ASIA MINOR

An International Journal
of Archaeology in Turkey

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A NEW ANTINOUS PORTRAIT FROM TEOS

Musa Kadioğlu

For Roland R. R. Smith

Abstract · After the archaeological research in Teos between 1962 and 1967 by Ankara University, a new campaign was inaugurated in 2010, and focused in 2020 on the temple within the agora after the surrounding plots were expropriated. The building inscription found during these archaeological excavations indicates that this small temple in the agora was dedicated to the goddess Roma and emperor Augustus. In addition, it turns out that this temple, contrary to previous assumptions, was a peripteral temple with 6×12 columns in the Corinthian order. Excavations in the southeast corner of this temple yielded a portrait head of Antinous, the favourite of the emperor Hadrian. This portrait head fragment is the subject of this article because it is the first known marble portrait of Antinous found in Asia Minor and it shows possible association with the imperial cult. The peripteral temple of Dionysus at Teos, which was planned with 6×11 columns, was very likely completed with only its naos and crepidoma in the Hellenistic period. The completion of the planned temple with 6×11 columns most likely took place in the reign of Hadrian. The establishment of the Antinous Cult in Teos, possibly within the Temple of Goddess Roma and emperor Augustus can be associated with emperor Hadrian's possible visit to the city.

Keywords · Antinous, Teos, Portrait, Hadrian, the Temple of Roma and Augustus, Sanctuary of Dionysus.

Özet · *Teos'tan Yeni Bir Antinoos Portresi* · Teos'ta 1962 ile 1967 yılları arasında sürdürülen kazı çalışmalarından sonra 2010 yılında yeniden başlayan Ankara Üniversitesi araştırmaları, agora ve çevresindeki parsellerin kamulaştırılmasının ardından ancak 2020 yılında agora içerisinde yer alan Agora Tapınağı üzerine yoğunlaşmıştır. Bu çalışmalarda ele geçen yapı yazıtı, bu küçük tapınağın Tanrıça Roma ve İmparator Augustus'a (Sebastos) adanmış olduğunu göstermiştir. Ayrıca bu çalışmalar tapınağın bu zamana kadar sanılanın aksine, 6×12 sütunlu korinth düzeninde peripteral bir tapınak olduğunu da ortaya konmuştur. 2020 yılı kazı sezonunda tapınağın güneydoğu köşesindeki ilk açmada bulunan Antinoos'un mermer portresi, şimdiye kadar Anadolu'da ele geçmiş buluntu yeri kesin olarak bilinen ilk Antinoos portesi ve Roma İmparatorluk Kültü ile ilişkili olması açısından önem taşır. Hellenistik Dönem'de sadece in antis planlı naos'u ile krepidoması bitirilebilmiş olan Dionysos Tapınağı'na 6×11 sütunlu peristasis'in eklenmesiyle tapınağın tamamlanması ve Antinoos Kültü'nün Teos'ta olasılıkla Tanrıça Roma ve İmparator Augustus Tapınağı'nda kurulması, İmparator Hadrianus'un kenti olası ziyaretleriyle ilişkilendirilebilir.

Anahtar kelimeler · Antinoos, Teos, Portre, Hadrianus, Tanrıça Roma ve Augustus Tapınağı, Dionysos Kutsal Alanı.

Introduction

As part of the scientific investigations at Teos, which have been ongoing since 2010, the archaeological excavations in the agora began in 2020, after the expropriation of the parcel on which the agora and the so-called 'Agora Temple'[1] are located. The work carried out in the south-east corner of the temple, trench AT1, was followed by work on trenches AT2 on the south facade, AT3 and AT4 on the east long side of the temple (Figs. 1-3).

At the first trench AT1 in the southeast corner of the temple, the fragment of a slightly larger than life-size portrait of a young man was found about 75 cm above the pavement of the temple square, surrounded by rectangular marble slabs. The right half of the preserved head shows no indication of its later use. This portrait head fragment is the subject of this article because it is the first marble portrait of Antinous that has been found on the excavation in Asia Minor and it shows possible association with the imperial cult. In addition, the acroterion and the Corinthian anta capital of the temple were also unearthed in these trenches, which contributed greatly to the stylistic dating of the temple (Figs. 4-5).[2] Furthermore, the newly unearthed foundations of the columns of the peristasis on the east long side of the temple, and the dense remains of architectural blocks[3] on both long sides, indicate that the naos was framed by 6×12 columns, as previously assumed, not in the amphidistyle or tetrastyle prostyle plan. Through the stylistic comparison of the architectural decorations of the Corinthian anta capital and the acroterion, the temple was dated to the Augustan period.[4] In the Hellenistic period, probably in the 2nd century BC, the temple in distyle in antis (antae temple) or tetrastyle prostyle plan was erected and enlarged in the Augustan period with a peristasis of 6×12 columns in the Corinthian order (Figs. 2-3). The cult of Augustus was added to the existing cult (Thea Roma) and the building was converted into a Sebasteion. This suggestion is certainly supported by the Greek building inscriptions, which were uncovered in the second excavation campaign of 2021 in front of the south entrance of this temple. The fact that the temple in the agora was dedicated to the goddess Roma and Augustus (Θεᾶι Ῥώμηι καὶ Σ[εβαστῶι]…) can be seen from the 9 cm high building inscription, which was carved on the third fascia of the 44 cm high architrave (Fig. 6).[5]

It can therefore be assumed that the small temple in the agora of Teos was likely at first dedicated to the goddess Roma, and then to the imperial cult in the Augustan period. There is a (now lost) altar dedicated to Roma and Iupiter

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[1] Hamilton 1842, p. 15, app. nos. 241-250; Texier, Pullan 1865, p. 14; Béquignon, Laumonier 1925, p. 288; Tuna 1997, pp. 323-325, drawing 1, fig. 1; Kadioğlu *et al.* 2011, pp. 435-436, plan 5, fig. 4; Kadioğlu *et al.* 2014, p. 441.
[2] Kadioğlu 2021, pp. 178-184, figs. 66-68.
[3] Kadioğlu *et al.* 2015, p. 441.
[4] Kadioğlu 2021, pp. 178-182, fig. 65b.
[5] Kadioğlu 2021, pp. 178-182.

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