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The assembled palace of Samosata: object vibrancy in 1st C. BCE Commagene

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Chapter 5. Fragments of architectural decoration from Samosata (2nd c. BCE-1st c. CE).

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents and discusses an extensive catalogue of fragments of architectural decoration, largely deriving from the excavations by Özgüç and her team. The largest part of these finds were stored at the depot of the Archaeological Museum of Adıyaman. The last years have seen considerable improvement of our knowledge of architectural decoration in Commagene, especially through the thorough publications by Werner Oenbrink about the Antiochan ‘Sakralarchitektur’ in the *hierothesia* and *temene* of his ruler cult⁴⁹⁶ and the Hellenistic and Imperial Roman architectural fragments of Doliche.⁴⁹⁷ The former book deals specifically with the material of the *hierothesion* of Arsameia on the Nymphaios (*Eski Kale*), which still offers the largest corpus of architectural decoration in Commagene.⁴⁹⁸ Importantly, Oenbrink argues for an earlier Mithridatic phase (ca. 100-69 BCE) of the palatial complex on the western plateau of this site, with several architectural forms dating to the late 2nd and early 1st c. BCE.⁴⁹⁹ Most architectural material from this important site, however, still seems to stem from the reign of Antiochos I. Oenbrink also discusses the architectural decoration of a second important royal cult site, namely that of Güzelçay (Kâhta), where, as discussed before, an earlier Mithridatic phase is also assumed.⁵⁰⁰ Although some fragments from Samosata were already available to Oenbrink, large parts of this catalogue had not been considered. As such, this material adds a valuable new corpus to our understanding of architectural decoration of Commagene. In this chapter I will present the evidence for Corinthian capitals (paragraph 5.2), Ionian capitals (paragraph 5.3), door lintels (paragraph 5.4), column bases (paragraph 5.5), column drums (paragraph 5.6), entablature fragments (paragraph 5.7), and small decorative fragments (paragraph 5.8). Most of these categories are too heterogeneous in dating and character to discuss as a group, but the Corinthian orders I and II will be further discussed at the end of each sub-paragraph.

⁴⁹⁶ Oenbrink 2017. For a good summary see Oenbrink 2021.

⁴⁹⁷ Oenbrink 2019.

⁴⁹⁸ Oenbrink 2017, 16-123. See also Hoepfner 1983 for an earlier analysis of the site including its architectural decoration, somewhat revised in Hoepfner 2000, 56-73. Oenbrink provides a thorough discussion of Hoepfner’s interpretations.

⁴⁹⁹ Oenbrink 2017, 108-123. See also paragraph 4.3.7 of this dissertation.

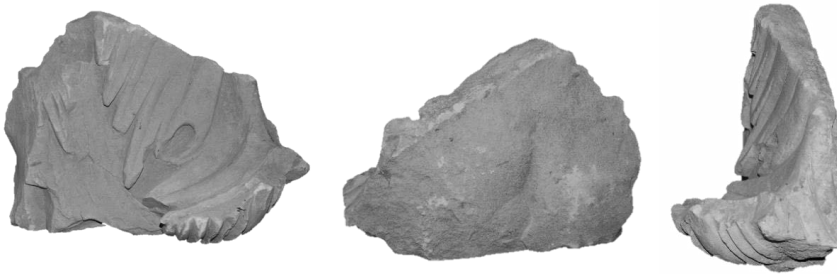
⁵⁰⁰ See *infra*, n. 165.

5.2 Corinthian Capitals

In his study of Corinthian capital fragments from Arsameia on the Nymphaios, Oenbrink distinguished three different Corinthian capital orders (I-III), and this typology seems particularly useful for the late-Hellenistic Corinthian capital fragments found in Samosata.⁵⁰¹ The typology is based on the different structural and formal characteristics of the capitals and their individual elements (cf. acanthus leaves, eyelets) as well as their relative proportions. The fragments discussed below from Samosata can be categorized under the Corinthian order I (5.2.1) and order II (5.2.2); no Corinthian capital fragments from Samosata seem to adhere to order III. After discussing the fragments belonging to orders I and II, I present more (potential) fragments of Corinthian capitals, which, due to their bad preservation or their idiosyncrasy, could not be categorized under a specific Corinthian order (5.2.3).

5.2.1 Corinthian Order I

ID292 - st.85-459



Fragment of an acanthus leaf

Measurements: h. 16,3; l. 28,2; w. 35,8.

Material: limestone.

Location: sector j/19, palace.

Current location: stone depot Adiyaman Archaeological Museum.

Preservation: broken on all three sides.

⁵⁰¹ As remarked already in several places by Oenbrink, e.g. Oenbrink 2017, 52, 62; Oenbrink 2021, 172 n.30. For the Corinthian orders in general, see Oenbrink 2017, 50-68 nos. A52-A91 and Oenbrink 2021, 169-175.

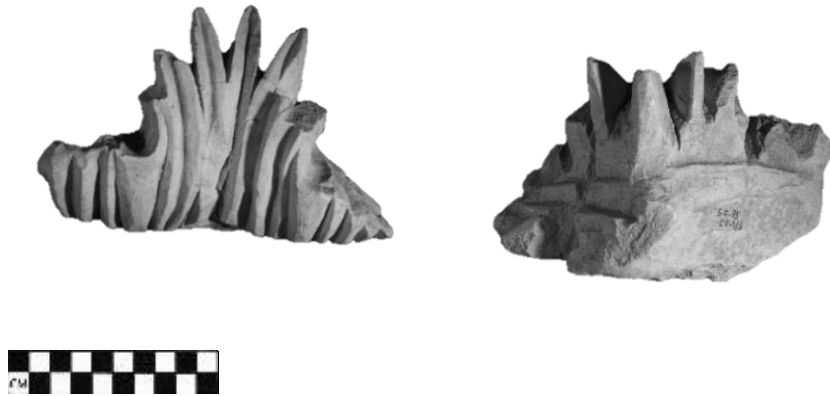
*Description*⁵⁰²: Large fragment of an acanthus leaf. Probably part of a Corinthian capital. Worked on front and back. Front is convex shaped, back is concave. On the front left, a protruding, drooping top-leaflet of an acanthus leaf belonging to the upper folium or the calyx. On the segmented leaf, at least two lobes can be observed. In total, fourteen leaf-fingers are preserved, with two droplet-like eyelets where the fingers meet. The upward-pointing fingers are straight, while those belonging to the drooping lobe curve strongly. On the front right, some upward-pointing, straight leaf-fingers from what is probably the start of another acanthus leaf. In general, the fingers are grooved, pointed and well-chiseled.

Discussion: Exact location and orientation of the fragment is difficult to establish; perhaps the drooping top-leaflet indicates the top part of the kalathos, like ID518. Similar also to fragments ID513, ID522, ID526, ID527, ID528, and ID679. Resembling the acanthus leaves of ID679 as well as the Corinthian pilaster capital from Arsameia on the Nymphaeion which Oenbrink both assigns to his first Commagenean Corinthian order, dated to the early 1st c. BCE.⁵⁰³ The excavators mistakenly described the piece as sculpture.

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: early-1st c. BCE.

ID513 - st.85-1000



Fragment of an acanthus leaf

Measurements: h. 6,5; l. 12,0; w. 8,0.

Material: bright white limestone.

Location: unknown, probably palace.

Current location: depot Adıyaman Archaeological Museum; box '1985 saray mimari parça'.

Preservation: broken at two sides and at the back.

⁵⁰² Description in the object inventory: 'dışbükey formlu bir parçadır. bir band üzerinde kanatları yarı açık bir kuş. büyük bir ihtimalle kartal kabartması vardır. elimizdeki parçada ikisi tam, birinin re yalnızca baş kısmı kalmış olan bu süsleme belki de herhangi bir mimari parça üzerindeki süslemeye yer alan bantı göstermektedir. bu görüşü bir heykelin üzerindeki bir kemer tasviri olarak da açabiliriz.'

⁵⁰³ Oenbrink 2021, 169 fig. 4. Hoepfner 1983, 38–42. 51. 73 fig. 29. pl. 15A–B; Hoepfner 2012, 126 fig. 107; Oenbrink 2017, 50–55 nos. A52–A63. pl. 18, 1–4.

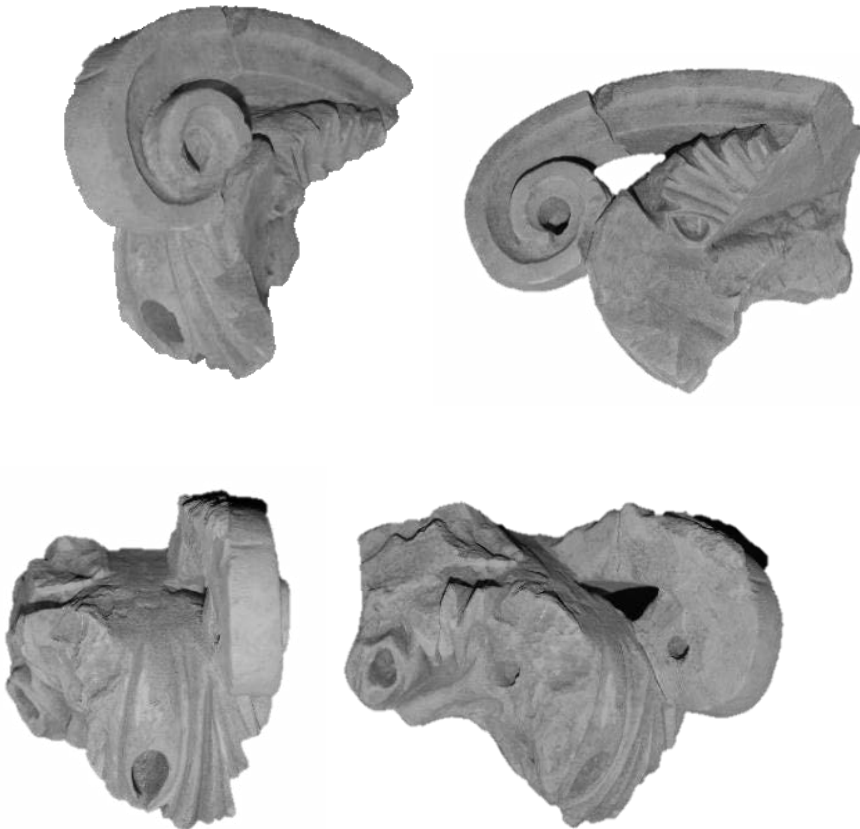
Description: Fragment of an acanthus leaf. Probably part of a Corinthian capital. Slightly curved, smooth edge. Consisting of ca. eleven leaf-fingers, slightly curving in different directions, with two droplet-like eyelets where the fingers meet. The fingers are grooved, pointed and well-chiseled.

Discussion: Exact location and orientation of the fragment is difficult to establish. Similar to fragments ID518, ID522, ID526, ID527, ID528, and ID679. Resembling the acanthus leaves of ID679 as well as the Corinthian pilaster capital from Arsameia on the Nymphaios which Oenbrink both assigns to his first Commagenean Corinthian order, dated to the early 1st c. BCE.⁵⁰⁴ Similar fragments also in Dülük Baba Tepesi.⁵⁰⁵

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: early-1st c. BCE.

ID518 - st.85-1005



⁵⁰⁴ Oenbrink 2021, 169 fig. 4. Hoepfner 1983, 38–42. 51. 73 fig. 29. pl. 15A–B; Hoepfner 2012, 126 fig. 107; Oenbrink 2017, 50–55 nos. A52–A63. pl. 18, 1–4.

⁵⁰⁵ Oenbrink 2008, 121–122 pl. 19, 3–4.



Fragment of Corinthian capital with corner volute

Measurements: h. 11,7; l. 14,0; w. 9,5.

Material: bright white limestone.

Location: unknown, probably palace.

Current location: depot Adıyaman Archaeological Museum; box '1985 saray mimari parca'.

Preservation: broken at all sides. One volute-half is missing.

