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VIII  
(Özel Sayı)



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MERSİN  
2003

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*saygıyla anıyoruz...*

*OLBA' nun Basılması İin Vermiş OlduĐu Desteklerden Dolayı*  
*Mersin Üniversitesi Rektörü Prof. Dr. UĐur Oral' a*  
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# THE SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF THE OLBIAN TERRITORY IN ROUGH CILICIA IN THE HELLENISTIC PERIOD

(LEV. 47-53)

Ümit AYDINOĞLU\*

## ÖZET

Olba Territoriumu, Dağlık Kilikia'da, Kalykadnos (modern Göksu) ve Lamos (modern Limonlu) nehirleri arasında yer alır. Anadolu tapınak devletlerinden birinin otonom bir yönetime sahip olduğu bu territoriumda M.Ö. 2. yüzyıl başında yerel rahip hanedanlığı ile Seleukos'ların işbirliği ile bir imar etkinliği dönemi yaşanmıştır. Ortak bir savunma ve yerleşim sistemi kurma isteğinin sonucu olarak ortaya çıkan yerleşim düzenlemesi bu çalışmadaki inceleme konusunu oluşturmaktadır. Ancak, Olba Territoriumu'ndaki çalışmada ele alınan yerleşimler bilinen anlamıyla birer kent değildir. Bunlar savunmaya, kontrole ve tarımsal ekonomiye yönelik yerleşimlerdir ve sahip oldukları savunma yapıları ve diğer mekanlarıyla "kent benzeri" bir yapılanmaya sahiptirler ve tek tek yerleşimlerin oluşturduğu bölgesel ağ yerel bir yerleşim düzenlemesinden bahsetmemize olanak sağlamaktadır. Olba Territoriumunda incelenen yerleşimlerin karşılıkları Hellen dünyasında vardır ve bunlar garnizon-kale olarak bilinen, genellikle bir akropolis üzerinde bulunan ve bir surla çevrili olan alanlardır ve bir garnizon niteliğindedirler. Bunların, buldukları bölgenin özel şartlarına bağlı olarak farklı işlevleri olmakla birlikte, genelde içinde buldukları territoriumun savunmasını sağladıkları kabul edilmektedir.

Territoriumdaki düzenlemenin temel unsuru, yerleşimlerin savunma amacını ve sivil ihtiyaçları içinde barındırması olmuştur. Territoriumdaki M.Ö. 2. yüzyıl imar etkinliğinin karakteristik özelliği olan özenli işçilikli polygonal duvarlar bu dönemin yerleşimlerinde kullanılmışlardır. Bu yerleşimlerin hepsinde yerleşimi çevreleyen bir savunma duvarı vardır, sivil amaçlı mekanlar bu sur yapılanmasının içerisinde bulunurlar ve bu sur tarafından korunurlar. İçlerinde sivil amaçlı mekanları da içermeleri sebebiyle bu karakterdeki yerleşimleri kale-yerleşim olarak adlandırmak mümkündür. Ayrıca, akropolis konumları ve kuleler de bu

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yerleşimlerin diğer bir karakteristik özelliğidir. Ayrıca, ulaşımı sağlayan vadilere hakim noktalarda kurulmuş olmaları da bir diğer yerleşim özelliğidir.

Territoriumda, varolan ikinci bir yerleşim düzenlemesi ise, diğer düzenlemelerden savunma yapılarına sahip olmaması açısından farklılık taşımaktadır. Sahip oldukları konum, territoriumdaki kale-yerleşimlerde olduğu gibi bir akropolis kale yaratmaya elverişli değildir.

## I. Introduction

The Olbian Territory is located between the Kalykadnos river and the Lamos river in Rough Cilicia. In this article, the two peculiar settlement patterns of the Olbian Territory will be investigated in detail on the basis of the architectural structures that these settlements have and their geographical locations. By doing so, it is aimed that the characteristic of the urbanization in the territory will be determined in order to find out whether the factors that affect this urbanization process are external or internal the Olbian Territory in the Hellenistic period.

