

Palaces and elite residences in the Hellenistic
East, late fourth to early first century BC:
formation and purpose

VOLUME II: CATALOGUE, DIAGRAMS AND FIGURES

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PREFACE TO THE CATALOGUE

The catalogue that accompanies this thesis functions as a database of the morphological elements that are present in each of the buildings examined in detail in the text, as well as of the artefacts found in their spaces. Its purpose is to provide easily accessible and comparable information about the finds and includes data that were not mentioned in the text for reasons of clarity and space.

The entries are presented by region in the order they appear in the text and are labeled as following:

M: Macedonia

E: Egypt

P: Pergamon

S: Seleukid Empire and other kingdoms in Asia

The numbers below the title of each case study point to the relevant figures that follow the catalogue. Each entry begins with the architectural plan of the actual material remains and is accompanied by a restored plan. In cases where more than one restorations have been suggested, I chose here the one that, in my view, follows most precisely the available evidence.

The data are organized in a consistent manner in seven categories that correspond to the methodology I follow in the analysis of the case studies in the text: location, date

and phases, dimensions, access, façade, spatial configuration and finds. The latter comprises artefacts, installations and elements of decoration. Specific categories are omitted in some cases because of the lack of any relevant evidence or because they are not applicable.

The reader needs to take the following specifications into consideration: first, the spatial configuration relates to the original construction phase unless otherwise specified. By ‘total dimensions’ in case of a *basileion* I designate the surface of all parts of the complex without any associated parks or buildings such as a *gymnasion*, a library or arsenals. Moreover, the size of the ‘courtyard without porticoes’ includes the stylobate of the peristyle colonnade. With respect to finds, I provide only those that belong to the Hellenistic phases of the structures omitting earlier finds out of context and objects from later deposits of secondary use. In cases where detailed catalogues of pottery and coins exist in bibliography, I indicate the relevant reference.

The evidence was collected from the final publication or when this was lacking from the reports of the latest excavation projects. In the second case, older reports have been used in order to complete the record of finds. The bibliography in the entries is not exhaustive in the sense that it does not include all works that contain references to these buildings. However, it contains all publications that provide excavation data (excavation reports, preliminary reports, final publication when this exists) as well as studies that examine specific technical or morphological aspects.

CATALOGUE

M1. Aegae, royal palace

Figures: 2.3-2.12b, 2.15-2.22, 2.48a, 2.50, Table 1.

Ground plan of remains

Restored ground plan (Phase 1)

These images cannot be made available through ORA due to copyright reasons.

Location: on the northern slope of the acropolis and next to the midpoint of the western section of the fortification wall of the city. View from the north to the theatre, the Agora, public and private buildings to the north and east.

Date and phases

Phase 1: Construction between the last years of Philip II's reign and the early 3rd century BC.

Phase 2: 3rd century BC (modifications in the southwestern section and the northern and southern sides of the main section).

Destruction: Destroyed by fire after the Battle of Pydna (168 BC).

Dimensions

Total: approximately 12500 m²

Main section: courtyard with porticoes: 3200 m²; courtyard without porticoes: 1600 m²

Southwestern section: total 1714 m², courtyard without porticoes: 390 m²

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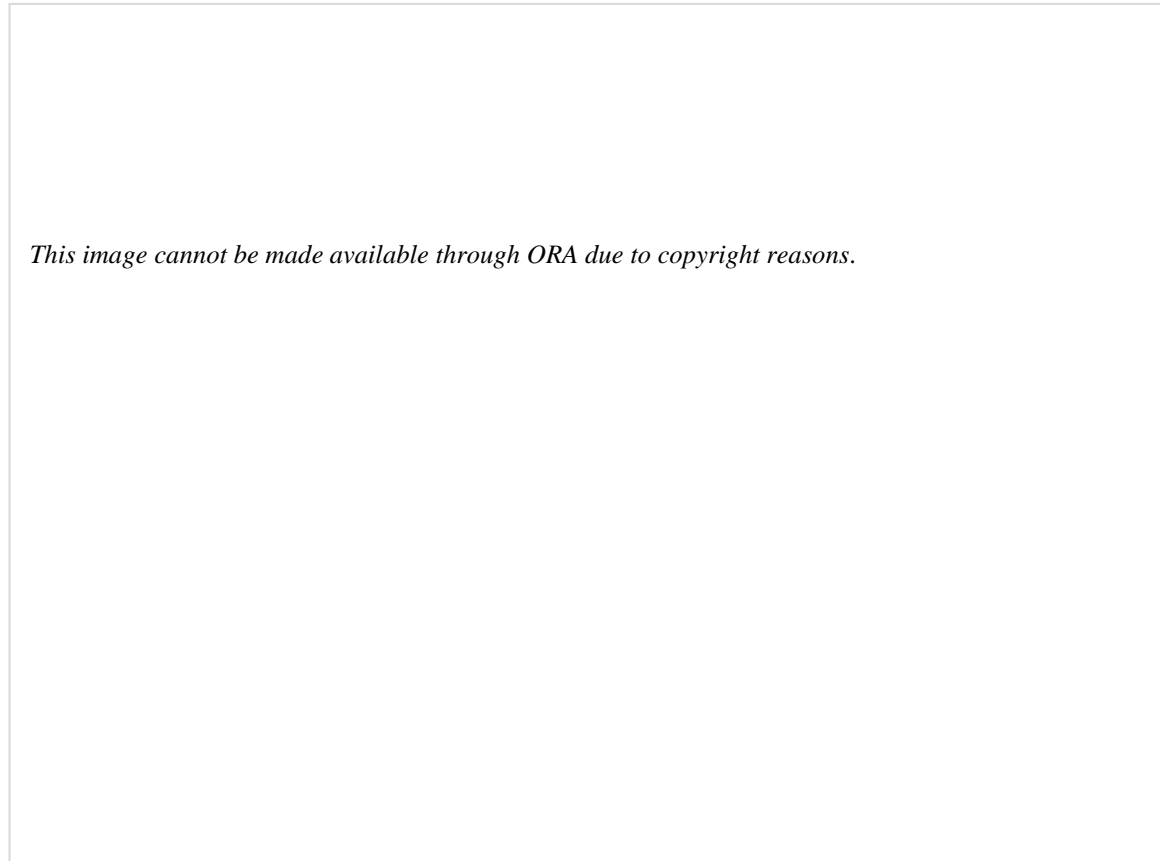
<p>Saatsoglou-Paliadeli, C (2001), 'The Palace of Vergina-Aegae and its Surroundings', in I Nielsen (ed.) <i>The Royal Palace Institution in the First Millennium BC</i> (Athens), 201-213.</p>
<p>Access</p> <p><i>Main entrance:</i> on the east and accessible via a ramp from the street that led to the theatre and the city. Formed as a monumental tripartite propylon with consecutive sections separated by pillars in antis and Ionic semi-columns.</p> <p><i>Secondary entrance in Phase 2:</i> Space C to the south. Accessible from the space formed by the southern wall of the palace and a second parallel supportive wall approximately five meters to the south, which was constructed in phase 2.</p>
<p>Façade: Two-storey stoa along the eastern side. 23 Doric columns on the ground floor supporting a Doric frieze and Ionic double-sided pillar-columns with Ionic epistyle, frieze and <i>geison</i> on the upper floor. Three of the Doric columns defined the propylon and fragments of false-windows come from it upper level.</p>
<p>Spatial configuration:</p> <p>Main peristyle with 16 x 16 Doric columns and southwestern peristyle with 9 x 9 wooden Doric columns (stone bases preserved).</p> <p><i>Rooms with off-centre doorways and bases for dining couches:</i> Present in all four sides of the main section in four different sizes. M1 and M3 (16.74 x 17 m); S, R, N1 and N3 (10.55 x 10.65 m); D, E, G and H (9.05 x 9.14 m); A1 and A2 (4.5 x 5 m).</p> <p><i>Three-spaced groups:</i> M1-M3, N1-N3, E-F-G (antechambers with Ionic double-sided pillar-columns in antis between two rooms: M2, N2 and F; pavement of M2 and F are on lower level than their side rooms) and N5, P-Q1-Q2 and A-A1-A2 (with antechamber of larger size on one side).</p> <p><i>Upper floor:</i> Over the eastern portico, the stoas of the façade and the propylon passageways (fragments of Ionic columns and false windows).</p> <p>Other spaces</p> <p><i>East:</i> Access from Pr2 to the long rectangular rooms V and T to the east and west respectively. Pr3 is the largest vestibule. One room of circular plan (Tholos).</p> <p><i>West:</i> Rooms L, I, K provide access to the secondary peristyle.</p> <p><i>North:</i> An open terrace was formed by the retaining wall on this side and offered view to the city.</p>
<p>Finds</p> <p>Pottery</p> <p>Sherds of a red-figure crater, a red-figure small lekythos and a black-glazed skyphos (beginning of second half of the 4th century BC) found in room P and fills in the area of the northeast corner of the building. West Slope sherds and Laconian roof-tiles in room 1970^α, West-Slope sherds in the southern spaces of the small section from phase 2 dating in the mid-2nd century BC.</p> <p>Large quantities of tiles in M1-M3 and in the rooms of the western part of the southwestern section.</p> <p><i>Coins:</i> of Philip V (221-179 BC) in the southern part of the secondary peristyle section (Phase 2). See also the list of coins found in the palace that date from the reign of Alexander the Great to Perseus in Bakalakis and Andronikos 1969, 340. The exact finding point is not recorded.</p> <p>Installations:</p> <p>Tholos, Phase 2: limestone two-stepped block and marble slabs.</p> <p>Courtyard of main section: gutter along the colonnades that led water outside the palace through a pipe under space O.</p> <p>Elements of decoration</p> <p><i>Mosaics (made of pebbles):</i> of various types and degree of elaboration.</p> <p>Plain mosaic floor made of white pebbles in the terrace, porticoes, rooms A1, A2, C and H, V (traces preserved on the northwestern corner in V).</p> <p>Plain mosaic floors in rooms 1969^α, 1969^γ₂ (black pebbles) and 1969^β (red and black pebbles) of the southwestern section. A border of yellow/grey colour in 1969^α.</p> <p>Non-figural polychrome pebble mosaics in rooms D, S, and R.</p> <p>Irregular marble pieces joined with red plaster in rooms M1-3. In M2 border made of black pebbles along the walls.</p> <p>Most likely a non-figural or geometric mosaic floor in Vestibule F (only the bedding survives).</p> <p>Figural: mosaic floor in room E with rosette in the centre, surrounded by eight pairs of interlacing tendrils, and female figures at the spandrels with <i>polos</i> and lower torso ending to a floral ornament. Red plaster at the border for the couches. In room G traces of a mosaic floor depicting Tritons or Erotes riding dolphins and a complex meander around the central panel. Outlines of the feet of a bull indicate the Rape of Europa as the iconographical subject.</p> <p><i>Wall painting and moulding:</i> fragments of red, white and yellow plaster in rooms C, S and 1969^{στ}.</p> <p><i>Statuary:</i></p>

Tholos, Phase 2: Arm of a statue, marble pieces with dedicatory inscription to Herakles Patroos and votive reliefs with the representation of Hygieia with a snake and a warrior.
Space 1969στ: left hand of a marble statue.

M2. Pella, royal palace

Figures 2.24-2.35, 2.50, Table 1.

Ground plan of remains



Location: on a hill to the north of the Hellenistic city and adjacent to the fortification wall; integrated in the Hippodameian urban plan.

Date and phases

(Material evidence from spaces between Section IV-V.B and I-II.B: ca. 400-350 BC)

Phase 1: ca. 350-325 BC (Building I-II: remains of the propylon and the stoas of the southern façade, a foundation wall and finds from its northern part. It is not clear to what degree the form of the building differed in Phase 1 from its form in Phase 2).

Phase 1-2: late 4th – early 3rd century (remains of the northern part of Section I-II.A, possibly the wall that separated the large hall belongs to this phase; also the spaces in the northwestern part of Section IV-V.A, at least room E).

Phase 2: ca. 300-275 BC (remains of a building with stoas in Doric Order, the so-called Building IIIa – unfinished, possibly related to Demetrios Poliorketes).

Phase 3: reign of Antigonos Gonatas 277-239 BC (modifications in the northern part of Section I-II.A with the addition of two apsidal spaces and a podium. Buildings IIIb and VI and possibly Building IV-V).

Destruction: desertion in the early 1st century BC.

Dimensions

Total: more than 70000 m²

Building I-II: appr. 13000 m²; Section I-II.A: appr. 7500 m², main peristyle courtyard appr. 1100.50 m² (with porticoes), northwestern courtyard 42.24 m² (with porticoes), 32.64 m² (without porticoes); Section I-II.B: appr. 7500 m², courtyard: 2500 m² (with porticoes).

Section IV-V.B: 4445 m², courtyard: 2200 m² (with porticoes)

Section VIa: courtyard 81 m², Section VIb: courtyard 121 m²

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Access: a street coming from the Agora led to the main entrance, the propylon to the south. Access to ancillary spaces (Building VIII) was also possible from a ramp suitable for vehicles that was formed on the natural rock in the southeastern part of the hill.

Façade: formed to the south as two one-storey stoas in Doric Order connected by a propylon. Total length: 154 m. Western stoa: 78 x 6.5 m, 21 columns; Eastern stoa: 66 x 6.5 m, 17 columns. Columns on a 2 m-high podium. Tripartite propylon set off-centre to the east that projects the façade by 2.5 m (estimated height: 15 m). Four Doric columns in antis on the ground floor of the propylon and windows with Ionic half pillar-columns in antis on the upper floor. Structure crowned with pediment.