Description: Fragment of Corinthian capital with corner volute. Worked on all sides. The abacus does not directly follow on top of the volute, so the volute must have been protruding considerably. The volute's fillet is flat and well-articulated, ending in an opened oculus. Under the volute starts a drooping top-leaflet of an acanthus leaf. On the segmented leave, at least three lobes can be observed. In total, ca. fifteen preserved leaf-fingers slightly curving in different directions, with three droplet-like eyelets where the fingers meet. The fingers are grooved, pointed and well-chiseled.

Discussion: Similar to fragments ID 528, ID522, ID526, ID527, ID513, and ID679. Resembling the acanthus leaves of ID679 as well as the corinthian pilaster capital from Arsameia on the Nymphaios which Oenbrink both assigns to his first Commagenean Corinthian order, dated to the early 1st c. BCE.⁵⁰⁶ Similar fragments also in Dülük Baba Tepesi.⁵⁰⁷

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: early-1st c. BCE.

ID522 - st.85-1009



Fragment of an acanthus leaf

Measurements: h. 5,6; l. 10,7; w. 5,3.

Material: bright white limestone.

⁵⁰⁶ Oenbrink 2021, 169 fig. 4. Hoepfner 1983, 38–42. 51. 73 fig. 29. pl. 15A–B; Hoepfner 2012, 126 fig. 107; Oenbrink 2017, 50–55 nos. A52–A63. pl. 18, 1–4.

⁵⁰⁷ Oenbrink 2008, 121–122 pl. 19, 3–4.

Location: In the upper part of the NE fill of the destruction of F4 in room XIV.⁵⁰⁸

Current location: depot Adıyaman Archaeological Museum; box '1985 saray mimari parca'.

Preservation: broken on all sides except where the slightly curving edge was preserved.

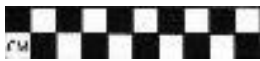
Description: Fragment of an acanthus leaf. Probably part of a Corinthian capital. Flat backside and slightly curved, smooth edge. Consisting of ca. ten leaf-fingers, slightly curving in different directions, with two droplet-like eyelets where the fingers meet. The fingers are grooved, pointed and well-chiseled.

Discussion: Exact location and orientation of the fragment is difficult to establish, but the curved edge might indicate the start of a volute, like in ID518? In general, similar to fragments ID518, ID528, ID526, ID527, ID513, and ID679. Resembling ID679 as well as the acanthus leaves of the Corinthian pilaster capital from Arsameia on the Nymphaios which Oenbrink both assigns to his first Commagenean Corinthian order, dated to the early 1st c. BCE.⁵⁰⁹ Similar fragments also in Dülük Baba Tepesi.⁵¹⁰

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: early-1st c. BCE.

ID526 - st.85-1013



Fragment of an acanthus leaf

Measurements: h. 2,7; l. 10,3; w. 7,8.

Material: bright white limestone.

Location: L 16, probably palace.

Current location: depot Adıyaman Archaeological Museum; box '1985 saray mimari parca'.

Preservation: broken at the left and right side.

⁵⁰⁸ Mentioned in the 1984 excavation report by Özgüç. See appendix C, 7.

⁵⁰⁹ Oenbrink 2021, 169 fig. 4. Hoepfner 1983, 38–42. 51. 73 fig. 29. pl. 15A–B; Hoepfner 2012, 126 fig. 107; Oenbrink 2017, 50–55 nos. A52–A63. pl. 18, 1–4.

⁵¹⁰ Oenbrink 2008, 121–122 pl. 19, 3–4.

Description: Fragment of an acanthus leaf. Probably part of a Corinthian capital. Flat backside and slightly curved, smooth edges on both sides. Consisting of ca. ten leaf-fingers, slightly curving in different directions, with two droplet-like eyelets where the fingers meet. The fingers are grooved, pointed and well-chiseled.

Discussion: Exact location and orientation of the fragment is difficult to establish, but the curved edge might indicate the start of a volute, like in ID518? In general, similar to fragments ID518, ID522, ID528, ID527 and ID513. Resembling the acanthus leaves of ID679 as well as the Corinthian pilaster capital from Arsameia on the Nymphaios which Oenbrink both assigns to his first Commagenean Corinthian order, dated to the early 1st c. BCE.⁵¹¹ Similar fragments also in Dülük Baba Tepesi.⁵¹²

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: early-1st c. BCE.

ID527 - st.85-1014



Fragment of an acanthus leaf

Measurements: h. 3,2; l. 8,4; w. 7,3.

Material: bright white limestone.

Location: unknown, probably palace.

Current location: depot Adıyaman Archaeological Museum; box '1985 saray mimari parca'.

Preservation: Sides are broken.

Description: Fragment of an acanthus leaf. Probably part of a Corinthian capital. Flat backside and slightly curved, smooth edge. Two lobes consisting of ca. six leaf-fingers, with a droplet-like eyelet in the center where the fingers meet. The almost straight fingers are grooved, pointed and well-chiseled.

Discussion: Exact location and orientation of the fragment is difficult to establish, but the curved edge might indicate the start of a volute, like in ID518? In general, similar to fragments ID518, ID522, ID526, ID528 and

⁵¹¹ Oenbrink 2021, 169 fig. 4. Hoepfner 1983, 38–42. 51. 73 fig. 29. pl. 15A–B; Hoepfner 2012, 126 fig. 107; Oenbrink 2017, 50–55 nos. A52–A63. pl. 18, 1–4.

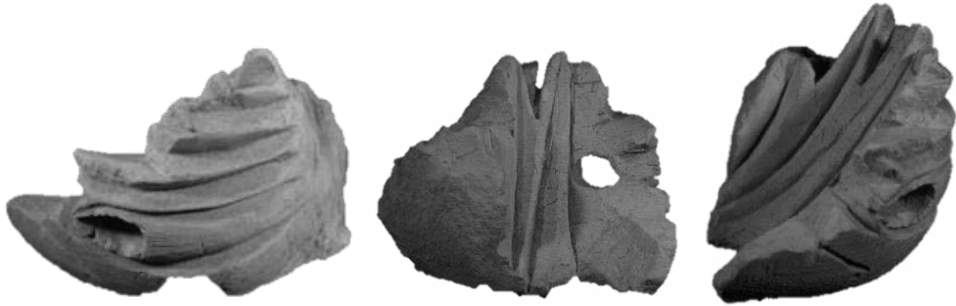
⁵¹² Oenbrink 2008, 121–122 pl. 19, 3–4.

ID513. Resembling the acanthus leaves of ID679 as well as the Corinthian pilaster capital from Arsameia on the Nymphaios which Oenbrink both assigns to his first Commagenean Corinthian order, dated to the early 1st c. BCE.⁵¹³ Similar fragments also in Dülük Baba Tepesi.⁵¹⁴

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: early-1st c. BCE.

ID528 - st.85-1015



Fragment of an acanthus leaf

Measurements: h. 8,4; l. 9,7; w. 6,8.

Material: bright white limestone.

Location: unclear, probably palace.

Current location: depot Adiyaman Archaeological Museum; box '1985 saray mimari parca'.

Preservation: Broken on one side.

Description: Fragment of an acanthus leaf. Probably part of a Corinthian capital. Worked on both sides. Front side is convex and consists of ca. seven curving leaf-fingers, with a droplet-like eyelet in the center where the fingers meet. The concave back contains three straight leaf-fingers at the left side, in a 90 degree tilted orientation. On both sides, the fingers are grooved, pointed and well-chiseled.

Discussion: Exact location and orientation is difficult to establish; probably part of a drooping top-leaflet as it is worked on both sides and curves strongly. Similar to fragments ID518, ID522, ID526, ID527 and ID513. Resembling ID679 and the acanthus leaves of the Corinthian pilaster capital from Arsameia on the Nymphaios which Oenbrink both assigns to his first Commagenean Corinthian order, dated to the early 1st c. BCE.⁵¹⁵

Literature: previously unpublished.

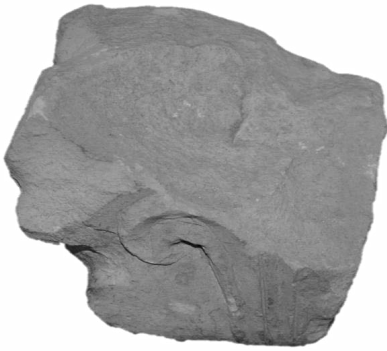
⁵¹³ Oenbrink 2021, 169 fig. 4. Hoepfner 1983, 38–42. 51. 73 fig. 29. pl. 15A–B; Hoepfner 2012, 126 fig. 107; Oenbrink 2017, 50–55 nos. A52–A63. pl. 18, 1–4.

⁵¹⁴ Oenbrink 2008, 121–122 pl. 19, 3–4.

⁵¹⁵ Oenbrink 2021, 169 fig. 4. Hoepfner 1983, 38–42. 51. 73 fig. 29. pl. 15A–B; Hoepfner 2012, 126 fig. 107; Oenbrink 2017, 50–55 nos. A52–A63. pl. 18, 1–4.

Date: early-1st c. BCE.

ID529 - st.85-1016



Fragment of a Corinthian pilaster capital?

Measurements: h. 9,8; l. 8,5; w. 8,4.

Material: limestone.

Location: palace, sector and layer unknown.

Current location: depot Adiyaman Archaeological Museum; box '1985 saray mimari parca'.

Preservation: broken on all sides except for the front side.

Description: Fragment of a Corinthian pilaster capital? Worked on one side. Almost vertical stem or helix that ends in an outward curve or volute at the top. Well-chiseled.

Discussion: Perhaps part of a helix, emerging directly from the calyx on the topmost part of the kalathos? Perhaps to be combined with the group of ID513, ID522, ID526, ID527, ID528, ID292 and ID679, which are dated to the 1st c. BCE.

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: early-1st c. BCE?

ID679



Fragment of a Corinthian pilaster capital

Measurements: h. 58,0; l. 62,0; w. 26,0.

Material: limestone.

Location: said to stem from Samosata.⁵¹⁶

Current location: Kâhta, Lokanta Müze (Neşet Akel). Inv.-No. 2003/3: KA2010_001-404.

Preservation: broken at the back, the bottom, and at the left and right sides. Slightly worn at the front side.

Description: Fragment of a Corinthian pilaster capital. The lower and central part of the capital-kalathos has been preserved. Two symmetrically composed acanthus leaves are part of the wreath leaf folium; they are segmented with three grooved and pointed lobes arranged around a rounded mid-vein. Between the lobes are droplet-like eyelets. The fingers are grooved, pointed and well-chiseled. Behind the wreath, three elongated bracts are placed, which protrude above the wreath leaf folium; these are rendered more schematically than the lower folium. Behind these, two column-like parallel fluted caules are towering, containing torus-shaped cauliculus-knots. From these spring symmetrically composed calices with inner and outer bracts. The caules and calices are again rendered in great detail. In the centre, between the caules, a narrower parallel fluted stem contains an acanthus calyx.

Discussion: Oenbrink comments that the piece is difficult to place chronologically both because of its poor state of preservation and because of a lack of securely dated parallels. The only close parallel derives from Arsameia on the Nymphaios, which Oenbrink also assigns to the Commagenean Corinthian order I.⁵¹⁷ He

⁵¹⁶ Oenbrink 2021, 172.

⁵¹⁷ *Idem*, 169 fig. 4; Hoepfner 1983, 38-42. 51. 73 fig. 29. pl. 15A-B; Hoepfner 2012, 126 fig. 107; Oenbrink 2017, 50-55 nos. A52-A63. pl. 18, 1-4. Oenbrink also refers to another, unpublished, fragment of a capital from the Kâhta Lokanta Müze (Inv.-No. 2003/13: KA2010_001-400) which also belongs to the first Commagenean Corinthian order. It has a cauliculus-knot and a partially preserved calyx. Oenbrink 2021, 172 n. 28.

comments that both pieces in principle adhere to the formal traditions of Corinthian capitals from Asia Minor.⁵¹⁸ On the basis of a combination of formal characteristics (e.g. the segmented acanthus with multiple pointed, grooved lobes and droplet-like eyelets; the parallel fluting of the caulis-stems; and the rudimentary execution of the lower part of the bracts), Oenbrink arrives at a date in the early-1st c. BCE.⁵¹⁹

Literature: Lauter 1986, 761; Rumscheid 1994 2, 7 no. 18.10; Oenbrink 2017, 52. pl. 19,1; Oenbrink 2021, 171-172, 171 fig. 5 and 172, n. 28-29.

