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MERSİN
2005

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1. Olba her yıl, ilki en geç 15 Mayıs'ta ikincisi en geç 15 Kasım'da olmak üzere iki sayı halinde yayınlanır. Yayınlanması istenilen makaleler, zaman sınırlaması olmaksızın gönderilebilir. Hakemler tarafından olumlu değerlendirilen makalelerin adedi Olba'nın bir sayısı için fazla olduğu taktirde, bazı makaleler diğer sayıda yayınlanmak üzere havuzda bekletilir. Bu gibi durumlarda daha erken gönderilmiş olan makalelere öncelik tanınır.
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Dipnot (kitaplar için)

Richter 1977, s. 162, res. 217

Dipnot (Makaleler için)

Oppenheim 1973, s. 9, lev.1

5. “Bibliyografya ve Kısaltmalar” bölümü makalenin sonunda yer almalı, dipnotlarda kullanılan kısaltmalar, burada açıklanmalıdır.

Bibliyografya (kitaplar için):

Richter 1977 Richter, G., Greek Art, New York

Bibliyografya (Makaleler için):

Corsten 1995 Corsten, Th., “Inschriften aus dem Museum von Denizli”, Ege Üniversitesi Arkeoloji Dergisi III, 215-224, Lev. LIV-LVII

6. Tüm resim, çizim ve haritalar için sadece “fig” kısaltması kullanılmalı ve figürlerin numaralandırılmasında süreklilik olmalıdır. Levha numarası tarafımızdan verilecektir. Bu sebeple levha, Resim, Çizim, Şekil, Harita yada bir başka ifade veya kısaltma kullanılmamalıdır.
7. Kullanılacak fotoğrafların, daha iyi sonuç almak açısından, siyah-beyaz olması tercih edilmektedir. Dia gönderecek yazarlar dia çerçevesi üzerine mutlaka resim sırasını yazmalıdır. Bir başka kaynaktan alıntı yapılan figürlerin sorumluluğu yazara aittir, bu sebeple kaynak belirtilmelidir. Görsel malzeme eğer taranmış olarak gönderilecekse uzun kenar: 12 cm, çözünürlük: 300 pixel/inch (en az); eğer tam sayfa kullanılacak bir fotoğraf ya da çizim söz konusu ise uzun kenar: 18.5 cm olmalıdır. Ayrıca görsel malzeme başka bir programa (Microsoft Word, Power Point vs.) gömülü olarak değil, Adobe Photoshop tif formatında gönderilmelidir.
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9. Metin yukarıda belirtilen formatlara uygun olmak kaydıyla mümkünse 15 sayfayı geçmemelidir. Figürlerin toplamı 10 adet civarında olmalıdır.
10. Makaleler Türkçe, İngilizce veya Almanca olabilir. Türkçe yazılan makalelerde yaklaşık 200 kelimelik İngilizce yada Almanca özet kesinlikle bulunmalıdır. İngilizce veya Almanca yazılan makalelerde ise 200 kelimelik Türkçe özet kesinlikle bulunmalıdır.

TOMBS WITH MONUMENTAL COLUMNS IN THE OLBA REGION

Bilal SÖĞÜT*

ÖZET

Dağlık Kilikia'da Olba bölgesindeki mezarlar, farklı tiplerde ve iyi korunmuş örnekler olduğu için, en çok araştırılan konulardan birisi olmuştur. Ancak yapılan çalışmalarda, bugüne kadar incelenmeyen bir mezar grubu daha bulunmaktadır. Bunlar mezar yanına dikilen bir sütun üzerinde, mezar sahibi ya da ailesi ile ilgili kabartma veya heykelin bulunduğu ve sahibinin heroize edildiği mezar anıtlarıdır.

Yanında anıt sütun bulunan anıt ve oygu tekne mezarlar genellikle bir çiftlik yerleşimi yakınında, yalnız başlarına inşa edilmişlerdir. Mezarların yanında Dor veya Korinth başlıklı sütun ve bunun üzerinde başlık ile T oluşturacak şekilde yerleştirilmiş bir blok bulunmaktadır. Sütunun başlığı üzerindeki bloğun bir geniş cephesinde, değişik şekillerde oluşturulmuş alanlarda, figür sayıları 2 ile 6 arasında değişen büst şeklinde kabartmalar görülmektedir. Yalnız kabartmasız olan örnekler de vardır. Mezarların yanında bulunan oturan kadın ya da erkek heykellerinin sütunların üzerine yerleştirildikleri anlaşılmaktadır. Bu anıt sütunların yanında bulunan mezarlar ise beş farklı gruba ayrılmaktadır.

Bu tip mezarlar bölgede ilk olarak Imbriogon Kome'de Erken İmparatorluk Dönemi'nde görülmektedir. Bu dönem bölgenin Kommagene Kralı IV. Antiochos yönetiminde (M.S. 38-72) olduğu ilk yıllar ya da hemen öncesi olmalıdır. Daha sonra M.S. 2. yüzyıldan itibaren Korinth başlıklı olarak Imbriogon Kome çevresine (Beyören, Kümbet Beleni ve Direktaş) yayılmıştır. Korinth başlıklı anıt sütunların yanı sıra, M.S. 2. ve 3. yüzyıllarda, aynı tip sütunlar Dor başlıklı olarak da

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I would like to thank Dr. Yasemin Er for her help in translation and for her constructive criticism of the article. My thanks also go to T. Sezgin and S. Akyol for their help with the illustrations in the text.

Fig. 39 cf. Keil-Wilhelm 1931, Pl. 14, Fig. 46; Fig. 47a cf. Tchalenko 1953, Lev. 62; Fig. 47b cf. Tchalenko 1953, Pl. 62; Fig. 47c cf. Tchalenko 1953, Pl. 62; Fig. 48 cf. Dörner 1981, Fig. 14; Fig. 49 cf. Dörner 1981, Fig. 14; Fig. 50 cf. Hoepfner 1983, Fig. 12. The other figures (photographs and drawings) are taken and drawn by B. Söğüt.

yapılmıştır. Mezarlar Kommagene ve Kuzey Suriye Bölgeleri'nden gelen ya da Olba'dan o bölgelere gidip orada çalışmış ustalar tarafından yapılmış olmalıdır. Bu tip anıtlar bölge insanı tarafından sevilmiş olmalı ki, belirli bir dönem farklı tipte örnekleri ile devam etmiştir. Anıt sütunlu mezar anıtları ve heykeltıraşlık eserlerinin tamamı bölgenin sert kireç taşından yapılmıştır.

Çiftlik yerleşimi yakınına inşa edilmesi, tarla sahibinin mezar anıtının arazinin her yerinden görülmesini sağlamıştır. Bu aynı zamanda ölü kültü açısından da önemlidir. Çünkü ölen kişi/kişilerin heykeli ya da kabartmasının, çok yüksekte bakarak, tüm araziye devamlı kontrol ettiği düşüncesinin de var olduğu anlaşılmaktadır.

Among the funerary monuments one can see in Rough Cilicia¹ are the *hypogea* tombs with or without dromos, tumulus, rock-cut tombs, monumental tombs, sarcophagus, chamosorions and built coffins². In the Archaic Period one can see chamber tombs with caryatids in the façade³; in the Hellenistic Period rock-cut tombs as well as monumental tombs⁴ with polygonal stone walls and tower tombs⁵. In the Roman Era, temple tombs, tower-tombs, vaulted tombs, sarcophagi, cut and built coffin tombs are found. Due to the different types with well-preserved examples, the tombs in this region are among the most studied subjects.

The territory of Olba in Rough Cilicia, bordered to the west by the Calycadnos River and to the east by the Lamus, was ruled by priest kings whose center was located at Olba (Uzuncaburç)⁶. The peculiar architectural characteristics of the region differ from those of the other areas. In

¹ The geographical region of Rough Cilicia (named Tracheia in Greek, Aspera in Latin), a rugged area that begins in the west at Melas River (Manavgat Çayı) stretches east to Soli (Pompeiopolis-Viranşehir), incorporating the southern slopes of the Taurus Mountains (Strabon, XIV.V.1). For the region, see Erzen 1940, 27-29.

² A detailed and large study of the funerary monuments found in the region was conducted by Yasemin Er (Er 1991). A detailed study of the smaller region regarding the funerary monuments of the cities of Korykos, Elaiussa-Sebaaste and Kanytelleis was done by A. Machatschek (Machatschek 1967).

³ Davasne 1989, 20-22; Traunecker-Traunecker 1998a, 247-254, Figs. 2-19; Traunecker-Traunecker 1998b, 273-280, Figs. 1-6. Regarding the caryatids in this tomb, see Hermary 1998, 285-287, Figs. 1-5.

⁴ Söğüt 1993, 221-236; Durukan 1999, 79-91; Söğüt 2005.

⁵ The late Hellenistic tower tomb was built on a hill to the southeast of Diokaisareia. The tomb with a square plan, had a three-stepped base; the monument had a Doric frieze and angle plasters and was crowned by a pyramidal roof. According to J. Keil and A. Wilhelm, it could have belonged to Philip I (93-84 B.C.) (Keil-Wilhelm 1931, 59-60, Fig. 89, Pl. 31, Fig. 90). Also see, Will 1949, 270-271, Fig. 7; Fedak 1990, 88, Fig. 11; Berns 1999, 111-129. A new date has been suggested by M. Durukan. See Durukan 2003, 219.

⁶ In the Hellenistic period the region of Olba was a religious center attached to Seleukeia (Silifke) and had an extensive territorium (Durugönül 1995, 75-82.)

Olba a majority of the temple tombs, tower tombs and vaulted tombs can be found in well preserved condition in the ancient cities of Kanytelleis (Kanlıdivane), Elaiussa Sebaste (Ayaş), Korykos (Kızkalesi), Imbriogon Kome (Demircili)⁷ and in the villages of Karaböcülü, Cambazlı⁸, Hüseyinler and Ovacık⁹. Different types of sarcophagus and chamosorion¹⁰ can be widely found in all the ancient settlements throughout the region.

Although several studies of the Roman tombs from the region are known, a group of monuments has so far escaped notice. This funerary monument comprises of a tomb and a column erected next to it on top of which is a relief or a statue of the tomb owner and his family, who was her-ozed. A picture of a column and a capital from one of this group of tombs, which I name tombs with monumental columns, that was reportedly from the environs of Topalların Çeşme was published by Keil and Wilhelm¹¹. Excepting a picture and general information about the tombs, no study has been conducted about them. Examples of different types of these tombs, which show local characteristics can be found in the region.

These tombs in general are built solely near a farm. Next to the whole monument is a column with a Doric or Corinthian capital on top of which is a block that forms a T-shape with the capital. On a façade of this block, on different fields, are reliefs of busts of a number of figures varying in number from 2 to 6. There are also examples without any reliefs. Next to some of these tombs are statues of men and women. The columns are erected next to monumental or chamorosions¹². According to their column capitals, these tomb monuments are divided into two categories, Doric and Corinthian, and at least one example has been included in the catalogue.

⁷ For the tombs in Kanytelleis, Elaiussa Sebaste, Korykos and Imbriogon Kome, see Keil-Wilhelm 1931; Machatschek 1967; Machatschek 1974, 251-261; Wegner 1974, 577-583.

⁸ Keil-Wilhelm 1931, Pl. 17, Figs. 53, 55; Fyfe 1936, 62-63, Fig. 14.

⁹ Keil-Wilhelm 1931, Fig. 47.

