Notion Archaeological Survey
http://sites.lsa.umich.edu/notionsurvey/
Aerial view of Notion
Notion and environs
Bouleuterion at Notion, view looking east, with Karen Toomasian and Felipe Rojas
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

Miletus

Priene

Assos

Herakleia

Athens

Notion
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
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. This project will focus on the city of Teos in the Hellenistic and Roman periods and conduct a targeted excavation and full study of the bouleuterion and adjacent complex to reveal and challenge the limits of traditional understandings of building types in the study of Greek and Roman architecture. In doing so, the project aims to explore the ways in which ancient buildings were multifunctional and punctuate our long-held idea that each designated building type must relate to a different function.

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)
Northeast corner of orchestra, view looking north showing marble construction of east wall, conglomerate construction of stairway and seats of auditorium.
Architectural blocks from Temple of Athena at Notion

- Anta capital
- Wall crown
- Architrave
- Frieze
Aerial view of Notion