Date: early-1st c. BCE.

General discussion: Of the total amount of fifteen Corinthian capital fragments, nine capital fragments can be assigned to Oenbrink's Corinthian Order I (ID292, ID513, ID518, ID522, ID526, ID527, ID528, ID529, ID679). Oenbrink considers this the canonical type of Corinthian capitals in Commagene and largely based this typology on Hoepfner's Corinthian Order C.⁵²⁰ Especially ID679 provides a good idea of the overall composition of this delicately rendered capital order, which, according to Oenbrink, adheres to the formal traditions of Corinthian capitals from Asia Minor, containing two circulating folia and a simple caulis-stem.⁵²¹ The acanthus leaves consist of multiple rather wavy lobes that are symmetrically organized around a well-articulated rounded mid-vein. The lobes often have up to four or five leaf-fingers, which are elongated, pointed, well-articulated and notched. Where the leaf-fingers meet, and deeply placed within the leaf, tear-shaped eyelets are located, completely surrounded by the neighbouring leaf-fingers. The bracts of the higher folium are rendered in a rudimentary fashion, and do not touch each other, allowing room for the column-like, parallel-fluted caulis-stems with torus-shaped caulis-knots. On top of this follows a calyx with inner and outer bracts. In the centre, a smaller caulis-stem, also parallel-fluted, with torus-shaped knot and acanthus calyx, runs towards the abacus-fleuron, which is not preserved on any of the fragments in Samosata. On the basis of a combination of formal characteristics (e.g. the segmented acanthus with multiple pointed, grooved leaf-fingers and droplet-like eyelets; the parallel fluting of the caulis-stems; and the rudimentary execution of the lower part of the bracts), Oenbrink arrives at a date for the Corinthian Order I in the late 2nd or early-1st c. BCE.⁵²² I follow Oenbrink's dating for the nine fragments of Corinthian capitals that

⁵¹⁸ Oenbrink 2021, 170.

⁵¹⁹ Thus fine-tuning but largely confirming the earlier datings by Lauter 1986, 761 and Rumscheid 1994 1, 266.

⁵²⁰ Oenbrink 2021, 172. For Hoepfner's treatment of the architectural decoration see Hoepfner 1983, 38-40, 51, 73, fig. 29. pl.15A-B; Hoepfner 2000, 65 fig. 86, 95; Hoepfner 2012, 126 fig. 107.

⁵²¹ Oenbrink 2017, 50.

⁵²² Oenbrink 2017, 51-52; Oenbrink 2021, 171: '*Apart from their general structural composition, the Commagenean capitals also in the characteristic traits of the rendering of the acanthus-leaves follow the general development in the Corinthian capital production in Asia Minor where the earliest examples of capitals with droplet-like eyelets occur in the mid-2nd c. BCE at the latest. The dissolution of the regularly contoured acanthus-leaves with a closed outline into individual leaflets, which thereby acquire an irregular contour, can be observed from this period onwards at the latest. Moreover, the number of lobes on the individual leaflets increases to four or five lobes, a formal change which can be traced throughout the Hellenistic period and which becomes the most common way of the rendering of the leaves particularly in the late-Classical period. Characteristics of Hellenistic architectural sculpture are, furthermore, the simple form of the roundel of the*

adhere to the characteristics of Corinthian Order I, which, as already discussed in paragraph 4.3.7, forms one of the arguments for a 'Mithridatic', early 1st c. BCE dating of the first phase of the palace.⁵²³

5.2.2 Corinthian Order II

ID287 – st.85-531



Fragment of a small Corinthian (half-)pilaster/column capital, gilded

Measurements: l. 10,7; h. 10,0:

Material: limestone

caulis-knot as well as the parallel fluting of the caulis-stems which from the mid-2nd c. BCE onwards is increasingly replaced by spiralling caulis-flutes. Thus, the parallel fluting of the capital fragments from Arsameia on the Nymphaios (order I) in principal rather points to a dating to the late-2nd or early-1st c. BCE.' Oenbrink's dating of the Corinthian order I is earlier than that by Hoepfner 1983, 51, 73, who assigned his Corinthian Order C to the 2nd quarter of the 1st c. BCE - early Augustan period and connected the columns solely to the reign of Antiochos I, something rightly criticized by Oenbrink 2017, 51, who allows for a building program under Mithridates I. See also Lauter 1986, 761 (early 1st c. BCE) and Rumscheid 1994, II 7 no. 18.10 (who suggested a dating around 80 BCE, contradicting however his own general dating of the *hierothesion* to the reign of Antiochos I, see Rumscheid 1994 I, 266). Important parallels are the late 2nd – early 1st c. BCE funerary monument for Sextus Appuleius in Klaros (Hoepfner 1983, 73; Oenbrink 2017, 51, referring to i.a. Rumscheid 1994, 19 f. 32, 93, 152), which is sometimes incorrectly dated to the early Augustan period (e.g. Brijder 2014, 92).

⁵²³ This will also return in paragraph 7.3.3, where I reintroduce the Corinthian Order I capital fragments as part of 'Objectscape 2' of Samosata.

Location: sector j/19, in the south-western corner of room XV ('*kabul salonu*'), either on the floor or in the fill above the floor.

Current location: unknown.

Preservation: broken on the two sides and at the top and back. The right acanthus leaf is broken at the right side.

*Description*⁵²⁴: Fragment of a small Corinthian (half-)pilaster or half-column capital. Two acanthus leaves with drooping tips belonging to the wreath leaf folium are preserved. The symmetrically composed leaves are tripartite and very ample, with rounded stems and heart-shaped eyelets where the leaves meet. The leaf-fingers are compact, rounded and very ample. Between the leaves, the caulis-stalk can be observed. Below the folium runs a convex band of bead-and-reel. Traces of gilding are visible across the leaves and the caulis-stalk.

Discussion: Similar to ID294. Due to the size, the fragment probably belonged to a half-column or half-pilaster capital that was part of interior decoration. No indications of (half-)columns or (half-)pilasters are known for room XV (see chapter 4), however, so its original context remains unclear. Another possibility is that the piece belongs to the decoration of a second floor (however, see *infra* paragraph 4.3.3). In Commagene, this is the only example of a gilded architectural decorative fragment, but gilded architectural features are witnessed as early as the 4th c. BCE in tombs of Macedonia and western Asia Minor, and later in a wide variety of contexts in Judea, Petra, Jebel Khalid and, during the late 1st c. BCE, also on the Italian peninsula.⁵²⁵ The very ample leaves with rounded stems and heart-shaped eyelets suggest the fragment belongs to a small pilaster capital belonging to Oenbrink's second Commagenean Corinthian order, and therefore it likely dates to the late 1st half – mid 1st c. BCE.⁵²⁶ For a general discussion, see below.

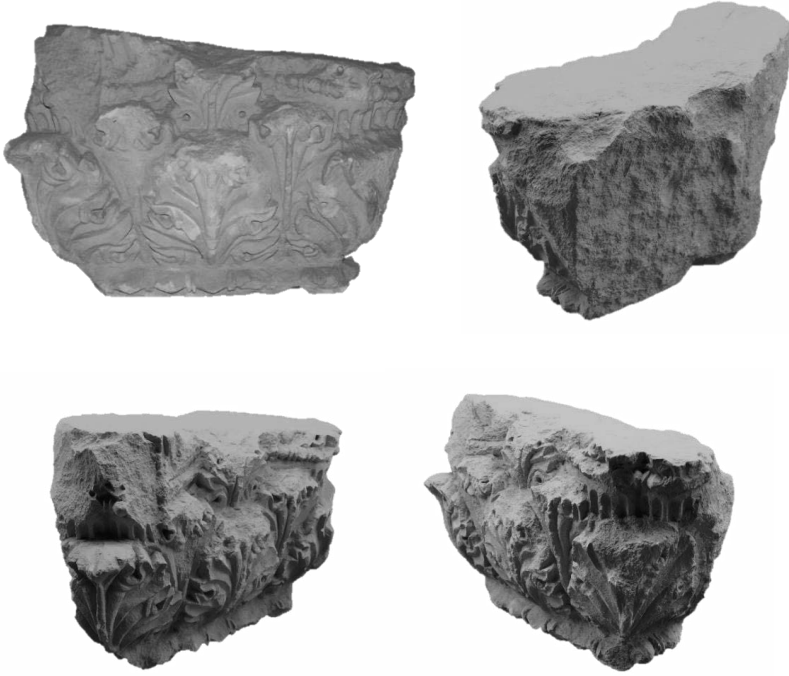
Literature: Zoroğlu 2012, 144–145; Bingöl 2013, 79, fig. 125; Oenbrink 2017, 57–68, pl. 23,1; Kruijer and Riedel 2021, 211–213.

Date: Late 1st half – mid 1st c. BCE.

⁵²⁴ Description in the object inventory: '*korinth stili başlığın yaklaşık 1/4 lük parçası sağlam kalmıştır. Biri sağlam, diğeri yarıdan fazla iki akhantus ile "caules" in sapının alt kısmı kalmıştır. Boyunda kısmen oval taneli inci dizisinden itibaren yukarı doğru iki akhantus yaprağı ökmıştır. Yapraklar arasında caules sapı görülmektedir. Yapraklar her bir yanda üçer gözlü olup, yaprağın tepe kısmı yaprak damarına doğru dönmüştür. Başlık üzerinde görülen altın safihalar, başlığın altın kaplama olduğuna işaret sayılabilir.*'

⁵²⁵ In some 4th c. BCE Macedonian tombs, gilded marble and gilded plasterwork have been attested, cf. Kakoulli 2009, 60. A 4th c. BCE tomb in Mylasa (South-western Turkey) allegedly contains gilded surfaces as well, cf. Kidd 2015, n. 17. In the so-called Late-Hellenistic Stuccoed Building of Tel Anafa (Upper Galilee, ca. 125–90 BCE) many examples of gilded egg-and-dart mouldings, dentils, Corinthian column shafts and Corinthian capitals were found, cf. Kidd 2015, 83–84. In the 1st c. BCE Great Temple Complex of Petra, gilded plaster was found (cf. Kropp 2013, 161) and in the debris of exedra 7 of the 'Nabatean Mansion' or villa at Az-Zantur IV a huge number of gilded and painted stucco fragments occurred, cf. Kolb and Keller 2001, 319. In the Governor's Palatial complex of Jebel Khalid, a white plaster fragment with embedded gold leaf was excavated in room 21 as well as a small separate piece of gold leaf, cf. Clarke 2002, 42–43. The earliest attestation of gilded architecture on the Italian peninsula is the Augustan temple of Apollo on the Palatine (dedicated in 28 BCE), which post-dates the palatial complex of Samosata, cf. Zink and Piening 2009. Literary sources provide additional evidence for the use of gilded architectural decoration. Kallixeinos of Rhodes, handed down through Athenaeus' *Deipnosophistae* (Athenaeus 5,204d–206c), mentions that the main banquet room of the Thalamagos of Ptolemy IV (late 3rd c. BCE) was adorned with Corinthian capitals that were covered with ivory and gold (Athenaeus 5,203D). According to Josephus, there was a golden, perhaps gilded, grape-and-vine decoration on the frieze of the Jewish temple in Jerusalem (ca. 20 BCE) (Joseph. *AJ* 15,394–396.) And in a demotic letter on an *ostrakon* from Ptolemaic Egypt, the main subject is the gilding of a monumental doorway of a local temple in Nebkhounis (Documents Démotiques de Strasbourg III, 6 (Inv. D. 156). See Colin 2016, 41–74).

⁵²⁶ Oenbrink 2017, 57–68.



