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STEFANO BERTOCCI E SANDRO PARRINELLO

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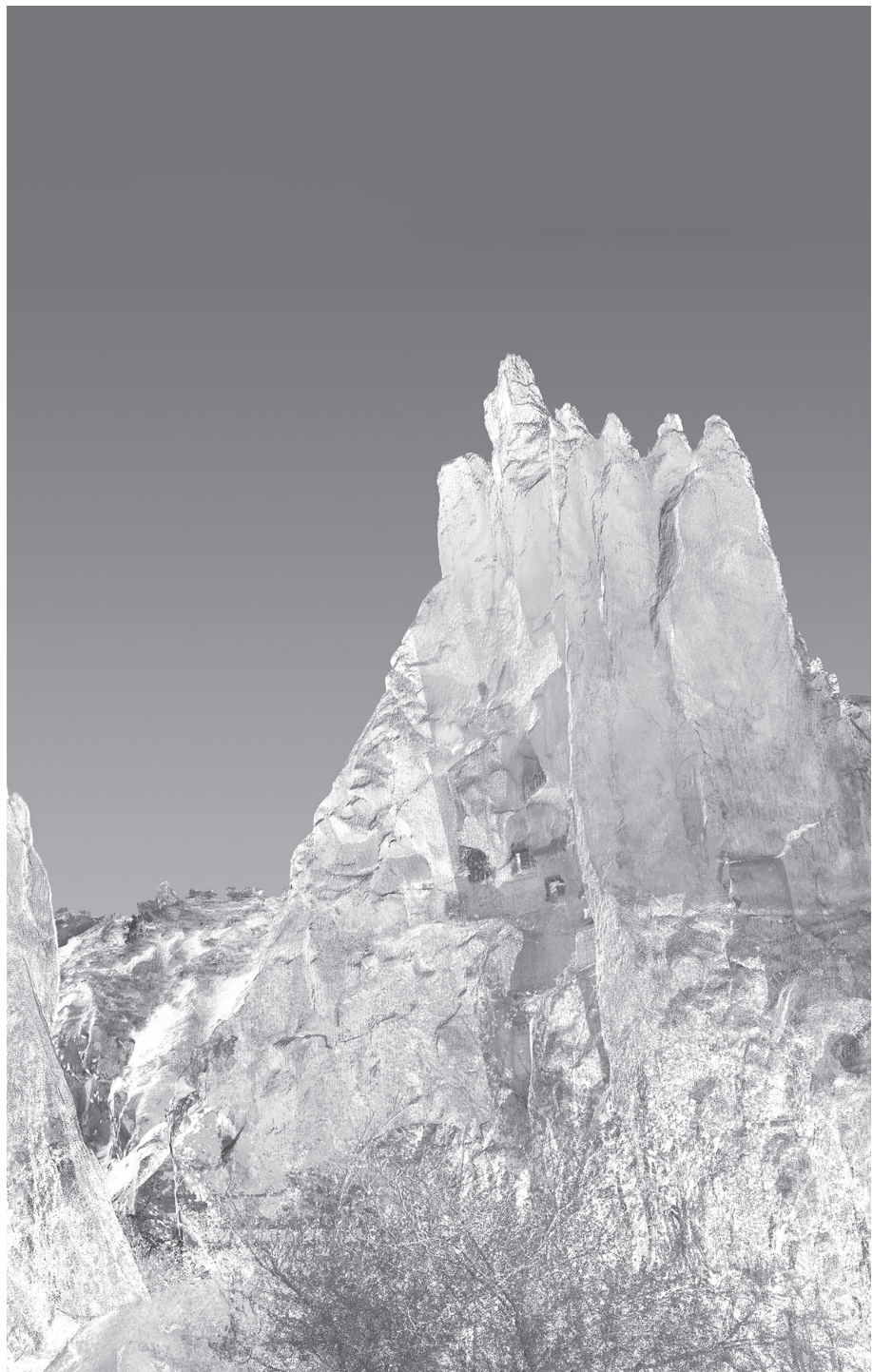
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ABOUT REFECTORIES IN CAPPADOCIA

