthynteria, were opened at 8-16 cm. from the northern, southern and eastern sides, while this distance varies between 45-50 cm. for the western side. The position of mortises on the western side is also an indication that a block wider than those on the other sides must have been laid on this side (Figure 5). Therefore on the western façade of the altar, unlike the other façades, we suggest a crepis of at least 100 cm. in depth. Thus a single-stepped crepidoma emerges, which is 22 cm. high and runs along the whole perimeter of the altar. According to our suggestion, this crepidoma is 40 cm. wide on the three façades and 100 cm. on the western side. By using a large crepis on the western façade the architect of the building must have wanted to give a different appearance to this façade and thus emphasize it.

On this crepis, as the block beneath the toichobate, we suggest the 32 cm. high marble block, No. 58 in the catalogue, found in the center of the area which is covered with a foundation for the flooring, to the west of the altar (Figure 6). For there is a similar block placed beneath the toichobate in the Altar of the Temple of Asclepius at Kos and the Altar of the Temple of Athena Polias in Priene.<sup>17</sup> As for the Altar of Zeus at Pergamum, the top step of the crepidoma is used as a block that is placed beneath the orthostat.<sup>18</sup> Therefore, a toichobate block must also be expected in the substructure of the Altar at Magnesia. On top of this block beneath the toichobate, which is 32 cm. high, we can place the block which we define as the toichobate block, which is 23 cm.

high. The toichobate, which is a total of 55 cm. high including the block beneath it, is only 8 cm. higher than the block suggested by Gerkan but which, because of its profile, gives the impression it should have a torus on it. Among the foundation stones found in the digs there were numerous blocks that could have been situated behind the stairs and the toichobate and the block beneath it, and that would have filled in the space between these blocks and the foundation's framing wall.<sup>19</sup>

The uncompleted profile on block No. 22, which Gerkan suggested as orthostat in his restitution, is quite interesting. This block was shaped so as to have reliefs on it, however, it gives the impression that it was either left half-finished or that they gave up doing the reliefs. Such an orthostat block with a half-finished profile could not have been used on the façade of a building with friezes 3.15 m. high and which, as the extant architectural elements make plain, was thoroughly embellished.

Therefore, we need to look for another orthostat block that would match the profile on the toichobate beneath it. As the orthostat block, we suggest the 76 cm. high marble block registered as No. 85 in the catalogue, which was found in the center of the area covered with a foundation for the flooring, to the west of the altar, because of the slight protrusions on its horizontal sides. Two other partly-broken orthostat blocks were found at the same spot. An orthostat block with similar features can be seen on the central terrace in Corinth.<sup>20</sup> Secured to these blocks with clamps, 19 limestone foundation blocks were found which, due to their general features, could have been placed behind the orthostat.<sup>21</sup> These blocks confirm that the blocks we suggest as orthostat blocks belong to the altar and where they were located in the building.

As a crown upon the orthostat block we may place the 22 cm. high block which Gerkan numbered 21 and used as orthostat crown in his restitution. And over this crown we suggest a step block 22 cm. high. Behind these blocks there must have been a leveling layer that would level, and thus cover the filler, along with the walls forming the grid foundation. These blocks, which would form this leveling layer and also serve as a bed for the podium's marble flooring, must have been secured to each other with clamps, as in the euthynteria. Thus, as is the case with the euthynteria, a strong, coherent foundation may also be formed on the uppermost layer of the foundation. During excavations, numerous 44-46-cm.-high limestone blocks were found that might have belonged to this layer of the foundation, whose general features resemble those of the euthynteria blocks, but which can be distinguished by their smaller clamp holes. In fact it was even possible to join some of these blocks to one other.<sup>22</sup>

Thus, including this leveling layer, the substructure's

<sup>16</sup> Gerkan 1929: 13, Taf. VI Nr.25-26

<sup>17</sup> Wiegand and Scrader 1904: 120, Abb. 91-92; Gerkan 1924: Taf.II; Shazmann 1932: Taf. 12-13, 29, Abb. 22; Dontas 2000: 92

<sup>18</sup> Hoepfner 1991: 192, Abb.2

<sup>19</sup> Çetin 2003:102-6, 108-15, 197-210, 212-23, Plate 81, 121-137, 140-147, 149-151

<sup>20</sup> Scranton 1951: 98, Plate. 44-2

<sup>21</sup> Çetin 2003: 116-22, 226-35, Plate 149, 155-164 b

<sup>22</sup> Çetin 2003: 141-55, 262-80, Plate 196-217

total height would be 1.98 m. If on this height we add a 22 cm. high stylobate, which would constitute the floor of the altar courtyard, the altar podium would reach a height of 2.20 m (Figure 6). In order to mount a podium situated at this height we need stairs with 10 steps. The total height of such a podium is 1.127 m. less than Gerkan's, 1.625 m. less than Linfert's, and 1.98 m. less than Özgan's restitution.

