



MERSİN ÜNİVERSİTESİ KILIKIA ARKEOLOJİSİNİ ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ
YAYINLARI
MERSIN UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH CENTER OF
CILICIAN ARCHAEOLOGY



OLBA XXXI



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KAAM YAYINLARI

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Prof. Dr. Serra Durugönül

Mersin Üniversitesi Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Arkeoloji Bölümü
Çiftlikköy Kampüsü, 33342 Mersin - TURKEY

Diğer İletişim Adresleri

Other Correspondance Addresses

Tel: +90 324 361 00 01 • 14730 / 14734

Fax: +90 324 361 00 46

web mail: www.kaam.mersin.edu.tr

www.olba.mersin.edu.tr

e-mail: sdurugonul@gmail.com

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MERSİN ÜNİVERSİTESİ
KILIKIA ARKEOLOJİSİNİ ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ
BİLİMSEL SÜRELİ YAYINI ‘OLBA’

YAYIN İLKELERİ

Amaç

Olba süreli yayını; Anadolu, Akdeniz dünyası ve ilişkili bölgelere dair orijinal sonuçlar içeren Arkeolojik çalışmalara yer verir; ‘Eski Çağ Bilimleri’ni birbirinden ayırmadan ve bir bütün olarak benimseyerek bilim dünyasına değerli çalışmalar sunmayı amaçlar.

Kapsam

Olba süreli yayını Mayıs ayında olmak üzere yılda bir kez basılır.

Yayınlanması istenilen makalelerin her yıl 31 Ağustos - 31 Ekim tarihleri arasında gönderilmiş olması gerekmektedir.

Yayın için değerlendirmeye alınacak makalelerde aşağıdaki kriterler gözetilir:

- Prehistorya, Protohistorya, Klasik Arkeoloji, Klasik Filoloji (ile Eskiçağ Dilleri ve Kültürleri), Eskiçağ Tarihi, Nüvizmatik ve Erken Hıristiyanlık Arkeolojisi (İS 7. yüzyıla kadar) alanlarında yazılmış makaleler, yayın için değerlendirmeye alınır.
- Makaleler tanıtım veya katalog niteliklerinin ötesinde, araştırma sorusuna/ problemine dayanmalı, somut kanıtlar ve tartışmalarla desteklenen, verilerin tartışıldığı ve bağlantıların kurulduğu içeriklere sahip olmalıdır. Tartışma içermeyen ve kontekslerinden kopuk şekilde ele alınan arkeolojik malzemeler, kataloglar, buluntu raporları, derleme yazılar değerlendirmeye alınmaz.
- Olba Dergisi, Arkeoloji bilim dalını temsil eden bilimsel bir süreli yayındır. Bu sebeple, verileri farklı bilim dallarının (Harita Mühendisliği, Mimarlık, Arkeometri, Jeofizik ve Antropoloji vb.) işbirliği ile oluşturulan çalışmaların makalelerinde, arkeolojik değerlendirmenin ön planda tutulması beklenir.

Yazım Kuralları

1. a- Makaleler, Word ortamında yazılmış olmalıdır.
b- Metin 10 punto; özet, dipnot, katalog ve bibliografya 9 punto olmak üzere, Times New Roman (PC ve Macintosh) harf karakteri kullanılmalıdır.
c- Dipnotlar her sayfanın altına verilmeli ve makalenin başından sonuna kadar sayısal süreklilik izlemelidir.

d- Metin içinde bulunan ara başlıklarda, küçük harf kullanılmalı ve koyu (bold) yazılmalıdır. Bunun dışındaki seçenekler (tümünün büyük harf yazılması, alt çizgi ya da italik) kullanılmamalıdır.

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Dipnot (kitaplar ve makaleler için)

Richter 1977, 162, res. 217.

Diğer Kısaltmalar:

age. adı geçen eser
 ay. aynı yazar
 vd. ve devamı
 yak. yaklaşık
 v.d. ve diğerleri
 y.dn. yukarı dipnot
 dn. dipnot
 a.dn. aşağı dipnot
 bk. Bakınız

4. Tüm resim, çizim, tablo ve haritalar için sadece “fig.” kısaltması kullanılmalı ve figürlerin numaralandırılmasında süreklilik olmalıdır. (Levha, Resim, Çizim, Tablo, Şekil, Harita ya da bir başka ifade veya kısaltma kullanılmamalıdır).
5. Bir başka kaynaktan alıntı yapılan figürlerin sorumluluğu yazara aittir, bu sebeple kaynak belirtilmelidir.
6. Makale metninin sonunda figürler listesi yer almalıdır.
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12. Dizilim (layout): Figürler ayrıca mail ekinde bir defada gelecek şekilde yani düşük çözünürlükte pdf olarak kaydedilerek dizilimi (layout) yapılmış şekilde yollanmalıdır.

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JOURNAL 'OLBA'

PUBLISHING PRINCIPLES

Scope

The Journal 'Olba', being published since 1998 by the 'Research Center of Cilician Archeology' of the Mersin University (Turkey), includes original studies on Prehistory, Protohistory, Classical Archaeology, Classical Philology (and ancient languages and cultures), Ancient History, Numismatics and Early Christian Archeology (up till the 7th century AD) of Asia Minor, the Mediterranean and related regions.

Articles should present new ideas and not only have catalogues or excavation reports as their contents. The articles of archaeological studies undertaken together with other disciplines such as geophysics, archaeometry, anthropology etc should give more emphasis to the archaeological part of the work as the Journal Olba is an archaeological journal.

Olba is printed once a year in May. Articles can be sent from 31 August - 31 October each year.

Submission Criteria

1. a. Articles should be written in Word programs.
b. The text should be written in 'Times New Roman' in 10 puntos; the abstract, footnotes, catalogue and bibliography in 9 puntos (for PC and for Macintosh).
c. Footnotes should take place at the bottom of the page in continuous numbering.
d. Titles within the article should be written in small letters and be marked as bold. Other choises (big letters, underline or italic) should not be used.
2. Punctuation (hyphen) Marks:
 - a) One space should be given after the comma in the sentence and after the dot at the end of the sentence.
 - b) The footnote numbering within the sentence in the text, should take place before the comma in the sentence or before the dot at the end of the sentence.
 - c) The indication fig.:

* It should be set in brackets and one space should be given after the dot (fig. 3);

* If many figures in sequence are to be indicated, a short hyphen without space between the beginning and last numbers should be placed (fig. 2-4); if these are not in sequence, a dot and space should be given between the numbers (fig. 2. 5).

d) In the bibliography and abbreviations, if the author has two family names, a short hyphen without leaving space should be used (Dentzer-Feydy); if the article is written by two or more authors, after each author a space, a long hyphen and again a space should be left before the family name of the next author (Hagel – Tomaschitz).

3. The 'Bibliography' and 'Abbreviations' should take part at the end of the article. The 'Abbreviations' used in the footnotes should be explained in the 'Bibliography'. The bibliography used in the footnotes should take place as abbreviations: Name of writer, year of publishment, page (and if used, number of the illustration). This rule should be applied even if a publishment is used only once.

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

Bibliography (for articles):

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

Footnotes (for books and articles)

Richter 1977, 162, fig. 217.

Miscellaneous Abbreviations:

op. cit. : in the work already cited

idem : an author that has just been mentioned

ff : following pages

et al. : and others

n. : footnote

see : see

infra : see below

supra : see above

4. For all photographs, drawings and maps only the abbreviation 'fig.' should be used in continous numbering (remarks such as Plate, Picture, Drawing, Map or any other word or abbreviation should not be used).
5. Photographs, drawings or maps taken from other publications are in the responsibility of the writers; so the sources have to be mentioned.
6. A list of figures should take part at the end of the article.

