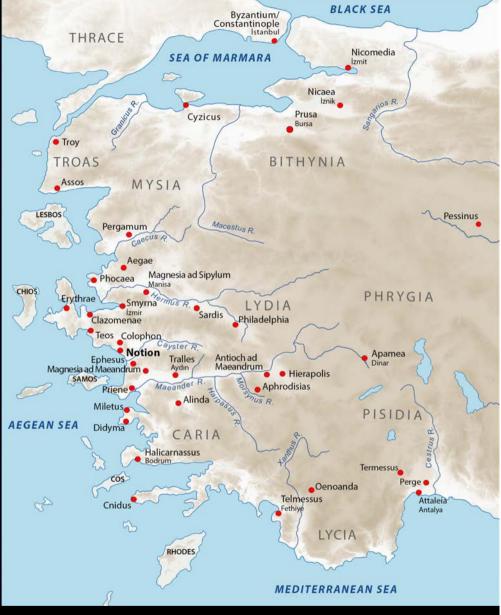
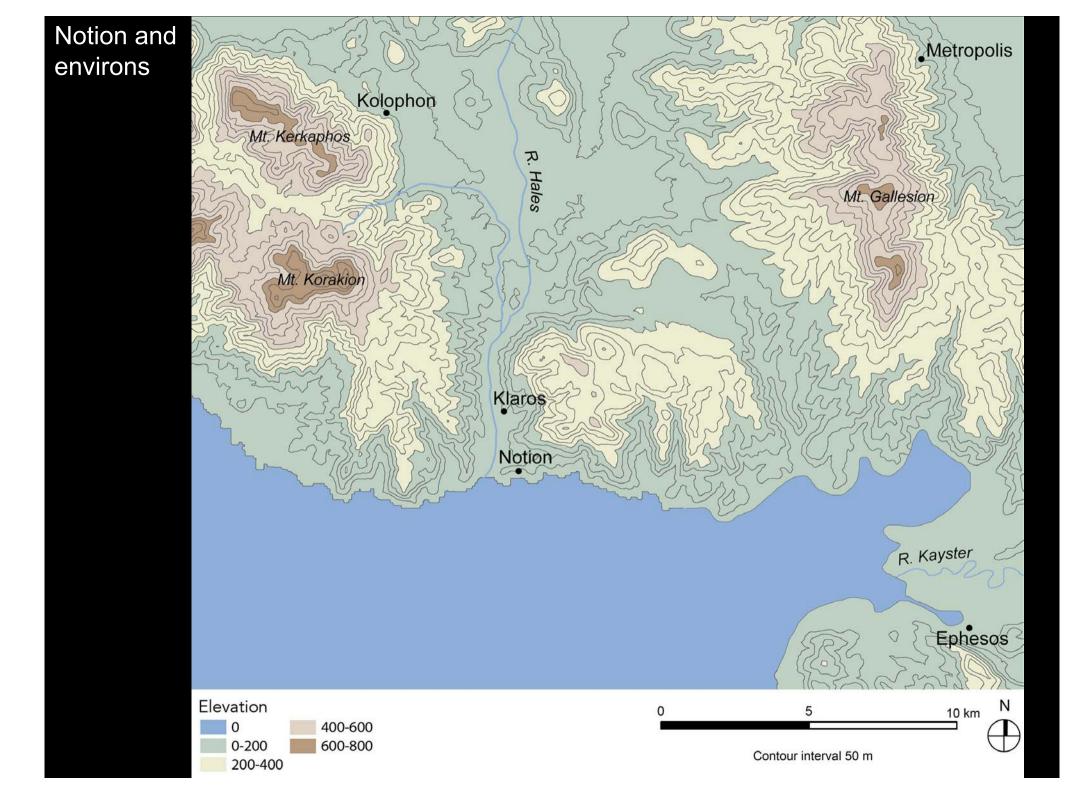
Notion Archaeological Survey http://sites.lsa.umich.edu/notionsurvey/