### The Altar's Court

As far as can be understood from the few architectural elements retrieved from the superstructure, the altar of at Magnesia, as Gerkan, Linfert and Özgan have said, must have had a superstructure with a colonnaded courtyard of the Ionic order. The height of this courtyard and its architectural details are the subject of another study. However, the restitution of the superstructure we obtained as a result of our research allows for the drawing of a rough hypothetical plan of the superstructure.

According to the restitution we suggest, the podium façade depth, including the crepis on the altar's northern, southern, and eastern sides, is 1.20 m. (Figure 7-8). And on the western façade this depth reaches 1.80 m. due to the crepis. When the depth of profiles on this podium is subtracted from the euthynteria's measurements it is possible to form a stylobate 20.80x12.80 m. on the grid foundation. On this stylobate, by using a yoke of 1.60 m., as determined according to architectural elements, we obtain an 8x13 yoke system. This also accords completely with the yoke system envisaged by Gerkan.<sup>23</sup>

The wall architrave and geisons obtained in the digs show that there was a colonnaded courtyard on the altar podium. Therefore, for the altar at Magnesia, in accordance with the tradition of altars with a colonnaded courtyard, we suggest an  $\Pi$  shaped courtyard behind the entrance which is flanked by antae on the western façade.

It is possible to adapt with a few changes the courtyard plan in Gerkan and Linfert's restitutions to our new courtyard plan. According to the restitution we suggest, the courtyard, which is at a height of 2.20 m., is reached through the western façade via a stair with 10 steps between the anta walls. Just following the stepped entrance is a portico entrance with eight columns. And following this entrance is a courtyard 19.6x7.10 m. A large altar table will fit in a courtyard of these dimensions. Placing the sides of the altar table on the chamber walls of the foundation below would be an appropriate solution statically. The shorter sides of the altar table that must be situated just interior to the portico entrance, should be placed on the fourth column axis of the anta, upon the third vertical chamber walls on the northern and southern sides, and these sides of the altar table should lie between the first two chamber walls on the eastern side. As for the rear side of the altar table, it should be situated on the first chamber wall, again on the

east. The sides of an altar table thus placed are congruous with column axes. Thus, there is a distance of 1 m. between the altar table and the courtyard wall. Humann found a crown block belonging to this altar table. The block is 0.705 m. wide and the crown's size is 0.445 m.<sup>24</sup> Such being the case, the thickness of the sides of the altar table must have been 0.445 m. Using this thickness and taking into consideration substructure elements, an altar table 11.60 m. long can be formed in the altar courtyard. An altar table of these dimensions is sufficient for performing the sacrificial function with ease in an altar where numerous sacrifices are made during religious festivals (Figure 10). This altar table is longer than the one suggested by Gerkan (7.407x3.777 m.)<sup>25</sup> And its measurements are close to the 14-m.-long table suggested by Hoepfner.<sup>26</sup>

The stair, whose first step is 1 m. wide, extends into the altar courtyard for 4.20 m., starting at the western side of the euthynteria. If we subtract this measurement from the 15.80 m. width of the euthynteria we obtain an area 11.60 m. wide for the altar courtyard. It is possible to build a large altar table in a courtyard this size, provided it does not exceed 8 m. In this respect too our suggestion is close to Gerkan's suggestion. This measurement is also close to the length of the altar table on Heopner's plan, which with its measurement of 10 m. has the widest courtyard among altar restitutions suggested.<sup>27</sup>

### The Sacrificial Area

On the flooring on the western side of the euthynteria of the altar at Magnesia are a total of 11 in-situ holes to secure rings for attaching sacrificial animals; these holes are 10-11 cm. long, 4 cm. wide, and 8-9 cm. deep (Figure 9). However, the distance between the first hole on the northwest and the northern side of the euthynteria is approximately 3 times the distance between the first hole on the southwestern side and the southern side of the euthynteria. If we add another hole on the northwestern corner the distance between the rings on both corners and the sides of the euthynteria will be equal. Therefore, there should be another hole on the northwestern side of the altar, approximately 80 cm. to the south of this side. In case one of the blocks on the northwestern side, which are missing today, held rings for attaching sacrificial animals, the number of rings on the first block of the marble flooring would reach 12.