In the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C., an extensive construction period began in the Olbian Territory. These construction activities were carried out by the local dynasty, supported by the Seleucid kingdom in order to protect and secure their western borders after the Apameia treaty<sup>1</sup>. The major elements of this construction activities is the extensive use of the polygonal masonry, either with roughly or finely carved stones, which provides evidence about the existence of the Hellenistic settlements.

Up to now, a few scholars have researched a number of construction in the territory and have observed the types of the polygonal masonry used in this construction. Based on these observations, they have proposed various classifications of the polygonal masonry, which, in turn, have been used to date these constructions archaeologically<sup>2</sup>. However, the present article adopts the view that the polygonal masonry is a sufficient indicator to prove the existence of the Hellenistic activities in the territory. This position implies that this article does not attempt either to classify or to date the constructions with the polygonal masonry in detail. Rather, it tries

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<sup>1</sup> Durugönül 1998a, 116

<sup>2</sup> About relations between settlements and fortification systems in Olbian Territory see Durugönül, *Türme und Siedlungen im Rauhen Kilikien, Eine Untersuchungen zu den archäologischen Hinterlassenschaften im Olbischen Territorium*, Asia Minor Studien Band 28, Bonn, 1998



to determine the Hellenistic settlements and to draw a conclusion about the patterns and the nature of these settlements by the help of the observation of the constructions with the polygonal masonry.

In accordance with the views mentioned above, nine settlements, which are Paslı, Hüseyinler, Adamkayalar, Imbriogon Kome, Takkadın, Tabureli, Veyselli, Kabaçam and Karaböcülü, have been selected for the investigation of the settlement patterns<sup>3</sup>. These settlements will be analysed in terms of their locations, fortifications systems, necropoleis, and civil structures. This analysis will provide us with the common features of these settlements so that these features can be used in order to propose certain settlement patterns in the territory (fig.1).

## II. The Hellenistic Settlements in the Olbian Territory

The nine settlements investigated in this article are divided into two groups on the basis of the type of the settlement pattern that these sites have. The first group consist of the settlements that can be defined as garrisons, including Paslı, Hüseyinler, Adamkayalar, Imbriogon Kome, Takkadın, Tabureli and Veyselli, while the second group comprise the settlements which are nearby a city, the only two members of this group being Kabaçam and Karaböcülü. A significant point to be mentioned in relation to the first group, i.e. garrisons, all the settlements have a fortification wall that surrounds the area on which the settlements are situated except for the valley side, which is protected naturally.

The Paslı settlement is located 10 kms. north of the Mediterranean coast and is situated on the eastern slope of the valley formed by Yenibahçe Deresi. This location of this settlement is extremely suitable for controlling the ancient route at the bottom of the valley, coming from modern town Susanoğlu (ancient Korasion) on the coast leading to the religious center of the territory, Olba/Diocaesareia. The settlement is situated on a hill that is surrounded by a Hellenistic fortification wall, which was build with a polygonal masonry, except for the western slope of the hill. The only remaining parts of the fortification wall consist of a

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<sup>3</sup> Among these settlements, the only settlement whose original name is known to us is Imbriogon Kome, due to the existence of an inscription found in this settlement, see. Keil-Wilhelm, 1931, 23-29. All the others have a name given after a modern nearby settlement in the territory.

47-meter-long section, with is good condition, on the northern slope and a section on the southern slope, only the lower part of which is preserved today (fig.2). There are also the remnants of a Hellenistic tower on the northern section of the fortification wall (fig.3). From these remains, it can be concluded that Paslı was a settlement which was enclosed in a fortification wall with a tower<sup>4</sup>. Within this fortification wall, there are the remnants of a number of civil structures with the Olbian symbols, such as a club, on a door lentil. An interesting point with all these structures and the wall is the existence of numerous repairs carried out in the later periods.

