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Terracotta Finds of the Deli Halil Ancient Settlement: Architectural Tiles and Anthropomorphic Pieces

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Abstract

An ancient settlement in the East Cilicia Plain yielded a plethora of terracotta fragments of various kinds. The Deli Halil ancient settlement is situated on the southern slope of a volcano, where terracotta fragments were collected from the heaps of collapsed basalt masonry by the Osmaniye Archaeological Survey team. Almost all of the terracotta fragments found are pottery pieces of fine and common ware. In addition, there are a few fragments of architectural terracotta tiles, bread stamps, and anthropomorphic terracotta figurines among the finds. The Fine ware potsherds are mainly Phocaea, Africa and Cyprus Red Slip ware.

The bulk of the terracotta fragments contains only a few pieces decorated with motifs or iconographic insignia. A few potsherds have stamped images of animals, such as a bull and a lion. A basalt arch stone found in the temple temenos bears a dolphin tail in relief. Some architectural terracotta tiles decorated with a meander, palmet and beads-and-reel motifs in relief are also among the finds. Possibly the most significant and perplexing of the finds are the two anthropomorphic pieces, which both resemble the Late Iron Age pillar figurines of the East Mediterranean.

Almost all of the pottery finds are uniformly datable to the period between the second half of the 5th and the end of the 6th century CE, whereas the two terracotta anthropomorphic pieces point to an earlier date. Whether the existence of these two puzzling pieces simply indicates a disorganized collection of archaeological finds or that these two anthropomorphic pieces are evidence of the survival of the Late Iron Age culture lingering through the Late Antique period still needs to be investigated

Keywords

Architectural tiles, decorated terracotta fragments, anthropomorphic figurines, pillar figurines, bread stamps, Phocaea Red Slip Ware, Africa Red Slip Ware and Cyprus Red Slip Ware.

The ancient settlement of Deli Halil is located in Toprakkale, a town in the East Cilicia Plain first documented during the Osmaniye Archaeological Survey in 2008. The ancient settlement is situated on the southern slope of a volcano that dominates the Gulf of Issos, the Plain of Issos and the Kısık Pass, the *Amanikai Pylai*. The Deli Halil volcano, after which the settlement is named, is the highest cone of a wide basaltic rock formation, which forms the southern border of Osmaniye Province, stretching from the Mediterranean Sea eastwards to the Amanos Mountains. The Deli Halil settlement has been dated to the period between the first half of the 5th and the end of the 6th century CE, based on pottery, the only remains of the material culture.

The Osmaniye Archaeological Survey documented the ancient settlement, with its basalt masonry structures lined along terraces and streets. The settlement is composed of rectangular two-room structures, entered from a wide forecourt enclosed by high walls and containing at least one round structure built into the ground and occasionally one round structure built above the ground. The round structures built into or above the ground are surmounted with corbelled vaults, mostly conical in shape. The well-planned layout of the settlement follows the smoothly descending topography, whose rough surface is composed of heaps of pyroclastic basalt. A temple is situated in a prominent location in the settlement, with a broad view of its territory and the Mediterranean Sea. The temple temenos contains a few architectural stone fragments, such as the profiled fragments of an architrave and a fragmentary shaft of a round column, which are all of limestone. An arch stone bearing a relief decoration with a representation of a dolphin tail is the only basalt architectural fragment in the temple temenos, possibly belonging to an arched entrance.

The ancient settlement yields a plethora of potsherds and roof tiles. The potsherds are fine and common ware, while most of the fine ware vessels are in open form and most of the common ware examples are in closed form. Common ware fragments are of coarse fabric and belong to cooking pots, amphorae, dolia and numerous containers such as jugs and juglets.

The Deli Halil fine ware pottery repertoire mostly comprises fragments of Late Roman pottery which are the product of Phocaea, Africa and Cyprus, and they are all Red Slip Ware types. The majority of the Red Slip potsherds are of Phocaea Ware, making up 89% of all the fine ware fragments. Cyprus Red Slip fragments constitute 2% and African Red Slip fragments constitute only 9% of the fine ware sherds.