Spatial configuration:

A complex that consists of parts constructed on different terraces. Buildings I-II and IV-V are arranged around a principal north-south axis. Building I-II is located on the southern terrace, Building IV-V on the northern. Building I-II consists of two sections arranged east-west, each with a peristyle courtyard. The same applies to Building IV-V. Two more parts to the west of Sections I-II.B and IV-V.B (Building IIIa-b and Building VI, which consists of sections VIa and VIb). More spaces to the west and east (Buildings VII and VIII) have been only partially excavated.

Section I-II.A: Peristyle courtyard with 11 x 13 Doric columns. A row of spaces to the north, east, and west, two rows of spaces to the south before the stoa of the façade, two storeys on all sides. The porticoes are 8 m deep, while the northern was altered to 11 m deep in Phase 3. The northern part of the building is preserved: the large reception room at the northern wing (appr. 264 m², Phase 2 appr. 386 m²) was either a closed space communicating via a doorway with the peristyle, or it provided access to the peristyle from a colonnade at the southern side. The colonnade extended to the two flanking smaller side rooms, which formed antechambers to the three spaces. Doors on the northern corners of this hall led to smaller secondary peristyle courtyards to the west and east of the section. The western one was of Doric Order and connected with the main peristyle by a corridor running north-south between groups of small rooms. The eastern peristyle was of Ionic Order.

Section I-II.B: Peristyle courtyard with 20 x 20 Doric columns and spaces on all sides apart from the west.

Building IIIb: groups of spaces arranged north-south.

Section IV-V.A: Separated in two parts by a wall that runs east-west; peristyle courtyard in Ionic Order in the southern part; spaces on all sides of the courtyard apart from the south; bathhouse between the north part of IV-V.A and the city wall (pool: 7 x 5 m); courtyard surrounded by sets of rooms at least to the west and south; one of the rooms to the west (E) had eight stone pillars and was associated with a bathing pool on its west.

Section IV-V.B: two rows of spaces to the north; courtyard with wooden peristyle; four entrances on the corners of the courtyard.

Section VIa: Peristyle courtyard in Doric order (9 x 9 columns), four rooms on the northern part

Section VIb: Peristyle courtyard with 5 x 5 wooden columns, rooms to the north and east, Rooms I-IV near the fortification wall have been identified as a bath complex.

Exedrae (rooms open to the porticoes through columns): Two apsidal spaces at the ends of the northern portico in Section I-II.A (Phase 3); both were formed as an apsis inscribed in a rectangular room and opened to the yard possibly with two Ionic columns in antis. Also the middle room in Section IV-V.B was completely open to the south.

Finds

Pottery

Section IV-V.A, space E: pottery of the late 4th – early 3rd century BC (lamp, *amphoriskos*, *pinakion* and Thasian *amphora* with stamped handle).

Corinthian roof-tiles (stone ones have been also found), Laconian stamped roof-tiles from the mid-4th century found in the foundation filling of the stylobate and the northern part of Section I-II.B. Laconian roof-tiles from Section VIa.

Fragments of storage vases together with lead weights in Building VII.

Coins

Fragments of bronze rods and coin flans indicating minting activity in Section IV-V.A. In room E of same section two coins of Cassander and one coin of Alexander III.

Installations

Section I-II.A: podium for statues (30.5 m x 1.30 m) in the northern portico (Phase 3), rectangular altar (3.22 x 3.66 m) in the courtyard set slightly off-centre to the west, and three apsidal platforms.

Section IV-V.B: three stone pedestals in the northern part of the courtyards and two wells dug in the rock in the southern part.

Section VIb: bathtub integrated in the floor of room I, stone benches in rooms II and IV, a triangular base for a piece of furniture in room III, hearth between rooms III and IV.

Elements of decoration

Wall painting and moulding:

Section I-IIA: Fragments of three-quarter columns in Ionic Order possibly from the decoration of the northern wall of the large hall.

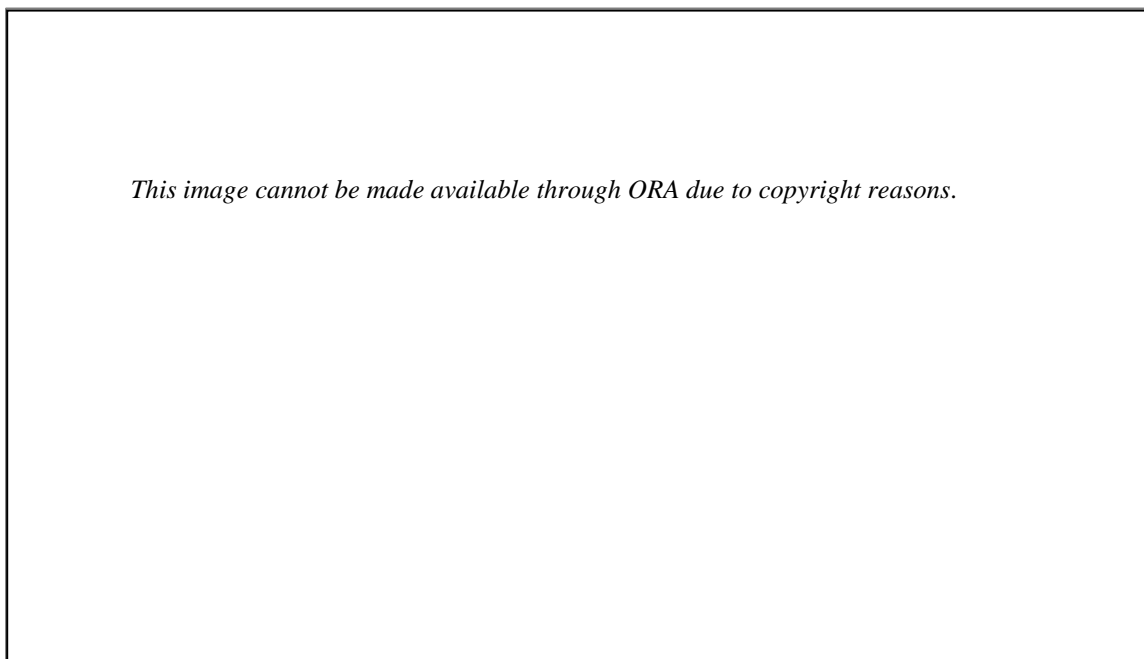
Section IV-V.A: Fragment of a Corinthian capital possibly from the decoration of the walls of the so-called *ephebeion*, the middle room of the section, with Corinthian semi-columns.

Building VIa: Plastered walls in yellow, white and red.

M3. Demetrias, royal palace

Figures: 2.36-2.47, 2.50, Table 1.

Ground plan of remains



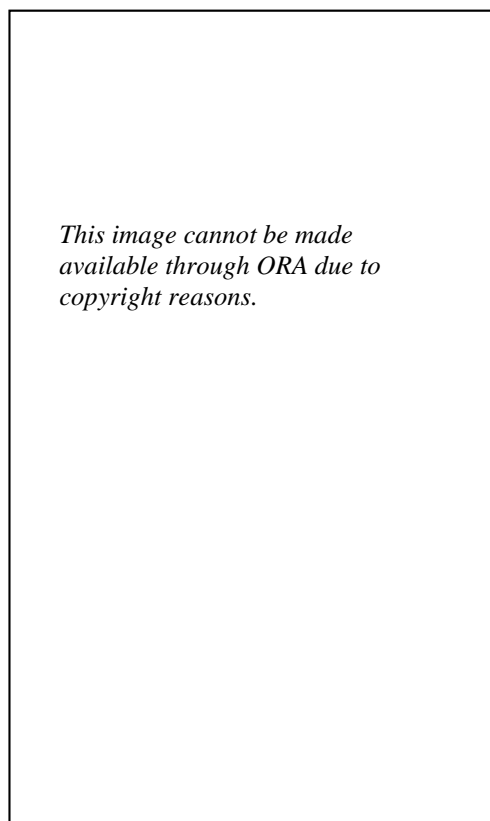
<p>Location: on a fortified hill in the centre of the eastern section of the city, partially integrated in the Hippodameian urban plan.</p>
<p>Date and phases: <i>Phase 1:</i> early 3rd century (after 294 BC: foundation of Demetrias). The evidence comprises fragments of column bases, Doric capitals, and palmette antefixes under the eastern portico of Section A. <i>Phase 2:</i> first half of the 3rd century (Section B and original phase of Section A, which cannot be reconstructed). <i>Phase 3:</i> late 3rd - early 2nd century (Section A and the southern part of Section B with the small courtyard and the spaces on its east; this part might date even later towards the last years before the destruction of the palace). <i>Destruction:</i> deserted in the mid-second century BC and after the battle of Pydna (168 BC) (secondary use: metallurgical workshops set in its northern part in the mid-second century).</p>
<p>Dimensions Total: appr. 20000 m²; Section A: 3666 m² in total, courtyard without porticoes: 729 m²; Section B: courtyard at least 2000 m².</p>
<p>Bibliography <i>Excavation reports:</i> Arvanitopoulos, A (1906), Ανασκαφαί και έρευναι εν Θεσσαλία, <i>Prakt</i>, 123-130; Beyer, I, von Graeve, V, and Sinn, U (1976), 'Grabung am Anaktoron von Demetrias 1970', in V Miložić and D Theocharis (eds.), <i>Demetrias I</i> (Bonn), 59-62; Beyer, I, von Graeve, V, and Sinn, U (1976), 'Bericht über die Grabung am Palast 1971', in V Miložić and D Theocharis (eds.), <i>Demetrias I</i> (Bonn), 75-141; Batziou Efstathiou, A (1991), Δημητριάδα, <i>ArchDelt</i>, 46 (B), 207-08; Batziou Efstathiou, A (1996), Δημητριάδα, <i>ArchDelt</i>, 51 (B1), 333-335; Batziou Efstathiou, A (1997), Δημητριάδα, Ανάκτορο, <i>ArchDelt</i>, 52 (B2), 461-463; Batziou Efstathiou, A (1998), Δημητριάδα, Ανάκτορο, <i>ArchDelt</i>, 53 (B2), 414. <i>Preliminary results:</i> Papachatzis, N (1958), Το μακεδονικό ανάκτορο της Δημητριάδας, <i>Thessalika</i>, A (1), 16; Fraser, P. M (1970), Archaeology in Greece, 1970-71, <i>Archaeological Reports</i> 17, 3-32 (see page 17); Caskey, M. E (1971), News Letter from Greece, <i>AJA</i>, 75 (3), 295-317 (see pages 305-307); Marzloff, P (1976), 'Untersuchungen auf Höhe 33 ("Anaktoron" - Hügel)', in V Miložić and D Theocharis (eds.), <i>Demetrias I</i> (Bonn), 17-58; Touchais, G (1980), Chronique des fouilles et découvertes archéologiques en Grèce en 1979, <i>BCH</i>, 104 (2), 581-688 (see pages 636-640); Marzloff, P (1996), 'Der Palast von Demetrias', in W Hoepfner and G Brands (eds.), <i>Basileia. Die</i></p>

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<p>Access: a wall with external supports to the south of the southwestern tower defined the street that led to the Agora. The entrance to the main section was most likely located at its south-western part.</p>
<p>Façade: unknown form</p>
<p>Spatial configuration (Phase 3): Palace complex with three sections oriented east-west. Two small single-spaced rectangular buildings have been also unearthed under and out of the remains of the northeastern and northwestern towers of Section A.</p> <p>Section B: organized around a large courtyard without a peristyle (this part of the section was destroyed between 196-191 BC); long corridor (1) to the south (43 x 4 m). Beam holes at its northern wall indicate the presence of a second floor. Apsidal space at the eastern end of the corridor. Small peristyle courtyard to the southwest of the corridor with a staircase to the upper floor at its northeastern corner. Groups (2) and (3) of spaces to the South; the eastern has installations that indicate its function as a bathhouse. Unclear arrangement of rooms in the northern part of this section. N3 was a hall open to the south with two columns in antis.</p> <p>Section A: peristyle courtyard in Doric Order with 10 columns on each side but the north, which had six half pillar-columns. The pillar-columns were taller than the columns at the other three sides (Rhodian peristyle). One tower on each corner with the northern ones placed as extensions to the west and east. Northern portico wider (6.85 m) than the other three (5-5.5 m); a double row of twelve spaces on the east. E2-E10 are a cluster of rooms that surrounded a central hall (E6). W5 in the western wing was open to the courtyard with two double half-columns in antis and was the middle of a three-spaced group with vestibule and side rooms. Off-centre doors of most rooms. The north and south wings were most likely similarly arranged. Pavements made of beaten earth and crushed limestone.</p>
<p>Finds:</p> <p>Section A</p> <p>Pottery: black-glazed, Homeric skyphoi, West Slope, fragments stamped with palmettes (all Hellenistic, found in the rubble-layers of the foundations); also 4th century Megarian bowls, cooking coarse ware and 3rd century Thasian amphoras with stamped handles from a deposit to the west of Section A; fragments of figurines (see Catalogue in V Miložčić and D Theocharis (eds.), <i>Demetrias I</i> (Bonn), 63-71); Corinthian and Laconian roof-tiles and fragments of terracotta simes; deposit with similar finds plus iron nails and joints, loomweights and seal impressions in the northern section.</p> <p>Coins: from the 4th (under the foundations) to the first half of the 2nd century (see Catalogue in V Miložčić and D Theocharis (eds.), <i>Demetrias I</i> (Bonn), 140-141); clay seals or spherical objects with seal impressions depicting prow of a ship and nude warrior.</p> <p>Installations: cistern in the southwest tower.</p> <p>Elements of decoration</p> <p>Wall painting and moulding:</p> <p>Section B: plastered portico walls in the small peristyle courtyard; fragments of Ionic half-columns made of white stucco from the decoration of the walls from the corridor (1).</p> <p>Section A: fragments of painted plaster with First Style decoration in white and Pompeian red from rooms of the south wing and rooms W2-6, as well as from the southern and eastern porticoes; marble base of the prow of warship with worked under surface and moulding on one edge (northern part of Section A).</p>

M4. House of Dionysus, Pella

Figures 2.48b-2.50, 4.19.

