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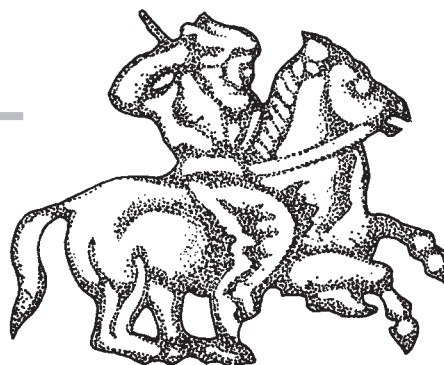
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RECENT ARCHAIC PERIOD DECORATED ARCHITECTURAL TERRACOTTA FINDS FROM AKALAN CITADEL (DISCOVERED DURING THE 2022–2023 RESEARCH CAMPAIGNS)



Akalan Citadel (Samsun/Turkey) having its earliest traces of habitation dating to the Early Bronze Age, seems to have been an important settlement during the Orientalising period. This is understood from the South Ionian Wild Goat style pottery finds as well as roof tiles and decorated architectural terracottas from this period.

This work aims to introduce the recent decorated architectural terracottas dated to the Orientalising period as well as to construct on the east-west interaction within this period.

Key words: East-Greek, Samsun, Akalan Citadel, Archaic period, architectural terracottas

Introduction

Akalan Citadel is situated sixteen km west-south-west of the modern-day city of Samsun, within Turkey's central Black Sea region (fig. 1). The settlement was founded upon a plateau overlooking valleys granting passage between the Black Sea littoral and central Anatolia. The plateau and settlement also look on to the Kürtün River's western tributary, which begins at the foot of the settlement and is formed by the confluence of a total of four streams and rivulets, ending its course by reaching the Black Sea in close proximity to the colony of Amisos.

Akalan Citadel's acropolis occupying an area of 300 × 70 m is enclosed by strong fortifications

of cyclopean masonry that are preserved up to 5 m high (Dönmez 1999, p. 517; 2004, p. 69; Bilgi et al. 2002, p. 282; 2003, p. 43-44; Türker 2016, p. 31). The settlement is referred to as "Akalan Kalesi" in Turkish, translating as "Akalan Fortress" or "Akalan Citadel" which reflects the location and its strong fortifications¹.

The location of the settlement by being sheltered, strategic and situated on valleys of significance made the site particularly important for trade, which can be substantiated through Akalan Citadel finds; particularly the Orientalising period finds within the Iron Age (Macridy 1907, p. 170, 172-174, fig. 12, 15, 22-26; Åkerström 1966, p. 121-133, taf. 61-67; 1978, p. 323; Cummer 1976, p. 31-35, nos. 1-14, 16-25, 27-57; Bilgi et al. 2003, p. 44, fig. 12; Dönmez 2004, p. 71, fig. 14: 1-11; 14-15; Cook 1946, p. 82, fn. 138; Summerer 2005a, p. 125-139, taf. 66-73; 2007, p. 30-31, fig. 3; 2008, p. 266-270, fig. 2; 4-5).

Although Akalan Citadel is renowned for its Iron Age characteristics and finds, the earliest traces of settlement are dated to the Early Bronze Age (Alkım 1974, p. 25; French 1986, p. 491, fn. 10; 1991, p. 238; Özşait 1990, p. 124; 2004, p. 273; Yılmaz 2024, p. 600, 604, fig. 3), and its functioning continued until the Late Byzantine period (Bilgi et al. 2002, p. 286; Özşait 2004, p. 273; Yılmaz 2024, p. 600). It is stated that Akalan Citadel, could produce important information regarding the Bronze Age relations between the Hittite, Aegean and Mycenaean worlds (von der

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¹ The name of the settlement is so far unknown. Though it should also be noted that nearby there is a modern settlement named Akalan. And finally, the first researcher Macridy's (1907) naming as "citadel" should be respected (Akalan Citadel was excavated by Th. Macridy in 1906, being the first excavation in the Black Sea region in Turkey).



Fig. 1. Location of Akalan Citadel (after: Summerer 2007, fig. 10)

Osten 1929, p. 31-32; 1930, p. 171; von der Osten, Schmidt 1930, p. 7-8).

Akalan Citadel during the Orientalising Period

Modern Samsun is known as the location of the Ionian colony of Amisos founded in 564 BC (*Pseudo-Skymnos*, 917-920; Roebuck 1984, p. 120). At a distance of 16 km further inland the Akalan Citadel, which was excavated in 1906 by Theodor Macridy (1907, p. 167-175) who discovered some fragments of South Ionian (Rhodian) Wild Goat style oinochoai (Macridy 1907, p. 170, 174, fig. 12; Cook 1946, p. 82, fn. 138; Cummer 1976, p. 35, no. 53-57, pl. 7; Roebuck 1984, p. 47, fn. 31; Boardman 1999, p. 255; Summerer 2005a, p. 129-130, taf. 66.1) (SiA Ic — Kerschner, Scholtzhauer 2005, p. 8, 25-33) dated to 630-610 BC.

In addition to the Ionian pottery fragments, acroteria fragments (Macridy 1907, p. 170, fig. 12; Koch 1915, p. 18; Cummer 1976, p. 35, 38-39, nos. 58-61, pl. 9; Åkerström 1966, p. 126-127, Abb. 38; Goldberg 1982, p. 194, 197, 212, S. 60; Summerer 2005a, p. 134), roof tiles (Macridy 1907, p. 171, fig. 13; Åkerström 1966, p. 122, Abb. 36; Koch 1915, p. 17, Abb. 2; Summerer 2005a, p. 135-136; 2007, p. 31, fig. 3; 2008, p. 267; 2009, p. 189) reflecting Corinthian

roofing techniques, and the relief decorated architectural terracottas² display similarities with Ionian workshops (Macridy 1907, p. 172; Koch 1915, p. 17, 20-21; Åkerström 1966, p. 126, 128-133; 1978, p. 323; Kahya 2017, p. 88-90; Yılmaz 2023, p. 181-92) or the Ionian colony of Amisos (Summerer 2005a, p. 138; 2007, p. 31; 2008, p. 267; 2009, p. 189) dated to the 6th—5th centuries BC.

