ADALYA 21, 2018

The Sillyon Main City Gate

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Abstract

Sillyon's Main City Gate is a structure situated in the southwest part of the city. It consists of a complex with a courtyard entry gate and two towers. It is called the "Main City Gate" because it is the largest known gate of Sillyon and because it is the only entrance that allow both pedestrian and vehicular traffic. We encounter examples of courtyard entry gates from the Archaic period in Pamphylia and from the Hellenistic period in Side, Perge, and Sillyon. These gates are the result of the defense strategies developed due to the political developments in the region but lost their function in the Roman period. Yet they became an important element of the urban landscape. In this study, we examined all the details of the gate and tried to determine its position within the city plan, especially regarding the city's defense. It is suggested that the Sillyon example is the product of a tradition that was carried out in Pamphylia in the Hellenistic period, such as on the gates of Perge and Side, and is transformed into a representative character due to the periodic developments in the region.

Keywords: Pamphylia, Sillyon, Defense, Main city gate, Courtyard entry gates

Öz

Sillyon Ana Kent Kapısı olarak nitelendirdiğimiz yapı, kentin güneybatı yamacında yer alıp, avlulu giriş kısmı ve kuleleriyle bir kompleksten oluşmaktadır. Sillyon'un en büyük kapısı olması ve kentin hem yaya hem de arabalı trafik geçişini sağlayan tek giriş olması yüzünden "Ana Şehir Kapısı" olarak adlandırılmıştır. Arkaik Dönem'den itibaren bildiğimiz avlulu kapıların örnekleri Pamphylia Bölgesi'nde Side, Perge ve Sillyon'da Hellenistik Dönem'de karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bölgedeki siyasi gelişmelere bağlı olarak gelişen savunma anlayışının birer izleği olan bu kapılar, Roma İmparatorluk Dönemi'nde işlevini kaybedip, kent peyzajının önemli ögelerinden biri haline gelmiştir. Bu çalışmada, kapının tüm detayları ele alınarak kent savunması başta olmak üzere, kent planındaki konumu belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Sillyon örneğinin, Perge ve Side kapılarında olduğu gibi Hellenistik Dönem'de Pamphylia'da uygulanmak istenen bir geleneğin ürünü olduğu, bölgede dönemsel gelişmelere bağlı olarak da temsili bir karaktere dönüştürüldüğü önerilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pamphylia, Sillyon, Savunma, Ana Kent Kapısı, Avlulu Kapılar

Introduction

Twelve km past Perge in the direction of Side and eight km inland from the highway, Sillyon is located on a wide plateau rising 235 m above sea level and dominating the Antalya Plain. Therefore it is quite visible from a very long distance. It lies within the Serik district of Antalya Province. Unlike other cities in the Pamphylia Plain such as Perge, Aspendos, Side, and Attaleia, Sillyon was founded on a rocky hill. It displays individual fortifications and an urbanistic character from the Hellenistic to the Byzantine periods[1].

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We are grateful for the permit by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums. Further thanks are due to AKMED and Pamukkale University (BAP, Project no. 2014SOBE019) for their financial support.

The Main City Gate is located in the southwest part of the acropolis where the ramped road to the acropolis begins and oriented in a northeast-southwest direction. The structure is set directly upon rocky terrain. Sillyon's Main City Gate has a two-door tower with a square plan and an oval-shaped courtyard inside. Entrance into the city is through this main gate. The gate is called the "Main City Gate" because it is the largest entrance on the outer city walls surrounding the city and the only entrance allowing both pedestrian and vehicular traffic into the city (Fig. 1). Initial research on the Sillyon Main City Gate was conducted by Lanckoroński. He observed that the gate was decorated with architectural elements in the Doric order, and its similarities with the gates of Perge and Side were highlighted[2]. Mansel was interested in the defensive nature of this structure[3]. Lawrence assessed the general plan of Sillyon's Main Gate and examined its defensive feature[4]. While McNicoll stated that it is a type of gate encountered in the area[5], Laufer said that the gate has an ornamental repertoire that it may have been affected by the neighboring cities in terms of decoration[6].

Material and Construction Technique

The material used for Sillyon's Main City Gate is local limestone, the same as the rest of the defensive system for the settlement[7]. The hill on which the city rises is a natural rocky terrain. This local stone was used, and as a result, the construction was completed more quickly and with less expense. Our examinations on the field revealed that materials such as mortar, clamp, claw, and sand were not used during the construction of the walls. Instead, they were built in a simple and dry fashion. On the inside of Tower 2 and the west wall of Tower 1, traces of mortar were found. These traces must belong to the later use of the complex. The height of the joints of the walls is equal to each other, four-sided, and woven in an isodomos technique with rectangular blocks. Although the widths of the blocks vary, their height is, with a few exceptions, usually 0.51 m. The limestone blocks in isodomos technique have a plain cut-off and no bossage or similar application on it[8]. However, the front repertoire of the gate towers and

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1 Except for surface surveys, no excavation work has been carried out so far. Sillyon is first mentioned by travelers such as Spratt – Forbes in 1847 and Texier in 1862. Then the city's map was drawn in 1890 by Lanckoroński. In the 1960s Bean mentioned the site. However, the first systematic survey was conducted by Küpper from 1995 to 1997 on behalf of the German Archaeological Institute. In that study the city was mapped, and structures within the city were documented; see Küpper 1995, 62-69; Küpper 1996, 259-263; Küpper 1997a, 97-116; Küpper 1997b, 451-462; Küpper 1998, 474-496. Ruggieri – Nethercott in 1986 described the Byzantine period in Sillyon and focused on details of its churches. Hellenkemper – Hild in 2004 described Sillyon's Byzantine period in the Tabula Imperii Byzantini 8 featuring Pamphylia and Lycia. This study describes the city's Christian period and emphasizes its religious character from the 8th through the 15th centuries. McNicoll in 1997 first studied the fortification system of Sillyon. Varkıvanç published the buildings with well-preserved windows on the acropolis in 2007. The initial systematic survey was conducted by Özer from 2009 to 2011 on behalf of Pamukkale University. In this study, archaeological structures and cultural elements were identified and documented, and their scientific reports presented. During the surveys fortified remains and buildings in and around Sillyon were also recorded. For these studies see Özer 2010a, 279-296; Özer – Taşkıran 2010b, 165-169; Özer 2011, 33-48; Özer et al. 2011, 209-213; Özer 2012, 361-370; Özer – Taşkıran 2012, 204-208.

