


GORDION ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY



PHRYGIAN GORDION

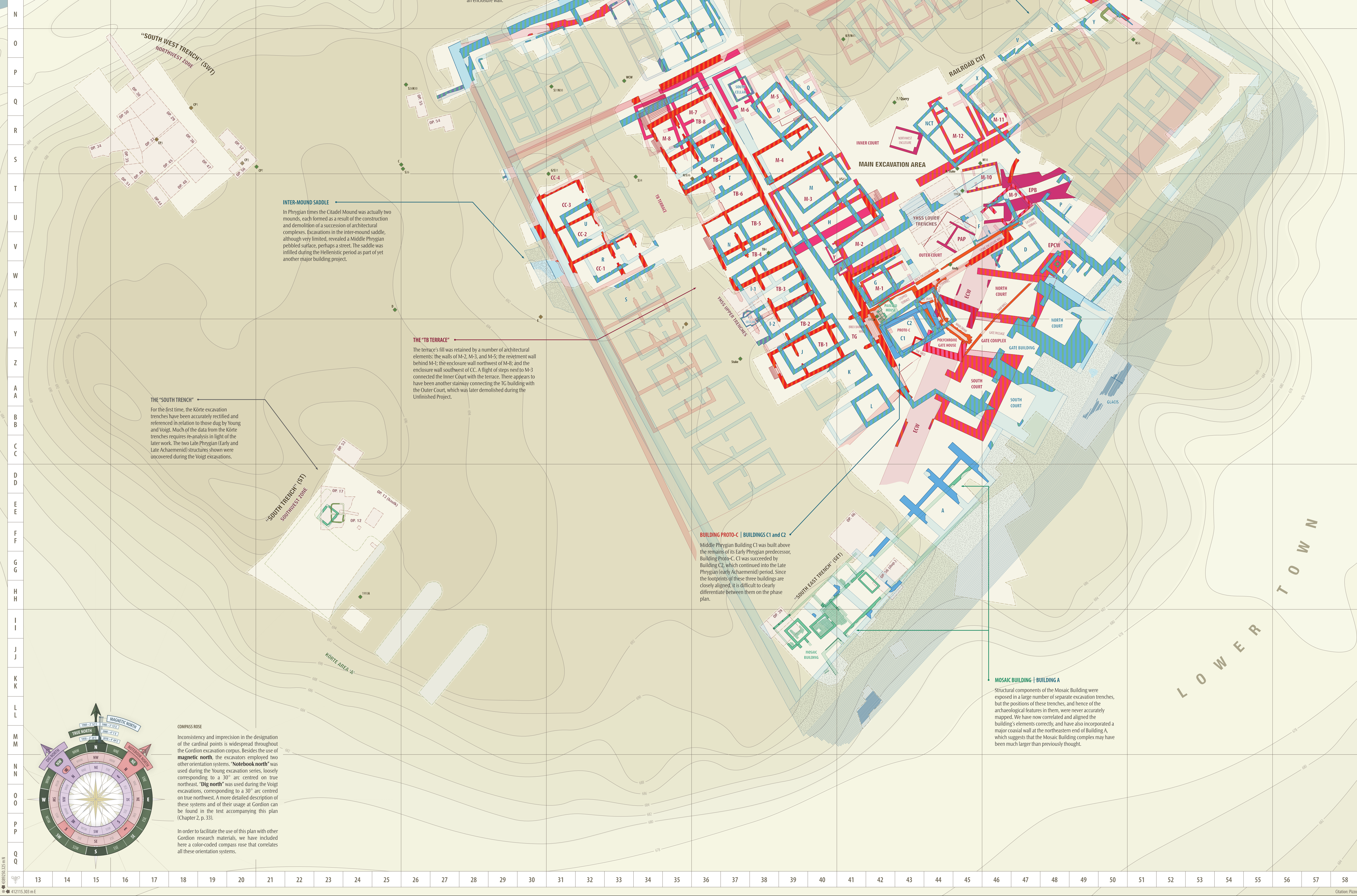
PLAN OF THE CITADEL MOUND

Showing the layout of the different architectural phases

2012

RESEARCHED AND PRODUCED BY

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LEGEND

GENERAL

Contour lines

2-meter interval.

Körte Excavation Areas

Excavations directed by Gustav and Alfred Körte on behalf of the Charlottenburg Museum, Berlin, 1890.

