

ADALYA

24 2021



AKMED

KOÇ UNIVERSITY

Suna & İnan Kırac

Research Center for

Mediterranean Civilizations

25 years

24 2021

ISSN 1301-2746

ADALYA

The Annual of the Koç University Suna & İnan Kıraç Research Center
for Mediterranean Civilizations

OFFPRINT



25 years

ADALYA

The Annual of the Koç University Suna & İnan Kıraç Research Center
for Mediterranean Civilizations (AKMED)

Adalya, a peer reviewed publication, is indexed in the A&HCI (Arts & Humanities Citation Index) – CC / A&H (Current Contents / Arts & Humanities), Social Sciences and Humanities Database of TÜBİTAK / ULAKBİM Tr index, and ERIHPLUS (European Reference Index for the Humanities and Social Sciences).

<i>Mode of publication</i>	Worldwide periodical
<i>Publisher certificate number</i>	18318
ISSN	1301-2746
<i>Publisher management</i>	Koç University Rumelifeneri Yolu, 34450 Sarıyer / İstanbul
<i>Publisher</i>	Umran Savaş İnan, President, on behalf of Koç University
<i>Editor-in-chief</i>	Oğuz Tekin
<i>Editors</i>	Tarkan Kahya and Arif Yacı
<i>English copyediting</i>	Mark Wilson
<i>Editorial advisory board</i>	(Members serve for a period of five years) Mustafa Adak, Akdeniz University (2018-2022) Engin Akyürek, Koç University (2018-2022) Emanuela Borgia, Università di Roma Sapienza (2021-2025) Nicholas D. Cahill, University of Wisconsin-Madison (2018-2022) Edhem Eldem, Boğaziçi University / Collège de France (2018-2022) C. Brian Rose, University of Pennsylvania (2018-2022) Christopher H. Roosevelt, Koç University (2021-2025) Charlotte Roueché, Emerita, King's College London (2019-2023) Christof Schuler, DAI München (2017-2021)
©	Koç University AKMED, 2021
<i>Production</i>	Zero Production Ltd. Abdullah Sok. No. 17 Taksim 34433 İstanbul Tel: +90 (212) 244 75 21 • Fax: +90 (212) 244 32 09 info@zerobooksonline.com; www.zerobooksonline.com
<i>Printing</i>	Fotokitap Fotoğraf Ürünleri Paz. ve Tic. Ltd. Şti. Oruç Reis Mah. Tekstilkent B-5 Blok No. 10-AH111 Esenler - İstanbul / Turkey Certificate number: 47448
<i>Mailing address</i>	Barbaros Mah. Kocatepe Sok. No. 22 Kaleiçi 07100 Antalya - TURKEY Tel: +90 (242) 243 42 74 • Fax: +90 (242) 243 80 13 https://akmed.ku.edu.tr
<i>E-mail address</i>	adalya@ku.edu.tr



KOÇ ÜNİVERSİTESİ



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A New Monumental Gate from the Roman Imperial Period on the Attaleia City Walls

BURHAN VARKIVANÇ – İSMAİL AKAN ATILA*

Abstract

After the Late Antique period, the city of Attaleia assured its continued safety against threats coming from the east by renewing and strengthening its defenses. As a result, the appearance and character of the city walls changed considerably from what they had been in Roman Imperial times. These changes affected city gates the most, as they constituted the weakest points both structurally and strategically, and many of the Roman Imperial era gates were closed. The pulling down or partial or complete destruction of these city entrances already in the Early Byzantine period, changed the fabric of those parts of the city near the walls until the end of the Ottoman period. The most extensive destruction of the city walls, the remains of which can be seen on several towers and curtain walls today, came about during the systematic demolitions of the early 20th century. This study deals with a monumental Roman city gate that has been recently revealed. An arched entrance which was built very close to and possibly at the same time as Hadrian's Arch, this gate was completely closed during consolidation of the fortification walls in the Early Byzantine period in a manner that concealed it from the exterior. Due to the weakness of the Roman Imperial era curtain wall in which it is located, this gate, which was decorated with pilasters and capitals on both sides, was given the form of a small arch rather than a simple city entrance.

Öz

Attaleia kenti, Geç Antik Dönem sonrası ortaya çıkan doğu kaynaklı tehditler karşısında savunma sistemini yenileyerek ve güçlendirerek varlığını sürdürmüştür. Kent surları bu süreçte Roma İmparatorluk Dönemi'ndeki görüntüsünü ve niteliğini büyük oranda kaybetmiştir. Bu yaklaşım, yapısal ve stratejik olarak en zayıf noktalar olan kent girişlerini çok daha fazla etkilemiş, kente açılan Antik Çağ girişleri büyük ölçüde kapatılmıştır. Osmanlı Dönemi sonuna kadar değişen ve sur duvarlarına bitişik kent dokusu, henüz Erken Bizans Dönemi'nde kapatılan bu girişlerin yıkılmalar ile büyük ölçüde tahrip olmasını ya da tamamen ortadan kalkmasını beraberinde getirmiştir. Kalıntıları günümüzde birkaç kule ve beden duvarında görülebilen surların en kapsamlı tahribatı ise 20. yüzyıl başlarındaki sistemli yıkımlar sırasında gerçekleşmiştir. Bu çalışma, yakın zamanda yeniden ortaya çıkarılan Roma İmparatorluk Dönemi'ne ait anıtsal bir kent kapısını ele almaktadır. Hadrianus Takı'nın oldukça yakınında ve olasılıkla bu tak ile eş zamanlı inşa edilen kemerli kapı, sur duvarlarının Erken Bizans Dönemi'nde güçlendirilmesi sırasında kent dışından görülemeyecek şekilde tamamen kapatılmıştır. İçinde yer aldığı Roma İmparatorluk Dönemi beden duvarının zayıflığı nedeniyle iki yanda pilasterler ve başlıklar ile donatılan kapıya yalın bir kent girişinden öte küçük bir tak görüntüsü kazandırılmıştır.

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The technical drawings used in the work have been executed as part of the project designated as KU AKMED 2020/P.1039 and supported by the Koç University AKMED (Suna & İnan Kıraç Research Center for Mediterranean Civilizations).

