

# ADALYA



SUNA-İNAN KIRAÇ AKDENİZ MEDENİYETLERİ ARAŞTIRMA ENSTİTÜSÜ  
SUNA & İNAN KIRAÇ RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON MEDITERRANEAN CIVILIZATIONS



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## Development of Ancient Settlements in Cilicia

Prof. Dr. Serra DURUGÖNÜL\*

According to Strabon<sup>1</sup> the boundaries of ancient Cilicia covers the southeastern coastal region of Asia Minor, reaching from Coracesium (today Alanya) in the West to Alexandria ad Issum (today İskenderun) in the East. Depending on the geological features, Strabo divides the region into two sections: Mountainous (or Rough) Cilicia (Cilicia Tracheia) and Plain Cilicia (Cilicia Pedias) with Soli/Pompeiopolis (today Viranşehir) as the boundary. In Rough Cilicia, the mountains extend down to the coast and make the only access to the 'Hinterland' possible via valleys. Despite the valleys, life was not as simple as in Plain Cilicia. Still, though it is possible to trace many small settlements within a certain part of Rough Cilicia, two rivers, Calycadnus (today Göksu) in the West and Lamus (today Limonlu) in the East, make the area inbetween a good place for the formation of defence architecture compared with the other parts of Cilicia.

In the light of such geographical contradictions, the aim of this article is to reflect:

1) The geographical conditons and their consequences on the foundation of cities such as, their capacity (status development, expansion, water supply, infrastucture etc.), function (military, civic or religious) and relations to their surrounding.

2) Historical reasons for differing architectural characteristics and city planning within Cilicia.

3) Chronological sequence (Greeks and Romans) and changing values which influence the character of settlements and their city-planing .

It is important to differentiate earlier mound settlements from later cities founded on much wider areas to form a city life for a greater range of population. Our purpose is to research this latter group, which start with the generals of Alexander the Great, namely the Seleucids and Ptolemies of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C.

In this study, mostly the region between the two rivers will be studied since it has a lot to offer. In order to have good comparison material with the cities in the rest of Rough

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<sup>1</sup> Strabon XIV 5, 1.



and Plain Cilicia, the geographical and historical background knowledge regarding the river region will also be used as supporting material.

It is interesting to note that no stone material had been used in Cilicia before the arrival of the Seleucid kings in the region between the two rivers which will be named from now on as the Olbian territory. The explanation for this property will be discussed in Part 2, where the historical information will be presented.

## 1) Geographical conditions

For the whole region there is one single fact which makes the importance of Cilicia permanent: depending on the formation of the landscape, Cilicia has preserved its importance as a passage zone throughout the centuries. The commerce route from Mesopotamia in the East to Sardis in the West leads through the "Cilician Gates". Besides this fact, the passage ("Gates") had a tremendous strategical importance. It offered a passage for armies moving from east to west and vice versa as well as being a place for the recruitment of soldiers<sup>2</sup>.

The region between the rivers was controlled by towers because the deep valleys enabled rebels to find good opportunities to hide. This led to the foundation of smaller settlements around the towers, which could only be protected by this close contact. On the other hand, the formation of nature with mountains setting at a farther distance from the coast and allowing the foundation of larger cities along the coast offers a completely different development of urbanism in Plain Cilicia. Some of these cities which gained fame by the organisation of sport festivals during the Roman period are Tarsus (today Tarsus), Anazarbus (today Anavarza) and Aegeae (today Yumurtalık)<sup>3</sup>.

In the west, there was another important passage, Sertavul, providing the connection between the way on the northeast of Seleucia ad Calycadnum and the hinterland. We can say that the territory of Olba was strategically important because of its location between these two passes.

It is important to note that the geographical conditions not only affect upon the size or the location of a settlement or its urbanisation pattern but also upon its architectural monuments. This matter is closely related with the stone material the region offers: Plain Cilicia or the Olbian territory of Mountainous Cilicia are formed of limestone. This stone material is hard enough to be shaped either in polygonal or in quadrilateral format and allows the construction without using mortar. This means that the builder is much more free to choose among different alternatives of size and aesthetic concerns. On the other hand, the area approximately 50 kms eastwards from Seleucia and ending nearby Coracesium (today Alanya) has another stone type which is known as slate (schist). It makes the use of mortar obligatory because of its special layered formation. First of all, the layers have to be stabilized so that they can be part of an architectural monument. This makes the use of mortar obligatory not only between the different pieces of stone but also within the piece itself. Besides the stability, another problem occurs from the aesthetic point of view so that the facades have to be stuccoed additionally. As a result, neither the

<sup>2</sup> Xen.an. I 2, 20.4, 1-4; R. Ziegler, *Städtisches Prestige und kaiserliche Politik* (1985) 13, 14, 75, 79.