Fragment of Corinthian pilaster capital

Measurements: h. 24,0; l. 26,0; w. 22,0.

Material: limestone.

Location: sector j/17, layer IV, in room XIV.

Current location: stone depot Adıyaman Archaeological Museum (inv. No. 3046).

Preservation: Broken on top and bottom, some leaves chopped off.

*Description*⁵²⁷: Fragment of a Corinthian pilaster capital. Lower kalathos with wreath leaf folium consisting of three symmetrically composed acanthus leaves, of which the outer two are placed on the corners of the kalathos. Behind the wreath leaf folium, two bract leaves with overhanging tips are barely protruding. The highly compact acanthus leaves are tripartite and have very ample leaf-fingers with rounded stems. Where the different fingers touch, heart-shaped eyelets are formed. To the left and right of the bract leaves, approximately at the same height, rather short duplicated caulis-stems with vertical fluting are placed. The caulis knot has a band of bead-and-reel at the bottom. In the centre, right above the central wreath leaf

⁵²⁷ Description in the object inventory: 'başlığın üst ve alt bölümlerinde yer yer kırık ve eksikler, akhantus yapraklarında küçük tharibat vardır. başlığın asıl karakterini oluşturan üç sıra akanthus yaprağı bulunmaktadır. alttaki inci dizisi bordürden çıkan birinci sıra yapraklardan biri merkezde diğer ikisi köşelerde yer almıştır. bunlar başlığın 4/3 lük kısmını kaplamaktadır. ortadaki yaprağın iki yanından ikinci sıra yaprakların sapları çıkmaktadır. bunların üç kısımları ise tahrip olmuştur. üçüncü sıra yapraklar ise birinci sıra yaprakların tam üstünde yer almıştır. yaprak aralarında 'caules' ler bulunmaktadır. abakusa geçiştaki inci dizisindeki inciler küçük ve yuvarlağa yakınken, attaki bordürdeki inciler biraz uzun formldurdular.'

folium, the start of the fleuron-stem can be observed. A bead-and-reel border runs across the entire lower edge of the capital.

Discussion: Similar to ID287. On the basis of the overall compact composition, with short caulis stems and short bracts, as well as the ample shape of the acanthus leaves with heart-shaped eyelets and rounded stems, Oenbrink assigns this piece to his Commagenean Corinthian order II and thus to the late 1st half to mid-1st c. BCE.⁵²⁸ For a general discussion, see below.

Literature: Özgüç 2009, 43–44. pls. 111–112 figs. 244–245; Zoroğlu 2012, 144. fig. 122; Bingöl 2013, 79 figs. 124; Oenbrink 2017, 60–61 pl. 23; Oenbrink 2019, 326–327, 326 n. 552, pl. 122; Oenbrink 2021, 172–175, fig. 7.

Date: Late 1st half – mid 1st c. BCE.

General discussion: Of the total amount of fifteen Corinthian capital fragments, two capital fragments can be assigned to Oenbrink's Corinthian Order II (ID287, ID294). Especially fragment ID294 provides a good idea of the overall compact composition of this order, which, according to Oenbrink, differs significantly from his Corinthian Order I in terms of its composition and the formal characteristics of the foliage decoration.⁵²⁹ The order has a lower kalathos with a canonical arrangement with two acanthus-leaf folia and large bracts that support the volutes above them. The very compact but ample rendering of the foliage decoration is uncanonical, and the fact that the bracts are only nearly protruding over the wreath leaves of the lower folium is uncommon too. The caulis-stems are also unusually short, not protruding much further than the top of the bracts of the upper folium. The tripartite acanthus leaf is exceptionally ample, with rounded stems, wide leaf-fingers, and heart-shaped eyelets at the location where the fingers meet. The fleuron-stem, located in an axisymmetric relationship to the outer wreath-leaf folium, is curiously placed, as it is normally located right on top of the central leaf of the inner bract-folium.

Oenbrink dates the second Corinthian capital order to the late 1st half to mid-1st c. BCE on the basis of the duplicated caulis-motif, a short-lived phenomenon that has parallels in late-Republican Rome and Campania (the early-1st c. BCE circular temple B in Largo Argentina and a grave monument of the mid-1st c. BCE in Pompeii), as well as the heart-shaped eyelet form (attested in Asia Minor until the mid-1st c. BCE) and the compressed-shape of the folium with short caulis stems (late-1st and early-2nd half of the 1st c. BCE).⁵³⁰ I follow Oenbrink's late 1st half to mid-1st c. BCE dating for the two fragments of Corinthian capitals that adhere to the characteristics of Corinthian Order II.⁵³¹

⁵²⁸ Oenbrink 2017, 60–61, pl. 23. For Commagenean capitals in the second Corinthian order, see Oenbrink 2017, 57–73 with examples from Arsameia on the Nymphaios: nos. A74–A105.

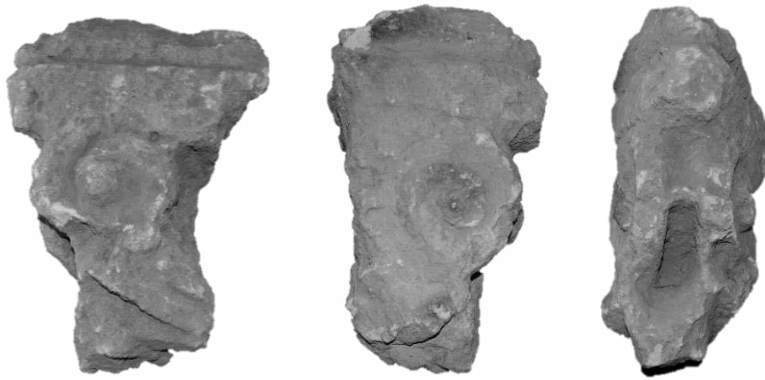
⁵²⁹ Oenbrink 2017, 57–68 nos. A74–A91; Oenbrink 2021, 172.

⁵³⁰ Oenbrink 2017, 61–64; Oenbrink 2021, 174–175 with further literature.

⁵³¹ This will also return in paragraph 7.4.3, where I reintroduce the Corinthian Order II capital fragments as part of 'Objectscape 3' of Samosata.

5.2.3 Corinthian capitals (miscellaneous)

ID633 - st.86-1004



Fragment of Corinthian capital with corner volute

Measurements: h. 32,3; l. 19,1; w. 20,1. Radius measured from oculi (preserved): 6,8.

Material: limestone.

Location: sector g/18, layer II.

Current location: stone depot Adıyaman Archaeological Museum.

Preservation: Broken at the top bottom and backside. Very worn on all sides.

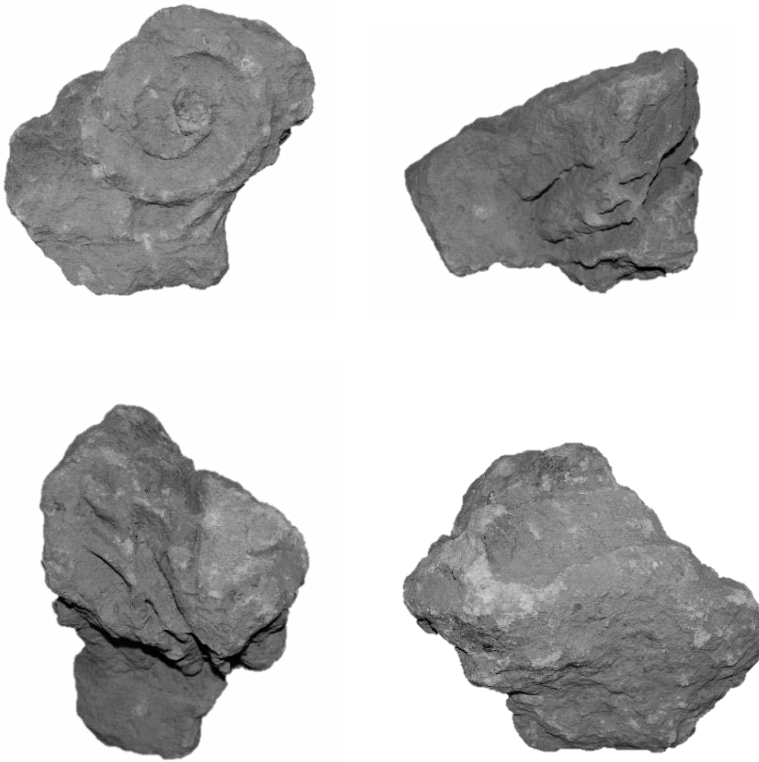
Description: Fragment of Corinthian capital with corner volute. Small part of the abacus (5,6 high) and a slightly convex profile above it (5,0 high) are preserved. Both volute-halves do not protrude beyond the abacus. Slightly rounded volute fillet? Closed oculus. At the bottom, perhaps the start of a drooping top-leaflet of an acanthus leaf belonging to the calyx (the 'Stützblatt').

Discussion: Too badly preserved to assign to a specific Corinthian order.

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: Roman - Imperial

ID476- st.89-144



Fragment of Corinthian capital with corner volute

Measurements: h. 29,5; l. 23,0; w. 19,0.

Material: limestone

Location: unclear.

Current location: stone depot Adiyaman Archaeological Museum.

Preservation: Broken at the top, bottom and backside. Very worn at all sides.

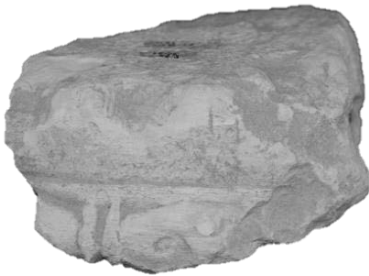
Description: Fragment of Corinthian capital with corner volute. Volute-half on the right side with acanthus leaf turning downwards on the left side. On top, a part of the abacus is preserved. Backside has concave shape; perhaps the result of reuse?

Discussion: Although very worn, it is probable that the position of the acanthus leaves as well as the deeply carved leaf fingers suggest an Imperial date.

Literature: not published.

Date: Roman – Imperial

ID521 - st.85-1008



Fragment of caulis-knot?

Measurements: h. 5,8; l. 13,3; w. 11,7.

Material: limestone.

Location: sector k/17, layer III ('saray').

Current location: depot Adiyaman Archaeological Museum; box '1985 saray mimari parca'.

Preservation: broken on bottom and at two sides.

Description: Fragment of caulis-knot on a corinthian pilaster capital? Small part of convex border of bead-and-reel is preserved. Above it, a convex rim, leading to a flat top.

Discussion: The preservation is too limited for a more precise dating.

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: Hellenistic-Roman.

ID005 - st.78-090



Lower part of Corinthian *kalathos* or decorated column drum (?)

Measurements: h. 21,0; l. 35,0; w. 35,0.

Material: limestone.

Location: 'eastern trench', sector and layer unknown.

Current location: stone depot Adıyaman Archaeological Museum.

Preservation: broken at the protruding part on the bottom. Worn on the top and bottom.

*Description*⁵³²: Lower part of Corinthian kalathos or column drum. Round central regression (deep 4,3; diam. 23,5) on top and a circular protruding element (diam. 25,0) at the bottom; a hole (diam. 7,0) in the center of the object for fixation cuts through on both sides. Outside surface contains a decorated frieze (w. 6,0-10,0) of 29 standing, chiseled and asymmetric leaves (h. 6,7) in two alternating shapes. Compact and rounded, notched leaves. Perhaps a stylized anthemion (honeysuckle design)? Bordering the frieze at the top and bottom are narrow bands (w. 6,0) with ornamentation of pierced circles.

Discussion: Unusual shape and decoration. Perhaps the lower part of the kalathos of a Corinthian capital? The compact, asymmetric rendering of the leaves is comparable to that of a Late-Hellenistic (mid-2nd c.-1st half 1st c. BCE) frieze fragment with vegetal decoration from Dülük (Oenbrink 2019, 27 no. F14 pl. 16,8).

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: unclear. Perhaps Late-Hellenistic (mid-2nd c.-1st half 1st c. BCE).