Keywords: Attaleia, Roman Imperial period, Early Byzantine period, defense system, city entrances, monumental gate

Anahtar Kelimeler: Attaleia, Roma İmparatorluk Dönemi, Erken Bizans Dönemi, savunma sistemi, kent girişleri, anıtsal kapı

The ancient city of Attaleia constituted a settlement before the Hellenistic period as evidenced by the necropolis finds in its nearby, but data pointing to its urban fabric and its defense system during that era is yet to be found. The ruins of the city walls which can be observed only in part today due to the large-scale destruction and elevated levels of fill indicate that the settlement had a defense system by the Hellenistic period at the latest and that its city walls underwent a radical renovation during the period of the Roman Imperial Empire.¹ In the face of threats from the east which emerged after the Late Antique period during which Christianity's rule was absolute, some cities in the east of the Empire either shrunk or were abandoned, while many others including Attaleia survived by renovating or consolidating their existing defense systems.² Spoliated materials were used extensively during this process and this has in part or to a great extent altered the appearance and the quality of the city walls constructed during the Roman Imperial period. This development had a greater impact on the city's entrances, which are structurally and strategically its weakest points, and for the most part the Greco-Roman period entrances to the city were closed off. Because the area has been inhabited without interruption, its defense system underwent continuous changes until later in the Ottoman period, and the changes and losses in the structurally and materially unified Roman Imperial period city walls continued and increased. Until the end of the Ottoman period, the changing urban fabric and the new roads that were constructed caused the large-scale destruction or the complete disappearance of the classical period entrances that were blocked in the Byzantine period and led to the formation of new ones that are used in the present day. The remnants of the fortifications can still be seen today on a few towers and on the main outer walls, and the most extensive destruction of the fortifications occurred during the systematic demolitions of the early 20th century.³

A holistic and comprehensive scholarly study of the defense system of the city has yet to be undertaken. The first travelers who visited the city briefly noted that it was "surrounded by fortifications," but the first pieces of information concerning the city gates do not appear before the 17th century.⁴ Evliya Çelebi, who visited the city in the period between 1671 and 1672, notes that the entrance he designates as "Varoş Kapısı" ("Suburban Gate") constituted the only land entrance to the fortifications.⁵ Evliya Çelebi could not see the monumental gate because at the time it was completely closed off, and as the demolition of city wall began in the early 19th century, it was partially revealed and mentioned by visiting travelers for the first time.⁶ Through these observations, it became possible to identify one of the monumental entrances of the city, Hadrian's Gate which was built during the Ancient period. Quite a while later, at

¹ The fortifications mentioned here are the outer wall system surrounding the city, and this study will not refer to the interior fortification system which divides the city into three sections.

² For a discussion of the consolidation of the Attaleia city walls through extensive repairs and additions starting from the Early Byzantine period, see Armağan 2005, 103-8; Yılmaz 2002, 106-16; Hellenkemper and Hild 2004, 333-36; Varkıvanç 2008; Dayar 2020, 668-72.

³ For images of the fortifications at the end of the 19th century, see von Lanckoroński [2005], figs. 3, 4, pls. I-III.

⁴ After this period, interior city wall gates are referred to in general.

⁵ Evliya Çelebi relates that the city had a total of four gates, with three of these opening to the port through the sea walls: Kahraman 2011, 310-11.

⁶ Beaufort 1817, 120-21; Leake 1824, 192.

the end of the 19th century, K.G. von Lanckoroński provided an extensive depiction of the city along with its towers, reporting seven entrances⁷ to the land fortifications (fig. 1), and introducing this entrance in detail by way of illustrations accompanying his text.⁸ The entrance appears to have been completely closed off in the Early Byzantine period and was not operational for over a millennium. Its central passageway was reopened in early 1880, and the consoles that were held by columns in the original structure were supported with quadrilateral legs (fig. 2).⁹ The structure¹⁰ was revealed for the most part, and its supports conserved during the systematic and extensive destruction which increased due to neglect towards the end of the 19th century and continued until the 1930s.¹¹ It acquired its present-day appearance following excavations and repairs¹² undertaken from 1958 onwards.

B. Pace, who visited the city during the demolitions that occurred in the early 20th century, noted arched apertures at two additional points on the city walls. One of these is the Tophane Gate in the north of the city, which is also reported by K.G. von Lanckoroński (fig. 3).¹³ This gate was eliminated during the demolition of the walls, and an examination of its walls and arch in the published illustration reveals that it was built during the Antique period. In addition to this gate, B. Pace notes the existence of another structure between Yeni Kapı and Hıdırlık Tower in the south of the city which he describes as “a two arched public building” (fig. 4).¹⁴ Later researchers made identical statements.¹⁵ In the illustration published by B. Pace, a rather large aperture made of fascia blocks is visible. The rubble mass behind it indicates that the aperture, as was the case with the Gate of Hadrian, was probably closed off during the Early Byzantine period. The second arch mentioned by the researchers is not visible because of filling and the destruction. The observable aperture is located between partially destroyed interior and exterior city walls made entirely of spoliated stones. When its position is considered, it is inconceivable that the arched structure belonged to a public building.¹⁶ It is highly likely¹⁷ that the structure is one of the southern entrances to the citadel constructed during the Ancient period.¹⁸

⁷ von Lanckoroński [2005], 8, fig. 4. S.F. Erten also provided a similar plan and expression: Erten 1997, 10.

⁸ von Lanckoroński [2005], 20-24, figs. 8-12, pls. V-VIII.

⁹ von Lanckoroński, who paid a visit to the city in 1882, relates that the entrance which can only be seen from the outside was closed off with buildings on the inside, that a hole was made to the outer wall a few years before, and that the extruding architraves were supported with legs: von Lanckoroński [2005], 20, fig. 11.

¹⁰ Moretti 1926, 453, figs. 1, 2.

¹¹ Concerning the demolition of the walls, see Özçelik 2018, 440-44; Dayar 2020, 674, 699.

¹² Akok 1970, 37-42, figs. 1-28.

¹³ Pace 1921, 9, fig. 6.

¹⁴ Pace 1921, 8, fig. 4. As the demolition of the city walls had not officially started, this opening was probably not yet seen by K.G. von Lanckoroński, and consequently it was not documented. In the plan that he published, it appears between gate number VII (Yeni Kapı) and the mausoleum that he marked as “K” (Hıdırlık Tower). See von Lanckoroński [2005], 8, fig. 4.

¹⁵ Hellenkemper and Hild 2004, 320.

¹⁶ Although B. Pace states that the city walls that spread to a larger area during the Roman Imperial period were later made narrower in this itinerary (Pace 1921, 8), there is no data supporting this. To the contrary, during the Early Byzantine period, when the city walls in question were built, the population of the city must have increased even more through migrations.

¹⁷ The two arches are not visually and technically apparent in the photograph published by B. Pace. Yet, as far as a city entrance is concerned, the statement suggests the entrances with towers built in the Hellenistic period, as in the examples in Pednelissos (Dornisch 1992, 132-33, no. 79, pl. 16; Laufer 2010, 168, fig. 2) and in Sillyon (Paribeni and Romanelli 1914, 71-73, fig. 10; Boyd, 1976, 75-76, pls. 23, 29; Boyd 1978, 91, fig. 7; Dornisch 1992, 135, no. 80b, pl. 17; McNicoll 1997, 139, pl. 64; von Lanckoroński [2005], 73, fig. 53; Laufer 2010, 170, fig. 7).