Phocaea Red Slip Ware is represented in two forms, Form 3 and Form 10. Form 3 constitutes 45% and Form 10 constitutes 42% of the collected of PRS fragments. The majority of the fragments are rims. Form 3 examples are dated to the first half of the 5th century (Hayes 1972, 337-338) through the 6th century CE, and Form 10 examples are dated to the end of the 6th and beginning of the 7th century CE (Hayes 1972, 346). Roulette and stamp decoration is a characteristic feature of Late

Roman pottery. Most of the rim fragments of the Phocaea ware have a roulette decoration in one, two or three rows. A few Phocaea ware body fragments bear a stamped decoration with an image of a bull and a composition of lions rotating around a circle. Only one African Red Slip Ware fragment is decorated with a stamped wind wheel motif.

A terracotta disc is a unique example among the bulk of the Deli Halil terracotta finds **(Figure 1)**. It is 15cm in diameter and 2cm thick. It bears relief decoration of beads in two rows, circling inwards from the edge. The third row of the motif resembles an egg-and-dart motif, of which two modules remain. The central part of the disc where there should be a medallion has not survived Terracotta discs similar to the Deli Halil disc have been found at the Tarsus Gözlükule mound excavations in 1935.

The Tarsus terracotta discs are in fragments belonging to seven separate discs, labeled A to E, and are of a soft orange to red clay fabric similar to the Deli Halil disc. The decorations and size of the Tarsus discs are also similar to the Deli Halil disc (Jones 1950, 198). In particular, Tarsus disc A is identical to the Deli Halil disc in having a relief decoration composed of bead and egg-and-dart motifs in two semicircular rows. Tarsus disc A is in four fragments, one having a knob at the center. Two of the Tarsus discs, labeled as G and E, were found in stratified contexts, whereas the others have no stratified context. The Tarsus terracotta discs have been interpreted as 'unstratified post-classical examples' (Jones 1950, 199), possibly referring to a time period after the 4th century to the Late Antique Period.

Similar terracotta discs from the Early Hellenistic Period have been found in Western Asia Minor, and in the Eastern Mediterranean from the Late Hellenistic period through the Late Antique Period, as well as the Byzantine period (Zahn 1904, 465-68).[1] These discs were used as bread stamps in all periods, either for commercial purposes or in a religious context. Bread stamps utilized for commercial purposes might bear inscriptions and incisions indicating the divisions of the loaf of bread. Bread stamps utilized in non-Christian religions mostly bore symbols of an invocation or an association with a god or goddess, such as those known to have been used at festivals in the 3rd century CE in Naucratis, Egypt (Galavaris 1970, 25-26). Horace and Cato also mention decorated bread stamps with motifs serving to mark divisions for cutting bread into four or eight pieces. In the Byzantine period, bread stamps (σφραγίδες) were made for religious purposes, to mark bread for eulogia or ecclesiastical use (Vikan 1991, 1942).

There is nothing on either the Deli Halil or the Tarsus bread stamps to indicate that they were for religious purposes. The ornaments on them are just decorations, which may have been made for commercial purposes, unless they are for some obscure pagan religion. The Tarsus examples have been attributed to the post-classical period, possibly the Late Antique period. Potsherds found at the Deli Halil ancient settlement have also been uniformly dated from the 5th to the end of the 6th century, to the Late Antique period.