Restored ground plan (for the ground plan of the excavated remains see Makaronas and Giouri 1989, loose plate).



Location: northern part of block 1 in the residential part of the city.
Date and phases: last quarter of the 4 th century BC.
<i>Destruction</i> : deserted after the Battle of Pydna, secondary occupation until the 1 st century BC, destroyed by earthquake and fire.
Dimensions: total 3160 m ² Section P1, total: 1986.49 m ² (courtyard with porticoes: 670.81 m ² ; courtyard without porticoes: 272.25 m ²). Section P2, total: 1401.61 m ² (courtyard without porticoes: 137.63 m ²).
Bibliography <i>Excavation reports</i> : Makaronas, Ch. I (1960), Ανασκαφαί Πέλλης 1957-1960, <i>ArchDelt</i> , 16 (B), 72-83; Makaronas, Ch. I (1962), Ανασκαφαί Πέλλης 1961, <i>ArchDelt</i> , 17 (B2), 209-213; Makaronas, Ch. I (1963), Ανασκαφαί Πέλλης, <i>ArchDelt</i> , 18 (B2), 200-06; Makaronas, Ch. I (1964), Ανασκαφαί Πέλλης, <i>ArchDelt</i> , 19 (B2), 334-344; Siganiδου, M (1981), Ανασκαφή Πέλλας υπό Μ. Σιγανίδου, <i>Prakt</i> , 137, 42-54; Siganiδου, M (1982), Ανασκαφή Πέλλας υπό Μ. Σιγανίδου, <i>Prakt</i> , 138, 57-62; Siganiδου, M (1984), Ανασκαφές Πέλλας υπό Μ. Σιγανίδου, <i>Prakt</i> , 140, 75-94.
<i>Final publication</i> : Makaronas, Ch. I and E Gioure (1989), <i>Οι οικίες αρπαγής της Ελένης και Διονύσου της Πέλλας</i> (Athens).
<i>Access</i> : Access to both peristyles via a common entrance to the east between rooms 23 and 7, which leads to vestibule 1.
<i>Façade</i> : no monumental formation.
<i>Spatial configuration</i> : Two peristyle courtyards: P ₁ in Doric Order to the south, P ₂ in Ionic Order to the north with surrounding rooms; a third courtyard to the south, but it is not clear whether it belongs to this house. P ₁ : rooms 4-6 at the western side form a unit of a vestibule flanked by smaller banquet rooms. P ₂ : <i>Pastas</i> group (long vestibule 20 and three small rooms); possibly upper storey above the northern wing as a stone base of a stair and four Ionic half-columns together with two rectangular pillars

were found in room 19; room 2 opened to the courtyard with pillars to the south; rooms 2 and 5 functioned as vestibules and opened to P₁.

Finds

Copper round inlays of the wooden floors found at the doorstep of the entrance.

Pottery: fragments of pithoi in room 10 (storage).

Three types of roofing that belong to different phases. Stamped Corinthian and Laconian roof-tiles

Installations

Raised borders for couches in rooms 3 and 4.

Foundations of an altar in the eastern part of the courtyard of P1.

Stone base of staircase in the room on the northwestern corner of Section P2 in room 19.

Elements of decoration

Fragments of coloured red and blue decoration of the Ionian peristyle (cymatia on white plaster). Similar finds from the upper floor.

Mosaics (made of pebbles)

Room 3: lion hunt scene; threshold mosaic depicting a pair of centaurs with the male one holding a drinking vessel

Anteroom 2: black and white geometric mosaic with diamond patterns

Room 4: Dionysus riding a panther; threshold mosaic: a griffin attacks a deer

Anteroom 5: geometric mosaic

Rooms 21-23: plain pebble mosaics

E1. Qasr el Abd, Iraq al Amir

Figures 3.23-3.30.

Restored plans: Ground floor
Plan 5)

Upper floor (for the ground plan of the remains see Will et al. 1991

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Location: appr. 600 m to the southwest of the residential part of a large agricultural estate; on a terrace surrounded by two parallel walls for the support of an artificial lake
Date and phases: First quarter of the 2 nd century BC, most likely in the last years of Seleucus's IV reign (187-175 BC). Incomplete, end of construction either in 175 or in 169/8 BC. Secondary use of the site and modification of interior walls and floor level on the lower storey in the 4 th – 5 th centuries AD.
Dimensions <i>Total, ground floor: 712.5 m² (3082 m² terrace); height estimated to 14.70 m.</i>
Bibliography <i>Excavation reports:</i> Lapp, P.W (1962), Soundings at Araq el-Emir (Jordan), <i>BASOR</i> , 165 (Feb 1962), 16-34; Hill, D.K (1963), The Animal Fountain of Araq el Emir, <i>BASOR</i> , 171 (Oct 1963), 45-55; Dentzer, J.M, Villeneuve, F and Larché, F (1980), The Monumetal Gateway and the Princely Estate of Araq el-Emir, <i>AASOR</i> , 47, 133-148; Lapp, N (1980), Hellenistic Pottery from the Qasr and Square Building, <i>AASOR</i> , 47, 63-74; Will, E (1980), Recent French work at Araq el Emir: The Qasr el-Abd rediscovered, <i>AASOR</i> , 47, 149-154; Borel, L (2006), Recherches récentes sur le domaine d'Iraq al Amir: nouveaux elements sur le paysage construit, <i>Topoi orient-occident</i> , 14, 291-330. <i>Final publication:</i> Will, E (1991), <i>Iraq al-Amir: le château du tobiade Hyrcan</i> , (Paris); Larché, F (2005), <i>Iraq al-Amir. Le château du Tobiade Hyrcan. Volume II: Restitution et Reconstruction</i> (Beirut). <i>Synthetic studies:</i> Gentelle, P (1981), Un paradis hellénistique en Jordanie, <i>Hérodote</i> , 20, 70-101; Villeneuve, F (1986), 'Recherches en cours sur les systèmes défensifs d'un petit site d'époque hellénistique en Transjordanie: Iraq al Amir', in P Leriche and H Tréziny (eds.), <i>La fortification dans l'histoire du monde grec: actes du Colloque international La Fortification et sa place dans l'histoire politique, culturelle et sociale du monde grec, Valbonne, décembre 1982</i> (Paris), 157-165; Zayadine, F (2005), 'Le grand domaine des Tobiades en Jordanie et la politique économique des Lagides et des Séleucides', in V Chankovski and F Duyrat (eds.), <i>Le Roi et l'économie. Autonomies locales et structures royales dans l'économie de l'empire séleucide</i> (Lyon), 267-290; Rosenberg, S (2006), <i>Araq Al-Amir: the architecture of the Tobiads</i> (Oxford); Étienne, R (2010), 'Fonctions du pavillon', in R Étienne and J.F Salles (eds.), <i>Iraq al-Amir: guide historique et archéologique du domaine des Tobiades</i> (Beirut), 119-122; Étienne, R and Larché, F (2010), 'Visite et description du pavillon', in R Étienne and J.F Salles (eds.), <i>Iraq al-Amir: guide historique et archéologique du domaine des Tobiades</i> (Beirut), 95-108.
Access: connected with the road that led to the Village through a strip of land; three gates on the east, south and west of the terrace; entrance of the building located to the north and formed as a wide porch with two columns in antis that through a door led to a vestibule.
Façades (northern and northern): <i>Northern: three zones.</i> Lowest: two columns in Corinthian order in antis separated the entranceway in three parts. Zone crowned by Ionic cornice and a frieze with alternating bovine heads and discs. Second zone: two pairs of lions to the east and west in symmetrical arrangement. Lion back to back with a lioness, sculpted together with a suckling cub. Heads of all lions facing the visitor. The lion

pairs stood on either side of the loggia of the upper floor that was defined by columns (with unfinished Corinthian capitals).

Third zone: above each pair double-sided pilasters with Corinthian capitals forming three windows. On top of the cornice of these pilasters two eagles in high relief on each side sculpted back to back. The part of the wall between the head and the wings was carved as a Corinthian capital. Doric entablature crowned the third zone and this element continued on all sides of the building. The parts that flanked the loggia projected in height and one pediment was constructed on each.

Southern: Arranged and decorated similarly to the northern, but with smaller loggia that did not exceed in height the window pilasters on the sides. Continuous entablature, Doric frieze and a pediment crowning the highest zone.

Eastern and western: One sculpted leopard right above the stepped platform (*krepis*) functioning as a fountain. Seven highly placed rectangular windows on the exterior surface of the ground-floor. Continuous series of double-sided pilasters identical to the northern and southern sides flanked the windows on the upper floor and beneath them one pair of lions on each corner was sculpted in high relief.

Spatial configuration: no peristyle courtyard; two storeys; megalithic masonry.

Ground-floor: second vestibule after the entrance; main hall behind it (wall modified in early Christian times). Small space to the west of the first vestibule, equivalent space to the east (staircase to the upper floor). Two cisterns flanked the second vestibule and were connected with the fountains. Only one blind vestibule to the south. Its flanking spaces communicated only with the central part of the ground floor. The level of this part was two meters higher than the level of the vestibules to the north and south; accessible only from the two staircases via service doors. It contained four spaces that were surrounded by a Π-shaped corridor. Vaulted ceiling over the corridor, the rooms it surrounded and the second vestibule after the entrance; it supported the floor of the upper storey.

Upper floor: Reached by means of the monumental staircase in the north-east 'tower', and partly by a service stair (incomplete) in the south-east corner. Loggia with two side spaces on the southern side and loggia with side spaces to the north (wider than the spaces to the south); it opened to a vestibule, which led via two columns in antis to the central space of the floor (120 m²). A corridor equivalent to the one on the ground floor is likely to have surrounded a hall or courtyard (this was possibly an unroofed space).

Finds

Pottery: sherds of vessels of the first half of the 2nd century BC found in the filling of the foundations of the Qasr and outside its eastern wall.

Elements of decoration

Wall painting and moulding: engaged semi-columns and three-quarter Corinthian columns decorated on the walls of the central hall (or courtyard) of the upper floor.

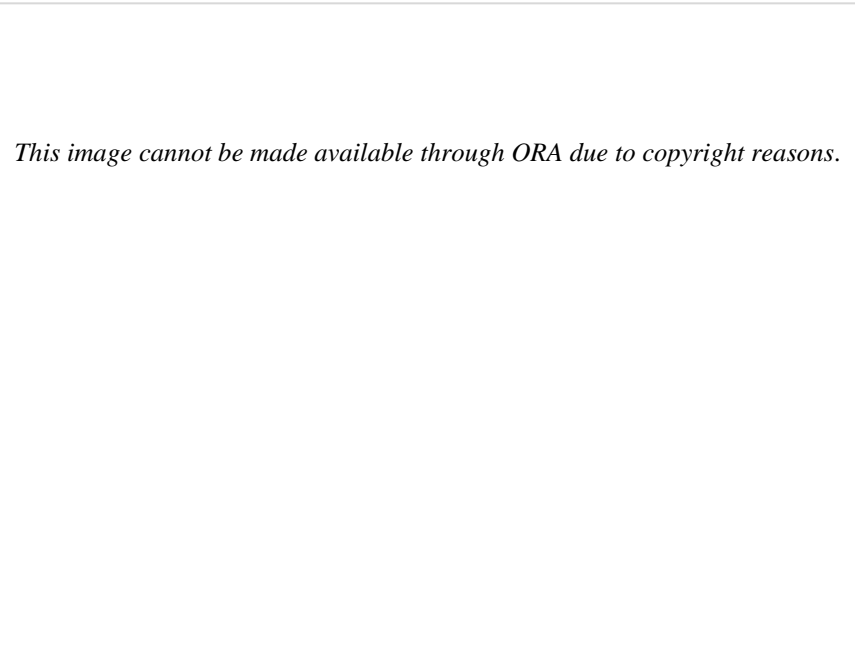
Southern vestibule: fragments of painted stucco in red and white from wall decoration that imitated masonry.

Statuary: reliefs on the exterior (see above in the façades description).

P1. Building I, Pergamon

Figures 4.5, 4.42.