The Ionian pottery as well as the roof tiles and decorated architectural terracotta finds indicate Akalan Citadel's commercial and cultural relations with the Aegean world pre-dated the colonisation of Amisos: the closest harbour settlement to Akalan Citadel. With regard to the community of Akalan Citadel, it can be stated as having been under the East-Greek cultural influence to a certain degree in several different aspects from architecture to tableware pottery (Yılmaz 2023, p. 184-185, 188).

Recent Finds of Architectural Terracottas from Akalan Citadel

Akalan Citadel excavations which were undertaken in 1906 have yielded relief decorated architectural terracottas of high quality which reflect Ionian characteristics and date to the early second half of the 6th-century BC (Macridy 1907, p. 172-174, fig. 14-26; Koch 1915, p. 17, 22; Åkerström 1966, p. 121, 126-133, taf. 61-67; 1978, p. 323; Bilgi et al. 2003, p. 44, fig. 12; Summerer 2005a, p. 135, taf. 67-73; 2007, p. 31, fig. 3; 2008, p. 267-270, fig. 2, 4-5; 2009, p. 189-191, fig. 1-2).

Group 1a. Lion and Lion Spouted Simas

Group 1a consists of spouted simas hosting two antithetical passant lions with their heads turned backwards and the tails raised forming a loop towards the head. Between the passant lions, in the centre of the sima a semi-cylindrical spout is located. The feline bodies are either turned towards the spout or towards the outer part of the sima; though always mirroring each other and having one of their (mostly the right) forepaw raised. Above the spout and the animals, a torus and abacus follows; the torus is painted with black or red lines, and the abacus is painted with black or red inverted triangles over a light beige background. The lions

² The relief decorated architectural terracottas will be presented in the following heading.

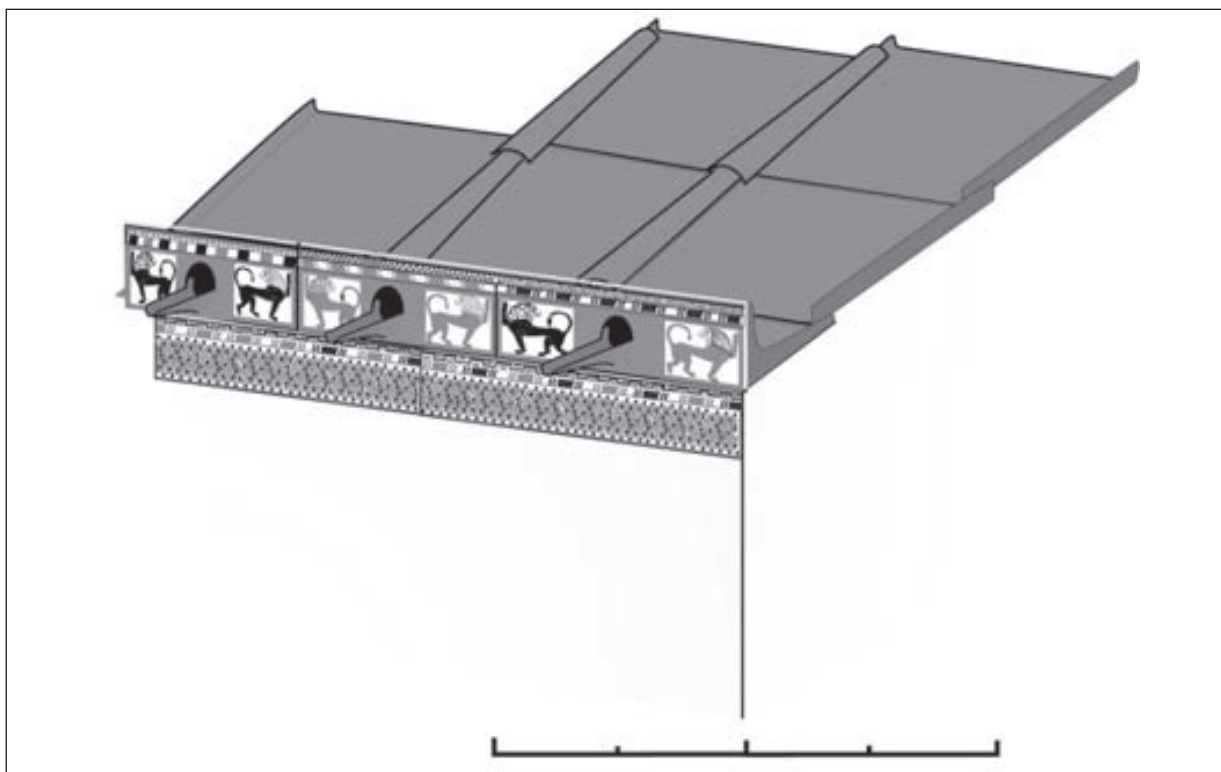


Fig. 2. Archaic period roofing system at Akalan Citadel (after: Summerer 2007, fig. 3)