However, in excavations carried out on the northwest of the altar during the 1999 campaign, an in-situ block was found on the northwest of the euthynteria which had a hole to secure rings for attaching sacrificial animals, preserved together with its lead. Furthermore, on a marble flooring block situated 6.18 m. south of this block there is a shallow hole with a diameter of 12 cm. This hole could belong to a damaged hole to secure rings for

<sup>23</sup> Gerkan 1923/24: 345; Gerkan 1929: 5, Abb 3

<sup>24</sup> Gerkan 1929: Taf. VI Nr.28; Theuer 1943: 22, Abb. 8

<sup>25</sup> Theuer 1943: 22-3, Abb.9

<sup>26</sup> Hoepfner 1989: 616

<sup>27</sup> Hoepfner 1989: 616

attaching sacrificial animals. If this block were also a block for attaching sacrificial animals, the number of in-situ blocks for attaching sacrificial animals on the west of the altar would reach 14.

There are in-situ marble flooring blocks, though few, scattered about at various spots of the area on which a foundation for the flooring has been found, immediately to the west of the altar. As can be understood from these blocks, this area to the west of the altar must have been covered entirely with marble flooring. This marble flooring was stripped at an unknown date for an unknown reason.

If we duplicate the abovementioned blocks with rings for attaching sacrificial animals by projecting their symmetry over their axes and the distance between the blocks, a total of 100 blocks with rings, counting 14 in each of the last two rows, fit onto this area with a foundation for the flooring, immediately in front of the altar (Figure 10). Hecatombs are often mentioned in many ancient sources, and especially in Homer's Iliad and Odyssey.<sup>28</sup> Architectural evidence can also be found as to the practice of the hecatomb tradition on the sacred area of the Temple of Apollo at Claros. Therefore it is possible that the hecatomb tradition was practiced in Magnesia as well.

### Conclusion

As a result of our research, for the altar of the Temple of Artemis at Magnesia we suggest a grid substructure with its chambers filled with crushed stone. As a requisite of this substructure, the altar podium, which is 2.20 m. and is reached via 10 steps, must have an entrance flanked by antae. Contrary to what Humann, Gerkan and Linfert have said, this entrance is not on the eastern but on the western façade. Apart from the antae embellished with reliefs depicting 12 gods, the walls of this façade are emphasized with a large crepis and blocks with rings for attaching sacrificial animals. We maintain that due to architectural remains, the altar has a courtyard of the Ionic order and that this courtyard rests on top of a podium 2.20 m. high. Furthermore, just in front of the entrance to the west of the altar we suggest a sacrificial area (hecatombe) arranged so that a hundred sacrifices can be attached at once.

Our work does now have any new documents or evidence to offer for dating the altar. According to inscription No. 100 the altar must have been built before the Isiteria festivities. These festivities are thought to have been celebrated for the first time in 206 B.C.<sup>29</sup> Due to the fact that the Altar of the Temple of Artemis at Magnesia has been dated by researchers to 220-206 because of its sculptural works it is most probable that the Temple was

constructed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C.<sup>30</sup> We agree with this view.

