

STREETS OF EPHEBUS

Tour Guide Instructions

GOAL

Acting as a tour guide, your goal is to present important archaeological and historical information about the streets of Ephesus: Harbor, Marble, Curetes.

PREPARATION

Imagine that you are a “tour guide” leading a group through the archaeological site of Ephesus. Prepare a “standard presentation” you use with your tourists.

Select a person from your group to act as the “tour guide.”

- Using the materials provided, collect interesting facts to present to your “tourists.”
- Have people from your group anticipate tourists’ questions about the site. Look for answers to the questions.
- Compile and sequence the information you gather into your presentation.

Here are some questions to get you started:

- Where do the streets lead? Where are the intersections?
- Are there any interesting facts about the construction materials?
- When were the streets built?
- What are the main features along the route on each street?
- Is there any connection to Paul and his companions?
- Add any other information you find interesting

PRESENTATION

We will “walk” through the ancient city of Ephesus beginning at the harbor. As we reach each feature, the “tour guide” will present interesting facts about it.

Images will be projected during your presentation.

CITY OF EPHEBUS
Tour Guide General Resources

Ephesus Breeze	Cultural Travel	Ephesus (Wikipedia)	BiblePlaces.com
			
https://ephesusbreeze.com/ephesus	http://www.culturaltravelguide.com/ephesus-ancient-wonder-travel-part-2	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ephesus	http://www.bibleplaces.com/ephesus/
<p>FEATURES (LINKS): Terraced Houses Celsus Library Grand Theater Cuertes Street</p>	<p>FEATURES (LINKS): Harbor/Acadian Street Great Theater Marble Street Commercial Agora Library of Celsus Terraced Houses</p>	<p>FEATURES: Temple of Artemis Library of Celsus Agoras (link)</p>	<p>FEATURES: Temple of Artemis Library of Celsus Terraced Houses Commercial Agora Great Theater</p>





Fez Travel			
			
https://feztravelturkey.blogspot.com/2013/02/the-grand-theatre.html			
<p>FEATURES (LINKS): Grand Theater Church of St John Marble Street Curetes Street Houses on Slope Government Agora Cave of St Paul</p>			

STREETS OF EPHEBUS: Tour Guide Resources

HARBOR STREET

Ephesus.ws	Far Out Turkey	Turkis Archaeology	Ephesus Turkey
			
http://www.ephesus.ws/the-marble-street-of-ephesus.html	https://www.faroutturkey.com/destinations/harbor-street.html	https://turkisharchaeonews.net/object/arcadiane-harbour-street-ephesus	https://www.ephesusturkey.com/ephesus-highlights/arcadian-street/

MARBLE STREET

Ephesus Breeze	Livius	Ephesus Turkey	Ephesus Travel
			
http://www.ephesus.ws/the-marble-street-of-ephesus.html	https://www.livius.org/articles/place/ephesus/ephesus-photos/ephesus-marble-street/	https://www.ephesusturkey.com/ephesus-highlights/marble-road/	https://www.ephesustravelguide.com/agora-marble-street.html

CURETES STREET

Ephesus Breeze	Ephesus Turkey	Hello Epehsus	Far Out Turkey
			
https://ephesusbreeze.com/ephesus/curetes-street	https://www.ephesusturkey.com/ephesus-highlights/curetes-street/	https://www.helloephesus.com/what-to-see/street-of-the-curetes	https://www.faroutturkey.com/destinations/curetes-street.html

STREETS OF EPHESUS
Tour Guide Notes

NOTES REGARDING SITE

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

HARBOR STREET

<https://turkisharchaeonews.net/object/arcadiane-harbour-street-ephesus>

Arcadiane Street is a colonnaded road, named after Emperor Arcadius, who reigned between 395 and 408 CE. However, this name is misleading, because there is strong evidence for the existence of this street in the much earlier Hellenistic period, at least from the 1st century BCE. This theory is supported by exposed fragments and foundations of the Harbour Gate, located on the axis of the road at its western end. Arcadius only rebuild the earlier road after a series of earthquakes, raising its level.

Arcadiane Street is well preserved and extends for a distance of more than 500 meters, keeping the width of 11 meters. It starts at the theatre and ends near the ancient harbour. At both ends of the Arcadiane, there were monumental gates in the form of triumphal arches, with three passageways each. However, the gate near to the theatre was destroyed. One can only imagine numerous emperors and ancient celebrities arriving by sea to Ephesus and then walking to the city centre along this ceremonial road.

Arcadiane Street was designed to be the showcase of Ephesus for the newly arrived guests. Interestingly, it was aimed to draw the focus of these visitors to itself and not to the surroundings. The continuous back walls of the side halls completely blocked out the external vistas and isolated the space of the street from the natural environment.

Two walkways for pedestrians, located on both sides of the road, have a width of 5 meters each. In the past, these Corinthian order porticoes were paved entirely with mosaics. Behind these arcades, there were numerous shops, so walkers could make purchases while strolling along the shaded and sheltered sidewalks, at the same time enjoying the breeze blowing from the sea. Sewage channels ran beneath the marble flagstones of the street.

It is also known from the excavated inscriptions that road even had street lighting, as stated by Ammianus: "the brilliancy of the lamps [of Arcadiane] at night often equalled the light of day". An inscription discovered during the excavations of the street confirms this claim as it informs that fifty lamps illuminated the Harbour Street at night. This was a quite rare luxury in the Roman, testifying to the wealth of the city.

In the middle of the road, there were four columns in the Corinthian order, which once held, most probably, the statues of the Four Evangelists. Today, only one of these columns is still standing while of the other three only the bases have been preserved. These bases have the niches displaying Christian symbols. The columns were erected during the reign of Emperor Justinian in the 6th century CE, again as an essential message to the guests of Ephesus that they were entering a Christian city. However, in the Byzantine period, the street was situated outside the city walls and the erection of these four columns in the 6th century marks the zenith of its last golden age.