2 Lanckoroński 1890, 73, fig. 51.

3 Mansel 1964, 230-231, fig. 40-44.

4 Lawrence 1979, 324, pl. 63.

5 McNicoll 1997, 140, pl. 95.

6 Laufer 2010, 176.

7 For Sillyon's defensive system, see Taşkıran 2017.

8 For the isodomos technique see Vitruvius De Arch., II. 8.5-6; Scranton 1941, 112-134; Winter 1971, 81-91; Ginouvès-Martin 1985, 99; Akarca 1998, 114-116; Saner 1995, 30; McNicoll 1997, 3.

the courtyard walls is different. Much like the defensive walls in Sillyon, the outward-facing parts of the towers were left flat. This is the main entrance to the city, therefore the faces of the blocks were handled with a straight tool. In addition, the junctures between the rectangular blocks were made with a beveled edge both for decorative purposes and to make sure the corners of the blocks did not break off. On the other hand, a different application was used on the front of the rectangular blocks on the courtyard walls. The faces of the blocks were flat on the outside and framed on the inside. The upper and lower portions of the inner blocks were bound by 0.7 m-wide frames with the intention of a plastic effect (Fig. 2). However, the side joints of the blocks were not framed. It may be suggested that this application belongs to a later construction phase of the gate. Probably the details on the wall were redesigned in the 2nd century AD. The structure named Unit 2 on the Sillyon Ramp Street, dated to the 2nd century AD, has similar details on the inner facade of its west walls[9]. Applications reminiscent of Classical and Hellenistic architectural decorations are known to be preferred in the Roman Imperial period, and even more so in Hadrian's reign (117-138 AD)[10]. As mentioned below, the same transformation seen with the Perge Gate in Hadrian's period was also witnessed with the Sillyon Gate.

We would also like to talk chronologically about the entry widths of semicircular-, circular-, or oval-shaped courtyard entry gates and courtyard wall thicknesses. The round courtyard at the Messene Arcadia Gate[11], dated to the 4th century BC, has a wall thickness of 3 m and an entry width of 5 m. These measurements are much bigger than the examples given below and afford Arcadia a look of monumentality. Belonging to the same period, the Mantineia A Gate has 2.50 m-thick courtyard walls[12]. The Tyndaris Gate[13] from the Hellenistic period resembles the Messene Arcadia Gate with its wall thickness of 6 m and entry width of 3.50 m. The measurements diminish in Pamphylia, however. Side's Great Gate[14] has a wall thickness of 1.50 m and an entry width of 3.50 m, whereas the oval courtyard of the Perge South Gate[15] has a wall thickness of 1.40 m and a passage width of 2.20 m. When it comes to Sillyon, we see that the wall thickness decreases even more to 0.57 m. This is the smallest number among all we have discussed. However, the nature of the land on which the structure is situated explains this low number. It also reveals the nature of the city's defense. On the other hand, the gate on the courtyard opening to the city is 3.20 m wide.

Plan Technique

Sillyon's Main City Gate is a structure consisting of two towers, a courtyard, and an entrance (Figs. 3-7). Naturally, this complex is at the forefront of the settlement's defensive system. Among the towers that make up the complex, the eastern one is named Tower 1 while the western one is called Tower 2. The towers are 7.10 x 6.60 m in size and have a square-like plan. The thickness of the tower walls is 0.75 m. The distance between the towers is about

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9 Taşkıran 2017, 249-251.

10 We met also similar practice on the outside walls of the Trajan Temple located in Iotape (Cilicia). See Anabolu 1970, 39-40, figs. 26-27; Söğüt 1998, 67-69, pl. 20.

11 Giese 2010, 86-87, Abb. 1; Schwertheim 2010, 98-99, Abb. 1.

12 For Mantieneia see Adam 1982, 85.

13 Schwertheim 2010, 98.

14 Mansel 1964, 228-229; Mansel 1978, 47; Lawrence 1979, 326.

15 Lanckoroński 1890, 58-63; Mansel 1964, 229; Özdizbay 2008, 90.

9.50 m, and this area is surrounded by an oval courtyard. According to our measurements, the courtyard walls starting from the northwest corner of Tower 1 and the northeast side of Tower 2 form an arc of approximately 90° ($9\frac{11}{22}$). From the end of the towers, the walls between Towers 1 and 2 form a courtyard with a half-rounded form. This extends into the center by making an arc inward and ends with an entrance in the middle. It is the only entrance on the Main City Gate that provides access to the city and has an axial feature. These entrances were seen in Anatolia in the Hellenistic period[16]. The apsidal wall attached to Tower 2 is better preserved than the one attached to Tower 1[17]. The exact height of the entrance is uncertain, but the maximum height of the courtyard walls is 5.10 m. Thus the estimated height of the gate would be 5.10 m.

Some city entrances were planned in the form of a deep courtyard guarded by gate towers that were added to the sides. Urban planners must have chosen such structures because of their many advantages regarding planning. With such complicated structures, security is maximized, a good vantage point is provided for officers, and finally the use of advanced siege technologies with different tactical features is made possible. In this plan-type, there is generally an empty space created between an entrance and two towers[18]. Generally, there is a single courtyard, but there are also examples with two or three courtyards. Serial courtyards maximize the protection of the entrance[19]. Both on the Greek Mainland and in Anatolia, courtyard gates were used starting from the 5th century BC. Examples which can be accepted as prototypes of courtyards are found in different settlements in the early period in Anatolia. Probably the earliest example of gates with a courtyard, which were the products of one and same concept, is the one at Zincirli where a large area is accessed via the gate flanked with a tower on either side. This area is bounded with the inner fortification wall, i.e. *diatochisma*. The entranceway on the inner fortification leads into a rectangular inner court[20]. After Zincirli, two typical examples are found at Gordion dated to the Iron Age[21]. Here a courtyard is between two lateral towers, and axial doorways are located on this courtyard. The fact that the earliest known examples of gates with a courtyard are found in Anatolia suggests that these gates might have originated in Anatolia, perhaps in the Near East. Nevertheless, Mansel too proposed to look for the origins of city gates with a courtyard in Anatolia and the Near East[22].

From the beginning of the 4th century BC, city gates generally began to be built behind a square or a courtyard. The courtyard gives the city entrance a monumental look. Also, in case enemy forces make it into the courtyard, they could be confined in a small area. This plan-type became increasingly widespread in the Hellenistic period, and different plan-types were created in various settlements to put them into practice. The earliest example of this plan-type is the Asty Gate in Eleusis. Behind the entrance monitored by a single tower, there is a square-shaped inner courtyard[23]. The complex, dated to the period of Themistocles (about 470 BC) in Piraeus, has a space between the two towers, then a small gate, and finally a rectangular

16 McNicoll 1997, 7.

17 H: ca. 5.10 m; entire w: 3.20 m, h: 2.10 m, depth: 0.57 m. A cincture of 0.46 m is attached to the walls on both sides of the gate. The thickness of the frame at the entrance is 0.85 m.