5.3 Ionic Capitals

ID624 - st.17-1013



Volute fragment of an ionic capital

Measurements: h. 23,8; l. 28,3; w. 11,8. Preserved radius 16,0.

⁵³² Description in the object inventory: 'yıpranmış üst kenarı yaprak бүklümleriyle süslü. yaklaşık 6-10 cm. bordür 4 cm derinliğinde ve 23 cm çapında bir oyuğa geçilmekte. ortasında 5 cm çapında bütün parçayı kateden delik mevcut. parçanın dik kenarında dairelerden oluşan bordürlerin ortasına yerleştirilmiş dik yapraklar. parçanın alt kenarında takriben 25 cm çapında dairesel bir çıkıntı. muhtemelen bir şeye oturtulacak'.

Material: limestone.

Location: unclear.

Current location: stone depot Adıyaman Archaeological Museum

Preservation: broken at the back and at the bottom. Damaged on top and at the front side. The outer fillet of the volute is missing and the outer channel is badly damaged.

Description: Volute fragment of an ionic capital. The fillet is convex, profiled at the sides and well-articulated, ending in a circular, closed oculus. At the edge, a small remainder of the pulvini are preserved.

Discussion: Convex fillet with profiled sides and closed oculus is similar to the Ionic capitals of the temple of Artemis Leucophryene in Magnesia on the Meander (2nd c. BCE) (Hammerschmidt 2019, pl. 5,2) and are also found on other, somewhat later Ionic capitals of the 2nd c. BCE (for instance the Dionysus temple of Teos⁵³³) and 1st c. BCE (e.g. the Aphrodite Temple at Aphrodisias⁵³⁴). A parallel in Commagene is offered by a strongly fragmented Ionic capital from the urban area of Doliche (Keber Tepe), probably dating to middle to second half of the 1st c. BCE.⁵³⁵

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: Mid-Late Hellenistic (2nd - 1st c. BCE).

ID680



Ionic column capital

Measurements: h. 24,0; l. 49,0; w. 48,0.

Material: limestone

Location: unclear.

Current location: Adıyaman Archaeological Museum, exhibited.

Preservation: Fragment is broken in two large fragments but repaired after excavation. Broken at the bottom and top. Slightly worn at the volute and the echinus. Corner of the abacus was broken but restored.

Description: Ionic column capital. Part of the profiled abacus above it has been preserved. The capital has a protruding echinus with egg-and-dart, with angle palmettes growing upwards at the sides. Underneath this, a thin band with a vegetal ornament consisting of triangular leaves. This in turn rests on top of the astragal

⁵³³ Uz 1990, 51–61, esp. 55–57. fig. 3–5; Hoepfner 1990, 31 fig. 39–40.

⁵³⁴ Hoepfner and Schwandner 1990, 32, fig. 41.

⁵³⁵ Schütte-Maischatz and Winter 2004, 4 pl. 1,2; Oenbrink 2019, 178f, pls. 75, 3–5.

that runs along the entire perimeter of the fluted column. The volutes are connected with a straight line. The volutes have well-articulated flat fillets with slightly curved edges and smooth flat channels. The pulvini consist of long, pointed and notched leaves that are well-articulated. They are bound by a balteus that is moulded in the center and contains acanthus leaves with droplet-shaped eyelets and palm leaves on both sides.

Discussion: Very similar bead-and-reel as ID525. Oenbrink remarks that the triangular leaves underneath the egg-and-dart are unique and that the angle palmettes are unusual as they grow upwards instead of originating from the volute coil at the top.⁵³⁶ The fact that the capital is inscribed into the outer contours of the block-shape, resembling chip-carving, is explained by Oenbrink as the result of a production in a local stone mason workshop.⁵³⁷ Comparable to the small fragments of a small ionic column from Arsameia on the Nymphaeion, that was probably used as interior decoration and contains similar long, pointed and notched leaves on the pulvinus.⁵³⁸ On the basis of the general form and its individual decorative elements, Oenbrink arrives at a dating in the late first half of the 1st c. BCE.⁵³⁹

Literature: Özgüç 2009, 44, pl. 113 fig. 247a-b; Bingöl 2013, 79-80, fig. 127a-b; Oenbrink 2017, 120 n. 326; Oenbrink 2019, 179-180, pl. 75,1-2; Oenbrink 2021, 178-179, n.47-48, 178 fig.10.

Date: late first half of the 1st c. BCE.

ID683



Ionic column capital

Measurements: h. 26,0; l. 40,0; w. 17,5.

Material: limestone.

Location: unknown.

Current location: Adıyaman Archaeological Museum.

Preservation: broken and very worn at the echinus.

Description: Ionic column capital. Flat on top and flat at the bottom. Part of the profiled abacus above it has been preserved. The capital has a protruding echinus with egg-and-dart motif, with angle palmettes originating from the volute coiling at the top, turning downwards and inwards. Bingöl mentions a bead-and-reel border beneath the egg-and-dart.⁵⁴⁰ The fillets of the volutes are flat, without profile and well-

⁵³⁶ Oenbrink 2021, 179.

⁵³⁷ *Ibidem*.

⁵³⁸ Oenbrink 2017, 81-82, A137, A138, pl. 27, 1-4, 120, n. 326.

⁵³⁹ Oenbrink 2019, 180.

⁵⁴⁰ Bingöl 2013, 79.

articulated, ending in small circular and closed oculi. The channels are relatively wide. The pulvini consist of horizontal stylized palmettes, bound by a profiled balteus with a v-shaped vegetal motif in the central band.

Discussion: Bingöl assigns this piece to his 'XIII O a'-type, which, according to him, can be late-Hellenistic, as it is, according to him, also witnessed on the temple of Artemis Leucophryene in Magnesia (2nd c. BCE).⁵⁴¹ The relatively simple design of the channels and the angle palmettes originating from the volute indeed indicate a Late-Hellenistic dating.

Literature: Bingöl 1980, 100; Özgüç 2009, 44, pl. 112 fig. 246; Bingöl 2013, 79, fig. 126a-b; Oenbrink 2017, 120 n. 326; Oenbrink 2019, 179-180, 179 n.276.

Date: Late Hellenistic (1st century BCE).

5.4 Door lintels

ID517 - st.85-1004



Frieze fragment of a door lintel

Measurements: h. 7,2; l. 13,6; w. 17,1.

Material: limestone.

Location: unknown.

Current location: depot Adıyaman Archaeological Museum; box '1985 saray mimari parça'.

Preservation: broken on all three sides and at the back.

⁵⁴¹ Bingöl 2013, 79 n. 37.

Description: Frieze fragment of a door lintel. One flat side. The orientation is unclear. The frieze depicts a fragment of a bound, five-foil garland with olive or laurel leaves. The central leave and the outer two leaves overlap the remaining two leaves in the background. The leaves are straight, pointed, notched and strongly articulated.

Discussion: Very similar to ID588; perhaps these fragments belong to the same door lintel. Similar also to ID613 and ID614, however there the leaves are shorter and less articulated. Close parallels for door lintels with the tre-foil garland were found at the sepulchral sanctuary of Kâhta/ Güzelçay Köyü (Oenbrink 2017, 135-140, pl. 48,1-6) and in Arsameia on the Nymphaios (Oenbrink 2017, 99 no. A195. pl. 29,2). On the figurative relief from Güzelçay, the sculpted figure wears a helmet that is adorned with a similar tre-foil garland (Crowther and Facella 2014, 255-270; Oenbrink 2017, 124-141). The chiselling of ID517, ID588, ID613 and ID614 is even more articulated than the examples of Güzelçay and Arsameia on the Nymphaios.

Literature: Kruijer and Riedel 2021, 216-218.

Date: early-mid 1st c. BCE.

ID588 – st.83-1006



Frieze fragment of a door lintel

Measurements: h. 7,4; l. 12,6; w. 10,4.

Material: limestone

Location: sector j-k/15-16, layer III.

Current location: stone depot Adıyaman Archaeological Museum.

Preservation: broken at two sides and at the back.

Description: Frieze fragment of a door lintel. One flat side. The orientation is unclear. The frieze depicts a fragment of a bound, five-foil garland with olive or laurel leaves. The central leave and the outer two leaves overlap the remaining two leaves in the background. The leaves are straight, pointed, notched and strongly articulated.

Discussion: Very similar to ID517; perhaps these fragments belong to the same door lintel. Similar also to ID613 and ID614, however there the leaves are shorter and less articulated. Close parallels for door lintels with the tre-foil garland were found at the sepulchral sanctuary of Kâhta/ Güzelçay Köyü (Oenbrink 2017, 135-140, pl. 48,1-6) and in Arsameia on the Nymphaios (Oenbrink 2017, 99 no. A195. pl. 29,2). On the figurative relief from Güzelçay, the sculpted figure wears a helmet that is adorned with a similar tre-foil

garland (Crowther and Facella 2014, 255–270; Oenbrink 2017, 124–141). The chiselling of ID517, ID588, ID613 and ID614 is even more articulated than the examples of Güzelçay and Arsameia on the Nymphaios.

Literature: Kruijer and Riedel 2021, 216–218.

Date: early-mid 1st c. BCE.

ID613 - st.17-1005



Corner fragment of a door lintel

Measurements: h. 20,0; l. 27,2; w. 20,9.

Material: limestone.

Location: unknown.

Current location: stone depot Adıyaman Archaeological Museum.

Preservation: broken at the bottom and the back.

Description: Corner fragment of a door lintel. Decorated on two sides. Left and top are flat. Upper part consists of a sima with cyma recta moulding, decorated with an acanthus leaf on the corner. Profiled rim underneath it with a bead and reel motif. The continuous frieze below it depicts a fragment of a bound, five-foil garland with olive or laurel leaves, pointing towards the right. The central leave and the outer two leaves overlap the remaining two leaves in the background. The leaves are relatively short, straight, pointed, notched and well-articulated. Deep and well perforated holes (ca. 3–4 cm.) at the far-left side of the sima, probably used to attach stone or metal.

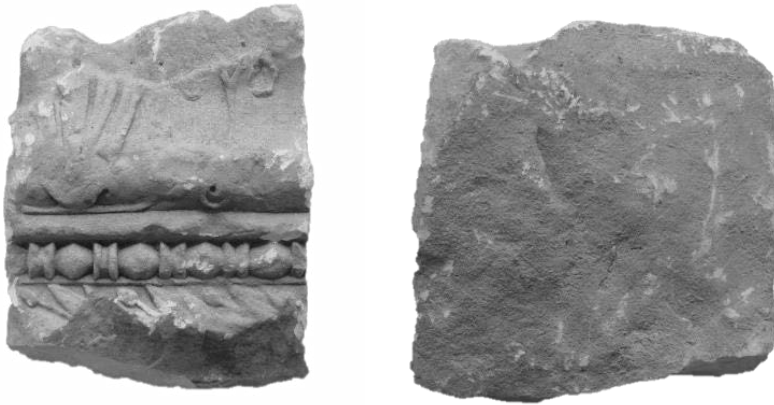
Discussion: Very similar to ID614; perhaps these fragments belong to the same door lintel. Similar also to ID517 and ID588, but there the leaves are more elongated and articulated. Close parallels for door lintels with the tre-foil garland were found at the sepulchral sanctuary of Kâhta/ Güzelçay Köyü (Oenbrink 2017, 135–140, pl. 48, 1–6) and in Arsameia on the Nymphaios (Oenbrink 2017, 99 no. A195. pl. 29,2). On the figurative relief from Güzelçay, the sculpted figure wears a helmet that is adorned with a similar tre-foil garland (Crowther and Facella 2014, 255–270; Oenbrink 2017, 124–141). The chiselling of ID517, ID588, ID613 and ID614 is even more articulated than the examples of Güzelçay and Arsameia on the Nymphaios.

For the bead-and-reel, see the capital fragments of the second Corinthian order (ID287 and ID294), which are dated to the late 1st half – mid 1st c. BCE.

Literature: Kruijer and Riedel 2021, 216-218.

Date: early-mid 1st c. BCE.