7. The text should be within the remarked formats not more than 20 pages, the drawing and photographs 10 in number.
8. Papers may be written in Turkish, English or German. Papers written in Turkish must include an abstract of 300 words in Turkish and English or German. It will be appreciated if papers written in English or German would include a summary of 300 words in Turkish and in English or German. The title of the article should be given in two languages.
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11. The article, figures and their layout as well as special fonts should be sent by e-mail (We Transfer).
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RURAL HOUSES WITH ARCHITECTURAL DECORATION AND NEW EXAMPLES OF LOCAL WORKSHOPS (*BAUHÜTTE*) IN TAPURELİ (ROUGH CILICIA)

Okan ÖZDEMİR *

ÖZ

Tapureli’de (Dağlık Kilikia) Kırsal Konutlarda Mimari Süsleme ve Yerel Süsleme Atölyelerine (*Bauhütte*) Yeni Örnekler

Tapureli, Mersin’in Erdemli ilçesinin 32 km kuzeyinde Kızılgöçer Vadisi’ne bağlanan Dağlık Kilikia’da bir antik yerleşimdir. Yerleşim düzenlemesi ve boyutu, yerleşim devamlılığı, iyi korunmuş konutları ve kiliseleri ile dikkat çeker. Bu çalışmada Tapureli Antik Yerleşimi’nde yüzey araştırmalarımız sırasında konutlar arasında tespit ettiğimiz iki süslemeli konut değerlendirilmiştir. Roma İmparatorluk Dönemine ait ve Geç Antik Dönemde kullanıldığı saptanılan konutların, girişlerinde ion ve korinth düzeninde mimari süslemeler bulunur. Kilikia’da ve diğer bölge örneklerinde çok fazla karşılaşılan uygulamalar değildir. Bu çalışmada ise bu iki konutta yer alan mimari süsleme ve düzenler detaylı olarak incelenmiştir. Bu kapsamda, her iki konutun girişinin edilen verilerle rekonstrüksiyon önerileri yapılmış ve mimari süslemelerden yola çıkarak tarihleme önerisi getirilmiştir. Dağlık coğrafyada yer alan Tapureli’de mimari süsleme formlarının görülmesi esas olarak kentlerdeki mimari unsurların kırsalda da talep gördüğüne işaret eder. Bu sebeple, bu konutların yerel süsleme atölyeleri ve yerel zanaatkarlarla ilişkisi tartışılmıştır. Bunun yanında da Dağlık Kilikia kırsalında yer alan konutlarda bu süslemelerin bulunmasının ve kullanımının sebepleri üzerinde durulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kilikia, Tapureli, Konut, Mimari Süsleme, Ion, Korinth.

* Okan Özdemir (MA), Mersin University, Department of Archeology, Mersin-TR. E-posta: okanozdemir@gmail.com ORCID No: 0000-0003-2829-3290.

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ABSTRACT

Tapureli is an ancient settlement in Rough Cilicia connected to the Kızılgeçit Valley being located 32 km north of Erdemli in the province of Mersin. It attracts attention with its layout and size, continuity of settlement, well-preserved houses and churches. In this study, two decorated houses that we identified among the houses during our surveys in Tapureli are evaluated. There are architectural decorations in Ionic and Corinthian order at the entrances of the houses belonging to the Roman Imperial Period which are also used in the Late Antiquity. These are rare examples in Cilicia and in other regions. In this study, the architectural ornaments and layouts in these two houses are examined in detail. In this context, reconstruction suggestions are undertaken with the data obtained from the entrances of both houses and a dating proposal has been made based on architectural ornaments. The appearance of architectural ornament forms in Tapureli, indicates that architectural elements in cities were also in demand at the countryside. For this reason, the relationship of these houses with local ornament workshops and local craftsmen is discussed. In addition, the reasons for the presence and use of these decorations in the houses located in the countryside of Rough Cilicia are emphasized.

Keywords: Cilicia, Tapureli, House, Architectural Ornament, Ionic, Corinth.

Introduction

Tapureli, today located 32 km north of the district Erdemli belonging to the province Mersin, stands out with its topography, ruins and settlement arrangement among other ancient rural settlements in the region of Rough Cilicia. The settlement is located on the edge of the Kızılgeçit valley, which is one of the Olbian territory routes shoreward, and is in a position overlooking the valley (fig. 1).

Research on rural settlement arrangement and architecture in Tapureli was carried out within the scope of archaeological surveys conducted under the direction of Ü. Aydınöglü. During the surveys, it was determined that Tapureli was a settlement inhabited from the Hellenistic Period to the Late Antiquity¹. The location of the settlement overlooking the environment and especially the Kızılgeçit valley with the presence of arable plains around it show the rural character of the area. Furthermore, the remains of a tower and walls constructed in the polygonal technique in Tapureli demonstrate that the settlement was one of the Hellenistic tower and castle settlements of the region². The presence of tomb monuments³, rock reliefs⁴ and houses belonging to the Roman Imperial Period indicates the continuity of the settlement. It is understood that the same process continued in Late Antiquity. A large number of houses were built

1 Keil – Wilhelm 1931, 96-98; Hild – Hellenkemper 1990, 426. For surveys see Aydınöglü 2007, 109; Aydınöglü – Mörel 2016, 280; Aydınöglü – Mörel 2017, 141; Aydınöglü – Mörel 2018; Aydınöglü 2019, 497. In addition, brief information about Tapureli see; Akcan – Ergün 2003, 175-186; Sayar 2006, 1-12, Aydın 2010, 85-100; Aydınöglü 2020, 56.

2 Durugönül 1998a, 98-103; Aydınöglü 2003, 262.

3 The tombs were discovered on the slopes of the southern hill, which is used as a necropolis, and on the slopes overlooking the Kızılgeçit Valley, which is right next to it. In these areas, temple-façade rock-cut tombs, chamber tombs carved into the bedrock, and sarcophagi were found.

4 On the western hill, there are reliefs of two soldiers and reliefs of two sitting figures. On the reliefs in question, see Durugönül 1989, 44-47.

during this period. Eight churches and a chapel identified along with the houses show the splendor of the settlement Late Antiquity⁵. There are also streets and avenues built in accordance with the topography in the settlement, and the houses are also connected to the streets and avenues. Thus, Tapureli was a planned settlement and was shaped according to the topography on the hills where it was founded⁶.

Numerous houses among the ruins of the settlement are located at the foot of the three hills where the settlement was established. In this paper, two of the houses identified in the settlement will be examined in terms of their architectural decorations on their entrance doors⁷. These houses, which were determined to be used in the Roman Empire and Late Antiquity and named as B10 and D29 (fig. 2), are unique for the region as they have decorations on the entrance doors. In this paper, it is aimed to examine in detail the architectural decorations and layouts of these two houses. In this context, reconstruction suggestions will be made with the data obtained from the entrances of both houses and a dating suggestion will be made based on architectural decorations. Examples of the houses in Tapureli with a decorated entrance have not been identified yet. Also, antique rural houses with such a design are not much known. The appearance of civil architectural decoration forms in this settlement, which is located in a rough geography, indicates that urban architectural elements are also in demand in the countryside. What is more important, the researchers conducted in Rural Rough Cilicia emphasize that the building and decoration styles demanded by the rural elites, starting from the 2nd century AD, are local. Due to these reasons, the relations of these houses with the local decoration workshops will be discussed and the reasons for the presence and use of these decorations in the houses located in the Rural Rough Cilicia will be emphasized. Therefore, in this study, the plan features of the houses will not be discussed.