¹⁸ The gate which was not visible during K.G. von Lanckoroński's visit matches a tower gate proposed at this location by C.C. Sönmez based on a map of the city conserved at the Topkapı Palace (Gate K37). Sönmez claims that the

A photograph which was probably taken around the same time and included without commentary in the *Eski Eser Fişleri* (Files of Ancient Works) prepared by Kemal Turfan for the Antalya Museum in 1955 shows a small gate between the towers (fig. 5).¹⁹ The gate, for which a precise location cannot be ascertained at present, was positioned in the northeast of the city prior to the demolition of the wall and between the entrances designated as IV and V (Hadrian's Gate) on von Lanckoroński's plan.²⁰ The photograph in question reveals that the gate between the two towers is positioned close to the tower to the south. Because the façade to the outside of the city is partially demolished, the left frame of the gate and some of the arch blocks above it are visible. The regularly laid out blocks that obstruct the right frame indicate that the gate, which was covered in blocks before the demolition, was opened partially to provide access to the interior of the city walls. The walls on either side of the aperture have been made with the bossage blocks found in the Roman Imperial period walls of the city. It is apparent that with the exception of the few rows at the bottom, the curtain wall extending to the tower in the north and the tower that it connects to were constructed at a later time using spoliated blocks.

These observations reveal that these four entrances²¹ in the Roman Imperial period land walls that were renovated starting with the Early Byzantine period, retained their structural existence until the early 20th century, albeit only partially. During the intervention made to the city walls, three entrances were either partially or completely closed off, and during the demolitions, the three entrances other than Hadrian's Gate were eliminated completely. As it is at the present time, when it was originally in use, Hadrian's Gate (figs. 6, 7) was one of the main entrances to the city and was probably already damaged extensively before it was closed off.²² The fact that it was partially preserved, likely due to its monumental nature, saved it from destruction during the demolition of the walls.²³

A drawing from the survey of the city wall ruins conducted after 1997 revealed another Ancient period city gate built in close proximity to Hadrian's Gate (figs. 8-11). This gate is located in the curtain wall extending from the Iulia Sancta Tower at the south of the Hadrian's

structure shown in the photograph published by B. Pace is a city entrance; however, he positions it on the north-west end of the city, in a location quite different and far from what B. Pace defined. See Sönmez 2008, 84-85, 111 (Gate K29). Considering B. Pace's definition, the city wall ruins in the illustration and the locations beyond it, the position suggested by C.C. Sönmez without a commentary is not convincing at all.

¹⁹ The photograph was published by C.C. Sönmez accompanied by the caption "Bastions B88 to B89." Yet, the existence of the gate was not mentioned: Sönmez 2008, 90.

²⁰ von Lanckoroński [2005], fig. 4 (see fig. 1 herein). In addition, cf. Sönmez 2008, 121 (Between gates K33 and K34). K.G. von Lanckoroński's statements suggest that buildings covering the front and back sides of the city walls obstructed the curtain walls at this location, hence that at the end of the 19th century the opening was not visible: von Lanckoroński [2005], 11.

²¹ Research conducted in the city has also produced data concerning the existence of a second monumental entrance similar to Hadrian's Gate, next to these entrances whose structures have been partially preserved in situ since the Ancient period. The late period entrance (see n. 5 above), located in the present-day Kalekapı Mevkii and designated by Evliya Çelebi as "Varoş Kapısı" was preserved in the north of the city until the early 20th century. The presence of many arch blocks suggest that it was adorned with an arch during the Ancient period. See Okatan 2004, 51-93, pls. 50-89.

²² Photographs from the beginning of the 1920s onwards show that the original structure was to a great extent destroyed especially in the middle section and on the city side of the façade (Moretti 1926, 454, figs. 5-7; Akok 1970, 37, figs. 7-9; Okatan 2004, 37, pls. 41, 42) and that it has been completed with new materials during repairs conducted in 1958 (Akok 1970, 40, figs. 23-27).

²³ It became possible to observe the structure starting from the early 19th century (see n. 6 above). Its first detailed introduction was made by K.G. von Lanckoroński (von Lanckoroński [2005], 20-24, figs. 8-12, pls. V-VIII), and the most comprehensive scholarly work on the gate has been conducted by F. Okatan: Okatan 2004.

Gate, and is adjacent to the next tower (figs. 6, 8, 17). The main outer wall and the gate which have been studied in detail below were constructed during the Roman Imperial period. During the Early Byzantine period, it was completely closed off with an adjacent outer wall and could not be seen from the outside of the city. Because the inner wall ended up inside private property, in the courtyard of a building in ruins, the gate was not visible until the survey work took place. The first notification and commentary concerning the structure was made in 2008 by researcher C.C. Sönmez. According to Sönmez:

... up to the terrace the bastion is from Roman Imperial period, while the part above is a Seljuk structure. On its south façade, from the ground all the way to the top, there is a 1.50-m wide section of the wall extruding 0.40 m from the bastion. On its western façade, there is a partially buried 3.80-m wide tall Roman gate with a semicircular arch, and its visible section stands 3 m tall. A gate of these dimensions cannot be the entrance to the bastion. It could only be the entrance gate to the city. But there is no trace of a gate on the outer face of the bastion. The gate might have been closed off during repairs. This will possibly be elucidated when the interior and the buried sections of the bastion are examined. Perhaps there had been a gate at this location before Hadrian's Gate ...²⁴

The identification of this structure has in fact revealed a new city gate built during the Roman Imperial period. Following its identification in the survey, a detailed scientific study of the gate has not been undertaken, and C.C. Sönmez is the only researcher who has mentioned it to date.²⁵ During those years, the building was in ruins and its courtyard was inaccessible, hence it appears that Sönmez never set eyes on the gate, and based his information on the survey drawings, the report in question, and photographs taken from outside the property.²⁶ The fact that architectural details are not provided also supports this. Sönmez probably based his interpretation of the gate on the battlements found on the wall and referred to deficient and erroneous survey drawings that leave the impression that the gate is on a tower. Though he stated that an opening of this dimension had to have been a city gate, his evaluation was based on a tower gate.²⁷ The fact that he was searching for a gate outside the same tower which he believed was closed off during repairs prevented him from focusing on the idea of a city gate independent of the tower.²⁸

As the building in ruins and its courtyard were repaired and opened as a private establishment in 2019, the interior city wall and the gate were revealed, hence creating the opportunity to conduct the detailed study presented here.

²⁴ Sönmez 2008, 94-95.