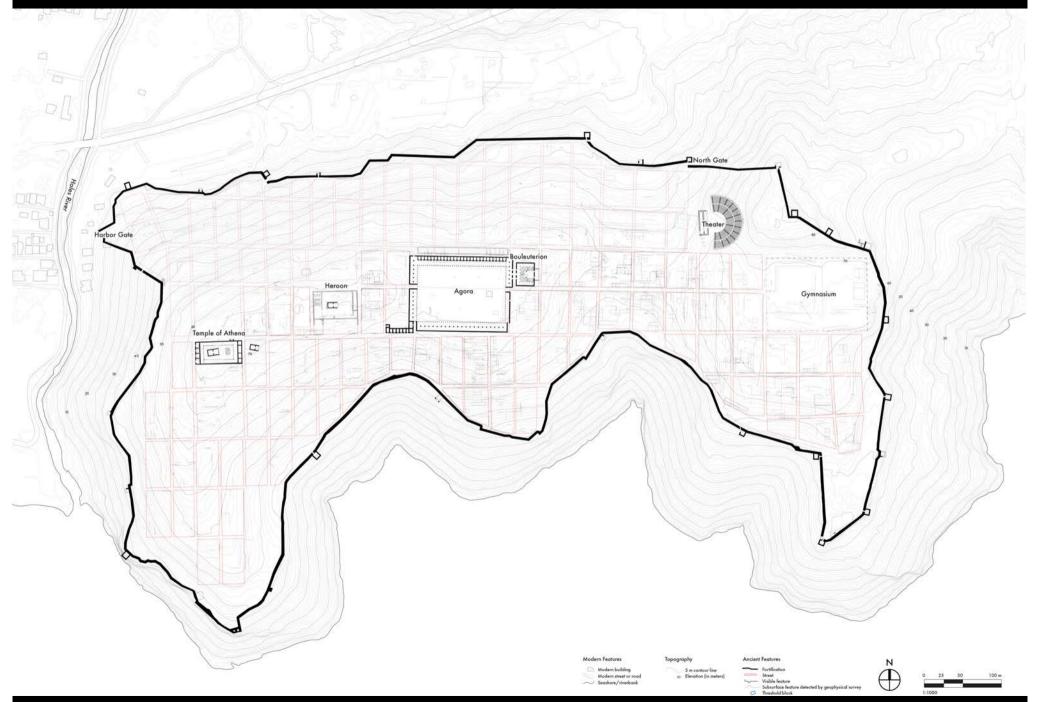


Aerial view of Notion

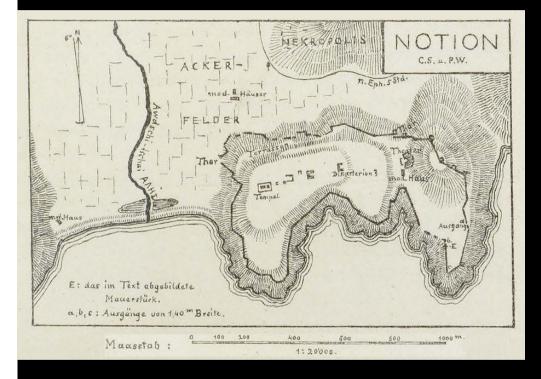


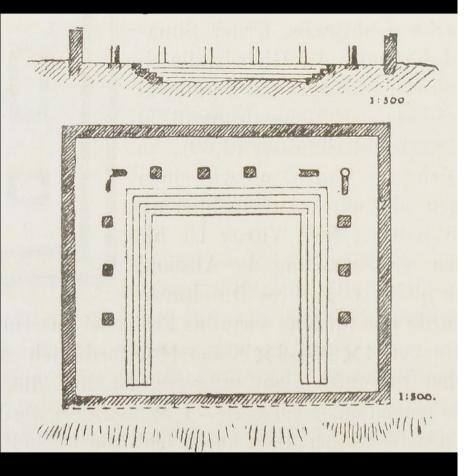


City Plan of Notion

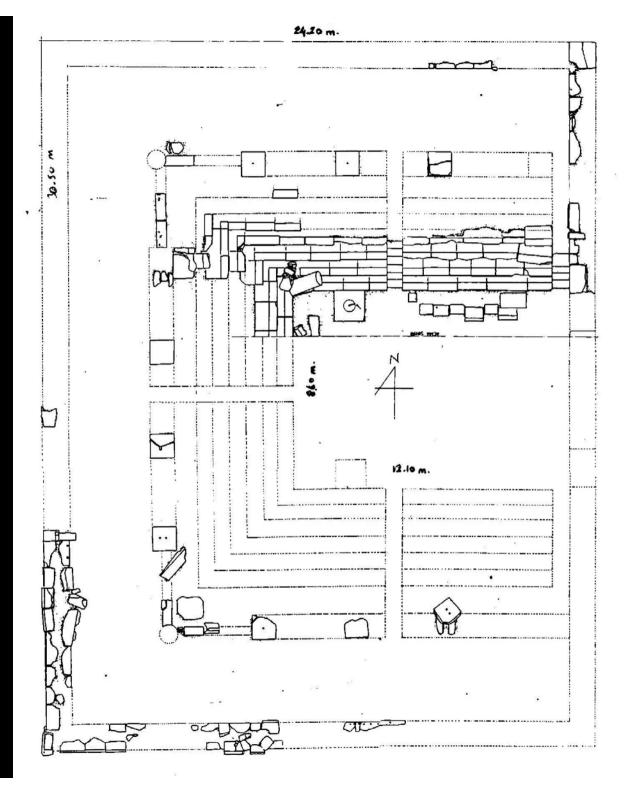


Drawings published by C. Schuchardt (AthMitt 11 [1886] 402, 420).