Houses in Corinthian and Ionic Order in terms of Their Entrances and Decorations⁸ (Fig. 3-4-5)

B10: The house is located on the southern slope of the western hill in the settlement and possess architectural decorations above the entrance gate. Two jambs and a lintel belonging to the entrance of the house have been preserved, collapsed on the slope in front

5 The existence of five churches is known in the studies carried out in Tapureli. Keil – Wilhelm 1931, 94-98; Hill 1996, 246-249; Akcan – Ergün 2003; Aydın 2003, 89-99; Aydın 2010. During the surveys, three churches and a chapel were identified. All of the churches were evaluated by H. Erdoğan within the scope of her master's thesis. Erdoğan 2017.

6 Urban building forms are found in rural settlements in the region. For settlements see in Karakabaklı and Işıkkale: Çakmak 2010; Aydınoğlu – Çakmak 2011; Aydınoğlu 2017b, 63-64; in Tapureli: Aydınoğlu et al. 2019, 497.

7 Along with the houses, that are the subject of this paper, many houses from the Hellenistic Period to the Late Antiquity were identified in Tapureli. These houses were evaluated by A. Mörel and O. Özdemir in a new publication, titled "Tapureli Konutları: Doğu Dağlık Kilikia Bölgesinden Yeni Örnekler", see Mörel – Özdemir 2022. In addition, one of the Houses (D29) was presented within the Late Antique Period Rough Cilicia houses in the workshop titled "Strolling Through to Cilicia New Research on Roman and Late Antique Cilicia". In this paper, the houses, whose entrances are decorated, are discussed both in detail and within the scope of their relations with local workshops.

8 In the definition of decoration, the terminology in L. Vandeput's *The Architectural Decoration in Roman Asia Minor Sagalassos: a Case Study* has been followed. See Vandeput 1997, 28-32.

of it (fig. 6-7). The jambs are 217cm high, 67cm wide and 87cm deep. The jambs of the entrance door are decorated with half columns in Corinthian order. Undetailed Corinthian capitals are used on the columns. The lower and the middle rows of the acanthus leaves are observable on the undetailed Corinthian capitals of both jambs. Since the abacus are destroyed, the inner and outer leaves, helix and volutes, which should be in the upper parts are legible, but their stylistic definitions cannot be made (fig. 8). The columns are plain and expand from top to bottom. Sumus scapus and imus scapus profile observed in the columns. The columns have attic-ionic bases⁹. The base begins with a thin torus, then continues with scotia to a thick trochilos and ends with a plinthos (fig. 9). On the lintel connecting the jambs to each other, there is an architrave-frieze in relief. The lintel has a width of 250cm and a height of 58,5cm. The architrave-frieze and profile decorations on the lintel begin with two fasciae; it continues with a concave frieze on four concave moulding expanding outward and ends with a fascia above of it (fig. 10-11).

D29: The house is located on the southern slope of the eastern hill in the settlement and has architectural decoration on the entrance door. One of the jambs at the entrance of the house called D29 stands *in situ* (fig. 12). The other jamb was destroyed in the lower part just east of the entrance (fig. 13). The jambs with half columns are 187cm high, 60cm wide and 44cm deep. The ionic capitals on the half ionic columns are well preserved. The half columns on the jambs were made in ionic order (fig. 14a-b). The arch block, on the other hand, is broken in three pieces next to the jamb standing *in situ* (fig. 15). Column jambs are connected to each other by a large arch block. Also, a well-preserved ionic cymation can be seen on the arch block (fig. 16).

The capitals have a thick and coarse abacus (fig. 14a-b). Although the volutes and ionic cymations on echinus are dissolved on the surface, it is seen that they have a quality workmanship. On the obverse, the broad channels and eyes of the volutes on the echinus can be seen. Canalis extended towards ionic cymations. Ionic cymations located between the volutes come out of the fillet to which they are attached. Their frames are conical and in the form of a “V”. The frames touch the wipe at the bottom. It is separated from each other by a thin line with eggs and frames. On the other hand, the frame with eggs has rather broad form. The darts are adjacent to these bowls and their ends are pointed. Only the ends of the darts between the frames are observable. There is no decoration the side baluster and it is left plain.

Columns combined with capitals have entasis (fig. 3a). The upper parts are fluted but the lower parts are unfluted. The flutes are deep and widen towards the middle¹⁰. The arris completing the flutes are made flat. Since the lower part of the columns are under the ground level, it was not possible to obtain data about their bases. The arch block connecting the jambs is broken into three pieces (fig. 15). When the pieces were brought together, it was determined that the arch block was 100 cm high, 260 cm wide and 50 cm deep. The decorations of the arch block are on the crown. There is a band

⁹ More similarly Asiatic types.

¹⁰ It is also possible to see half columns on Temple Tomb 3, which is dated to the Roman Imperial Period in the settlement. They also have common features that can be said to be made within the scope of the same workshop. The Tombs in question is being prepared for publication extensively by Ü. Aydınoglu.

and a profiled molding under the band in descending order. There is an ionic cymation under the band and a fillet under it (fig. 16). The ionic cymation has a height of 11 cm. The frames are grooved and have a wide “U” shape. The eggs in it are adjacent to the frame and are made in low relief. The darts between the frame of the ionic cymation are similarly adjacent to the frames. Darts have a sharp line and a pointed broad tip.

Reconstruction of Entrances

Although the architectural parts of the entrances of the houses are basically simple, they have been well preserved because they were built solid and functional. When these pieces are brought together for the entrance of both houses, they allow a reconstruction.

Both jamb lintels of the B10 house were completely preserved after they were demolished. The fact that both jambs of the door have a size of 217 cm allows them to be restored (fig. 17). The lintel above these jambs has a width of 250 cm and a height of 58,5 cm (fig. 18). The beam slots opened for the door on the lower face of the lintel allow to calculate the aperture of the door. From here, when measured between these beams, a span of 180 cm emerges. At the same time, since the beginning of the fasciae located just below the architrave-frieze will come to the corners of the door jambs, the door opening fits exactly with the width measured at the lower face. From this, it is understood that the door opening of the house numbered B10 is 180 cm and the door height is 278 cm (fig. 19).

The full height of the D29 house cannot be calculated. Even though one of the jambs is *in situ*, the floor it sits on is still under the ground. The other jamb broke off from its lower part and collapsed (fig. 12-13). For this reason, a reconstruction suggestion can only be made on the preserved pieces of the D29 house. The jamb *in situ* has a height of 187 cm (fig. 20)¹¹. Both jambs are connected by arch. The part of the arch on which the jambs rests, the moldings forming the crown on the arch block, and the part with the ionic cymation, the abacuses of the ionic capitals on the jambs are the same size and fit exactly. Since the arch block is preserved in three parts, when the pieces are put together, a width of 260 cm emerges (fig. 21-22). When the arch block is brought into a whole and placed on the jambs at the crown, a door aperture of 140 cm is measured. When all the pieces are put together, the door with a preserved height of 281 cm emerges (fig. 23).

Dating on the Architectural Decorations at the Entrances of the Houses

The fact that the entrances of the houses B10 and D29 are emphasized with architectural decoration is a practice encountered for the first time in rural houses in the Rough Cilician region. This is important in terms of providing data that will enable the dating of the rural houses. Therefore, dating suggestions will be made by making comparisons from external and local region examples.