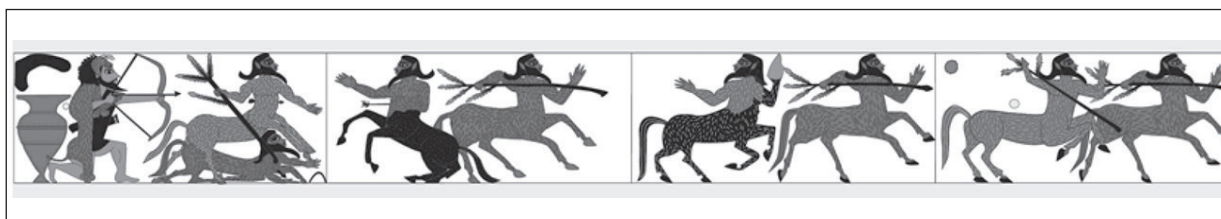


Fig. 3. Reconstruction of the Heracles' centauromachy scene according to L. Summerer (after: Summerer 2008, fig. 5)

are painted either red and/or black and their mane is composed by a crosshatched pattern over the panel's background with additional lines above the mane reaching outwards. The tongues of the lions are extended outward with no teeth depicted in their open mouths. A painted red line borders the lower edge and sides of the panel below the torus as well as around the spout (Macridy 1907, p. 172-173, fig. 14-15; Koch 1915, p. 17-18, Abb. 3-4; Åkerström 1966, p. 122-123, taf. 61.1, 62; Summerer 2005a, p. 130-132, 134-135, taf. 67.1, 68.1, 70, 73.4; 2007, p. 31, fig. 3).

The simas are understood to have been integrated into the roofing system by having an "L" shape (fig. 2), with the foot of the "L" being the first roof tile to be placed on the roof (Macridy 1907, p. 172, fig. 14; Koch 1915, Abb. 4; Summerer 2005a, taf. 68.1; 2007, fig. 3).

The known dimensions for Group 1a are 25 cm in height, 50 cm in width, spout length 20 cm (Macridy 1907, p. 173; Åkerström 1966, p. 122).

1. Hindlegs and a Tail of a Lion and Part of Spout.

The fragment (cat. no. 1; fig. 4) (Yılmaz 2024, p. 600, fig. 4) depicts both hindlegs of a lion with the body facing left; the left paw, the tail and body are severely damaged. Besides the lion, part of the spout can be observed. Details of the paws are not preserved on the left hindleg, though can be slightly observed on the right hindleg. The black paint on the lion's body, light beige background and red lower border paint is visible. To the right of the feline a minor trace of the spout is observed, concluding this panel to be the left half of the sima.



Fig. 4. Cat. no. 1 (photo by the author)

On the obverse of the panel the foot of the “L” for the roof tiles is absent, though the traces of it can be seen.

2. Right Hindleg and a Tail of a Lion and Part of Spout.

The fragment (cat. no. 2; fig. 5) (Yılmaz 2024, p. 600, fig. 4) depicts the right hindleg of a lion and part of the spout. The tail is damaged and the leg is absent from below the knee. To the left of the lion the spout is observed with the thickness of the panel at the spout being preserved as 5 cm. Black paint on the lion’s body, a light beige background and red border paint on the spout are observed.

Group 1b. Lion and Panther Spouted Simas

Group 1b is composed of spouted simas depicting two antithetical passant felines consisting of one lion and one panther facing the

central spout. It should be noted that this group was previously known through a singular find and is therefore unique and the varieties of this group are unknown. The lion is depicted in the same fashion as the aforementioned Group 1a although the execution of the lines and details are greater in this group and the lion is depicted with three lines above the eye which may have been executed to display the superciliary whiskers. The panther (actually a leopard due to the red spots visible on the neck) has its tail downward and the tip curled up between the two hindlegs. With the right forepaw raised the face is turned towards the viewer. The forelegs and thighs of the panther are painted brown, the body painted red and the spots are dark brown. The abacus and torus are decorated in the same fashion as the Group 1a though the execution of the inverted triangles is observed to be greater in precision. Although the background is observed



Fig. 5. Cat. no. 2 (photo by the author)



Fig. 6. Cat. no. 3 (photo by the author)

to be light beige and the felines are painted in the manner as the Group 1a, the Group 1b differs with having the left forepaws resting on a voluted small plant, and below the abdomen of both felines a palmette is placed which is depicted not as a relief, but as a painting (Macridy 1907, p. 173, fig. 14, 16; Koch 1915, p. 18; Åkerström 1966, p. 123, taf. 61.2; Summerer 2005a, p. 130-132, 134-135, taf. 67.1; 2008, p. 269, fig. 4).

The simas of the groups 1a and 1b are understood to be a connecting part to the roofing system by being an “L” shaped component (fig. 2) and having the foot of the “L” acting as the first roof tile to be placed on the roof (Macridy 1907, p. 172, fig. 14; Koch 1915, Abb. 4; Summerer 2005a, taf. 67.1, 68.1; 2007, fig. 3).

The Group 1b examples are smaller in size compared to the items of the Group 1a: 23.5 cm in height and 42 cm in width (Macridy 1907, p. 173; Åkerström 1966, p. 122).

Furthermore, one known Group 1b example has an inscription “ITT” (Summerer 2005a, taf. 67.1; Yılmaz 2023, p. 185). This inscription should be considered as a maker’s mark inscribed in Greek, and therefore to be an indication of the craftsman being either East-Greek or East-Greek influenced (Yılmaz 2023, p. 185).

3. Back, Tail and Part of the Left Hindleg of a Panther.

The fragment (cat. no. 3; fig. 6) depicts part of the left hindleg, tail and the back of a panther which are all damaged. The form of the back and tail differs and has traces of the tail extending downward. It can be concluded that this panel should be part of the Group 1b and the animal of interest to be a panther. Furthermore, since there are no spots shown, the feline depicted on this item is considered to be a panther (black leopard) rather than a leopard. The background of the panel and the panther are black which differs from the only known example of this group (Macridy 1907, p. 173, fig. 14, 16; Koch 1915, p. 18; Åkerström 1966, p. 123, Taf. 61.2; Summerer 2005a, p. 130-132, 134-135, Taf. 67.1; 2008, p. 269, fig. 4).