The second settlements included in the first group is Hüseyinler. It is located 15 kms. north of Korykos and situated on a bend of the eastern slope of the Şeytan Deresi valley, which stretches parallel to the Yenibağçe Deresi valley and which leads to the same destination as the former, Olba/Diocaesareia. Due to its position on the bend, it can easily control the two directions of the valley<sup>5</sup> (fig.4). The settlement is on a hill, surface of which amounts to 700 m<sup>2</sup>. The settlement is surrounded by a fortification wall, some parts of which preserved quite well with some sections that are 2 meters high (fig.5). There is also a structure, possibly a tower, at the north-east corner of the wall. Since this tower-like structure has been used for the domestic purpose for a long period of time, it is quite difficult to determine the original plan of it (fig.4). A number of rock-cut graves can be observed on the western slope of the valley. In addition to this, a necropolis area, which contains some Roman temple-tombs, can be seen on the eastern slope of the hill on which the site is located.

The third settlement that is contained in the first group is Adamkayalar<sup>6</sup>, which is located 7 kms. north of Korykos and 8 kms. south of Hüseyinler in the same valley. It is situated on a position such that type coastal cities of Korykos can be seen with bare eyes clearly. Although this settlement has usually been called a sanctuary, it is more likely that the settlement was a garrisons in the Hellenistic period because of the existence of

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<sup>4</sup> Some scholars offer it as a settlement in the Late Antiquity because of ruins from that period, but, in my opinion, here is a fortification/settlement in the Hellenistic period because of its location and ruins. In general see. Tirpan 1994, 419; Hellenkemper-Hild 1990, 376.

<sup>5</sup> On the same route, there is an older road pavement than this period.

<sup>6</sup> In general see. Durugönül 1989, 19 ff.; Hellenkemper-Hild 1990, 153; MacKay 1968, 238; Tirpan 1994, 419

a fortification wall with a tower, built with a polygonal masonry (fig.6,7). In later periods, some arches were added to the tower in order to use this structure as a workshop. Even though there are a number of civil structures within the fortification wall, it can be observed that these structures belong to later periods.

The fourth settlement of first group is Imbriogon Kome<sup>7</sup>. It is located 8 kms. north of Silifke, the modern city having the same location as the ancient Seleuceia Kalykadnos. The settlement is situated on a hill on the edge of the valley of Bebek Deresi so that it can check route from Seleuceia to Olba/Diocaesaria. Although it is extremely difficult to follow the remaining parts of the fortification wall due to some recent destructions and dense vegetations along with the steep slopes of the hill, it is still possible to observe the bases of the southern and northern sections of the Hellenistic wall with a polygonal masonry (fig.8). There are numerous civil structures, some of which belong to later periods, enclosed in the fortification wall.

The last three settlements of the first group are Takkadın, Tabureli and Veyselli. A slight difference in the polygonal masonry technique of the fortification walls and other structures of these three settlements is caused by the employment of second-rate workmanship in the polygonal masonry with roughly carved stones. In the following parts of this article, it will be apparent that this minor difference in the workmanship of the polygonal masonry might be perceived as an indicator of a slightly later stages of the Hellenistic period for the construction date of these settlements.

Among these three settlements, Takkadın<sup>8</sup> is located 13 kms. north of modern town Susanoğlu and is situated on the eastern slope of the Yenibahçe Deresi valley, being very close to the first settlement of this group, Paşlı. The settlement is on a hill which is enclosed by a fortification wall with polygonal masonry (fig.9). The fortification wall has numerous

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<sup>7</sup> In general see. Keil-Wilhelm 1931, 23-29; Tırpan 1994, 419; Hellenkemper-Hild 1990, 275; Zoroğlu 1988, 394

<sup>8</sup> In general see. Hellenkemper-Hild 1990, 424; Keil-Wilhelm 1931, 32; The first research on the settlement was held by Hellenkemper-Hild. They studied in the settlement by kept in views of ruins in late antiquity, but the ruins in Hellenistic period was not determined by them; see Hellenkemper-Hild 1990, 424. I think this settlement is a fortification/settlement is dated in Hellenistic period.

additions due to later repairs which are not necessarily in the form of polygonal masonry. Even though there are a number of civil structures within the fortification wall, none of them belong to the Hellenistic period. However, there exist some remnants of the Hellenistic structures out of the fortification walls, which form an outer settlement next to the eastern part of the fortification wall (fig.10). In addition to these structures in the outer settlement, there are a large number of rock-cut chambers (fig.11).