Ground plan of remains

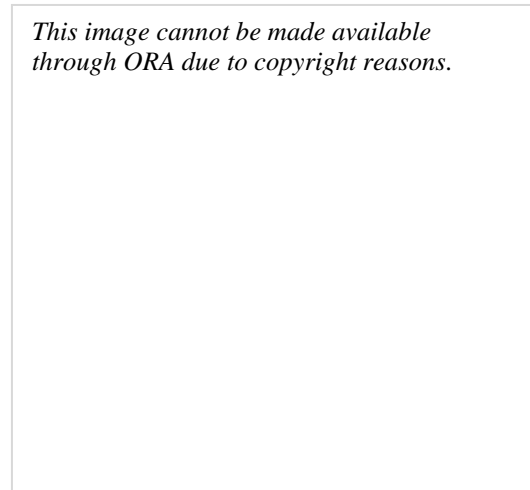


Location: On the eastern part of the Acropolis next to the later Trajaneum.
Date and phases: <i>Phase 1:</i> Building Ia, possibly constructed during the reign of Attalos I (249-197 BC). <i>Phase 2:</i> Building Ib (over the northern part of Ia), 2 nd century BC.
Dimensions Building Ia: estimated to appr. 3400 m ² .
Bibliography <i>Excavation reports:</i> Raeck, W, Gorys, A, and Gossel Raeck, B (1999), Untersuchungen zur Vorgängerbebauung des Trajaneums von Pergamon, 1. Überblick. Obere Hangstufe, <i>IstMitt</i> , 49, 333-361; Raeck, W, Gorys, A and Gossel Raeck, B (2000), Untersuchungen zur Vorgängerbebauung des Trajaneums von Pergamon, 2. Der Bereich westlich des Tempels, untere Hangstufe, <i>IstMitt</i> , 50, 307-364. <i>Final publication:</i> Kawerau, G and Wiegand, T (1930), <i>Die Paläste der Hochburg</i> (Berlin) (results of the 1880s excavations). <i>Synthetic studies:</i> Hoepfner, W (1996-7), 'The architecture of Pergamon', in R Dreyfus and E Schraudolph (eds.), <i>Pergamon: the Telephos frieze from the Great Altar</i> (2; San Francisco), 23-58; Radt, W (1999), <i>Pergamon: Geschichte und Bauten einer antiken Metropole</i> , (Darmstadt), 65-66; Zimmer, T (2010), 'Repräsentatives Wohnen am Beispiel der Palastanlagen von Pergamon', in S Ladstätter and V Scheibelreiter (eds.), <i>Städtisches Wohnen im östlichen Mittelmeerraum 4. Jh. v. Chr. – 1. Jh. n. Chr., Akten des Internationalen Kolloquiums vom 24.–27. Oktober 2007 an der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften</i> (Vienna), 155-166.
Access: unknown form
Spatial configuration: <i>Building Ia:</i> peristyle courtyard with 30 m long sides and rooms to the east and north; the spaces to the south opened to the street that went through the Acropolis from northwest to south-southeast. <i>Building Ib:</i> series of seven spaces; the second from the east is a large hall with a span of about 13 m; a series of four pillars along the hall supported the ceiling.
Finds Building Ib: metal fragments of weapons.

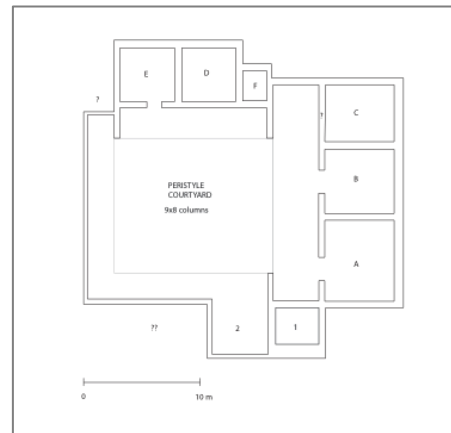
P2. Palace IV

Figures 4.12, 4.14a, 4.15, 4.16a-4.18, 4.20-4.26, 4.42.

Ground plan of remains



Restored ground plan



Location: on the eastern part of the Acropolis.
Date and phases <i>Phase 1:</i> most likely during the reign of Eumenes II (197-159 BC). <i>Phase 2:</i> late Hellenistic (walls replaced the peristyle colonnade and modifications took place in the northern portico and the southern part of room A).
Dimensions: total 1050 m ² , courtyard without porticoes: 154 m ² .
Bibliography <i>Excavation reports:</i> Salzmann, D (1991), Mosaiken und Pavimente in Pergamon. Vorbericht der Kampagnen 1989 und 1990, AA, 1991, 433-456; Salzmann, D (1993), Mosaiken und Pavimente in Pergamon. Vorbericht der Kampagne 1991 und 1992, AA, 1993, 389-400; Pirson, F (2008), Pergamon-Bericht über die Arbeiten in der Kampagne 2007, AA, 2008 (2), 104-106. <i>Final publication:</i> Kawerau, G and Wiegand, T (1930), <i>Die Paläste der Hochburg</i> (Berlin) (results of the 1880s excavations). <i>Synthetic studies:</i> Salzmann, D (1995), Zu den Mosaiken in den Palästen IV und V von Pergamon, <i>Asia Minor Studien</i> , 16, 101-112; Hoepfner, W (1996-7), 'The architecture of Pergamon', in R Dreyfus and E Schraudolph (eds.), <i>Pergamon: the Telephos frieze from the Great Altar</i> (2; San Fransisco), 23-58; Radt, W (1999), <i>Pergamon: Geschichte und Bauten einer antiken Metropole</i> (Darmstadt), 67-68; Zimmer, T (2010), 'Repräsentatives Wohnen am Beispiel der Palastanlagen von Pergamon', in S Ladstätter and V Scheibelreiter (eds.), <i>Städtisches Wohnen im östlichen Mittelmeerraum 4. Jh. v. Chr. – 1. Jh. n. Chr., Akten des Internationalen Kolloquiums vom 24.–27. Oktober 2007 an der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften</i> (Vienna), 155-166.
Access: entrances were possibly located to the south and on the north-west corner.
Spatial configuration: spaces of various sizes surrounding a peristyle courtyard on all sides except the western; most likely peristyle colonnade in Doric Order (8 x 9 columns; the colonnade on the eastern side continued to the north and south forming a pastas in front of spaces A, B and C. A was the largest room and was paved with a mosaic floor that left enough space along the walls for dining couches (no raised border; the mosaic left enough space for the couches); three smaller rooms to the north.
Elements of decoration <i>Mosaics</i> Room A: remains of a polychrome <i>vermiculatum</i> mosaic between a hearth in the centre and the eastern wall; friezes depicting a garland and meander and emblema with a fish; the hearth does not

belong to the original construction phase.

Room D: rosette and tendrils against a black background, white tesserae at the couches border.

Wall painting and moulding

Room D: fragments of painted stucco that formed blue and yellow bands and blue orthostates set at the lower part of the walls; fragments of miniature half columns and a Corinthian capital made of white stucco from moulded decoration of the walls.

Statuary

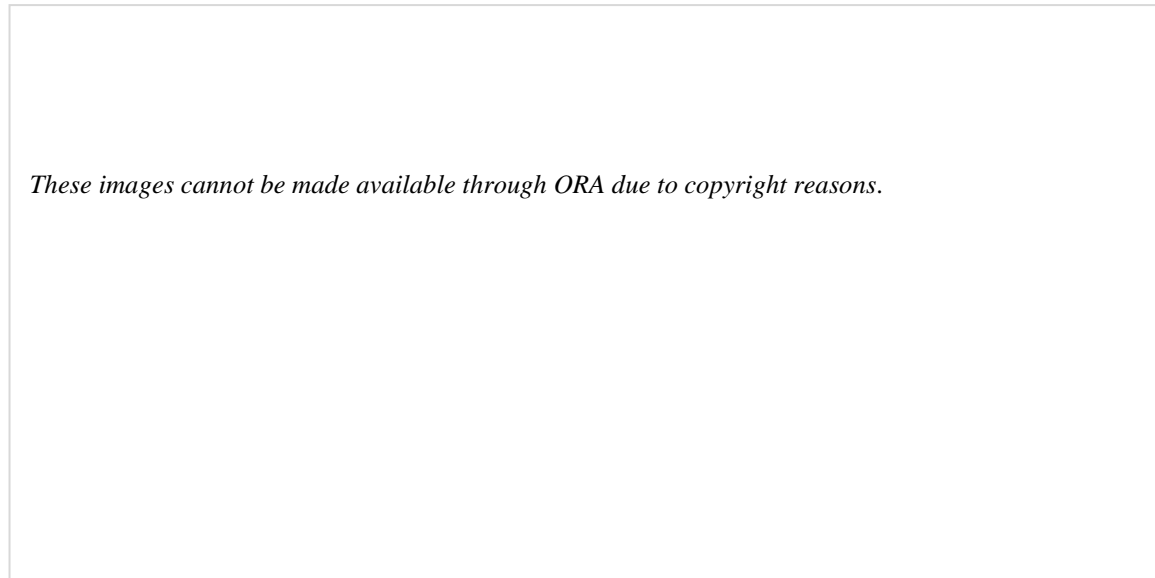
Room A: fragments of a miniature sculptural frieze with indiscernible figures (possibly Erotes; 8.8 x 13 x 4.5 cm); also terracotta head in the shape of a bull.

P3. Palace V

Figures 4.13, 4.14b-4.15, 4.16b-4.17, 4.27-4.31, 4.33, 4.42.

Ground plan of remains

Restored ground plan



Location: on the eastern part of the Acropolis, between the Athena sanctuary and the fortification wall of the acropolis.
Date and phases: built most likely during the reign of Eumenes II (197-159 BC); constructed later than Palace IV (reconstruction of the wall at the southwestern part of Palace IV adapted to the plan of Palace V. Remains of foundations under the eastern part from an earlier structure.
Dimensions: 2420 m ² , courtyard without porticoes: 501.76 m ² .
Bibliography <i>Excavation reports:</i> Salzmann, D (1991), Mosaiken und Pavimente in Pergamon. Vorbericht der Kampagnen 1989 und 1990, AA, 1991, 433-56; Salzmann, Dieter (1993), Mosaiken und Pavimente in Pergamon. Vorbericht der Kampagne 1991 und 1992, AA, 1993, 389-400. <i>Final publication:</i> Kawerau, G and Wiegand, T (1930), <i>Die Paläste der Hochburg</i> (Berlin) (results of the 1880s excavations). <i>Synthetic studies:</i> Salzmann, D (1995), Zu den Mosaiken in den Palästen IV und V von Pergamon, <i>Asia Minor Studien</i> , 16, 101-12; Hoepfner, W (1996-7), 'The architecture of Pergamon', in R Dreyfus and E Schraudolph (eds.), <i>Pergamon: the Telephos frieze from the Great Altar</i> (2; San Francisco), 23-58; Radt, W (1999), <i>Pergamon: Geschichte und Bauten einer antiken Metropole</i> (Darmstadt), 68-74; Zimmer, T (2010), 'Repräsentatives Wohnen am Beispiel der Palastanlagen von Pergamon', in S Ladstätter and V Scheibelreiter (eds.), <i>Städtisches Wohnen im östlichen Mittelmeerraum 4. Jh. v. Chr. – 1. Jh. n. Chr., Akten des Internationalen Kolloquiums vom 24.–27. Oktober 2007 an der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften</i> (Vienna), 155-166; Vorster, C (2012), 'Die 'Tänzerin' aus Palast V in Pergamon', in R Grüßinger, V Kästner and A Scholl (eds.) <i>Pergamon. Panorama der antiken Metropole</i> . (Berlin), 149-151.
Access: entrance most likely located to the northwest
Spatial configuration: rooms of various sizes to the north and east of a peristyle courtyard in Doric Order; I (the largest) and K to the north (off-centre doors in F and slightly off-centre in I).
Finds <i>Installations:</i> altar or statue base in room H; metal fence at the entrance of the same room; rectangular structure (6.70 x 2.60 m) in the west in the courtyard.
Elements of decoration

Mosaics

Room H: mosaic floor with iconography separated in four sections; two rectangular *emblemata* depicting theatre masks; fragments of a garland; a similar garland in front of the entrance and two *emblemata* between the garland bands at the edges; a non-prefabricated mosaic in the middle, which depicts a polychrome parrot in *opus vermiculatum* against dark background.

Room K: fragments of mosaic of concentric type with monochrome stripes and ornamental bands around a central panel with three square *emblemata* at its northern part. Tendrils, Erotes and flowers in one of the bands; signature of the mosaicist (ΗΦΑΙΣΤΙΩΝ ΕΠΟΙΕΙ).

Marble thresholds in the rooms on the eastern side.

Wall painting and moulding

Room G: marble socle on a trachyte block, possibly from the marble orthostates of the walls.

Rooms I, K: white-blue marble orthostates.

Statuary

Room K: statue of a female figure (height: 1.20 m including the plinth; third quarter of 2nd century BC); the left hand is holding the *chiton*, the right hand is raised at the front and held an object that does not survive; *himation* diagonally wrapped under the left breast.

P4. House of Attalos

Figures 4.34-4.35.