¹⁰ The native population call such chamosorions -rock-cut coffins- "sin".

¹¹ Keil-Wilhelm 1931, 28, Pl. 14, Fig. 48.

¹² We couldn't see the tombs of the monuments at Tülü and Sancıören. Since we didn't come across any ruins during our search for the tomb in the environs, the tomb which could have been the same chamosorion type as the one at Sakızlıklı Harman must have been covered in time.

1. COLUMNS WITH DORIC CAPITALS

1.1. Kümbet

The tomb is located in the administrative district of Silifke, town of Narlıkuyu, some 3 km northeast of the Kızılısalı quarter (old Kızılısalı Village), in the location of Kümbet¹³. The tomb is approximately 500 m far from the western bank of the Şeytan Deresi (or stream). The fallen stones of the tomb building are inside the monument, whereas the column and the capital, which collapsed east to west, can be found in the field west of their original location. Immediately to the west of the monument is the farm settlement with some walls preserved up to 3 m high, built of polygonal and irregular blocks. A cistern 50 m. south of this settlement is still used by present day villagers. 10 m east of the cistern is a lower part of a seated female statue. It must be belong to Kümbet Tomb.

The tomb monument is built on the north side of a large field, at a higher point than the field, of smooth faced, thin blocks (Fig. 1). Part of the ground floor of the tomb and the column are built on the main rock (Fig. 7). The tomb, which faces north-south, has a U plan and therefore, its southern façade is completely open (Fig. 2). The tomb's eastern façade and its north-eastern corner have collapsed except 1-2 rows of stones. But the other facades are sufficient to interpret the monument. The preserved wall in the west shows that up to the point where the curve of the arch started it was three rows of stones and was 1, 40 m high. This wall ends in the antae with a crown on top. From this crowning level begins the barrel vault that constitutes the upper covering. At the entrance façade the arch of the vault was given a profile with a plain form on top and two fascia at the bottom (Fig. 3c).

Inside the tomb is the chamosorion burial, facing east-west, placed slightly diagonal (Figs. 2, 3a-b). On the surface of the hollowed coffin, near the rim, in order to fit the lid exactly, a flat surface of approximately 0,15 m width, 0,02-0,04 m high was built (Fig. 3 a-b). The area around this height is lower than the side of the tomb. Hence, the water from the surrounding the areas was prevented from entering the tomb. The coffin area widens from the top to bottom (Fig. 3b). Near the floor it reaches a width of 0,90 m¹⁴

¹³ The east bound gravel tractor road at the northern exit of Kızılısalı leads near the monument.

¹⁴ Since chamosorions for two people are common in the region, this width leads us to think that our tomb may also be for two. For an example form the city of Elaiussa Sebaste, see Machatschek 1967, Pl. 13.

One of the fragments of the lid of the coffin is in the tomb, the other near the Doric capital¹⁵. The lid has a barrel roof with acroteria at the corners (Fig. 3d).

The column, erected c. 2,5 m. south-east of the tomb, was situated on a plain carved out of the bedrock and one can still see the eastern side of the cut bedrock, c. 0.50 m. high and round (Fig. 1). Although the column and the Doric capital were originally of one piece, now two pieces can be seen (Fig. 4). In the transition from the column to the capital the apophyge has bead-reel decoration. Immediately to the east of the capital is the block, which when placed on top of the column would form a T shape with it. On the long façade of the block, inside a round niche, two relief busts of a man and a woman can be seen (Fig. 5). Since the reliefs are quite damaged, it is only possible to determine that they are a man and a woman (Fig. 6).

1.2. Yukarı Hüseyinler

The funerary monument is located to the east of the Hüseyinler-Cambazlı road, 5 km north of the Yukarı Hüseyinler, Hüseyinler Village, in the administrative district of Silifke. Since the tomb is located near the road between the two villages, most of the architectural blocks from the monument have been looted. However, the ruins helped me prepare the plan and the remaining western wall helped determine the form of the side walls and the upper structure.

The tomb, which was built on a stylobate of rectangular blocks, faces north-south and has U plan. Its western wall is preserved up to the level of the arch stone, whereas the eastern wall has two rows of blocks remaining inside and one outside (Figs. 8, 10a-b). Of the northern wall only the floor blocks can be seen. The side walls of the tombs have a toichobate at the bottom, and a crown at the arch level. The block on the crown reveals the presence of an arch inside and a wall rising straight. Based on this block one may presume that the upper part of the tomb comprised of a vault inside and a straight roof outside.

The tomb altar faces the same direction with the column and the block on top of it, erected in front of the south-western façade of the tomb (Fig. 9).

¹⁵ The lid is 0.43 m wide and 1,19 m long. The long piece is in the tomb, the other is next to the Doric capital.

The column was originally built of two pieces, the lower one longer. Presently the lower drum has been cut into two. The upper part of the column is cut of one piece with the Doric capital. The apophyge in the column to capital has a convex profile and is without any decoration (Figs. 9, 11)¹⁶. A similar capital profile can be seen in the lower storey of the Gümüskesen tomb¹⁷. To the southeast of the tomb is the round altar slightly narrowing on top with a garland relief on top (Fig. 8). In this region tomb altars with relief busts and inscriptions next to the monumental and chamosorion tombs are commonly found¹⁸.

1.3. Cennet-Cehennem

The tomb is located in the ancient site of Cennet-Cehennem, 400 m west of the Cennet hollow, 30 m west of the Narlıkuyu-Hasanaliler road in the town of Narlıkuyu, within the administrative district of Silifke. Ruins can be seen 50 m. to the west of the tomb.

The tomb, built on a sloping field, faces north-south and its entrance is on the south. Its back part was cut out of the bedrock. Since the interior is filled with fallen debris from the tomb and materials gathered from the surrounding, we could not prepare its plan. It could only be discerned that the front of the tomb was built whereas the back was cut out of the rock. Such tombs, partly cut out of the rock can be seen in the one-storeyed Hellenistic tombs with polygonal masonry¹⁹ and in the lower floors of the one and two-storeyed Roman Imperial tombs from Olba region²⁰.

In front of the tomb are three column drums with diameters 0,39-0,52 (Fig. 12). Two of these, one of which is *in situ* are vertical²¹. The distance between them is 0.76 m; the third drum is next to the vertical drum in the east. Near the drums are rectangular, finely cut wall blocks and an architrave-frieze block without soffit in two fragments (Fig. 13). Based on the

¹⁶ In the Kümbet tomb the same place contains bead-and-reel.

¹⁷ Hesberg 1992, 150-151, Pl. 92; Gros 2001, 458, Fig. 558.

¹⁸ Sayar 1998, 345; Diler 2000, 23-25; Diler 2002, 67-72. Funerary altars with niches of this type also exist (Söğüt 2003, 248-249, Fig.13).

¹⁹ Söğüt 1993, 222.

²⁰ Machatschek 1974, 253.

²¹ The vertical drum in the east has a diameter of 0.40 m, that on the west of 0.42. The third has a diameter of 0.39 m.

ruins, the tomb had a U-shaped plan with columns between the antae. The building blocks seen here must have belonged to the wall of the tomb. The burials in the tomb could have been in the sarcophagi along the side walls or in the chamosorion on the floor. However, no remains of sarcophagi or of the lids can be seen. In addition, the tomb is not large enough to accommodate a sarcophagus nor does it have good workmanship. Hence, the tomb most likely had a burial chamosorion in the floor as seen in similar tombs at Kümbet²². There is a burial place for the chamosorion in the floor of the U-shaped plan Çatiören tomb with its barrel-vaulted roof²³.

Of the surface remains no architectural fragments from the upper building except for the architrave-frieze block can be seen. However, these blocks may have fallen or have been removed from the site. In accordance with similar examples in the region, the roofs of these types of tombs generally have a barrel-vaulted roof²⁴. The architrave-frieze block, which does not have a soffit below, is cut completely plain on one side. For this reason this block must have been placed above the side walls of the tomb²⁵. In north Syrian tombs, where both the tomb chamber and the front part are built into the bedrock and where only the tomb entrance can be seen, the fully carved façade of the one directional architraves placed on top of the native rock, face the front of the tomb chamber, so as can be seen by those visiting the tomb²⁶. Here since the visible part is the interior façade and the closed direction is the exterior façade, it is built this way. The main consideration in these arrangements is to make the visible part more striking.

²² These tombs may also have had kline burial.

²³ Diler 2000, 23.

²⁴ The roof of the Ionic tomb to the north of Yukarı Hüseyinler is now flat. But originally it may have been different.

²⁵ Since rising on top of the columns the architrave-frieze blocks have a soffit below, and on the part of the block that faces inside, the architrave is fully carved and the frieze is left plain. The fully carved façade of the architrave with single direction was placed facing out, and its plain side facing inside the tomb chamber. The same treatment can be observed on the in situ upper building blocks placed above the naos walls of the Nephelion Tykhe (Söğüt 1998, 74-75, Ill. 19a, Figs. 30a-d) and of the Temples of Vespasian, Titus and Domitian at Adanda Kalesi (Söğüt 1998, 78, Ill. 21, 23d, Figs. 32 b, d; Söğüt 1999, 401, Figs. 2, 6, 9). In these examples the upper building elements were built of separate stones and while outside all the blocks have complete and orderly profiles, the façade facing the naos has been treated as a plain wall surface. Similar upper building elements were used in the temple type funerary monument at Adanda Kalesi (Söğüt 1999, Fig. 1)

²⁶ Griesheimer 1997, 195, Fig. 38.

The column, capital and the block on top are situated to the east of the tomb (Fig. 14). The long lower part is today broken into three pieces. Near the upper part of the lower drum is a rectangular bulge, which must have been used to lift the stone in a balanced way²⁷. Similar bulges are known from the column drums at Kümbet Beleni Tomb and Ferhatlı Temple, where they too must have been used for the same purpose²⁸.

The Doric capital carved together with upper part of the column is in good shape. The apophyge, which constitutes the transition from the column to the capital and has a convex profile, is not adorned. The Doric capital is carved plain on front and back facades, and on either side is flat on top and with an open S profile (*cyma reversa*)²⁹ immediately below it. This capital is the most plain one among the un-carved capitals placed on a column and seen on this type of funerary monuments. The width of the capital's abacus is not the same as that of the width of the lower part of the capital it was placed on top. Therefore, when the two pieces are joined, the top capital part seems wider (Fig. 17). A second piece must have fit in between. However, among the ruins we could not find an architectural element that would fit there.

A rectangular rock-cut basin in the floor is cut in the main rock to the east of the tomb. The basin, which measures 0.14 m long, 0.12 m wide and 0.16 m deep, has no carvings or smoothing around it. Its rectangular shape along with its small measurements and large depth, lead us at first to think that it was used for erecting something rather than for offerings. A deep and narrow basin is not necessary for an offering. Offering basins found near the tombs at Fasıllar in Lykaonia and at Eumeneia³⁰ in Phrygia are shallow. At Hisarkale³¹ in the Olba region the offering basin in front of the Hellenistic tomb is shallow, whereas the one at the Hellenistic tomb with the polygonal wall at Mancınık Kale³² and the one in front of the chamosorion tomb at Sakızlıklı Harman district are both deep. Aside from these the

²⁷ This bulge would occur either as a result of lifting the column or for carving a frieze. However, it is too small for carving a frieze. Hence, it must have been used to lift the stone.