Drawing published by M. Büyükkolancı (*VI. Müze Kurtarma Kazıları Semineri* [1995] 378).





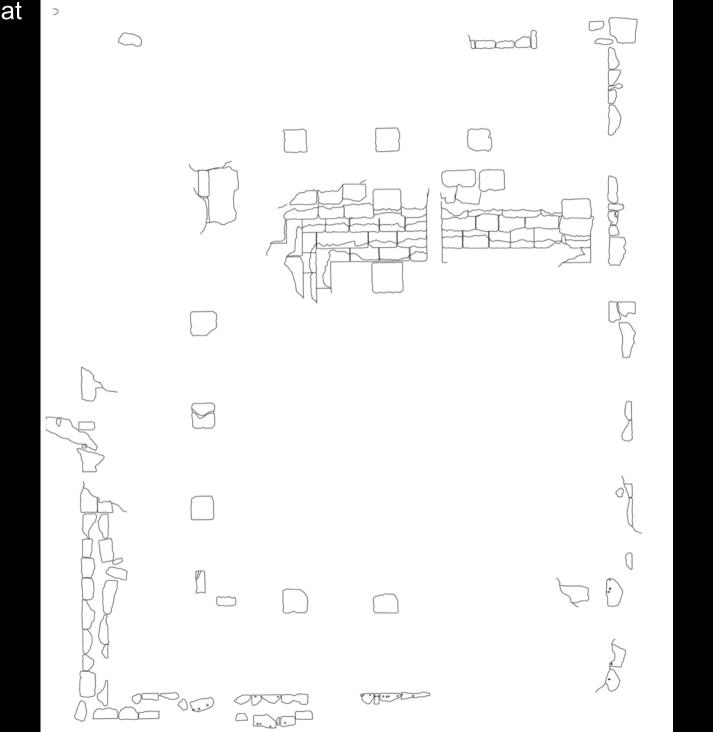
Orthophoto of Bouleuterion at Notion



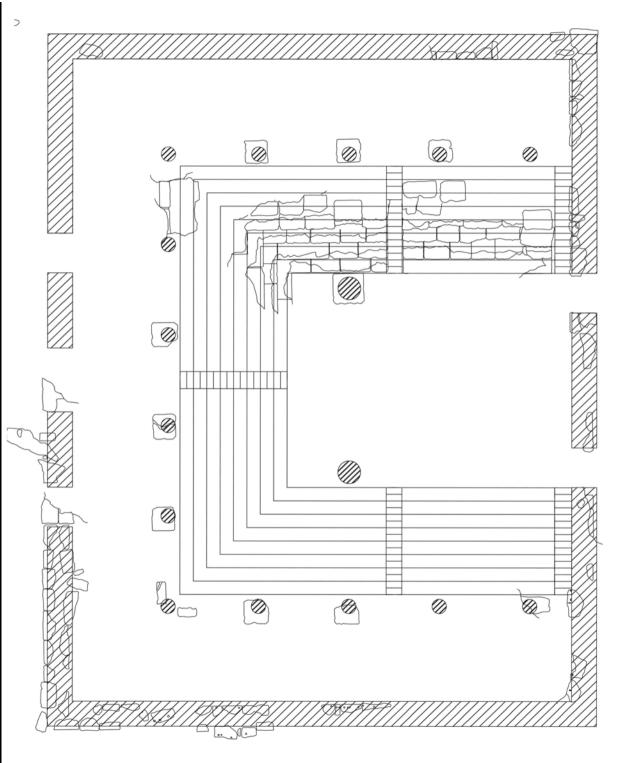
Bouleuterion at Notion, view looking east