ID614 - st.17-1006



Fragment of a door lintel

Measurements: h. 21,3; l. 21,7; w. 17,5.

Material: limestone

Location: unknown, probably from the palace.

Current location: stone depot Adıyaman Archaeological Museum

Preservation: broken on the bottom as well as at the back. Rather damaged and worn at the top front side.

Description: Fragment of a door lintel. Left and right side are flat. Top is rather flat. Upper part consists of a sima with cyma recta moulding, decorated with an acanthus leaf on the left and a helix with outward turned volutes on the right. Profiled rim underneath it with a bead and reel motif. The continuous frieze below it depicts a fragment of a bound, five-foil garland with olive or laurel leaves, pointing towards the right. The central leave and the outer two leaves overlap the remaining two leaves in the background. The leaves are relatively short, straight, pointed, notched and well-articulated.

Discussion: Very similar to ID613; perhaps these fragments belong to the same door lintel. Similar also to ID517 and ID588, but there the leaves are more elongated and articulated. Close parallels for door lintels with the tre-foil garland were found at the sepulchral sanctuary of Kâhta/ Güzelçay Köyü (Oenbrink 2017, 135-140, pl. 48,1-6) and in Arsameia on the Nymphaios (Oenbrink 2017, 99 no. A195. pl. 29,2). On the figurative relief from Güzelçay, the sculpted figure wears a helmet that is adorned with a similar tre-foil garland (Crowther and Facella 2014, 255-270; Oenbrink 2017, 124-141). The chiselling of ID517, ID588, ID613 and ID614 is even more articulated than the examples of Güzelçay and Arsameia on the Nymphaios. For the bead-and-reel, see the capital fragments of the second Corinthian order (ID287 and ID294), which are dated to the late 1st half – mid 1st c. BCE.

Literature: Kruijer and Riedel 2021, 216-218, 217 fig. 8.

Date: early-mid 1st c. BCE.

5.5 Column bases

ID622 - st.17-1012



Fragment of Ionic column base (?)

Measurements: h. 16,4; l. 31,2; w. 12,0.

Material: limestone.

Location: unknown.

Current location: stone depot Adiyaman Archaeological Museum.

Preservation: broken at the bottom and right side. Lower torus is missing.

Description: fragment of a column base of 'kleinasiatisch-ionischer' type. Flattened top and right side, while the back side is made concave; this is probably the result of reworking activity for later reuse, perhaps when used as a well-head. The base has a three small stepped profiles with straight front (h. 0,8), which indicates the transition from the upper torus (h. 7,0) to the column shaft. Below the torus starts a small profile, followed by a concave regression (h. 2,3) that is crowned by another outcropping profile.

Discussion: The development of the Ionic column base in Asia Minor witnesses a shift from a simple cylinder to a more differentiated profile sequence already in the archaic and classical period.⁵⁴² A canonized 'Ephesan' form of such differentiated horizontally structured spirals and a correspondingly profiled torus continue into the Hellenistic period in Asia Minor, for instance at the 3rd c. BCE cult buildings of Didyma⁵⁴³ and the early 2nd c. BCE Ionic columns of Magnesia on the Meander.⁵⁴⁴ The 'Ephesan' form is even witnessed into the Imperial Roman period, for instance on the Augustan temple of Mylasa.⁵⁴⁵ The use of a

⁵⁴² For early, Samian examples, see Dirschedl 2013, 129-177.

⁵⁴³ Rumscheid 1994, 12 f. no. 33.1; Dirschedl 2013, 190 No. E44 pl. 37, 1; 193 no. E57 pl. 39, 4.

⁵⁴⁴ Dirschedl 2013, 189, E40 pl. 36, 3.

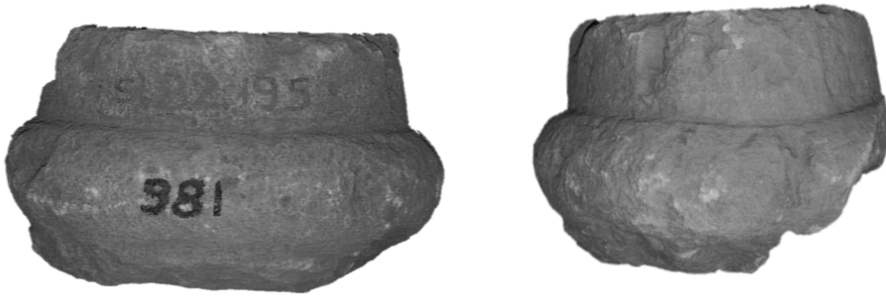
⁵⁴⁵ Rumscheid 2004, 131-178, esp. 147, 149, figs. 16 and 27; Dirschedl 2013, 193 no. E55, pl. 39, 1-2.

Asia Minor-type Ionic base form, as opposed to the later dominant use of the Attic Ionic base, points to a general dating back to the Hellenistic period.

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: Hellenistic.

ID84 - st.82-195



Fragment of base and column shaft

Measurements: h. 26,0; l. 32,0; w. 42,0.

Material: limestone.

Location: sector j/15-16, layer unknown.

Current location: stone depot Adıyaman Archaeological Museum

Preservation: broken at the bottom and top. Damaged on the sides.

Description⁵⁴⁶: Fragment of a column base with a relatively flat torus and column shaft. Made in one piece. Perhaps the start of the trochilus below it.

Discussion: Attic-Ionic torus base. Slightly reminiscent of the Attic-Ionic column base from Kâhta/Güzelçay⁵⁴⁷, which is dated to the Late-Hellenistic period. However, the profiling above and below the torus is very different. A more precise dating is not possible due to the state of preservation.

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: Unclear. Hellenistic – Roman Imperial (?)

⁵⁴⁶ Description in the object inventory: 'satunun topuk kısmı ile gövdesinin topukla birleşmiş ve aynı parçadan yapılmış alt kısmından ibarettir. kırık ve eksik.'

⁵⁴⁷ Oenbrink 2017, 134 K21, pl. 47,2.

5.6 Column drums



ID617 - st.17-1009

Fragment of a fluted column drum

Measurements: h. 17,5; l. 22,2; w. 7,3.

Material: limestone.

Location: unknown.

Current location: stone depot Adıyaman Archaeological Museum.

Preservation: broken at the sides and at the back.

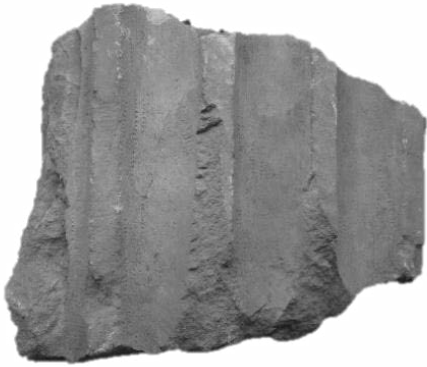
Description: Fragment of a fluted column drum. Four concave flutes are preserved. Fillets (w. 1,6) are flat.

Discussion: Similar to and perhaps belonging to ID615. Similar to the Late-Hellenistic fragment of a Corinthian column from Kâhta/Güzelçay, with similar concave fluting and straightened fillet (Oenbrink 2017, 131-132, 134 no. K17, pl. 46, 3).

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: Unclear. Perhaps Late-Hellenistic.

ID615 - st.17-1007



Fragment of a fluted column drum

Measurements: h. 19,9; l. 24,7; w. 9,8.

Material: limestone.

Location: unclear.

Current location: stone depot Adıyaman Archaeological Museum.

Preservation: broken at the sides and at the back.

Description: Fragment of a fluted column drum. Five concave flutes are preserved. Fillets (w. 1,6) are flat.

Discussion: Similar to and perhaps belonging to ID617. Similar to the Late-Hellenistic fragment of a Corinthian column from Kâhta/Güzelçay, with similar concave fluting and straightened fillet (Oenbrink 2017, 131-132, 134 no. K17, pl. 46, 3).

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: Unclear. Perhaps Late-Hellenistic.

ID635 – st.78-105



Fragment of column drum

Measurements: h. 24,8; l. 33,5; w. 18,5; w. (fillet) 1,5; w. (flute) 7,9.

Material: limestone.

Location: unknown.

Current location: stone depot Adıyaman Archaeological Museum

Preservation: broken at the top, back, and two sides.

Description: fragment of a column drum. The bottom is worked, perhaps for reuse. Convex front side with fluting (h.14,0; w. 8,3), of which four flutes were preserved. Flutes are filled and end in a curved manner at the bottom.

Discussion: The filled flutes and their curved ending suggests it is the lowest drum of the column. Comparable to large column drum fragments with filled fluting from Dülük Baba Tepesi, dated generally to the early imperial period.⁵⁴⁸

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: Early Imperial?

⁵⁴⁸ Oenbrink 2019, 124-128, pls. 53-54.

ID24 - st.79-132



Fragment of small column with spiral fluting.

Measurements: h. 4,0; l. 11,0; w. 12,0.

Material: marble.

Location: sector unknown, layer I.

Current location: stone depot Adiyaman Archaeological Museum

Preservation: broken at the back, bottom and left and right side.

Description: Fragment of a column with spiral fluting. Flat top. Flutes (w. 1,3) end in a slightly curved top. Narrow rim (1,7) on top.

Discussion: For spiralling fluted columns, see Benson 1959, 253-272. The earliest specimen is recorded in Stabiae (dated to 79 CE; D'Orsi 1996, pl. 5). Although especially popular in late Antiquity, this fragment could also be imperial. Relatively close-by parallels, albeit on much larger scale than ID24, derive from the colonnaded streets of Side and Apamea (ca. 200 CE), see Williams 1979, 254; Martin 1959, 39 (Side) and Balty 1969, pls. XI, 1 and 2; XII, 1; XX, l; Lassus 1972, 155; Butcher 2003, 245 fig. 99 (Apamea).

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: Roman imperial

5.7 Entablature fragments

ID684



Fragment of architrave with frieze

Measurements: unknown.

Material: limestone

Location: Found by Hoepfner as a stray find in the lower city.

Current location: Stone depot Adiyaman Archaeological Museum.

Preservation: Broken on the left and right side, the bottom, and at the backside. Very worn at the front side, especially in the left and lower regions.

Description: Fragment of architrave with vine scroll. Flat on top. Probably three-fascia architrave. Slightly protruding profiled band for the transition to the frieze. Frieze contains vine scroll decoration with detailed, well-articulated and notched vine leaves, one of which was preserved. Next to and behind the leaves are depicted bunches of grapes, three of which are preserved. On top of the frieze, traces of a frame of egg-and-dart.

Discussion: Probably to be combined with ID685, ID686 and ID687. Oenbrink suggests that these pieces belong to the Corinthian order of a Late-Hellenistic representational building, for which the function, layout and exact locations cannot be exactly determined but that might have existed in the lower city of Samosata.⁵⁴⁹ Oenbrink furthermore suggests the possibility of combining these pieces with a Doric column capital that was allegedly found in the lower city of Samosata as well (now probably lost).⁵⁵⁰ The evidence for these pieces is too limited to be connected to the presumed *temene* of the ruler cult of Antiochos I.⁵⁵¹

⁵⁴⁹ Oenbrink 2017, 144.

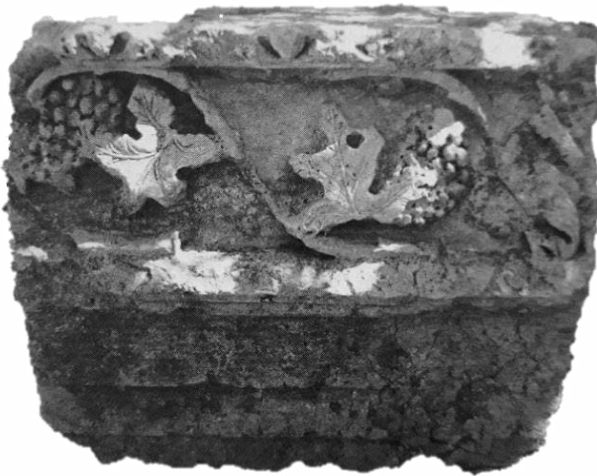
⁵⁵⁰ *Idem*, 144, n. 399. The picture (AD2010_001-480) is from the *Dörner Archiv* of the *Forschungsstelle Asia Minor*.