²⁸ Söğüt 1998, 111, 138, Fig. 69a.

²⁹ For these profiles, the carved motifs and the locales they were used, see Erder 1967, 4-7.

³⁰ Şimşek-Söğüt 2002, 310-31, Fig. 16.

³¹ Söğüt 2005, 45.

³² Söğüt 2005, 37, Fig. 13.

most important thing here is that they haven't built a smooth area near the basin in order to erect a monumental thing like a column. Based on all these, we think this is a different type of offering basin.

Among the funerary remains is a male statue seated on a seat with a back rising to his armpit and its back round (Figs. 15, 16)³³. Broken are the statue's head and right foot below the ankle, its left toe and the front part of the plinthos and they have been worn on the surface. The right hand holds the cloth wrapped around the body at the left shoulder level and the left hand holds the tip of the dress between the knees. The cloth around the body has shallow folds in front of shoulders, between the knees and next to the left knee. The seat rises straight to the knee level and then it narrows towards the back of the figure. This very popular statue type must be connected to the funerary monument.

1.4. Sakızlıklı Harman

The tomb is located at Sakızlıklı Harman Place in the administrative district of Silifke, Narlıkuyu town, Kızılisalı district. It is 5 km south of the Kızılisalı district, and 2,5 km east of the Kızılisalı-Hasanaliler road. The tomb is located on the eastern side of an ancient road that provided passage from the harbor cities to the inland settlements³⁴. 50 m east of the tomb are remains of a farm settlement. Immediately to the east of the farm remains are a chamosorion with a gabled lid and a round funerary altar with reliefs³⁵.

The funerary monument consists of a chamosorion tomb, a gabled roof, a column and a capital (Fig. 18). This tomb is among the most simple of this type. Both the chamosorion and the column are placed on a large and

²⁷ This bulge would occur either as a result of lifting the column or for carving a frieze. However, it is too small for carving a frieze. Hence, it must have been used to lift the stone.

²⁸ Söğüt 1998, 111, 138, Fig. 69a.

²⁹ For these profiles, the carved motifs and the locales they were used, see Erder 1967, 4-7.

³⁰ Şimşek-Söğüt 2002, 310-31, Fig. 16.

³¹ Söğüt 2005, 45.

³² Söğüt 2005, 37, Fig. 13.

³³ The height of the statue: 0.97 m., width: 0.35 m., depth: 0.50 m. Its distance to the plinth: 0.12 m.

³⁴ This ancient road, covered with pebbles, is still used today.

³⁵ Sayar 1998, 345.

smooth bedrock (Fig. 21). The column was set up 1 m. south east of the tomb itself. The column like a tombstone is set up very close to the tomb.

The mouth side of the chamosorion in the bedrock, in order to have the lid fit in exactly, was made as a 0.15 m wide smooth surface. A channel was built around the side of this flat surface in order to prevent the rain-water from entering the tomb (Figs. 20, 22). The coffin part widens from the mouth towards the base. Around the tomb fragments belonging to the gabled roof can be seen.

The Doric column, which was originally built of a monolithic stone, is cut into three parts today (Figs. 18, 23). On top of the Doric stone is the block which carries five busts, the central ones larger than the surrounding ones (Figs. 19, 23)³⁶. The figures were carved directly on the surface of the block without the use of any frame of niche. Here people from a family must have been portrayed. Since the figures are much destroyed the details cannot be made.

1.5. Sancıören

It is located 500 m west of the Hasanaliler-Kızılisalı road, 3 km north of the Hasanaliler district in the Narlıkuyu Town. It is built near the ancient road that leads from the ancient settlement at the Solakköy District to the other settlements in the west³⁷. The ruins are approximately at a distance of 800 m from Solakköy. This ancient road is still being used in the present day.

The ruins here consist of a column drum in fragments and the capital on top of it and parts of statue (Fig. 24). The column with Doric capital placed on the bedrock has fallen closed to the location it was originally placed at. The column is comprised of two drums. However, today its lower drum has been divided into six fragments. The upper part of the column and the Doric capital have been cut from the same stone. The unadorned apophyge, the passing from the column to the capital, has a convex profile. The capital with relief that extends outside on both sides is placed on top

³⁶ Regrettably, we discovered in our last visit that this block was broken by the illegal excavators.

³⁷ 30 m to the east of the funerary monument is cistern built in the bedrock. The cistern has not been completed. It may have been abandoned because of a hole in the rock in the northwest corner.

of the Doric capital and it widens from the bottom to the top. At the center of the capital in a rectangular niche are two reliefs of busts (Figs. 25, 27). In comparison to the one at Kümbet, this niche is more shallow. The relief is weathered and broken on the surface.

Among the ruins, are the upper and lower parts of a seated female statue missing her feet and the rest of her body above her shoulders, weathered on the surface (Fig.26)³⁸. Although parts are missing, the exact joining of the two parts makes it certain that they belong to the same statue. This statue must be related to the tomb as in Cennet-Cehennem and the other examples.

Although a tomb is present in this form of monuments, we could not see a tomb near this column. If there had been a tomb, there certainly would have been its ruins. Probably, here just as at Sakızlıklı Harman was a chamorion and the surface of this coffin in time had been covered by the stones thrown during sowing. We did not happen to notice such a ruin even very close to this monument. Although it is not as close as the ones in the other examples, still 800 m east of this monument the Solakköy farm settlement is located.

1.6. Tülü

The monument is located at the Tülü district, in Kızılisalı, in the town of Narlıkuyu³⁹. The funerary monument is situated at the settlement near the northern side of the Şeytan Deresi, to the west of the sacred precinct that is preserved with its entrance and its surrounding walls. The ruins of the monument stand on top of a natural rock at the center of a small plain. Among the ruins one can see a column with a Doric capital, fragments of a seated statue and a basin with a round mouth (Fig. 28). Near them is another fragment of a column drum, which we think belongs to these ruins⁴⁰.

³⁸ Regrettably, on our last visit this block was broken by treasure hunters.

³⁹ Sayar 1998, 344, Pl. 21-23. The area, where the ruins are located, is also known by the villagers as "Tülü'nün Mıdık."

⁴⁰ Of the column drums here, the one with the capital is 1,80 m. long, the other 1,20 m. long. With this form the height of the monumental column is shorter compared to the other examples

On the drum of the column with the Doric capital is an inscription of seven lines⁴¹. Hence, it is clear that these remain that consist of two column drums and a seated statue belong to the funerary monument. The statue, which is seated on a chair and is fragmented into three parts, miss its head, hands and right hand⁴². The statue with its plinthos, is weathered and chipped / broken on all sides (Fig. 29).

We could not see the block that forms a T with the column on top of it, which can be seen at the other monumental tomb. This block may not have been used in this block at all. In that case the statue may have been placed directly on top of the column as in the Commagene examples (Fig. 48).

The abacus of the capital, which was built together with the column measures 0,65 x 0,65 m. and on either side at the top of the column there is a dowel hole (Fig. 30). The plinth of the seated woman statue including the fractures measures 0.64 x 0.50 m. Based on these measurements the plinthos of the seated statue fits exactly on top of the Doric capital. Another important detail regarding the capital is the presence of the two dowel holes. Usually, the dowel hole is found only at the center of the capitals. However, here there are two dowel holes and they match the plinthos. These two dowel holes may have been used to firmly hold the statue placed on top. Based on these it is seen that the statue was seated directly on top of the column. The direction of the statue on top of the column and the inscription have been arranged to face the same direction.

The round basin found among the ruins must have been used as an offering pot near the monument. Although the monument is located on a very rocky terrain, there is a small plain where the column and the statue are situated. This area is suited for ceremonies during the visits to the tomb. No ruins of a possible tomb were seen here. Probably, as in Sakızlıklı Harman here, too was a chamosorion near the monument, the surface of which in time became covered.

⁴¹ Sayar 1998, 344.

⁴² The height of the statue is 0.91 m, width 0,64 m and depth 0,50 m.

2. COLUMNS WITH CORINTHIAN CAPITALS

2.1. Imbriogon Kome

Imbriogon Kome is located at the village of Demircili, 8 km north of the administrative district of Silifke. At Imbriogon Kome Roman temple tombs and tower-tombs typical of the region are found⁴³. The monumental columns we will consider here are located at the top of the hill with a Roman and Byzantine settlement, approximately 500 m west of the Silifke-Uzun-caburç road.

In this area columns and Corinthian capitals are found in two separate locations. Of these, one is the 2.15 m long inscribed column capital which mentions the name of the city and is mentioned by J. Keil and A. Wilhelm⁴⁴ and next to it, is the Corinthian capital 0.80 m. high. Since the area of these ruins are covered with bushes and trees, no building ruins can be discerned.

The other set of ruins is on the highest point of the hill approximately 50 m west of the inscribed column drum and it comprises of column drums, Corinthian capital with blocks on top of it and a seated woman statue (Fig. 31). The ruins, 20 m northeast of the inscribed column drum, its lower part hewn out of the bedrock, its upper part built of masonry blocks, must be related to this monument. At the place where the Corinthian capital and the blocks placed on top of it is a heap of broken stones (Fig. 33). No tomb can be seen on the surface. Here are four column drums, the total length of which equals 10.25 m⁴⁵. Based on the average height of the column drums of these types of monuments, there were two separate columns in this area. Nearly half of the Corinthian capital here is missing (Figs. 32-33). Of the two blocks on top of the capita, one remains on the surface. But the other one, since one end is broken and the other is buried, cannot be measured. Based on the existing parts, it is clear that the two blocks fit together. Therefore, the presence of at least two blocks on top of the capitals is certain.

⁴³ Keil-Wilhelm 1931, 23-29, Figs. 31-42; Machatschek 1974, 251-261; Wegner 1974, 575-583.

⁴⁴ Keil-Wilhelm 1931, 27.

⁴⁵ The drums are 1.85 m, 2.85 m, 3.60 m and 1.95 m in length. Based on these, two columns of 4.80 and 5.45 m height existed. Since not all the architectural elements could be completely measured and restored, the missing blocks could not be defined. There are missing parts of the capital and of the blocks that are placed on top of it as well as of the column drums.

The Corinthian capital's preserved parts involve important details regarding its dating. The general form of the capital and that of its lower leaves and the details of the leaf suggest a date in the first half of A.D. 1st century. In the depiction of the leaves and the eyes it closely resembles the capitals of the temples of Elaiussa Sebaste⁴⁶. Based on this form, the capital could have been made by a stone mason working at the temple in the region. Hence, this monument with the Corinthian capital dating from the Early Imperial Period is among the earliest monuments with columns in the region.

A seated woman's statue with her head missing holding a child in her lap, which was found near the column and the other blocks, was taken to the Silifke Museum⁴⁷ (Fig. 34). As in other examples, this statue along with the columns, must have formed part of the same funerary monument⁴⁸ and it must have been originally placed on top of one of the columns. However, since at least two columns among the ruins were identified, it is difficult to ascertain definitely on which the seated statue found here was placed.

2.2. Direktaş

The funerary monument is located at the Direktaş district, approximately 1 km east of the road leading to the İmamlı Village, 2.5 km north of the Karadedeli Village, in the administrative district of Silifke. Ruins of farm can be seen here. Among the ruins are a cistern with a vaulted roof and an olive oil press. In an area 50 m south of the settlement close to each other are a column drum fragmented into two pieces, a Corinthian capital and a block placed on the capital. Based on the finds of the architectural elements, it can be discerned that they rolled here from the immediate upper field.