18 Lawrence 1979, 318.

19 Akarca 1998, 155.

20 Adam 1982, 9, fig. 3.

21 Vergnaud 2016, 99-100, fig. 7.

22 Mansel 1964, 234.

23 Travlos 1949, 145, figs. 1-2.

courtyard[24]. The Pnyx-Mouseion Gate[25] in Athens is dated to the late 4th century or early 3th century BC and has both similarities and differences with the gates at Sillyon and Perge. The difference arises from the rectangular-shaped courtyard. The similarity is that in both cases there is an open courtyard after the area between the towers. A roughly 3.90 m-wide gate in this open courtyard provides entry into the city. This gate is very similar to the 3.20 m-wide entrance of Sillyon. The tradition of building gates with a courtyard gained new meaning with the Arcadian gate in Messene[26] dated to the 4th century BC. This gate is considered to be an advanced version of the full-circle courtyard associated with the Stymphalos Gate[27]. The front of the Arcadian gate in Messene is made up of a rectangular square protected by two towers. The narrow path between the two towers opens up to a courtyard with a circular plan. After that, there is another narrow entrance[28]. The same plan-type was executed for the Electra Gate in Thebes. However, the oval courtyard was confined by towers and thus lost the monumentality highlighted in the Messene Gate[29]. This plan-type can be compared with the oval courtyard type in the gates at Perge, Side, and Sillyon.

The D Gate in Mantineia has the most complicated defensive structure of all known examples. After the area between the two towers that stands diagonally from each other, there is a square-shaped courtyard[30]. After that, a second courtyard with a rectangular shape is entered. The corridor created between the two towers is supported by two courtyards, thus the fortification is strengthened. The A Gate in Mantineia with a semicircular plan is a very similar example to the Sillyon Gate with two round towers at the entrance. As in Sillyon, it has a courtyard starting from the inner walls of the towers and narrowing inward with an oval profile[31]. From there on, a square-shaped area is reached through an entrance. Aside from the similarity, it has a different character from the Sillyon example due to its courtyard walls having a height of 2.50 m and its passage to another site after the oval-shaped courtyard. The Stymphalos Gate, dated to the same period as the Mantineia D Gate, has the same conceptual characteristics[32]. There is a short corridor between two curved walls on the fortification walls built with the weatherboarding method[33]. After the corridor, there is a round courtyard with a diameter of 7 m and a second irregular rectangular courtyard.

The earliest example of a gate with a round courtyard plan in the Hellenistic period is at Tyndaris in Sicily[34]. With its 13 m-wide courtyard, this gate is the earliest known example from the Hellenistic period[35]. The courtyard entrance is bounded by two towers and has a length of 9 m and a width of 10.80 m. The semicircular entrance is similar to the gate of Sillyon. However, the gate surrounding the courtyard and the postern between the wall differs from the Sillyon example in its thickness, which is 6 m. These walls had the ability to carry the

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24 Noack 1908, 34; Kähler 1942, 38.

25 Conwell 2008, 178-142; Thompson – Scranton 1943, 318, pl. XVII, fig. 29; Winter 1971, 225.

26 Lawrence 1979, 318; Müth 2010, 75-77; Giese 2010, 86, Abb. 1; Schwertheim 2010, 98-102, Abb. 1.

27 Akarca 1998, 154, fig. 98.

28 Adam 1982, 90, fig. 58, 115.

29 Winter 1971, 229, fig. 238.

30 Winter 1971, 216-217, fig. 216; Adam 1982, 78, fig. 110, figs. 45-46.

31 Adam 1982, 85, fig. 55.

32 Kähler 1942, 33-34, Abb. 32.

33 Lawrence 1979, 334, fig. 75.

34 Winter 1971, 224, fig. 25; Adam 1982, 85.

35 Lawrence 1979, 319, fig. 63.

heavy weaponry of the time such as catapults, whereas the courtyard walls in Sillyon did not offer that possibility due to their thickness of 0.57 m.

Courtyard gates are found in many cities throughout Anatolia. One of the earliest example is in Neandria[36]. The structure is dated around 5th or 4th century BC. Gate 6 has two towers, a rectangular space between the towers, and a gate[37]. The eastern and western gates on Assos's City Wall have remained intact to some extent. Here an area bounded by two rectangular towers, a door, and a courtyard were built[38]. Also, there are small spaces that are entered through a door in the side walls of the courtyard. This complex structure is dated[39] early or mid 4th century BC. The Myndos Gate of Halicarnassus also has a courtyard entry[40]. This gate is probably built after 370 BC and it consists of an entrance bounded by two towers and a rectangular courtyard behind it, and two posterns that allow entry to the courtyard from the sides[41]. The towered entrance in Theangela, dated to the 4th century BC, has a simpler plan compared to the gates of Neandria, Assos, and Halicarnassus. It consists of an area between the two towers, followed by an entrance and a square-shaped courtyard[42]. The South Gate of Xanthus[43] consists of a tower at the entrance and a rectangular courtyard with an uneven side. The South Gate of Miletus has a main entrance with two towers projecting forward and a rectangular courtyard[44]. It is considered one of the period's remarkable examples due to its monumentality.

In Pergamon, during the time of Eumenes II (197-159 BC), the main courtyard entrance gate built on the given line of defense was designed in the form of a dipylon[45]. To avoid traffic congestion on the door, there is a passage through which normal traffic passes and a separate entrance for pedestrian traffic[46]. Planned for security reasons, these two entries are supported by three towers. Thus, the cross-fire defensive strategy employed in case of an attack to the towers is made easier. The asymmetrical positions of the three towers in the courtyard indicate that they are planned for defense. The East Gate in Priene has an arched gate, rectangular-shaped towers on both sides, and an oval courtyard[47]. The last examples of the Hellenistic period in Anatolia are the gates of Peium and Isaura. The gate in Peium, which belonged to one of Deiotarus's castles in the Galatia region (Tabanlıoğlu Kalesi), is a 2.65 m-wide arched gate, which consists of two hexagonal towers added to the outside of the defensive walls. The gate is dated before the mid-1st century BC[48]. The gate in Isaura consists of a square-shaped courtyard that is entered through a 4 m-wide corridor and has doors on two sides[49]. It is dated

36 Schulz 1994, 71-72, 87, Abb. 2.

37 Akarca 1998, 31; Schulz 2000, 73, Beil. 16, Abb. 22, Taf. 15, 4-5.

38 Clarke – Bacon – Koldewey 1902, 189. For the West Gate see pl. 197, 199, 201; for the East Gate see pl. 209, 217, 219; cf. Schulz 2000, 16.