*Carmela Crescenzi**

INTRODUCTION

The Cappadocian region is a World Heritage site since 1985; it has incredible architectures integrated in a magnificent landscape. Even though two centuries have passed since the stories of P. Lucas' travels (1704-1714, Fig. 1a), we still don't have a clear interpretation of the phenomenon of the vastness of the region and its original and particular settlement. Only religious buildings some areas like Göreme, Ihlara, Selime and Soğanlı, have been the focus of scientific studies throughout the twentieth century. However, since 1980, scientists have extended their interests beyond the wealth of religious structures and decorations, and they have intensified and diversified their studies. Nevertheless, we don't have any unambiguous classification or shared interpretation of some architectural episodes that affect the various centres. Notably, discussion on the refectories is open. In Göreme Valley, the researchers have discovered many refectories with stone seats and tables; furthermore, traces of these furnishings are in many other rooms not documented yet. UR, reorganising the bibliography, has identified thirty-five refectories in addition to the other four, discovered in the territories between the Göreme Valley and the Kılıçlar Valley, the area of interest for "PRIN" 2010 to 2011 (Relevant National Interest Projects), that were documented during the survey campaigns from 2012 to 2014. (Fig.2).

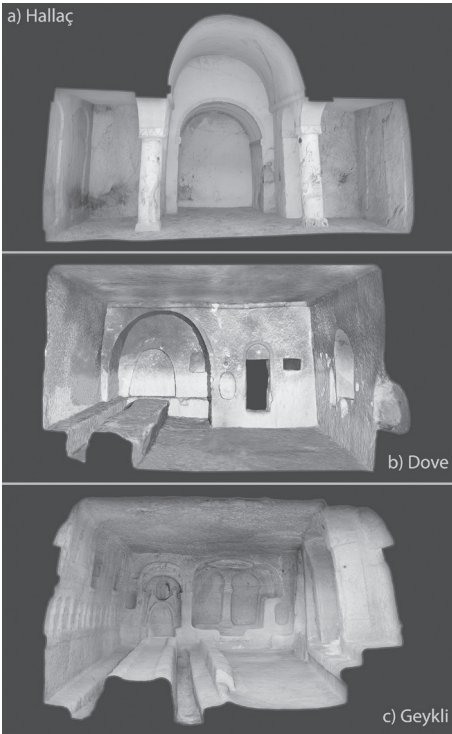
ABOUT REFECTORY'S DEFINITION

In the current language, the term lunchroom has replaced the word refectory (Lat. refectorium, from reficere, to refresh). Nowadays, this word means commonly as the hall of a monastery or convent, where the religious eat together. At one time, the refectory was the communal dining room in secular buildings (castles and palaces) and any other centre of communion (for example, schools, colleges). We have to consider that the same hall could have used such as meeting room, game room, business room or for other different purposes. (<http://www.theodora.com/encyclopedia/r/refectory.html>). Therefore, in Göreme Valley, where we find an extraordinary number of refectories, we should investigate in all directions. All the different possibilities could co-exist:

- a) The valley was a religious enclave, a sort of citadel or monastic complex, with Cenobies and Lavra, as the studies until the last decade of the Twentieth Century attest.
- b) It is possible, which valley was inhabited by homogeneous people or a social class [Haldon and Kennedy, 1980], which to coming from another geographical area, with consolidated habits, using a common hall for hospitality and lunch [Turcher 2011].

**Dipartimento di Architettura – DIDA, Università degli Studi di Firenze.*

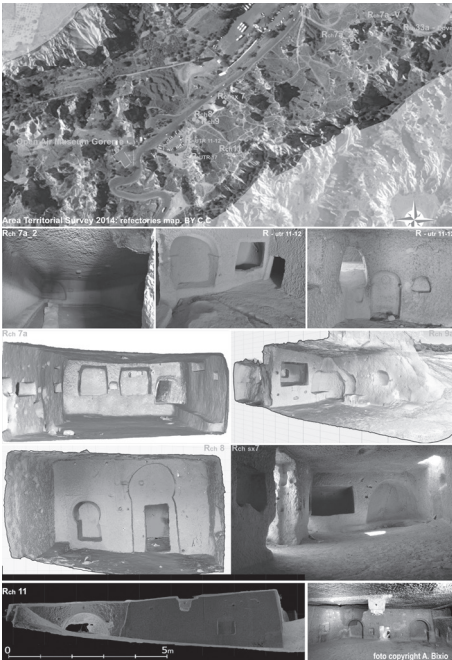
Pagina a fronte: Meryem Ana Pinnacle, Kılıçlar valley. Environmental relief in a landscape scale realized with laser scanner Riegl VZ400. Research area on Byzantine settlement in Göreme valley; mainly interested the natural exedra of the Open air museum with a dozen churches, refectories and the upland between Göreme and Kılıçlar; the area is full of monuments and settlements: Tokali Kilise, St. Eustatius and many others; the architectural survey integrates the landscape one. PRIN 2010-2011, UR UniFI-DIDA. (Copyright: Tioli. F.)