Cat. no. 3 with its background colour and by depicting a panther (black leopard) instead of a leopard is a unique example among items of the Group 1b.

Group 2a. Heracles’ Centauromachy Scene

The Akalan Citadel frieze fragments depict two individual scenes. The first scene which is classified as the Group 2a depicts the mythological scene of



Fig. 7. Cat. no. 4 (photo by the author)

Heracles' Pholos adventure also known as Heracles' centauro-machy scene (fig. 3). Four fragments from this scene are known to depict Heracles and at least six centaurs including Pholos. On the far left of the scene Heracles is seen as an archer wearing his lion skin over his head, kneeling and stretching his bow whilst facing to the right. Behind Heracles a pithos is located, and before him the fragments of centaurs armed with branches, leaping and fleeing towards the right side with some fragments revealing them to be looking back. One bearded centaur is depicted fallen and this is concluded as being Pholos himself. The background colour of the Group 2a is known to be white and the centaurs to be brown. The panels by not having a torus or abacus over the panels, differ from the other groups. The frieze height is 25 cm and some fragments are observed to have nail holes (Macridy 1907, p. 172-174, fig. 22-24, 26; Baur 1912, p. 70, no. 183, pl. XIV: a-c; Koch 1915, p. 20-21; Åkerström 1966, p. 122-124, 130-131, Abb. 37, taf. 64-5; Summerer 2005a, p. 133-134, taf. 68.2; 2007, p. 31; 2008, p. 269-270, fig. 5; 2009, p. 189-191, fig. 1-2; Yilmaz 2023, p. 181-192).

4. Centaur Forelegs.

The fragment (cat. no. 4; fig. 7) (Yilmaz 2024, p. 600, fig. 4) bears both forelegs of a centaur facing right in a leaping motion. The hoofs are

slightly detailed and to the right of the forelegs some damaged details are observed. Due to the damaged nature of the item it is difficult to establish the depiction, though these details can be considered as belonging either to the extremities of the adjacent centaur or the arms of the centaur whose forelegs are depicted in the fragment.

Traces of white paint along with some brown applied over the white paint can be seen above the forelegs, details on the right and in the lower right corner.

Group 2b. Hunting Scene

The second Akalan Citadel frieze presents a hunting scene with four fragments: consisting of reins from a chariot, a dog and a fraction of the charioteer's head (?). Information regarding this scene is very scarce though it is known that the background colour differs from the Group 2a by being red. Moreover, on the contrary to the Group 2a panels, the Group 2b panels do have a torus and abacus above the figures. Nail holes are observed on the Group 2b panels as well as on the Group 2a panels (Macridy 1907, p. 174, fig. 25; Baur 1912, p. 71; Koch 1915, p. 21-22; Åkerström 1966, p. 122, 125-126, 131, taf. 66.1-4; Summerer 2005a, p. 134).

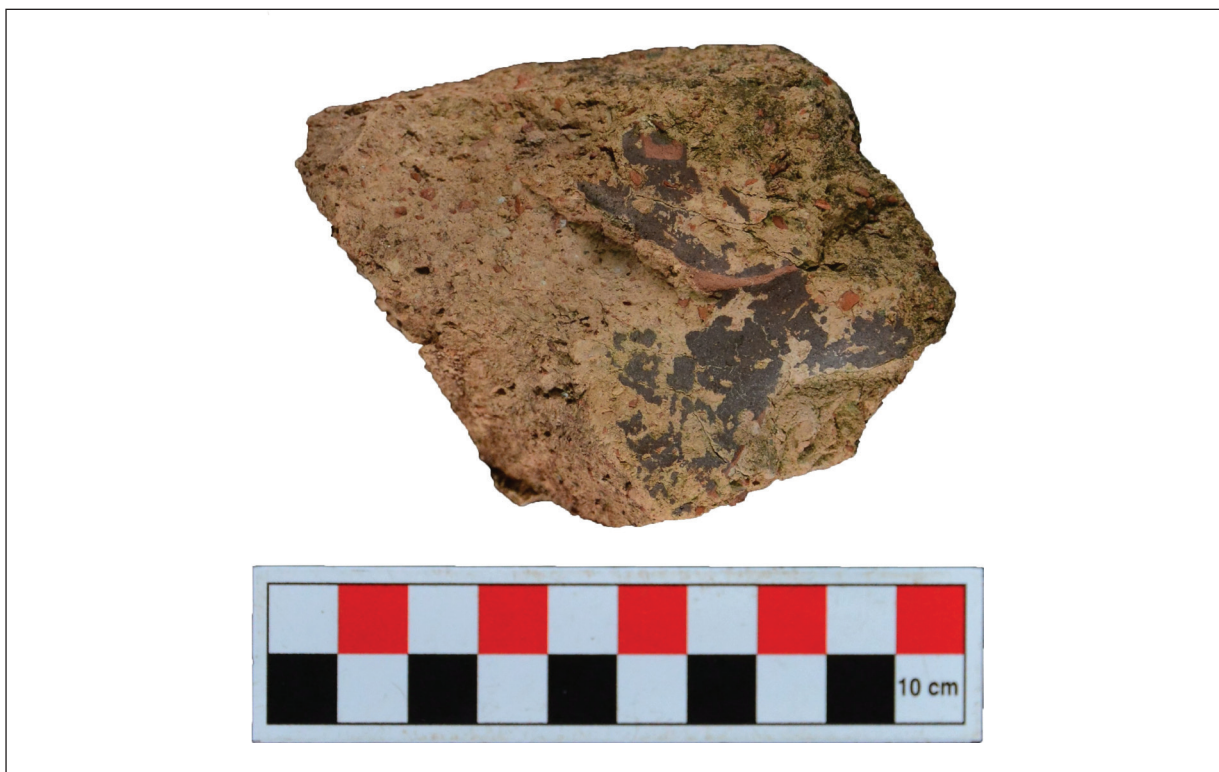


Fig. 8. Cat. no. 5 (photo by the author)

5. Unidentified (?) Animal.

The fragment (cat. no. 5; fig. 8) (Yılmaz 2024, p. 600, fig. 4) is heavily damaged and probably depicts the figure of an animal which cannot be identified. Due to the difference of the clay and the thickness it is thought to be part of the Group 2b panels. A limited part of the figure is seen and no background paint is preserved. The animal is painted in dark brown with two red lines detailing the body contours, and a red diamond-shaped detail can be seen at the top.