CURETES STREET

<https://ephesusbreeze.com/ephesus/curetes-street>

The Ancient city of Ephesus is one of the richest cities around the world for centuries. There are a lot to see in this city. There are fantastic highlights that await every visitor coming to this very wonderful place. The Ephesus City has two main entrances, the upper and the lower. Once you walk through these gates, locate at the hillside, a carved small theatre called the Odeon. This small theatre is built in 150 A.D. The Odeon was used for several purposes: musical performances, lectures and council meetings. During the ancient times, this theatre was roofed this is why the Romans couldn't take a peak of the mountains. So this time, you can now view the beautiful mountains that the Romans are deprived of doing so.

Down the city, there are two standing marble pillars found at the roads opposite sides. These pillars forms the Hercules Gate, decorated with fascinating relief that represents the famous strong man. These gates are the entrances to get to Curates Street. It is one of Ephesus main streets. In mythology, the word Curates is pertaining to demi- gods. It was the name used in a class for priest in the place of Ephesus. It forms the city's largest union for cults. This street is connecting the whole city of Ephesus where all the aristocrats once worked and lived.

What is on the Curetes Street?

The Curates Street is one of the Ephesus main arteries. It is already mentioned, this street is mainly made of marble, covering an extensive drainage pipes system. There are rows of different shops, lined this way representing the illustrious citizens of the city. All that only remaining in the location are the pillars that has stood with time.

On the right of the Curates Street, there lays the Hadrian Temple, dedicated to the emperor during the 129 A.D. The street's façade was rich with Corinthian fashion, more flowery when compared to the Ionic fashion of the Greeks. It is decorated by very intricate relief of the Olympian Gods, Amazons and Medusa.

The sides of the Curetes Street are bounded with mosaics as well as with galleries of columns. These galleries will lead every tourist into the shops in the city and homes. There are inscriptions found on each column pedestals, serves as a remembrance of those people who had aided the city. An example of this is the statue found at the Gate of Heracles going to doctor Alexandros. This is the Consul Stephanos statue, it is being displayed at the Ephesus Museum, found on the Curetes Street. The street is made of marble and underneath it is a sewer system.

The main street at Ephesus.

The Curates Street end, there is something you should not miss. This is the Library of Celsus, it is considered as the grandiose infrastructure in Ephesus. The infrastructure was built to commemorate the late Gaius Julius Celsus Polemaeanus, Asia's Roman Governor. It was used to house more than 12, 000 scrolls. These are protected by niches constructed on walls against humidity and heat. The only part left of the library is its façade because it was put on fire by the Goths. But you will not forget how

gorgeous the Corinthian-inspired columns. The Romans have employed an optical illusion to make the infrastructure to look greater in size.

As you take the path of the Curetes Street to the Celsus Library, from this building go down the Marble Street, there you will see the commercial market remains on the left part. Turn left down of the Marble Street, you will find the Ephesus main boulevard called Harbour Street. This boulevard was once of the busiest harbour on Earth. You will be admiring the remains of the baths and the gymnasium to witness the beauty of the sea.

Not far from here, a royal highway will be leading you to Anatolia's central, here where the emperors enter. Ephesian throngs greeted here the Asia Minors that were departing that time. These gathering spot is bounded with shops as well as with colonnades making the city of Ephesus as one of the three cities with Rome and Antioch that has street lighting to boast.

Explore the Curetes Street!

Good thing about the Curetes Street, once you visit it, it serves as the primary pathway to explore the historical areas found in the ancient city of Ephesus like the Temple of Artemis and the Library of Celsus. You will be amazed on what places, this street will lead you. Your exploration will be filled with more excitement and at the same you are given the chance of learning about its rich history. The street is like bringing you to the past on how the Romans lived their lives long time ago.

MARBLE STREET

<https://www.ephesusturkey.com/ephesus-highlights/marble-road/>

The road circling Mount Pion was the main road through the city and also accepted as the holy road or Sacred Way of Ephesus. The section of the road between Celsus Library and the Commercial Agora was covered with marble plates. The original construction dates to the 1st century AD, though it was rebuilt in the 5th century AD.

The paved section of the Sacred Way would have been used by carriages only. Traces of chariots can still be seen here along the road. As the main road through the city it would have been heavily trafficked and the marble road was repaired several times throughout the centuries. The western side of the Sacred Way was enclosed by the Commercial Agora. Visitors today can still see the remains of the columns standing on a base-wall of 1.7 meters high. This wall was built as a pedestrian walk-way during the reign of Nero, along with a series of stairs both on the north and the south ends of the Agora.

Busts and statues of the important people of the time would have been erected along the road, and letters from the emperor would have been carved into the blocks of the road for people to read. One of the most famous carvings along this road is believed to be an advertisement for the Brothel. This would be the first advertisement in history. The block is a carving of a left footprint, a purse of money, a woman, a heart, and a library. This has been interpreted as saying that a visitor could continue walking that way to find a bordello on the left side of the street. Anyone whose foot was smaller than the one on the pavement would have been declared underage and denied entry. The woman and the heart are said to mean that beautiful women are waiting at that building and eager for affection. The coin-purse tells visitors their affection can be purchased, but if you're out of money at least the library is nearby.

GREAT THEATER

Tour Guide Instructions

GOAL

Acting as a tour guide, your goal is to present important archaeological and historical information about the Great Theater.

PREPARATION

Imagine that you are a “tour guide” leading a group through the archaeological site of Ephesus. Prepare a “standard presentation” you use with your tourists.

Select a person from your group to act as the “tour guide.”

- Using the materials provided, collect interesting facts to present to your “tourists.”
- Have people from your group anticipate tourists’ questions about the site. Look for answers to the questions.
- Compile and sequence the information you gather into your presentation.

Here are some questions to get you started:



- When was the theater built?
- How many does it hold? What does its size say about the city population?
- What type of events were conducted here?
- Any interesting facts about construction?
- Were there any biblical events that took place there? Describe them.
- Add any other information you find interesting

PRESENTATION

We will “walk” through the ancient city of Ephesus beginning at the harbor. As we reach each feature, the “tour guide” will present interesting facts about it.

Images will be projected during the presentation.