### Bibliography

- Bingöl O. (2007), *Menders Magnesiası*, İstanbul, Homer Kitabevi
- Carter, J. C. (1983), *The Sculpture of The Sanctuary of Athena Polias at Priene*, London
- Çetin, C. (2003), *Magnesia ad Maeandrum Artemis Tapınakları Altyapısı ve Çevresiyle İlişkisi*, Ankara, Ankara University, Institute for Social Sciences: Unpublished Doctoral Thesis
- Cetin, C. (2006), Antik Yunan'da Kurban, Yüzlük Kurban ve Altar, *Türk Arkeoloji ve Etnografya Dergisi*, T.C. Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı Yayınları, Vol. 6, Ankara, 87-98
- Dontas, N. A. (2000), *Priene Foundation of The Hellenistic World*, Athens
- Durm, J. (1910), *Die Baukunst der Griechen*, Leipzig
- Hansen, E. (1991), Versetzen von Baugliedern am Griechischen Tempel, *Bautechnik Der Antike*, Band 5, Mainz am Rhein, 72-9
- Hoepfner, W. (1989), Zu den Grossen Altären von Magnesia und Pergamon, *A.A. 1989*, 601-34
- Hoepfner, W. (1991), Bauliche Details am Pergamonaltar, *A.A. 1991*, 189-202
- Gerkan, A. (1924), Der Altar Des Athenatempels in Priene, *BjB* Haft 129, 17-35
- Gerkan, A. (1929), *Der Altar Des Artemis-Tempels in Magnesia am Mäander*, Studien Zur Bauforschung, Heft I, Berlin
- Gerkan, A. (1931), Zu Gestalt des Artemisaltars in Magnesia a.M., *FuF* Band 7., 137-8
- Kern, O. (1900), *Die Inschriften von Magnesia am Maeander*, Berlin
- Linfert, A. (1976), *Kunstzentren Hellenistischer Zeit*, Studien an Weiblichen Gewandfiguren, Wiesbaden
- Mark, R. (1973), *Architectural Technology up to The Scientific Revolution*, The MIT Press Cambridge-Massachusetts, London
- Müller, W. (1988), *Griechisches Bauwesen in der Antike*, München
- Özgan, R. (1982), Zur Datierung des Artemisaltars in Magnesia am Maeander, *IstMitt.* 32, 196-209
- Özgünel, C. (2001), *Smintheion (Troas'ta Kutsal Bir Alan)*, Publications of the Turkish Ministry of Culture General Directorate of Monuments and Museums, Ankara
- Petersen, E. (1906), Die Ara Pacis Augustae, *JdI* Band IX, 1906, 298-315
- Radt, W. (1995), Pergamon. Vorbericht Über Die Kampagne 1994, *A.A. 1995*, 575-95
- Schrammen, J. (1906), *Der Grosse Altar der Obere Markt*, Berlin
- Scranton, R. L. (1951), *Monuments in The Lower Agora and North of Archaic Temple*, Corinth Vol. 1 Par. II, New Jersey

<sup>28</sup> Hom. Il. 1/63-7, 1/97-100, 1/307-9, 6/110-15; Od. 3/55, 3/140, 4/580, 11/130; Cengiz 2006: 87-98

<sup>29</sup> Şahin 1972: 112

<sup>30</sup> Yavis 1949:197; Şahin 1972: 122; Linfer 1976: 27-30, 36, 165-7, 170; Özgan 1982: 197, 209, 201

Shazmann, P (1932), *Asklepeion*, Berlin  
 Stillwell, R. (1941), *Antioch on the Orantes, III The Excavations 1937-39*, Wisconsin  
 Şahin, M. Ç. (1972), *Die Entwicklung Der Griechischen Monumentallaltare*, Bonn  
 Theuer, M. (1943), *Der Altar Des Artemisions zu*

*Magnesia am Mäander, Eine Hermogenes Studie*, Archäologisches Institut Des Deutschen Reiches Zweigstelle Wien, Wien-München-Brünn  
 Wiegand, T. and H. Schrader (1904), *Priene*, Berlin  
 Yavis, C.G. (1949), *Greek Altars (Origins and Typology)*, Missouri, Saint Louis

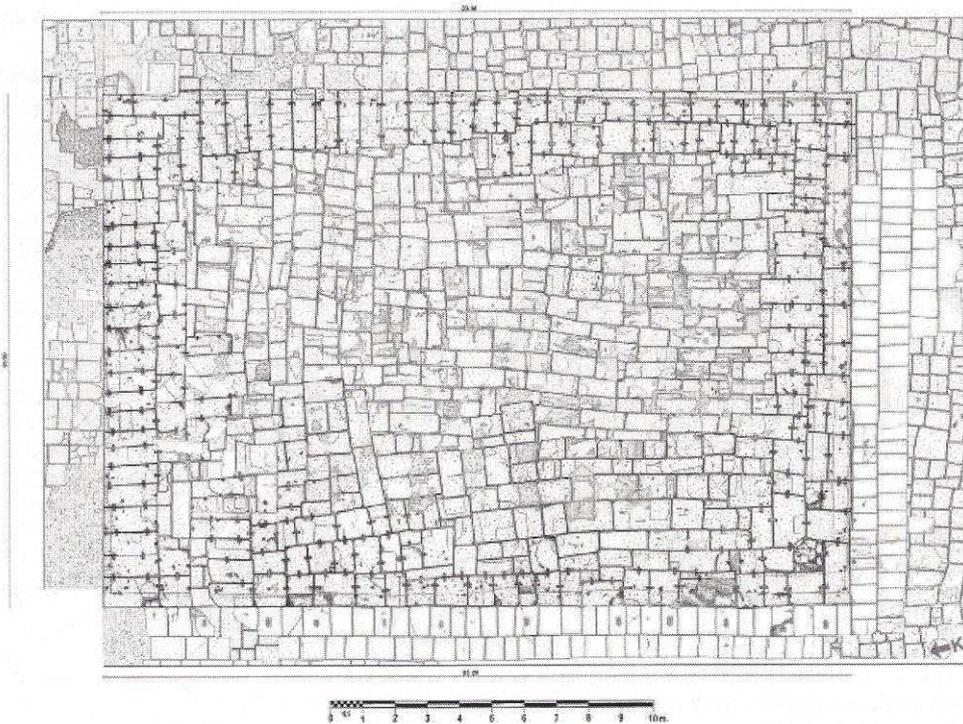


Fig.1: Plan of the altar at Magnesia (drawing: Cengiz Çetin)