39 Lawrence 1979, 328, fig. 70; McNicoll 1997, 182-184.

40 Pedersen 2000, 289.

41 See Arrian Anab. I. 20; Briese-Pedersen 2003, 258-259, fig. 2.

42 Tırpan 1987, 175, 177, fig. 21.

43 Adam 1982, 78, fig. 47.

44 Adam 1982, 68, fig. 32.

45 Kähler 1942, 34, Abb. 34; Lawrence 1979, 326-327, fig. 69; Klinkott 2004, 147-149, Abb. 1. For this structure see also Lorentzen 2014, 101-108.

46 Klinkott 2004, 156-157, Abb. 6.

47 Wiegand-Schrader 1904, 43-44; Schede 1964, 12.

48 Mitchell 1974, 67-69, 73, figs. 5-13.

49 Kähler 1942, 34, Abb. 35; Winter 1971, 201, fig. 201; Lawrence 1979, 335, fig. 76.

to 25 BC. With this gate, the entrance is not bounded by towers. One wall of the tower builds a corridor with the wall on the other side, which created a second line of defense within the walls[50]. In this case, when the enemy entered the door, he would be confined unexpectedly in a space created by the two towers.

The first city to evaluate among the Pamphylian examples is Side. The Great Side Gate has the same plan schematics as the Perge and Sillyon examples. However, in its details, it has different characteristics. Called the "Great Gate" (μεγάλη πύλη)[51] in inscriptions and depicted on a coin of Side[52], this structure has a two-door entrance room (11 x 7.25 m) situated between two buildings with rounded exteriors and a semicircular courtyard behind it with a diameter of 28.70 m[53]. Behind the courtyard on the axis of the gate is a second rectangular entrance (7.65 x 6.10 m)[54]. Entry to this area is through a 3.30 m-wide gate. Between two towers on either side of the entrance, a space of 11 m has been created[55]. The small gates built on the rear of these towers and between the entrance in the middle and the courtyard wall makes it possible to strike the enemy from the sides with sudden maneuvers. The passage between the small towers continues straightforward with a space wide enough for vehicles to pass through. The entries on either side of these two towers provide a more relaxed traffic flow. The Side Gate is intended for both defense and attack[56]. This characteristic makes it stand out among courtyard entry gates and sets it apart as an example for the Perge and Sillyon Gates that it precedes.

The structure in Side known as the East Gate is among the courtyard entry gates in the region. Situated on its east side, the gate was covered by sand that had advanced from the sea over time. During the excavations, several layers of the gate were identified[57], and it was understood that the gate did not date to the Hellenistic period[58]. The East Gate was placed between the two towers on the wall. The structure consists of two passages (A and C), a covered rectangular space in between (8.70 x 26.60 m), and a rectangular courtyard, located behind (17 x 18.50 m)[59]. This plan type is also found in the Magnesian Gate of Ephesos[60].

Another example of semicircular gates in the Pamphylia region is the Hellenistic-period South City Gate of Perge[61]. The Perge Gate consists of an entrance situated between two round towers (5.50 x 3.70 m) and an oval courtyard surrounded by high walls behind it[62]. This monumental entrance on the south side of the city is bounded by two four-story towers with circular plans. Like Side's Great Gate and Sillyon's Main City Gate, the gate has an oval courtyard[63]. Built for defensive purposes, this complex structure has changed over time with repairs made

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50 Swoboda – Keil – Knoll 1935, 123, Abb. 39-43.

51 Lanckoroński 2005, 130; Mansel 1958, 223; Mansel 1963, 36; Mansel 1978, 47, fig. 41.

52 Nollé 2001, 398-407, no. 105; Lanckoroński 1890, 130; Mansel 1958, 223; Mansel 1963, 36. Two towers and probably Ares are depicted a Roman coin; see Mansel 1978, 53, fig. 48.

53 Mansel 1964, 228; Mansel 1978, 47.

54 Mansel 1964, 229; Mansel 1978, 47; Lawrence 1979, 326.

55 Lawrence 1979, 326.

56 Mansel 1978, 49.

57 See Alanyalı 2013, 124; Alanyalı 2014a, 454-455; Alanyalı 2014b, 99, fig. 2; Alanyalı 2015, 117-119, fig. 4; Urban – Scherrer 2016, 233 v.d.

58 Alanyalı 2014a, 455.

59 Mansel 1968, 239-240, Abb. 3; Mansel 1978, 57, fig. 52.

60 Sokolicek 2010, 378-379.

61 See Özdizbay 2008, 90.

62 Lanckoroński 1890, 58-63; Mansel 1964, 229.

63 Abbasoğlu 2001, 177.

in different periods and has evolved into a representative structure in the Roman Imperial period. An ornamental gate was added between the round towers in the Early Imperial period and to the north side of the courtyard in the back. A triple-eyed arch was built in the period of Hadrian[64]. The only remains left of the South City Gate from the Hellenistic period are the round towers[65]. The current schema belongs to a later period. Epigraphical and architectural evidence for the precise dating of the door is inadequate, but researchers have made suggestions by evaluating its function, surrounding structures, and structural context[66]. What these suggestions have in common is that they all fall somewhere between the last quarter of 3rd century BC and the beginning of the 2nd century BC[67]. The monument's final change occured in Hadrian's time. Funded by Plancia Magna, this new construction program was implemented in the courtyard, and statues of the city's mythological heroes and *ktistes* were placed on the 28 niches set in the courtyard facade[68]. Designed for defense, this complex changed according to the period's conditions and became a structure used for propaganda purposes. The same situation applies to Sillyon.

According to our examinations, although Sillyon's Main Gate was built in the Hellenistic period, as will be described below in detail, it is understood that the courtyard plan was probably changed in the 2nd century AD and converted into a representative area by a number of annexes (Figs. 8-9). It has been determined that the oval courtyard at the city gate was built at a later period and that its original plan was square or rectangular. Original traces on the northern wall of the tower can be seen. These traces belong to the wall continuing to the north and those on the upper part of this wall; that is, the area with triglyph-metop and architrave for which the oval courtyard was designed later. As was the case in Perge[69], Sillyon's Main City Gate had at least two construction phases, and the courtyard was redesigned in another period.