GREAT THEATER
Tour Guide Resources

Ancient Theater Archive	Epehsus	IsraelJerusalem	Nomadic Nilo
			
https:// www.whitman.edu/ theatre/theatretour/ ephehus/ ephehus.home.htm	https://ephehus.us/ ancient-ephehus/ ephehus-theatre/	https:// www.israeljerusalem.com/ theater-of-ephehus.htm	https://nomadicniko.com/ 2018/10/19/great-theatre- of-ephehus/

Ephesus Travel	Ephesus.ws	Turkish Archeology	Ephesus Breeze
			
https:// www.ephesustravelguide. com/ephehus-theater- church-of-mary.html	http://www.ephesus.ws/ the-great-theatre-of- ephehus.html	https:// turkisharchaeonews.net/ object/great-theatre- ephehus	https:// ephehusbreeze.com/ ephehus/grand-theater

**GREAT THEATER
Tour Guide Notes**

NOTES REGARDING SITE

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

GREAT THEATER

<https://www.ephesustravelguide.com/ephesus-theater-church-of-mary.html>

Ephesus Theater was constructed in the Hellenistic period but remodelled many times in the Roman period. The main difference between a Hellenistic Theater and a Roman Theater is that the Hellenistic ones are leaning on a hill. It is the Romans who invented free standing huge walls. It took 60 years to complete. **Theater of Ephesus** is the largest theater in the Asia Minor with accommodation for 25,000 people; 24,000 seats and 1000 standing places. It was originally two-storied and was heightened by one storey at a later date. Served not only for dramatic performances, but also for demonstrations of a social, political, economic, religious nature and for gladiator games.

Theater name is derived from the Greek word "Theatron" which means "the place to observe". The half circle shaped section was called "orchestra". Performances were held on the stage building called "Skene". Skenes were 2 storeys in Hellenistic period and 3 storeys during Roman period. The reason having them 3 storey building is to let the spectators focus to the plays. Sitting section is called cavea. The round access sections are called "Diazoma". All performances were during the day. Usually there was an admission for entrance. Tickets small coins showing where the spectators will seat. Mid. 1st century some gladiator games were performed in this theater.

This theater is also mentioned in the New Testament Acts Chapter 19. A riot started against Paul in 56 AD. The riot started by a silversmith by the name of Demetrius provoked his fellow-craftsmen to a public outcry against Paul, with the cry "Great is Artemis of Ephesians". He did it because he thought this new religion could ruin their businesses. They made their living by selling statues of Artemis to pilgrims visiting there from far and wide. A major riot started against Paul. Paul tried to enter the theater but his companions did not let him do. He was sacked from the city of **Ephesus**. Few months later he was in the city of Miletus and asked the elders of Ephesus to join him there after making a farewell speech. He went back to Jerusalem where he got arrested. He claimed to be judged by the Roman Emperor since he was a Roman citizen. On the way to Rome his ship was wrecked in Malta. Before he got executed in Rome he wrote the letter to Ephesians and the 2 letters to Timothy who was one of the companions of Paul in Ephesus.

Still concerts take place in the Theater of Ephesus. In the modern era Elton John, Mikis Theodorakis, John Baes, Ray Charles, Sting, Diana Ross and many more made concerts in Ephesus.

MARKETPLACE | AGORA

Tour Guide Instructions

GOAL

Acting as a tour guide, your goal is to present important archaeological and historical information about the two agoras, or marketplaces in Ephesus.

PREPARATION

Imagine that you are a “tour guide” leading a group through the archaeological site of Ephesus. Prepare a “standard presentation” you use with your tourists.

Select a person from your group to act as the “tour guide.”

- Using the materials provided, collect interesting facts to present to your “tourists.”
- Have people from your group anticipate tourists’ questions about the site. Look for answers to the questions.
- Compile and sequence the information you gather into your presentation.

Here are some questions to get you started:

- When were the marketplaces built?
- What were the different purposes?
- What kind of activities took place there?
- Any interesting facts about construction?
- Were there any biblical events that took place there? Describe them.
- Add other material that you find to be of interest.

PRESENTATION

We will “walk” through the ancient city of Ephesus beginning at the harbor. As we reach each feature, the “tour guide” will present interesting facts about it.





Images will be projected during the presentation.

MARKETPLACE | AGORA
Tour Guide Resources

COMMERCIAL AGORA

Ephesus Travel Guide			
			
https:// www.ephesustravelguide. com/agora-marble- street.html	http:// www.ephesuskusadasigui de.com/ephesus/ commercial-agora	https:// turkisharchaeonews.net/ object/commercial-agora- ephesus	https:// www.ephesusturkey.com/ ephesus-highlights/ commercial-agora/

STATE AGORA

Ephesus Travel Guide	Ephesus	VisionRoma	
			
https:// www.ephesustravelguide. com/state-agora-basilica- odeon-prythaneion.html	https://ephesus.us/ ancient-ephesus/state- agora/	https:// www.visionpubl.com/en/ cities/ephesus/state- agora/	https:// www.ephesusturkey.com/ ephesus-highlights/state- agora/

MARKETPLACE | AGORA
Tour Guide Notes

NOTES REGARDING SITE

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

COMMERCIAL AGORA

<https://www.ephesusturkey.com/ephesus-highlights/commercial-agera/>

The Commercial Agora is located at the end of Curetes Street near the Celsus Library. It is the smaller of the two agoras in Ephesus. The Commercial Agora was first constructed during Lysimakhos' time, in the 1st century AD. The ruins from the Roman Agora were first revealed during an excavation of Marble Street between 1901-1907. The original market place from the Hellenistic period was discovered below the current site during excavations in 1977. The Hellenistic Agora was only half size of its successor.

The Commercial Agora was one of the most significant trade centers in the ancient world. It would have been the shopping and trade center of Ephesus. Goods would have been brought in from cities all over through the harbor. The Commercial Agora was also where the slave market operated. Ephesus had the second largest slave market of the Ancient World.