⁵⁵¹ As suggested by Hoepfner 1975, 47; Zoroğlu 2000, 77; Zoroğlu 2012, 138. They argue that the piece belonged to a *temenos* on top of the *höyük* and was dragged down, but Wagner 2003/2004, 136 and Oenbrink 2017, 144 n. 397 see no problem with an origin in the lower city.

Literature: Hoepfner 1975, 47 fig. 66; Hoepfner 1983, 67 pl. 37B; Hoepfner 2000, 56-73; Zoroğlu 2000, 77; Wagner 2003/2004, 136; Zoroğlu 2012, 138; Oenbrink 2017, 144, n. 397.

Date: Late-Hellenistic

ID685



Fragment of architrave with frieze

Measurements: h. 72,0; l. 84,0; w. 38,0.

Material: limestone

Location: unknown.

Current location: Stone depot Adiyaman Archaeological Museum.

Preservation: broken on the two sides, on the bottom and at the back. Worn at the front, especially at the right side of the frieze and at the top of the front side.

Description: Two-sided architrave blocks with profiles and a figurative frieze. Front side: three-fascia architrave with horizontal incisions. Slightly protruding profiled band for the transition to the frieze. Frieze contains vine scroll decoration with detailed, well-articulated and notched vine leaves, two of which are preserved. Next to and behind the leaves are depicted bunches of grapes, two of which are preserved. On top of the frieze, a frame of egg-and-dart. Backside: three-fascia architrave with horizontal incisions. Slightly protruding profiled band for the transition to the frieze. Frieze with a smooth, high *cyma recta*. Broken at the cornice.

Discussion: Probably to be combined with ID684, ID686 and ID687. The worked character of both sides suggests that the fragment belonged to an architrave beam above a column or pillar structure. Oenbrink suggests that these pieces belong to the Corinthian order of a Late-Hellenistic representational building, for which the function, lay-out and exact locations cannot be exactly determined but that might have existed in

the lower city of Samosata.⁵⁵² Oenbrink furthermore suggests the possibility of combining these pieces with a Doric column capital that was allegedly found in the lower city of Samosata as well (now probably lost).⁵⁵³ The evidence for these pieces is too limited to be connected to the presumed *temene* of the ruler cult of Antiochos I.⁵⁵⁴

Literature: Oenbrink 2017, 144, pl. 50, 2.

Date: Late-Hellenistic

ID686



Fragment of architrave with frieze

Measurements: h. 32,0; l. 81,0; w. 55,0.

Material: limestone

Location: unknown.

Current location: Stone depot Adiyaman Archaeological Museum.

Preservation: broken at the bottom, the back, the left and the right sides. Rather worn at the front side.

Description: Two-sided fragment of a profiled architrave fragment with figurative frieze. Flat on top. Front side: the frieze contains vine scroll decoration with detailed, well-articulated and notched vine leaves, two of which are preserved. Next to and behind the leaves are depicted bunches of grapes, one of which is preserved. On top of the frieze, a frame of egg-and-dart. Back side: frieze with a smooth, high *cyma recta* and the start of the cornice.

Discussion: Probably to be combined with ID684, ID685 and ID687. The worked character of both sides suggests that the fragment belonged to an architrave beam above a column or pillar structure. Oenbrink suggests that these pieces belong to the Corinthian order of a Late-Hellenistic representational building, for which the function, lay-out and exact locations cannot be exactly determined but that might have existed in

⁵⁵² Oenbrink 2017, 144.

⁵⁵³ *Idem*, 144 n. 399. The picture (AD2010_001-480) belongs to the *Dörner Archiv* of the *Forschungsstelle Asia Minor*.

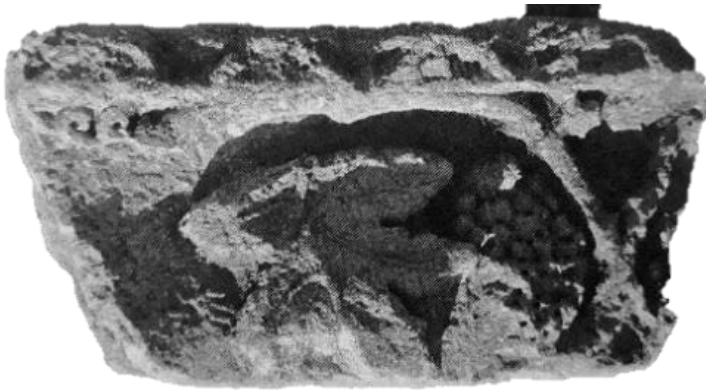
⁵⁵⁴ As suggested by Hoepfner 1975, 47; Zoroğlu 2000, 77; Zoroğlu 2012, 138.

the lower city of Samosata.⁵⁵⁵ Oenbrink furthermore suggests the possibility of combining these pieces with a Doric column capital that was allegedly found in the lower city of Samosata as well (now probably lost).⁵⁵⁶ The evidence for these pieces is too limited to be connected to the presumed *temene* of the ruler cult of Antiochos I.⁵⁵⁷

Literature: Oenbrink 2017, 144, pl. 50, 3.

Date: Late-Hellenistic

ID687



Fragment of architrave with frieze

Measurements: h 26,0; l. 53,0; w. 59,0.

Material: limestone.

Location: unknown.

Current location: Stone depot Adiyaman Archaeological Museum.

Preservation: broken at the bottom, the back, the left and the right sides. Rather worn at the front side.

Description: Fragment of a two-sided architrave with profile and a figurative frieze. Flat on top. Frontside: frieze contains vine scroll decoration with detailed, well-articulated and notched vine leaves, one of which is preserved. Next to and behind the leaves are depicted bunches of grapes, two of which is preserved. On top of the frieze, traces of a frame of egg-and-dart. Backside: broken.

Discussion: Probably to be combined with ID684, ID685 and ID686. The worked character of both sides suggests that the fragment belonged to an architrave beam above a column or pillar structure. Oenbrink suggests that these pieces belong to the Corinthian order of a Late-Hellenistic representational building, for which the function, lay-out and exact locations cannot be exactly determined but that might have existed in

⁵⁵⁵ Oenbrink 2017, 144.

⁵⁵⁶ *Idem*, 144, n. 399. The picture (AD2010_001-480) belongs to the *Dörner Archiv* of the *Forschungsstelle Asia Minor*.

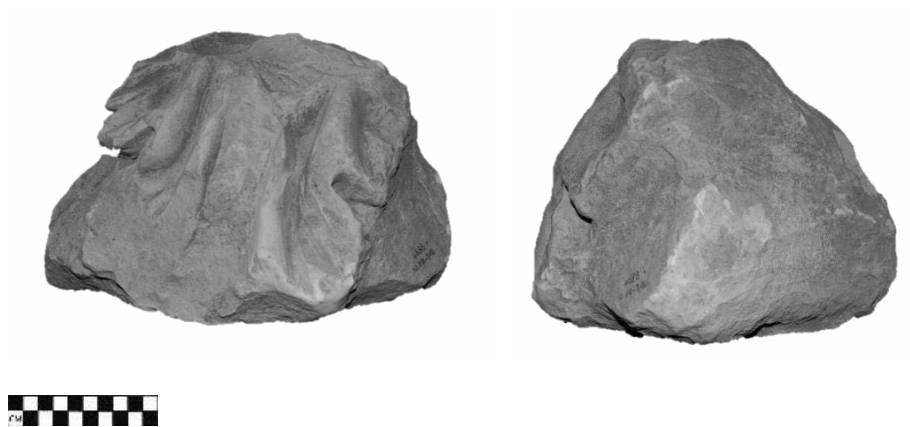
⁵⁵⁷ As suggested by Hoepfner 1975, 47; Zoroğlu 2000, 77; Zoroğlu 2012, 138.

the lower city of Samosata.⁵⁵⁸ Oenbrink furthermore suggests the possibility of combining these pieces with a Doric column capital that was allegedly found in the lower city of Samosata as well (now probably lost).⁵⁵⁹ The evidence for these pieces is too limited to be connected to the presumed *temene* of the ruler cult of Antiochos I.⁵⁶⁰

Literature: Oenbrink 2017, 144, pl. 50, 4.

Date: Late-Hellenistic.

ID477 - st.89-145



Modillion fragment of acanthus decoration of coffered cornice ('*Konsolengeison*')

Measurements: h.19,4; l. 28,0; w.19,3.

Material: limestone.

Location: unknown.

Current location: stone depot Adıyaman Archaeological Museum.

Preservation: Broken on the top and at three sides. Rather worn.

Description: Modillion fragment of acanthus decoration of coffered cornice ('*Konsolengeison*'). Left side is worked, indicating the start of the coffer. Modillion is decorated with a large asymmetric acanthus leaf. Leaf is segmented, with a rounded stem, ample leaves, and opened, tear-shaped eyelets.

Discussion: The ample leaf might suggest a connection to the Corinthian leaves of the second Commagenean Corinthian order (mid-1st c. BCE; Oenbrink 2017, 57-68)?

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: Unclear. Perhaps Late Hellenistic?

⁵⁵⁸ Oenbrink 2017, 144.

⁵⁵⁹ *Idem*, 144, n. 399. The picture (AD2010_001-480) belongs to the Dörner Archive of the Forschungsstelle Asia Minor.

⁵⁶⁰ As suggested by Hoepfner 1975, 47; Zoroğlu 2000, 77; Zoroğlu 2012, 138.

ID17 - st.79-319



Modillion, console bracket with double volutes

Measurements: h. 47,0; l. 59,0; w. 50,0.

Material: limestone.

Location: re-used in tower, layer unknown.

Current location: garden Adıyaman Archaeological Museum.

Preservation: broken at the top and left side. Very worn on all sides.

*Description*⁵⁶¹: Console bracket with double volutes. Double ogee with s-curve terminating in volutes left and right. Volutes of wide fillets and small, pierced oculi. Very worn profiled borders above contain first a border of shallow dentils, on top of which a border of bead-and-reel, followed by a border of egg-and-darts. At the front, bottom side of the volutes, hanging acanthus leaves are located.

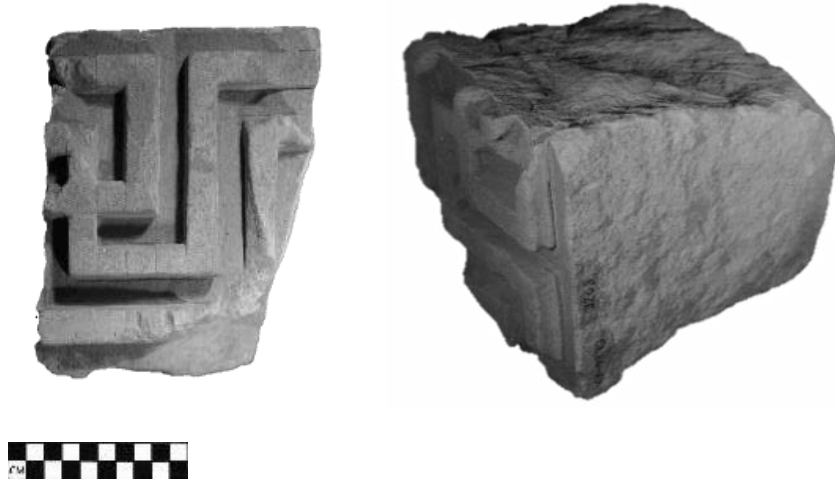
⁵⁶¹ Description object inventory: 'yumurta dizisi altında birbirine bağlı helezon sezeme'.

Discussion: the fragments seems to indicate the direct connection between the console bracket and the door cornice ('*hyperthyron*'), that were placed above the door lintel. The execution of the acanthus leaves suggests a dating in the 2nd c. BCE.

Literature: not previously published.

Date: 1st half/mid-2nd century CE.