Decoration

Triglyph-metop and architrave in the Doric order were applied to the corner where Tower 1's west wall and north wall meet, to the kickback on the north wall, and to the area where the outward-bulging stones of the second and third row end (Fig. 10)[70]. Due to abrasions, it is very hard to distinguish the decoration's details. The *regula* and *guttae* on the triglyph-metop belt resemble examples from the 2nd century AD. That said, the superficial details of the triglyphs may be interpreted as belonging to Early Imperial period. Due to the erosion of the material and the preservation of only a very small piece, it is impossible to use the decorative belt as a dating criterion. The mirror image of the same decoration must be on the west wing of the second tower. The decorative belt consists of triglyph-metop and architrave in the Doric order and must have continued on the oval-shaped courtyard (Fig. 11). Considering the entrance and architecture examples at hand, it is not feasible for this decoration to occur only on the corner

64 Özdizbay 2012, 52.

65 Özdizbay 2008, 23; Türkmen 2008, 1189.

66 Özdizbay 2012, 54.

67 Mansel dates it to the Hellenistic period; see Mansel 1956a, 5-10; Mansel 1956b, 334; Mansel 1964, 229-234. Lauter 1972, 1-11 has suggested a new plan but also dates it to the Hellenistic period. Other suggestions are found in Lawrence 1979, 323; Abbasoğlu 2001, 178; Bulgurlu 1999, 7-34, 47, 92-116; Martini 2008, 780-797; Özdizbay 2008, 100-101.

68 Bulgurlu 1999, 364-381; Özdizbay 2008, 100-101.

69 See Bulgurlu 1999, 404; Özdizbay 2012, 53.

70 Trygliph-metop: h: 0,45 m, w: 0,47 m; Doric architrave h: 0,50 m, w: 0,39 m.

where the towers meet the oval courtyard, since this would leave the intended composition incomplete. The decoration must continue on the oval courtyard to complete the visual effect. Furthermore, supporting our theory is the fact that the 0.57 m thickness of the courtyard wall is less than the width of the decoration belt (0.47 m) and the height until the decoration is equal to the height of the courtyard wall (around 5 m). However, these details cannot be followed, because the courtyard in question has been destroyed. Examinations made in this field did not uncover any materials belonging to it. Possibly it was moved in later periods or used in other structures.

It was mentioned above that at the first construction phase of the Main City Gate, the courtyard had a square or rectangular plan. Much like the Perge Gate, in the 2nd century AD, perhaps during Hadrian's reign, its plan was changed and the square or rectangular form between the two towers was converted into an oval one (Figs. 8-9). The triglyph-metop and architrave frieze in Doric order and the decorative belt were probably also added at this stage. That is because this is the most visible part of the gate and the first thing seen by visitors to the city. Supports our theory is the fact that inside, the blocks were put up using the isodomos technique and framed on their front side during the same period (Fig. 2). Ultimately, a visual was desired that would be noticed immediately upon entry and thus the representative character of the complex was prioritized rather than its defensive one.

The Hellenistic-period South Gate of Perge was transformed into a representative structure in the Roman Imperial period. The round towers consist of an ornamental gate added in the Early Imperial period, an oval courtyard with a cut in its northern side, and three archways built in Hadrian's period[71]. Funded by Plancia Magna, a new construction program was implemented in the oval courtyard and the city's mythological *heroe*s and *ktistes* statues were placed on the 28 niches attached to the courtyard facade[72]. We encounter the same situation in Side where the Great Gate was reprogrammed in the Imperial period, and statues were added[73]. An entablature consisting of a triglyph-metop friese was chosen[74]. Thus, over time the two monumental structures built with defensive purposes lost their defensive function and were transformed into a representative character. Sillyon's Main City Gate mimicked or was influenced by the gate decorations of Side and Perge; nevertheless, that similar applications were made in three cities might be considered a regional characteristic[75].

Excavations on Side's East Gate by Mansel uncovered a frieze with depictions of weapons and armor. Next to the weapon relief found on the 22 m-long and 8.7 m-wide terrace above the gate entrance were inscriptions in Sidetan[76]. The gate was inspected again during the second period of Side's excavations, and further deductions were made about the gate decorations[77]. It was found that orthostat blocks were added to this wall in two rows, and its base was covered in mosaics[78]. We encounter the Doric order here much like in Sillyon and Perge. On the inside of the courtyard and the area adjacent to the passage of Gate A, traces of a Doric

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71 Özdizbay 2012, 52; also see Türkmen 2008, 1191-1192.

72 See Pekman 1989, 8-16; Şahin 1999, 135, no. 101; 136, no. 102; 137, nos. 103-104; 138, nos. 105-106; 139, no. 107; 140, no. 108; 141, no. 109; Bulgurlu 1999, 364-381; Özdizbay 2008, 100-101.

73 Mansel 1963, 36-37.

74 Akarca 1998, 164.

75 Laufer 2010, 176.

76 Mansel 1968, 262-279, Abb. 34-49.

77 Mansel 1968, 245, Abb.17.

78 The mosaic is dated to Byzantine period; see Mansel 1968, 243-244; Urban – Scherrer 2016, 235.

roof system made of light-colored and small-pored conglomerate were found *in situ*[79]. This gate, which was in use from the Hellenistic period until the late periods, had a very strong representative character. The simplicity in Sillyon was replaced by splendor here. The simplicity of Sillyon's Gate also brings to mind the earliest annex of the second phase of Perge's South City Gate, that is, the arched gate between the two towers. This arched gate is quite simple and has the characteristics of the Ionic order in its two-fasciaed architrave and geison. Characteristics of the Doric order are found in its triglyph-metop frieze[80]. The gate does not have a defensive purpose[81]. Instead it is a decorative gate, which is a clear sign of the South Gate's transformation. Furthermore, a Doric entablature was also used in the Hellenistic Perge towers, and round shield motifs were engraved between the windows on the upper level of the tower[82]. Outside of Pamphylia, there are also decorative details on some city gates. On Gate A in the southern part of Selge, there are reliefs made on the 1.50 m-high plates where the triglyph-metop frieze rests[83]. There are also various weapon reliefs embossed on the octagonal tower body protecting the entrance to the acropolis in Isauria[84]. These weapon reliefs show the regional characteristics that originated in the Hellenistic period[85].