Ground plan of remains

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Restored ground plan

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Location: on the south slope of the Acropolis, to the north of the Lower Agora on the street that led to the Gymnasion.
Date and phases Phase 1: first quarter of 1 st century BC the earliest Phase 2: 2 nd century AD; in use at least until c. 200 AD
Dimensions: total appr. 1465 m ² ; courtyard without porticoes: 270 m ²
Bibliography <i>Excavation reports:</i> Dörpfeld, W (1907), Die Arbeiten zu Pergamon 1904-1905. Die Bauwerke, <i>AM</i> , 32, 163-240. <i>Synthetic studies:</i> Radt, W (1999), <i>Pergamon: Geschichte und Bauten einer antiken Metropole</i> , (Darmstadt), 99-100; Salzmann, D (1991). Mosaiken und Pavimente in Pergamon. Vorbericht der Kampagnen 1989 und 1990. <i>AA</i> 1991, 433-456.
Access: the main entrance was located to the southwest (space 46) and was formed as a deep corridor.
Spatial configuration: courtyard with a peristyle colonnade in two levels; Doric Order in the lower and Ionic in the upper floor; rooms on all sides; colonnaded porticoes in two storeys around the courtyard. Rooms 30 and 45: the largest, set symmetrically on the east-west axis of the courtyard, open to the courtyard with columns in antis and flanked by smaller rooms. 45 is an <i>exedra</i> that communicated with the courtyard portico through two columns in antis. A staircase on the northwestern corner of the courtyard led to the upper floor.

Finds

Installations: cistern in the centre of the courtyard.

Room 45: niche on its western wall, probably for statues.

Elements of decoration

Mosaics

Rooms 37 and 38: fragments depicting black, white and blue lozenges framed by a red stripe, a polychrome guilloche and a perspective meander band.

Room 39: fragments depicting black, red and green triangles in *opus vermiculatum* framed by a black and white guilloche band (possibly of Roman Imperial date).

P5. House I

Figures 4.36, 4.38-4.39, 4.42.

Ground plan of remains

Restored ground plan

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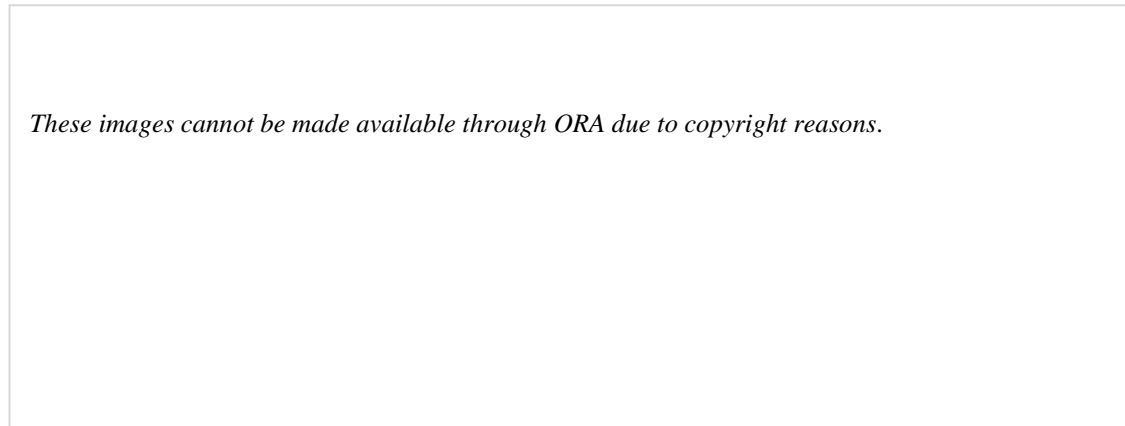
Location: next to the western side of the Lower Agora
Date and phases: <i>Phase 1:</i> 2 nd century BC. <i>Phase 2:</i> Roman (surviving interior walls in the eastern part around the entrance).
Dimensions: total 1030 m ² .
Bibliography <i>Excavation reports:</i> Dörpfeld, W (1904), Die Arbeiten zu Pergamon. Die Bauwerke, <i>AM</i> , 29, 114-151; Dörpfeld, W (1907), Die Arbeiten zu Pergamon 1904-1905. Die Bauwerke, <i>AM</i> , 32, 163-240. <i>Synthetic studies:</i> Radt, W (1999), <i>Pergamon: Geschichte und Bauten einer antiken Metropole</i> , (Darmstadt), 100-103.
Access: from an entrance (space 13) to the east.
Spatial configuration: peristyle courtyard with 8 x 8 columns in Ionic Order. Three-spaced group with vestibule and two flanking rooms on the northern side (rooms 6-8). The doorways of the side rooms were set off-centre, and two columns in antis defined the entranceway of the vestibule. A row of five smaller rooms to the west with door opening to each other. Group of spaces between the entrance and the peristyle courtyard on the east; divided in two wings that possibly flanked a courtyard defined by two pairs of columns to the north and south.
Finds <i>Pottery:</i> see the catalogue in Pinkwart and Stammnitz 1984, 124-135. <i>Coins:</i> see the catalogue by Ch. Boehringer in Pinkwart and Stammnitz 1984, 163.

P6. House II

Figures 4.36, 4.38, 4.40-4.41, 4.42.

Ground plan of remains

Restored ground plan (Houses II and III)

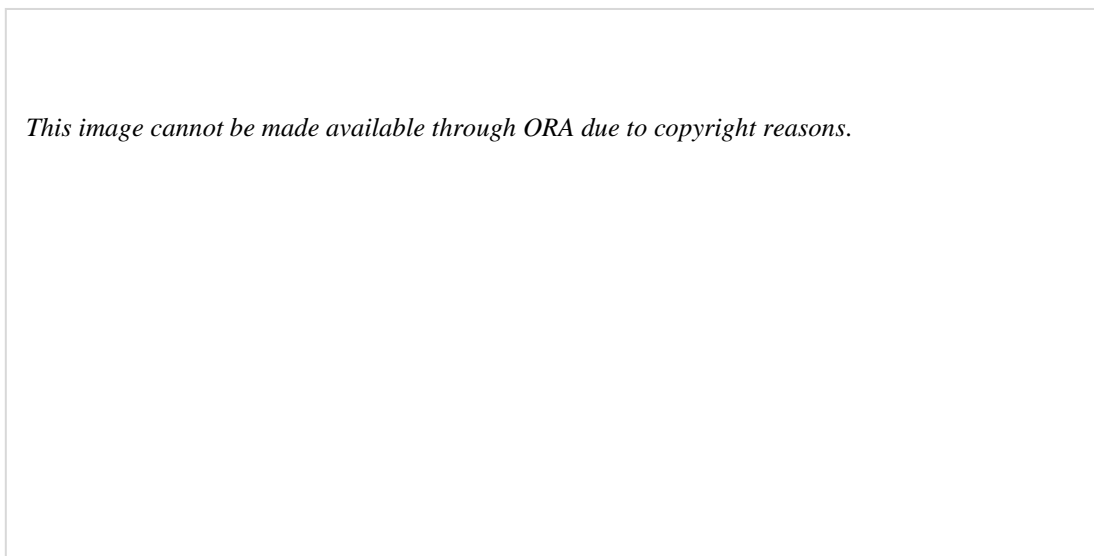


Location: on the west of House I, separated from it by a <i>peristasis</i> .
Date and phases: <i>Phase 1:</i> 2 nd century BC <i>Phase 2:</i> Roman
Dimensions: total 675 m ²
Bibliography <i>Excavation reports:</i> Dörpfeld, W (1904), Die Arbeiten zu Pergamon. Die Bauwerke, <i>AM</i> , 29, 114-51; Dörpfeld, W (1907), Die Arbeiten zu Pergamon 1904-1905. Die Bauwerke, <i>AM</i> , 32, 163-240. <i>Final publication:</i> Pinkwart, D and Stammnitz, W (1984), <i>Peristylhäuser westlich der unteren Agora. (Altertümer von Pergamon XIV)</i> (Berlin). <i>Synthetic studies:</i> Radt, W (1999), <i>Pergamon: Geschichte und Bauten einer antiken Metropole</i> (Darmstadt), 100-103.
Access: entranceway to the west that led to a vestibule (space 5).
Spatial configuration: Peristyle courtyard with 5 x 6 columns in Doric Order. Rooms are arranged to the north and west. The spaces on the northern side recall a three-spaced group with vestibule and side rooms (spaces 1-3). The vestibule, however, does not provide access to room 3. Two columns in <i>antis</i> define the entranceway of vestibule 2. Space 6/7 is the largest in the house (more than 100 m ²) and provided access to the smaller room 8. Room 9 was accessible only from 8.
Finds <i>Pottery:</i> see the catalogue in Pinkwart and Stammnitz 1984, 124-135. <i>Coins:</i> see the catalogue by Ch. Boehringer in Pinkwart and Stammnitz 1984, 163. <i>Terracottas</i> Room 4b: fragments of figurine of Asklepius (original height appr. 0.30 m). <i>Installations:</i> pillar slightly-off centre to the north in room 9 (0.50 x 0.50 m, preserved height: 1.68m); cistern in the northwest corner of the courtyard. Elements of decoration <i>Mosaics</i> Room 9: fragments of polychrome mosaic floors that date from the mid-2 nd century to the third quarter of the 1 st century BC; bands with geometric motifs.

P7. House III

Figures 4.36-4.38.

Ground plan of remains

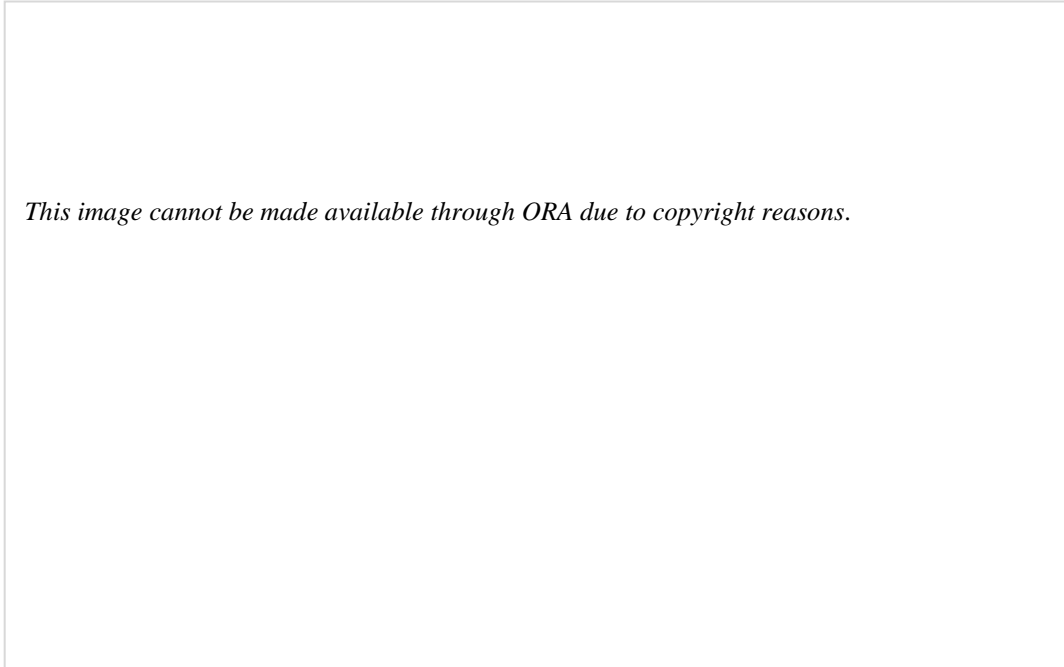


Location: on the east of the Lower Market and Houses I and II.
Date and phases: second half of 2 nd century or early 1 st century BC.
Dimensions: total 690 m ² .
Bibliography <i>Excavation reports:</i> Dörpfeld, W (1904), Die Arbeiten zu Pergamon. Die Bauwerke, <i>AM</i> , 29, 114-51; Dörpfeld, W (1907), Die Arbeiten zu Pergamon 1904-1905. Die Bauwerke, <i>AM</i> , 32, 163-240. <i>Final publication:</i> Pinkwart, D and Stammnitz, W (1984), <i>Peristylhäuser westlich der unteren Agora. (Altertümer von Pergamon XIV)</i> (Berlin). <i>Synthetic studies:</i> Radt, W (1999), <i>Pergamon: Geschichte und Bauten einer antiken Metropole</i> , (Darmstadt), 101.
Access: entrance on the northeast next to space 11.
Spatial configuration: peristyle courtyard with 5 x 7 columns. The two largest rooms (1 and 10) were located on the narrow sides of the building. Five smaller spaces to the north of almost equal size all with doorways open to the courtyard.
Finds <i>Pottery:</i> see the catalogue in Pinkwart an Stammnitz 1984, 124-135. <i>Coins:</i> see the catalogue by Ch. Boehringer in Pinkwart and Stammnitz 1984, 163. <i>Terracottas</i> <i>Room 9:</i> head of a figurine of a boy or Eros (height: 3.8 cm), head of a figurine of Athena (height: 4.5 cm); both with rests of colours.

S1. Jebel Khalid, palace

Figures 5.10-5.14.