Young Series Excavation Areas

Excavations directed by Rodney S. Young on behalf of the University of Pennsylvania, 1950–1973.

Voigt Series Excavation Areas

Excavations directed by Mary M. Voigt on behalf of the University of Pennsylvania, 1988–2006.

Grid lines

The grid, oriented true north, retains the 50 m interval and the nomenclature of the original 1950 site grid. It does not otherwise correspond to any of the grids previously used at Gordion and it is included here solely for convenience, to facilitate referring to features on the plan.

Extant fixed points

Fixed points still in position on-site, as surveyed in 2008 and 2010; their coordinates are given in the table to the right.

Known fixed points

Fixed points that are no longer extant but whose approximate location is known.

COORDINATES OF EXTANT FIXED POINTS

(UTM/WGS-84)

fixed point	easting	northing
1/Query	42416.350	4389572.539
*/Sar	42332.345	4389578.269
1992a	42416.960	4389447.020
1993c	42446.469	4389490.338
1993IA	42229.241	4389350.414
Andy	42442.164	4389464.931
C	42253.756	4389485.674
CPY	42203.447	4389498.644
D	42251.202	4389449.358
HH 1973	42465.114	4389562.198
K/S11	42204.020	4389496.149
K/Y N11	42405.445	4389542.550
M10	42452.650	4389499.799
N56	42505.280	4389542.347
R. Snake	42441.648	438918.818
S26	42253.285	4389499.285
S26X10	42255.065	4389526.818
S31X10	42205.019	4389526.143
S34	42333.986	4389495.134
Snake	42269.963	4389432.500
TB4	42279.727	4389468.959
WCW	42323.361	4389528.709

ELEVATION TENTS

in meters above mean sea level (WGS-84)

696

694

692

690

688

686

684

682

680

678

676

674

672

670

Projection: Universal Transverse Mercator – Grid Zone 36-S

40 m

ARCHITECTURAL PHASES

Continuous lines and opaque colors denote excavated remains. Dashed lines and transparent colors indicate reconstructed architecture. Excavated architectural units spanning more than one phase are shown by color banding; the broader bands show the phase in which a structure was built; the narrower bands show the final phase. The nomenclature adopted for architectural units is that currently in use by the Gordion Project, which in a number of cases differs from past usage. The labels used in the plan are highlighted in **bold type**. Megaron-type buildings are designated on the plan with the letter M followed by their assigned numerical identification (e.g. M-10 for Megaron 10).

EARLY PHRYGIAN

YHSS 6

The Early Phrygian period is divided into four main phases and includes a sequence of major construction programs that extended over a century. These are attested in the eastern part of the Citadel Mound where there has been far more extensive excavation.

EARLY MONUMENTAL

ca. 900 BCE | YHSS 6B

Relatively little of this phase has been revealed because the remains are deeply buried. Consequently the size of the citadel at this time is uncertain, although it would appear to have been somewhat smaller than in later phases. A short segment of an imposing fortification wall lay on the east side, running north-south, with a gate: the Early Phrygian Building (EPB). In the southwest, another gate building, the **Polypheme Gate House**, was added later, inserted into another stretch of fortification: the Early Citadel Wall (ECW). Just inside these fortifications were two megaron-type halls, **M-10** and the Post and Poros structure (**PAP**), and, further to the north, a smaller building, the **Northwest Enclosure**.