Group 3a. Guilloche-Palmette Panels

Group 3a of Akalan Citadel's architectural terracottas consists of guilloches-palmette panels having three bands of guilloche which is bordered by a torus and abacus as the groups 1a, 1b and 2b. The composition of the two higher bands form an open shape towards the right, and the composition of the two lower bands form an open shape towards the left. In the centre of each two-band composition a four leafed palmette is placed making the open shapes of the (closed) outer leaves of palmettes. Between each guilloche braid a circular button is placed. The three bands of guilloches are bordered by teardrops placed on the connecting part of each

guilloche braids commencement, by having their acute pointing towards the bands. The painting is as follows: the torus is divided into vertical panels, the palmettes are painted in alternating red and black, the guilloches are painted with the outline stripes as red, the central stripes brown or black, and the background is light beige. The panels are known to measure 28 cm in height and 60 cm in width, having a total of four nail holes replacing the buttons within the lower and higher guilloche bands (Macridy 1907, p. 172, fig. 17–19; Koch 1915, p. 19, Abb. 5; Åkerström 1966, p. 123, 130, taf. 63.1).

6. Right Half of Guilloche-Palmette Panel.

The item (cat. no. 6; fig. 9) is the first fragment of the Group 3a and is the right half of a panel revealing the abacus, torus and three bands of guilloches reflecting the whole profile of the group. The panel is observed to have 18 guilloche braids, 15 buttons, 11 tear drops, and 11 palmettes. Two nail holes are observed on the guilloche braids: the higher band, having the nail hole placed on the third and the lower band on the fourth button from the right. The nail holes reflect iron oxide traces from the nail. Inside the top hole of the nail, a part of the nail is connected to the panel.



Fig. 9. Cat. no. 6 (photo by the author)

On the abacus and torus there are traces of light beige and orange paint as well as orange paint on some of the guilloche and palmettes.

7. Left Half of Guilloche-Palmette Panel.

The specimen (cat. no. 7; fig. 10) is the second fragment of the Group 3a which is the left half of the panel. The panel reflects the abacus, torus and three bands of guilloches together with the complete profile

of the group. The item depicts 11 guilloche braids, six buttons, eight tear drops, and five palmettes. The third button on the top guilloche braid and the fourth button on the lower braid are the locations of the nail holes, which are preserved. Additionally, the third nail location is seen on the lower left corner of the panel, which has a form of a quarter circle groove. On the top nail hole iron oxide traces are seen.



Fig. 10. Cat. no. 7 (photo by the author)

There is orange paint on the teardrops and some of the guilloches, and black paint on some guilloches and buttons.

8. Abacus, Torus, Guilloche, Button and Tear.

The item (cat. no. 8; fig. 11) is the third fragment of the Group 3a which reflects the abacus, torus as well as teardrops, guilloches, button and nail hole from the higher braid. A total of four teardrops, two guilloches, one button and one nail hole are preserved. Slight traces of iron oxide are visible in the vicinity of the nail hole.

On the abacus and torus traces of light beige, orange and brown paint are visible. The abacus is considered to be decorated with horizontal lines, and the torus with vertical panels. Light beige and brown as well as orange traces of paint are seen on the guilloches. The teardrops reflect slight traces of light beige background and orange paint. On the button slight traces of brown paint are seen.

9. Guilloche-Palmette, Button and Tear.

The specimen (cat. no. 9; fig. 12) is the fourth fragment of the Group 3a which carries two guilloche braids, one button, two teardrops, and towards the top left a palmette leaf. The lower part reveals the end of the panel and on the top left corner there are remains of a nail hole. Only on the left teardrop traces of brown paint can be seen.

10. Guilloche and Button.

The last example of the Group 3a fragment (cat. no. 10; fig. 13) is severely damaged and hard to indentify. Though due to the measurements of the guilloche braids being identical with the cat. no. 6 as well as the panel thickness, it has been concluded to be a member of the Group 3a. The braids of guilloche are observed, as well as traces of the button between the braids. No marks of paint or other decorations are seen.

Group 3b. Guilloche-Chevron Panels

Group 3b items are similar with the Group 3a ones, having a torus and abacus as the crown and below three bands of guilloches. Though unlike the Group 3a, the Group 3b guilloche bands are divided by painted chevrons and are spaced further apart. The teardrops in the Group 3a are replaced with buttons though retain their positions, and the buttons within the guilloche braids are also utilised in the Group 3b. The background is white and the lines above the guilloche bands, the chevron bands and the buttons are brown. As in the the Group 3a examples, four nail holes are seen. The height of the panels is 23.5 cm (Åkerström 1966, p. 126, 131, taf. 67.5).

11. Guilloche Bands and Chevron. The first Group 3b example is the fragment (cat. no. 11; fig. 14) (Yılmaz 2024, p. 600, fig. 4), which shows one button and two button traces, one guilloche braid and three guilloche traces composing two guilloche bands. Between the two guilloche bands, two spots of brown paint are observed which are the remains of the chevron band. Apart from the brown paint of the chevrons, no other traces of paint are found.