A late 5th or early 6th century bread stamp was found under the debris of a villa in Daphne, which collapsed in the first half of the 6th century in an earthquake whose epicenter was in Antioch, in 526-27 CE (Stillwell 1938, 178., Cat. No: 225 pl. 21). The Daphne bread stamp is of limestone, 16cm in diameter and 4.4cm in thickness. It is decorated with a carved image of a highly elaborate Maltese cross, with drilled circles and rosettes adorning the spaces left empty by the four arms of the cross. A guilloche motif encircles the entire composition. The obverse of the bread stamp is adorned with an *orant* dressed in rich drapery. The composition is framed by a scroll of vine trellis, where each scroll is filled alternately with grapes and vine leaves. The composition leaves no doubt that the bread stamp was made for bread used for ecclesiastical purposes. Two similar bread stamps found in the vicinity of Antioch, in the Monastery of St. Barlaam on Mount Kassios, are also of limestone (Djobadze 1986, pl. 21, figs. 93- 94). One of the two St. Barlaam Monastery bread stamps has an image of the saint himself, holding a cross and a scroll, and has been identified as a eulogia bread stamp; while the second bread stamp bears a carving of an octagram containing a hexagram, and has been identified as for the Eucharistic bread (Djobadze 1986, 52). These two limestone bread stamps have been dated to the 13th century CE based on their inscriptions (Djobadze 1986, 207). It is evident that the three limestone bread stamps containing conspicuously Christian insignia are distinguished from the Tarsus and the Deli Halil terracotta bread stamps, which bear just fine ornamentation.

The Deli Halil ancient settlement has yielded numerous roof tile fragments, which are mostly pan tile (strotere) and cover tile (kalypter). Only a few tiles decorated with relief motifs have been found in the ancient settlement. The decorated tile fragments from the Deli Halil ancient settlement bear palmet, meander, and bead-and-reel motifs. These pieces may be part of a raking sima or geison **(Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5)**.

A prolific study by Akerström compiled the architectural terracotta tiles found in the excavations of several ancient settlements in western Asia Minor.[2] The impressive compilation examines decorated architectural tiles dating from the archaic period, mid-6th century BCE, to late into the Hellenistic period, the middle of the 4th century BCE (Akerström 1966, 21).

Since then, a number of studies of architectural tiles as finds of excavation sites have gradually seen the light, enhancing knowledge on this relatively under-

[1] Zahn illustrates eight terracotta bread stamps dated to the Early Hellenistic period in Priene, in sizes varying from 6 – 11cm in diameter. All of them bear figural compositions, other than one with a chrysanthemum (Lydian rosette) motif. (Deonna 1938: 232, pl. 622-31). The Delos excavations yielded nine round terracotta bread stamps in sizes varying from 6 - 13cm, dating to the Hellenistic and Late Roman periods.

[2] Akerström compiled examples from ancient settlements both from the north and south coasts of the Black Sea and from a considerable number of ancient settlements in western Asia Minor, comparing and evaluating the architectural terracotta tiles.

investigated ancient material culture (Bingöl 1976-77; Henrickson and Blackman 1999, 307 - 326). Examination of the undecorated roof tiles of the Bayraklı excavations dated to the Late Classic and Hellenistic periods provided a chronological follow-up of the development of roof tiles. The Bayraklı terracotta tiles have been identified as representing a continuation of the Archaic Corinthian type roofing system, which was widely implemented in Western Anatolia and the Aegean islands and endured, with minor changes, into the Hellenistic period (Bingöl 1976-77, 61; Ateşlier 2010, 280). Decorated and undecorated roof tiles from the Sardes excavations enriched knowledge on the material, and revealed that the tradition of such nicely decorated and painted tiles was also part of the Lydian culture (Ramage 1978, 11). Similarly, archaeological excavations and examinations have revealed that the simple covering roof tiles, as well as pieces decorating sima or geison, or even wall revetments, were a feature of Phrygian architecture as well. Continuation of the architectural tradition of covering structures with tiles in the Hellenistic period has been observed in a prominent Hellenistic building at the ancient settlement of Gordion (Henrickson and Blackman 1999, 317), as well as in the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, in Caria (Nørskov 2002, 70), and in the private houses of Priene, in Ionia (Wiegand 1904, 306-307). Finds from the Pergamon excavations yielded both Hellenistic and Roman period tiles, making it possible to see the evolution of Roman roof tiles, *strotere* and *kalypter* (Wulf 1999, 19). Roman roof tiles from the ancient city of Tanais, dated to the 2nd and 3rd centuries CE, have been the subject of another recent study, providing more examples (Ulmann 2000, 561). Terracotta roof tiles excavated at the ancient city of Phocaea in 2007 have been dated to the middle of the 9th and beginning of the 10th century CE, providing a full picture of the architectural tradition of Anatolia, which utilized terracotta tiles both as an ornament and to cover roofs (Özyiğit 2009, 394).