PRE-TERRACE

ca. 850 BCE | YHSS 6A

During this phase several of the earlier buildings were demolished, including the **PAP** structure and the **Northwest Enclosure**, and the **EPB** was buried beneath a leveling fill, although its gate passage was converted into a long, narrow tunnel. Other Early Monumental buildings were retained, including **M-10** and the **Polypheme Gate House**. New megarons were constructed on alignments appreciably different from those of the preceding phase. **M-9** was built over the **EPB**, and further southwest there was a row of at least three megarons: **M-1**, **M-2**, and **M-3**. A monumental enclosure wall with a gateway separated **M-3** from **M-1** and **M-2**, and defined two courts: the **Outer Court** to the southeast, paved with flagstones, and the **Inner Court** to the northwest, surfaced with pebbles. Across the **Inner Court** from **M-3**, running alongside the enclosure wall, were **M-11** and **M-12**, with their major axis almost at right angles to that of **M-3**; they were probably part of a row of buildings extending further northeast. Two smaller structures, **Building A** and **D**, were found behind **M-2**, and to the northwest there was a row of at least five megarons with the same major axis as **M-11** and **M-12**: **M-5**, **M-6**, **M-7**, **M-8**, and one unnamed adjacent to **M-5**. An enclosure wall ran behind this row, as a reconstruction on the phase plan we have extended its line across the citadel, including a gate to match the one in the wall between the **Inner Court** and the **Outer Court**. Yet another wall separated **M-1** and **M-2** from **M-5** and **M-6**, joining the enclosure wall behind them at right angles, and probably running southeast to join the wall between **M-2** and **M-3**. At the southeastern extremity of the citadel, the old **Polypheme Gate House** was incorporated into a new **Gate Complex** that opened off the **Outer Court**. The developmental stages of this structure are not fully understood, but the complex ultimately comprised two large buildings projecting in front of the **Polypheme Gate House**: the **North Court** and the **South Court**. These partially overlay the demolished top of the **ECW** and flanked a cobbled approach ramp aligned east-west, the **Gate Passage**. The entrance to the **South Court** (located at a higher level than the **North Court**) opened onto a terrace, which was retained by a new revetment wall and by the southwest side of the **Polypheme Gate House**. A small structure, **The Shed**, projected beyond this terrace into the **Outer Court**. Only short stretches of the citadel's outer enclosure walls have been excavated but these are enough to indicate the general extent of the enclosure. On the north side of the **Gate Complex**, an entirely new wall, the Early Phrygian Citadel Wall (EPCW), was constructed some distance in front of the old **ECW** and it adjoined the northeastern corner of the **North Court**. On the southwestern side of the **South Court**, the old **ECW** may have continued in use; alternatively a new wall could have been built in front of it to match the **EPCW** to the north; further research is necessary to clarify this matter.

TERRACE

ca. 825 BCE | YHSS 6A

In this phase the extensive area behind the **M-1**–**M-3** row was raised by a rubble fill to form the **TB Terrace**, which extended to the southwestern perimeter of the enclosure. Existing buildings in this area were demolished, as demonstrated by **M-6**, **M-7**, and **M-8**. Two exceptionally large complexes were built on top of the **TB Terrace**: the **Temple Building** (TB), comprised of eight conjoined megarons units (**TB-1**–**TB-8**), and, facing it across a narrow court or street, the **Clay Laid Building** (CL), which was likely an identical complex. The **TB** was fully excavated but only four units were investigated (**CC-1**–**CC-4**), and so as a reconstruction we have added across them to mirror the **TB** layout. A grand staircase provided access between the **TB Terrace** and the adjacent area to the northwest, which as yet has yielded no works of definite Early Phrygian date apart from the citadel fortification wall. The **Temple Gateway** (TG), also known as the **Temple Gate Building**, the **South Phrygian House**, and the **Reception Room** was built behind **TB-1**; it could have regulated access between **TB Terrace** and the courts to the east. Leading down from the TG to the **Outer Court** there was likely a staircase, shown reconstructed on the phase plan, which would have been demolished during the subsequent Unfinished Project. **M-4**, built adjacent to **M-3** on an extension to the **TB Terrace**, was a later addition; access was provided by a ramp in front of the building and by a set of steps to the northwest. At some later point, though apparently before the Unfinished Project began, the **Stone Enclosure Wall** was built blocking the **Outer Court** megarons from the **Gate Complex**. Access to the **TB Terrace** from the **Outer Court** could have been provided by a doorway that likely existed between the southwestern end of the **Stone Enclosure Wall** and **M-1**.