Ground plan of remains



<p>Location: on the southwestern part of the acropolis of the city (acropolis fortified with a separate wall than that of the city).</p>
<p>Date and phases <i>Phase 1:</i> first half of 3rd century BC. <i>Phase 2:</i> mid-2nd century BC. <i>Destruction:</i> first half of 1st century BC (reoccupation in the southwest and west wing shortly after demolition).</p>
<p>Dimensions: total appr. 2920 m², courtyard with porticoes: 662.86 m², courtyard without porticoes: 256 m².</p>
<p>Bibliography</p> <p><i>Excavation reports:</i> Connor, P.J (1990), 'A Fortified Macedonian Military Settlement at Jebel Khalid, North Syria: Excavations 1986-87', in A.M Tamis (ed.), <i>Macedonian Hellenism</i> (Melbourne), 12-26; Clarke, G.W (1994), Jebel Khalid on the Euphrates: the Acropolis Building, <i>MeditArch</i>, 7, 69-75; Clarke, G.W (1996/1997), Jebel Khalid on the Euphrates: the 1995 season, Acropolis building, <i>MeditArch</i> 9/10, 243-246; Clarke, G.W and Rowney, B (1999), Jebel Khalid on the Euphrates 1996-1999, The Acropolis Palace, <i>MeditArch</i> 12, 157-159; Clarke, G.W (2001), 'The Governor's Palace, Acropolis, Jebel Khalid', in I Nielsen (ed.), <i>The Royal Palace Institution in the First Millennium BC</i> (Athens), 215-47; Clarke, G.W (2002), 'Four Hellenistic Seal Impressions', in G.W Clarke and P.J Connor (eds.), <i>Jebel Khalid on the Euphrates: report on excavations 1986-1996</i> (Sydney), 201-203.</p> <p><i>Specialised studies:</i> Jackson, H (2006), <i>Jebel Khalid on the Euphrates, Volume two: the terracotta figurines</i> (Sydney); Jackson, H and Tidmarsh, J (2011), <i>Jebel Khalid on the Euphrates, Vol. 3: The pottery</i> (Wiesbaden).</p>
<p>Access: entrance from space 16 or 18.</p>
<p>Spatial configuration: sections arranged around a peristyle courtyard with a colonnade in Doric Order (16 x 16 columns); the sections to the north and south are clusters of spaces and between them and the courtyard a vestibule-type long corridor run from east to west on each of the sides. A series of similarly sized rooms was constructed to the east. The western side does not present symmetry in the design of its spaces.</p>

Spaces in the eastern part: room 16 leads to the peristyle through a step with a column on its centre and pilasters on the sides. Room 15 is accessible from 16 to the north. 14 (washroom) is open to the peristyle and the only space that communicates with the latrine (room 13). Subdividing walls are found in spaces 13 and 14. 17 was accessible from room 16 and possibly from 18.

Spaces in the southern part: Space 23, a vestibule-type long corridor extends the full length of the courtyard and gives access to space 20 (13.7 x 9.4 m, appr. 129 m²). Entrance of 20 decorated with two columns in Doric Order. Room 20 communicates with two smaller flanking rooms, 19 and 21 (21 accessible also from the corridor).

Spaces in the western part: the portico has an opening to the long room 22 and to space 25 (backyard?). Room 24 is accessible from 25.

Spaces at the northern part: the corridor-vestibule 1 is open to the peristyle and provides access to room 12, which is the largest of the cluster of spaces in the northern section (7.39 x 11.34 m, ca. 84 m²). It is accessible from rooms 5 and 10. Room 6 forms a storage/kitchen unit with spaces 4 and 5. 1 communicates also with spaces 11 and 3. The latter was an open-air courtyard. Room 2 is formed at the western end of the vestibule and is open to the peristyle. 11 communicates also with the vestibule.

Upper floor: possibly above the spaces in the northern and southern sections; room 2 is likely to have been a staircase (temporary stairway found against the east wall of ashlar blocks in second use).

Finds

Pottery

Room 5: large amount of pottery, 13 river-stone pounders, 6 basalt pounders, 10 clay and 1 basalt loom weights, 18 basalt grinders and slabs, 1 footed basalt bowl, 1 through stone, 1 stone quern, 1 whetstone, 2 amphora stands, 2 pithoi, a large number of amphorae, cooking vessels.

Room 9: coarse ware and tableware pottery.

Room 10: abundant pottery of amphorae.

Terracotta figurines

Room 21: female head wearing stephane (floor); female head wearing wreath (lower fill).

Room 22: female head wearing wreath (bedrock floor); female head wearing *polos* (Aphrodite, primary floor level).

Courtyard: head with tall Persian cap (primary floor); male drapery (bedrock floor, NW corner); N=Bird's wing (floor).

Room 19: female head without headdress (floor).

Room 5: horse's prancing leg (floor).

Room 1: hand clutching drapery (below primary floor).

Coins: wide range of coins from issues of Antiochos I (281-261 BC) to City issues of Antioch.

Room 9 and 16: one coin of Antiochos III in each of the rooms.

Room 11: coin of Antiochos I.

Room 15: coin of Antiochos VI.

Room 22: coin of Seleukos II.

Installations

Peristyle: bell-shaped large cistern without mortar in the south-east of the courtyard close to room 20 (maybe water from the roofs of the surrounding courtyard rooms, but no direct drainage in the cistern); circular stand carved into the bedrock by the northern stylobate (to house a garden pot?).

Room 2: temporary staircase across the centre of the room and against the east wall.

Room 3: altar in situ to the southwest (also pounders and basalt grinders, mortars, pestles).

Room 4: four storage pits sunk into the floor (amphorae-pithos fragments); 21 clay loom weights.

Room 6: remnants of an oven (and bone; charcoal; ash).

Room 8: two very large pithoi in situ (one is 0.75 m at the belly, together with 34 clay loom weights stored in a large pot; basalt grinders; pounders).

Room 11: a rectangular hearth against the south wall (together with bones, ash and charcoal, cooking ware, also wood samples).

Room 12: pilaster capitals; tapering column in the centre for roof support; drums of a second column possibly from room 20.

Room 15: oven and finds from secondary domestic occupation.

Room 19: raised hearth against the west wall in the south of the room; a large circular oven in the centre to the north; circular storage vessel hole.

Room 21: two raised hearths; five pits for storage vessels.

Room 22: two Seleukid seal impressions (images of anchor and Zeus).

Pavements

Peristyle floor: a few centimetres of a very hard-packed mixture of clay and gritty limestone over bedrock, creating a particularly hard surface.

Room 5: floor made of packed pebbles pressed into hard-packed limestone chippings.

Rooms 8, 9, 10: flagstones at the floor.

Room 12: the plinth for the central column base is quarried bedrock; multicoloured marble tiles on the floor (?)

Elements of decoration

Wall painting and moulding

Peristyle courtyard: red, blue, black, green and white plaster fragments of wall decoration. Red and blue paint on the fragments of the triglyphs and metopes of the peristyle colonnade.

Room 4: fragments of red, black and yellow plaster (panels of solid colours above a dado level of red and black).

Room 6: fragments of red and black bands and of yellow colour.

Rooms 8 and 10: coloured plaster.

Room 11: fragments of red and white plaster.

Room 12: fragments of coloured plaster, some with vegetal decoration and marbled combinations (elaborate *trompe l'oeil* First Style plastering; raised panels of marbled plaster set off by plain colours)

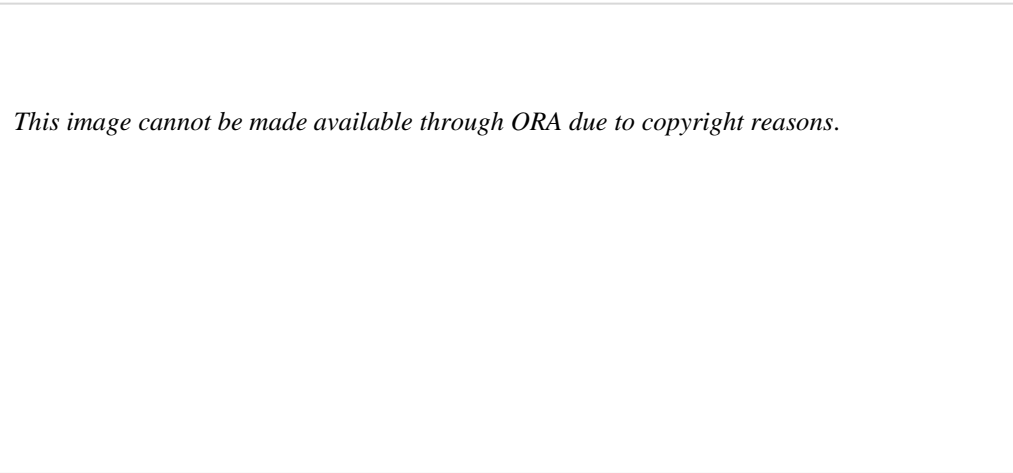
Room 16: polychrome plaster fragments.

Room 20: sections of green-blue plaster survive on the walls; polychrome plaster fragments: solid colours, floral and geometric patterns and varieties of marbling; a fragment of gold leaf found in 21 possibly comes from room 20.

S2. Dura Europos, Palace on the Acropolis

Figures 5.10-5.14.

Restored ground plan



Location: in the south-east part of the city on the acropolis.
Date and phases <i>Phase 1:</i> mid-3 rd century BC. <i>Phase 2:</i> second quarter of the 2 nd century BC (addition of a series of spaces to the north and a row of columns to the southwest, possibly the extensions to the east and south, northern façade supported with balustrades). <i>Destruction:</i> in use until 113 BC (Dura-Europos under Parthian control).
Dimensions: total 1387 m ² ; courtyard: 207 m ²
Bibliography <i>Excavation reports:</i> Pillet, M (1933) 'General report on the campaign of 1930-31', in P. Baur, M Rostovtzeff, and A Bellinger (eds.) <i>The excavations at Dura-Europos, Preliminary report of fourth season of work 1933</i> , 1-41; Leriche, P, et al. (1997), 'Le palais du stratège a Doura-Europos', in P Leriche and M Gelin (eds.), <i>Doura-Europos Études IV 1991-1993</i> (Beirut), 55-80; Leriche, P and E El Aji (2004), Presentation des travaux de la mission francosyrienne de Doura-Europos (1994-1997), in Leriche, P, Gelin, M, and Dandrau, A (eds.) <i>Doura-Europos Etudes V 1994-1994</i> (Paris), 1-40. <i>Specialised studies:</i> Downey, S. B (2003), <i>Terracotta figurines and plaques from Dura-Europos</i> (Ann Arbor, Michigan).
Access: main entrance to the south-west; secondary entrances to the east and south.
Façades Northern: in phase 2 with balustrades on the exterior.
Spatial configuration: rooms around a courtyard without a peristyle; largest halls with side rooms in the southern part of the building, which communicated with the courtyard via long vestibules; a step with two columns led to the yard in the case of the western and southern vestibules; smaller rooms to the north and northeast; space Q was a staircase that led to the upper floor.
Finds Fragment of a mould made terracotta relief that depicts a horse rider attacking his fallen enemy. Its exact find spot is unknown and its date unclear. Courtyard paved with brick slabs.

S3. Dura, Citadel Palace

Figures 5.29-5.24.

Restored ground plan

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Location: on a fortified hill on the eastern side of the city.

Date and phases:

Phase 1 (Citadel Palace I): contemporary to the palace on the Acropolis; orientation parallel to the fortification wall of the citadel, five spaces preserved under the western part of Citadel Palace II.

Phase 2 (Citadel Palace II): second quarter of the 2nd century BC; it does not follow the orientation of the older building.

Destruction: possibly due to an earthquake in AD 160, abandoned before the destruction of the city.

Dimensions: more than 1200 m² (southern section).

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Preliminary reports: Downey, S.B (1986), *The Citadel Palace at Dura-Europos, Syria*, 63, 27-37.

Specialised studies: Downey, G. 1985. Two buildings at Dura Europos and the early history of the Iwan. *Mesopotamia* 20, 111-129; Downey, S. B (2003), *Terracotta figurines and plaques from Dura-Europos* (Ann Arbor, Michigan).

Access: entrance possibly located at the northern part but does not survive.

Spatial configuration (Citadel Palace II): rooms organised around the peristyle courtyard on all four sides apart from the northern; courtyard located on the southern part of the building and its peristyle colonnade had 9 x 9 columns in Doric Order.

The eastern wing does not survive and the reconstruction of the plan of the southern wing is problematic.

A large room (64.46 m²) to the south of the peristyle communicated with the courtyard via three

columns (only their outlines traced on the pavement). It provided access to a smaller room to the east and the same pattern was possibly followed at the room to the west of the reception hall. A row of five pillars supported its ceiling.

Structure (a forecourt?) to the north of the peristyle, the southwestern corner of which is preserved. It is formed by a wall with regular openings parallel to the northern wall of the peristyle in a distance of 2.12 m. A narrow corridor with consecutive doorways is formed by its eastern wall (1.05 m wide, 0.75 m between the pilasters) and a second parallel wall. Corridors functioned as circulation axes between the different parts of the building.

Finds (Citadel Palace II)

Terracottas and other small finds

Room A (found under the floor): fragment of a terracotta figurine of a horse rider (the so-called 'Persian rider' type, 2nd century BC). The head of the rider is mouldmade, but the body and the horse handmade.

Without reported context: Loom weights made of unbaked clay in pyramidal shape and double truncated cone (for these finds see Hopkins 1931, 55, and Plate XXXVI.2); Bronze plaque (4.8 x 3.7 x 0.6 cm) with a relief depicting a masque of Silenos in the centre.

Installations: Square cistern in the centre of the southern courtyard.