<sup>3</sup> Ziegler a.O. 13, 14; H. Hellenkemper, *Zur Entwicklung des Stadtbildes in Kilikien*, ANRW II 7, 2 (1980) 1262.

stability nor the aesthetics can compete with limestone. The cities in this part of Cilicia under these conditions flourished only after the 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D.

Now we can summarize the issues as follows: within Cilicia not only the landscape but also other geographical conditions (such as the type of the stone material) prepare a foundation for the formation of urbanisation. Accordingly, we can differentiate among Plain Cilicia with its larger cities close to the coast and Rough Cilicia with the Olbian territory and its small mountain-valley settlements (tower settlements) and finally the west part of Rough Cilicia (west of Seleucia) with the slate (schist) stone coming to use after the arrival of the Romans in the 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D.

We will turn back to the geographical conditions and their influence upon the formation of settlements with concrete examples, but it is now important to have a look at the historical development of the region which also affected the formation of the cities.

## 2) Historical Reasons

The historical traces show that the tradition of the earliest indigenous population lasted long even under the rule of the newcomers such as the Greeks and the Romans. The Hittite king Tuthaliya IV had extended the boundaries of his state to Tarhuntassa in Rough Cilicia during the 13<sup>th</sup> century B.C.<sup>4</sup>. They believed in the Luwian weather god Tarhundas. It is clear that the cult of the later Hellenistic period Zeus Olbios in Olba stands in connection with this former cult: According to the foundation legend Ajax, son of Teucus founded the priest dynasty of Olba after the Trojan war<sup>5</sup>. The Teucrids adopted the old weather god Tarhunt, manifested in the Hellenistic weather god Zeus. The region could preserve its autonomy throughout the periods of the Hittites, Assyrians and new Babylonians as well as under the Persians, Seleucids and Ptolemies. As a result, the cult going back to the Luwian-Hittite Pantheon could survive with an independent tradition via its religious organisation: when Seleucus I Nicator started ruling in the Olbian territory, he set up indigenous people as cliental rulers with the status of a priest. The administration of the priests functioned as a dynasty in the Hellenistic period and the priests became the ruling class of the Olbian territory with Olba as the religious and administrative center. The region between Calycadnus and Lamus can be named as the Olbian territory because the borders of the priests organisation can be traced by archaeological finds within the region between these rivers. During the Hellenistic period, while the old tradition was preserved, a Hittite shrine in Olba was transformed into a huge Hellenistic temple in the name of Zeus Olbios<sup>6</sup>. Leaving the indigenous population independent in their local leadership, the Seleucids never let the control slip out of their hands. They had to handle the issues in this way because after the treaty of Apamea (188 B.C.), the Seleucids were forced to move beyond the Taurus mountains, which means to Rough Cilicia<sup>7</sup>. They were allowed to sail only eastwards behind the borders of Sarpedon (the bay of Seleucia). In relation to this situation the construction of settlements with military

<sup>4</sup> Th. MacKay, *Olba in Rough Cilicia* (1968) 153; P. H. J. Houwink Ten Cate, *The Luwian Population Groups of Lycia and Cilicia Aspera During the Hellenistic Period* (1961) 193.

<sup>5</sup> Y. Er-Scarborough, *The Funerary Monuments of Cilicia Tracheia* (1991) 78.

<sup>6</sup> S. Durugönül, *Türme und Siedlungen im Rauhen Kilikien* (1998) 117.

<sup>7</sup> A. H. McDonald - F. W. Walbank, *The Treaty of Apamea (188 B.C.): The Naval Clauses*, JRS 69, 1969, 30.



character is not surprising as they had to protect their boundaries which had declined so promptly. After the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. the Seleucids were to experience even more tough days: the pirates were organised under Diodotus Tryphon in the year 139 B.C.<sup>8</sup> to conduct severe attacks. According to Strabon<sup>9</sup> he must have taken control of the towers in the region. These must have been the ones constructed by the Seleucids in order to get hold of their declined territory firmly. Finally, the Seleucids had to give way to the new power in the year 133 B.C.: the Romans. However, the solution of the piracy problem had to wait till the year 65 B.C. as the Roman general Pompeius forced the population living in the mountains to settle on the coastlines<sup>10</sup>. This is an important step for the beginning of Roman urbanisation with city planning as it was to occur all over the empire with certain public buildings such as baths, aqueducts, nymphaeums, forums, temples etc. The tradition of setting client native rulers from the region continued till the period of Vespasianus in the year 74 A.D. He was the first to end this tradition, and since then Cilicia became a Roman province<sup>11</sup>.