No tomb of this monument was seen near the ruins. The architectural blocks in the farm settlement were removed for reuse probably by the surrounding villagers. The tomb blocks, too, might have been removed. However, no

⁴⁶ For the capitals of the temple, see Söğüt 1998, 104, Ill. 49 a-d; Berns 1998, 153, Taf. 40 a-d; Baldassari 1999, 118-119, Figs. 61-62.

⁴⁷ For the statue in the field, see Keil-Wilhelm 1931, 40, Pl. 13, Fig. 40; Zoroğlu 1988, 394, Pic. 2.

⁴⁸ According to L. Zoroğlu, this statue could be that of Cybele holding a lion in her lap (Zoroğlu 1988, 394, Pic. 2).

ruins of a base to support a large funerary monument was seen either. Therefore, according to example of Sakızlıklı Harman, these columns may have been erected next to only a chamosorion, without monumental tombs.

The column, without grooves and monolithic, has been split into two parts 1.45 m and 3.05 m long (Fig. 35). Both sides of the column are flat. No column base among the ruins was seen. Therefore, as in the other Doric columns it must have been erected directly on bedrock without a base, or the base could have been taken away later.

The Corinthian capital consists of a single piece and although it is basically formed, the details have not been cut. The apophyge part, which ordinarily is found on top of the column, here is placed at the lower part of the Corinthian capital (Fig. 36). The capital has been attached to the column by a metal clamp. On top of the capital is a dowel hole, which shows that the block on top has been securely attached to the capital (Fig. 36).

The block on top of the Corinthian capital is broken at the tip on one end and is missing a great part on the other. Therefore, aside from its two ends, the profile of its lower part can be determined. At the central part of the block a place for a metal clamp is noted. It shows that just as the capital was attached to the column, so was the capital to the block on top by means of a metal clamp from the outside (Fig. 37). On top of the block are four dowel holes, which show that two separate pieces were attached on top of the block. These may belong to the seated statue⁴⁹. With the exception of the statue placed on top, the restitution of the monument is possible (Fig. 38).

2.3. Kümbet Beleni

Kümbet Beleni is located to the east of the Demircili Village, northeast of the Karadedeli Village, in the administrative district of Silifke⁵⁰. The

⁴⁹ In the same way, at the Sancıören ruins, which had four dowel holes, one of the statues placed at the top was determined to be a woman's statue split into two parts. See, 1.5 Sancıören.

⁵⁰ These ruins are mentioned by the name Topalların Çeşme (Keil-Wilhelm 1931, 28, 30, Pl. 14, Figs. 44-46). Topalların Kuyu region is reached by following the earthen road that separates west at the 4th km. of the Karadedeli-İmamli Village road for 7 km. Immediately to the west on a hill is the Kümbet Beleni settlement where Roman and Byzantine ruins can be found. The tombs are located on a slope to the east of the settlement. J. Keil and A. Wilhelm who saw these ruins published a picture of the monument discussed here (Fig. 39). The villagers informed the author that this monument was destroyed/collapsed in the 1970s.

funerary monument with the column next to it is located close to the hill on the western part of the necropolis (Fig. 40). The tomb, which has a podium and a U-shaped plan, has a barrel-vaulted roof. The northern wall has collapsed to the podium level. The west wall has been preserved up to the pediment, whereas the south wall to the level of the anta capital. The height of the podium is 1.35 m, and that of the well-preserved west wall to the pediment is 3.90 m. The walls of the tomb are built of isodomic masonry using finely cut rectangular blocks with flat surfaces. The anta capital and bases of the tomb were used as building blocks in the walls near the tomb. Although the leaves and the rest of the parts were fully carved, details such as the eyes and the thorns of the leaves were left out. The tomb architrave with three fasciae has an S profile. The treasure hunters have excavated the interior of the tomb. The limestone sarcophagus, although moved from its original position is still in the tomb. The lid is cut simply without an acroterium and has two garlands on it. Below the podium is a chamber cut into the bedrock.

The column and the Corinthian capital and the block on top of the capital, near the tomb have fallen down southeast from the tomb. The column, which was originally a monoblock, must have been fragmented into at least four parts. Today three of its drum can be seen⁵¹. The upper part of which the lifting projections can be seen, is one of the three surviving drums (Fig. 41).

The Corinthian capital consists of two parts, one that reaches above the leaf covered section, the upper section being another part (Figs. 42-43). As in the Direktaş Monument, the apophyge part is moulded together with the lower part of the column capital. All the parts of the capital have been carved but the details of the *akanthus* leaves such as thorns, eyes and veins have been omitted. The lower profile of the block on top of the capital resembles that of the Direktaş Monument (Fig. 44). On one facade of the block are three relief busts, details of which cannot be made out due to destruction (Fig. 45). The reliefs are on left lower side and have not been placed centrally in the lower part of the block. This picture, published by J. Keil and A. Wilhelm was taken from the higher west lower towards the sloping

⁵¹ The length of the column drums is 1.20 m, 0.74, and 1.32 m. which brings the total length to 3.26 m. But the length of these monuments' columns are approximately 4.50 m. Therefore, there must have been another drum of about 1.50 m long.

east. In this picture no relief can be seen on the block on top of the capital. Therefore, it is clear that the reliefs were placed on the sloping eastern direction.

2.4. Beyören

Beyören is 1.5 km east of the Pamuklu district, in the Demircili Village, in the administrative region of Silifke. Among the ruins here are gates with their linto and side stones in situ, walls and cisterns still in use today⁵². To the west of these ruins are the monument with the column, which we will examine here and 500 m northeast of these around the ancient road and the coffin is a lion lid sarcophagus with a woman and male bust.

Of the monument with the column, two column drums 2.73 m and 2.13 m long and the block placed on top of the capital survive. The lifting projections on the drums are still in place. A side of the block on top of the capital is broken. Since the surrounding area where these architectural elements are found is terraced and is used as a field, the area has changed considerably. The blocks of the tomb are near a small field. Today no remains of a tomb can be seen. The location of the monument must be close to the columns because the villagers who were the guides told that in the 1970s the lower part of the column drum near a spot to its present location stood erect as in its original position, but was later destroyed by the treasure hunters.

No capital was found among the ruins and its surroundings. But based on the monument's other architectural elements, the type of the capital can be determined. The column drums have survived well and as in the Direktaş Monument both sides have been cut flat. Since only the tip of the block on the top of the capital is broken its shape can easily be determined. Based on the lower profile of the block on top and the upper part of the column drum, the capital must be Corinthian as in the Direktaş Monument (Fig. 46). However, the measurements reveal that the capital of the Beyören Monument is a little smaller than that of the Direktaş Monument. The block on top of the capital carries no relief and since it is buried upside down in the earth we cannot tell whether there is a dowel on its upper side.

⁵² These ruins have been studied by J. Keil and A. Wilhelm and the Greek inscription on the linto of the gate was published by them. See, Keil and Wilhelm 1931, 30.

3. THE EVALUATION OF THE FUNERARY ARCHITECTURE

The presence of these funerary monuments were known in Commagene and in North Syria for a long time and a few examples were noted also in Pisidia⁵³, and beginning in the Roman Period they can be seen in Cilicia as well. In the region of Olba, the tombs with monumental columns on which the reliefs or the statues of the heroized individuals were placed, regarding their plans and burial places resemble the other popular tombs in the region. The most differentiating characteristic of these tombs from the others is the presence of a monument with a single column next to them. The columns do not have a direct relationship with the type of funerary monuments near them because they are found near different types of tombs.

Although a great majority of these monuments' tombs have been found, some have not been located. It is determined that the surviving tombs were made either as monumental or chamosorion. Although the monumental tombs all have U-shaped plans, their coverings are different. Based on all these determinations, the tombs can be studied in five different groups.

1. Monumental Tombs

Coverings with Vaults (Kümbet)

Vault Inside, Flat Coverings Outside (Yukarı Hüseyinler)

Barrel Vault Roof (Cennet-Cehennem?, Kümbet Beleni)

2. Chamosorion Tombs (Sakızlıklı Harman)

3. Those with Unknown Tombs (Sancıören, Direktaş, Beyören, Imbriogon Kome)

3.1. Tombs

The vaulted, U-plan tomb type at Kümbet can be seen throughout various regions. Examples are found from the Hellenistic period at the Varsak (Lyrboton Kome) necropolis in Pamphylia⁵⁴, and from the Roman period at Termessos in Pisidia⁵⁵. In northern Syria are examples of rock-cut ones

⁵³ Keil-Wilhelm 1931, 28.

⁵⁴ Here of the two barrel vaulted tombs of the same types, the inscription helps date one from the same 2nd century B.C. The burial places in these tombs are in chamosorions (Çevik 1997, 89-90, Figs. 19-20, 22).

⁵⁵ Kubinska 1968, Pl. 17.

with similar plans⁵⁶. In the region of Olba similar U-shaped vaulted tombs from the Roman period are found at Hisarkale in Hüsametli Village, Sömek and Tekkadın district in Gökburç village. In the tombs at Hisarkale⁵⁷ and Sömek⁵⁸ is a sarcophagus and at Tekkadın is a chamosorion. In addition to the north of the road between Gökburç and Hançerli Village and between Sivri Kale in Imamlı Village and the Silifke-Magara road to its west are U-plan tombs cut into the bedrock. All these tombs of the same plan have a second burial in the form of a chamosorion or sarcophagus with lid.

Although they share the same type of plan, there are differences in their upper structures. Based on the ruins, the Yukarı Hüseyinler Tomb must have had side walls reaching flat to the upper roof which was vaulted below and had a flat roof at top. However, no examples have survived in such condition to present day. It is known certainly by the examples in the region that the walls continue straight up from the beginning level outside. We think these walls could have reached the upper level. According to the ruins of a same typed tomb, the outside walls reached the vault arch level and possibly continued a little on the arch. But in some tombs the side walls may not have reached the arches' upper level. For example, a relief on a sarcophagus at Tekkadın portrays a type of vaulted tomb with a sarcophagus in it and has side walls outside reaching on both sides to half of the arches⁵⁹. Based on this portrayal such a tomb type could exist in the region. If so, then our tombs can be viewed in this way. That is, the walls outside the arch would remain half the height of the arch and the upper roof of the tomb would consist of a vault.

⁵⁶ At Gebel Zaviye the rock-cut tomb has a U plan, flat arch and a vaulted façade. At the antae ends rise Doric unfluted columns and capitals. In addition, at the center of the back wall a pseudo-column has been carved (Griesheimer 1997, 188, Fig. 27). Since such a façade is carved on a rock, then it can be expected that it was built as a monument as well. The vaulted entrances can also be seen in the entrance to the hypogeum chamber. Here although the upper vault has been destroyed, the fallen blocks reveal that it was flat at top (Griesheimer 1997, 188, Fig. 24).

⁵⁷ In this tomb is a sarcophagus, and in front is tomb altar with reliefs. The sarcophagus was hewn out of bedrock and it still remains attached (Tırpan-Söğüt 1998, 174).

⁵⁸ At the ends of the antae are half columns with Corinthian capitals and inside the tomb is a sarcophagus of local stone (Keil-Wilhelm, 1931, 100-101, Fig. 129).

⁵⁹ Keil-Wilhelm 1931, 32-33, Fig. 48.

