



**Современные проблемы
изучения истории
Церкви**

Московский Государственный Университет
имени М. В. Ломоносова

СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ ИСТОРИИ ЦЕРКВИ

Сборник докладов
международной конференции

МГУ им. М. В. Ломоносова,
7-8 ноября 2011 г.

Ответственные редакторы
В. В. Симонов, Г. М. Запальский

УДК 23
ББК 86.372
С 56

С 56 Современные проблемы изучения истории Церкви: Сборник докладов международной конференции. МГУ им. М.В. Ломоносова, 7–8 ноября 2011 г. / Отв. ред. В.В. Симонов, Г.М. Запальский. — М.: Паломник, 2014. — 512 с.

ISBN 978-5-88060-079-3

В сборнике представлены избранные доклады участников международной научной конференции «Современные проблемы изучения истории Церкви», состоявшейся 7–8 ноября 2011 г. в МГУ им. М.В. Ломоносова. Организатором выступила кафедра истории Церкви исторического факультета МГУ, воссозданная в 2007 г. и остающаяся единственной в своем роде в российских государственных университетах. Благодаря этой конференции Московский университет стал площадкой для встречи, обмена мнениями и координации усилий специалистов по истории Церкви из многих российских и зарубежных, светских и профессиональных центров.

Статьи посвящены широкому спектру вопросов истории различных христианских конфессий разных эпох. Во время заседаний конференции доклады были разбиты на секции «Христианская археология», «Религиозное сознание и служение», «Многоликое христианство: взаимодействие и противостояние», «Церковь, историк, эпоха», «Иерархия и власть».

УДК 23
ББК 86.372

ISBN 978-5-88060-079-3

© Составление, МГУ, 2014
© Обложка, Любавина А.В., 2014
© Паломник, оформление, 2014

Tulunay E. T.,
professor, doctor, Istanbul University,
Faculty of Letters, Archaeology Department,
Classical Archaeology Section

THE NIF (OLYMPUS) MOUNTAIN RESEARCH AND EXCAVATION PROJECT*: AN INTRODUCTION

Nif (Olympos) Mountain, in which many cultures are embedded, is located east of Izmir Smyrna Bay around common-borders of Kemalpaşa, Buca and Torbalı districts (*Fig. 1*). The Nif Mountain and its surrounding were the most ignored and the least documented region by travelers, modern researchers, as well as ancient sources, in spite of it having a very convenient location close to İzmir (Smyrna)¹.

During our first excursions (1999–2001) we observed that, because of natural destruction (especially by tree roots) and illegal excavations, the region was being destroyed day by day without documented. In order to save cultures in layers below, scientific researches and excavations should have been done immediately. Therefore we began with the surveys in 2004 thanks to the permission of The Ministry of Culture and Tourism of The Turkish Republic and then with the excavations in 2006 upon “The Decision of the Council of Ministers” (Bakanlar Kurulu Kararı).

* This work is supported by Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit of Istanbul University. My participation in the Conference “Church History Today: Recent Paradigms and New Approaches” (Moscow, November 2011) was supported also by Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit of Istanbul University. Project number: UDP 19303. I would like to take this opportunity to thank my University.

¹ Tulunay 2006. P. 195, fig. 1; Tulunay 2007. P. 357, fig. 1; Tulunay 2012^b. P. 94, figs. 1a–b.

Our surveys (2004–2005) and very first archaeological excavations (2006–2011) on the Nif Mountain revealed structures or fundaments, graves, ceramics, coins, various stone-, metal-, glass- and bone-objects dated from 8th century B.C. to 14th century A.D.¹

During our surveys, in the southwest of Kemalpaşa (former Nymphaion) district, a Byzantine structure was discovered at Kozludere (now called “Gümüşhaneliler Yaylası”, Plateau of the settlers from Gümüşhane) at the altitude of 640 m. This barrel-vaulted and windowless building has in north and south walls five mutual venues, each of them vaulted (*Fig. 2*). The arched entrance is in the west. According to experts, the walls, made of rubble stone and pieces of brick-and-tile with mortar, dates the Middle Byzantine Period (10th–13th century A.D.). The building had probably the burial function due to human bones which were unearthed by illegal diggings².

Perhaps an ecclesiastical residue of Byzantine Period, must be identified in the two adjacent natural caves on the Savanda / Kız Kalesi (Maiden’s Castle) Hill with three peaks near the Kurudere Village (now Nazarköy). In front of them, walls of rubble-stones and brick with mortar have been built³. In one of the caves, besides the partition walls, there is a large rectangular cistern carved in stone, and on the ceiling of the other one can be seen remaining of multi-colored floral and figural frescoes (*Fig. 3*).

