



Jeudi 21 avril, de 14h-16h, MSH Mondes, Université Paris Nanterre,
Bâtiment R. Ginouvès, salle 1, Rez-de-jardin

ANCIENT TOREUTICS IN ANATOLIA (ASIA MINOR) DURING THE HELLENISTIC PERIOD
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Certain regions and cities came to the fore in the production of metal works in the Ancient Period. The workshops where the Greek bronze vessels were produced were generally located in the Peloponnesos Region. Thanks to its workshops, Peloponnesos had become the most important bronze work-producing center of the Greek geography. Along with the Peloponnesos, Laconia, Corinth, Delphi, Boeotia, and Olympia are also among the centers where Greek metal vessels were produced the most. In connection with this, it is known that these cities exported bronze works. The number of workshops producing only metal vessels started to increase gradually during the period. The most produced vessel forms in workshops working on metal vessels in the Archaic Period were crater, hydria, and amphora. After the Archaic period, the Greek metal works continued to develop in terms of technology and iconography, and they continued to develop in the 5th century B.C., and it gained its own unique production form in Greek bronze vessel art. The workshops producing Greek metalware were also influenced by the workshops producing in other regions. It must have been influenced by the toreutic art as it is adjacent to the production areas in Anatolia (Asia Minor). When some artifacts unearthed in Anatolia are examined carefully, it is seen that they have regional general characteristics. If we examine the production site of the bronze vessels found in Anatolia, particularly the Thracian Region should be examined. The most produced vessels forms in the Thracian Region, along with other forms, is the hydria. The metal vessels unearthed in this region were made by artists trained in Athens, and these artists went to places colonized by the Greeks and performed their art. The bronze vessels found in the 4th century B.C. cremation tombs carry iconographical scene connected with myth. There are very important vessels belonging to this period in Anatolia. The bronze amphora and hydria exhibited in the Istanbul Archaeological Museum, the bronze hydria unearthed in the Teos Excavation and the bronze amphora-situla found in Parion are among the most beautiful examples of the Hellenistic Period. The works that have the closest resemblance to the works we will examine in this seminar have emerged in Derveni. When the amphora-situla unearthed in Derveni B tomb and the crater found in Derveni A tomb are compared with the Parion bronze vessel, it is seen that there are many similarities. In this study, important works belonging to the Hellenistic period of Anatolia will be evaluated and discussed in terms of production, origin, and iconography.