¹¹ Bases of the columns can be restored based on the Corinthian entrance of the B10 house. However, the overall measured height was taken as indicated in the reconstruction. Bases are only suggested in the reconstructed drawing.

The two undetailed Corinthian capitals on the door lintel of house B10 were produced by local workshops and similar examples can be found in Rough Cilicia¹². Such Corinthian capitals are encountered in the Cult Monument of Meydankale dated to the end of the 2nd century AD and the beginning of the 3rd century AD¹³; in the Rock Monument with the Corinthian Order with Temple Facade in Olba dated to the end of the 2nd century AD to the beginning of the 3rd century AD¹⁴; Temple tomb in Sömek (Vakıf) dating end of the 2nd century AD to the beginning of the 3rd century AD¹⁵. The undetailed Corinthian capital column of House B10 and the undetailed Corinthian capital columns of the Meydankale Cult Monument have stylistic details that are very similar, such as the two row of acanthus leaves on the capitals, and the stylized abacus and volutes¹⁶. Meydankale Cult Monument is dated to the end of the 2nd century AD and the beginning of the 3rd century AD with its decorations¹⁷. Since the columns at the entrance of the house B10 also have these features, they might be dated to the end of the 2nd century AD and the beginning of the 3rd century AD.

The architrave-frieze of the house number B10 differs from the examples of Cilicia and other regions and the architrave-frieze profile design known from Cilicia. The standard profile arrangement seen in the region in this design has three fasciae, architrave crown, and an S-profile or flat-profile frieze. However, in house B10, two fasciae, four concave moldings and a concave frieze are seen. The profile of architrave-frieze offers a new design. An architrave-frieze design with such has not been encountered before in the Severan Period. In this respect, it should be accepted that the architrave-frieze, together with the doors, was made during the Severan Period and is a design specific to the houses in Tapureli.

The decorations of house D29 are also important in terms of dating. Half columns with ionic capitals on the door jambs of this house are well preserved. However, Tapureli examples differ in form from most of the examples of the region because they are half columns, and they do not resemble the volutes in the echinus seen in the Ionic capitals. While the grooves are deep in the volutes of these capitals, the Tapureli examples are made quite flat and there are no eyes in their volutes. However, the ionic capitals and the Tapureli samples are similar in terms of the ionic cymations seen on the capitals. Ionic cymations located on the echinus in house D29 have three eggs, their frames are “V” shaped and the eggs are not independent of their frames. The frames surround the egg and touches the molding underneath. However, in these capitals,

12 In the detailed study by D. Kaplan on the undetailed Corinthian capitals of the Rough Cilicia Region, it has been suggested that these capitals are the productions of workshops or craftsmen who know the styles of other regions (especially Syria) and add their own eclectic elements, Kaplan 2014, 51-54. In this direction, a local workshop might be made similarly to the examples of houses from Tapureli.

13 Durugönül 1998, 282. M. Spanu, based on the decorations of the Diocaesarea Theater, suggests that this monument was built after 164-165 AD, Spanu 2011, 82.

14 Keil – Wilhelm 1931, 86; Kaplan – Taşkiran 2019, 181 vd.

15 Aydınoglu 2010a, 246.

16 However, it is possible to see undetailed capitals in many tomb structures in the region. These capitals are also generally dated to the end of the 2nd century AD and the beginning of the 3rd century AD, Kaplan 2013, 89-95; Kaplan 2014, 51-54; Taşkiran – Kaplan 2022, 71.

17 Durugönül 1998, 282.

especially the abacus is given in the form of a plate as in the Corinthian capitals, and it was generally left plain without decorations¹⁸. In this respect, the series on the capitals share common features with the capitals in other regions. Sequences similar to ionic cymations, in which frames surround the egg and have three eggs with straight darts, are on the capitals of the Oval Plaza in Gerasa, dated to the 1st century AD¹⁹; Decumanus Maximus, attached to the Northeastern Tetracylon in Gerasa, dated to the last quarter of the 2nd century AD²⁰; it can be seen in normal ionic capitals dated to the Severan Period at Gadara²¹. Similar features can be seen in the ionic cymations of the ionic capitals of the Northeastern portico dated to the Severan Period at Leptis Magna²², and in the ionic capitals of the Colonnaded Street dated to the Severan Period at Sabratha²³. In Asia Minor, in the ionic cymations of the Asclepion capitals dated to the Emperor Hadrianus Period in Pergamon²⁴, in few capitals found in the Hillside Houses in Ephesus²⁵, in the Ionic capitals of the scaenae of the Hierapolis Theater dated to the Severan Period²⁶, in Laodikeia, capitals dated to the Severan Period²⁷. It is possible to encounter similar sequences in the capitals of the half columns on the exterior of the Ozan Monument, which is dated to the end of the 2nd century AD and the beginning of the 3rd century AD in Cappadocia²⁸. In Rough Cilicia, similar examples designed as half columns are found in tomb monuments. Similar capitals are found on the normal Corinthian capitals of the temple tomb called D1 in Hüseyinler, dated to the Emperor Hadrian's Period²⁹, Olba Tırnak Tepesi Temple facade Rock Monument, dated to the end of the 2nd century AD and the beginning of the 3rd century AD³⁰, and the Imbrigon Kome (Demircili) is seen in II and IV temple tombs³¹. Although the styles of some of the examples of other regions listed above are similar, their dates differ from each other. However, it is understood that the ionic cymations of the samples in question were more commonly used in the Severan Period. The presence of ionic cymations in a style similar to the Tapureli examples in the Severan Period in Rough Cilicia indicate that the same style of ionic cymations was preferred in the

18 Ionic capitals with undecorated abacus go back to the buildings in the early periods. To mention important examples, these are encountered in the following regions: the temple of Athena in Paestum, which dates to 510 BC. Schmidt-Colinet – Plattner 2004, 45 no 38. Hellenistic Period at Ephesus, Bammer 1973, Taf. 90.1, 91.1; The same style of abacus was found in the half-ion column on the west façade of the Zechariah Tomb in Jerusalem, dated to the 2nd century BC, Fischer – Tal 2003, Taf. 5 A. Ionic capitals with same abacus dating to the Hellenistic Period are found in the Greco-Roman Museum in Alexandria, Tkaczow 1993, No 58. Also, it is seen that such examples were used in large numbers during the Roman Imperial Period, Pensabene 1973, 40 114-119; Bingöl 1980, 20 ff.

19 Krealing 1938, Pl. XXXII.

20 Ball 1986, 386, Pl. XII.

21 Bol et al. 1990, 193-236; Hoffmann – Kerner 2002; Nassar 2015, 231, Plate II. 2

22 Ward-Perkins 1993, 1, Pl 16b.

23 Kenrik 1986, Pl.15a.

24 Bingöl 1980, Nr. 62 Taf 39; Rohmann 1998, Taf 41, 4, C17.

25 Jenewein 2003, Taf. 39, 43-45, 47.

26 Bingöl 1980, 196 Taf. 4, 145.

27 Bingöl 1980: 205 Taf. 18, 169; Bingöl 1980: 213 Taf. 4, 200.

28 Kaplan et al. 2021, Fig. 3-4-5.

29 Kaplan 2013, 116.

30 Kaplan 2013, 116.

31 Kaplan 2013, 104; Kaplan 2014, 35 ff.

Tapureli capitals. However, it is possible to say that the ionic capitals of the D29 house were built in the Severan Period, based on the capitals that are similar in style to the local examples.