12. Guilloche and Button Band. The second item of the Group 3b is the fragment (cat. no. 12; fig. 15), depicting a single band of the guilloche. The details consist of two full guilloche braids with two buttons with further traces of another guilloche and a button, and below the guilloche band, there is a button which replaces the teardrops of the Group 3a. No marks of paint is observed,



Fig. 11. Cat. no. 8 (photo by the author)

though with the left guilloche being closed, it would indicate that the guilloche was ending, thus opening the end of the panel. In addition, if we take into account the distance indicated above, considering the known examples, it should be the gap for the painted chevron stripe ending at this fragment, which belongs to the lower left corner.

13. Guilloche Band. The third and the last example of the Group 3b is the fragment (cat. no. 13; fig. 16), which depicts two guilloche braids and the third guilloche's trace, as well as traces of two guilloche buttons belonging to the same guilloche band. Very scant traces of the white base colour can be observed.

Other Fragments

Decorated fragments of architectural terracotta belonging to the crowns of the panels were also found. Although it is not yet clear which group of terracotta panels they belong to, they will be presented as follows.

14. Torus Fragment. The item (cat. no. 14; fig. 17) is a fragment of a torus with a flute which would have been between the abacus and torus that are not preserved on this fragment. On the left, the torus is seen to be ending, which means that the fragment belongs to the left side of the crown. The fragment bears traces of red paint on the abacus, and the flute is seen to be painted white with a much thicker layer of paint.

Due to the thickness of the panel, most likely, this fragment belongs to the Group 1a spouted sima.

15. Abacus-Torus Fragment.

Cat. no. 15 (fig. 18) is a small fragment with a torus, a flute and an abacus. Both the torus and abacus are damaged. With the exception of the white paint traces within the flute, no paint traces are observed.

16. Abacus-Torus Fragment.

Cat. no. 16 (fig. 19) is a fragment with a torus, a flute and an abacus. To the right of the torus and abacus the ending of the panel is found, concluding



Fig. 12. Cat. no. 9 (photo by the author)

the fragment to belong to the right corner crown. White background paint is visible on the panel, torus, flute and abacus. On the torus commencing from the right, traces of a large rectangular brown panel followed by a thin gap and then a thin brown vertical strip are seen, and finally to the far left traces of a second vertical brown strip are found.

Judging the panels thickness, the crown fragment might belong to the Group 1a spouted sima.

Conclusion

Evaluating all the recent decorated terracotta fragments together, the following remarks are possible to be made.

Among the aforementioned fragments the examples from the groups 2a, 2b, 3a and 3b are previously known to have been secured on the structure to which they were employed by utilising nails which are previously documented (Macridy 1907, p. 172, 173, fig. 17, 19, 22; Koch 1915, p. 20; Åkerström 1966, p. 123-125, taf. 63.1, 64, 65.4, 66.4, 67.5). Among the recent finds the examples which reflect a nail hole feature are cat. nos. 6–9. Cat. no. 7 from the Group 3a by revealing a quarter circle groove reflects that four adjacent panels were further secured on the architecture from the central point of these

four panels. In other words, each panel was attached to the architecture with four nails, and the combination of four panels was additionally secured with another nail, resulting in the consumption of 17 nails for every four panels of the Group 3a on the structure.

Groups 1a, 1b, 2b, 3a and 3b are known to have a crown consisting of a torus and abacus, as documented by previous studies (Macridy 1907, p. 172-173, fig. 14–19; Åkerström 1966, p. 123-125, taf. 61.1–2, 63.1, 65.4, 66.1–3, 67.5). Recent finds with such crowns are cat. nos. 6–8, 14–16.

Due to the surface finds there are no examples which are intact though they reveal their decoration and paint. The details are mostly eroded or damaged and the paint has not been very well preserved. The best paint examples are found on cat. nos. 1–3, 5–8, 16.

Prior to the recent survey architectural terracottas from Akalan Citadel were found mostly during Macridy's excavation in 1906 (Macridy 1907, p. 167-175), with one single find discovered in 2001 (Bilgi et al. 2003, p. 44, fig. 12). In publications regarding the field surveys, in which Akalan Citadel was researched, information related to architectural terracottas is very limited. Another architectural terracotta is mentioned as a discovery from B. Alkim's field research carried out in 1970s (Summerer 2005b, p. 146, Abb. 6). The location



Fig. 13. Cat. no. 10 (photo by the author)

of this fragment is not known and it has not been published in field reports (Alkım 1974, p. 25; Kızıltan 1992, p. 215-216). It should be mentioned that it is written that decorated architectural terracottas were found in 1972, though the picture of the finds has not been produced (Alkım 1974, p. 25). Although the fragment mentioned by L. Summerer (Summerer 2005b, p. 146, Abb. 6) is known to have been found by B. Alkım during research in 1970s, and it is not possible to state if both of the abovementioned finds are the same object or not.

The decorated architectural terracottas of Akalan Citadel parallels some finds from Amisos, and it is argued that the origin of the Akalan Citadel specimens was imported from Amisos (Summerer 2005a, p. 138; Summerer 2007, p. 31; Summerer 2008, p. 267; Summerer 2009, p. 189). While this is said, it is also stated that the Akalan Citadel finds reflect the style of Ionian workshops (Macridy 1907, p. 172; Koch 1915, p. 17, 20-21; Åkerström 1966, p. 126, 128-133; 1978, p. 323; Kahya 2017, p. 88-90).

Judging by all the finds from Samsun, including the 1970s find (Summerer 2005b, p. 146, Abb. 6) that could have come from any part of the province, Amisos objects (Summerer 2005a, p. 138; 2007, p. 31; 2008, p. 267, fig. 3; 2009, p. 189) along with Akalan items (Macridy 1907, fig. 15-26;

Åkerström 1966, taf. 61-67), one could argue that there are at least two and possibly three locations where these finds were discovered.

It is possible that the Akalan Citadel finds were locally produced in Samsun: Amisos, Akalan Citadel or some other location with East-Greek cultural influence or by East-Greek artisans (Yılmaz 2023, p. 185). This is concluded by the fact that direct parallels of the architectural terracottas outside of Samsun are unknown.