UNFINISHED PROJECT

ca. 800 BCE | YHSS 6A-DL

The Unfinished Project was a major construction program attested in the southeastern sector of the citadel. Although never completed, it was the precursor of the Middle Phrygian rebuilding phase. Earlier structures that were demolished, either wholly or in part, to make way for the new work, included **M-9**, the **Stone Enclosure Wall**, the **Polypheme Gate House**, the remnant part of the **North Court**, **The Shed**, and the presumptive staircase that connected the TG to the **Outer Court**. The building site was cordoned off by the **Brick Enclosure Wall** directly to the northwest of, and parallel to, the **Stone Enclosure Wall**, and by the **Brick Barrier Wall** as short mud-brick wall between stone pylons in the TG. The **Brick Wall** was built diagonally across the **North Court** and the **Gate Passage**, to retain a rubble leveling-fill to the southeast. The wall appears to have established the back line of a new planned gate (cf. the Middle Phrygian **Gate Building**). In the northwest, much of the stone paving of the **Outer Court** was removed, and two high terraces were built: the **Eastern Terrace**, and the **Stepped Terrace** (also known as the Western Terrace). The **Eastern Terrace** was retained by a new wall built on the foundations of **M-9**; demolished southeastern wall, and by a stub wall at the northeastern end of the **Stone Enclosure Wall**. The **Stepped Terrace** lay against, and a little higher than, the old **TB Terrace**, and was connected to it by three steps running up from the TG. To the north it was retained by a stone wall built next to **M-1**, and by the southwestern corner of the **Stone Enclosure Wall**. Adjacent to the **Stepped Terrace**, work commenced on the construction of **Building Proto-C**. A drainage system was built, including the **Main Drain** (the "Grease Pit") in the area of the demolished **Polypheme Gate House**; the **Main Channel**; and the smaller **Side Drain** below the **Stepped Terrace**. At some point, perhaps when the **Stepped Terrace** was built, the area between **M-2** and **M-3** was raised to the level of the **TB Terrace**, burying the earlier enclosure walls there. The Unfinished Project was short at the time of the great fire dated to about 800 BCE, which marks the end of the Early Phrygian period. The configuration burnt the **TB** and **CC** buildings as well as **M-1**, **M-2**, **M-3**, **M-4**, and the area of the **Stepped Terrace**, but it did not extend to the northeast across the **Inner Court** and the **Outer Court**. The remains contemporaneous with this event are grouped under the label "Destruction Level".

MIDDLE PHRYGIAN

YHSS 5

The Middle Phrygian period was long and structurally complex and its architectural remains still await detailed study. In general, the buildings were not as well preserved as those of the Early Phrygian Destruction Level, being less deeply buried and more accessible to stone robbers. Nevertheless, their spatial layout was more extensively revealed by the excavations.

REBUILT CITADEL

ca. 800 BCE | YHSS 5

Rebuilding of the citadel began soon after the Destruction Level fire and presumably continued over many years or even decades. The demolished remains of the Early Phrygian buildings were buried beneath a series of fills that raised the ground level by as much as five meters. The new architectural layout was markedly similar to that of the preceding period, though there were also a number of notable developments. The Middle Phrygian buildings were structurally finer, and new variations of the megaron design appeared. Interestingly, the successors to the Early Phrygian **TB** and **CC** units were built as detached rather than conjoined megarons, presumably as a fire precaution. Building designs not witnessed earlier include **Building A** (conjoined units of an apparently new megaron type, with a much shallower anteroom), the **Persian Phrygian Building** (**PPB**), and a smaller building type exemplified by **Building E**. The new citadel's footprint was larger than the old, and its southeastern frontage boasted a resplendent stepped and jagged revetment in varicolored stone-work: the "Bast".

SUBSEQUENT ADDITIONS

ca. 700 BCE | YHSS 5

Structural alterations are evident from later in the Middle Phrygian period but, since a comprehensive analysis is still required, only a selection of these are shown on the phase plan. These developments include the installation of partition walls in existing buildings (e.g. **Building A-2**) and the construction of cellars (e.g. the **Building F-2 Cellar**, and the **South Cellar**) dated to about 700 BCE.

LATE PHRYGIAN / ACHAEMENID

YHSS 4

The Persian takeover of the region in the later 6th century BCE included a major, successful siege of Gordion around 540. The lower town fortifications were destroyed as a consequence, but the Persian authorities retained much of the citadel's pre-existing layout.

EARLY ACHAEMENID

ca. 540 BCE | YHSS 4

New architectural features were introduced in the early 5th century BCE. A grand complex, known as the **Mosaic Building** from its fine pebble mosaic flooring, was inserted into the southwestern corner of the enclosure, over the demolished remains of **Building A**; and a number of smaller structures were added in the **Outer Court** area, including the semi-subterranean **Painted House** and a remodelled **Building E**.

LATE ACHAEMENID

ca. 400 BCE | YHSS 4

Structural alterations later in the period are not understood comprehensively enough for them to be included on the phase plan, so only a selection is shown, including semi-subterranean structures in both the eastern and western areas of the Citadel Mound.

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