In connection with the very special situation of the region between the rivers as the carrier of a long tradition and the last stronghold of the Seleucids, the architectural pattern differs from the rest of Cilicia. In other parts of Cilicia, the Hellenistic cities are either not preserved well enough or they were not founded in an outstanding way because the struggle between the Seleucids and the Ptolemies never found an end so that a long term stay could have been planned<sup>12</sup>. Things were to change with the arrival of the Romans, especially after the foundation of the Roman province of Cilicia. Only hereafter we can talk about a consequent urbanisation for the rest of Cilicia. This had to do with the politics of the empire.

Now we can refer to our third point mentioned above:

### 3) Chronological sequences

So far, it has already crystalised itself that the period of the Greeks (Seleucids/Ptolemies) in Cilicia was a difficult one formed out of power wars and survival struggles. This reflected on the architecture in the form of construction of military structures with towers and garrisons. Even the biggest settlements consisted of military dwellings spreading around the tower residence of the leader. The settlements possessed at the most sacral "houses" of the priests who formed the second biggest group of the leading population in Cilicia. Even they were built as towers for security reasons. Things changed radically when the Romans founded their province of Cilicia. Now this province had to take its place under other provinces all over the Mediterranean with the necessary representative buildings listed above. This was part of the building-constructing policy of the Roman emperors<sup>13</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> H. Pohl, *Die römische Politik und die Piraterie im östlichen Mittelmeergebiet vom 3. Jh. bis zum 1. Jh.v. Chr.* (1993) 125; M. Rostovtzeff, *The Social and Economic History of the Hellenistic World* (1953) 784.

<sup>9</sup> Strabo, XIV 5, 2.

<sup>10</sup> A. Dreizehnter, *Pompeius als Städtegründer*, *Chiron* 5, 1975, 213 ff.

<sup>11</sup> J. Marquardt, *Römische Staatsverwaltung*, *Handbuch der römischen Altertümer* IV (1881) 379-390; T. B. Mitford, "Roman Rough Cilicia", *ANRW* II 7, 2 (1980) 1250.

<sup>12</sup> S. Durugönül a.O. 116.

<sup>13</sup> E. Winter, *Staatliche Baupolitik und Baufürsorge in den römischen Provinzen des kaiserzeitlichen Kleinasien* (1996) 67 ff.



After reconsidering the geographical, historical and chronological aspects as criteria for the formation of settlements and urbanisation, we will approach this fact by concrete samples taken from the whole of Cilicia in a chronological sequence.

## Hellenistic Settlements

The intensive destruction of sites since the Middle Ages has carried away most of the Hellenistic settlements, leaving at least their names to survive: Antioch on Orontes, Tarsus, Adana, Hierapolis-Castabala, Mallus, Issus, Soli, Diocaesarea, Seleucia, Nagidus etc.<sup>14</sup>. It is important to note that most of the early Hellenistic settlements did not expand and stayed only as small mound settlements (Issus, Gözlükule in Tarsus, Soli etc.) as the continuations of prehistoric settlements. Others like Mopsuestia or Nagidus had an acropolis which was also a settlement at the same time. While many of the Hellenistic settlements have been lost forever, we can at least trace the existence of some of those through ancient sources. One of them is the Hellenistic settlement Antiochia which was founded by Antiochus I Soter (281-261 B.C.)<sup>15</sup>. It was situated at the southwestern corner of the Amuk plain, where the Orontes river reaches the sea. The mountains are at the left bank of the river and they stretch to Antiochia with Mount Silpius. Antiochia was built on this left bank and on the island at the northern part of the city. The island was connected with Antiochia by means of a bridge in the reign of Antiochus III.<sup>16</sup> The slopes of the mountain were terraced for the construction of villas and public baths<sup>17</sup>. The harbour of the city was Seleucia Pieria, at the mouth of Orontes. From the southern end of Antiochia the road led to the suburb Daphne. Daphne was also later not only known with its theater, stadion, villas, gardens and baths as the manifestation of luxurious life but also with its springs, which supplied Antiochia with water through aqueducts<sup>18</sup>. The houses here were of the Roman type with triclinium, nymphaeum, vestibul and peristylcourts.