Moving inland, Pazarlı (Summerer 2007, p. 32, fig. 6-7; 2008, p. 272-277, fig. 8-11; 2009, p. 193-197, fig. 6-8, 10) and Köyiçi Tepesi (Summerer 2007, p. 31-32, fig. 4-5; 2008, p. 270-272, fig. 6-7; 2009, p. 191-193, fig. 4) also yields decorated architectural terracotta finds, though it can be observed that the details and Greek influences decrease.

With the little data available it can be stated that Akalan Citadel had interaction with the Aegean world before the founding of Amisos had taken place. Furthermore, the Akalan Citadel finds are dated to a very early period of the founding or colonisation of Amisos. By being founded in 564 BC, one would argue if Amisos would have been able to produce architectural terracottas not only for its own needs, but also to export. Akalan Citadel, having its earliest known interactions with the Ionians is dated by the



Fig. 14. Cat. no. 11 (photo by the author)

pottery finds to 630–610 BC, with Amisos' founding in 564 BC. The Greek cultural influence and religion being observed in Akalan Citadel as early as 550–525 BC is very interesting and intriguing.

With the current knowledge at hand the distribution of architectural terracottas is limited to

Samsun, and production took place either in Amisos, the Akalan Citadel or in an unknown location. Further evidences and research will shed light to the Greek cultural influence and Greek-native interactions within the Southern Black Sea area during the Orientalising period.

Appendix 1. Catalogue

1. Hindlegs and a Tail of a Lion and Part of Spout (fig. 4). Group: 1a (Macridy Series A; Koch 2a; Åkerström Group 1.1). Height: 11.9 cm, length: 11.3 cm, thickness: 3.5 cm, relief height: 4.4 cm. Date: 550–525 BC. Position: left half.

Reference: Macridy 1907, p. 172–173, fig. 15; Koch 1915, p. 17–18, Abb. 3; Åkerström 1966, p. 122–123, Taf. 61.1, 62; Summerer 2005a, Taf. 70, 73.4.

2. Right Hindleg and a Tail of a Lion and Part of Spout (fig. 5). Group: 1a (Macridy Series A; Koch 2a; Åkerström Group 1.1). Height:

8.8 cm, length: 8.4 cm, thickness: 3.8 cm, relief height: 4.2 cm. Date: 550–525 BC. Position: right half.

Reference: Macridy 1907, p. 172–173, fig. 15; Koch 1915, p. 17–18, Abb. 3; Åkerström 1966, p. 122–123, Taf. 61.1, 62; Summerer 2005a, Taf. 70, 73.4.

3. Back, Tail and Part of the Left Hindleg of a Panther (fig. 6). Group: 1b (Macridy Series A; Koch 2b; Åkerström Group 1.2). Height: 15.8 cm, length: 8.7 cm, thickness: 3.8 cm, relief height: 4.6 cm. Date: 550–525 BC. Position: right half.



Fig. 15. Cat. no. 12 (photo by the author)

Reference: Macridy 1907, p. 173, fig. 16; Koch 1915, p. 18; Åkerström 1966, p. 123, Taf. 61.2; Summerer 2005a, Taf. 67.1; Summerer 2008, p. 269, fig. 4.

4. **Centaur Forelegs** (fig. 7). Group: 2a (Macridy Series C; Koch 5Ba; Åkerström Group 2.1). Height: 7 cm, length: 6.2 cm, thickness: 2.1 cm, relief height: 3.1 cm. Date: 550–525 BC. Position: central (?).

Reference: Macridy 1907, p. 174, fig. 24, 26; Baur 1915, p. 70–71, no. 183: b–c, pl. XIV: b–c; Koch 1915, p. 20–21; Åkerström 1966, p. 123–125, 130–131, Abb. 37, Taf. 65.2–3; Summerer 2005a, Taf. 69.2; 2008, p. 269–270, fig. 5.

5. **Unidentified (?) Animal** (fig. 8). Group: 2b (Macridy Series C; Koch 5Bb; Åkerström Group 2.2). Height: 6.8 cm, length: 7.4 cm, thickness: 3 cm, relief height: 3.6 cm. Date: 550–525 BC. Position: unknown.

Reference: Koch 1915, p. 18; Åkerström 1966, p. 125–126, 131.

6. **Right Half of Guilloche-Palmette Panel** (fig. 9). Group: 3a (Macridy Series C; Koch 5Aa; Åkerström Group 1.3). Height: 28.7 cm, length:

25 cm, thickness: 3.2 cm, relief height: 4 cm. Date: 550–525 BC. Position: right half.

Reference: Macridy 1907, p. 172, fig. 17–19; Koch 1915, p. 19, Abb. 5; Åkerström 1966, p. 123, 130, Taf. 63.1; Summerer 2005a, Taf. 71.1, 72.1; 2005b, p. 146, Abb. 4, 6.

7. **Left Half of Guilloche-Palmette Panel** (fig. 10). Group: 3a (Macridy Series C; Koch 5Aa; Åkerström Group 1.3). Height: 29.5 cm, length: 17.7 cm, thickness: 3.3 cm, relief height: 4 cm. Date: 550–525 BC. Position: left half.

Reference: Macridy 1907, p. 172, fig. 17–19; Koch 1915, p. 19, Abb. 5; Åkerström 1966, p. 123, 130, Taf. 63.1; Summerer 2005a, Taf. 71.1, 72.1; Summerer 2005b, p. 146, Abb. 4, 6.

8. **Abacus, Torus, Guilloche, Button and Tear** (fig. 11). Group: 3a (Macridy Series C; Koch 5Aa; Åkerström Group 1.3). Height: 14 cm, length: 20.8 cm, thickness: 3.3 cm, relief height: 4 cm. Date: 550–525 BC. Position: crown.