There is also a binding arch block on the lintels of the D29 house. Large ionic cymations are found at the edges of the block. Its eggs are highly stylized. The frames are grooved and enclose the entire egg. Between the frames, there is a thick pointed arrow joined to the frames. Ionic cymations show features of Late Antiquity in terms of the style³²: The superficial craftsmanship on them, the lack of depth to eliminate the effect of light and shadow, the departure from the general appearance in the series, the blurring of the bowl, the flattening of the egg surface and geometric forms are seen in this period³³. Exact examples of these ionic cymation series are not encountered, but close examples are known on decorations in churches and on sarcophagi in Rough Cilicia³⁴: In Işıkkale, the sarcophagus number M18, dated to the 5th-6th century³⁵; in Karakabaklı, the jambs and lintels of the narthex of Church 1, dated to 5th-6th century AD³⁶; in the Alahan Monastery, on the frieze fragments of the second church dating 5th-6th century AD³⁷. In addition, stylized egg decorations without darts on a binding arch are seen at the Ruweiha³⁸ settlement in Syria, similarly dated to the 5th-6th century AD³⁹.

The half ionic columns on the jambs of the D29 house and the ionic cymations on the arch block connecting the jambs point to different periods. In this respect, it is understood that the columns on the jambs belong to the Severan Period and the arch block on the ionic columns was added in Late Antiquity. In this case, it is understood that the door jambs of the house were made at the end of the 2nd century AD and the beginning of the 3rd century AD, which we can express as the first phase of the house. It is seen that the binding arch block was added during the reuse phase in the 5th-6th century AD and the door continued to function⁴⁰.

Assessment and Conclusion: Local Building Workshops (*Bauhütte*) and Architectural Decorated Houses in Tapureli

This paper evaluated the architectural decoration of the houses in Tapureli, one of the largest settlements of Rough Cilicia, discussed their relationship with local art and introduced new examples. The well-preserved decorations at the entrances of the houses evaluated in this paper, although local, offer a quality craftsmanship. As can be seen from the buildings in which Ionic and undetailed Corinthian capitals are used, the influence of local art is also evident in civil architecture. Currently, among

32 I would like to thank Deniz Kaplan who contributed with his suggestions during the evaluation of ionic cymation on the arch block.

33 For the ionic cymations in Cilicia belonging to the Late Antiquity, see Durugönül et al. 2013, 274.

34 Mietke 2006, 371; Westphalen 2006, 391-392.

35 Düzenli 2013, 68.

36 Çakmak 2010, 114; I. Eichner considers these to be the product of the same workshop. Eichner 2011, 282-283.

37 Verzzone 1956, Fig.15, 34-36. Elton et al. 2009, 81. Fig. 6, F393.

38 Tate 1992, 66, 209 Fig.230.

39 Tchalenko 1953, 256.

40 Mörel – Özdemir 2022, 79-80.

the settlements in Rough Cilicia, the absence of houses with ornamental entrances indicates that this is a specific use for the Tapureli settlement. The fact that the houses are carefully positioned so that they are not close to each other and have different ornamental forms make consider presence of local soldiers and elites in Tapureli. In this particular case, it seems that the soldiers and the elites clearly favored the local craftsmen⁴¹. It is understood that the local craftsmen were capable of making fine workmanship. In addition, the evidence presented here shows that decorated entrances remained a symbol adopted by the owners of houses from their construction in the Roman Imperial period until Late Antiquity. Having said that, informative examples of the Ionic and Corinthian ornaments at the entrances of the houses are found in settlements close to Tapureli in Rough Cilicia. Previously, examples of rural houses with architectural ornaments on their entrance doors at Tapureli in Rough Cilicia were unknown⁴². The architectural decorations seen at the houses in Rough Cilicia are limited to certain parts of them. At the houses of the region with peristyle courtyards such as in the settlements of Karaböcülü, Imbriogon Kome (Demicili), Paşlı, Emirzeli, the columns forming the peristyle were made in Corinthian and doric order, and there are also symbolic reliefs on the entrance doors of the peristyle courtyards⁴³. Other forms of decoration are found at the windows of the houses of Late Antiquity and at the passages of the interior rooms⁴⁴. In this context, the Tapureli houses provide important evidence that local and well-crafted decoration forms were used at the entrances of the houses.

The appearance of civil architectural decoration forms in this settlement mainly indicate that urban architectural elements are also in demand in the countryside. It is seen that the craftsman working in the region apply the designs in line with the demands of the local people⁴⁵. However, it should be noted here that the examples in this region have a simpler and plainer standard compared to those in other regions⁴⁶. Although such decorations were surely simpler to apply in the rural area, they should not have been cheap. Based on this, it is possible to make inferences about the houses in Tapureli. Accordingly, it was stated above that the decorated entrances in the houses were demanded by the soldiers or the elites. As a matter of fact, besides the

41 For local workshops, see Herrmann 1988, 27 ff; Vandeput 1997, 183; Young 2003; Dorl-Klingenschmid-Kayser 2009, 125.

42 For the decorated houses with detailed bibliography see Pensabene – Gasparini 2019.

43 In most cases, the entrances of the houses are known only with their various symbols and inscriptions. These include various wreaths, Zeus lightning bolts, Phallos, Hercules' club and palm branches representing the Judaic tree of life (kaballah). However, in general, the jambs of the houses in question are flat and only symbols are engraved on their lintels, Aydınoğlu 2010a; Aydınoğlu 2013, 85-87; Aydınoğlu 2017a, 66-67. However, no examples of direct ornamentation on the functional parts of the buildings, as in Tapureli, have yet been found, Aydınoğlu 2017b, 293 etc.

44 Eichner 2011, 56, 69, 186, 258 for the decorations seen in the settlements of Karakabaklı, Işıkkale, Üçayak.

45 The same conclusions were suggested by D. Kaplan, based on the large number of undetailed Corinthian capitals in the region, Kaplan 2014, 55-61.

46 M. Spanu emphasizes that this is a situation related to the processing of local limestone, Spanu 2013, 103. However, D. Kaplan has the opinion that the workmanship and preferred styles are shaped according to the financing of the requesters, Kaplan 2014, 60.

architectural decorated samples, good quality rock reliefs are also known in Tapureli. The reliefs consist of two soldiers standing next to each other but divided by a profile; Furthermore, a seated female figure and a seated male figure in separated niches. Both relief groups are intertwined with the houses and it is clear that they are related to the houses and cistern next to them. From the preserved inscriptions on the reliefs of soldiers, it is thought that they belong to veterans, and the other two figures are local but noble and educated people, as they have scroll in their hands⁴⁷. Both relief groups are dated between the 1st century AD and the middle-Imperial Period⁴⁸. In this respect, these relief samples not only provide evidence for the existence of elite and military groups in the settlement, but also prove the existence of sculptors and craftsman. One of the inferences to be made from these results is the idea that the soldiers who completed their duties in Tapureli or the rich families may have had the decoration forms they saw outside the region, in line with their demands⁴⁹. The frequent occurrence of undetailed Corinthian capitals in rock monuments and tombs in nearby settlements are important evidences that these were used by local people by having local workshops built upon their request. As stated above, in the rural Rough Cilicia region, it is emphasized that the structures and styles have local designs since the 2nd century AD⁵⁰. The decorations have the effect of the “Syrian and Palestinian” workshops which are located close to the Cilician Region. It is seen that local craftsman played an important role⁵¹ and applied similar styles in Rough Cilicia⁵², after learning most of the architectural decoration types from these regions⁵³. A similar situation can be observed in the *tristylus prostylos* planned tomb monument in Kanytellis. In the tomb, we encounter decorations in styles associated with the local workshops. It is important that various decorations were used in the same structure which is the tomb dated to the Alexander Severus (225-235)⁵⁴ Period such as the *toscana*-type columns, of which similar examples are not encountered in Cilicia, as well as the archaizan type ionic cymations and astragales; this fact shows the level of knowledge, skills of the local workshops and craftsman and their application abilities⁵⁵. It is also

47 Durugönül 1989, 45, 46, 103-109.

48 Durugönül, 1989, 103.

49 For local sculptural elements in the region, see Durugönül 2009. For local building activities in Cilicia through Epigraphic sources in the Roman Imperial and Early Byzantine Periods see Borgia, 2013. For The Roman influence on the architecture in Cilicia see Spanu 2003.