The selected studies mentioned above mostly present simple, undecorated, flat pan and cover roof tiles. A few decorated architectural terracotta tiles have been presented in the above-mentioned publications, which are mostly antefix fragments. However none of them are similar to the ornamented tiles of the Deli Halil ancient settlement.

An examination of the use of architectural tiles at the Hellenistic building in the Gordion excavations, relating the weight of the tiles to the size and construction technique of the structure, points to the socio-economic basis for the use of such architectural tiles. Structurally and statically, a building revetted and surmounted with tiles should be strong enough to sustain the weight of the tiles. It has been conjectured that only prominent public buildings or structures belonging to the elite class would have been covered with ornamental architectural tiles and roof tiles (Henrickson and Blackman 1999, 317).

Thus, it can be deduced that the ornamental architectural tiles of the Deli Halil ancient settlement must have belonged to buildings of some prominence, such as administrative buildings, city halls, temples, shrines or elite houses.

However, the two anthropomorphic terracotta objects found at the Deli Halil ancient settlement have no parallels at all **(Figures, 6 and 7)**. Both of the objects are handmade in red clay, and are solid. The object numbered DLHLL-B- 2010-110 is 4.5cm in height. It has a cylindrical shaft and an upper part. The cylindrical shaft tapers to the top, so that the base measures 2.5cm, whereas the top is 1.3cm wide. The neatly executed, smooth bottom is concave in form, indicating that it is to be attached to something. The cylindrical shaft narrows almost like a belly or a neck, on which there is a half broken wider part. The form of the object recalls an anthropomorphic representation. However, it is not clear whether the form evokes a long dressed figure, with two arms folded above the narrow belly, while the upper part of the torso is broken, or whether its upper part is similar to the second object found at the site which has a semicircular headdress above a narrow neck.

The second object, numbered DLHLL-G- 2010-10, is a broken piece of which only the upper part and the narrow part of the cylindrical shaft survives. Similar to the first object, the second object has also a shaft tapering to the upper part as if forming a narrow neck, on which a wide semicircular form is developed It is as if the object represents a figure wearing a tiara as a headdress. Could it be a representation of a deity? Apparently these two objects, the base of one of which is intact in concave form, would have been placed on the edge of an object that is convex in form, such as a round rim or the handle of a ceremonial vessel.

A search for comparable objects among the anthropomorphic terracotta figurines of the Eastern Mediterranean cultures produced no object identical to the finds of the Deli Halil ancient settlement. Terracotta figurines, mostly cylindrical in shape and hence named pillar figurines, are well known and found in both Cyprus and Palestine, dating from the Late Iron Age up to the Hellenistic period and even into the Roman period. The ancient city of Kourion in Cyprus yielded a plethora of terracotta figurines as offerings to the shrine of Apollo Hylates. The Kourion terracotta figurines mostly have a cylindrical body shaft, and they have been dated from the 7th century to the 1st century BCE (Young and Young 1955, 3). Winter, who evaluated around 2000 terracotta figurines found at the votive deposits, asserts that figurine production at the sanctuary continued throughout the Hellenistic period. The Kourion figurine repertoire consisted of both handmade and mold-made examples, some of which are classified as standing votaries (Winter 1991, 221). However, almost all the terracotta figurines bear features related to their connotations. Their arms are held down or folded on their chest, holding their breasts, or spread wide open, almost in orans form. Their sexuality is demonstrated in a simple way or exaggerated, and their faces have features that are either simply executed or highly delineated Some pillar figurines ride a horse or hold a shield. The figurines are executed to indicate their raison d'etre.