Similar tombs can be seen at Olba territorium in Cilicia. However, here too are some differences. The upper part of the tomb at Eirenopolis (Irnebol) in Central Cilicia Tracheia is destroyed except for its vault⁶⁰. Based on the shape of the side walls on which the vault was placed, it is clear that it rose straight /flat along its outer wall. However, based on its appearance, it is not clear how high it reached. But its surviving parts make it certain that this tomb is one of the different types of examples.

At the Hierapolis Necropolis, the U-plan tombs, which began to be used at first century A.D⁶¹ are flat roofed and have a sarcophagus placed on top⁶². As in the Cilician examples the burial place is usually in the sarcophagus and therefore, even if the tomb has a flat roof it must be empty on top. Because we did not come across any ruins that suggested there could have been a tomb on top. Only at the Elaiussa Sebaste Necropolis are there examples with U-plan, interior vaults and with sarcophagus only on top of the funerary monument⁶³. Since the masonry of such tombs at Hierapolis has smooth surfaced and finely cut rectangular blocks, there is not much height. But at the tomb in Elaiussa Sebasta the part above the vault is built by using mortar. These two examples show similarities in thought yet difference in application. At Akören in Plain Cilicia the tombs with front chambers are believed to have interior vaults and exterior flat roofs. The burial of the monument is inside and is dated to A.D. 170 by an inscription⁶⁴. Usually since both types of tombs are known from the region, they are both possible as long as the burial is located inside them. These are common tomb types in the region.

Since the funerary monument at Kümbet Beleni has a side and a surviving back wall, its plan and upper covering can be completed. This is among the tombs with U plan and barrel vault roof, common especially in

⁶⁰ Except for the southern entrance to the monument, exterior steps rise to the tomb middle of the side walls. See Bean-Mitford 1970, 205, Fig. 178; Scarborough 1991, 320-328, Ill. 26-28, Figs. 94-95.

⁶¹ Şimşek 1997, 28.

⁶² For the tomb with sarcophagus placed on top, see Schneider 1972, 107-110, 115, Figs. 3, 5, Pl. 9a, 11 a-b, 15 a-b, 16 a-b; Ronchetta 1987, 122; Ritti 1987, 114; Şimşek 1997, 22. Besides these, the sarcophagi are also placed in a house elevated in the shape of a door (Schneider 1972, Pl. 8 a; Ritti 1987, 115). At Aizanoi sarcophagi are placed on top of flat roof baldakhin tombs (Wulf 1993, 535, 539-540, Figs. 11, 16).

⁶³ Keil-Wilhelm 1931, 223, Pl. 57, Fig. 180; Machtaschek 1967, 93-95, Pl. 50, Fig. 70.

⁶⁴ Mietke 1996, 41, Fig. 14; Mietke 1999,80, Fig. 20.

Imbriogon Kome and its surroundings. The antae must have been between the two columns. Presence of a podium and of a burial chamber inside can be seen in the examples from the Olba region⁶⁵.

Since the burial chamber of the tomb at Cennet-Cehennem is filled, we do not know its exact plan. Only based on the surface remains certain evaluations can be made. According to these, the tomb monument had a U plan with a chamber that had two columns between the antae and its back cut into the bedrock. Therefore, the chamber floor is below the ground level. The room was cut into the bedrock below the ground level, then the front porch was added. At Akören tombs with apter and in antis plans are found. These probably had flat and barrel-vaulted roofs⁶⁶. Similar tombs with in antis façade and their floor level cut below the bedrock are found in north Syria⁶⁷. However, the wide entrance, the façade and the chamber of this tomb are cut into the bedrock. At the entrance of an arched tomb in Deir Sunbul (Gebel Zawiye) with its floor level cut into the bedrock below it, an architrave-frieze has been placed on the top side of the entrance so that the tomb façade and the two sides are on either sides⁶⁸. Here a flat roof at the level of the architrave-frieze formed a façade.

The burial places of the tombs with monumental columns are in the forms of a sarcophagus or a chamosorion. Typical is the limestone sarcophagus seen at Kümbet Beleni with its form. The carved basin tombs can be found either within the tomb or are independent. They are found frequently throughout the region. The striking point in this type is the widening of the basin form towards the base and that although the mouth may be small there may be enough space for two bodies to be placed in it. Especially, in some cases the division of the width at the base by a height at the center shows that it was used at least for two people.

The altars seen at Yukarı Hüseyinler have different varieties in the region (Fig. 8). These have not been found in situ near the tombs in the area. Only according to the ruins, their places have been determined in

⁶⁵ Machtaschek 1967, Pl. 54.

⁶⁶ Mietke 1999, 80, Figs. 21-24.

⁶⁷ Bamuqqa: Tchalenko 1953, 307-309, Pl. 191.3; Griesheimer 1997, 193-195, Fig. 37, Dana-nord: Griesheimer 1997, 175, 177, Fig. 13, Bsendlaya: Greisheimer 1997, 175, 177, Fig. 14.

⁶⁸ Griesheimer 1997, 195, Fig. 38.

some tombs and were identified as tomb altars⁶⁹. Their original placement can be easily determined based on the remains. Some altars, which survive *in situ* at the North Necropolis in Hierapolis and others, which are suggested by those at Çatiören in Rough Cilicia⁷⁰, must have been set up near the tomb. In a different tradition than the examples of the Olba region, the funerary altars at Patara⁷¹ and Iasos⁷² are placed in the offering site with a U plan near the tomb.

3.2. Columns

Columns erected near the funerary monuments, carrying the reliefs or the statues of the heroized dead are common in the Olba region⁷³. The erection of a column near the tombs and the presence of examples with different architectural motifs or depictions on them are not unfamiliar in funerary architecture⁷⁴ (Fig.7. Tab. 1). According to known examples, it clear that origin of the tombs with monumental columns must be east.

The Olba Region is quite rich in examples of monumental columns. All of these rise directly from the bedrock whereas the Syrian monuments stand on a base. At Sermada the column erected next to the tomb rises on a three-stepped lower structure, with a base and crown and flat blocks like the stylobate. The column rises on the Attic base on these blocks⁷⁵. At Zalamea a more monumental base can be seen. The podium below the columns is quite high and here too the columns rise on top of an Attic base following stylobate like blocks⁷⁶. The high podium here has given an

⁶⁹ At the Stratonikeia Museum Depot, are inscribed cylindrical funerary altars from the Stratonikeia Necropolis.

⁷⁰ N. K. Diler has studied an altar near the Çatiören Tomb monument and since there were no other ruins near it, has declared it to belong to the tomb (Diler 2000, 23-24, Ill. 1, Pics. 4-5). For funerary altars at the Silifke Museum, see Diler 2002, 67-72.

⁷¹ Işık 1991, 42, Fig. 21.

⁷² Tomasella 1991, 161-163, Figs.54-55, Pl. 296.

⁷³ Keil-Wilhelm 1931, 28.

⁷⁴ Boardman-Kurtz 1971, 240-241.

⁷⁵ Tchalenko 1953, 121-124, Pl. 44, 62.4, 171.2.

⁷⁶ The podium here first has a high base, then three pilasters on the narrow and four on the wide sides, on top of the pilasters is an architrave-frieze and finally an attic terminating in a cornice. See Hesberg 1992, 161-162, Fig. 101.

added monumental quality to the monument. The columns in Commagene, as those in Olba region, are much simpler. The columns at the Karakuş Tumulus are placed directly on the ground⁷⁷, whereas those at the Sesönk Tumulus⁷⁸ are placed on the bedrock whence they rise on rectangular blocks a little larger than the column.

The columns which are unfluted, can be a monoblock or comprised of drums. The columns at Kümbet, Yukarı Hüseyinler, Cennet-Cehennem, Sakızlıklı Harman, Sancıören, Imbriogon Kome and Beyören are comprised of drums, and at Kümbet Beleni and Direktaş are monoblocks. The columns have Doric capitals at Kümbet, Yukarı Hüseyinler, Cennet-Cehennem, Sakızlıklı Harman and Sancıören, and they have Corinthian capitals at Imbriogon Kome, Direktaş, Beyören and Kümbet Beleni. The Doric capitals are carved together with the upper part of the column. The Aemilius Reginus Monument at Qatura is similarly formed of drums and the upper drum and the capital is carved in one piece⁷⁹. In most of the Doric monuments this is a common element. The Corinthian capital at Imbriogon Kome and Direktaş is one piece, at Kümbet Beleni is of two pieces.

Some of the blocks, placed on top of the capitals have friezes (Tab.1). They are built in different forms with gradated narrowing from the center of the capitals continuing to the sides. When viewed from the side; Kümbet (Figs. 5-6), Sakızlıklı Harman (Figs. 19, 23), Sancıören (Figs. 25, 27), Direktaş (Figs. 37-38) and Beyören present a very simple profile; whereas the profiles are very pleasing at Yukarı Hüseyinler (Figs. 9, 11), Cennet-Cehennem (Fig. 17), Imbriogon Kome (Fig. 33) and Kümbet Beleni (Figs. 39, 44). Although both group of these monuments have single columns, they are arranged better than the examples both at Commagene and at North Syria. North Syrian monuments, since they are placed on two columns, continue as an architrave-frieze, whereas in Commagene a straight block on two columns and only a capital on single columns.

A similar one to the Tülü monument, the only one of its kind, is found at the entrance of the Hierotheison of Mithridates I Kallinikos in Arsameia

⁷⁷ Dörner 1975, Figs. 88 a-b; Dörner 1981, 53-54, Figs. 14-17; Hoepfner 1983, Pl. 38B, 39B.

⁷⁸ Hoepfner 1975, Fig. 73; Dörner 1981, 48, Fig. 10; Hoepfner 1983, Pl. 39C, 40 A-C.

⁷⁹ Tchalenko 1953, 189-190, 192, Pl. 61, 62.6, 175.2

am Nymphaios dating from the 1st century B.C.⁸⁰. It is believed that at Arsa-meia on top of the Doric columns, which comprised of drums, were seated human figures and squatting or lying animals⁸¹. For Olba examples, they are regionally very close and in terms of dating early.

Hence, the Olban funerary monuments with single columns can be evaluated as a later advance of a local thought influenced by the architecture of Commagene. Through this influence the artists of the region of Olba have produced an architectural style unique to the region.

3.3. Reliefs and Seated Statues

The reliefs on the blocks located on top of the capitals were made in a semi-circular niche at Kümbet, a rectangular niche at Sancıören, and directly to the face of the block at Sakızlıklı Harman. Differences in reliefs besides their place of depiction can also be seen (Tab. 1). At Kümbet one man and one woman (Fig. 5), at Sancıören two men (Fig. 25), at Kümbet Beleni three busts (Figs. 44-45) and at Sakızlıklı Harman one family (Fig. 19) are portrayed.

Among the funerary monuments a seated male statue is found at the ruins of the Cennet-Cehennem monument, and a seated woman statue at Imbriogon Kome, Tülü and Sancıören. Especially at Sancıören and Direktaş there are four dowel holes on top of the block placed on the capitals. Moreover, at Sancıören although the lower column has fallen towards east, the capital and the two pieces of statue have fallen west close to each other, which show that they were together when the monument was standing. The proximity in fall of those blocks close together is also striking in column, capital, and the blocks on top of the capitals. For example, at the Kümbet Monument, which collapsed to the west of the Doric capital and the block on top are close to one another. The same unity and harmony can be seen in the monuments at Yukarı Hüseyinler (Fig. 9), Cennet-Cehennem (Fig. 14), Sakızlıklı Harman (Fig. 18) and Imbriogon Kome (Fig. 33). Therefore, to find them on ground is not coincidental, but must be connected to how blocks on top of one another fell in close proximity.