50 In addition, it was determined by D. Kaplan that an ornamentation program was applied on the temple tombs and other prominent building forms in Rough Cilicia, and that ornaments were worked out especially in the visible parts of the facades and the invisible parts of the structures were made with less processing. It has been suggested that this situation is directly related to financing, Kaplan 2014, 59-61.

51 M. Spanu mooted that Pamphylian and Pisidian workshops might be effect local decorations in the region. However, in Rough Cilicia, it should be considered in the region decorations are closer to the Syrian and Palaestian workshops. see Türkmen-Peker 2013, 154; Kaplan 2014, 60.

52 Türkmen-Peker 2013, 154; Kaplan 2013, 201-219; Kaplan 2014; Kaplan 2015, 82; Borgia 2017; Kaplan 2019, 107-110; Özdemir 2021.

53 For Syria and Palaestina workshops: Wiedegand 1914; Filarska 1967, 78; Freyberger 1989, 52-60; Fischer 1990, 57; Fischer 1991, 140-144; Ovadiah-Turnheim 1994, 74; Pensaebe 1997, 293. Machatscheck 1974, 260 for the Syrian influence in Cilicia; Kaplan 2006, 99; Spanu 2011, 83; Kadioğlu 2013, 248; Kaplan 2013, 201; Kaplan 2014, 59.

54 Kaplan 2015, 81-82.

55 D. Kaplan also emphasizes the Syrian influence see Kaplan 2015, 81-83.

important that the names of the craftsman are mentioned in some of the rock cut reliefs in Rough Cilicia. For instance, some reliefs provide evidence: The relief of Jupiter Dolichenus built by a Veteran soldier is known from a farm settlement in modern İmamlı settlement Rough Cilicia⁵⁶. The relief of Athena Krisoa Oreia is flanked by two undetailed capitals and the inscription here mentions the craftsman who made it with the name “Μαρκου μενα”⁵⁷. The presence of another craftsman named “Μοόρμιος” on the Ovacık Hermes relief⁵⁸ dated to the 3rd century AD proves the activities of local craftsman⁵⁹. The dating of these elements to the Severan Period is a good comparison for the similar process with the entrance designs of the houses in Tapureli and provides evidence of the activities of local craftsmen and workshops in the region during this period.

As a result, the houses identified in Tapureli provide important evidence that architectural decoration was applied in the houses during the late 2nd century AD and early 3rd century AD. It is understood that the decorations in question were made in the same date range with the architectural decorations seen generally in Rough Cilicia. Hence, it is observed that the local elites of the period reflected their aesthetic architectural decoration designs in their houses. At the end of the 2nd century AD, the craftsman in Rough Cilicia dominated the architectural decoration styles and the areas where they applied them extended to the houses. The process in question should be related to the increase production and prosperity, especially in rural areas, at the end of the 2nd century AD⁶⁰. Production and evidence of decorations in this period are manifested in rural settlements of various sizes and continuity can be traced⁶¹. There is no doubt that Tapureli developed as a settlement part of this process. Another important result of this study is that the houses in Tapureli continued to be used in the periods after they were built and moreover, they were decorated again. Although spolia and simpler designs are generally encountered in Late Antique Period Houses Asia Minor⁶², it is observed that aesthetic understanding is preserved in Late Antique Period additions in Tapureli. Considering the general settlement of Tapureli, this situation might be related to Christianity, which is the phenomenon of the period. As a result of the process, there should be reflections on the lives of the agrarian elites⁶³ in the rural areas⁶⁴.

56 Durugönül 1989, 137.

57 Durugönül, 1989, 128.

58 Durugönül, 1989, 142.

59 These names are local names. For detailed list for the local names see Mörel 2016, Table 1. Beside this, M. Spanu mentions the presence of craftsmen from local and adjacent regions in inscriptions found in western Rough Cilician cities: a sculptor? named Onesimos from Dokimeion worked in Cestrus and a group of craftsmen from Selge who worked as stone-cutters in the construction of a tomb in Lamus. see Spanu 2013, 106.

60 Aydınoglu 2009, 63-67; Aydınoglu 2010b, 4-7.

61 Kaplan 2011, 109; Aydınoglu 2013; Mörel 2014; Aydınoglu 2015a, 164-167; Aydınoglu 2015b, 169; Aydınoglu – Özdemir 2020, 109-114.

62 Brenk 1987, 107; Ceylan 2005, 81-82; Niewöhner 2018, 252 ff; Uytterhoeven 2019, 10-14.

63 Banaji 2007, 135-170.

64 The churches in the settlement provided an important source for this period, and the Late Antique Period houses also led to a parallel conclusion. See Mörel – Özdemir 2022, 84-85.

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Fig. 1 Location of Tapureli



Fig. 2 The Hills where Tapureli is Established and the Location of the Houses on the Northern Hill