Military Characteristics

Although the position of the main gate in ancient settlements was determined according to the shape of the land, defense was always a factor as well. On rare occasions, the topography was not suited to position the gate, in which case the areas where communication opportunities were vast were chosen[86]. Sillyon's Main City Gate was positioned according to topography, and the wall system was planned accordingly. It is apparent that the shape of the land played a role even in the structure's plan and that this part of the city was chosen specifically for the desired plan (Fig. 1). Semicircular-, oval-, or U-shaped courtyards left the gate vulnerable to attacks from the side. Therefore, in many cases, a second obstacle was built, and another square or rectangular courtyard was added behind the courtyard. However, a single courtyard was determined sufficient in Sillyon. For the Tyndaris Gate[87], which had a similar plan to Sillyon's, a second courtyard was not needed either, and a single courtyard defense was preferred. This means a simple schema was chosen for both gates over a complex defensive strategy. This can be explained through the steep topography of both cities. Sillyon's Main City Gate was not built on the spot where the cliff begins, but rather where the road to the acropolis suddenly gets steep. Thus, it was made very difficult or even impossible for the enemy to bring weaponry such as chariots, siege towers, or battering rams up the cliff to where the gate is (Fig. 6).

Sillyon's Main City Gate, as in Perge and Side, consisted of a courtyard supported by two towers (Fig. 5, 11-13). Although they are bounded by towers and have different schemas, it is apparent that these gates were built with the intention of weakening, intimidating, and

79 Mansel 1968, 254, 258, Abb. 28-30, 33; Alanyalı 2013, 124; Alanyalı 2014a, 454-455; Alanyalı 2014b, 92, fig. 2; Alanyalı 2015, 117-119, fig. 4.

80 Özdizbay 2012, 53; Bulgurlu 1999, 63-64.

81 For more information see Bulgurlu 1999, 66; Lauter 1972, 1; Özdizbay 2012, 54.

82 Bulgurlu 1999, 67.

83 Machatschek – Schwartz 1981, 36-46.

84 Swoboda – Keil – Knoll 1935, 123, Abb. 41; Akarca 1998, 164, fig. 119-119a.

85 Jacobs 2009, 203.

86 Lawrence 1979, 304.

87 Akarca 1998, 158 ff.

even defeating the enemy by trapping them. The enemy who attacked these spots guarded by bastions and weapons would face an initial shock and be deterred. As stated in the plan section above, Livius details the siege laid upon the Athens Dipylon Gate in 307 BC, and the information relayed by him is the best surviving example of the courtyard entry gate's role in defense[88].

Courtyard entry gates immediately draw attention with their monumental appearance among the fortifications. Aside from visual richness, the schema in question contained great military risks. The danger was that the entrances were vulnerable to catapult firing. To avoid this, a variety of measures were taken by erecting trench walls in front of the courtyard. In the second half of 4th century BC in Athens Kerameikos, additional defensive precautions were taken by erecting trench walls in front of the Dipylon and the sacred gate[89]. The examinations made on the field revealed nothing of this sort for Sillyon. There are also no trenches in front of the gates in the Pamphylia region. Located in an area that was steep and hard to reach, no such additional measures were needed for the Sillyon Gate. Furthermore, there are no posterns or entryways on the Sillyon Gate outside the main entrance. For the gate, a simple style was chosen instead of a complex defense.

On the upper part of the northern wall of Tower 1, immediately below the upper stone row, a kickback or a peak/epalxis was made (Fig. 12, 14). This part is supported from below and has a width of 1.11 m. This area was wide enough for a person to walk on comfortably, and in case of an attack or a siege, it was used as a defensive and surveillance point. A similar area existed on Bastion 1 and Tower 1 (Hellenistic)[90]. We encounter examples of the use of an epalxis in many places in Anatolia, such as Latmos Heracleia[91], Miletus[92], Oinoanda[93], Myra[94], and Pednelissos[95], all dated to the Hellenistic period. The Sillyon example can also be compared to types encountered in Side and Perge or to epalxis-types in Pydnai[96] and Beymelek[97]. However, it is not known whether there was such a thing on the gate of Tower 2. At this point the reason for its presence only on Tower 1 might be that it would ruin the visual appeal with ungraceful defense applications, or it might be a defensive strategy. On this topic, Vitruvius says: "The roads should be encompassed at steep points, and planned so as to approach the gates, not in a straight line, but from the right to the left; for as a result of this, the right-hand side of the assailants, unprotected by their shields, will be next to the wall"[98]. From this we can understand that since an ordinary soldier would hold his shield in his left hand, it would be better to shoot from the right in any given attack. Based on this approach, a similar practice is seen in Sillyon's Main City Gate[99]. On the eastern wall of Tower 1, there is an opening used as a vent. The vent

88 Livius Perioch. XXXI, 24. 9-16.

89 Akarca 1998, 162.

90 Taşkıran 2017, 157, 188.

91 Krischen 1922, 15-16, 51-52.

92 Nossos – Delf 2009, 47.

93 McNicoll 1997, 123.

94 Konecny 1997, 57-58, 25-29.

95 McNicoll 1997, 133, fig. 3.

96 Adam 1982, 115-166.

97 McNicoll – Winikoff 1983, 311-323.

98 Vitruvius de Arch. I. 5. 2.

99 The distance is approximately 2.72 m from the southeast corner to the north and approximately 3.20 m from the northeast corner to the south: w: 0.69 m, h: ca. 0.50 m, and depth: 0.75 m.

ends with a decreasing slope inward. Our examinations show that there is a slope of 19° in the outer and inner height of the lower part of the vent (Fig. 15). Thus, a kind of peak was created that was designed as a precaution against attacks on the gate from the east and the structure attached to it. The same vent should also occur on the western wall of Tower 2; however, details cannot be known since this part was destroyed. We see the earliest examples of this kind of vent on the Messene Tower[100]. Not only did they allow the soldiers a bigger attack and space, they also provided additional measures against possible attacks from the sides.

Our examinations on the field do not yield any traces of the use of heavy weaponry on the tower doors and courtyard. Besides, it is not possible for heavy weaponry to be deployed by the gate. To deploy heavy weaponry of the time such as catapults, ballistas, and corballistas[101] – as in Messene – large spaces and durable yet simultaneously thick walls are needed. However, the thickness of the tower walls is 0.75 m, and the thickness of the courtyard walls is 0.57 m. It is not possible to deploy any type of weaponry on a structure of this scale. Instead gastraphetes, a weapon operated by a single person and in use since the early periods, must have been preferred[102]. Additionally, arbalet such as crossbows or simply a range of bows that could shoot arrows must have been used[103]. This schema shows that the structure was constructed against raid, yet might not have been good enough to withstand a serious attack. As discussed above on the section of material and construction technique, the thickness of the defensive walls is important. When we look at Sillyon's defensive system, it was designed more with domestic enemies or small-scale attack in mind (Figs. 11-13).