The establishment of Antiochia, Seleucia Pieria, Apamea and Laodicea by the sea are good examples for seaport and city settlements which formed part of the Seleucid policy of colonization in order to fulfill military purposes. They all show a unique city-planning which is also the sign of a planned extension of the Seleucids<sup>19</sup>.

The later ancient sources are the only ones which give scarce information on the planing and situation of the settlement<sup>20</sup>. Modern researches make it clear that the city had an "hippodamean" plan like other Hellenistic cities<sup>21</sup>. The plan of Antiochia is dependent on the Orontes and has its main run parallel to the river. The main axis of big streets were

<sup>14</sup> H. Hellenkemper, a.O. 1264 f.

<sup>15</sup> G. Downey, Antioch (1963) 12; Libanius, Antiochikos, 72 ff; Malalas II, 211, 234 ff.; the close contacts of Antiochia in Syria to Plain Cilicia offers good comparison and will therefore be discussed here.

<sup>16</sup> F. Kolb, Antiocheia in der frühen Kaiserzeit, Geschichte-Tradition-Reflektion: Griechische Geschichte und Römische Religion II (1996) 106.

<sup>17</sup> Downey a.O. 12 ff.

<sup>18</sup> Kolb a.O. 102 f.

<sup>19</sup> Downey a.O. 28.

<sup>20</sup> Kolb a.O. 97 f.

<sup>21</sup> Kolb a.O. 105 f. 114; J. Sauvaget, Plan de Laodicee-sur-mer, BEtOr VI, 1936, 81, 114; A. Akarca, Şehir ve Savunması (1987) 36.

oriented so as the breeze coming from the sea could reach the inner parts. All streets were planned in gridiron in order to take advantage of the sun or shade according to the season<sup>22</sup>.

Some piece of information is existent for the period of Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-164 B.C.) as he organised the city in four sections (tetrapolis) with a second agora, temple and bouleterion<sup>23</sup>. The addition of a new quarter, named after him might be the reflection of an increasing population. The construction of a new aqueduct for more water supply is another sign for new settlers.

In addition to such prosperous Hellenistic city-settlements, there have been military mountain defence settlements in Plain Cilicia as well. A good example is the **Karasis** complex by Anazarbus<sup>24</sup>. Its location on a passage to Cappadocia proves its defence character. As we have seen for Rough Cilicia, the Seleucids had built such complexes in mountainous areas because they were aware of the fact that their 'hinterland' had to be controlled at least as properly as their coastal region. Such constructions can be identified as garrisons because they expand over quite a wide area having special sections for covering various needs which gave possibility for a long-term living. Before other similar examples of Seleucids from Rough Cilicia are handled, some special characteristics of Karasis should be noted here: It has an area of 1 km<sup>2</sup> with a location of 1100 m. above sea level. In the eastern part, a 10-meter-high polygonal wall is preserved. The symbols of three shields and the club of Heracles as well as the relief of an elephant help us to identify the complex. Shield and Heracles' club are the very frequently used symbols of the Seleucids also in Rough Cilicia which go back to Macedonia and occur on the Macedonian coins<sup>25</sup>: as some of the ancient sources inform, elephants were used in the army of the Seleucids and there have been some outstanding wars of the Seleucids which took place in the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. and could only be won by the use of the elephants<sup>26</sup>. The club of Heracles stood for display of their power. Similar to the military bases of Rough Cilicia, we also observe the living quarters here in Karasis and a big section of approximately 100x20 m. area with at least two flats and many rooms having narrow window openings. These rooms were surely not only used for defence but also as magazines for collecting farm products, which had to be protected well enough for survival during a long-term occupation of the military complex. A cistern is also to be expected according to Sayar. It is interesting for us in our case, whilst studying the settlement structures, that the Seleucids gave importance to the construction of such military complexes besides big cities. The right location was of greater importance for both types of settlement.

Now we can move westwards to the Olbian territory as much more of the Hellenistic period has been preserved here. However, it is a pity that we cannot report anything on the first and biggest Hellenistic foundation of Seleucia ad Calycadnum, set by Seleucus I Nicator around 300 B.C.

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<sup>22</sup> Downey a.O. 33 f; Kolb a.O. 105 f.

<sup>23</sup> Downey a.O. 56 ff.

<sup>24</sup> M. Sayar, "Eine neu entdeckte seleukidische Bergfestung im ostkilikischen Taurus", AW 4, 1995, 279-282.

<sup>25</sup> S. Durugönül a.O. 85 ff.

<sup>26</sup> Sayar a.O. 279-282.