The headdress of a Kourion horse rider figurine wearing a tiara resembles that of the second terracotta object from the Deli Halil ancient settlement. However, the Deli Halil

anthropomorphic terracotta objects are not comparable to the Kourion figurine, which has neatly delineated facial features, and a thicker and shorter neck (Young and Young 1955, 116, pl. 35).
Bronze and Iron Age terracotta figurines, 570 in number, found at the excavations of Tell Judaidah, Chatal Höyük and Tell Ta`yinat in the Amuq Plain have been subject to a recent study. Among many categorized types of Amuq Plain terracotta figurines there are similar examples to the North Syrian pillar type figurines dated to the beginning of the 7th century BCE (Pruβ 2010, 221, pl. 34. 288); One distinctive example is a head, illustrated in catalogue number 288 from Tell Judaidah, now in Antakya Museum, which slightly resembles the Deli Halil objects.
A search for similar figurines to the Deli Halil figurines has also been conducted in Cilicia. The Sirkeli excavations produced some Late Iron Age figurines, but nothing like the Deli Halil terracotta figurines (Kroll 1997, 108, fig. 17; Haider 1997, 126, fig. 31). The Gözlükule mound excavations in Tarsus yielded terracotta figurines as well, one of which has been identified as a feline with a conical upper body and a round head over a narrow neck, dated to the Assyrian period (Goldman 1963: 340, pl. 156.23). It is hard clay in a buff color, with a wet smoothed surface, which is a feature similar to the Deli Halil terracotta figurines other than their red clay fabric. The Tarsus figurine is the closest example to the Deli Halil terracotta figurines, which are not identical and date to the Iron Age rather than the Roman or Late Antique period.
In Rough Cilicia, around 80 terracotta figurines dated to the Iron Age have been found in the village of Gözce, which have also been classified in several types (Arslan 2001, 215). Figurines 20 to 39, classified as 'snowman-type II', are rough, handmade objects in red clay. The heads of some of the figurines, such as numbers 30-36 and 39, resemble the Deli Halil figurines but their arms are open to the sides (Arslan 2001, 236, pl. 2, 4). However, a Gözce terracotta figurine, set number 15, is a good example illustrating how the Deli Halil terracotta figurines might have been attached to an object and displayed (Arslan 2001, 237, pl. 3). Another small group of terracotta figurines found in the vicinity of the ancient city of Kelenderis are closer to the Gözce terracotta figurines in having leg extensions like base stands, but not to the Deli Halil figurines (Zoroğlu 2007, 834, fig.1).