²⁵ Although the gate opening cannot be perceived directly, in addition to a pilaster to the north of the gate a section of the arch is noticeable in a photograph (File number 40 Ö) featured in "Eski Eser Fişleri" prepared in 1955 by Kemal Turfan for the Antalya Museum. The illustration which bears no explanation has been published by C.C. Sönmez: Sönmez 2008, 93 upper right.

²⁶ The visible height that C.C. Sönmez has indicated as 3 m (Sönmez 2008, 95) was probably based on the survey drawing and the report, and in the present day this measurement is 3.60 m.

²⁷ This hesitation that Sönmez experiences also find its way into the captions of the drawings he used. He himself designated the curtain wall between the towers as B92 and B93, but he identifies it as "city wall B91 to B92." He identifies the north of the tower B93 as "the north wall of bastion B92," and the south of the tower B92 as "the south of bastion B91": Sönmez 2008, 95.

²⁸ For this reason, he did not include this gate into his plan which suggests the position of the many towers and gates of the city. See Sönmez 2008, 111.

The gate, which will be identified and discussed in detail in this study, is located not on a tower structure as C.C. Sönmez indicated, but on the curtain wall between the tower to the south of Hadrian's Gate and the subsequent one (figs. 6, 8, 17). The gate which is located at the southern terminus of the curtain wall lies close to the second tower. Due to the debris, the curtain wall and the second tower can only be observed on the present-day walking ground. The walking ground of the Roman Imperial and Byzantine period can be observed in Hadrian's Gate, which was completely uncovered during the 1958 excavations. The fill in question is at different heights on either side of the curtain wall. On the outside (east) it is about 1.40 m, while on the inside (west) it reaches about 0.70 m. For the time being, there are no plans to conduct excavations especially because of the risks involving the debris inside the gate opening.

As attested by its inscription,²⁹ the tower the curtain wall connects to in the north was built by philanthropist Iulia Sancta during the period of Hadrian's Gate (figs. 6-8). Today it has two floors,³⁰ and on all façades it has been constructed with travertine blocks with wide framed bossage surfaces.³¹ The northern façade of the tower which is adjacent to Hadrian's Gate has been revealed right down to its Ancient period level while the other façades can be seen from the present-day street level. Past the limestone cornice at the top level of the second floor, the tower is crowned with battlements probably added during the most recent periods of usage (fig. 6).³² Access to the tower has been provided through an arched opening on the west façade. A straight covered opening located on the second floor of the same face leads to the protected walkway on the curtain wall.³³ Another arched opening on the north façade of the second floor opens onto Hadrian's Gate. The two-shelled curtain walls connecting this tower on the southwest corner join the other tower in the south (figs. 6-8) approximately 31.5 m further. Including their battlements, both towers reach a height of approximately 18 m from the original ground level.³⁴ Access to the south tower is provided through the protected walk way mentioned above. The organic connection observed on the outer shell of the wall indicates that the tower and this face of the wall were constructed together (figs. 18-20). The tower,³⁵ which was built entirely with spoliated blocks during the Early Byzantine period, projects from the wall by about 1.30 m on the (outer) east façade. On this side, two long façades (9.50 m in the east, and 9 m in the south) can be observed. The tower has been consolidated with a 1.50-m wide pilaster built in the middle of the wall in the south façade and projecting from the tower wall by 0.40 m. A wide-angle curtain wall extending into this direction is connected to its south corner. The tower is connected to the interior façade of the curtain wall in the north through a right angle and this connection does not involve an organic structure. While the

²⁹ For the last publication of the inscription and the previous list of sources, see Gökalp 2008, 120.

³⁰ Based on examples found on the Perge, Güvercinlik and Pednelissos city walls, H.G. Hellenkemper and F. Hild state that the original tower had three floors: Hellenkemper and Hild 2004, 333, n. 430. Other towers (Yılmaz 2002, figs. 322-25, 390-99) displaying Roman Imperial period structuring in the city also support this view.

³¹ Façade workmanship on the blocks is a common phenomenon in Pamphylia: Laufer 2010, 173.

³² The two towers delimiting Hadrian's Gate will not be discussed in detail in this work. For detailed observations on the towers. See Okatan 2004, 40-47; Sönmez 2008, 92, 146-49.

³³ Sönmez 2008, 208.

³⁴ The towers are approximately equal in height. The height provided here can be measured in the north tower in the direction facing Hadrian's Gate, and the observable height of the tower in the south is approximately 16 m from the present-day ground.

³⁵ The fact that the city walls break and extend indicates that there was a tower structure at this location as early as the Ancient period. See fig. 8 herein.

same material and technique can be noted on the exterior façades, a different wall predominantly constructed with rubble stone and connecting to the tower wall with a wide angle can be observed in the inner face of the tower wall in the west. Considering its construction materials and techniques, this wall which does not appear have an organic connection with the wall of the tower built with spolia materials during the Early Byzantine period, was probably constructed in the Seljuk period or later.

The curtain wall between the two towers identified above reaches a height of 10.50 m from the present-day walking ground. On the façade of the wall looking out of the city, five battlements 1.60 m in height were preserved. One is in the tower's side, while four are near the tower in the south. The interior and the exterior of the two-shelled wall have been built at different times and feature different techniques. While it is about 3.20 m wide in the northern side, towards the south it gets thicker, reaching 4.15 m at the point it connects to the tower (figs. 7, 8). The inner shell of the wall extends straight towards the south for about 20 m and then breaks towards the east at an angle of about nine degrees. As far as the gate opening in the south can be measured, it seems that the inner shell of the wall was constructed as 1.60 m, while its outer shell as 1.30 m (fig. 12). The inner and outer walls have probably been built adjacent to each other at the point where they connect to the Iulia Sancta tower in the north. They separate towards the south, and at this point because they maintain their thickness all the way up to the tower where they connect, a gap reaching around 1.60 m at its widest point has formed between them (fig. 12). This gap has been filled irregularly and carelessly with rubble stone bound by lime mortar which has lost its quality in the present day. During this process, the outer façade of the inner wall shell and the gate opening were completely closed off so that they cannot be seen from outside the city. In time, after the fill inside the gate opening lost its integrity, the fill inside the two walls began to empty out enough to create an opening on the walkway at this location (figs. 9, 10). This condition has made it possible today to observe the gate opening as well as the interiors of the two walls and the fill between them.