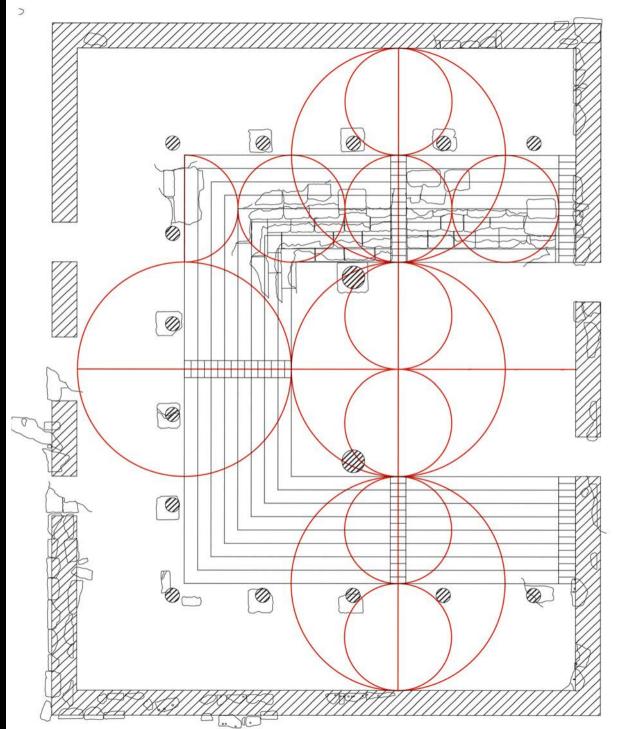
Bouleuterion at Notion, plan

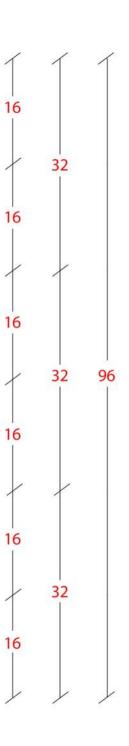


Bouleuterion at Notion, restored plan

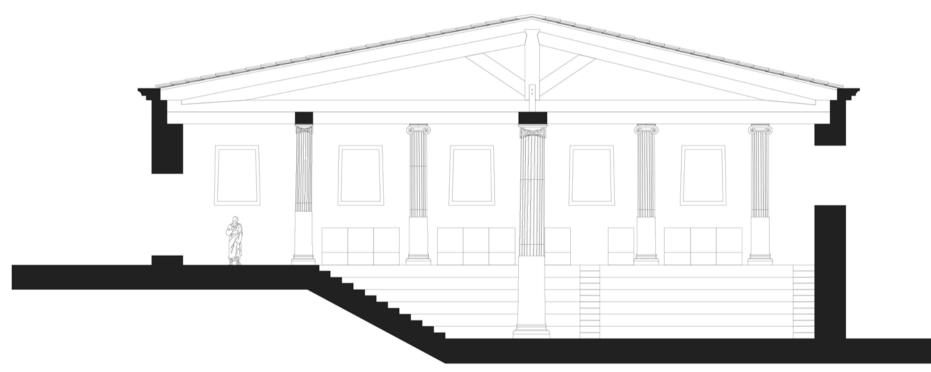


Bouleuterion at Notion, design scheme



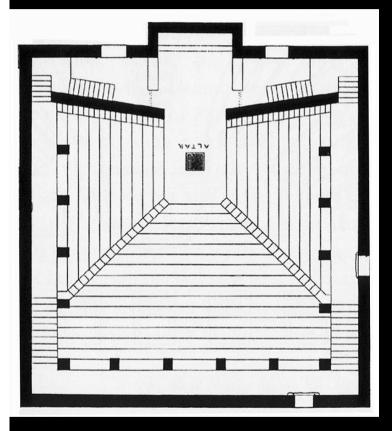


Bouleuterion at Notion, schematic east-west section





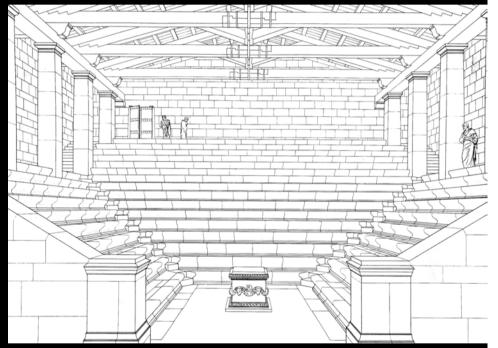
Bouleuterion at Priene, plan and view looking south