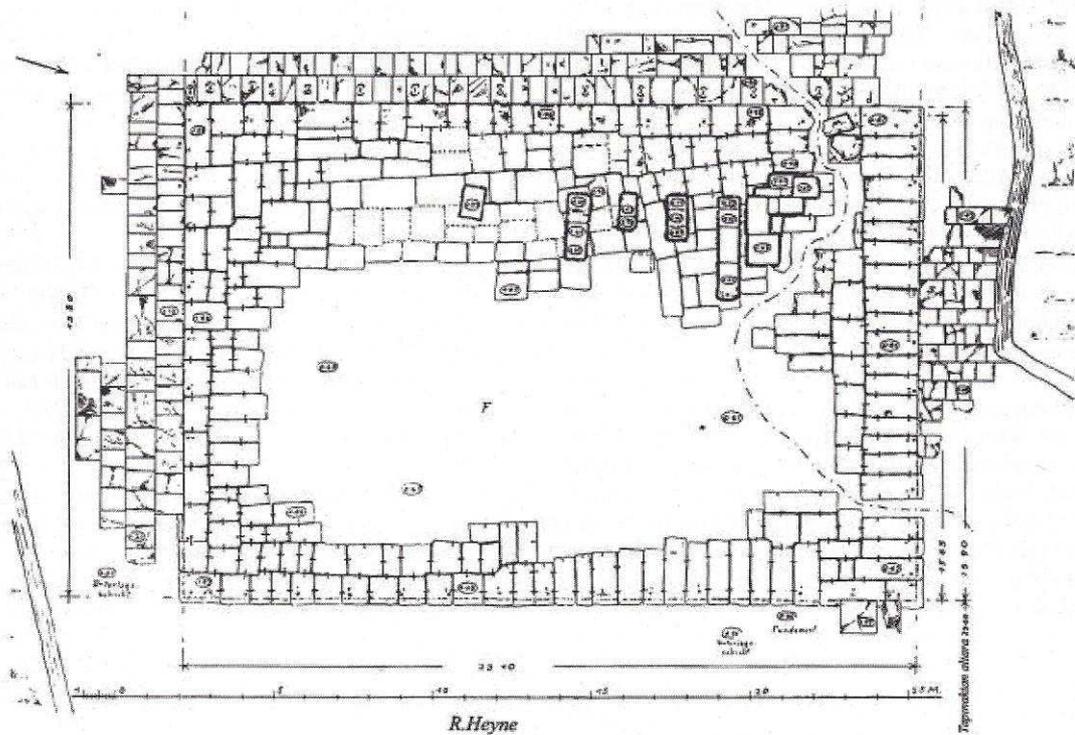


Fig.2: Heyne's plan of the altar at Magnesia (Gerkan 1929: Taf.1)