The excavations so far were carried out, only in Karamattepe, Ballicaoluk, Dağkızılca and Başpınar areas, on the eastern part of the Nif Mountain (*Fig. 4*). In 2004, we have applied for the procedure of declaring as First Degree Archaeological Site of those fields. In 21.11.2007 Karamattepe and Ballicaoluk, in 09.10.2008 Başpınar and in 17.10.2008 Dağkızılca were registered as First Degree Archaeological Sites by the claim of Second Regional Commission of İzmir for Protection of Cultural and Natural Assets.

¹ See the articles: Tulunay 2006, Tulunay 2007, Tulunay 2008, Tulunay 2009, Tulunay 2010, Tulunay 2011, Tulunay 2012^a, Tulunay 2012^b, Tulunay 2013; Baykan 2012, Baykan 2013^a, Baykan 2013^b; Bilgin, Derin 2013; Lenger 2013^a, Lenger 2013^b; Özgümüş 2010, Özgümüş, Kanyak 2012; Peker (Türkmen) 2013.

² Tulunay 2006. P. 192–193; Tulunay 2007. P. 356, 361, figs. 10–11.

³ Tulunay 2006. P. 191, 193, 197, fig. 6; P. 200, fig. 14; Tulunay 2007. P. 356, 362, fig. 12.

In KARAMATTEPE field since 2006, stone fundaments and some stone-wall residues of rectangular rooms (some with curved walls) on marl along with carved circular or rectangular pits in marl were unearthed¹. The settlement belongs to Geometric/Archaic Period, due to the ceramic dated from the 8th century B.C. to the middle of the 6th century B.C.² This area was also used as a necropolis in the Hellenistic Age, considering the twelve inhumation and two cremation graves and their small finds (coins, ceramics etc.), which have been excavated till 2011³.

In BALLICAOLUK area since 2008, the measuring and digging works are carried out to determine the plan of the Hellenistic Castle, and the settlement phases⁴. The archaeological material found there in recent years, indicates an early settlement (8th/7th century B.C.) parallel to Karamattepe. Also a small apsidal Byzantine building with two doorways (the one on the west and the other on the north side) was unearthed (*Fig. 5*)⁵.

In the DAĞKIZILCA Necropolis, which includes different types of graves (tumuli, tomb chambers, cist graves, terracotta sarcophagi), the geophysical researches were carried out⁶. The plundered tombs, from which only a few objects are left, and cist graves as well

¹ Tulunay 2008. P. 80–81, 88, fig. 1; Tulunay 2009. P. 412–413, 422, fig. 2; Tulunay 2010. P. 388–389, 403, fig. 1; Tulunay 2011. P. 405–406, 416, fig. 1; Tulunay 2012^b. P. 84–85, 97, fig. 4; Tulunay 2013. P. 233–234, 245–246, figs. 1–2, 4.

² See the article: Bilgin, Derin 2003.

³ Tulunay 2006. P. 192, 196, fig. 4; P. 199, fig. 9; Tulunay 2007. P. 353, 355; Tulunay 2008. P. 81–83, 91–93, figs. 5–9; Tulunay 2009. P. 412–413, 422–423, figs. 3–4; Tulunay 2010. P. 389–393, 403–405, figs. 2–5b; Tulunay 2012. P. 149–151, 167–168, figs. 1–3; Tulunay 2013. P. 234–235, 247–248, figs. 5–7.

⁴ Tulunay 2006. P. 195–196, figs. 2–3; Tulunay 2007. P. 355, 359–360, figs. 7–8; Tulunay 2010. P. 400–401, 408, fig. 11; Tulunay 2011. P. 414–415 (M. Türkmen), 423, fig. 16; Tulunay 2012. P. 154–157 (M. Türkmen), 157–158 (M. Bilgin), 170, figs. 7–8; Tulunay 2013. P. 237–238 (M. Türkmen Peker), 239 (M. Bilgin), 240 (D.S. Lenger), 249–250, figs. 10–12. And also see the articles: Peker (Türkmen) 2012, Peker (Türkmen) 2013.

⁵ Tulunay 2010. P. 400, 408, fig. 10; Peker (Türkmen) 2012. P. 5–6, 14, fig. 13.

⁶ Tulunay 2006. P. 192, 199, fig. 10; Tulunay 2007. P. 355, 360, fig. 9; P. 362, fig. 14; also see the article: Büyüksaraç et alii 2013.

as terracotta sarcophagi (DM 1–DM 16) were excavated and documented in the years 2006–2009 and 2011. All of them are *inhumation* graves, and dated from the 5th century B.C. to the 4th century A.D. according to their findings¹.