More can be said on **Olba** because of its better preservation<sup>27</sup>. This is a Hellenistic settlement with Roman continuation. This means that Hellenistic spolio was less used and that, on the contrary, the Hellenistic settlement was integrated into the Roman one. The site, 30 kms. north of Seleucia, was founded once again as for backing the 'hinterland'. The sign of 'Hellenisation' of the indigenous population was manifested in the Hellenistic temple of Zeus Olbios built not earlier than 250 B.C. The second Hellenistic monument here is a Hellenistic tower dedicated to Zeus Olbios as well. It served as the center of administration. Taking the five flats with four rooms at each one it is possible to estimate approximately 80 persons who could inhabit this building as "offices". These two buildings made Olba, as it was named in the Hellenistic period, a religious and administrative center of the Olbian territory which extended between the rivers Calycadnus and Lamus. The role of Olba as the center of the region is predicted not only by the presence of these two constructions (the temple and the tower) but also by its geographical location in the middle of the region up in the mountains: Olba could be reached by means of eight different ways leading from the coast to the site. Even alone this fact proves the significance of Olba: it is considered to be a 'pilgrim place', at which the inhabitants of the territory could reach from their villages<sup>28</sup>. We cannot mention a 'city-planning' because of the lack of civil dwellings but it is interesting to note that a water-supply had been calculated by the construction of the tower in Olba: next to the tower there is a big cistern providing water from the north. The absence of private houses must hang upon their perishable material such as wood.

**Çatiören**<sup>29</sup> is one of the important examples for military settlements in the Olbian territory during the Hellenistic period. While Olba stood as a religious center for the region, Çatiören like many other small mountain settlements in the territory was founded mainly for defence reasons. These smaller settlements were located close to the just mentioned eight roads leading to Olba. The population living in these garrisons were mainly soldiers but integrated within the system of the region, they shared the rule and administration with the priests. Thus, the rulers of the territory were soldiers and priests: a theocratic-military system. This system affected the settlements to a great extent. Çatiören is a good example for this: Besides the garrison (military character), the tremendous temple of Hermes (religious) rises in the midst of the settlement. The anxiety about the enemy attacks led to the solution that both the tower of the garrison and the temple were constructed of rough polygonal stones from their exterior, especially because of the west side, which was open to enemy attacks. The temple though had a polygonal wall at the pronaos section which was carved plain in the surface just to differentiate the fortificatory character from the sacral. The center of the settlement dominated by these two buildings at the peak of the hill was accompanied by houses at its foot. These houses had mostly two flats. The settlement had a big cistern for collecting water.

<sup>27</sup> For all detailed information on Olba-Diocaesarea: Durugönül a.O. 78-84.

<sup>28</sup> Durugönül a.O. 105.

<sup>29</sup> Durugönül a.O. 28-33, 96.



The Olbian territory consisted mainly of small mountain settlements with a military character having a tower constructed mostly in polygonal masonry accompanied by either a temple or a garrison. These towers were not only constructed for defence reasons but also as the dwelling of the person (mostly priests as in Canytelis or Olba) who are in charge of the surrounding fields and the harvest. Thus, they functioned as magazines and were the symbol of small strongholds.

The situation changes as one moves towards the west, leaving the Olbian territory. **Nagidus**<sup>30</sup> is the next station to demonstrate a Hellenistic settlement but now not as a mountain stronghold but as an acropolis settlement on the coast. Nagidus was founded as a colony of the Samians during the 8th century B.C. on the hill known as Pasabeleni Tepesi, 60 m high, spreading on an area of 300x400. The foreign connections of Nagidus began with its foundation by the Samians: Geometric ceramic ware and terracotta figurines indicate a strong connection with Cyprus. Such finds have been excavated also in Samos. This shows the links between Cyprus, Nagidus and Samos.

The acropolis was used throughout the centuries and in the 3rd century B.C. the north, east and south slopes started functioning as the necropolis of the settlement. The necropolis extended even down to the plain area approximately to a distance of 1 km from the acropolis. The outstanding fortification was renewed and strengthened over two centuries (5th to the end of 3rd century B.C.). It had the aim of protecting the acropolis which was not only the living quarter but also the heart of trade. Numerous amphora handles and coins from the 5th to the end of 3rd century B.C. are the reflection of this. Finds in the manner of 'West Slope Ware' indicate a higher class. The importance of Nagidus is that it is yet the only ancient settlement of Rough Cilicia which shows a continuity from the 8th to the first half of the 2nd century B.C. and besides this that it is the only settlement of Cilicia with a strong Hellenistic tradition. The site was deserted after the first half of the 2nd century B.C.