FOUNDATION STRUCTURE OF THE ALTAR OF ARTEMIS AT MAGNESIA AD MAEANDRUM

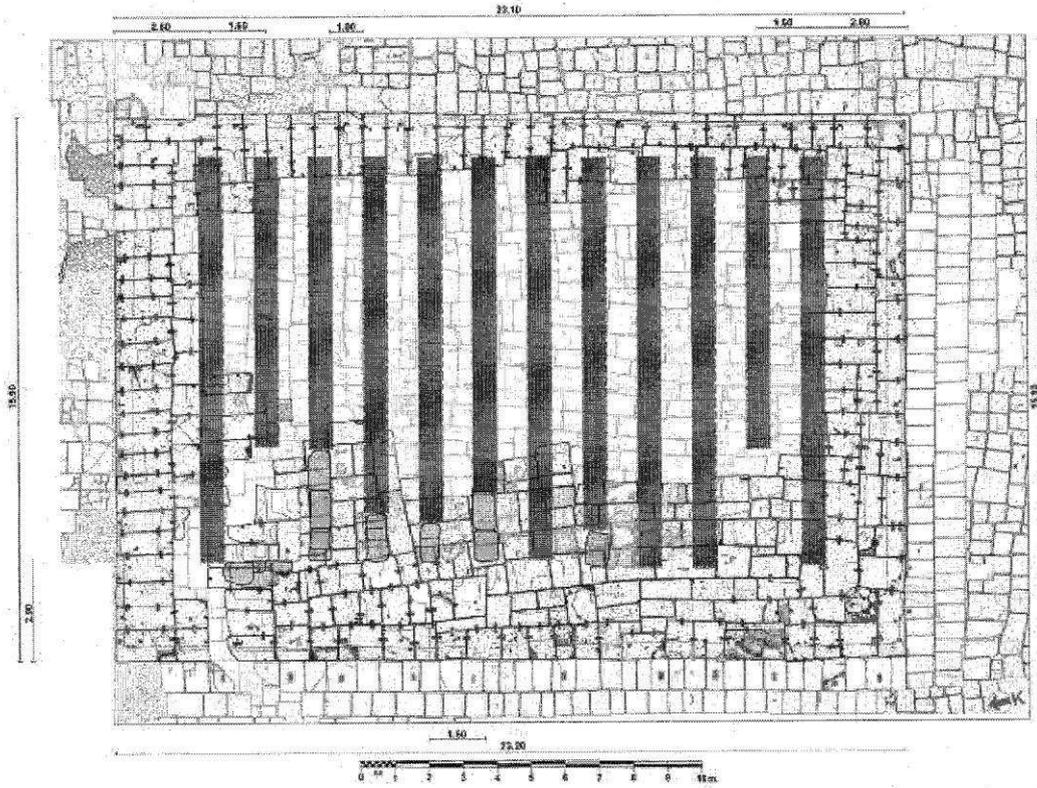


Fig.3: Plan of substructure that is lined up like a fence (drawing: Cengiz Çetin)

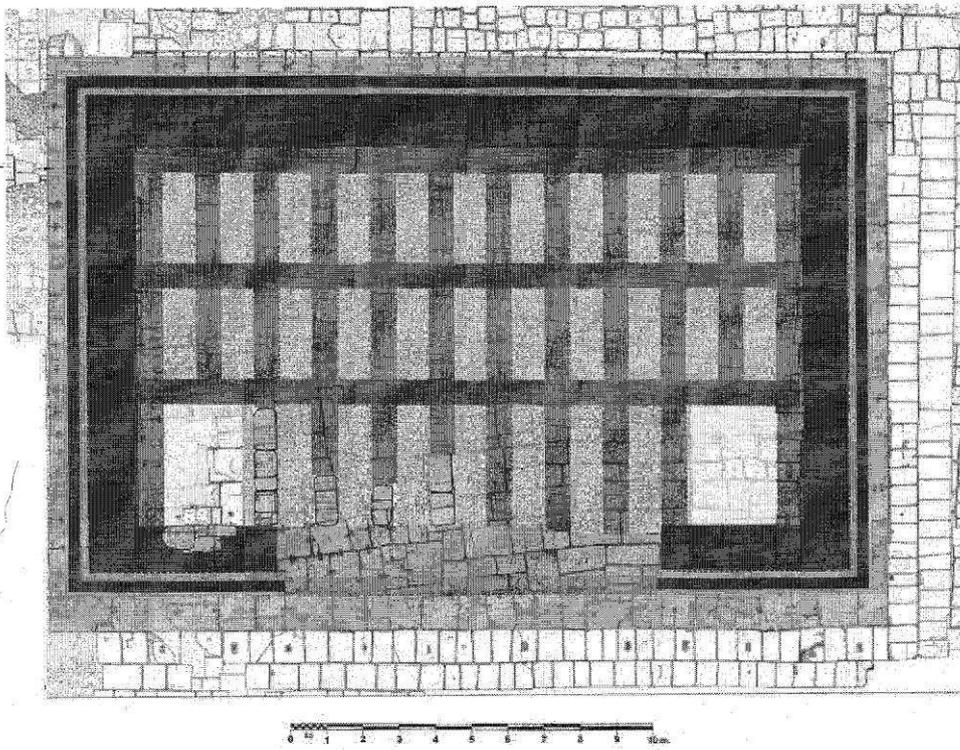


Fig.4: Restitution of foundation of the altar at Magnesia (drawing: Cengiz Çetin)