Another settlements in this group, called Tabureli<sup>9</sup> named after the modern nearby village which is 2 kms. west of the ancient site, located 34 kms. north-east of Silifke and is very close to Kızılgöçit, a well-known pass over the Lamos valley. The settlement is quite difficult to comment on due to the extensive destruction caused by the inhabitation during the Late Antiquity and an extremely dense vegetation which bar anyone from investigating the site exhaustively. However, it is apparent that the settlement was founded on two hills next to each other on the eastern side of the Lamos valley. A tower, which is about 4 meters high, can be observed on the southern slope of the eastern hill. It is probable that this tower was the part of the fortification system of the settlement although it is not possible to observe this system directly (fig.12). There are a large number of civil structures with the polygonal masonry on the southern slope of the same hill (fig.13). An Olbian symbol, which is composed of a sword and a shield, can be seen on a wall of one of these structures. This symbol can be used as an archeological evidence for dating this site as a Hellenistic settlement.

The last settlement of this group, Veyselli<sup>10</sup>, which is named after the modern nearby village 3 kms. south-west of the ancient settlement, lies to 18 km. north of the modern town Limonlu on the coast. Veyselli settlement is situated on a very steep hill on the eastern slope of the Lamos valley. It is surrounded by a fortification wall with the polygonal masonry, whose southern part has been preserved quite well up till now (fig.14). Even though there are number of structures within the fortification wall, some of them belongs to the Hellenistic period (fig.15). Moreover, it has not been possible to detect a tower so far.

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<sup>9</sup> In general see. Durugönül 1989, 44 ff., no. 34-37; Hellenkemper-Hild 1990, 273

<sup>10</sup> In general see. Durugönül 1989, 42 ff., Nr. 30-33; Keil-Wilhelm 1931, 99; Hellenkemper-Hild 1990, 455

The settlements included in the second group, namely Kabaçam and Karaböcülü, will be analysed in the fourth section of the article.

### **III. The Settlement Patterns of the Olbian Territory in the Hellenistic Period**

The seven Hellenistic cities in the Olbian Territory, mentioned in the previous section, have a distinctive settlement pattern with their fortification systems which form the very purpose of these sites. This particular settlement pattern is the direct consequence of the geographical, economical, and political conditions of the territory. These Hellenistic settlements were not the cities in the modern sense. These settlements were, in fact, military garrisons with their fortification walls and towers. These military structures were the central architectural constructions of these settlements which enable them to defend and control the Olbian Territory. The distribution of these settlements constitutes a network of military bases throughout the territory. In fact, all the settlements that are mentioned in the previous section can be said to be acropoleis with their specific geographical position –an elevated position on a hill– and their fortification systems strengthen with towers.

This territorial defensive network of the settlements was not a unique example in that period. On the contrary, this type of territorial defence networks were employed in some regions in the Hellenistic world from the 5<sup>th</sup> century B.C<sup>11</sup>. In addition to this military purpose, it can be proposed that these settlements had a considerable number of structures that accommodate a civilian population even if the number of the inhabitants is not so high as in other places due to the particular geographical conditions in the territory. This network of the settlements was also extremely suitable for the agricultural economy on which the residents depended in this mountainous region<sup>12</sup>.