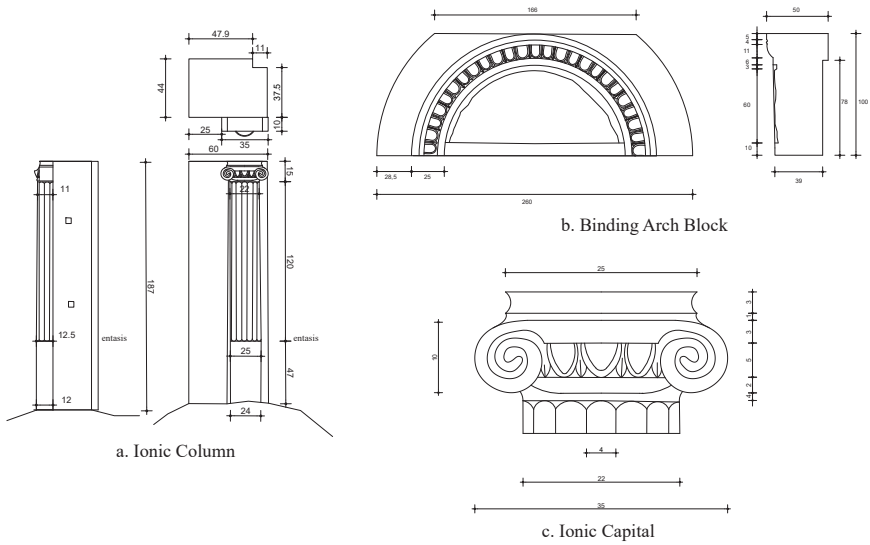


Fig. 3a-b-c D29 Ionic Columns and Binding Arch Block Dimensions

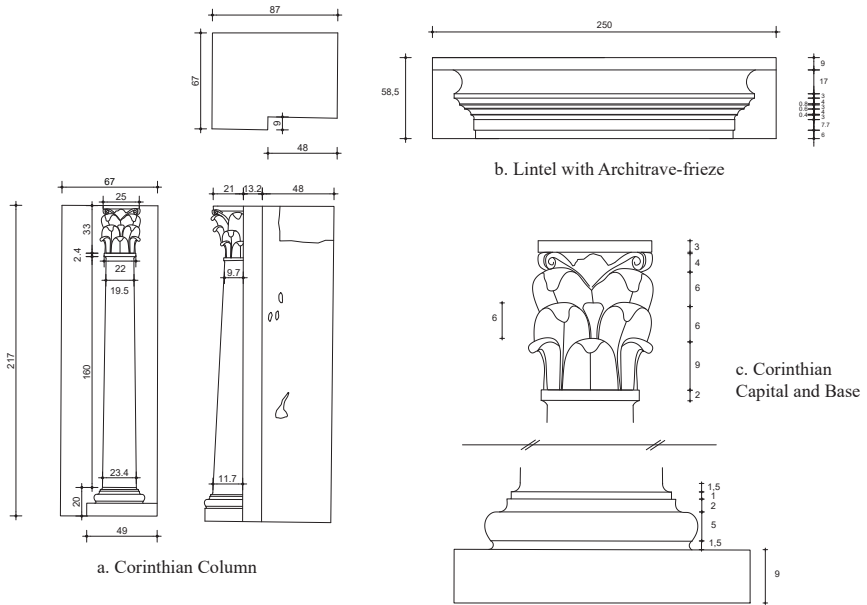
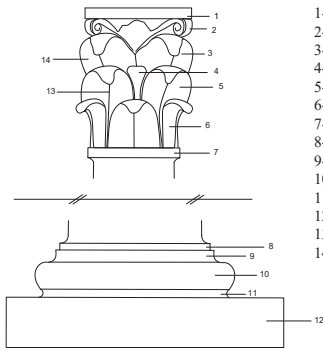
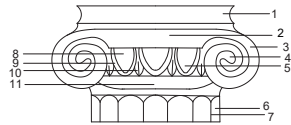


Fig. 4a-b-c B10 Corinthian Columns and Lintel with architrave-frieze Dimensions



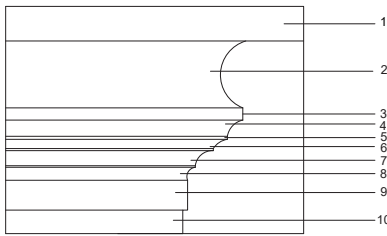
a. B10 Corinthian Capital and Base

- 1-Abacus
- 2-Volute and Helix
- 3-Outer Acanthus Leaves
- 4-Caulis
- 5-Second Row of Acanthus Leaves
- 6-First Row of Acanthus Leaves
- 7-Sumus Scapus
- 8-Imus Scapus
- 9-Scotia
- 10-Torus
- 11-Trochilos
- 12-Plinthos
- 13-Central Vein of Acanthus Leaves
- 14-Acanthus Leaves



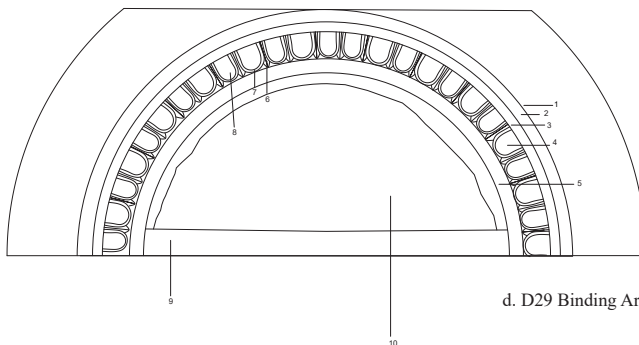
- 1-Abacus
- 2-Canalis
- 3-Volute
- 4-Hole Without Eye
- 5-Ionic Cymation
- 6-Flute
- 7-Arris
- 8-Egg
- 9-Frame
- 10-Dart
- 11-Inner Moulding of Capital

b. D29 Ionic Capital



c. B10 Lintel with Architrave-frieze

- 1-Fascia
- 2-Frieze with Concave Profile
- 3-Fascia
- 4-Concave Moulding
- 5-Fillet
- 6-Concave Moulding
- 7-Concave Moulding
- 8-Concave Moulding
- 9-Fascia
- 10-Fascia



d. D29 Binding Arch Block

- 1-Outer Moulding
- 2-Fillet
- 3-Fillet
- 4-Ionic Cymation
- 5-Fillet
- 6-Dart
- 7-Frame
- 8-Egg
- 9-Fillet
- 10-Inner Semi-finished Surface

Fig. 5a-b-c Architectural Elements and Terminology



Fig. 6 B10 Door Jamb Left



Fig. 7 B10 Door Jamb Right

Fig. 8 B10 Undetailed
Corinthian Capital

Fig. 9 B10 Base



Fig. 10 B10 Lintel with Architrave-frieze

Fig. 11 B10 Architrave-frieze Detail on the
Lintellogy



Fig. 12 D29 Door Jamb Right (*in-situ*)