## Roman Settlements

After having a look at the character of the Hellenistic settlements that have been preserved, we can seek a comparison by studying Roman settlements. While the expansion and setting of the Hellenistic settlements depend strongly on the geographical conditions, we can observe a much more unique appearance by the Roman settlements. The reason is that they did not have the need to live in military fortifications or garrisons any more which had to be laid in hidden points between the mountains for strategical-safety reasons. The successes of the Roman general Pompeius in fighting the pirates and forcing them to settle in the coastal regions as well as the Pax Romana opened the way to city constructions on the plain and coastal sections of Cilicia. In this way the Roman cities of Cilicia could preserve the link with Roman cities all over the empire in which they either possessed constructions for civic aims such as colonnaded streets, theaters, agoras or functional constructions such as aqueducts, streets or nymphaeums.

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30 S. Durugönül, "Nagidos'un Tarihteki Yeri", *Varia Anatolica* XIII, 2001, 429-443.

**Antiochia on the Orontes** becomes a Roman city with the reign of Augustus. He initiated the construction of a bath and a theater. Actually, it was Pompeius who gave the city a Roman character as he founded the Roman province of Syria in 64 B.C. and named Antiochia as the capital of the province giving it its *libertas*<sup>31</sup>. Associated with Agrippas name, a new quarter was added. We are informed about a museion which stood in connection with a library which is a sign of cultural activity<sup>32</sup>. The very most important development was the construction of a colonnaded street which ran through the city along the line of the earlier Hellenistic street. This street must be contemporary with the ones in Diocaesarea and Pompeiopolis. In Antiochia Herod must have paved the Hellenistic street first laid under Antiochus IV and Tiberius built roofed colonnades and erected a tetrapyla and a bath at its northern section<sup>33</sup>. Destroyed by an earthquake, it was continuously reconstructed until it reached a length of 3 kms in the reign of Antoninus Pius. At its midst it crossed the river Parmenius, where a nymphaeum was constructed. This colonnaded street is a sign of urbanisation by means of the western cities now being carried to the east. Trajan enlarged the theater in Daphne and constructed an additional aqueduct bringing water from Daphne to Antiochia. A very important construction was undertaken during the reign of Hadrian in Daphne: a reservoir was to collect and conduct the water from the springs. Five pipes were installed in order to control the flow of water through the aqueduct<sup>34</sup>. Hadrian, known for his elaborate constructions all over the empire reconstructed in Antiochia many buildings which were destroyed by the famous earthquakes. Thanking for saving lives of many he also built the temple for Zeus Soter (the saviour) in Daphne. By 100 A.D. Antiochia is thought to have 200.000 inhabitants. Around this time Antiochia was using 2.000 hectares, divided in insulae. But the actual increase of population started in the 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D. as the excavations in Daphne have shown.

**Aegeae** is another big city in Plain Cilicia which served as a military port for the Seleucid fleet during the Persian wars in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century A.D. The settlement was important not only for military purposes but also as a trade center. The construction of an important bridge in Misis under Valerian, again in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century A.D., raised the importance of Aegae as a trade center being located on the road leading to Adana-Tarsus. It has not yet been possible to locate the temenos of the Asclepius temple which gave the city its fame<sup>35</sup>.

**Anazarbus** in Plain Cilicia shows a typical Roman city-planning with a cardo and a gate at its northern end. The city area was divided into different quarters by the colonnades of the city which were standing along the north-south direction<sup>36</sup>. In addition, we know baths, a theater in the south of the city, an amphitheater, a temple with columns reused in the Byzantine wall, two aqueducts and a stadium.

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<sup>31</sup> Kolb a.O. 106.

<sup>32</sup> Kolb a.O. 102.

<sup>33</sup> Downey a.O. 82 f.

<sup>34</sup> Downey a.O. 96.

<sup>35</sup> H. Bloesch, *Erinnerungen an Aigai* (1989) 36 ff.; H. Hellenkemper - F. Hild, *Kilikien und Isaurien* (1990) 162.

<sup>36</sup> Hellenkemper - Hild a.O. 181 ff.



**Hierapolis-Castabala** also has a colonnaded street. A second colonnaded street could be located by the theater leading towards the southwest. The theater and bath are constructed in the southern part of the city. The stone pipes of an aqueduct lay from southeast to northwest. The temple of Artemis Perasia could be located at the southern part of the acropolis. The living quarters were constructed on the slopes of the acropolis in the south and west<sup>37</sup>.