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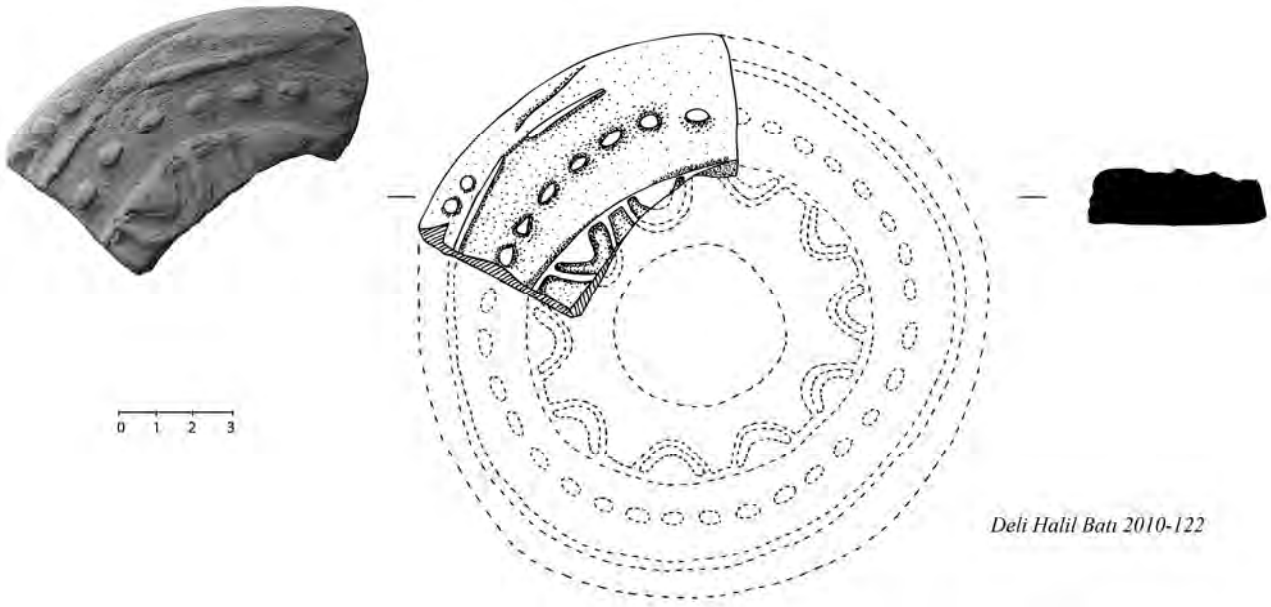


Figure 1: Deli Halil ancient settlement, terracotta bread stamp.

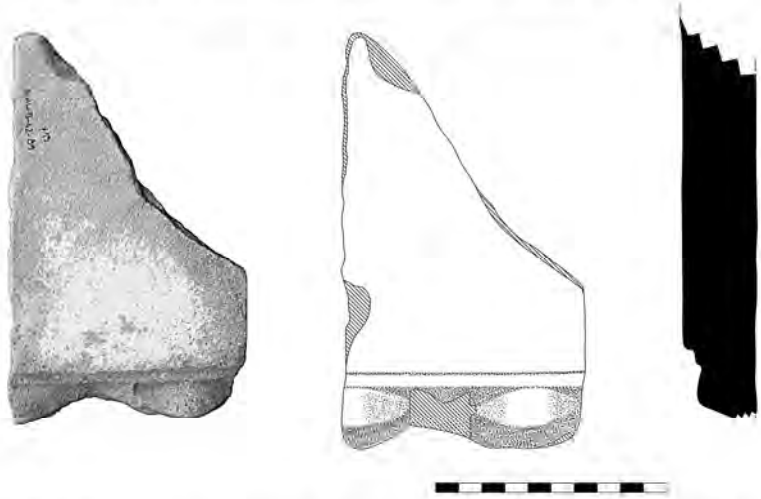


Figure 2: Deli Halil ancient settlement, decorated architectural tile with bead-and-reel motif.