⁸⁰ Mithridates I Kallinikos ruled in 100-70 B.C. See Wagner 1983, 211, Fig. 9.

⁸¹ Hoepfner 1983, 18-20, 22, Fig. 12.

The statue at the monument Cennet-Cehennem is located not near the architectural blocks, but in the tomb remains which were later used as an animal shed by the villagers⁸². Since these funerary remains were located along an important road that leads from the coast to the interior and since the statue was whole, the villagers must have been taken it away from the other blocks for protection and brought it to its present place. But when it fell, this statue must have been next to the capital and the block above it. At Sancıören although the statue is broken into two and there are broken pieces, they can easily be determined. Moreover, they match the other blocks. Probably other monuments also had a similar statue but they were destroyed or were taken away. The presence of a relief on the block above the capital does not prevent it from having a statue since at Sancıören the presence of both the relief and the statue have been documented.

There is no obstacle from a static angle in placing statues on top of a column. The plinthos of these statues do not need to be tied by a dowel to the block underneath because all the funerary sculpture and columns were made of local limestone, a hard and heavy, Therefore, these funerary monuments and statues on top of them could only be destroyed by earthquake and man. The best examples for these are the Kümbet, Kümbet Beleni and Beyören funerary monuments, which were strong recently and were destroyed by the treasure hunters⁸³.

If the seated statues were directly placed on the column, they were attached together with two dowels. Since the area where the statue is placed is not very wide it is necessary to attach them using the dowels. The best example of this can be seen at Tülü. Although the first drums were attached to the bedrock with a dowel (Fig. 18), they were later not attached (Fig. 9) to each other and there existed no need due to this balance. The placement of a statue on columns seems usual based on the belief and architectural

⁸² To the south of these ruins, a 1-1.5 m high wall, was built by the villagers. During its construction architectural pieces from the tomb monument and nearby were re-used again for building blocks in the wall. Moreover, a thin architectural piece between the upper block and the capital could not be found here even though all the blocks of the other monuments with columns are complete. This piece, which was likely to have been used in masonry, could have been taken away for re-use.

⁸³ Based on the information given by the villagers, the Kümbet Monument's tomb was still standing in 1960, that of Kümbet Beleni and part of Beyören in 1970 but all were later destroyed by the treasure hunters.

traditions. Funerary monuments, which employ placing a statue or a group of statue on an erected column or a monument is not an unknown architectural tradition in Lycia⁸⁴. Similarly, the placement on the tomb of statues or reliefs of the tomb owner can be seen in the tombs at Paros and Rheneia Islands, which were influenced by Lycia⁸⁵. An amphora placed on top of an erected column at the Pompeii Necropolis carries important meaning since they are both related to the tomb⁸⁶. The same idea is at work at the placement of a statuary group on columns at the Sesönk Tumulus in Commagene⁸⁷. The reliefs found on the monuments in the Olba region is also placed on a tall monument but unlike others are not on tombs. Only the thought is the same only in essence and in both worshipping and heightening exist.

The erection of single or double steles more than 3 m high near the tomb is seen in the second century A.D. in north Syria⁸⁸. The pin part at the under the stele could be carried or could be fitted into the openings of the bedrock and the upper part of the steles had reliefs⁸⁹. A similar stele at the tomb of Tiberius Claudis Sesandrus at Bsendlaya in northern Syria is 4 m. high and the relief is placed in a rectangular niche on the upper part of the stele⁹⁰. In the same region in Sitt er Rum the monument⁹¹ near the hypogeum tomb of Isidotos is comprised of two steles and an architrave-frieze block placed on top. Except for the steles it is known that in the same region double columns in different ways were erected near or on top of the hypogeum tombs. At Qatura in the hypogeum tomb monument of Ameilius Reginus dating from A.D. 195, which comprises of an arched entrance and walls on either side on top of which are placed two Doric columns of unfluted drums with architrave above them⁹².

⁸⁴ Fedak 1990, 42, Fig. 29.

⁸⁵ Fedak, 1990, 179, Figs. 276-277.

⁸⁶ Hesberg 1992, 65, 67, Fig. 22. There are examples of funerary steles and columns on which amphora has been depicted as an urn. See Boardman-Kurtz 1971, Fig. 63; Pfuhl-Mobius 1979, 566-567, No:21, Pl. 331.

⁸⁷ Dörner 1981, 48, Fig. 10.

⁸⁸ Some of these were carved fine, others rough. See Griesheimer 1997, 195-197, Figs. 39, 41.

⁸⁹ Griesheimer 1997, 190, Fig. 30.

⁹⁰ Will 1949, 288-289, Fig. 11; Griesheimer 1997, 190, Fig. 29.

⁹¹ Tchalenko 1953, 198-200, Pl. 62.5, 175.1.

⁹² Will 1949, 287-289, Fig. 10; Tchalenko 1953, 189-190, 192; Pl. 61, 62.6, 175.2; Griesheimer 1997, 186, Fig. 24.

The practice of erecting single or double columns near tumulus tombs and of placing individual or groups of statue or relief above them is seen at Karakuş and Sesönk Tumulus tombs dated to the 1st century B.C.⁹³ The columns erected near the tumulus tombs in Commagene rise on a rectangular block closely resembling the ones in the Olba region. The aim here was to provide a firm and smooth floor⁹⁴. The double columns near the Sesönk Tumulus and the sculptural group of man and woman seated between lions⁹⁵ above them support our opinion about the monuments in Olba. The reliefs and statues⁹⁶ on top of the single columns near Karakuş Tumulus shows that the group statues of the Sesönk Tumulus can occur as single pieces on single columns. These single columns near the Karakuş Tumulus show closer similarities to those at the Olba region and are nearer. Of single column, they are built very simply as the examples in Olba and carry reliefs and various animal statues above them⁹⁷.

J. Keil and A. Wilhelm, probably taking the Commagene examples into consideration, assumed that the dead is heroized at the monument we named Kümbet Beleni but has been called Topalların Çeşme⁹⁸. But they did not see the examples other than Kümbet Beleni. Based on the newly found examples, we can reach that conclusion with certainty and state that a majority of them have relief and seated statues on top.

Among this group the Tülü Funerary monument has special significance because here the statue is placed directly on top of the column. Hence, its direct relationship with the examples from Commagene is definitely understood. Although certain differences exist in architectural details between the Tülü monument and the others, it supports/proves our view that the idea in essence is the same and about other tombs. It also shows that seated statues can be placed directly on top of the column capitals.

⁹³ Wagner 1983, Figs. 7, 10, Pl. 51.1-2, 52.1-4. An inscription on the Doric capital of the monumental column near the Karakuş tumulus has revealed that it certainly belongs to a tomb. See, Wagner 1983, 208-209, Fig. 8, Pl. 52.3.

⁹⁴ The North Syrian examples, on the other hand, are placed on a monumental, high podium.

⁹⁵ Hoepfner 1975, 44-45, 50, Fig. 73; Dörner 1981, 48, Figs. 10-11; Wagner 1983, 213-214, Fig. 10.

⁹⁶ Dörner 1981, 53-55, Figs. 14-18, Pl. 12.

⁹⁷ Hoepfner 1975, 40-41, 56, Figs. 38, 41; Dörner 1975, 61, Figs. 88a-b.

⁹⁸ Keil-Wilhelm 1931, 28.

Statues can be sometimes seen near funerary monuments without columns. We know this for certain from some settlements such as Mancınık Kale, Sariveliler, Çingileyik and Gabaçam. However, monumental columns appear near none of them and the statue plinthos near the tombs show clearly where they were placed. In connection with these examples, as is the case in the tombs without columns, some of the seated statues near the tombs with columns may have been placed there. Yet, although such a type of statue places were easily determined in other tombs, the fact that none such remains were seen near any of the tombs with columns leads one to believe that the statues were placed on top of the columns.

Aside from these, some connections between funerary altars with reliefs and funerary monuments with columns should be noted. For instance, usually an altar with bust relief is not seen near this type of monuments. The ones that are seen are made without a bust relief. Almost all of the many funerary altars with busts are near funerary monuments. Near tombs with funerary altar carrying bust relief, no monumental column has so far been found. The ceremonies about the cult of the dead during the grave visits were conducted near the tomb at a grave altar, column, and if there was one, the area where the statues were.

Finally, these tombs were first built at Imbriogon Kome in the Early Empire when Antiochus IV, the king of Commagene ruled Olba and Commagene jointly. Hence, these tombs with monumental columns must have arrived at the region in first years of the reign of Antiochus between A.D. 38-72 or slightly before. Later starting in the 2nd century A.D. adopting a Corinthian capital it spread around Imbriogon Kome (Beyören, Kümbet Beleni and Direktaş). In addition to monumental columns with Corinthian capitals, in the 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D. the same type of columns was made with Doric capitals as well. The tombs may have been built by either stonemasons coming from Commagene and North Syria or by local ones who have worked in those areas. That this type of monument was liked by the local people is evident in its continuity for a time by different types of examples. Both all the tombs with monumental columns and all statuary are made by regional hard limestone.

The building of these tombs in different types, aside from the characteristic styles of the period is related to the people's wishes and the tomb-builder's economic power. At the same time the columns reflect the architectural

tradition of a certain period. Their location near a farm settlement and the absence of any other tomb nearby show that they were owned by an individual who must have been the owner of the farm and the surrounding land. As in Commagene, at least some of the columns erected carry a statue or a relief of the heroic dead.

The funerary monument with the column built near the farm settlement would allow the farm owner to be seen everywhere from the field. This is also an arrangement for the cult of dead regarding his loved ones he left behind and it would be possible to see the tomb from all the surrounding area. Moreover, it lends to belief that the statue or the relief of the dead person, by observing his land from high above, is spiritually continuing to control all his fields.