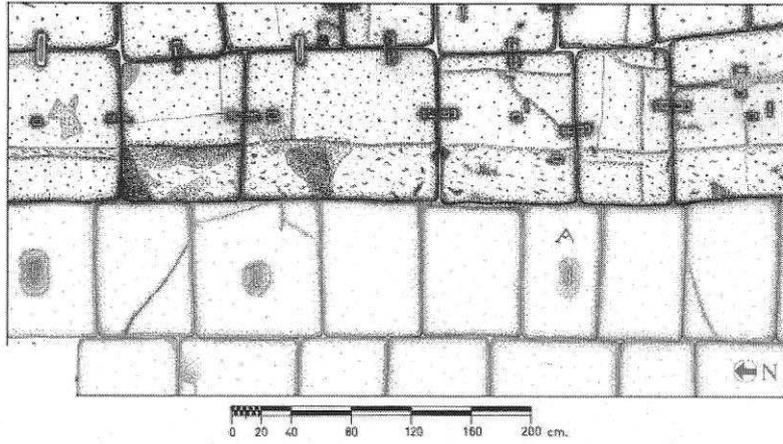


Fig.5: Large anthrosis on the westside (drawing: Cengiz Çetin)

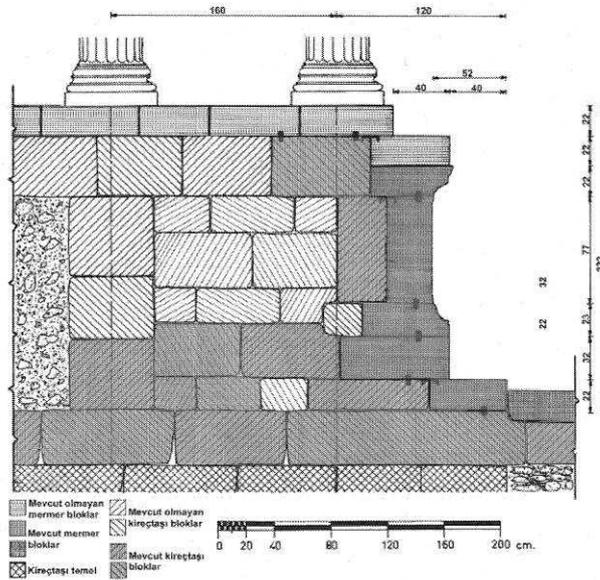


Fig.6: Restitution of podium of altar at Magnesia (drawing: Cengiz Çetin)

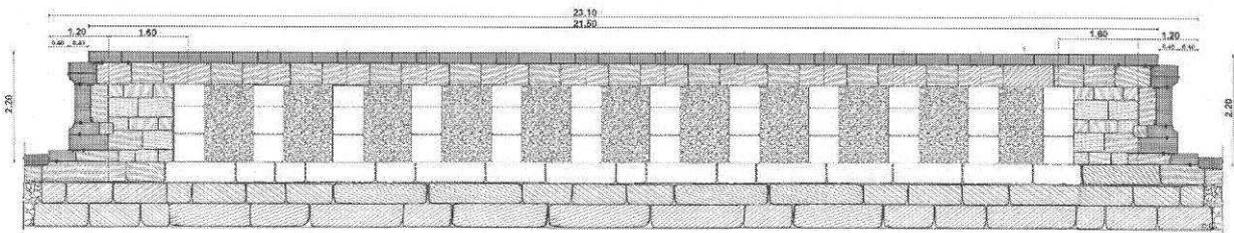


Fig.7: In length cross section of podium on west façade (drawing: Cengiz Çetin)

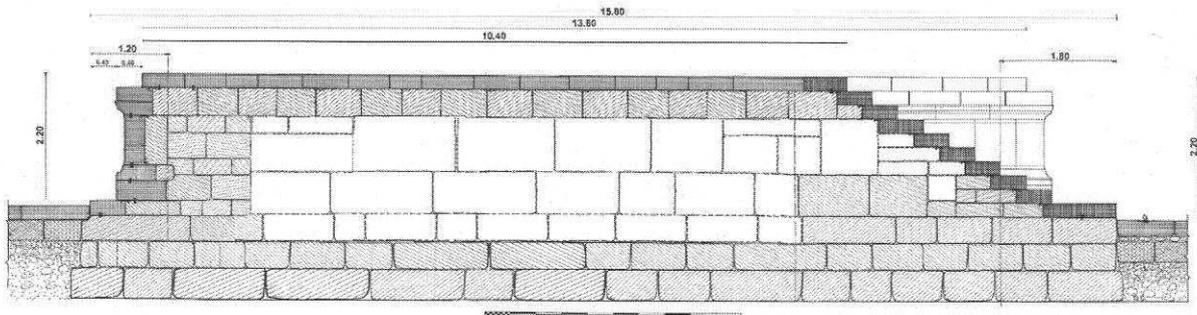


Fig.8: In width cross section of podium on north façade (drawing: Cengiz Çetin)

