

ITP 2014

Exhibition Projects

Name (s):

FATIH YUCEL

Country:

TURKEY

Project title:

TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS IN EPHEBUS AND JOHN
TURTLE WOOD

Date: 01/ September / 2014

Temple of Artemis in Ephesus and John Turtle Wood

John Turtle Wood (February 13, 1821 – March 25, 1890), British architect and surveyor, was working in Turkey for the Ottoman Railway Company. He was passionate about Ephesus and the Artemision, the ancient Temple of Artemis located near the town of Ayasulug, present day Selçuk.

This temple, also known as the Temple of Diana, was rebuilt twice in Antiquity. The final temple, built in the 4th century BCE, was considered one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.

In the 3th century CE, the temple was destroyed by the Goths and many of the stones and columns were used in other buildings, particularly in Byzantine palaces in Constantinople and in Hagia Sophia.

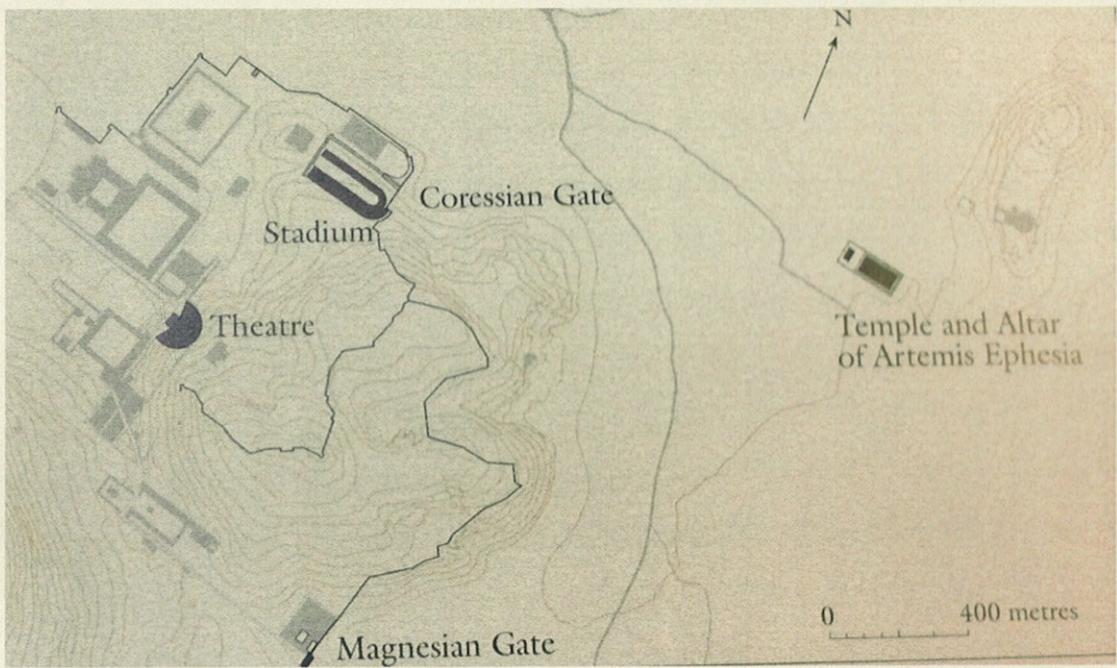
The exact whereabouts of the temple were unknown until it was discovered by John Turtle Wood in 1869 in his 6th year of excavation sponsored by the Trustees of the British Museum:

On the last day of the year 1869, the marble pavement of the Temple, so long lost, so long sought for, and so long almost despaired of, was at last actually found at a depth of nearly 20 feet below the present surface of the ground. One of the workmen, who had been put to sink a number of deep holes, in one of the most likely fields of the group in which I was working, struck upon a thick pavement of white marble, which I at once concluded must be that of the Temple. It was the first thick pavement I had found within the sacred precinct.

J.T. Wood (1877) *Discoveries in Ephesus*, London, p. 155

John T. Wood had many difficulties during his excavations concerning the funding and his health, but also especially with the Ottoman state due to the difficulties of obtaining permissions to excavate and take the artefacts to Britain. He had to terminate his activities in Ephesus in 1874, since he was not receiving any more funding from the British Museum; the same year the Ottoman legislation on antiquities appeared.





Turkish LAW ON ANTIQUITIES

Preamble

- Art. 1. All sorts of articles of art remaining from ancient times are antiquities.
- Art. 2. There are two kinds of antiquities, the first consisting of coins, and the second of other articles whether capable of being transported or not.

PART I

THE RIGHT OF POSSESSING AND DETAILS
RESPECTING ANTIQUITIES

- Art. 3. Undiscovered antiquities, wherever they may be found, belong to the State. But where antiquities are searched by permission one third of the antiquities discovered shall appertain to the State, one third to the discoverer, and one third to the owner of the land on which such antiquities shall be found. If the discoverer of antiquities has found the same on his own land 2 thirds will belong to him and one third to the State.
- Art. 4. Application for permission to search antiquities or treasures should be addressed to the Ministry of Public Instruction either directly or through the Local Authorities.
- Art. 5. The ^{appropriation} ~~appropriation~~ of antiquities shall, according to the demand of the Government, be made either in kind or ad valorem.
- Art. 6. Local agents shall, if necessary, also be appointed for the protection of immoveable antiquities such as temples or other buildings found in perfect condition in places having owners.

TERMS UNDER WHICH ANTIQUITIES AND TREASURES
MAY BE SEARCHED AND DIGGED FOR.

Art. 7. The making of excavations for the special purpose of searching for antiquities or treasures without official permission and without the consent of the proprietor of the land is forbidden. All antiquities discovered by persons acting contrary to this prohibition shall be seized, and the offenders shall be punished with a penalty of from one to five Turkish liras, or by imprisonment for a period of from three days to one week. If the excavations have been made on the property of some other person without the consent of the proprietor in such case any damages that may have been occasioned thereby shall be made good on the claim of the proprietor.

Art. 8. The necessary permission for the search of antiquities or treasures shall be granted by the Ministry of Public Instruction exclusively after reference to the Sublime Porte for authority, and a printed counterfoil book, in accordance with the form which shall be adopted, shall in the meantime be issued for the registration of the antiquities to be discovered.

Art. 9. The Ministry of Police in Constantinople and the Local Authorities in the Vilayets (Provinces) shall supervise in order to see whether the holders of the permits act conformably with the provisions of the Law in making excavations and in their proceedings.

Art. 10. The permission applied for shall be granted after it is ascertained that there exist no objections to excavations being made on the spot where the researches are to take place, and a certificate, confirmed by the local authorities has been produced by the applicant