**Olba-Diocaesarea** with its Hellenistic temple and tower mentioned above remained in use during the Roman period. But the settlement being named as Diocaesarea after the reign of Tiberius gained many edifices of first range: a Tyche temple, a main gate with three arches, a nymphaeum, a second gateway with which a colonnaded street was connected.

**Olba (Ugurlan)** remained as the name of the site, located 4 kms. away in the east, which possessed a polygonal citywall in the Hellenistic period. Here we see the construction of a nymphaeum, theater and an aqueduct in the Roman times.

Common to the sites of Corycus, Elaeussa-Sebaste, Diocaesarea and Olba is that they have a water supplying system by the construction of tunnels, aqueducts, and channels with pipes<sup>38</sup>. The spring of Lamas (Limonlu) feeds these sites with especially seven aqueducts constructed closely to each other, all dating to the 2nd century A.D. Cisterns complete the system by preserving the water.

**Seleucia ad Calycadnum;** a colonnaded street is expected in a location, above which today lies the Cumhuriyet primary school<sup>39</sup>. Besides this, we know of the bridge over the Calycadnus which was constructed by the governor in honour of Vespasian and his sons. A palaestra, temple (Zeus ?) and a stadium extra muros as well as a theater are also to be found here as part of the Roman city.

**Celenderis** is an interesting example to take as case study for urbanisation because of the mosaic found here<sup>40</sup>. It gives a detailed view of the harbour. Arches form vaulted spaces, surely functioning as shops, are located just next to the harbour. According to Zoroğlu, the bath of Celenderis, as it is still standing, is also depicted here.

**Anemurium** The city here is not developed according to a plan with certain city quarters or colonnades. Only in the east just before the shore, traces of a colonnaded street are suggested<sup>41</sup>. The Roman city developed from the southern cape towards the slopes beyond. Baths, palaestra, theater, odeum are also the typical Roman civic edifices to be found here. Private houses are spread both on the slopes and in the plain with stables or magazines in the first floor and living rooms in the second. 350 tombs have been suggested which are mostly located westwards, being separated from the houses by a road.

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<sup>37</sup> Hellenkemper - Hild a.O. 293.

<sup>38</sup> F. Özbay, Doğu Dağlık Kilikia Su Kanalları ve Su Köprüleri (Unpublished masters thesis, 1998)

<sup>39</sup> Hellenkemper - Hild a.O. 404 f.

<sup>40</sup> L. Zoroğlu, Kelenderis (1994) 45 f.

<sup>41</sup> Hellenkemper - Hild a.O. 188.



**Antiochia ad Cragum** is constructed on the slopes of a mountain by the formation of terraces. It has an agora of 40x60 m. dimensions. At its east end a colonnaded street is located, ending with a gateway. On each side there are shops which have two flats in order to regulate the terrain<sup>42</sup>. A temple in Corinthian order in the east, a second one (?) next to the agora, three baths mark the population increase in this part of Cilicia during the Roman period. The living quarters both at the northern and southern parts of the streets' axes might also reflect this fact.

**Syedra** is another example supplying cities with water from the springs<sup>43</sup>. The water system was constructed upon a cave which was enlarged by a vault. Its well was led to four cisterns. The system covered the city beneath and was meant to satisfy 250-650 people. Furthermore, in Syedra, we find the following constructions: colonnaded street, temple street, bath, gymnasium, stoa, theater and palaestra<sup>44</sup>.

After we have discussed to the most striking Hellenistic and Roman settlements by giving emphasis to their outstanding buildings we can now point out to their common attitudes or differing aims.

It is known that rulers made architectural constructions as a part of their propaganda. In the Hellenistic period, we can observe kings using such activities as a way for a connection with the public. The foundation of new cities in honour of their wives or daughters<sup>45</sup> is also part of this mentality. Self representation seems to be the leading motivation.

Undoubtedly this tradition influenced Roman attitudes. The Romans approached the real problems by introducing practical solutions which made them not only unforgettable characters in their representation but also marvelous engineers simplifying daily needs. While the Greeks laid importance either on representative monumental complexes of the leaders such as theaters or gymnasia or sought for fertile soil or landscapes providing good possibilities for the construction of harbours mainly for their own interest or founded cities for new external settlers who were to be the new members of the army, the Romans put emphasis on the infrastructure: they plastered streets (as in the whole of the Olbian territory), laid columned streets for a good city-planning (Antioch on the Orontes, Anazarbus, Hierapolis-Castabala, Pompeiopolis<sup>46</sup>, Diocaesarea, Seleucia ad Calycadnum, Antiochia ad Cragum) and constructed channels or aqueducts (as in Antiochia on the Orontes, Olba/Diocaesarea, Elaeussa-Sebaste, Corycus or in Iotape<sup>47</sup>). These were oriented for the settled indigenous population in contrast to the Hellenistic understanding just mentioned above.