The *Agora* a 110 x 110 meter area with a large courtyard and shops on either side. A large pedestrian walkway with a covered ceiling surrounded the area. The Agora was originally built with granite columns but these were replaced with marble columns during a renovation in the 4th century AD. A large sundial and water clock would have rested in the middle of the Agora. The water clock drained out every twenty minutes. It was primarily used in court proceedings held in the agora to make sure the same speaking time was allotted to each person. Rectangular rooms would have been around the sides of the structure. At the end of the 1st century BC these rooms were enlarged. Most of these would have been used for shopkeepers to trade, but some would have been utilized as political meeting places.

An inscription along the wall of the agora is dedicated to the market supervisor. It reads: "The people of Ephesus express their gratitude to agronomy, Eutuches, son of Menecrates, for having pre-empted a rise in the price of bread".

STATE AGORA

<https://www.visionpubl.com/en/cities/ephesus/state-agera/>

Conceived under Lysimachus of Thrace, the upper Agora was completely rebuilt during the Augustan Age: it is from this period that the temple built on the western side of the square dates.

Its few remains make it possible, however, to reconstruct it as a prostyle, peripteral edifice (with 6 x 10 columns), and with a well for rituals created in its foundations. There are various hypotheses as to the cult practiced there: Isis or Dionysus, or perhaps the temple was dedicated to Augustus.

A sculptural cycle, believed to have been from a pediment, has been attributed to the building and was found reused in the decoration of the Fountain of Domitian; it depicts Ulysses, his companions and Polyphemus, and today is in the Ephesus Museum.

Also attributed to the Augustan Age is the construction of the so-called Double Temple, two small temples in antis on a single podium, preceded by a great staircase, which may most likely be identified as the temple to the Divine Caesar and Goddess Rome, a gift from Augustus during his stay at Ephesus in 29 B.C. to the Romans residing in Asia.

Between 4 and 14 A.D., the entire north side of the agora was occupied by an impressive two-story civil Basilica (length 164.80 meters) with a nave and two aisles, richly decorated and accessible from the square by means of four steps.

The discovery of numerous sections of the frieze carrying a bilingual inscription in Latin and Greek has made it possible to attribute its construction to a wealthy family of Ephesus, commemorated in numerous city monuments: the inscription commemorates, in fact, C. Sextilius Pollio, his wife Ofillia Bassa, and her son C. Ofillius Proculus.

The munificence of Sextilius Pollio made possible, during the same period, the construction of one of the numerous aqueducts that supplied water to the city. In the Greek text the monument is called "stoa basilike" (royal porch), while the Latin version refers to it as "basilica".

But in reality it has nothing to do with the canonical Latin basilica; it is a very long stoa with a nave and two aisles, an example and result of architectural experiments between Greek and Roman architecture. The building annexed to the easternmost extremity of the basilica is the Chalcidicum, used for the imperial cult, as seen by the monumental seated statues of Augustus and Livia found on the site, and today kept in the museum.

At the northern corner of the agora was the Bouleuterion, a semicircular 1,500-seat hall where the meetings of the Boule, the city's Senate, were held, and which also probably doubled as an auditorium (odeion) for concerts. In the administrative quarter of the Augustan neighborhood, the Prytaneion, the official seat of the Prytans (magistrates) and the city's cult, was also erected: a large peristyle court, with Doric columns, led to the main hall, originally richly decorated, and probably used for public parties and banquets connected with religious events.

Many of the architectural elements of the Prytaneion – including the Doric columns on which there were inscriptions with long lists of the cult followers, the Curetes, in charge of the ceremonies – were recycled for use in the 4th century A.D. along the Curetes Street, which was named after them.

CELSUS LIBRARY

Tour Guide Instructions

GOAL

Acting as a tour guide, your goal is to present important archaeological and historical information about the Celsus library..

PREPARATION

Imagine that you are a “tour guide” leading a group through the archaeological site of Ephesus. Prepare a “standard presentation” you use with your tourists.

Select a person from your group to act as the “tour guide.”

- Using the materials provided, collect interesting facts to present to your “tourists.”
- Have people from your group anticipate tourists’ questions about the site. Look for answers to the questions.
- Compile and sequence the information you gather into your presentation.

Here are some questions to get you started:

- When was the library built?
- Who constructed it?
- Any interesting facts about construction?
- What kind of materials were stored there?
- Were there any biblical events that took place there?
- Add other material that you find to be of interest.


PRESENTATION

We will “walk” through the ancient city of Ephesus beginning at the harbor. As we reach each feature, the “tour guide” will present interesting facts about it.

Images will be projected during the presentation.

**CELSUS LIBRARY
Tour Guide Resources**

Wikipedia	World History	Far out Turkey	Epehsus Breeze
			
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Library_of_Celsus	https://www.worldhistory.org/Library_of_Celsus/	https://www.faroutturkey.com/destinations/celsus-library.html	https://ephehsusbreeze.com/ephehsus/celsus-library

Turkish Archaeology	Ancient Origins	Totally History	Thought Co
			
https://turkisharchaeonews.net/object/library-celsus-ephehsus	https://www.ancient-origins.net/ancient-places-europe/celsus-library-20000-scrolls-lost-history-its-striking-architecture-remains-021095	https://totallyhistory.com/library-of-celsus/	https://www.thoughtco.com/ephehsus-the-ancient-library-of-celsus-177354

CELSUS LIBRARY
Tour Guide Notes

NOTES REGARDING SITE

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

CELSUS LIBRARY

<https://ephesusbreeze.com/ephesus/celsus-library>

Ephesus >Celsus Library

One of the most attractive structures to visit in the old city of Ephesus city, Celsus library was made to house a total of 12,000 scrolls and was also known to be the place where the remains of the former Roman senator Tiberius Julius Celsus Polemaeanus is buried. The library was built by his son, former consul of the Romans, Gaius Julius Aquila and was approximately begun in the year 117 AD and was finished by the year 120 AD. Ephesus Celsus was entombed just underneath the library, across its entrance where the statue of Athena, the goddess of wisdom, stands.