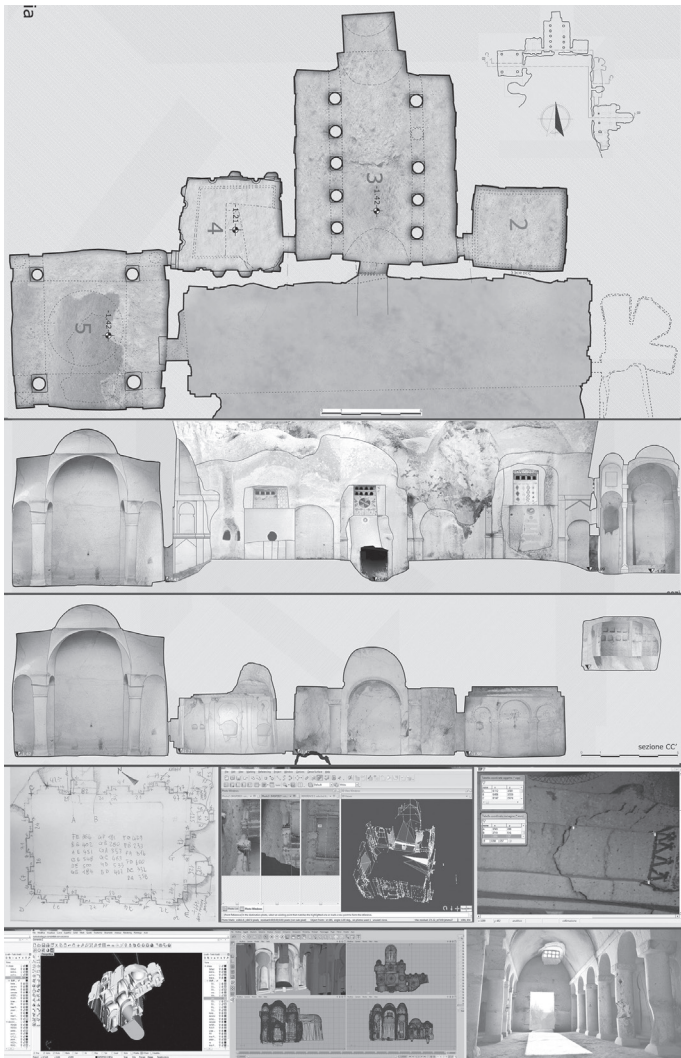


c) The architectural style of the dining-halls was diversified, as can be seen in the buildings where the distribution and use of these rooms are evident: it has a single ship, the most common type; a double one, such as the “Salle des Hôtes” in Mont Saint Michel and the Keslik Monastery in Cappadocia, only comparison distribution and not stylistic, a triple one, such as the building in the complex of Hallaç, in Ortahisar. Usually, a table, surrounded by chairs, made of stone or wood furnished the dining room. [Öztürk, 2012].