The inner shell of the wall features three distinct stone textures (figs. 15-17). The first wall texture features remarkably regular and uninterrupted grout with the exception of some that have been skipped. Starting from the first blocks on the present-day walking ground, the first 12 stone rows of the wall texture can be noted, and the gate discussed in detail below is located in its south edge. After this sequence, extruding consoles are seen on a partially protected row on the gate opening, which indicates a protected walkway (figs. 9, 15).³⁶ The left section of the wall does not feature any of these consoles, but they do continue in the north, in the west façade of Iulia Sancta Tower and the same height. The texture of the wall was created entirely of travertine blocks. The surfaces of the blocks display the same workmanship on either side, and they have been shaped in part by being flattened, and in part with wide framed bossage (figs. 9, 10, 15, 16). The wall directly connects to the Iulia Sancta Tower, which features the same material and workmanship, and this is an indication that the tower and the wall were built at the same time.³⁷ At approximately the middle of the height of the wall surface, there is a recess which starts at the point where it connects to the tower in the north and gradually descends towards south (figs. 15, 16). This recess was meant for the installation of the clay pipes of the water distribution system originating outside of the city, and it terminates

³⁶ Cf. Adam 1982, 69, fig. 34.

³⁷ The same material, technique and workmanship are also observed in some other towers and walls of the city's defense system. See Yılmaz 2002, figs. 322-25, 390-99.

at the edge of the gate in the south of the curtain wall.³⁸ It has not been possible to establish a construction date for this distribution system, and there may have been reservoir or fountain at its termination point. The second texture in the curtain wall rises in part after the level of the protected walkway consoles that were mentioned, and in part above it. This texture was created entirely with spolia materials. In the present day it can be noted in the south half of the wall surface, and the construction materials on the façade have in part not been preserved in place (figs. 15, 16). In this section of the wall, in addition to regular travertine and limestone blocks, column bodies were also used, and it can be noted that the grouts were filled in with small stones and pieces of bricks. This section, which does not provide any information that can be used for dating was probably created during the Early Byzantine period, at the same time as the outer wall shell.³⁹ The third texture on the inner wall is above the texture of the wall dated to the Roman Imperial period and in the northern half. This has been built at the level of Early Byzantine period designated as second phase, and the section whose southern boundary partially extends into this wall was built entirely with broken stones bound with limestone mortar. Just as in the second wall texture mentioned above, the construction period of this section cannot be ascertained. However, in terms of construction material and technique it is very similar to the wall texture in the tower in the north of Hadrian's Gate, which can be dated through its inscription,⁴⁰ and this indicates that this section may have also been built during the Seljuk period.

In terms of technique, the outer wall shell does not organically complement the Iulia Sancta Tower to which it attaches in the north, it does, however, match the south tower, which was built concurrently (figs. 18-20). The battlements mentioned above were used in the construction of the wall, and except for a section on the top level, travertine, limestone, and marble structure blocks from recycled from Roman Imperial period structures, and Ancient period structural elements such as gate frames, architraves with three fascias and column bodies were also utilized. While a regular wall surface exists in the façade outside of the city, the Roman Imperial period wall has not been given the same care during its construction because the interior façade is not visible. Despite partial grout discharges that are observed in the present day, the wall generally features thick grout plasters, and no decorations or inscriptions from the period it was built are visible except for a small Maltese Cross engraved on a block outside the wall. Stone and brick pieces have been filled into the grout gaps that occurred due to the haphazard use of the materials. The materials and the workmanship of the curtain wall match that of the tower it connects to in the south, and it can be noted that it is broken after the 10-m extension towards the north and that the grouts in the 20-m section extending to the Iulia Sancta Tower are plastered. In this section of the wall, a repair that cannot be dated must have been made. Up to the battlements, the south section of the wall is a homogenous structure made of large blocks; however, it would seem that a large section extending northward was damaged after about 8 m in height, and that just like the interior wall, the height was probably restored during the Seljuk period, using limestone mortar and rubble stone. The battlements were probably added in this period, and in the present day five of these can be noted on the edge of the outer wall.

³⁸ A large mass of sediment caused by water noted in the southeast corner of Iulia Sancta Tower outside of the city helped make sense of this recess. The clay pipe system which starts from this mass and extends into the city between the tower and its curtain wall shows a similar sediment mass in the southwest corner of the tower, and it connects to the recess on the inner wall in question.

³⁹ To illustrate, a similar wall texture can also be found in the church building of the city known as Kesik Minare (Cropped Minaret) and dated to the late fifth to early sixth century AD. Kaymak 2009, 64-68, 185-89, figs. 1-8.

⁴⁰ Erten 1997, 61, no. 21; Yılmaz 2002, 112, 143, figs. 323, 390; Yılmaz and Tuzcu 2010, 23-26, figs. 1-3.

The arched aperture which this study focuses is in the interior shell of the curtain wall that was mentioned and is adjacent to the Early Byzantine period tower structure in the south. Just like the wall and the tower, it is built completely of travertine blocks and is in the form of a half circle (figs. 9-11). Due to the accumulated debris, four rows of blocks can be observed in either direction on the piers which stand 3.85 m apart, and on account of the high fill the gap can be observed about 1.55 m below the beginning of the arch. The total visible height of the aperture is 3.60 m. Based on the clearance between the piers the diameter of the arch (3.80 m) is 0.05 m narrower. The diameter center of the arch, which exceeds a semicircular form, is 0.14 m above the impost bed. The arch rising above the piers sits on the impost bed, which projects by 0.10 m on all directions. The depth of the arch, whose stones are made up of two blocks each, is equal to the thickness of the wall it connects to. The outer borders of the arch block that project by 0.07 m from the wall surface through molding in either side have been cut with a regularity that parallels the curve in the interior. The block widths observed on the façade of the arch including the keystone are quite close (0.50 m). Despite remarkably meticulous workmanship on either side of the interior and exterior façades of the opening, there are pilasters constructed concurrently with the wall and the arch (fig. 12). In the outer pilasters that are revealed due to destruction in the opening, only the sides facing the arch opening are visible. Inside the citadel, only the pilaster in the north has all of its faces exposed, whereas for the one in the south covered by the tower wall added later, only has the face in the direction of the opening is visible (fig. 9). The pilaster with all the faces visible has revealed that they are 1.50 m wide, 0.75 m deep not counting capitals. The total visible height of the pilasters, which feature the same surface workmanship and as the inner wall is 6.10 m.⁴¹ The blocks which preserve their original structures on the two pilasters to the south of the opening, have been fitted with a 1.28-m high entablature in the visible directions of the last three rows (figs. 9, 12-14). This entablature was used on all plasters as a capital, but it was not preserved in the one located in the north, and these had probably already fallen off before the Early Byzantine period repairs. The blocks, which are quite battered because of the low-quality materials used, feature unadorned profiles (figs. 13, 14). The lower blocks are 0.53 m high and feature three fascias, and they terminate with a crown profile projecting in stages. An S-shaped profile is observed on the top frieze block (height 0.34 m).⁴² The entablature has been crowned with a block 0.41 m high, and in its lower section is a profile of geisipodes, dripstone, Ionic convex kymation, and kyma rekta. It is interesting to note that a capital was not used between the pilaster body and the entablature.⁴³ This implementation gave the structure the appearance of an arch rather than a simple gate. This approach should be considered as the impact of the rich workmanship observed on the façade⁴⁴ of the concurrently constructed Hadrian's Gate, which was possibly undertaken by the same workshop. Consoles that extend along the inner surface of the wall and widen the protected walkway were used on the capitals. These 0.40-m high consoles project from the wall surface by 1 m. These consoles have disappeared to a great extent during repairs on the curtain wall, yet with the exception of one missing block, those located between the pilasters that limit the gate opening have been completely protected in situ (fig. 9).