Impressive structure of Celsus Library

Once you visit the library, the impressive façade of the structure will welcome you. The entire façade has 2 stories designed with Corinthian style columns throughout the ground floor as well as the 3 entrances to the building. In the upper story, you can find 3 window openings that make the entire front view something to look forward watching with every visit you make. To make the facade's size look greater than what it really is people who have constructed the library made an impressive optical trick wherein the columns used on the sides were shorter than those of the columns used in the center. All of the statues placed on the columns today are just the exact same copies of the original ones that are now displayed in the Ephesus Museum in Vienna. The 4 statues found in the columns are: Sophia for wisdom; Episteme for knowledge; Ennoia for intelligence; Arete for valor

These representations of the statues are the ones that depict the virtues practiced by Celsus in his entire life. With these simple representations in mind, there is no doubt why this library is considered as one of the richest libraries in the ancient period. This library follows other world renowned libraries during the ancient times such as Pergamum and Alexandria.

What Events Resulted in the Destruction of the Celsus Library?

If not for the fire that has resulted in the invasion of the Goths, the library as well as the scrolls that were stored in the niches were destroyed. This event has happened in the 262 AD and has resulted damaging the remains of the façade. But the latter earthquake destroyed the remains of the façade, which led to its complete destruction. In the 1960's and 1970's there was a massive restoration done in the façade and it was rebuilt serving as the prime example of the public architecture in the Roman times. The completely restored façade is now the current structure that can be found when visiting the structure.

Things seen inside the Celsus Library

Once you arrive in the location of the library with your guide on the private Tour of Ephesus, you will not only be impressed with what the exterior has to offer you but also the interior. Though it may seem like the ruins of the entire structure, seeing what its interior has to offer will give everyone some insights of the rich story and purpose behind the construction of the structure. The following are the impressive things that you would see inside the Celsus library:

The interior is seen to be paved with marble that are decorated.

Through the walls, you can see that it is lined with niches for the purpose of storing scrolls in the early times.

To access the second storey, the balcony is railed to give access on the higher niches as well as the scrolls that were already stored within the second level.

There were empty niches constructed just inside the walls. The empty niches will show you how the early Romans can protect the important scrolls from humidity and prevent the texts from being damaged while being stored within the library.

Check out the reading room that is facing the east. This room was placed in this location so as to take advantage of nice lighting for reading the scrolls.

Throughout the ruins of Celsus library, you will notice the Greek and Latin inscriptions. These inscriptions can be seen when you explore through the entirety of the ruins.

The entire structure is definitely awe-inspiring since it clearly depicts the unique architectural style of the Romans in the early centuries.

Why still visit Celsus Library

Though ruins are the only ones left with the library of Celsus, the legacy of Ephesus Celsus is still left in the structure. The fact that a particular part of the structure, which is the entire façade was, somehow, restored, there are still many reasons why you should include the library in the set of itineraries that you should be visiting. You will get the chance to see the inscriptions of the early times, admire the beauty of the architecture of the entire library and enjoy the feeling of going back to the past through it's ruins at Ephesus City. And also Celsus Library is open every day from 8 am till 7 pm and there is not additional tickets required.

TERRACED HOUSES

Tour Guide Instructions

GOAL

Acting as a tour guide, your goal is to present important archaeological and historical information about the terraced houses on the hill.

PREPARATION

Imagine that you are a “tour guide” leading a group through the archaeological site of Ephesus. Prepare a “standard presentation” you use with your tourists.

Select a person from your group to act as the “tour guide.”

- Using the materials provided, collect interesting facts to present to your “tourists.”
- Have people from your group anticipate tourists’ questions about the site. Look for answers to the questions.
- Compile and sequence the information you gather into your presentation.

Here are some questions to get you started:

- When were the houses built?
- Are there any significant features about their construction?
- How do the amenities compare to modern housing?
- How did people in that period decorate their homes?
- What does this housing say about the culture of the city?
- What other interesting information can you discover?



PRESENTATION

We will “walk” through the ancient city of Ephesus beginning at the harbor. As we reach each feature, the “tour guide” will present interesting facts about it.

Images will be projected during the presentation.

TERRACED HOUSES
Tour Guide Resources

Fez Travel	Epehesus Breeze	Epeheus	Turkish Archaeology
			
https://feztravelturkey.blogspot.com/2013/02/houses-of-slope-terrace-houses.html	https://ephehusbreeze.com/ephehus/terrace-houses	https://ephehus.us/ancient-ephehus/terrace-houses/	https://turkisharchaeonews.net/object/terrace-houses-ephehus

Ephesus Turkey	Ephesus Travel Guide	Ephesus Travel Guise	Best of Ephesus
			
https://www.ephehussturkey.com/ephehus-highlights/terrace-houses/	https://www.ephehusstravelguide.com/terrace-houses-of-ephehus.html	https://www.ephehusstravelguide.com/ephehus-archaeological-museum-terrace-houses.html	https://www.bestofephehus.com/terrace-houses.php

TERRACED HOUSES
Tour Guide Notes

NOTES REGARDING SITE

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

TERRACE HOUSES

<https://ephesusbreeze.com/ephesus/terrace-houses>

One of the attractions that you can see in the ancient city of Ephesus ruins is the Terrace houses. Its location is on a hill opposite the Temple of Hadrian. These houses are also considered as the "Houses of Rich". This certain fact gives an idea of what kind of a family life there is in the period of the Romans. These kinds of houses in Ephesus are also called Slope houses or hill houses because they are being built at the slope of a hill. The houses of rich were built by integrating the Hippodamian plan. This is the city's plan wherein in right angles, the roads are being transacted. In the slopes lower end of the Bulbul Mountain, there are three terraces, consisting of six residential units. In 1st century BC, the first and the oldest building was established and continued as a residential house up until the 7th century AD.

Architecture of Ephesus Hill Houses

The streets narrow sides opening to the Street of Curetes have been terraced to give way for building the slope houses. Each part of the terrace, there are two erected houses. Side streets are very narrow, and there are beliefs that some of house owners have covered their houses with vaulted roofing. The houses are simple looking and somewhat plain when you see at the outside but then you will be astonished once you see its interior, equipped with dazzling decorations.

Here's what comprises the beautiful architecture of the houses on the slopes of Ephesus:

The Ephesus Terrace houses have strong protective roofing which represents what a Roman house should be.

The floors of the house have fantastic mosaics as well as frescos.

In the center, an interior courtyard is located with a style of peristyle with an open ceiling.