ORTAHISAR: HALLAÇ MANASTIRI

The significant archaeological area of Ortahisar is located between Nevşehir and Ürgüp. In the two oldest districts in Ortahisar, Eski / Atık and Yeni Mahalle, we can find the oldest historic buildings and a prosperous residential settlement. Since the Fifth Century, the territory of Ortahisar hosted many religious communities (Crescenzi 2012, 2015). Outside the village, among its structures, there is the Hallaç Monastery complex (Fig.3). The steep rock faces with brown cones, where the monastery was excavated, host the buildings, accessible from the spacious court, which are the only ones documented by students, and many others carved along the outer walls. Among the buildings of the monastery, there is the “refectory” complex, with three rooms, and a church with funerary narthex. [Rodley2010, Jolivet-Levy 1991, Crescenzi 2013]. The entrance to the refectory is from north side, on the longitudinal side of a collapsed porch. It leads to a large basilica plan room, (about 9.70 meters deep and 8.00 meters wide; ship 10.70 m x 3.50 m), with a sort of flat-bottomed apse and vaulted barrel, (about 1.90 meters in length x 2.60 m wide). A picture frame adorned the apsidal arch; homely braided lines ochre colour leans on a diagonally quadripartite rectangle, and each triangle has a dot in the centre; a trichrome frame, with triangles red, black and rock colour, decors the back wall. The barrel vault set up on a long cornice. The basilica’s naves are interspersed with five pairs of columns.



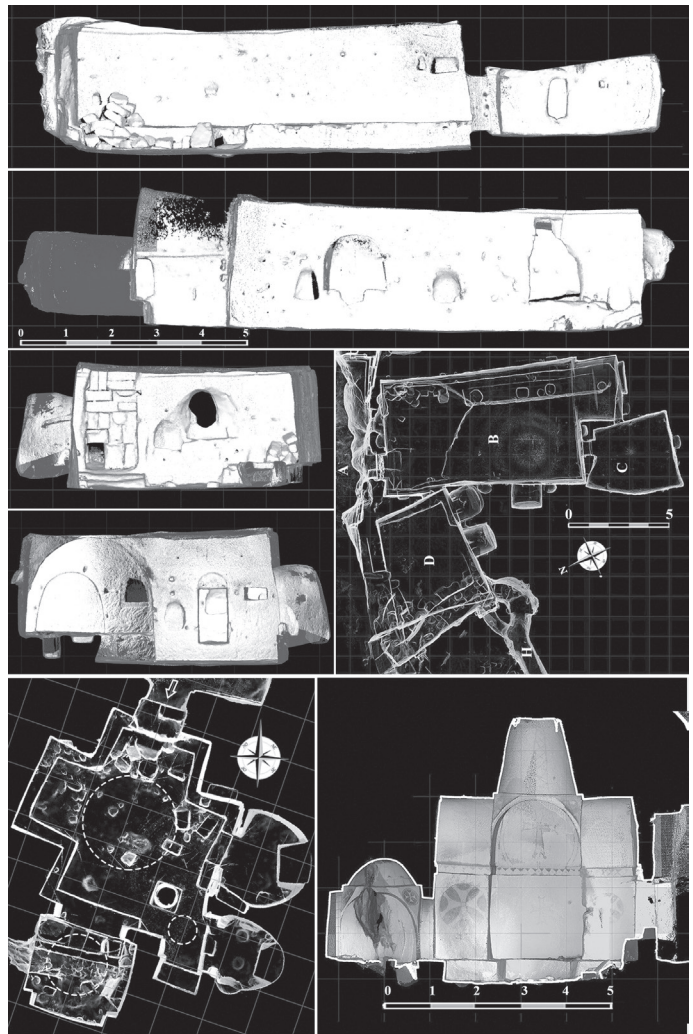


Pagina a fronte:
 Fig.1: Refectories' perspective views: Hallaç, photogrammetric survey 2010; Dove, 3D laser and photogrammetric integrated survey, 2014; Geyikli, expeditious photogrammetric survey, 2015. (Copyright: Crescenzi. C).
 Fig.2: Refectories' Map surveyed whit 3D laser; CH = refectory reported to a church; UTR = refectory near a church not included in the old census or independent. (Copyright: Crescenzi. C).

Fig.3: Hallaç Manastırı; oratory complex; photogrammetry survey, 2010. (Copyright: Crescenzi. C).

They rest on a base nut, while a squat parallelepiped emulates the capital. The capitals show different simple ochre drawings, except those on the columns that introduce to the lateral halls, a thin frame with alternating triangles decorate them. The central nave has a barrel vault; a stringcourse cornice emphasises the vaulted and the flat ceilings of the aisles. The structure is oriented to the North, and it has no ornaments. Moreover, as for the diakonikon and the prothesis there is no trace of an altar in the apse, therefore the building is not a church. Some scholars think that this building was a refectory with wooden furnishings. From the basilica you enter two other rooms that are not very large, but architecturally very refined.