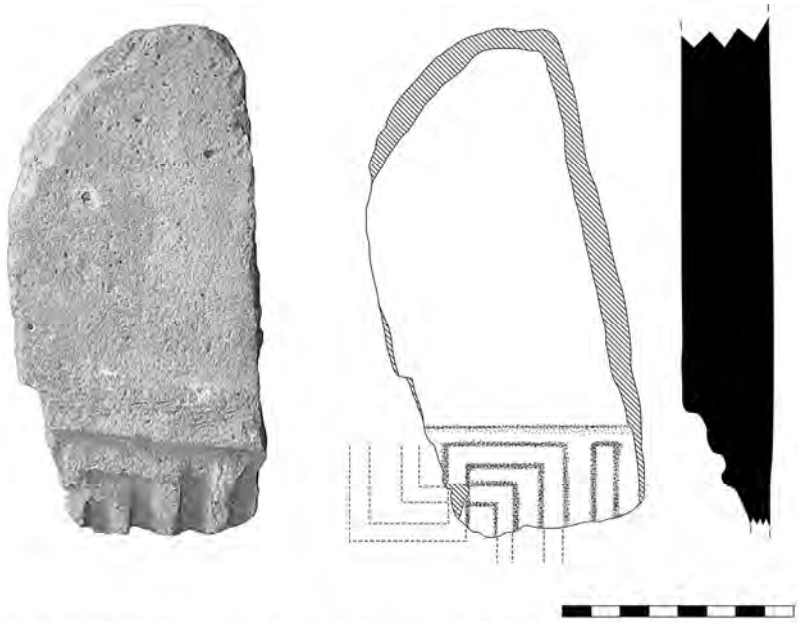


Figure 3: Deli Halil ancient settlement, decorated architectural tile with meander motif.

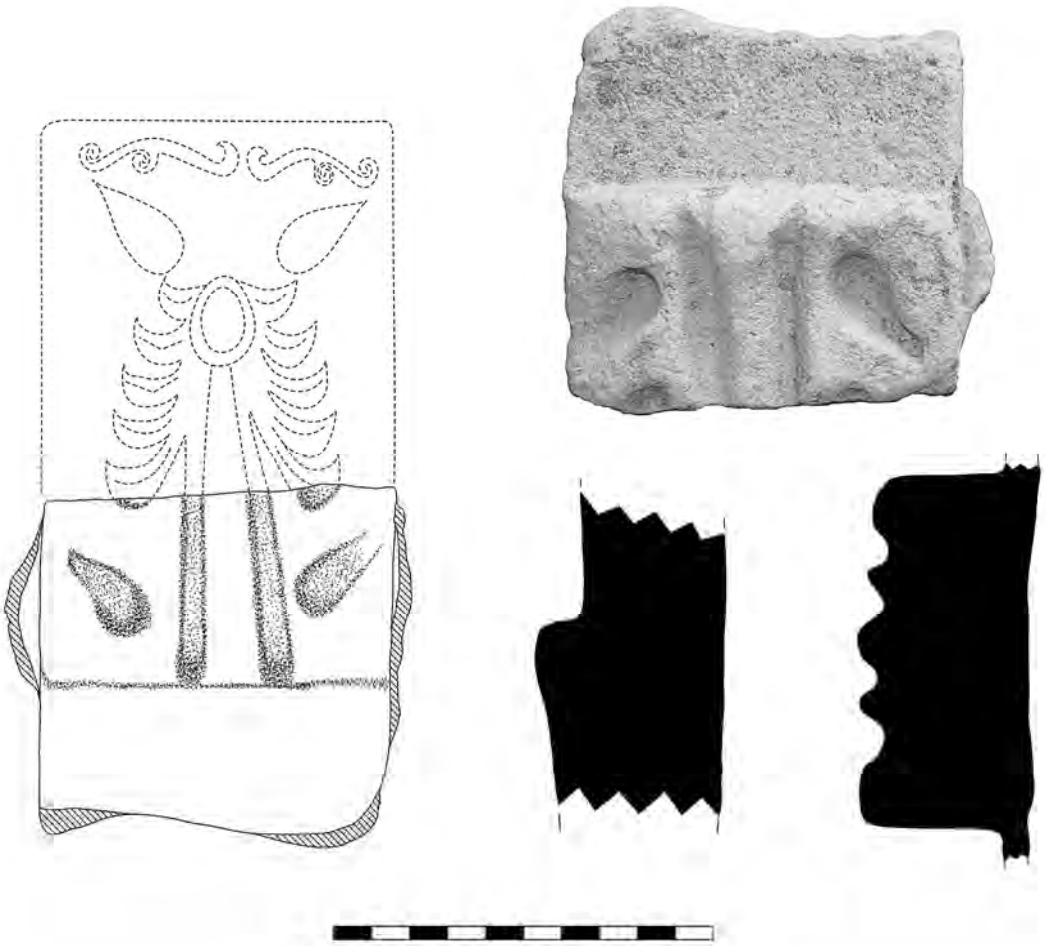


Figure 4: Deli Halil ancient settlement, decorated architectural tile with palmet motif.