The Slope houses are usually two-stories infrastructures and upper stores. On the first floor, there the dining and living rooms are found while upstairs, the guest rooms and the bedrooms are usually located.

The houses have heating systems just like in baths. Under the floors, there are the clay pipes and the hot air is being carried behind the house's walls.

There are no windows in the rooms and only the light coming from the open hall is illuminated, this is why the rooms are so dim.

The Terrace Houses Ruins

The ruins of these houses are actually lying in Curetes Streets middle section. This hasn't been yet restored and about thirty years ago, it was then excavated. In the year 1960, the excavation process was started. The excavated frescoes parts as well as the mosaics that were successfully uncovered were displayed into a museum to put all these under protection and for restoration reasons. In later years, it came to a point, the terraced houses were displayed for the public. Two of the houses found on a particular row, on the upper part of the terrace are chosen to be viewed just like a museum and are open for visitors up until today.

Why Visit the Terrace Houses ?

These houses should be part of your itineraries. To see Terrace Houses, you will have to book it separately for your Ephesus tour. You will be amazed of how the houses re built and you will be having an idea of what kind of living and family life there is in the Roman period. You will be having fun as well as learning something from the history of the ancient city.

"Terrace houses" section of the Ephesus in Selcuk - Izmir, is open every day from 8 am till 5 pm. It requires additional entrance tickets.

TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS

Tour Guide Instructions

GOAL

Acting as a tour guide, your goal is to present important archaeological and historical information about the Temple of Artemis.

PREPARATION

Imagine that you are a “tour guide” leading a group through the archaeological site of Ephesus. Prepare a “standard presentation” you use with your tourists.

Select a person from your group to act as the “tour guide.”

- Using the materials provided, collect interesting facts to present to your “tourists.”
- Have people from your group anticipate tourists’ questions about the site. Look for answers to the questions.
- Compile and sequence the information you gather into your presentation.

Here are some questions to get you started:

- Where was the temple located?
- What did the temple look like?
- How large was it? Dimensions?
- How did it compare to other temples of the era?
- What kind of activities took place there?
- What is left of the temple today?
- Who was Artemis?
- Were there any biblical events related to this temple or to the deity?
- Add any other interesting facts you discover.

PRESENTATION


We will “walk” through the ancient city of Ephesus beginning at the harbor. As we reach each feature, the “tour guide” will present interesting facts about it.

Images will be projected during the presentation.

TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS
Tour Guide Resources

Fez Travel	Wikipedia	World History	Epehsus
			
https://feztravelturkey.blogspot.com/2013/02/the-temple-of-artemis-artemission.html	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Temple_of_Artemis	https://www.worldhistory.org/Temple_of_Artemis_at_Ephesus/	https://ephehus.us/around-ephehus/temple-of-artemis/

Livius	IsraelJerusalem	Ephesus Travel Guide	Thought Co
			
https://www.livius.org/articles/place/ephehus/ephehus-photos/ephehus-temple-of-artemis/	https://www.israeljerusalem.com/temple-of-diana-ephehus.htm	https://www.ephehustravelguide.com/temple-of-artemis.html	https://www.thoughtco.com/temple-of-artemis-at-ephehus-1435670

Best of Epeheus			
			
https://www.bestofephehus.com/temple-of-artemis.php			

TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS
Tour Guide Notes

NOTES REGARDING SITE

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS

<https://feztravelturkey.blogspot.com/2013/02/the-temple-of-artemis-artemission.html>

The Temple of Artemis, considered to be one of the Seven Wonders of the World by ancient writers, was situated by the marshes to the southwest of Ayasuluk Hill. Its first construction was by the seaside. However this temple that stood by the seashore is today 5 km. inland, due to the alluvial infilling of the bay. Today there remains a 14 m. high column (its original height was 18.40 m.) in the northeast, which was erected in 1973 with the aid of pulleys, an archaic column pedestal, a part of which can be seen, and a pedestal dating from the Late Classical period, which stood insitu right above the column. On the western side, the court walls of the Archaic temple, the point where the doorpost were attached, the traces of the Archaic marble stylobates, the southern anta in the classical covering of the Archaic temple, the West and North edges of the Archaic and Late Classical temples and the foundations of the hekatompodos can still today be seen. The structures connected with the foundation of the stairs leading to the platform of the Late Classical temple from the western court, the structures in the South of the foundation of the hekatompodos (naiskos, channel, road and the apsed structure) and the Archaic and Late Classical altar foundations can be seen. In the excavation area covered with ground water, from time to time earlier structures in the court, the traces of Temple C., the naiskos of the Temple or Kroisos and the cella walls of the peripteros can be seen but this depends upon the level of the water within this excavated area. According to Strabo this temple had been repeatedly ruined and reconstructed. It was one of the Seven Wonders of the ancient World. The oldest traces of the temple, which underwent many construction phases, date from the 8th century B.C. This first temple was a peripteros planned structure with 4 columns on its short sides and 8 columns on its long sides. In this peripteros, the tetragonal platform surrounded by 6 columns functioned as the pedestal (baldaken) for the religious statue. From this earliest structure only the pedestals of green schist that supported the wooden columns were found during the excavation. This temple was believed to have been ravaged by the Cimmerians.

The dipterous plan of the magnificent Temple of Hera in Samos made the Ephesians jealous and it was then that they decided to construct a temple more magnificent than the Temple of Hera at Samos. Herodotus indicates this structure was called the Temple of Kroisos because of the financial and mortal support of the Lydians including the columns that were donated by Kroisos during the construction of this Temple. Around 560 B.C. the construction of the first great marble dipterous began on the east-west axis, known to have been the Temple of Kroisos. The architects of the Archaic temple were from Samos, Theodoros, Metagenes and Khersiphron. The

Temple was situated in the marshes and in order to create foundations in this marshy ground the recommendation of the most prominent Samian artist, architect and sculptor, Theodoros, to put wood charcoal and fleece under the foundations (temeun), was followed and traces of charcoal and ash remains were found in the excavations. The foundation were created by putting big slates on these chunks of charcoal. Above this layer, polygonal marble panels, which constituted the surface of the Stylobate, were bonded and the floor of the temple was created, measuring approximately 55×115 m. Each of the columns (approximately 106 in number) were adorned with carved patterns on their lower sections (Columnae Caelatae), with the load system on the Stylobate carrying the weight, each section weighing more than 100 tons, with the marble roof pediments carrying carved figurines and with carved marble roof tiles. However this roof didnt cover the whole of the temple but only covered the peristyle. The inner area, called the Sekos, was open to the sky and this was where the covered structure containing the religious statue in the naos was kept. The construction of this 6th century temple, that which is considered to have been one of the Seven Wonders of the World, lasted for 120 years. However in 356 B.C. it was burned down by someone who wanted through this action to immortalize his own name. Herostratos and this layer of fire damage was found during the excavations.