⁴¹ When the filler stratum is considered, the total height reaches approximately 6.80 m, excluding the consoles.

⁴² A similar frieze profile can be seen in Korykos Arch: Spanu 2013, 626, figs. 4-6, 8-9.

⁴³ This rare application can be seen in the Ariassos Arch: İdil 1989, 357, figs. 17, 18; Mitchell 1991, 162, fig. 4; Schulz 1992, 37-39, figs. 4, 5, pl. 7; von Lanckoroński [2015], 124, pl. XXII.

⁴⁴ Okatan 2004, 17-19, pls. 3, 15-19; von Lanckoroński [2005], 20-24, figs. 8-12, pls. V-VIII.

Due to the high level of the fill, the ground relationship of the arch pier and pilasters cannot be determined next to the gate ground. The projecting impost bed used for access into the arch and the fact that the pilasters have been equipped with capitals possibly indicates that the arch piers and pilasters are not directly set onto the ground and as in Hadrian's Gate,⁴⁵ and that they may possess much simpler gradual bases (fig. 21).

The gate opening was equipped with 4 thick pilasters on the sides and on either side of the wall, probably mostly because of concerns about static forces. If we exclude the wall added as an external shell during the Early Byzantine period, the 1.60-m thick inner wall shell (fig. 12) constructed in the Roman Imperial period does not appear statically to be very strong, although at the time this was not required for purposes of defense. In addition, a large opening measuring 3.85 m in width and 4.45 m in height on a wall standing 7.20 m in height not counting its battlements, constitutes the weakest point of the curtain wall, especially in the face of tectonic movements. The thickness of the wall, which has been consolidated with pilasters reaching 3.10 m on either side of the opening, and the pilasters have been visually enriched with the addition of capitals that have profiles.⁴⁶

To summarize, even before the period of Hadrian's Gate there were openings possibly dating from the Hellenistic period and providing access to the walled city from the east. The location, architecture and quality of these openings were unclear and they were re-shaped as the defense system was renewed, and Hadrian's Gate was constructed between two towers to provide access to the city in addition to the other possible entrances.⁴⁷ Of these entrances, in addition to the gate mentioned, one arched opening has survived until the present day. Because they no longer exist, it is impossible to formulate an opinion concerning the other entrances other than stating that they had arches, but the existence of the two wide openings during this period of domestic peace may not seem odd; however, their necessity should be questioned because they are so close to each other. The technical observations made on Hadrian's Gate and on the tower to its north, which retains its original structure to a large extent and which can be dated through its inscription, provided convincing evidence that these structures were built simultaneously.⁴⁸ Structural and technical characteristics indicate that the curtain wall where the arched passageway is located was built at the same time as the south tower. Hence, this reinforces the possibility that the Hadrian's Gate and the arched passageway were constructed during the same period.⁴⁹ Considering its dimensions and its architectural and ornamental details, it is inevitable that the construction of Hadrian's Gate would have blocked for a long time this important access from the east to the main axis of the city. Considering the intensity of the pedestrian and vehicle traffic in this direction it is quite plausible that a large and simple gate was quickly constructed in the immediate proximity to prevent the disruptions during the construction of the gate. Once the larger gate was completed and put in service,

⁴⁵ Okatan 2004, pls. 18, 19.

⁴⁶ In general, pilasters are rare in city entrances supported by towers. For example, see von Gerkan 1935, 52, fig. 31; Adam 1982, fig. 44B; Özer and Taşkıran 2018, figs. 3, 4, 9. Pilasters, which are especially seen in single arch structures not possessing a thick wall prove to be primarily useful for strengthening the wall in order to counter the lateral pressure applied by the arch, and additionally when adorned with capitals they contribute to the visual richness of the structure. For example, see Alzinger 1974, 10, figs. 1-3; Chéhab 1983, 46, 48, 51; Adams 1989, figs. 1, 2, 5-7; Adam 1994, 344, fig. 402; Küpper-Böhm 1996, 5, 129, figs. 1, 91, 114, 1.7 pls. 1-3. See also n. 43 above.

⁴⁷ Hellenkemper and Hild 2004, 324; Okatan 2004, 40.

⁴⁸ Okatan 2004, 40-47.

⁴⁹ C.C. Sönmez's unsupported claim "... Perhaps there had been a gate on this location before the Hadrian's Gate. ..." is not convincing. See Sönmez 2008, 94-95.

with the probable addition of a tower to its south this gate continued its function as a secondary entrance until the Late Antique period. In the Early Byzantine period, threats that the city faced required the renovation or consolidation of the defense system at multiple points. As an example, the Roman Imperial period curtain wall located to the north of Hadrian's Gate, which is preserved up to a certain height in the present day, was only strengthened by being made higher although it has the same thickness as the curtain wall where the arched passageway is, and by contrast the curtain wall to the south of the arch was thickened through the construction of a second adjacent wall in addition to an increase in height (figs. 6-8). The consoles on the wall indicate that the wall has preserved its height up to the protected walkway used in the Roman Imperial period, and the main motivation for increasing the thickness of this wall that does not even display evidence of damage or repair must have been the presence of the arched gate. As mentioned previously, openings that present strategic as well as static weaknesses are the first points of the city wall that need to be closed off or strengthened in the case of an external threat. So a tower was built with the outer shell of the city wall, and the gate was completely closed off and cannot be perceived from the outside. Another issue that stands out is that the exterior wall shell that was added later is not parallel to the one in the interior. This wall extends to the south, in other words toward the location of the gate access and away from the Roman Imperial period wall. Consequently, the thickest part of the new wall with rubble stone filling between its two shells is right where the gate opening is, and at this location the thickness of the city wall reaches 4.15 m. As such, although it is structurally sound, the strategic weakness of the location of the gate access did not go unnoticed by the builders of the outer wall shell.