Reference: Macridy 1907, p. 172, fig. 17–19; Koch 1915, p. 19, Abb. 5; Åkerström 1966, p. 123,



Fig. 16. Cat. no. 13 (photo by the author)



Fig. 17. Cat. no. 14 (photo by the author)

130, Taf. 63.1; Summerer 2005a, Taf. 71.1, 72.1; Summerer 2005b, p. 146, Abb. 4, 6.

9. **Guilloche-Palmette, Button and Tear** (fig. 12). Group: 3a (Macridy Series C; Koch 5Aa; Åkerström Group 1.3). Height: 8.8 cm, length: 7.4 cm, thickness: 2.9 cm, relief height: 3.9 cm. Date: 550–525 BC. Position: lower.

Reference: Macridy 1907, p. 172, fig. 17–19; Koch 1915, p. 19, Abb. 5; Åkerström 1966, p. 123, 130, Taf. 63.1; Summerer 2005a, Taf. 71.1, 72.1; 2005b, p. 146, Abb. 4, 6.

10. **Guilloche and Button** (fig. 13). Group: 3a (Macridy Series C; Koch 5Aa; Åkerström Group 1.3). Height: 7.5 cm, length: 7.4 cm, thickness: 2.9 cm, relief height: 3.8 cm. Date: 550–525 BC. Position: unknown.

Reference: Macridy 1907, p. 172, fig. 17–19; Koch 1915, p. 19, Abb. 5; Åkerström 1966, p. 123, 130, Taf. 63.1; Summerer 2005a, Taf. 71.1, 72.1; 2005b, p. 146, Abb. 4, 6.

11. **Guilloche Bands and Chevron** (fig. 14). Group: 3b (Åkerström Group 5). Height: 4.6 cm,



Fig. 18. Cat. no. 15 (photo by the author)



Fig. 19. Cat. no. 16 (photo by the author)

length: 10.6 cm, thickness: 2.6 cm, relief height: 3.1 cm. Date: 550–525 BC. Position: unknown.

Reference: Åkerström 1966, p. 126, 131, Taf. 67.5.

12. **Guilloche and Button Band** (fig. 15). Group: 3b (Åkerström Group 5). Height: 8.1 cm, length: 8.4 cm, thickness: 2.5 cm, relief height: 3.4 cm. Date: 550–525 BC. Position: left lower.

Reference: Åkerström 1966, p. 126, 131, Taf. 67.5.

13. **Guilloche Band** (fig. 16). Group: 3b (Åkerström Group 5). Height: 3.8 cm, length: 6.9 cm, thickness: 2.5 cm, relief height: 3.1 cm. Date: 550–525 BC. Position: unknown.

Reference: Åkerström 1966, p. 126, 131, Taf. 67.5.

14. **Torus Fragment** (fig. 17). Group: 1a (?). Height: 16.2 cm, length: 7.5 cm, thickness: 3.3 cm, Torus height: 5.7 cm. Date: 550–525 BC. Position: left crown.

Reference: —

15. **Abacus-Torus Fragment** (fig. 18). Group: unknown. Height: 7.4 cm, length: 7.7 cm, thickness: —. Abacus height: 5.3 cm. Date: 550–525 BC. Position: crown.

Reference: —

16. **Abacus-Torus Fragment** (fig. 19). Group: 1a (?). Height: 10.7 cm, length: 15.4 cm, thickness: 3.5 cm, Torus height: 6 cm. Date: 550–525 BC. Position: right crown.

Reference: —

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НОВІ АРХІТЕКТУРНО-ДЕКОРАТИВНІ ЗНАХІДКИ АРХАЇЧНОГО ПЕРІОДУ З ЦИТАДЕЛІ АКАЛАН (ВИЯВЛЕНІ ПІД ЧАС ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ 2022-2023 РОКІВ)

Цитадель Акалан (Самсун, Туреччина), найдавніші сліди заселення якої датуються раннім бронзовим віком, схоже, була важливим поселенням під час періоду Орієнталізму. Про це свідчать знайдені артефакти, зокрема південноіонійська кераміка у стилі «Wild Goat», а також дахові черепиці та декоративна архітектурна теракота цього періоду. Особливе значення цього місця зумовлено його розташуванням на природних перевалах долин, що ведуть до центральної Анатолії.

Археологічні дослідження в цитаделі Акалан вперше проводилися у 1906 році під керівництвом Теодора Макріді з Археологічного музею Стамбула (Османська імперія = Müze-i Hümayun), а пізніше здійснювалися у формі кількох польових обстежень, включно з останнім дослідженням, яке очолює автор.

Серед знахідок цитаделі Акалан декоративні архітектурні теракоти є значущими, оскільки вони відображають східно-грецьке мистецтво і культуру у середовищі корінного населення Чорноморського узбережжя. Знахідки цитаделі Акалан є важливим джерелом для розуміння культурних взаємозв'язків та взаємодій між грецькими колоністами і місцевими громадами південного регіону Чорного моря.

Поселення, ймовірно, було знайоме з грецьким та іонійським посудом і культурою ще наприкінці VII ст. до н. е., що підтверджується знайденими зразками кераміки. Архітектурні теракоти VI ст. до н. е. свідчать про продовження цих культурних взаємодій у наступному столітті.

Ця робота має на меті представити новітні декоративні архітектурні теракоти, датовані періодом Орієнталізму, а також дослідження взаємодії між Сходом і Заходом у цей період. Також обговорюються архітектурні теракоти із Самсуна, які демонструють значну схожість із цитаделлю Акалан, зокрема їх поширення та можливе походження: імпорт чи місцеве виробництво під впливом іонійської/грецької традиції.

Ключові слова: Східна Греція, Самсун, цитадель Акалан, архайчний період, архітектурна теракота.

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