In BAŞPINAR area, first archaeological digging in pillaged Byzantine church of Laskaris period started in 2007 and a Byzantine building complex, which consisting of three buildings, was found: Building-A, the biggest, which was also a church with one apsis with round interior and cornered exterior, identified in 2009; Building-B, chapel with 3 apses and with geometrical flooring (*opus sectile*) of colored marble, and Building-C, the south chapel (grave chamber) with 2 *apsides* – one in the east, one in the south – excavated in 2010². Besides these, the inner walls of the Building-A were found to be frescoed. And glazed pottery – and glass-pieces, marble spoils (some of the blocks with inscriptions, mouldings or ornaments), and outside of the apses on the east and common narthex on the west also cist graves, mostly covered with crossed tiles, were unearthed³.

This year (2011), besides works of cleaning, conservation and restoration of frescoes, *opus sectile* and small-objects⁴, drawings and photographing were done successfully. Also aerial-photos of Karamattepe and Başpınar (Fig. 6) were taken.

“The Nif (Olympos) Mountain Research and Excavation Project” aims to develop an exemplary project in the leadership of Istanbul University with scholars from all Turkish Universities; to reveal unknown cultural history of region and present it to academic world

¹ Tulunay 2008. P. 84, 95, fig. 11; Tulunay 2009. P. 414–417, 424–425, figs. 7–9; Tulunay 2010. P. 393–396, 406, figs. 6–7; Tulunay 2011. P. 409–411, 420–422, figs. 9–13; Tulunay 2013. P. 240–241, 251, figs. 13–14.

² Tulunay 2006. P. 191–192, 198, figs. 7–8; Tulunay 2007. P. 353, 355, 362, fig. 13; Tulunay 2008. P. 85, 97–98, figs. 13–14; Tulunay 2009. P. 417–419, 426, figs. 10–11; Tulunay 2010. P. 396–399, 407, figs. 8–9; Tulunay 2011. P. 411–414, 422–423, figs. 14–15; Tulunay 2011. P. 159–163, 171, fig. 9; Tulunay 2013. P. 241–242, 252, figs. 15–16.

³ For detailed information about this marvelous Byzantine building complex at Başpınar see the article written by Prof. Dr. Asnu Bilban YALÇIN in this volume. Also see the articles: Yalçın 2011^a, Yalçın 2011^b.

⁴ Baykan 2013.

by publications; to protect cultural heritage, raise consciousness about preserving them for the future. "The Nif Mountain Excavation House" is completed in October 2011 for providing more extensive amenities, a larger staff and much more productive work¹. The obtained data will certainly enlighten the history of western Anatolia and former People who have lived in these lands.

Bibliography

Baykan 2012 Baykan D. Nif (Olympos) Dağı Kazısı Metal Buluntularının Tipolojik ve Analojik Değerlendirmesi. 27 // Arkeometri Sonuçları Toplantısı. Ankara, 2012. P. 231–246.

Baykan 2013 Baykan C. Nif Dağı Kazısı Demir Eserlerin Koruma ve Onarımları // Türkiye Arkeolojisinde Metal: Arkeolojik ve Arkeometrik Çalışmalar (03-05 Ekim 2013 Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi Kültür ve Kongre Merkezi) Bildiriler Kitabı. Ankara, 2013. P. 198–205.

Baykan 2013^a Baykan D. Batı Anadolu'dan Yeni Arkeometalurjik Veriler. 28 // Arkeometri Sonuçları Toplantısı. Ankara, 2013. P. 191–204.

Baykan 2013 Baykan D. MÖ.1.bin Batı Anadolu Demirciliğine Ait Yeni Veriler // Türkiye Arkeolojisinde Metal: Arkeolojik ve Arkeometrik Çalışmalar (03-05 Ekim 2013 Orta Doğu Teknik Üniversitesi Kültür ve Kongre Merkezi) Bildiriler Kitabı. Ankara, 2013. P. 157–165.

Bilgin, Derin 2013 Bilgin M., Derin B. Nif (Olympos) Dağı Karamattepe Yerleşmesi'nde Bulunan Kuşlu Kotyle ve Skyphoslarla İlgili İlk Değerlendirmeler // K. Levent Zoroğlu'na Armağan - Studies in Honour of K. Levent Zoroğlu. İstanbul, 2013. P. 97–113.

Büyüksaraç et alii 2013 Büyüksaraç A., Bektaş Ö., Tulumay E.T., Ateş A. Identification of Buried Archaeological Substances Using Derivatives of Magnetic Anomalies in Nif (Olympos) Mountain, West Anatolia: A Case Study // Mediterranean Archaeology and Archaeometry (MAA). 13. 2013. P. 1–8.