Fig. 13 D29 Door Jamb Left



Fig. 14a-b D29 Ionic Capitals



Fig. 15 Binding Arch Block



Fig. 16 Ionic Cymation on the Arch Block

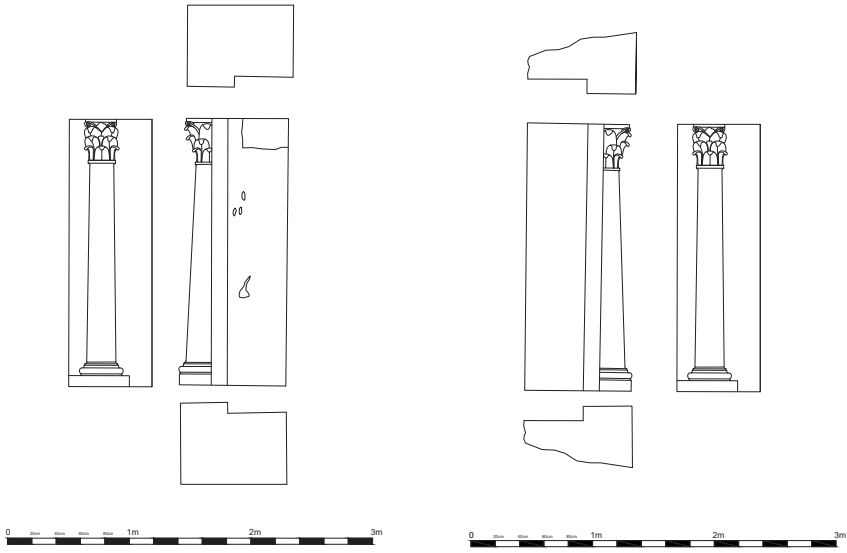


Fig. 17 B10 Door Jambs and Section Drawings

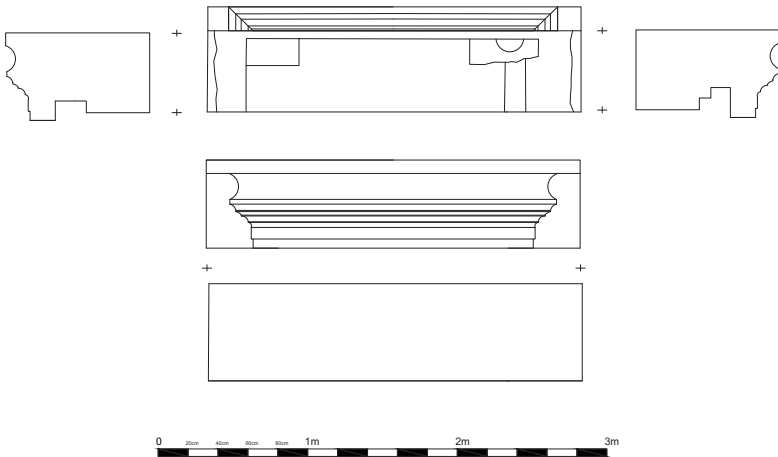


Fig. 18 B10 Lintel with Architrave-frieze and Section Drawings

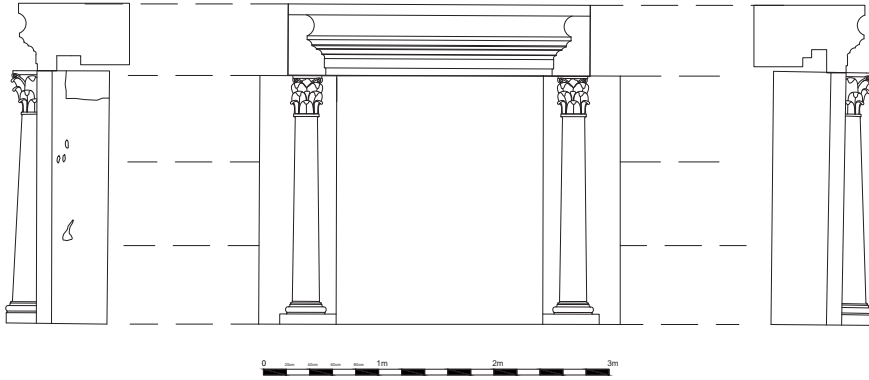


Fig. 19 B10 Reconstruction of Entrance

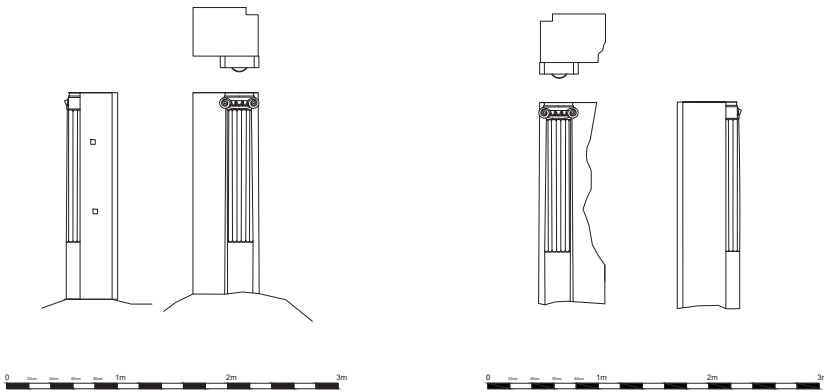


Fig. 20 D29 Door Jambs and Section Drawings

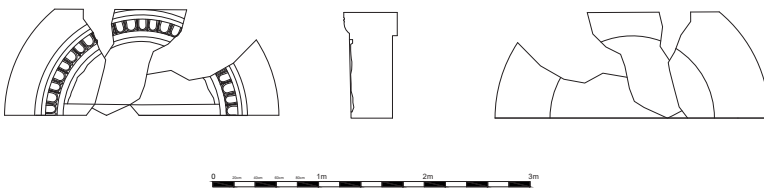


Fig. 21 D29 Arch Block Preserved Parts Drawing

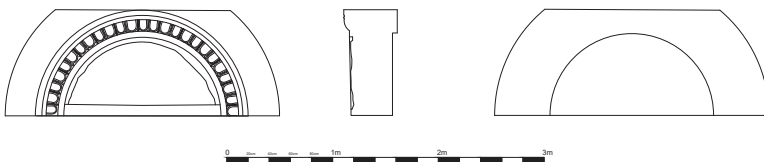


Fig. 22 D29 Arch Block Restored Drawing

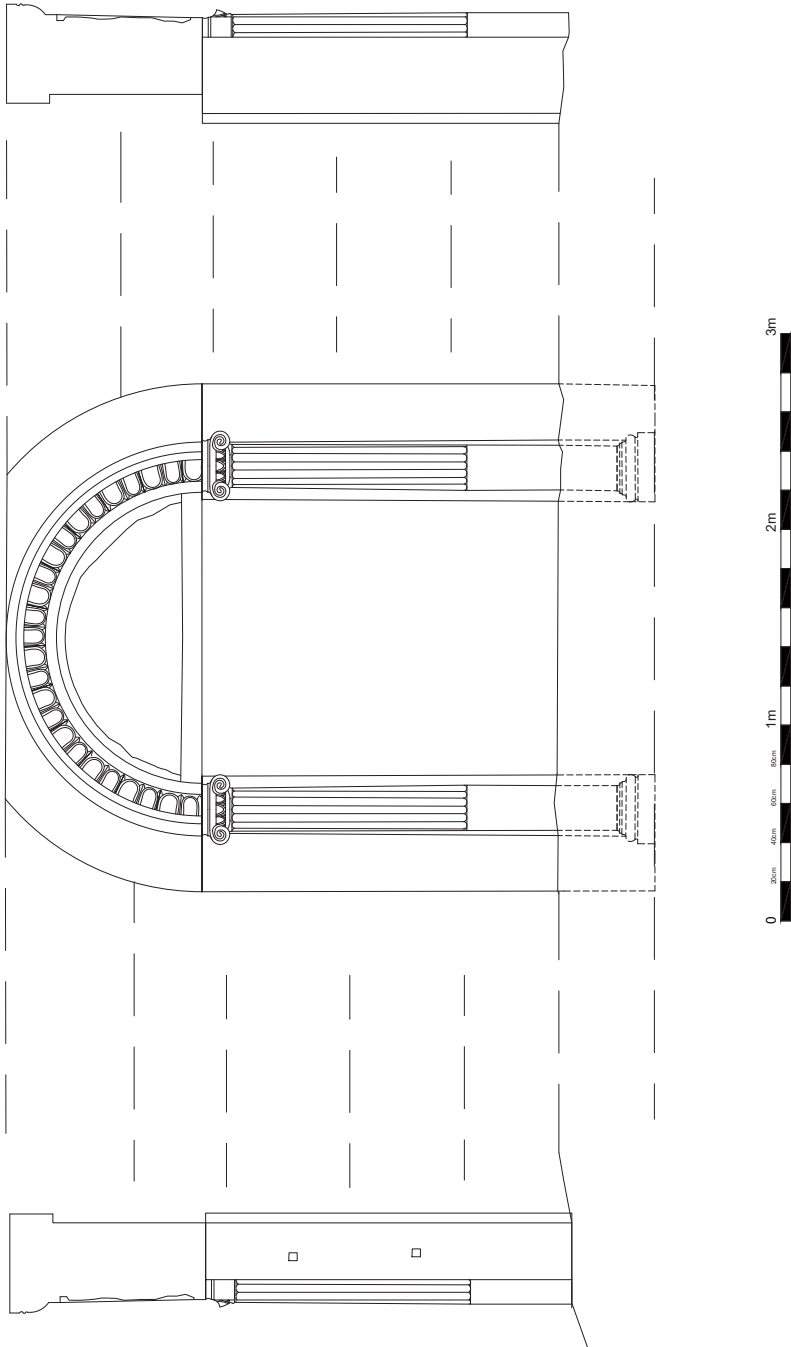


Fig. 23 D29 Reconstruction of Entrance