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<sup>11</sup> Settlement patterns and the local urbanization model in the Olbian Territory in Hellenistic period are compared to the those in the other regions in the Hellenistic world by Aydınöglü, *Dağlık Kilikia'da Hellenistik Dönem Kentleşmesi. Olba Tapınak Devlet Modeli*, unpublished Ph. D. dissertation, Ege University, 2002.

<sup>12</sup> Durugönül 1998a, 113

A common characteristic of the sutructures in these settlements is the extensive usage of the polygonal masonry, particularly in the defence structures. It is suggested that the widespread usage of the polygonal masonry was caused by the discouraging effect created by this type of masonry on the part of possible enemies. Another common feature of these settlements is their strategical position on which these settlements were found. It is a fact that all these settlements were established on the slopes of the deep valleys that provided the communication between the inland and the coastal regions. While their spesific locations at the edges of the valleys enabled these settlements to control and defend these important routes, their naturally protected positions made their own defence easier as well. Finally, all of these settlements had necropolis areas in their neighbourhoods.

Çatiören and Emirzeli settlements can be compaired with the seven settlements that are mentioned before in terms of their characteristics. Since Çatiören and Emirzeli settlements were studied by Durugönül elaborately in terms of their polygonal masonry used in their fortification system and towers<sup>13</sup>. These two sites are also acropolis settlements (or garrisons) that are the parts of the specific settlement pattern investigated here. In this respect, these two settlements constitute the standard examples of the acropolis settlements in the territory. It is suggested that these two settlements have a temple in addition to the fortification walls, the tower, and the civilian structures. This suggestion might be valid for the seven settlements previously mentioned. Furthermore, Kaleyakası, Efrenk, Çatalkale, Hisarkale, and Mancınıkkale settlements are tha examples of the sites which share most of the characteristic of the settlements analysed so far. For instance, according to Durugönül, these settlements are composed of both military and civilian elements which is a significant common feature of such settlements in the Olbian Territory<sup>14</sup>.

In conclusion, the particular settlement pattern observed in the Olbian Territory, which emerged at the beginnig of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. and continued to exist in the later periods, is composed of a network of acropolis settlements, such as the ones mentioned above, all over the territory.

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<sup>13</sup> Durugönül 1998a, 92

<sup>14</sup> Durugönül 1998a, 100 ff.

#### IV. The Settlements Nearby a City

As for the remaining settlements which comprise the second group, Kabaçam and Karaböcülü, a very distinct settlement pattern should be proposed. The most striking feature of these two settlements is the absence of their fortification systems. Even though these settlements are situated near the edges of valleys as in the case of the seven settlements mentioned in the second section, their locations are not suitable for building an acropolis due to their plain topographies. However, this topographical condition did not pose a serious problem for the protection of these settlements because it was almost impossible to reach these settlements from any directions except for one difficult mountain path. Both settlements have their necropoleis next to them and these settlements have been inhabited up till now.

The first settlement of this second type of settlement pattern is Kabaçam. It is located 5 kms. north of Elaiussa Sebaste on the coast and it can see this city directly thanks for its immediate location in the valley (fig.16). The settlement was positioned on a flat ground rock that covers 1.5 km<sup>2</sup> of area. In this settlements, there are a large number of civilian structures with the square and rectangular plans (fig.16). These structures were built by using polygonal masonry which did not reflect a fine workmanship with their roughly carved building stones (fig.17). In addition, there is a tomb-house with polygonal masonry in the necropolis of the settlement, which is a well-known type of tomb buildings in the territory. Moreover, there exist an Olbian relief which is composed of a sword and a shield on an architectural block in the necropolis (fig.18). Both the tomb-house and this relief can be used to date the settlement to the Hellenistic period.

The second settlement of the second group is Karaböcülü<sup>15</sup>, which is located 10 kms. north of Seleuceia. This settlement was also founded on a rock area at the edge of a valley (fig.19). The same location and construction features are valid for this settlement as well (fig.20). A great number of Olbian symbols have been found in the settlement, which provides dating evidence for the Hellenistic period<sup>16</sup>.