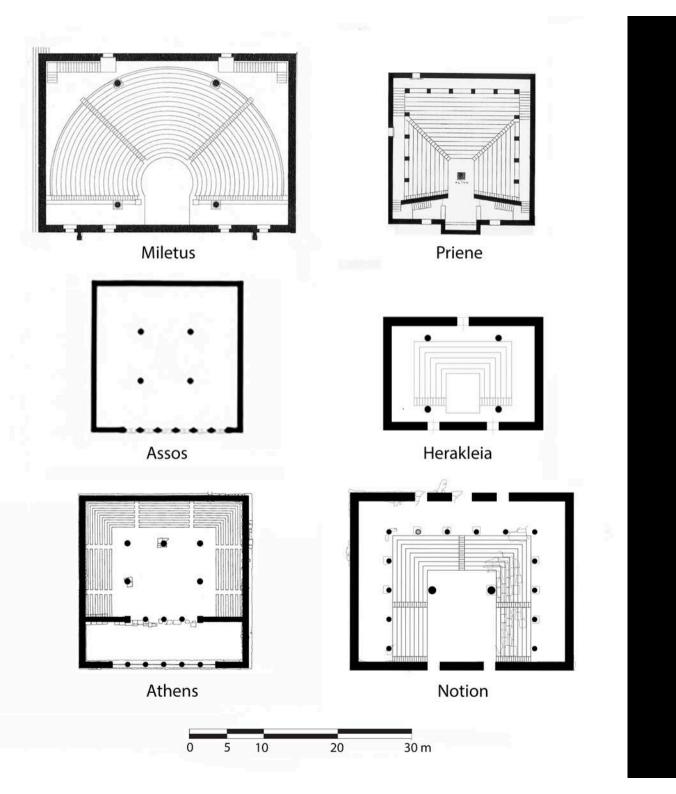


Bouleuterion at Priene, state and restored views looking north



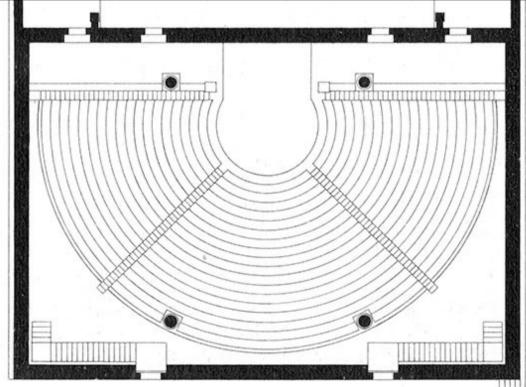


Comparative Bouleuteria

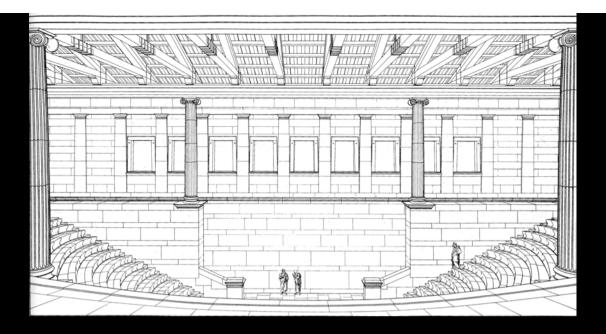


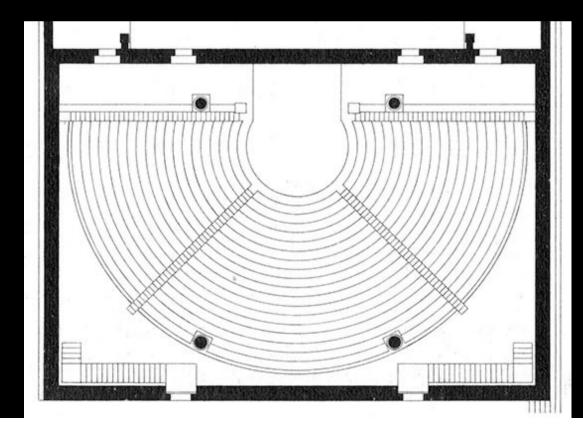
Bouleuterion at Miletus, plan and view of interior, looking east



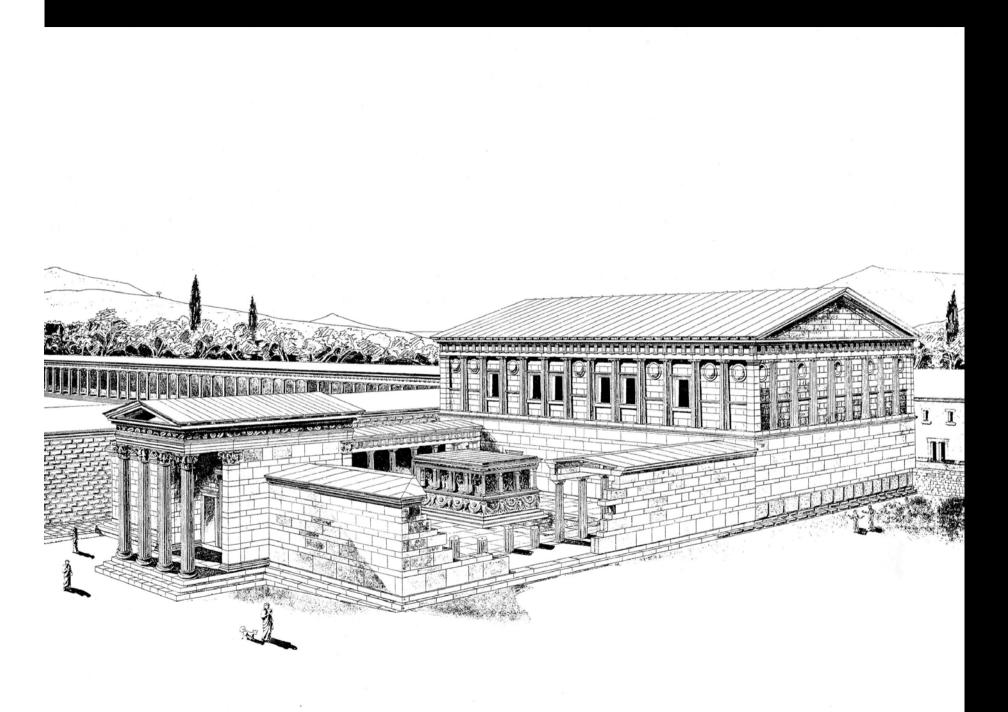


Bouleuterion at Miletus, plan and restored view of interior





Bouleuterion at Miletus, restored view of exterior, looking west



Bouleuterion at Stratonikeia



Interior looking northwest



Exterior looking northeast



Staricase at southwest corner, looking east





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Study and excavation of the bouleuterion and triporticus at Teos in Turkey (2022–)

The research aim of the project is to offer a new understanding of public buildings in Classical cities and its implications (economic, political, and cultural) for studies of ancient urbanism. The project will focus on the city of Taos in the Helenistic and Roman periods and conduct a targeted exeavation and full study of its *boulseutrion* and adjacent *triporticus* to reveal and challenge the limits of traditional categorizations of building types in the study of Greek and Roman architecture. In doing ao, the project aims to explore the ways in which ancient buildings were multifunctional and puncture our long-held idea that each designated building type must relate to a different function.