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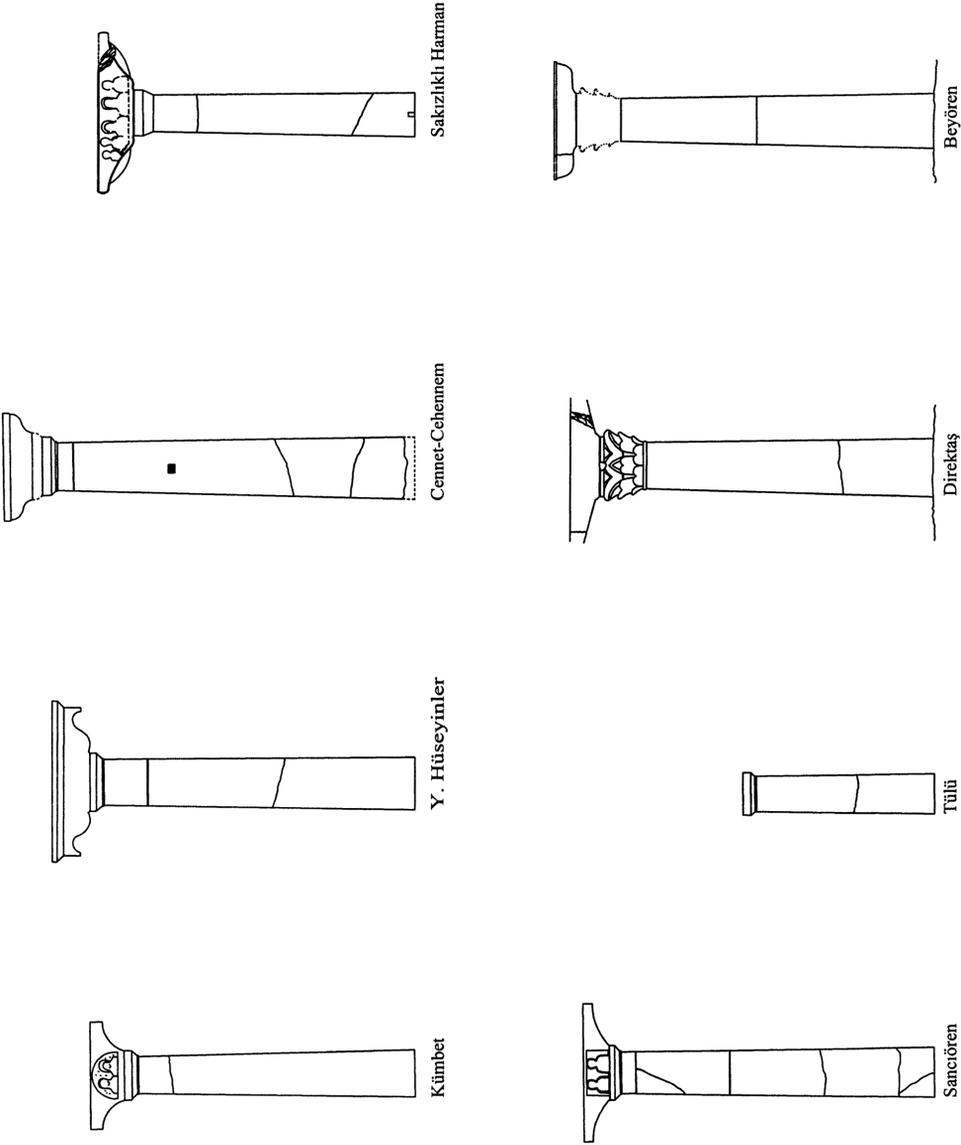
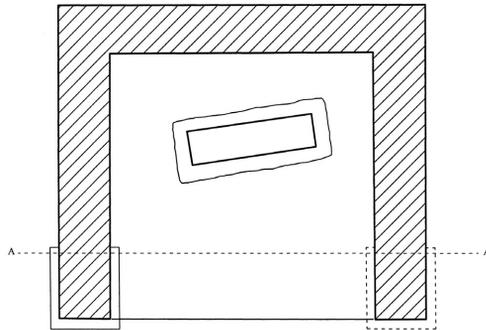


Table 1



Fig. 1



0 1 m
Kümbet



Fig. 2

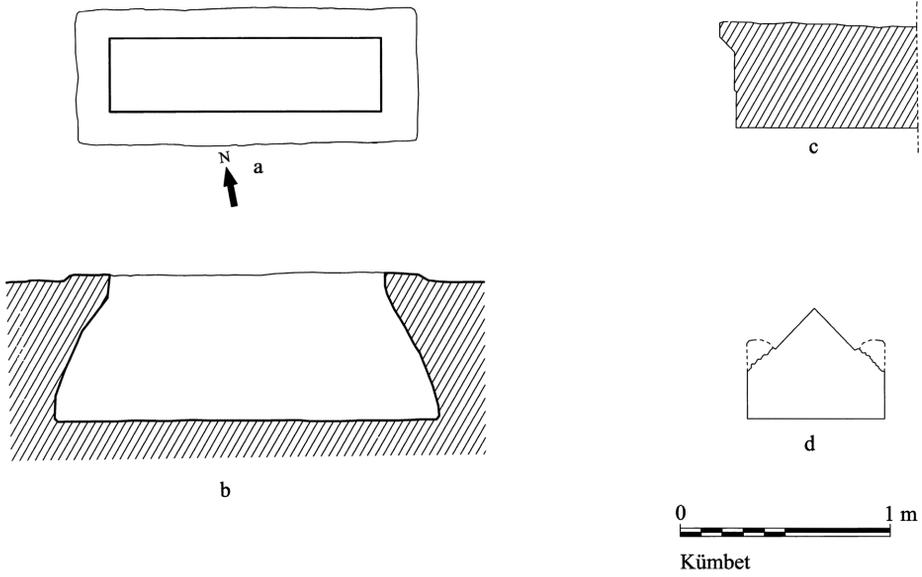


Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

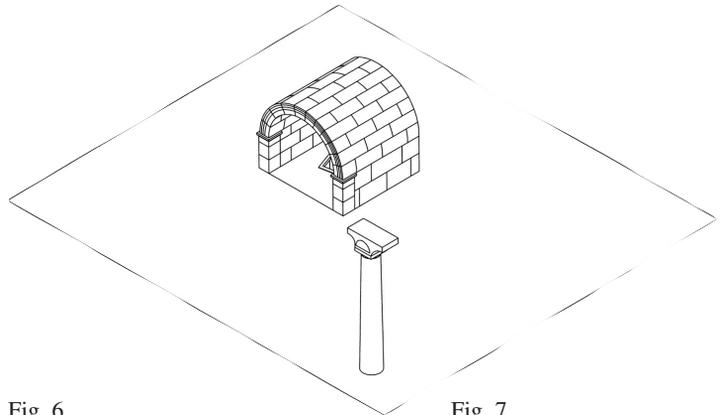
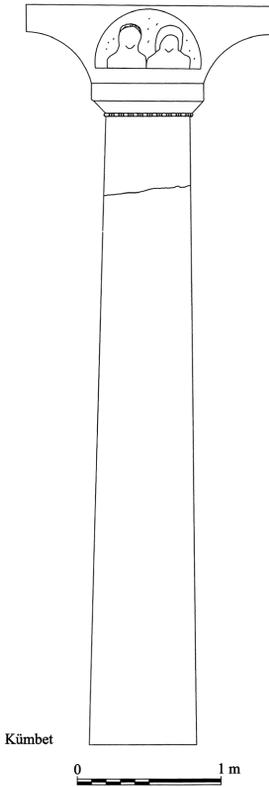


Fig. 6

Fig. 7



Fig. 8



Fig. 9

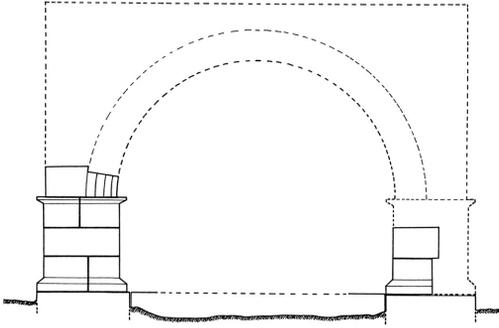
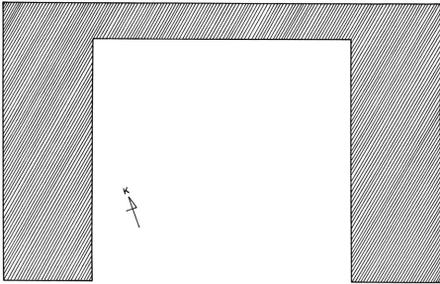


Fig. 10



0 1m
Y. Hüseyinler

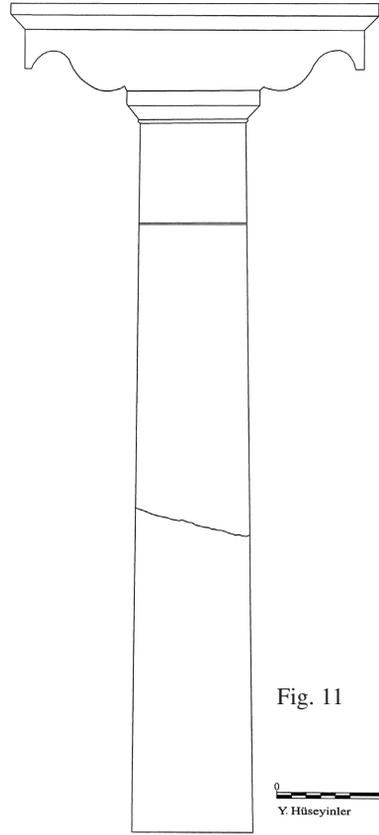


Fig. 11

0 1m
Y. Hüseyinler

Fig. 12



Fig. 13



Fig. 14



Fig. 15



Fig. 16

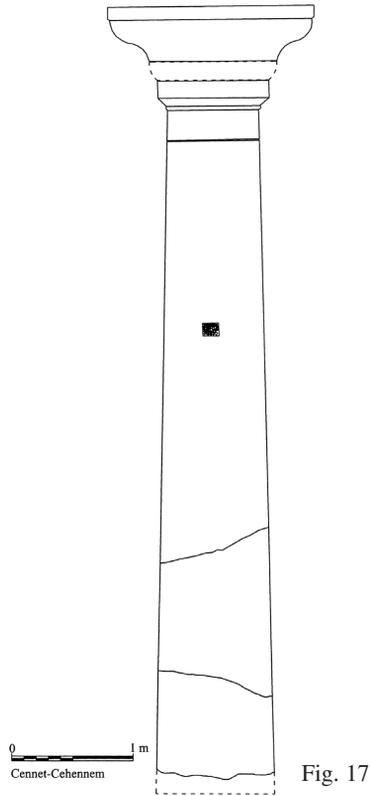


Fig. 17



Fig. 18



Fig. 19



Fig. 20

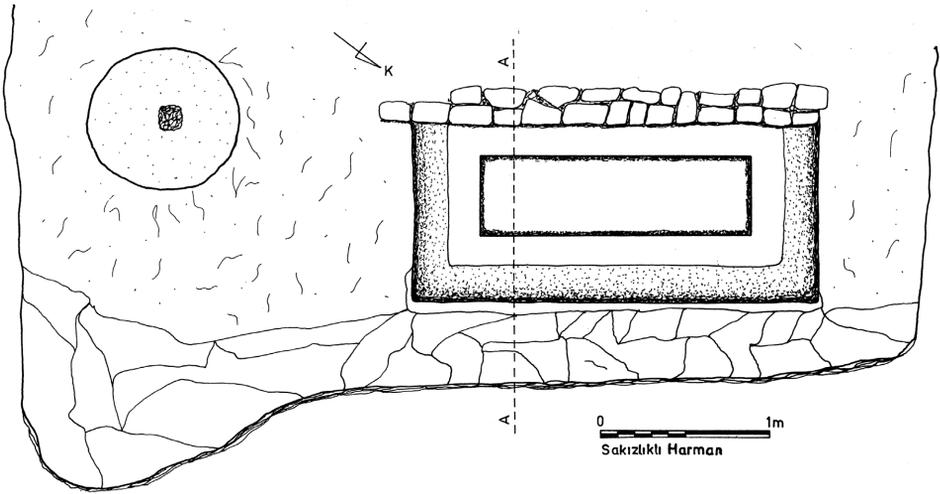


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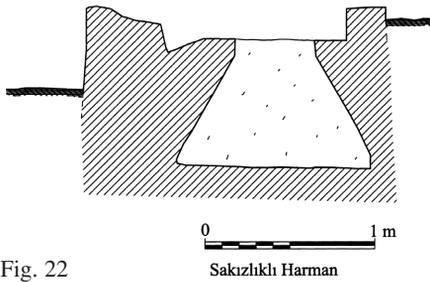