Fig.4: Dove settlement: The refectory and chapel. The chapel next to the monastery is located at a lower level than the private rooms. The narthex has mostly collapsed and is filled with debris; the chapel presents a central plan with a truncated cone dome and two apses with altars and iconostasis. The survey was carried out with 3D laser scanner. (Copyright: Crescenzi C).



THE REFECTORY OF DOVE COMPLEX

The Dove monastery (Fig.4) is located on the Göreme-Kiliçlar plateau, and it is adjacent to the Göreme Open-Air Museum. The two areas were investigated by the 2010-2011 PRIN, coordinated by UniTUS. (Andaloro, 2013). The UniFI RU, for the first time, integrates the LIDAR documentation of the rocky landscape (Riegl scanner), of about 120 ha, with the excavated architecture (Faro Focus 3d and ZF 5006h scanner) of the plateau and it considers the territory as an urban structure. The Dove monastery is not accessible because of various collapses. Thus, the UR only detected the most reachable rooms, and it has made many station points to cover its sculpted façade and complex morphology (Benucci-Crescenzi, 2017).

The researchers have organised the realized eighty-nine scans in thematic units: 1) the existing tunnel entrance, room with water carved-tanks and refectory; 2) the front of the complex and the chapel; 3) the second series of rooms and galleries; 4) the interior of the chapel. The present Dove monastery front on the Kılıçlar valley shows accesses on at least five cut levels. The Dove monastery front and its access carved in the rock have collapsed. The present rock-wall on the Kılıçlar valley shows accesses on at least five carved levels. The small church is located on the lower, but debris and collapses may hide other levels. As into Hallaç, here too we found the ruins of a rectangular vestibule. It was along the E-SE side, (m 7.15 x m 3.58, height about m 4.70 m), covered by a flat ceiling. Traces of an external pilaster indicate the previous existence of a larger space or a double vestibule. The carved pillars decorate and divide into four parts, the inner façade of the foyer in ruins. The flat frame defines the flat ceiling; three-colour triangles, two tones ochre and natural rock, with aligned bases and vertex down, (pinnacles of Göreme landscape?) adorning the front. A flat frame divides the front into two levels. On the lower one (height 3.30m), there are four keyhole-shaped niches; into second on the right is the refectory's entrance. On the upper level (height 1.10m), into the correspondence of each recess, there are pairs of keyhole-shaped blind arches. Only on the mess entrance, there are three niches; also in a headband, there is access to one or more compartments not yet detected (Benucci, 2017). A large opening (1.30 m) leads to the dining room, a slightly quadrilateral room (approximately 9.8m x 5.90m, height 2,90m), and N-NE/S-SO oriented. Left, on the back wall opens a vain (2.00 m x 3.00) vaulted a barrel and decorated whit a flat frame. A ring frames the front of the vault and the two niches on the bottom wall; the large recess is referred to be the Hegumen's seat. The room hosts the extension of the big lytic table (11m x 9.5mx h 0.6m) and the benches that run along the NE-SW wall and the short sides of the table. Always from the back wall, but the right side, you enter an irregular dug space, (both walls are almost equal 3.8 m x3.8 m). Inside a lunette, a clipeo with an etched cross decorates its entrance. On the opposite wall of the table, there is tank water. At the attack of the entrance wall, we find a remaining part of a bench or a seat. Other niches, lytic attacks and some openings testify to the much room reuse.

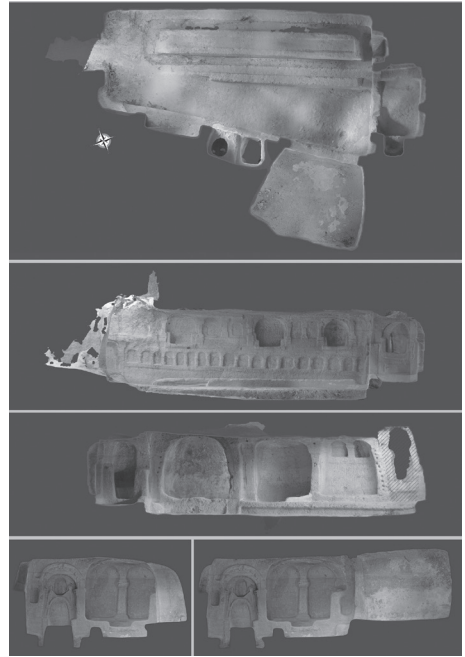


Fig.5: Geyikli Refectory. It is part of the monastic complex of Geyikli Kilise and its architecture is the most decorated among those known. Interesting architectural ornaments interpretation proposed by Blanchard and Couprie (2004); expeditious photogrammetric survey, 2015. (Copyright: Crescenzi C).