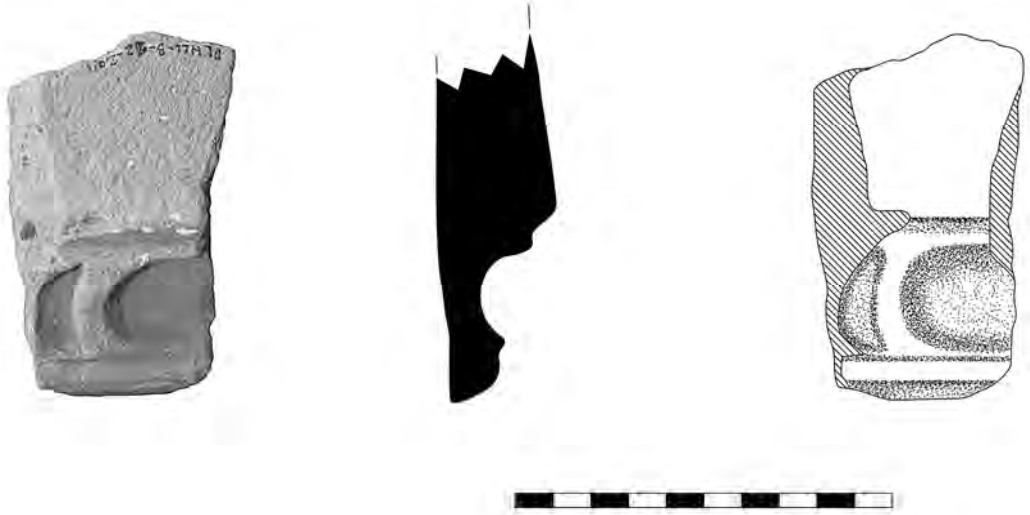


Figure 5a: Deli Halil ancient settlement, decorated architectural tile with a vraitaion of bead-and-reel motif.



Figure 6: Deli Halil ancient settlement, terracotta anthropomorphic figurine (DLHLL – B 2010 – 110).

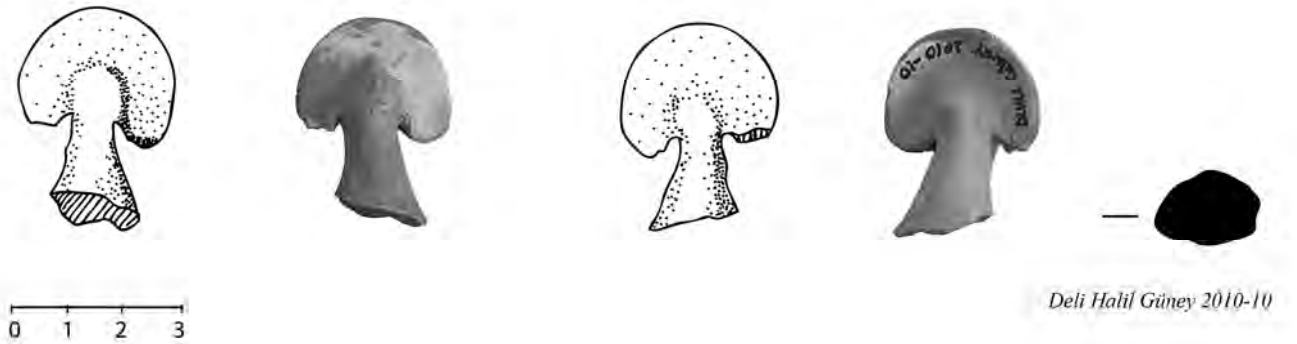


Figure 7: Deli Halil ancient settlement, terracotta anthropomorphic figurine (DLHLL – G 2010 – 10).