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<sup>15</sup> In general see. Durugönül 1998a, 89; Hellenkemper-Hild 1990, 288

<sup>16</sup> Durugönül 1998a, 89

The most significant characteristic of these two settlements is their function as a secondary or supplementary sites for the cities on the coast, Elaiussa Sebaste and Seleuceia, because of their very close locations to these cities. It can be proposed that these two supplementary settlements were used as a temporary shelters for the populations of two cities during turmoil periods. A similar suggestion has been made by Zoroğlu in relation to the ancient city of Kelenderis, by referring to Pilinius, who mentioned some *regio celenderitis* in his works<sup>17</sup>.

## V. The Dating of the Settlements in the Olbian Territory

The inscriptions, the construction technique of polygonal masonry, and the symbols of the local dynasty on the walls built with this technique can be used as critical elements for dating this construction period in the territory supported by the Seleucid kingdom. Up to now, a number of scholars have suggested some chronological sequences for the usage of polygonal masonry in the Olbian Territory<sup>18</sup>. However, Durugönül proposed that it is not possible to form a chronology based exclusively on the polygonal masonry because the different types of polygonal masonry can be observed in a single construction in most of the settlements in the territory. In addition to this, Durugönül states that a relative chronology which is based on the inscriptions on the walls of the towers in the territory can be constructed and should be preferred. In accordance with this opinion, Durugönül suggests a number of dating proposals based on relative chronology<sup>19</sup>.

An inscription on a tomb, which was built with a polygonal masonry technique in Mancınıkkale settlement, forms a departing point for the relative chronology<sup>20</sup>. This inscription is dated to beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century

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<sup>17</sup> Zoroğlu 1999, 373

<sup>18</sup> Tırpan 1994, 405-422

<sup>19</sup> Durugönül 1998a, 119

<sup>20</sup> Some inscriptions were found in Mancınıkkale. The inscription on the gate of the acropolis do not read, but the names of *eponym* officer Demiourgos and other people who dedicated the inscription can read on another inscription falling from the wall. This inscription, according to Durugönül, is dated to 3<sup>rd</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries B.C.; see Durugönül 1998a, 51. Tomb house on the opposite slope of the settlement, constructed by polygonal masonry has an inscription that can be read. "*Pondebomoros, son of Pondebomoros...*" can be read on the inscription. The name of Pondebomoros, according to Tırpan, was a local name of the tribes in the hilly land of Cilicia and Lycia; see Tırpan 1994, 420.



B.C. Other dating criteria are the inscriptions and an Olbian symbol on the wall of a tower in Kanytella. These are dated to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. as well<sup>21</sup>.

In the settlements that are analysed in this study, such as Paşlı, Hüseyinler, Imbriogon Kome and Adamkayalar, there are a large number of constructions built with the polygonal masonry technique. Due to the similarity in the masonry technique, these structures can also be dated to the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. Likewise, the towers in these settlements have similar structures with the ones in Çatiören and Emirzeli settlements, firmly supporting these dating suggestions.

It can be observed that the polygonal masonry with a rough workmanship was employed in all the settlements in the territory during the Hellenistic period. This type of polygonal masonry was not only used in the repairs of the earlier structures, which were originally built with a skilfully worked polygonal masonry, but also utilized in the construction of the annexations or extensions of these earlier buildings and walls during the later stages of the Hellenistic period. For instance, the fortification walls in Takkadın, Tabureli and Veyselli and the structures for the civilian usage in Karaböcülü and Kabaçam were also built with this roughly worked polygonal masonry technique.

The utilization of the polygonal masonry with coarsely carved stones and with workmanship can be explained in terms of the declining importance of the construction campaign, initiated by the local dynasty with the support of the Seleucid kingdom, during the later stages of the Hellenistic period. Durugönül claims that this construction activities appeared in the territory around the year of 197 B.C., the date when Antiochos III became a powerful ruler. In addition, Durugönül says that the state of the relations between the Seleucid kings and the local rulers in the territory is not known after the year of 133 B.C., when the Roman Republic began to enlarge its borders towards the east<sup>22</sup>.