Conclusion

Courtyard entry gates were built with simple defense in mind. This schema completed its development process with the Pamphylian gates and began to come to the forefront with decorative features besides their defensive ones. Starting with Side's gate and also seen on the gates of Perge and Sillyon, the Doric embellishment, which was the trend of the time, is the biggest proof of this. The fact that these three gates were made into an element of scenery through additions made after the Hellenistic period and in the Roman Imperial period is proven by archaelogical data. As a result, these entrance gates, constructed in different plans such as square, rectangular, or oval from the earliest times and designed for defense, completed their development in the Pamphylian region and became one of the basic elements of the city plan.

In our studies, the phases of Sillyon's Main City Gate through time were partially determined. Since no excavations have yet been made in Sillyon, no evidence was found that would allow concrete archaelogical dating based on stratigraphy. However, the structure was examined based on the characteristics, tactical and strategic concepts of the walls, and the period's political events. Accordingly, it can be concluded that the construction of the Sillyon example commenced after the courtyard entry gates in Side and Perge built in the 3rd century BC with ties to the defensive system. Probably, as stated in the decoration section above, the structure was built in the 2nd century BC. Influenced by the gates in Side and Perge, the Sillyon Gate probably had a square or rectangular courtyard in its earliest stages. In the Roman Imperial period, probably in the 2nd century AD, it went through a reconstruction phase, and

100 Winter 1971, 174-175, fig. 164-165.

101 Schwertheim 2010, 98-99.

102 See Hero, Bel. W. 75-81; Marsden 1969, 6, fig. 1.

103 For gastraphetes and other weapons, see Marsden 1969, 8-12, figs. 2-4.

the rectangular courtyard was replaced by one with an oval plan. We see that a different application was used on the front of the rectangular blocks on the courtyard walls. The fact that the faces of the blocks were flat on the outside and framed on the inside must be related to the reconstruction in the 2nd century AD. It can also be said that the gate remained in use after the imperial period until the city was abandoned in the 7th century[104], since the streets that enable passage to acropolis only have connections to this gate and the main entrance to the city is this gate.

According to McNicoll, the reason behind oval gates in Pamphylia is "passive defense". Research states that this type made its appearance in the late 3rd century BC. The construction of this type is explained through the paucity of economic opportunities and the exploitation of labor in the active system[105]. It was stated in the section on decoration that the gates in this region were designed with a complex concept and that a lot of money might have been spent in their construction. On all three gates, the Doric order was preferred as the dominant type of decoration. In particular, the rich and complex sense of decoration on the gates of Perge and Side are the most substantial evidence. Additionally, the friezes with military-themed reliefs on Side's East Gate may be considered a symbol of the concept of defense. Indeed, the depictions of weaponry or armor on the gate relate to the effort of preservation of the gate, and must also have an apotropaic meaning. That the gate is under the auspices of a strong military system with weapons must have been highlighted.

104 Taşkıran 2017, 74-75.

105 McNicoll 1997, 153.

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Makale Geliş / Received : 28.12.2017