ID345 - st.86-079



Frieze fragment with meander decoration

Measurements: h. 11,2; l. 10,4; w. 14,6.

Material: limestone.

Location: sector u/9-10, layer VII.

Current location: stone depot Adıyaman Archaeological Museum.

Preservation: Broken at the back, sides and bottom.

*Description*⁵⁶²: Frieze fragment with meander decoration. Upper side is flat. Meander (deep 1,0 cm) is well articulated and consists of two parallel strips of meandering fillets crossing one another at continuous intervals. The surface of the fillets is flat but contains shallow incisions at regular intervals.

Discussion: The earliest use of this type of meander with two parallel strips of meandering fillets in architectural decoration is observed on the socle of the altar of the temple of Artemis in Ephesus (ca. 350 BCE)⁵⁶³ and in the Artemis temple of Magnesia on the Meander.⁵⁶⁴ It reoccurs on the 'katalobeus' of the temple of Aphrodite in Aphrodisias (1st c. BCE)⁵⁶⁵ and the Zeus temple of Aizanoi and the Augustus tempel

⁵⁶² Description in the object inventory: 'taş yüzeyinden birer santimlik arabalarla birbirine bağlı meander motifinin bir kısmı korunmuş. bu motifi alta kabartma bir bant sınırlamaktadır.'

⁵⁶³ Bammer 1971, fig. 13 pl. 20; Rumscheid 1994 2, 15 f. nos. 40.6 – 40.11 pl. 36,4.

⁵⁶⁴ Rumscheid 1994 1, 210. 284 f.; Rumscheid 1994 2, 38 no. 137.25 pl. 83, 1.

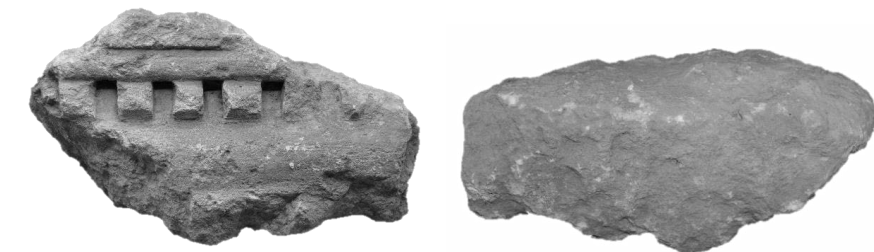
⁵⁶⁵ Gros 1976, pl. LVI, fig. 2.

of Ancyra.⁵⁶⁶ In the Augustan period, the motif also appears in Rome in the porticus of the Forum of Caesar (46 BCE)⁵⁶⁷, on a frieze of the Ara Pacis (9 BCE)⁵⁶⁸, and on the soffit of the temple of Mars Ultor (2 BCE).⁵⁶⁹ Later examples are observed in Baalbek/Heliopolis on a cornice fragment of the Jupiter Heliopolitanus temple (60 CE)⁵⁷⁰ as well as on the temple of Bacchus (2nd c. CE).⁵⁷¹ In Ephesos, it reoccurs on the balustrade of its theatre, which belongs to the Roman restructuring phase (110 CE).⁵⁷² On the basalt doorway of the southern temple at 'Atil in Syria (151 CE), the lintel of the rectangular alcove and the entrance is adorned with meanders as well.⁵⁷³ The 2nd c. CE comparanda in Syria make a 2nd c. CE dating for ID345 likely on first instance, but the Hellenistic examples from Asia Minor make a much earlier dating possible as well. The early, Hellenistic layer in which the piece was found furthermore points to a Late-Hellenistic dating, something also suggested by the stone type and quality of the carving.

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: Late-Hellenistic (2nd - 1st century BCE).

ID619 - st.17-1010



Fragment of coffered cornice ('*Konsolengeison*') (?)

Measurements: h. 17,6; l. 35,1; w.13,0.

Material: limestone.

Location: unknown.

Current location: stone depot Adiyaman Archaeological Museum.

Preservation: broken at the back, on the top and on the left and right side.

Description: Fragment of coffered cornice ('*Konsolengeison*?'). Broken upper edge followed by channel, on top of convex profile (w. 2,1). Below, a row of six dentils (w. 2,5-3,1) with unequal size. Underneath, a slightly convex profile (w. 5,2). At the bottom, perhaps the start of a modillion.

⁵⁶⁶ Rumscheid 1994 2, 3 f. no. 11.3 pl. 3,7.

⁵⁶⁷ Maisto and Pinna Caboni 2010, 440 fig.17: FC4273 and 441 fig. 18.

⁵⁶⁸ Elsner 1991, pls. I and IV.

⁵⁶⁹ Ungaro 2004, 17-35; Ungaro 2015, 305 fig. 35

⁵⁷⁰ Butcher 2003, 353 fig. 162; Kropp 2013, 275-278.

⁵⁷¹ Wiegand 1921, pl. 22.

⁵⁷² Krinzinger and Ruggendorfer 2017.

⁵⁷³ Butcher 2003, 177 fig.70, 294 fig.125.

Discussion: The bad preservation does not allow for any certainty concerning the exact nature of this piece nor its dating.

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: Late-Hellenistic?

ID611 - st.17-1003



Sima fragment

Measurements: h. 15,7; l. 14,0; w. 10,8.

Material: limestone.

Location: unknown.

Current location: stone depot Adiyaman Archaeological Museum.

Preservation: broken at the top, bottom (or very worn?) and left and right sides.

Description: Fragment of a cyma recta sima. Backside seems worked, but might also be very worn. Sima contains a frieze with two stylized palmettes that touch or even cover each other. The leaves are plain and without detail. The right palmette has two perforated holes at the top, on either side of the central leaf, and one in the triangular space between the leaf fingers. Underneath, a border of bead-and-reel with elongated, oval beads and prismatic reels.

Discussion: the combination of the individual elements (the shape of the palmette leaves, the perforated palmette leaves and the form of the bead-and-reel) suggests a dating to the second half - late 1st c. CE.

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: Roman-Imperial (second half - late 1st century CE).



Fragment of coffered cornice ('Konsolengeison')

Measurements: h. 59,0; l. 27,0; w. 27,0.

Material: limestone

Location: sector j/15, layer II.

Current location: stone depot Adıyaman Archaeological Museum

Preservation: top is cut off for reuse. Worn above the dentil strip.

*Description*⁵⁷⁴: Fragment of coffered cornice ('Konsolengeison'). Rectangular. Plain surface with one row of shallow dentils with variable interspace.

⁵⁷⁴ Description in the object inventory: 'dikdörtgen prizma biçiminde arkası veyanları düzeltilmiş. Ön yüzün üst kısmında bir set meydana getirilmiş. Setin altında bir sıra dış kesimi motifi mevcut.'

Discussion: Width of zone underneath the dentils is unusual. The superficial dentils and their variable interspace suggest an early imperial date.⁵⁷⁵

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: early imperial.

ID681



Sima corner fragment with ivy scroll or garland.

Measurements: h. 20,3; l. 18,6; w. 11,2.

Material: limestone

Location: unclear.

Current location: stone depot Adıyaman Archaeological Museum

Preservation: broken at the top, bottom, back and at right side.

Description: Fragment of sima in cyma recta decorated with ivy scroll or garland. Acanthus leaf on the corner with ample, pointed leaves. One ivy leaf on the front side is notched. Underneath, a bead-and-reel frame on top of further moulding.

Discussion: This corner fragment of a relatively small *cyma recta* sima might belong to an exterior door lintel. Ivy scrolls and garlands are rare in Hellenistic period architectural decoration.⁵⁷⁶ The execution of the acanthus leaf and the tendrils are typical for the Late-Hellenistic period, but however the shape of the bead-and-reel is early Imperial.

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: early imperial (1st century CE).

⁵⁷⁵ Oenbrink 2019, 81-83.

⁵⁷⁶ Rumscheid 1994 2, 65 f. nos. 258.1 u. 259.1 pl. 139, 5-6.

ID608 - st.17-1001



Profiled architrave fragment or a door lintel

Measurements: h. 25,0; l. 12,6; w. 19,8.

Material: limestone.

Location: unknown.

Current location: stone depot Adiyaman Archaeological Museum.

Preservation: Broken on bottom and back and right side.

Description: Profiled architrave fragment with two bead-and-reel borders. Bottom and left side are flat. Bead-and-reels are well-articulated.

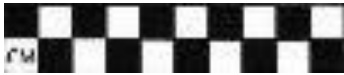
Discussion: The three fascia, each separated by a row of bead-and-reel might be related to a three-fascia architrave. On the other hand, the relatively narrow fascia strips can also indicate profiled door lintel. The shape of the bead-and-reel with elongated, pointed oval beads and close pairs of reels probably indicates an early to mid-imperial dating.

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: Imperial (1st - 2nd century CE).

5.8 Small decorative fragments

ID523 - st.85-1010



Fragment of stucco egg-and-dart moulding.

Measurements: h. 1,8; l. 4,3; w. 3,9.

Material: stucco

Location: unknown, probably palace

Current location: depot Adiyaman Archaeological Museum; box '1985 saray mimari parca'

Preservation: broken at all sides except front.

Description: Fragment of stucco egg-and-dart moulding. Very little space between egg and tongues. Darts are relatively wide. Traces of paint.

Discussion: Similar to ID524 but different type.

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: Hellenistic.

ID524 - st.85-1011



Fragment of stucco egg-and-dart moulding.

Measurements: h. 1,5; l. 5,3; w. 5,3.

Material: stucco.

Location: unknown, probably palace.

Current location: depot Adiyaman Archaeological Museum; box '1985 saray mimari parca'.

Preservation: broken on left and right side. Heavily damaged at the front.

Description: Fragment of stucco egg-and-dart moulding. Back is flat. Very little space between egg and tongues. Darts are relatively wide.

Discussion: Similar to ID523 but different type. This very badly preserved fragment clearly shows the 'dart' between two ovoli, filling the relatively wide space. This is a preferred shape for the Hellenistic period but has a long longevity afterwards too, making it difficult to date it.⁵⁷⁷ A comparable form can already be found in the Artemis temple of Magnesia.⁵⁷⁸

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: Hellenistic (2nd - 1st century BCE).

ID525 - st.85-1012



Fragment of bead-and-reel motif

Measurements: h. 3,8; l. 5,6; w. 3,5.

Material: limestone.

Location: unknown, probably palace.

Current location: depot Adiyaman Archaeological Museum; box '1985 saray mimari parca'.

Preservation: broken at all sides except the front side.

Description: Fragment of large bead-and-reel frame. Perhaps the start of an egg-and-dart above it.

⁵⁷⁷ Rumscheid 1994, 253-258.

⁵⁷⁸ *Idem*, 2, 38 no. 137.12 pl. 80.4.

Discussion: Very similar to ID680. Comparable to late-Hellenistic bead-and-reel fragments from Arsameia on the Nymphaios.⁵⁷⁹

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: Late-Hellenistic (late first half of the 1st c. BCE?).

ID618 - st.85-1034



Fragment of echinus?

Measurements: h. 18,9; l.17,7; w.8,6.

Material: limestone.

Location: G 15, layer unknown.

Current location: stone depot Adiyaman Archaeological Museum

Preservation: broken on top, bottom, left and right side.

Description: Fragment of egg-and-dart of an echinus? Back is smoothened and hollow. Egg-and-dart starts above a concave regression (h. 3,0). One, relatively large ovolo preserved (h. 10,6; w. 7,3). Traces of two more eggs and the two narrow, protruding darts in between.

⁵⁷⁹ Oenbrink 2017, 102. 105 no. A207 pl. 33,7; Oenbrink 2017, 104, A201, pl. 33, 6 and 105 A207, pl. 33, 7. 246

Discussion: If it is indeed part of an echinus of an ionic capital, it must be a relatively large order. The shape of the darts is found in an early-Imperial capital from Commagene⁵⁸⁰ but overall the shape looks more Late-Hellenistic.

Literature: previously unpublished.

Date: Late Hellenistic

⁵⁸⁰ Oenbrink 2019 , 237 ff. Plate 95.