Elements of decoration

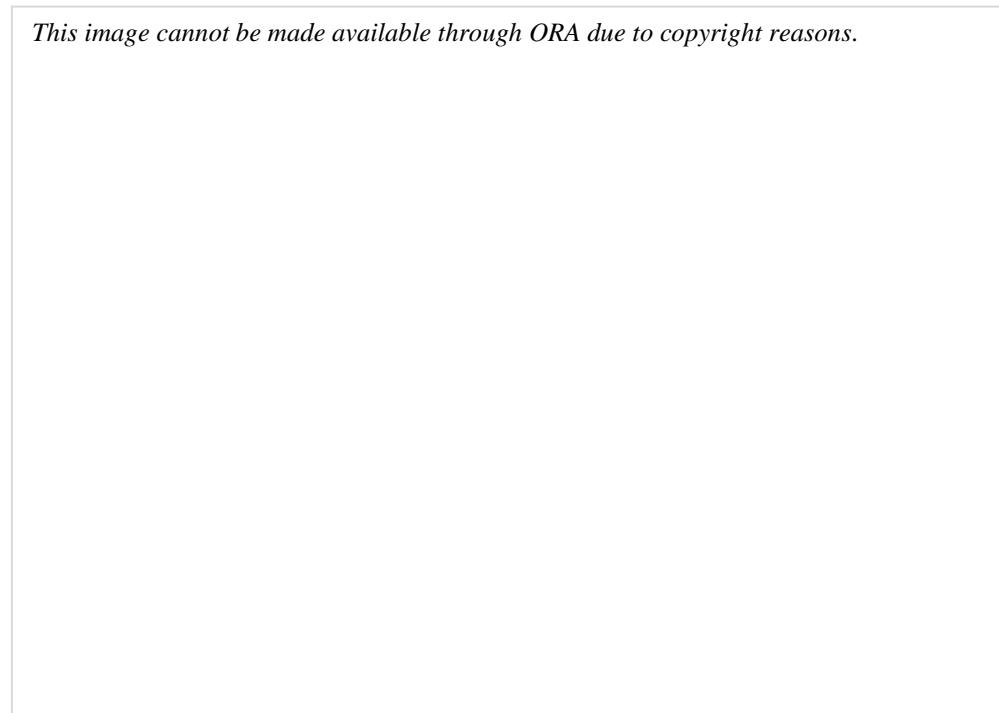
Wall painting:

Citadel Palace I: fragments of painted plaster in yellow, red and blue.

Citadel Palace II: fragments of painted plaster on the walls of the rooms to the south of the peristyle courtyard.

S4. 'Residence' and 'Banquet Building', Mount Karasis

Figures 5.23-5.26.



<p>Location: on the top of the Mount, in the Upper Castle, which is the upper part of the site; oriented north-south between a pair of cisterns and a granary; a section of the fortification of the site runs parallel to the buildings on the east and separates them from the rest of the site; northern section ('Residence building') located on higher level than the southern ('Banquet Building'); the difference of level between the courtyards of the two sections was 14 metres.</p>
<p>Date and phases: 2nd century BC.</p>
<p>Dimensions: Residence Building: appr. 2000 m² Banquet Building: more than 1000 m²</p>
<p>Bibliography</p> <p><i>Preliminary reports:</i> Sayar, M.H (1995), 'Eine neuentdeckte seleukidische Bergfestung im ostkilikischen Taurus', <i>AntW</i>, 26, 279-282; Hoffmann, A and Sayar, M.H (2007), Vorbericht zu den in den Jahren 2003 bis 2005 auf dem Berg Karasis (bei Kozan/Adana) und in seiner Umgebung durchgeführten Untersuchungen, <i>IstMitt</i>, 57, 365-468; Radt, T (2009), 'Bautechnische Eigenheiten im hellenistischen Wehrbau Kilikiens', in M Bachmann (ed.), <i>Bautechnik im antiken und vorantiken Kleinasien</i> (Istanbul), 269-294; Radt, T (2010), 'Fliehburg, Festung, Residenz? Die Ruinen auf dem Karasis', in J Lorentzen, et al. (eds.), <i>Aktuelle Forschungen zur Konstruktion, Funktion und Semantik antiker Stadtbefestigungen</i> (Istanbul), 195-218; Radt, T (2011), 'The Ruins on Mount Karasis in Cilicia', in A Kouremenos, S Chandrasekaran, and R Rossi (eds.), <i>From Pella to Gandhara. Hybridisation and Identity in the Art and Architecture of the Hellenistic East</i> (Oxford), 49-64.</p>
<p>Access: in both buildings access by a corridor on the northern side; in the Residence Building wooden stair to access the entrance room (on higher level than the exterior ground of the building).</p>
<p>Spatial configuration: complex consisting of two buildings set on an axis from north to south. In both buildings the rooms are organized around a courtyard and the largest is located to the east of the entrance.</p> <p><i>Banquet Building (southern part of the complex):</i> trapezoidal courtyard without a peristyle and closed-off by a wall to the north and west with regularly set windows and doors; defined to the east by the casemated wall of the Upper Castle; three cisterns in the courtyard and a raised platform on its southern part; rooms of various sizes were present on these two sides, had off-centre doors and were arranged in groups: R0 and R1 with a common corridor-vestibule, R3 and K1 with a common vestibule, K5-K8, and K2-4, a three-spaced group with K3 functioning as the vestibule.</p>

The western wall of rooms K2-K8 had a series of windows; staircase to the west of R1, designed to provide access to the upper floor.

Residence Building (northern part of the complex): courtyard either closed off on all sides by a wall with windows or peristyle of simple pillars that did not follow any of the Greek orders; two cisterns in the courtyard, the construction of the smaller is incomplete; unclear spatial organization on the south and east; apart from the hall next to the entrance two more spacious rooms existed on the north. The largest rooms are R4 (appr. 110 m²) and R3 (appr. 87 m²). R4 opened to the northern corridor from the openings, the middle of which was the central door (appr. 3 m high, side-doors appr. 2 m high).

Finds and installations: not available because excavation has not taken place and the results are based on field survey and documentation by aerial photography.

Elements of decoration

Wall painting and moulding: Room K3, Banquet Building, fragments of painted plaster.

Residence Building, northern part: fragments of plaster in shades of dark red, white, dark grey, black, some with marble effect in green shades.

S5. Ai Khanoum, royal palace

Figures 5.41-5.47.

Restored ground plan

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Location: at the lower part of the city; *gymnasion* and theatre in proximity.

Date and phases:

Phase 1: first half of 3rd century BC (only Sections a and b: forecourt, adjacent hall (2) without the colonnades and spaces 11-14, 20-22 that functioned as a bath complex)

Phase 2: 2nd century BC (addition of the Sections c-e and modifications in spaces 2 and 3)

Dimensions: total appr. 87500 m²; forecourt: 14788 m²

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fouilles à Ai Khanoum en Bactriane, *CRAI*, 112, 263-279; Bernard, P (1969), Quatrième campagne de fouilles à Ai Khanoum (Bactriane), *CRAI*, 113, 313-355; Bernard, P (1970), Campagne de fouilles 1969 à Ai Khanoum en Afghanistan, *CRAI*, 114, 300-349; Bernard, P (1971), La campagne de fouilles de 1970 à Ai Khanoum (Afghanistan), *CRAI*, 115, 385-453; Bernard, P (1972), Campagne de fouilles à Ai Khanoum, *CRAI*, 116, 605-632; Bernard, P et al. (1973), *Campagnes 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968: rapport préliminaire publié sous la direction de Paul Bernard* (Paris); Bernard, P (1974), Fouilles d'Ai Khanoum. Campagnes de 1972 et 1973, *CRAI*, 118, 280-308; Bernard, P (1975), Campagne de fouilles 1974 à Ai Khanoum (Afghanistan), *CRAI*, 119, 167-97; Bernard, P (1976), Campagne de Fouilles 1975 à Ai Khanoum, *CRAI*, 120, 287-322; Bernard, P (1978), Campagne de fouilles 1976-1977 à Ai Khanoum (Afghanistan), *CRAI*, 122, 421-463; Bernard, P (1980), Campagne de fouilles 1978 à Ai Khanoum (Afghanistan), *CRAI*, 124, 435-459.

Final publication (Section e): Rapin, C (1992), *La Trésorerie du palais hellénistique d'Ai Khanoum* (Paris).

Synthetic studies: Bernard, P (1994), An ancient Greek city in Central Asia, *Scientific American*, January 1982, 148-159; Pitschikjan, I (1996), 'Die Entwicklung des Baktrischen Palast-Tempels', in W Hoepfner and G Brands (eds.), *Basileia. Die Paläste der Hellenistischen Könige. Internationales Symposium in Berlin* (Mainz), 226-33; Lecuyot, G (2007), 'Ai Khanoum reconstructed', *Proceedings of the British Academy* 133, 155-62; Bernard, P (2011), 'The Greek Colony at Ai Khanoum and Hellenism in Central Asia', in F Hiebert and P Cambon (eds.), *Afghanistan. Crossroads of the Ancient World* (London), 81-129.

Access: main entrance to the east with a two-part propylon leading to the forecourt; secondary opening to the south; another opening gave access to the treasury; access to the building blocks via three doorways from vestibule 3 after the hypostyle hall.

Spatial configuration (Phase 2):

Building complex that consisted of the following parts:

Large forecourt (a) with a peristyle formed by 34 x 27 columns in Corinthian Order; Rhodian type peristyle (wider southern portico with columns of larger diameter and height than in the other three sides and set on a higher level).

Gate to the north of the forecourt and building sections to the west and south.

Section b: formed by space 3 and clusters of spaces on its east and west as well as a hypostyle space on its north with six rows of Corinthian columns.

Section c: four groups of consecutive spaces of various sizes, defined by two intersecting corridors running north-south and east-west; rooms 6 (207 m²) and 9 (161 m²) were the largest.

Section d: peristyle courtyard between blocks c and f with 16 x 16 columns in Doric Order.

Section e: twenty-one spaces organised around a courtyard (784 m²); the finds from this section indicate that this was the treasury of the palace; five rooms of similar size set in a row with access to the courtyard on the west and east sides; two larger rectangular spaces to the south flanking a vestibule between the courtyard of this section and Section d; eight rectangular rooms of almost equal size with a common pastas on the northern side.

Section f: on the south-western corner of the building complex; it consisted of a western and an eastern part with spaces of various sizes.

Section g: rooms of similar size in its southern part, courtyard to the north.

The sections were surrounded by 3-5 m wide corridors, which ran on the vertical and horizontal axes and separate them in smaller blocks.

Finds

Treasury (Section e): pottery, imprints of philosophical texts, four ingots of gold and eight of silver (products of recuperation), silver coins, plaques of a decorative disc imported from India (see Rapin 1982 for the finds in detail).

Block b, room 3: roof-tiles possibly from a partial coverage of the interior edges of the room.

Elements of decoration

Mosaics

Section b, room 11: black pebbles set in red mortar.

Section f, room 98 (20.25 m²): polychrome pebble mosaic; eight-leaved rosette against a dark brown background.

Section f, room 95 (12.37 m²): geometric mosaic; grid of squares made of white pebbles against a dark brown background.

Section g, room 74 (32.49 m²): polychrome pebble mosaic; eight-pointed star in medallion in the centre of the floor surrounded by tendrils and anthemia; frieze with geometric motifs and sea animals surrounded by wave band.

Walls

Section b, room 3: walls were decorated with wooden semi-columns and architectural decoration in clay.

Section c, rooms 6 and 9: Pilasters with sofa capitals on the walls.

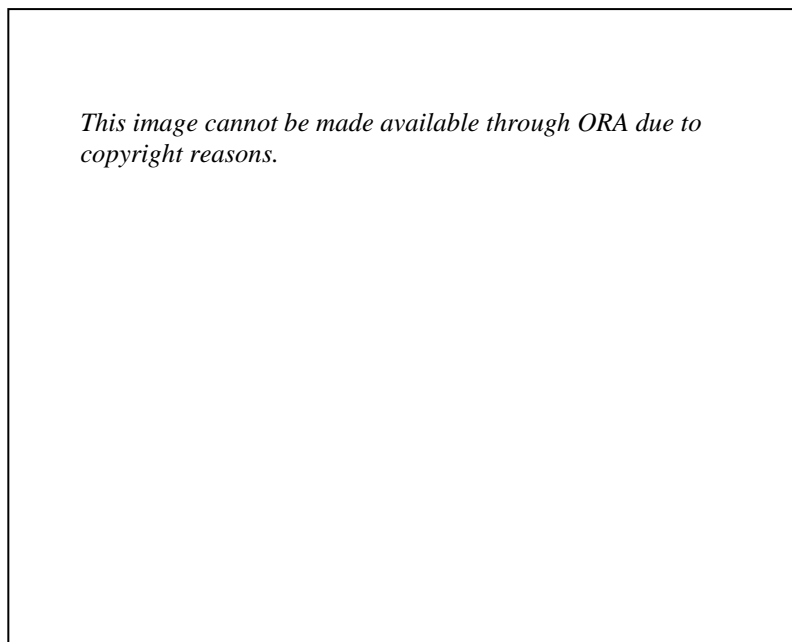
Statuary

Section c, Room 6: stucco fragments of at least 15 statues of various sizes, possibly from niches.
Section c, Room 9: stucco and clay fragments of statuary: an arm, a fragmentary face, parts of a lion.

S6. Samosata, royal palace

Figures 5.49-5.53.