Makale Kabul / Accepted : 25.02.2018

Fig. 1
Aerial view with location of the main city gate

Fig. 2
Façade arrangement of isodomic wall of the complex's courtyard

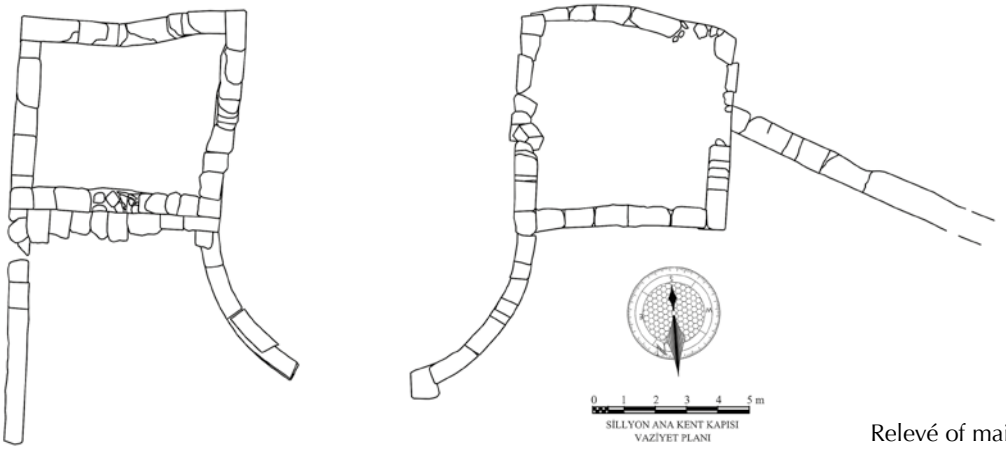

Fig. 3
Relevé of main city gate

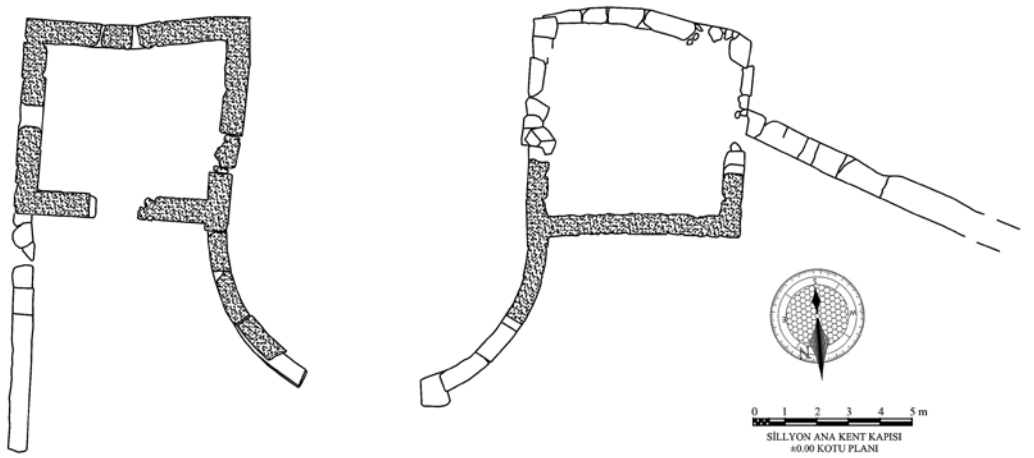

Fig. 4 Extant situation drawing of main city gate

Fig. 5
Main city gate, aerial view

Fig. 6
Main city gate, location on the south slope

Fig. 7 Main city gate, view of the façade from south

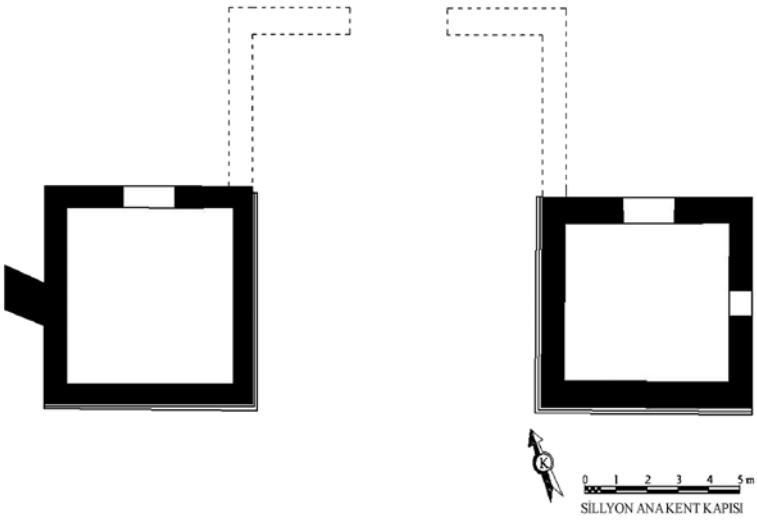

Fig. 8
Layout proposal for the pre-Hellenistic period of main city gate

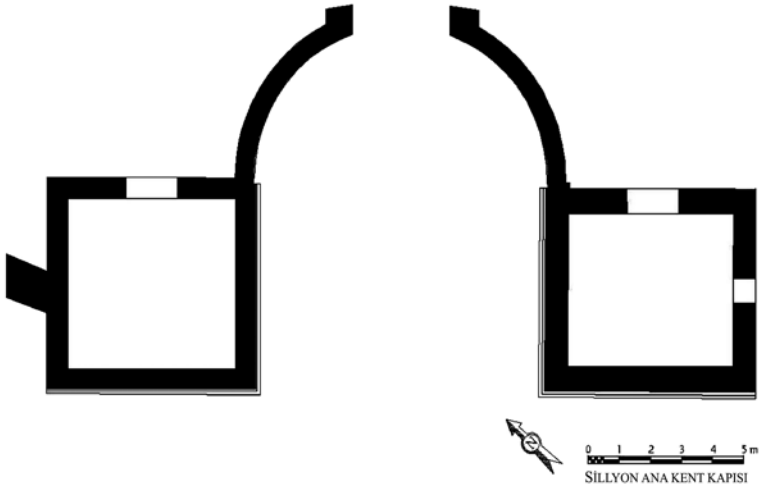

Fig. 9
Extant situation plan of main city gate (Roman Imperial period and after)

Fig. 10 Tower 1, Doric triglyph-metope fragment embedded in northwest corner

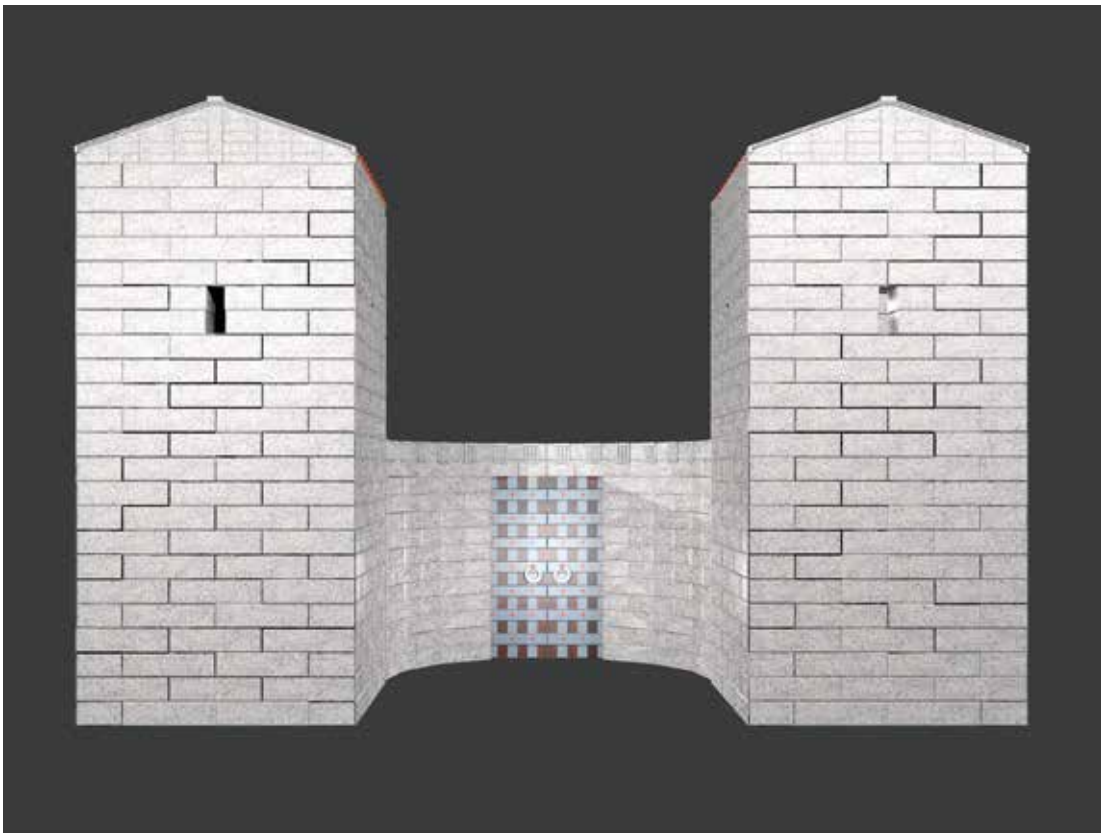

Fig. 11 Main city gate, 3D drawing of extant situation, façade from south

Fig. 12 Main city gate, 3D drawing of extant situation, back side from north

Fig. 13 Main city gate, 3D drawing of extant situation, detail of cross-section

Fig. 14 Tower 1, epalxis on top of north wall

Fig. 15 Tower 1, battlement on the east wall