After the temple was burnt, the Ephesians began the reconstruction of th etemple. The architects of the new temple were Paionios, Demetrios and Kheirokrates. In the 4th century B.C. due to be rising sea level, a platform was constructed to prevent the ground water from flooding the temple. Another line of columns was added to this structure with stairs. In addition an opisthodomos was added to the West facing rear side of the temple for the protection of the gifts that were donated to the Goddess Artemis. Thus there were three lines of 9 columns in the rear by the short sides and three lines of 8 columns in the front facing West. When observed from the sides, it had 21 columns on each side in two rows. This temple had in total 117 columns. In the depictions of the temple on coins, a door in the roof was observed and it is said this door was made and functioned as the place through which the Goddess Artemis watched the sacrifices that were made in her honor. According to the writings of Plinius (Pliny), the columns of this Hellenistic Temple of Artemis were 18.40 m. high. When Alexander the Great visited Ephesus, he offered to help in the construction of the temple and requested that an inscription with his name be put in the temple. Thus Alexander the Great would be famous, just like Kroisos was with his temple. However the proud Ephesians politely turned down his offer, flatteringly replying to his offer with the words” One God cannot give present to another”. Despite this reply, Alexander the Great made financial contributions to be construction of the temple

and this wonderful temple was completed before the end of the 4th century B.C. The commotion caused by the civil wars in Rome, the economic problems and the alluvial infilling of the bay strained the financial resources of the Temple of Artemis. The organized precautions, began under the Council in the 6-5th centuries B.C., came into effect during the reign of Emperor Augustus and all the borders, paths and drainage within the temenos wall, which was made of ashlar stone blocks covered in inscribed notices, were inspected and repaired. According to Strabo, the temenos wall was 1 stadion's distance from the temple and the temenos wall marked the border for those people seeking sanctuary under the protection of Artemis. Later during the reign of Emperor Titus (79-81A.D.), large scale renovations were conducted in the sacred place.

The Artemision was ravaged by the Goths in 263 A.D. but the real devastation came in 400 A.D. when the cult of Artemis ended and the altar, along with the surrounding colonnade and pediment were destroyed. The torn down temenos wall was reused during the Late Antique period in the construction of the Church of Mary and the erection of the Bishop's Place. Much material from the Artemision was reused in the Basilica of St. John and in the construction of its outer walls. The Temple of Artemis was discovered for the British Museum in 1869 by the English railroad engineer J.T. Wood after a seven year search, during which he suffered badly from malaria. In these lengthy searches Wood found another classical platform upon an Archaic podium, in the traces of the foundation of the Late Classical temple and sent them to England, to the British Museum. His successor on behalf of the British Museum, the Englishman D.G. Hogarth recommenced excavations in 1904/05. Not only did he investigate the temple of Artemis, but also the older foundations within the court of the temple. New excavations, initiated by the Australian Museum of Archeology in 1965, continue today.

BASILICA OF JOHN

Tour Guide Instructions

GOAL

Acting as a tour guide, your goal is to present important archaeological and historical information about the Basilica of John.

PREPARATION

Imagine that you are a “tour guide” leading a group through the archaeological site of Ephesus. Prepare a “standard presentation” you use with your tourists.

Select a person from your group to act as the “tour guide.”

- Using the materials provided, collect interesting facts to present to your “tourists.”
- Have people from your group anticipate tourists’ questions about the site. Look for answers to the questions.
- Compile and sequence the information you gather into your presentation.

Here are some questions to get you started:




- Who was John?
- Where is the basilica located?
- What is a “basilica”?
- What is the biblical connection to the site, if any?
- Add any other facts you find to be of interest.

PRESENTATION

We will “walk” through the ancient city of Ephesus beginning at the harbor. As we reach each feature, the “tour guide” will present interesting facts about it.

Images will be projected during the presentation.

BASILICA OF JOHN
Tour Guide Resources

Fex Travel	Wikipedia	Ephesus	Ephesus Turkey
			
https://feztravelturkey.blogspot.com/2013/02/the-church-of-st-john.html	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Basilica_of_St._John	https://ephesus.us/around-ephesus/basilica-of-st-john/	https://www.ephesusturkey.com/what-to-see-around/basilica-of-st-john/

Epehsus Travel Guide	Best of Ephesus		
			
https://www.ephesustravelguide.com/basilica-of-st-john.html	https://www.bestofephesus.com/st-john-church.php		

BASILICA OF JOHN
Tour Guide Notes

NOTES REGARDING SITE

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

BASILICA OF JOHN

<https://feztravelturkey.blogspot.com/2013/02/the-church-of-st-john.html>

According to the historian Eusebios, St. John returned to Ephesus with Mary after being banished from Jerusalem between 37 and 42 A.D. He continued to write the Bible after the execution of St. Paul and after a period he died here at Ephesus. Following his will, he was buried in the southern foothills of Ayasuluk Hill. First a wooden-roofed Early Christian Church was constructed in the 5th century over a simple graveyard and crypts were established within this church. In the middle of the 6th century, a monumental cross-in-plan basilica with domes was constructed by Emperor Justinianus (Justinian) replacing this earlier church. With the moving of the Ephesians to Ayasuluk, the Basilica of St. John took over the position of the earlier Bishop's Church at Ephesus.