Restored ground plan



Location: on the Acropolis hill of the city, on the west bank of the Euphrates.
Date and phases: constructed either by Antiochos I of Kommagene (70-38 BC) or Mithridates Kallinikos (109-70 BC).
Dimensions: estimated to 3400 m ² (only the northwestern part has been excavated; now submerged in the artificial lake of the Atatürk Dam).
Bibliography <i>Excavation reports:</i> Özgüç, N (1985), Samsat 1984 yılı Kazıları, <i>Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı</i> , VII, 221-27; Özgüç, N (1986), 1985 Yilinda yapilmis olan Samsat kazilarinin sonuclari, <i>Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı</i> , VIII, 297-304. <i>Preliminary results:</i> Zoroğlu, L (2000), 'Samosata. Ausgrabungen in der kommagenischen Hauptstadt', in J Wagner (ed.), <i>Gottkönige am Euphrat: neue Ausgrabungen und Forschungen in Kommagene</i> (Munich), 75-83. <i>Synthetic studies:</i> Bingöl, O (1997), <i>Malerei und Mosaik der Antike in der Türkei</i> (Mainz) (for a discussion about the mosaics from the palace).
Access: the entrance has not been located; corridors 2, 5 and 6 functioned as passageways. Corridor 1 ran along the external wall of the western side of the building and must have extended to the north.
Spatial configuration: two series of similarly sized interconnected rooms along the western exterior wall of the building (I-IIa-IIb-IIc and III-IV-V); via short corridors they communicated with the long corridor 2, which separated the series of rooms from the spaces to their east; these were the largest space of the excavated section (280 m ² , possibly a courtyard) and a spacious room (room VI, 121 m ²); the northern section of corridor 2 turned to the east and provided access to rooms VII and X.
Finds <i>Installations:</i> a socle and a base to the south in room IIc; also a stepped block with a drain hole in the same room.
Elements of decoration <i>Mosaics</i> Courtyard: Polychrome geometric mosaic bands with meander, wave and pyramid motifs. Room I: Rhodian amphora flanked by dolphins in the centre and surrounded by decorative bands with fish. Room IIb (staircase?): geometric. Room IV: the frame of the mosaic floor with geometric bands is preserved. Room VI: 10 bands with similar geometric motifs; partly preserved medallion in the centre with a head

of a male figure with ivy-wreath (satyr or *pornoboskos*).

Corridor 5: non-figural black and white.

Wall painting

Courtyard: Remains of frescoes on the western wall.

Room II: fragment of wall plaster that depicts a pomegranate.

Room IV: fragments of wall plaster with a rosette-frieze and Ionic *kymation*.

Corridor 5: sections of painted wall plaster.

Statuary

Room IIc: limestone head-portrait of a young ruler inscribed with the name ANTIOXOΣ under the left eye (most likely Antiochos I).

DIAGRAMS

The following diagrams are maps that indicate the permeability of the rooms in one specific building or building section. Each space is represented by a box with the number it has in the ground plan of the building. By taking the exterior as a starting point, the rooms are justified according to the depth of each space from the entrance, given by the numbers over the diagrams (on the right in Diagram 1). This means that the number of rooms that one had to go through in order to access spaces with the highest depth is higher than for any other spaces. The box for the exterior is left blank and the lines indicate the interconnections of the rooms. Red indicates rooms with preserved mosaic floors.

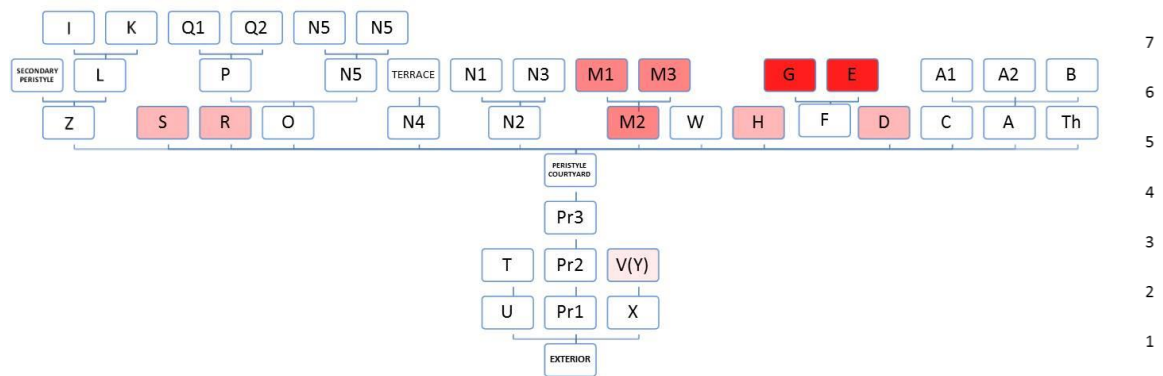


Diagram 1. Aegae, main peristyle (the higher the opacity of the colour the higher the quality of the mosaic floor in material and design). The diagram relies on the plan in Figure 2.4c.

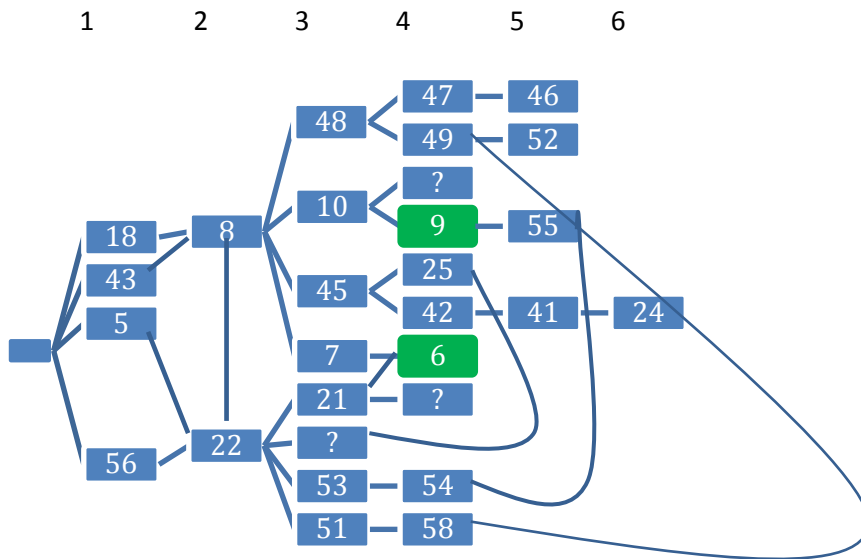


Diagram 2. Section c, Ai Khanoum. In green rooms with statues and moulded decoration (based on Bernard 1976, Fig. 3, see also here Figure 5.43).

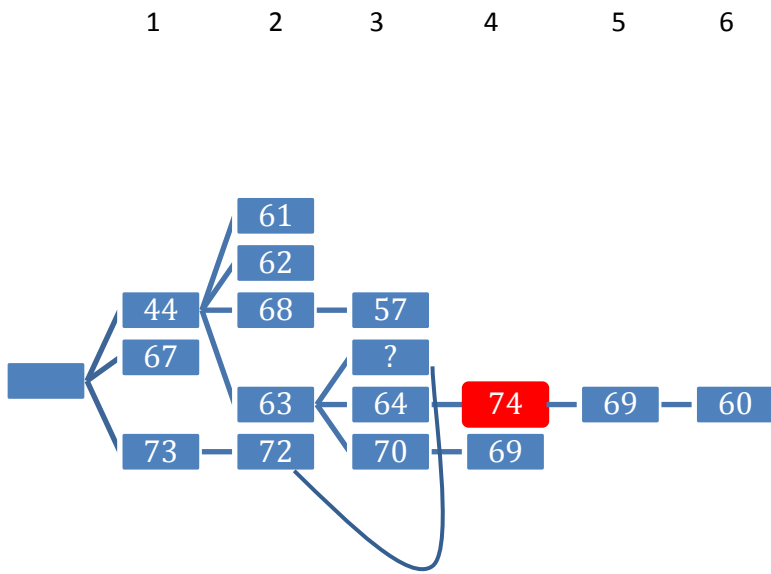


Diagram 3. Section g, Ai Khanoum (based on Bernard 1976, Fig.3).

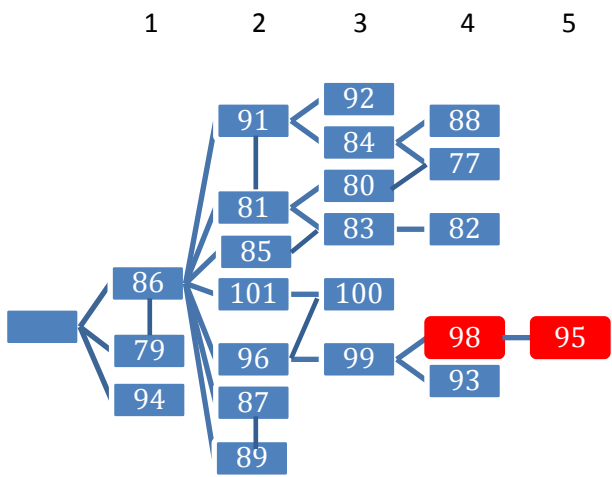


Diagram 4. Section f, Ai Khanoum (based on Bernard 1976, Fig.3).

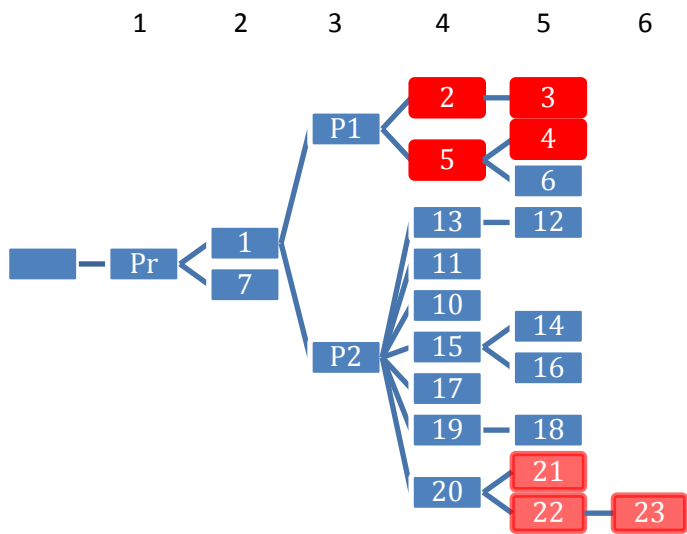


Diagram 5. House of Dionysus, Pella (see also Figure 4.19).

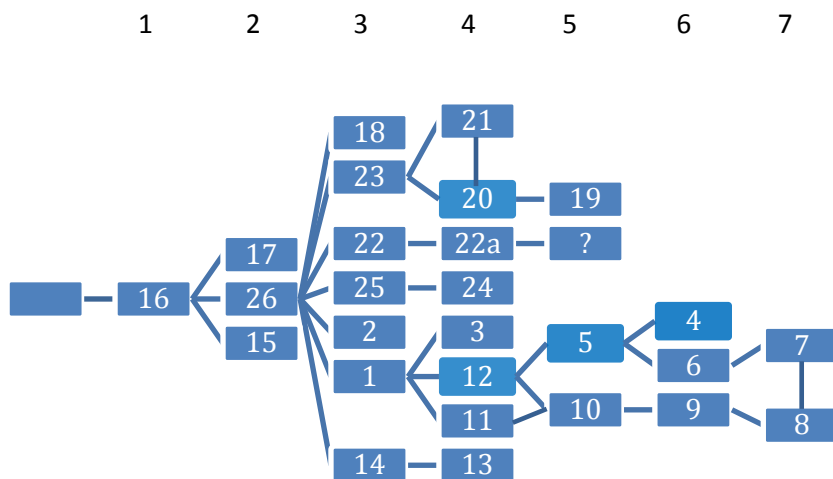


Diagram 6. Jebel Khalid (taking 16 as the entrance, see also Figure 5.10).

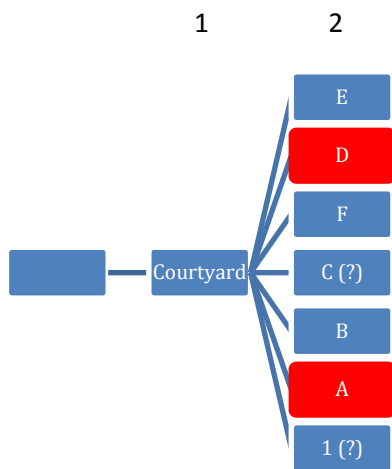


Diagram 7. Palace IV, Pergamon (following authors's plan, see Figure 4.18).

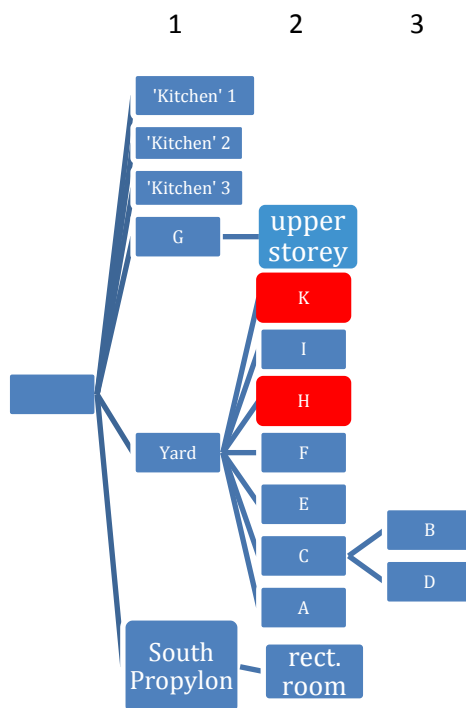


Diagram 8. Palace V, Pergamon (following Hoepfner's plan, see Figure 4.15).

FIGURES