<sup>42</sup> Hellenkemper - Hild a.O. 191 f; E. Rosenbaum - G. Huber - S. Onurkan, A Survey of Coastal Cities in Western Cilicia (1967) 18 ff.; S. Erdemgil - F. Özoral, Antiochia ad Cragum, *TürkAD* 22.2, 1975, 55 ff.

<sup>43</sup> G. Huber, Syedra, *Anzeiger* 1993, 28, 58 ff.

<sup>44</sup> Huber a.O. 34, 36, 63, 69; Rosenbaum - Huber - Onurkan a.O. 44 ff.

<sup>45</sup> Iotape, Laodiceia, Arsinoe are some examples.

<sup>46</sup> Hellenkemper - Hild a.O. 382.

<sup>47</sup> Hellenkemper - Hild a.O. 275 f; Rosenbaum - Huber - Onurkan a.O. 35 ff.

In conclusion, the provinces of Asia Minor show the most intensive settlement pattern of the Roman Empire. The peace lasting for 200 years enabled an accumulation of prosperity. Furthermore, the private personalities who possessed a considerable wealth supported urbanism with their donations. This led to a competition between the cities: Olba with Diocaesarea, Corycus with Elaeussa Sebaste etc.<sup>48</sup>. It is apparent that the support given by the Roman state was part of their imperial building policies<sup>49</sup>. Aim of this policy was that the “neue Lebensqualität der römischen Stadt demonstrativ ins Bild gesetzt”<sup>50</sup>.

We can place the Cilician cities within the pattern of the urbanisation in Asia Minor. While the Hellenistic settlements were laid primarily for military, trade, and religious purposes, the Roman cities reflect a more civic character with developed infrastructure. Surely, the improvements in engineering and long lasting peace were the major advantages of the Romans.

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<sup>48</sup> E. Kirsten, “Olba-Diokaisareia und Sebaste, zwei Städtegründungen der frühen Kaiserzeit im kilikischen Arbeitsgebiet der Akademie”, *AnzWien* 110, 1973, 347-363; E. Kirsten, “Elaiussa Sebaste in Kilikien”, in: *Melanges Mansel* (1974) 777-802.

<sup>49</sup> E. Winter, *Staatliche Baupolitik und Baufürsorge in den römischen Provinzen des kaiserzeitlichen Kleinasien* (1996) 67 ff.

<sup>50</sup> Winter a.O. 178 footnote 1612.

## Özet

### Kilikia’da Antik Yerleşimlerin Gelişimi

Bu çalışmada yerleşimlerin karakterini ve kent planlamasını etkileyen coğrafi koşullar (arazi durumunun yanı sıra kentleşmenin oluşumu için geri planı hazırlayan taş malzeme), tarihsel nedenler ve kronolojik dizilişi yansıtmak amaçlanmıştır. Yöneticilerin, mimariyi propaganda malzemesi olarak kullandığı biliniyor. Hellenistik Dönem’de kralların böylesi etkinlikleri halk ile iletişim yolu olarak kullandığı gözlemleniyor. Buradaki temel düşünce kralın kendi propogandasıdır. Bu gelenek şüphesiz Roma düşüncesini de etkilemiştir. Kilikia’daki kentleşmenin gelişimini göstermek üzere seçilen örnekler arasında hem Hellenistik Dönem’den sivil ve askeri yerleşimler, hem de Roma kentleri yer almaktadır. Ancak Hellenistik kentler ya iyi korunamamıştır ya da Seleukoslar ile Ptolemaioslar arasında bitmek bilmeyen mücadeleler nedeniyle uzun süreli bir yerleşimin planlanamadığı görülmektedir. Romalıların gelişiyle durum değişmiştir; zira Roma İmparatorluğu’nun politikası farklıdır. Artık Kilikia’da bir kentleşmeden söz edilebilir. Hellenistik yerleşimlerin birincil amacı askeri, ticari ve dinsel iken, Roma kentlerinde gelişmiş alt yapıya sahip daha sivil bir karakter göze çarpar. Kuşkusuz mühendislikteki gelişmeler ve uzun süren barış dönemi Romalıların en büyük avanatajlarıydı.