Aerial view of bouleuterion and adjacent triporticus at Teos (© Musa Kadiciĝiu, Teos Archaeological Project)

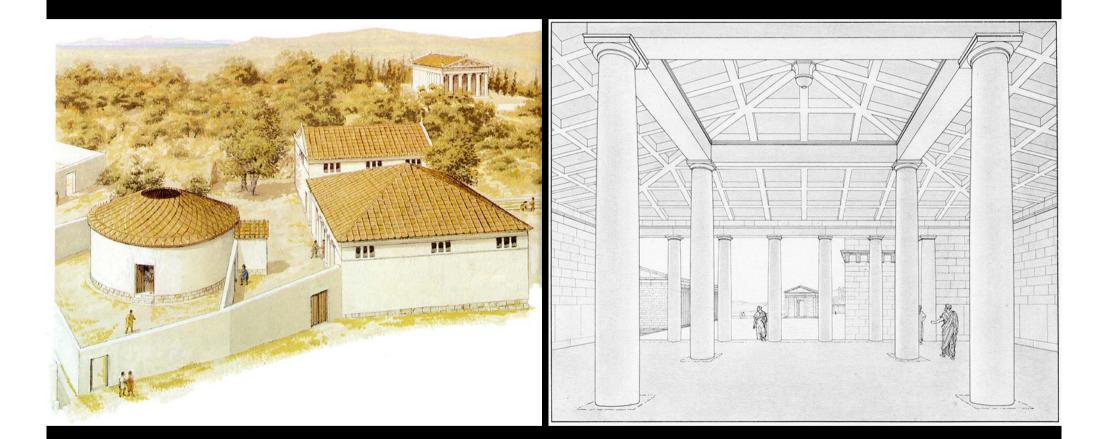
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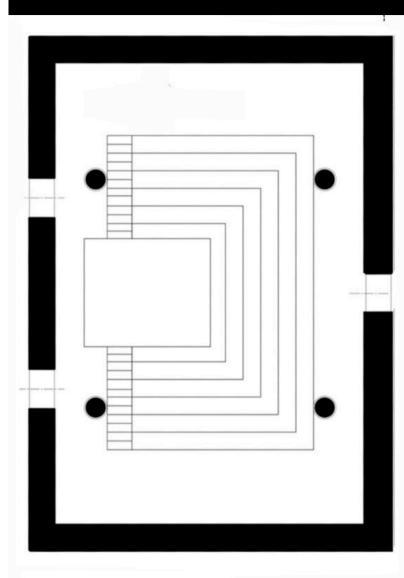
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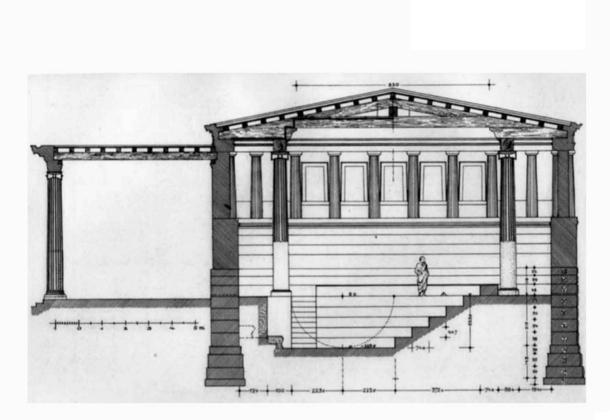
Athens: Buildings in southwest corner of Agora. Old Bouleuterion at lower right.

Bouleuterion at Assos. Restored view of interior.



Bouleuterion at Herakleia, plan and restored section looking east





Comparative Bouleuteria (in progress!)

A. Athenian forerunners

Old Bouleuterion: late 6th BC (?), 23.5 X 23.8 m (Camp). New Bouleuterion: late 5th BC, 17.5 x 22.5 m (Camp).