Lenger 2013^a Yeni Bulgular Işığında Kaunos'a Atfedilen Makedon Kralî Darpları // Adalya. 16. 2013. P. 1–9.

Lenger 2013^b Salamis'e Atfedilen Makedon Kralî Bronzlar Üzerine bir Değerlendirme // Olba. 21. 2013. P. 371–386.

Özgümüş 2010 Özgümüş Ü. Nif (Olympos) Dağı Camları // Şişecam. 276. 2010. P. 16–17.

Özgümüş, Kaynak 2010 Canav-Özgümüş Ü., Kanyak S. Nif (Olympos) Dağı Kazıları Cam Buluntuları // Türkiye'de Arkeometrinin Ulu Çınarları.

¹ It was built under the supervision of İzmir Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism and was supported by İZKA (İzmir Development Agency) and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Sincerely thanks to the concerned.

The Nif (Olympos) Mountain Research and Excavation Project

Two Eminent Contributors to Archaeometry in Turkey / Prof. Dr. Ay Melek Özer ve Prof. Dr. Şahinde Demirci'ye Armağan. To Honour of Prof. Dr. Ay Melek Özer and Prof. Dr. Şahinde Demirci. Istanbul, 2012. P. 295–301.

Peker (Türkmen) 2011 *Peker M. (Türkmen). İzmir Nif Dağı Balıcaoluk Yerleşimine İlişkin Gözlemler // CollAn. 10. 2011. P. 261–275.*

Peker (Türkmen) 2012 *Peker M. (Türkmen). İzmir Nif Dağı'nda Bir Kale Yerleşimi: Balıcaoluk. Türkiye'de İskân ve Şehirleşme Tarihi / Ed. M.A. Beyhan. Istanbul, 2012. P. 1–15.*

Peker (Türkmen) 2013 *Peker M. A Double Bone Comb from Karamattepe in the Nif Mountain Excavation // Oxford Journal of Archaeology (OJOA). 32. 2013. P. 147–161.*

Tulunay 2006 *Tulunay E.T. Nif (Olympos) Dağı Araştırma Projesi: 2004 Yılı Yüzey Araştırması. 23 // Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı. 2. 2006. P. 189–200.*

Tulunay 2007 *Tulunay E.T. Nif (Olympos) Dağı Araştırma Projesi: 2005 Yılı Yüzey Araştırması. 24 // Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı. 2. 2007. P. 351–362.*

Tulunay 2008 *Tulunay E.T. Nif (Olympos) Dağı Kazı ve Araştırma Projesi: 2006 Yılı Kazısı. 29 // Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı. 3. 2008. P. 79–98.*

Tulunay 2009 *Tulunay E.T. Nif (Olympos) Dağı Araştırma ve Kazı Projesi: 2007 Yılı Kazısı. 30 // Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı. 3. 2009. P. 411–426.*

Tulunay 2010 *Tulunay E.T. Nif (Olympos) Dağı Araştırma ve Kazı Projesi: 2008 Yılı Kazısı. 31 // Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı. 3. 2010. P. 387–408.*

Tulunay 2011 *Tulunay E.T. Nif (Olympos) Dağı Araştırma ve Kazı Projesi: 2009 Yılı Kazısı. 32 // Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı. 3. 2011. P. 405–423.*

Tulunay 2012^a *Tulunay E.T. Nif (Olympos) Dağı Araştırma ve Kazı Projesi: 2010 Yılı Kazısı. 33 // Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı. 3. 2012. P. 147–171.*

Tulunay 2012^b *Tulunay E.T. Smyrna (İzmir) Yakınlarında Birçok Kültürü Barındıran Dağ: Nif (Olympos) // CollAn 11. 2012. P. 81–99.*

Tulunay 2013 *Tulunay E.T. "Nif (Olympos) Dağı Araştırma ve Kazı Projesi: 2011 Yılı Kazısı. 34 // Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı. 2. Ankara, 2013. P. 233–252.*

Yalçın 2011^a *Yalçın A.B. The Nif (Nymphaion) Mountain Project: A new Byzantine complex discovered // Proceedings of the 22nd International Congress of Byzantine Studies – Sophia, 22–27 August 2011. Abstract of Free Communications. 3 / Ed. A. Nikolov. Sophia, 2011. P. 23.*

Yalçın 2011^b *Yalçın A.B. The Nif Mountain Project: The Byzantine Complex at Başpınar. Moskow: Lomonossov University, 2011. P. 297–300.*