Ayasuluk Hill was encircled with walls constructed in the 7th century A.D. to protect the basilica and the related structures against Muslim raids. The material collected from the ruins of the Temple of Artemis, which had been largely demolished, were reused in the construction of these walls. The outer part of the walls was also constructed from material brought from other structures at Ephesus; its inner parts were filled with mortar and rubble stone and it was lined with towers to increase its strength. In the construction of these supporting towers, a pentagonal plan was generally employed; with a circular plan used in the West and tetragonal plan in the South. The wall had a total of four Gates and twenty towers. The strong, main entrance gate in the South was known as the "Gate of Pursuit". There were two square-in-plan towers on either side of this gate. There was an arched entrance in the middle of these two towers. On the arch there were a frieze with ivy, figures of Eros gathering grapes in the vineyard and a piece of a tomb which had a carved relief of grape vines. In the 19th century a second piece of this tomb, which depicted young girls narrating "the recognition of Achilles by Odysseus among the daughters of King Lykomedes on the Island of Skiros" and armed men, was taken to England and is today in the Museum at Woburn Abbey. Two phases of construction were observed in the walls surrounding and supporting the Basilica. The first of these phases was the construction of an additional terrace to the church during the reign of Justinianus, with Stones and bricks employed in the construction of these walls. The second phase, comprised those walls constructed as a defence against Muslim raids in the 7-8th century A.D., with the inner parts of these walls filled with mortar and rubble stone. The Basilica, which is of a cross plan, is 130 m. long and was entered through the Narthex Gate.

There were five Gates from the narthex leading into the middle and side naves. It had a court (atrium) which was covered, with supporting columns in its middle. The middle and side naves were covered by 6 domes. These domes covered the burial grounds with the middle dome larger and higher than the others. The columns

separating the naves were monoliths of blue marble. On the Byzantine Ionic capitals were carved the monograms of Emperor Justinianus and his wife Theodora. These monograms provide proof that the Emperor contributed to the construction of this church. There was a large ambon in front of the dais in the middle nave. The dais or burial grounds were two steps higher than the floor of the church. It is known that one of them belonged to St. John. There was a crypt under the dais. There were three tombs in the crypt, one of which is understood to have belonged to St. John. The chapel, having been constructed outside the northern transept and planned together with the Office of Revenues, was actually turned into a chapel in the 10-11th century and the depictions in the apse, of St. John on the right; Jesus Christ in the middle and an unknown Saint on the left, are in a very well preserved condition.

The Office of Revenues, situated to the left of the chapel, was a two-storey structure with a centralized plan. There were cross-in-plan parts and corner rooms surrounding the circular area in the middle. The sacred relics and treasures of the church were stored within these rooms. Furthermore a Baptistry was constructed in the 5th century A.D., with the basilica, with the remains of the wooden roof belonging to the period prior to the reign of Justinianus still to be seen today as, when the new church was constructed, it was preserved and its function continued. The apsed chamber to the east was the sacred chamber in which prayers after baptisms were performed. The central area of the Baptistry is reached from the western door of this octagonal-in-plan structure. There was a circular pool for baptism in the middle of the floor, with the sides of this pool consisting of stairs of three steps. The adjacent square pool was where the sacred water was kept. The apsed chamber to the far West, a symmetrical copy of that in the east, was used for the same purpose.

GROTTO OF THE APOSTLE

Tour Guide Instructions

GOAL

Acting as a tour guide, your goal is to present important archaeological and historical information about the Grotto of the Apostle.

PREPARATION

Imagine that you are a “tour guide” leading a group through the archaeological site of Ephesus. Prepare a “standard presentation” you use with your tourists.

Select a person from your group to act as the “tour guide.”

- Using the materials provided, collect interesting facts to present to your “tourists.”
- Have people from your group anticipate tourists’ questions about the site. Look for answers to the questions.
- Compile and sequence the information you gather into your presentation.

Here are some questions to get you started:







- Where is the grotto located?
- Why is the grotto important?
- What are the images that are painted on the walls?
- Who are the people depicted and what is their backstory?
- What is the connection of this site to the common images of Paul?
- Add any other interesting facts you discover.

PRESENTATION

We will “walk” through the ancient city of Ephesus beginning at the harbor. As we reach each feature, the “tour guide” will present interesting facts about it.

Images will be projected during the presentation.

**GROTTO OF THE APOSTLE
Tour Guide Resources**

Fez Travel	EphesusKusadasi	Ephesus Foundation	Tours Around Turkey
			
<p>https://feztravelturkey.blogspot.com/2013/02/the-cave-of-st-paul.html</p>	<p>http://www.ephesuskusadasiguide.com/ephesus/cave-of-paul</p>	<p>https://ephesusfoundationusa.org/projects/the-cave-of-st-paul</p>	<p>https://toursaroundturkey.com/grotto-of-apostle-paul-in-ephesus/</p>
Turkey Private Tours	Ephesus Travel Guide		
			
<p>https://ertungaecir.com/blog/grotto-of-st-paul-in-ephesus/</p>	<p>https://www.ephesustravelguide.com/blog/cave-of-st-paul-in-ephesus</p>		

GROTTO OF THE APOSTLE
Tour Guide Notes

NOTES REGARDING SITE

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

CAVE OF ST PAUL

<https://feztravelturkey.blogspot.com/2013/02/the-cave-of-st-paul.html>



Around 1900, the cave in the foothills of Mount Bülbül at a height of 100 m. to the North of the Temple of Serapeion was found by O. Benndorf. The cave of St. Paul was made by being roughly carved into the bedrock; producing an approximately 15m. long aisle and a slightly larger chamber. Today the chamber, whose floors have been flattened and joined by steps, can be entered from the aisle decorated with reused materials. There are two niches of different sizes on the landing on the southern side of the aisle. The larger niche on the right side of the entrance reached the ground; but was only roughly and irregularly carved. The arches and aisle walls were covered in many layers of plaster. There was an antique panel carrying carvings of various prayers beneath the 20th century plaster of the uppermost layer. On this panel are invocations to St. Paul and "God, please help your disciple Timotheos!" During the conservation and restoration work in 1998 the murals depicting stories from the life of St. Paul and St. Thekla were found.