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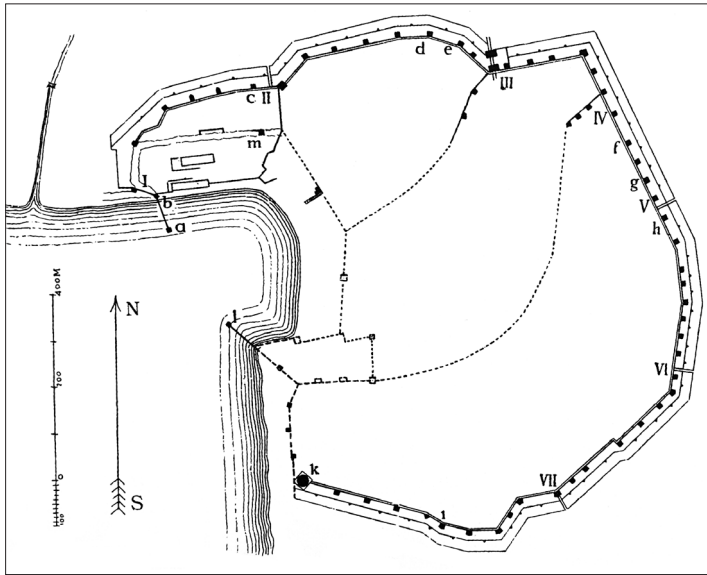


FIG. 1
Attaleia city walls
and gates
(von Lanckoroński
[2005], fig. 4).



FIG. 2
Hadrian's Gate.
In the year 1882
(Başgelen 2005, fig. 14).



FIG. 3
Tophane Gate
(Pace 1921, fig. 6).

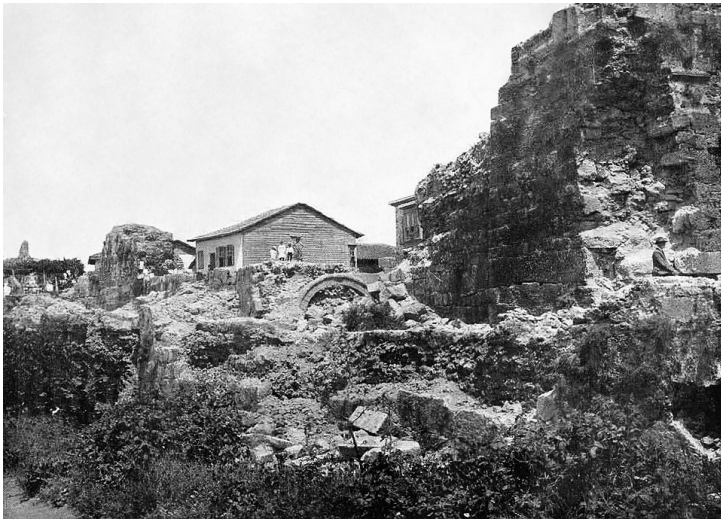


FIG. 4
South Gate
(Pace 1921, fig. 4).



FIG. 5
Northeast Gate
(Antalya Museum Archives).



FIG. 6 Hadrian's Gate and vicinity (B. Varkivanc).

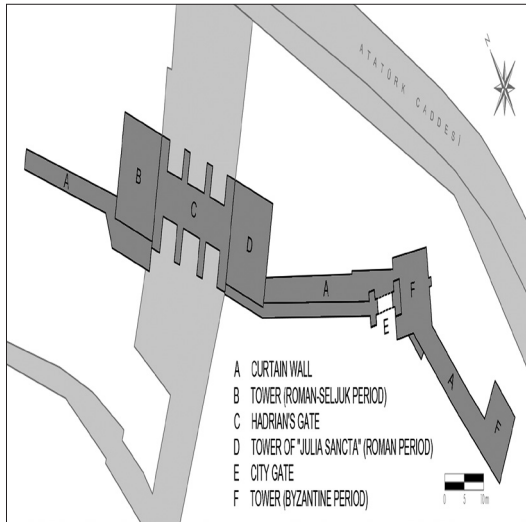


FIG. 7 Hadrian's Gate and vicinity (Ş. Güvenç Duran).



FIG. 9 New City Gate (B. Varkıvaç).

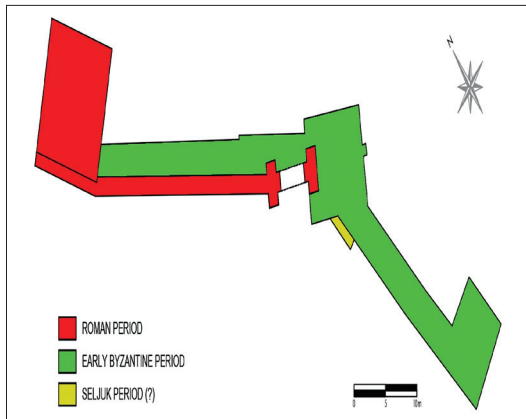


FIG. 8 New City Gate and vicinity (Ş. Güvenç Duran).



FIG. 10 New City Gate (B. Varkıvaç).

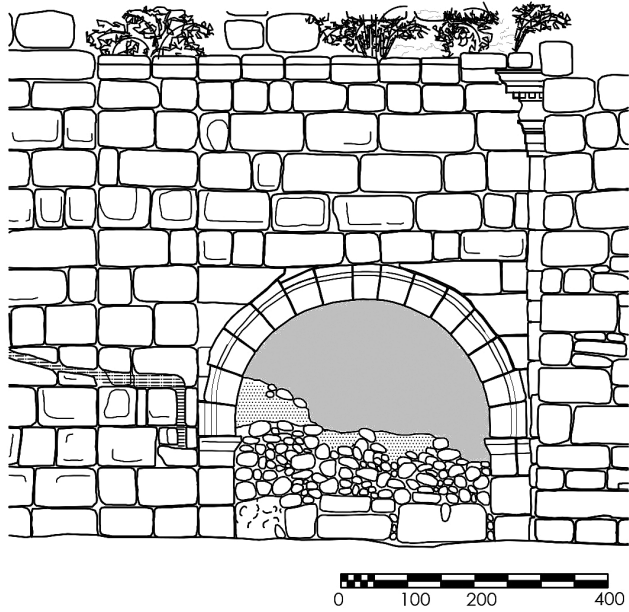


FIG. 11 New City Gate (Ş. Güvenç Duran).

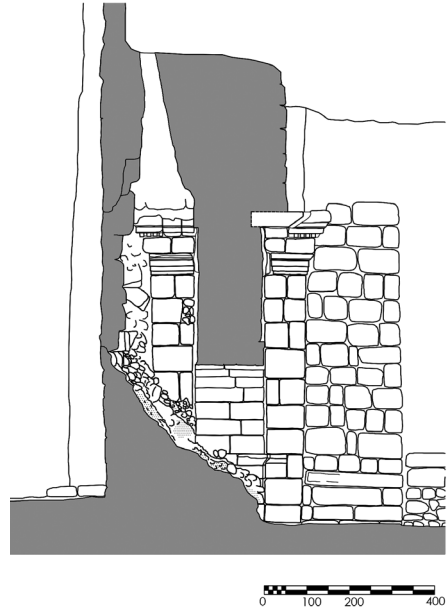


FIG. 12 Cross section of the gate (Ş. Güvenç Duran).



