

LEGEND

1. Acropolis Temple
2. Acropolis Church
3. Archaic and Classical Period Settlement
4. Roman Theater
5. Basilica (Defense Tower)
6. Coast Wall
7. Port
8. Breakwater
9. Tunnel (postern)
10. Harbor Bath
11. Necropolis
12. Aqueducts
13. Dock remains
14. Roman Period Mill Building
15. Aqueduct
16. Road remains
17. Nymphaeum
18. Genoese Castle
19. Firebrick Plant
20. Modern Buildings



Visiting Hours

April 1 - October 1
Opening Time: 08:30
Closing Time: 19:00

October 1 - April 1
Opening Time: 08:30
Closing Time: 17:30

Closed on Monday.

Address: Filyos Öteyüz Mahallesi 67665 Çaycuma / Zonguldak

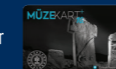
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GENERAL DIRECTORATE FOR
CULTURAL ASSETS AND MUSEUMS



FILYOS TIOS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE



Tios Ancient City is in a location known as Hisarönü in Zonguldak Province, Çaycuma District, Filyos Town. In ancient sources, the city was referred to as Greek Τῖσιον, Τῖον, Τῖσσον, Τῖος and Latin Tiejum, Tium, Tios, Tieion. Founded as a Miletus Colony by a priest under the leadership of Tios in the 7th century BCE, the city remained under the rule of several kingdoms during the Classical and Hellenistic Periods. Tios-Tiejion, which came under Roman rule in 70 BCE, showed its real development in this period.

Tios-Tiejion draws attention as an episcopal center during the Byzantine Empire. Since 1261, it came under the rule of the Genoese through an agreement with the Byzantine state. It came under the rule of the Ottoman Empire around the end of the 14th century and the beginning of the 15th century. It was small fishing village during the Ottoman Empire Period.

Tios, which was an important port city in the Black Sea during ancient times, became a center where products such as fish, wine and grain were traded thanks to river and sea transportation.

The first excavations in the city were started in 2006 by the Karadeniz Ereğli Museum Directorate. During the excavations carried out in the city in recent years, the remains of buildings dated to the 6th century BC, a Medieval Church which is thought to have been built first in the Hellenistic Period due to the properly processed block remains on its foundations, a temple in the Corinthian order dated to the Roman Period, a burial chapel to the west of the temple dated to the 10th-12th centuries CE were unearthed on the acropolis. At the western end of the Acropolis, an ancient harbor on the seaside, two breakwaters belonging to the ancient harbor and a part of the harbor street can be seen. To the southeast of the Acropolis, on the Filyos-Çaycuma Highway, there is a theater structure dating to the Roman Period, and a large building which is considered to be a church to the northwest of the theater.

In the lower city, there are two baths, one of which is quite large, dating to the Roman Period, the remains of a structure considered to be a three-arched aqueduct, and the remains of a fountain right next to these arches. The fact that the modern settlement is located outside the ancient city provides an important advantage in terms of protection and research of the city, but it is also known that the ancient city was used intensively as a quarry in the later periods.

Although the settlement in the ancient city belongs to the Roman Period, there are also Hellenistic, Byzantine, Genoese and Ottoman Period settlement remains. Tios Ancient City is the best preserved ancient city in the region. As of today, buildings such as the Castle, Acropolis Aqueducts, Necropolis, Cistern, Ancient Harbor and Pier have survived to the present day.