GEYIKLI. SOĞANLI

The ancient village of Soğanlı is located in the historical region of

Cappadocia, in the province of Kayseri. It was excavated in the rocky ramparts of the valley, from which it takes its name. The abandoned rock village has dimensions that let imagine a very populated valley. It is placed along the ridges of the valley. The valley hosts several churches, many of them rich in frescoes. The artistic heritage and the particular architecture of some of them make the settlement an Open-air Museum in the countryside. Tokalı Kilise, Geyikli and Kubbeli Kilise are among churches of most significant architectural interest.

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SURVEY 2010 C. Crescenzi. Whit Bindocci A., Covarini L., Giustiniani C.; Data processing: S. Camedda, F. Pizzorusso, M. Polidori, E. Pollastrini, E. Roma, M. Ruini, G. Sanità, S. Sassoli, Alice Superbi, Giorgio Leonardo Terrosi, Roberta Verardi, Elisa Zampaloni, Costanza Zuffa.

SURVEY 2014. Landscape survey: C. Crescenzi, F. Tioli, C. Giustiniani, G. Tarabella. Dove monastery architectural survey: G. Verdiani, A. Pasquali, T. Pignatale, A. Leonardi; photogrammetric survey: C. Crescenzi. Data treatment and post processing: - Landscape: F. Tioli; Monasteri: C. Crescenzi, C. Giustiniani, A. Manghi, L. Meini.

SURVEY 2015 C. Crescenzi - Data processing Elena Vannacci.

ABOUT GEYKLI REFECTORY

The refectory of Geyikli Kilise (Fig.5) (De Jerphanion - Jolivet-Levy 2015), located in the Open Air Museum of Soğanlı, had been unearthed in 1995 (Blanchard 2004). It is a unique specimen for accurate sculptural decoration. The white mortar traces suggest that it was painted. The room has a trapezoidal plan (h 8.85m, bases 3.05m, 3.66 m). A stone table (6.80m x 0.75m) is adjacent to the S-E wall on the left side of the entrance. It has a frame on edge, and it is partially recessed in the floor. Seats, at the floor level, are placed on the perimeter. The East corner is rounded, and it was furnished with a seat with back. On the right of the entrance, a niche emphasises the beginning of a subsellium (rocky séance) that runs 2/3 of the wall, and two tanks carved under his level. Sculptures on the S-E wall simulate an A small backrest protects the bench adjacent to the room; the sculpture could simulate the building front or the interior of a church. The first level over the seat represented an open gallery on the mezzanine level or a facing women's gallery. Columns, with capitals and arches, and loggias interspersed with walls with seats and windows divide it into eighteen parts.

The N-E wall entrance and its edges are crumbling, and its low reliefs have been lost. Only the springers of the entrance arch and the two niches-backs, from which the subsellium start, remain. A sort of flattened apse, decorated with a double ring of arches, where the inner notches, hosts the Hegumen's chair-throne; the triangular bas-reliefs with a sphere at the top could be another reference to the landscape cones and the bas-relief in the niche-back one to a hemispherical bowl. On its right, there is an architecturally striking room with a possible symbolic interpretation linked to the liturgical rite of the Virgin Assumption, (Blanchard 2004). On the South-West wall, on the right, there is a large room. It is probably a water collection basin whose front parapet was demolished. It is connected to a cistern through a hole and this to a second one. These two cisterns were plastered, and their mouths stay in an ample niche. This niche is raised from the ground and highlighted by pilasters. Other two flat hollows follow the first contains two recesses with a little arch inside. In the second niche is a narrow occluded passage to another adjacent complex. The expeditious survey was realised, in the late evening, in an occasional visit to the place. So, the documentation has been entrusted exclusively to the photogrammetric documentation and a few useful measures for scaling.

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