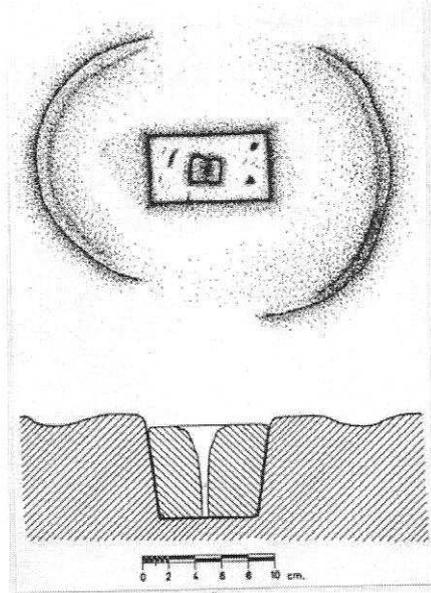


Fig. 9: Hole to secure rings for attaching sacrificial animal (drawing: Cengiz Çetin)

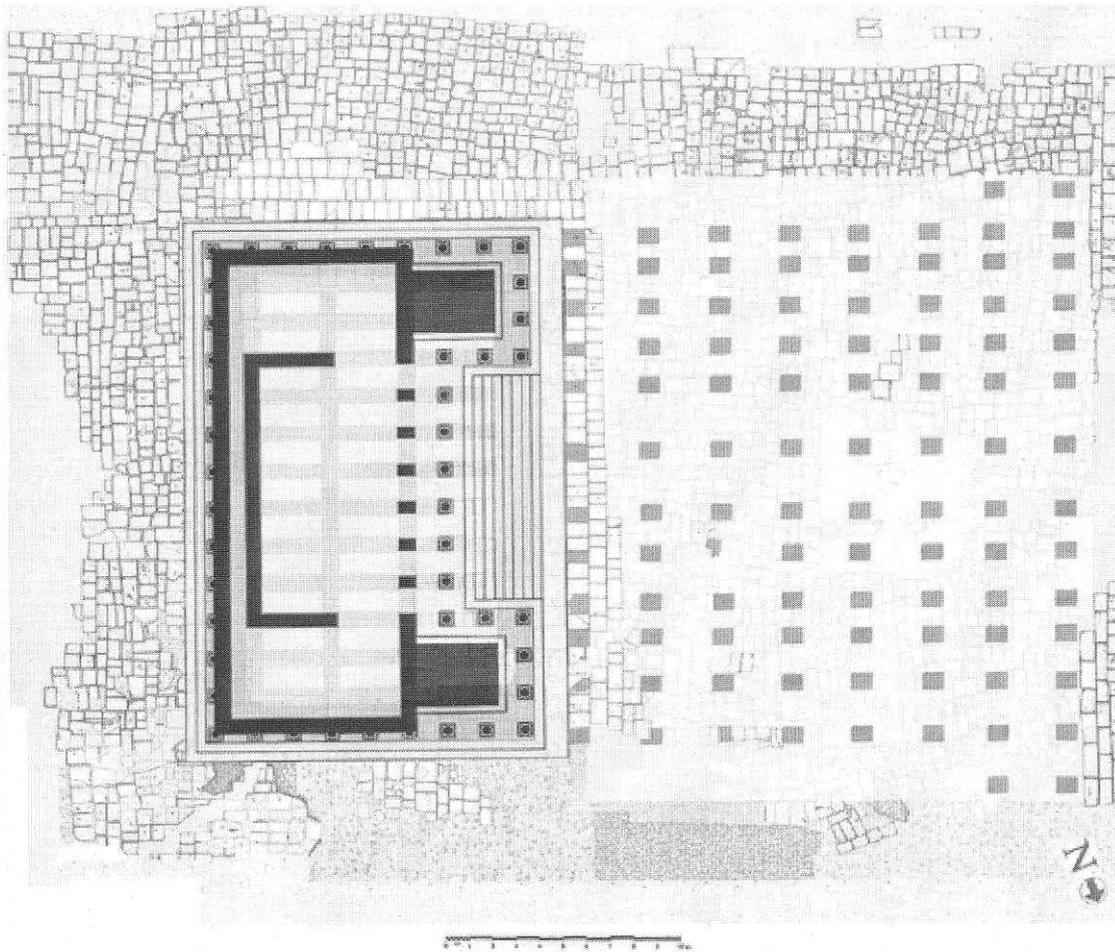


Fig.10: Plan of altar and the sacrificial area at Magnesia (drawing: Cengiz Çetin)