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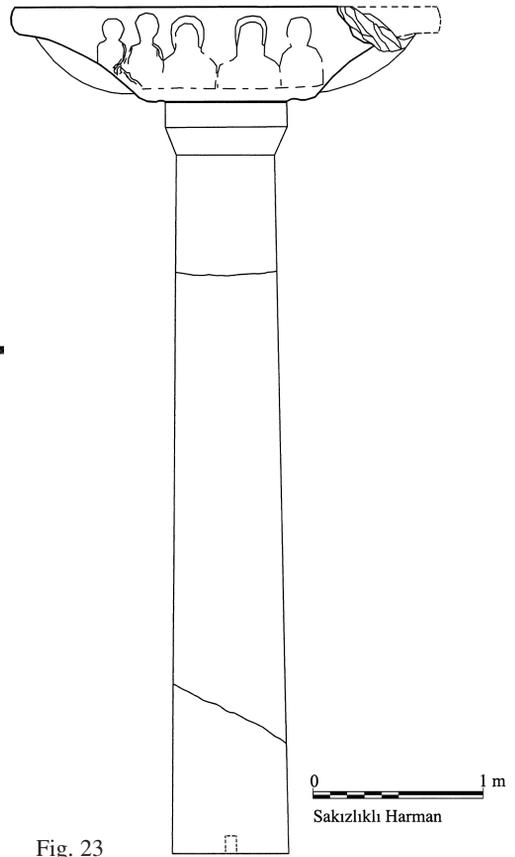


Fig. 23



Fig. 24



Fig. 25



Fig. 26

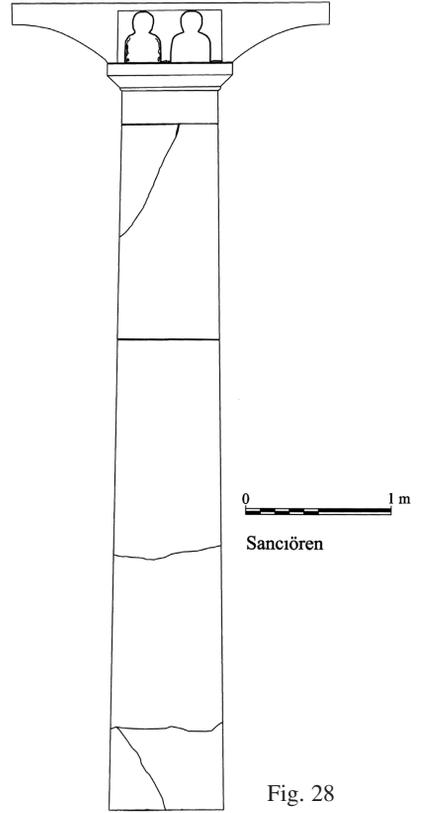


Fig. 28



Fig. 28



Fig. 29

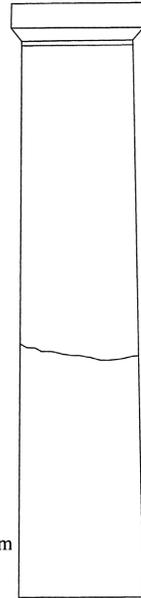
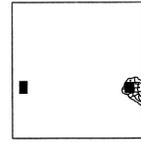


Fig. 30



Fig. 31



Fig. 32



Fig. 33



Fig. 34



Fig. 35



Fig. 36



Fig. 37

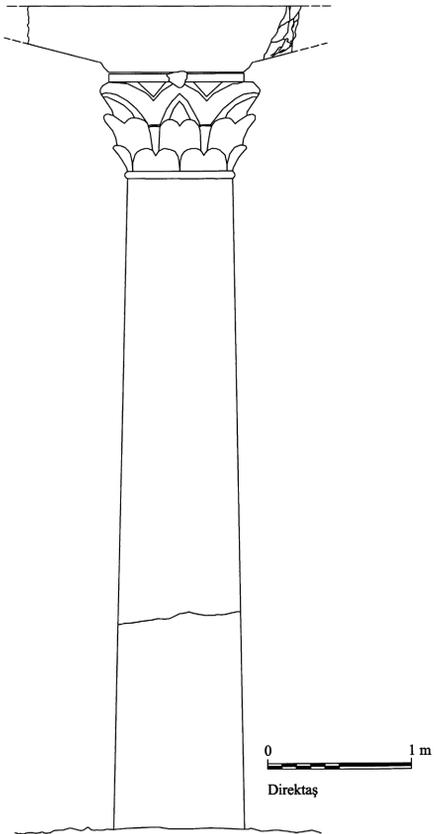


Fig. 38



Fig. 39



Fig. 40



Fig. 41



Fig. 42



Fig. 43



Fig. 44



Fig. 45

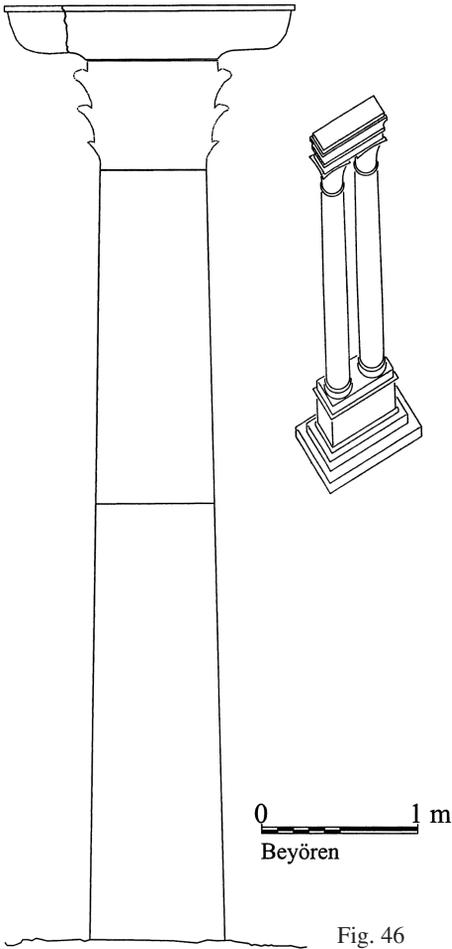


Fig. 46

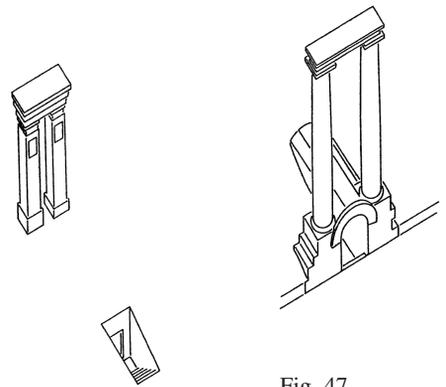


Fig. 47

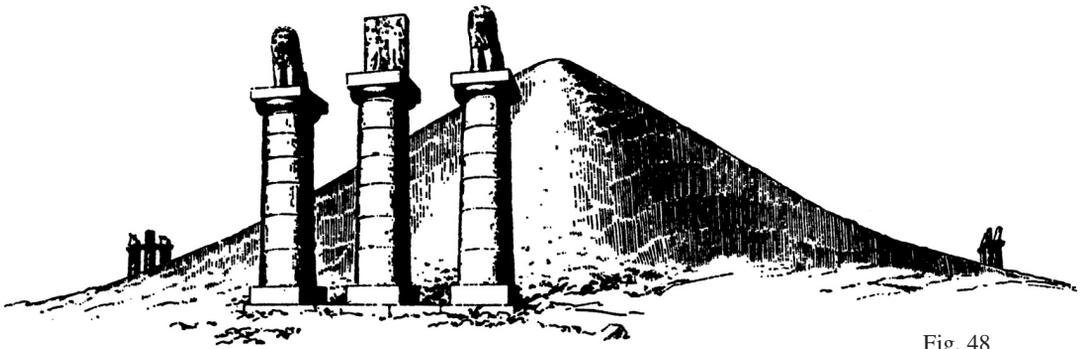


Fig. 48

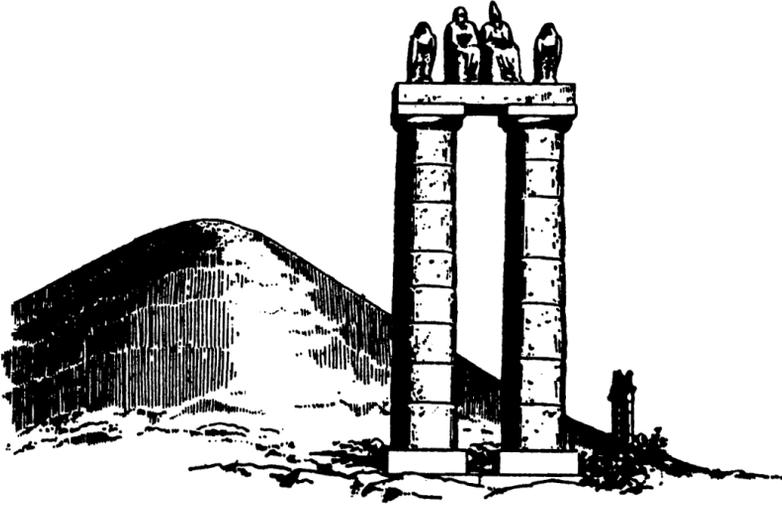


Fig. 49

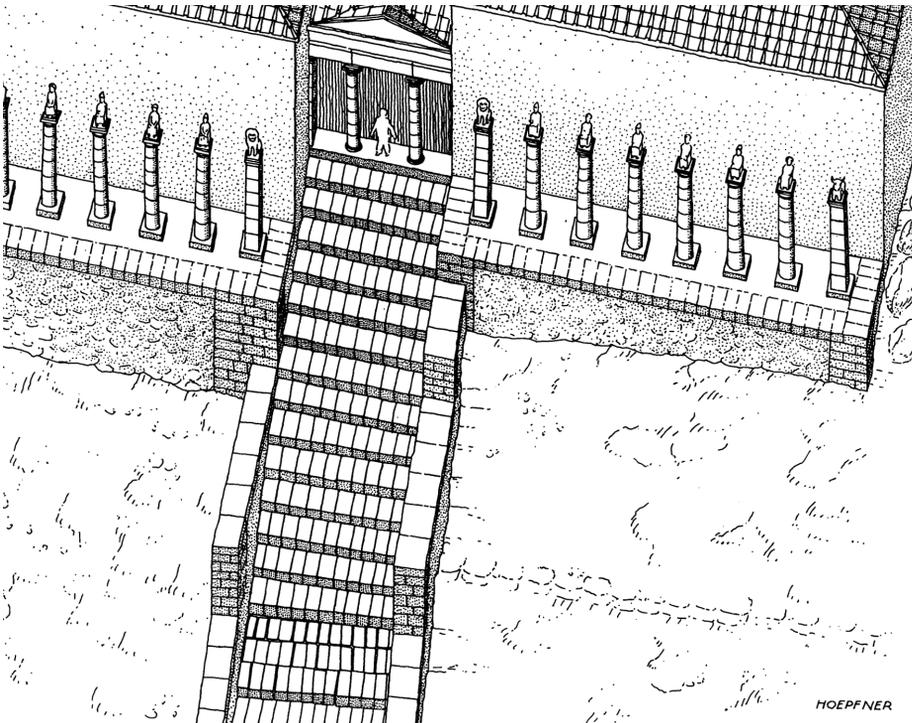


Fig. 50