FIG. 13 Pilaster capital (B. Varkıvaç).

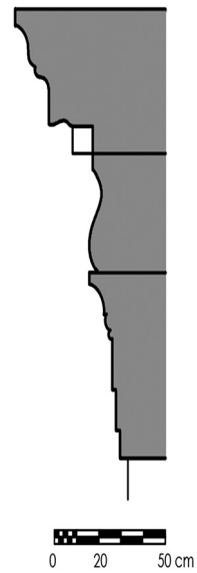


FIG. 14 Pilaster capital (Ş. Güvenç Duran).



FIG. 15 Curtain wall and Gate. West façade (B. Varkivanç).



FIG. 16 Curtain wall and Gate. West façade (B. Varkivanç).

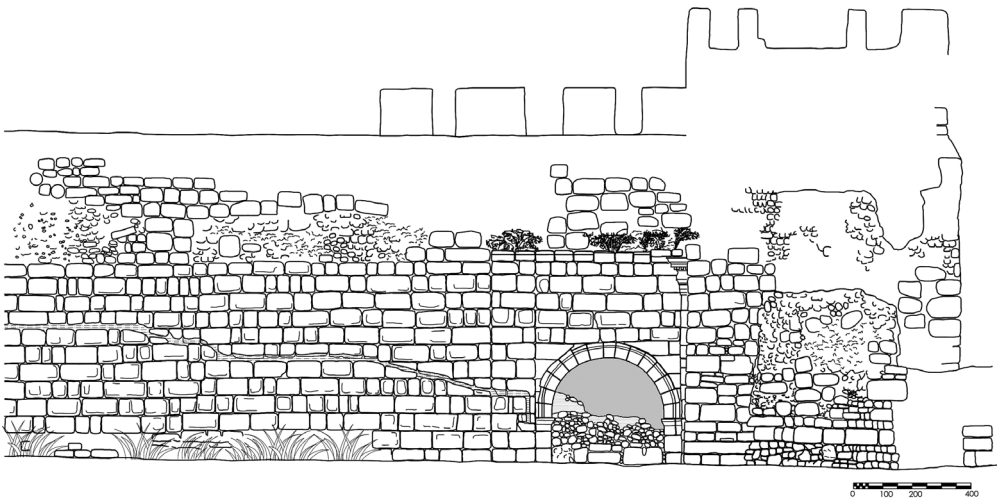


FIG. 17 Curtain wall and Gate. West façade (Ş. Güvenç Duran).



FIG. 18
Tower and curtain wall. East façade
(B. Varkıvanç).



FIG. 19
Curtain wall.
East façade
(B. Varkıvanç).

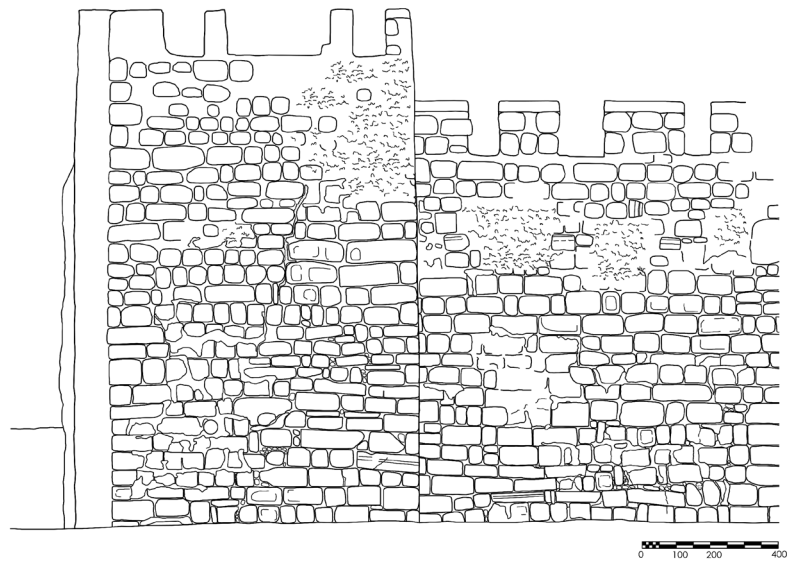


FIG. 20 Tower and curtain wall. East façade (Ş. Güvenç Duran).

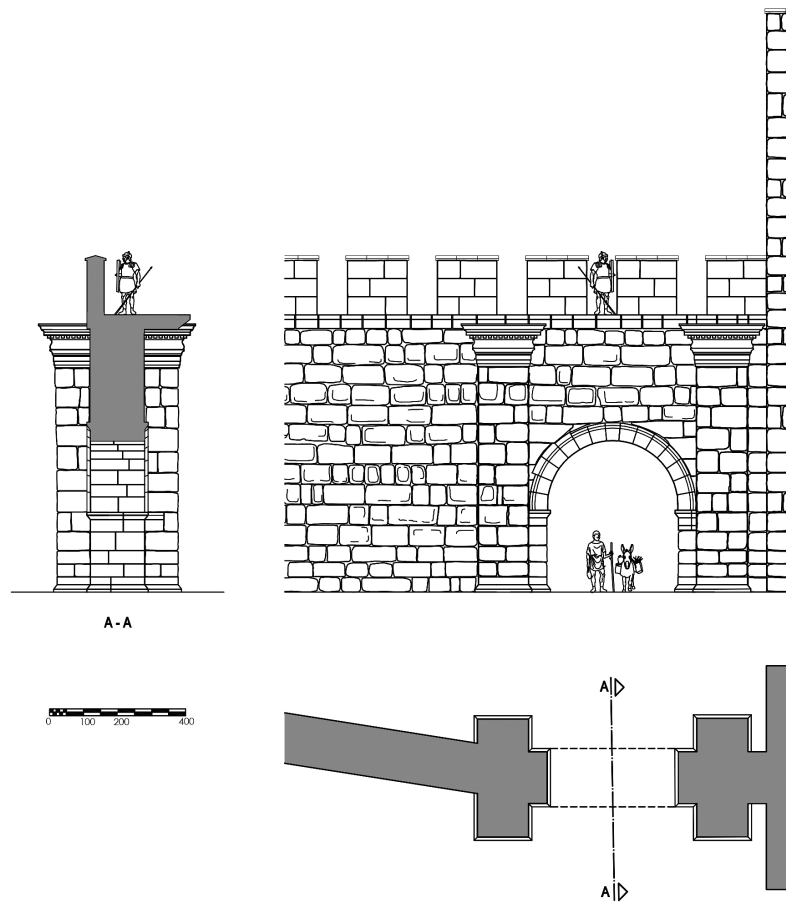


FIG. 21 Restitution of the Gate in the Roman Imperial Period. West façade (Ş. Güvenç Duran).