It is interesting that the polygonal masonry technique was not used after the Hellenistic period in the territory. For instance, Durugönül suggest that the early Roman structures that can be dated properly in the territory have

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<sup>21</sup> Durugönül 1998a, 119

<sup>22</sup> Durugönül 1998a, 116-117

an isodomic masonry technique<sup>23</sup>. It can be concluded from these fact that the polygonal masonry technique was only used in the Hellenistic period transforming slowly from a good workmanship into a roughly one.

The Olbian symbols in Kabaçam, Karaböcülü, and Tabureli enable us to date the polygonal masonry technique with a rough artisanship to the Hellenistic period. The reliefs of well-known Olbian symbols, a sword and a shield, can be seen in Tabureli<sup>24</sup> and Kabaçam settlement as well. In this reliefs, the shield is positioned at the center and the sword is placed behind the shield with its handle up and its blade down. There are a considerable number of Olbian symbols, such as Heracles's club, phallus, and the cup of Dioscuri, on the door lentals in the Karaböcülü settlement<sup>25</sup>. There is also a club on a door lental in the Paslı settlement<sup>26</sup>.

The tomb-house in Kabaçam settlement was built with a polygonal masonry with a fine workmanship as in the case of the tomb-house, date to the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C., in Mancınıkkale<sup>27</sup>. Therefore, the tomb-house in Kabaçam can also be used as a dating criterion in this respect. There are number of tomb-house built with the same technique and the same level of expertise in Hisarkale and these are dated to the same period like the previous ones.

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<sup>23</sup> Durugönül 1998a, 123

<sup>24</sup> Bent 1890, 322

<sup>25</sup> Durugönül 1998a, 89; Durugönül 1998b, 286-87

<sup>26</sup> Durugönül 1998a, 89

<sup>27</sup> Durugönül 1998a, 51; Tırpan 1994, 418

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Fig. 1 Hellenistic Settlements in Olbian Territory

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Fig. 2  
Pashı,  
Fortification  
Wall



Fig. 3  
Pashı,  
Tower



Fig. 4  
Hüseyinler,  
Location  
and  
Tower (?)



Fig. 5  
Hüseyinler,  
Fortification  
Wall



Fig. 6  
Adamkayalar,  
Fortification  
Wall



Fig. 7  
Adamkayalar,  
Tower



Fig. 8  
Imbriogon Kome,  
Bases of  
Fortification Wall



Fig. 9  
Takkadin,  
Fortification Wall



Fig. 10  
Takkadin,  
Structures out of  
the Fortification  
Walls





Fig. 11 Takkadın, Rock-cut Chambers



Fig. 12 Tabureli, Tower



Fig. 13 Tabureli, Structures



Fig. 14  
Veyselli,  
Fortification  
Wall



Fig. 15  
Veyselli,  
Structures  
within the  
Fortification  
Wall



Fig. 16  
Kabaçam,  
Location  
and the  
Structures



Fig. 17 Kabaçam, Structures

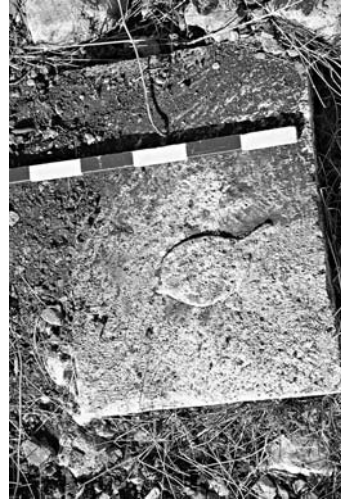


Fig. 18 Kabaçam,  
Olbian Symbol



Fig. 19 Karaböcülü, Location and the Structures



Fig. 20  
Karaböcülü,  
Structures