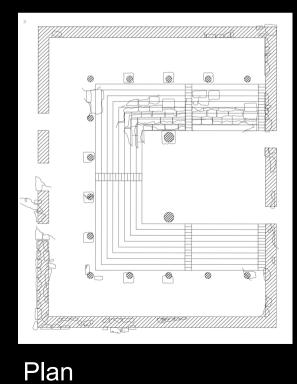
B. Rectangular Bouleuteria in Asia Minor with rectilinear (U-shaped) seating

Assos: 1/2 2nd BC, 20.6 X 20.6 m (Krischen) Herakleia: 1/2 2nd BC, 15.67 X 21.9 m. (Wulzinger in Krischen) **Notion: 2nd BC?, 24.2 X 30.5 m** Priene: 2/2 2nd BC, 20.25 X 21.1-2 m. (Krischen) Sagalassos: early 1st AD, 20.75 X 20.20 (Waelkens)

C. Rectangular Bouleuteria in Asia Minor with curvilinear seating Alabanda: 2/2 2nd BC, 36 X 24 m (Gneisz).
Antiphellos: 2/2 2nd BC, 12.7 X 17.8 m (Gneisz).
Ariassos: ca. 12 X 12 m (Izenour) Arykanda: 2nd BC? (Bayburtluoğlu) Iasos: late 1st BC, 21.7 X 25.8 m (Gneisz).
Knidos: late Hell.
Metropolis: mid-2nd BC, 17 X 17.9 m (Öz)
Miletus: 175-64 BC, 24.29 X 34.84 m (Gneisz).
Nysa: late Hell., 20.2 X 26 m (Gneisz).
Pinara: Roman? 30.6 X 42.8
Stratonikeia: 1st AD, 24.95 X 29.8
Teos: 1st BC, 33.25 X 21.8 m (Çalışkan)
Termessos: 2nd BC, 24 X 24 m (Gneisz) Bouleuterion at Notion



Aerial view





Northeast corner of orchestra, view looking north showing marble construction of east wall, conglomerate construction of stairway and seats of auditorium

Theater at Notion



Architectural blocks from Temple of Athena at Notion





Anta capital

Wall crown

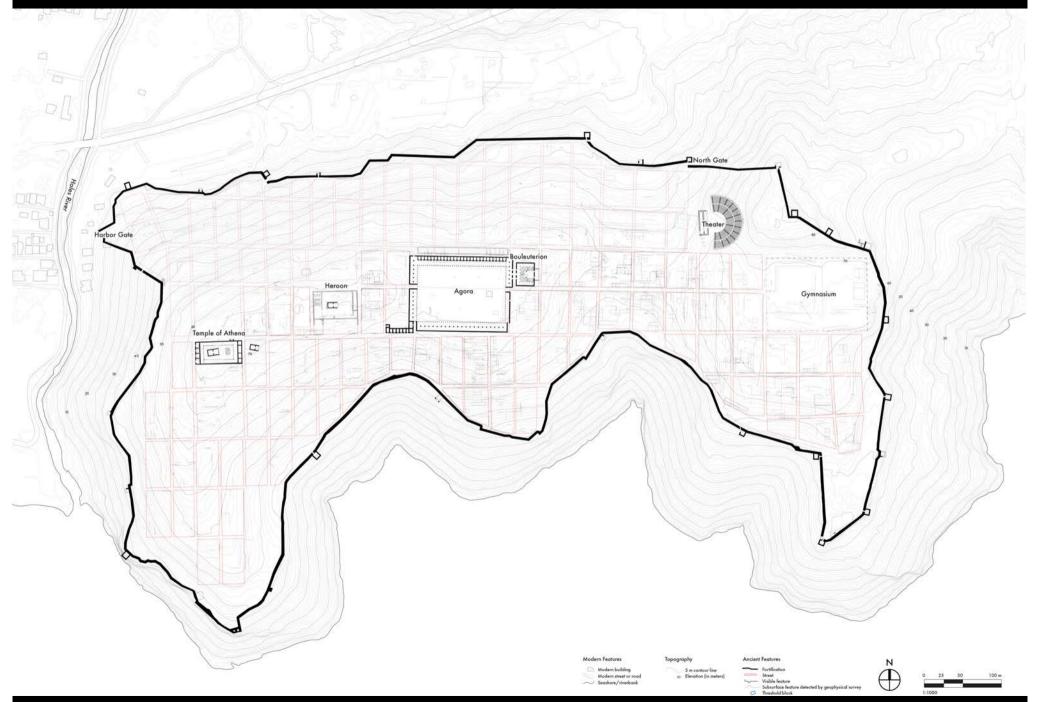




Architrave



City Plan of Notion



Aerial view of Notion

