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Don't Miss

Şar Archaeological Site



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Şar Archaeological Site Visiting Hours

| Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | Sunday |
|--------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Closed | 8.30 17.30 | 8.30 17.30 | 8.30 17.30 | 8.30 17.30 | 8.30 17.30 | 8.30 17.30 |

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An Old City on the Passage to
Central Anatolia:
Şar Archaeological Site





The most important structure dated to Medieval Age in Şar Komana Site is Kırık Kilise " (Broken Church) which was originally an ancient tomb dated to 4th century A.D, later converted to a cross planned church at unknown date. The apsis on the east side shows that it was converted to a church at late period and its name came from the apsis. The monumental tomb made of cut stone in a rectangular plan was destroyed by lightning stroke on its dome. The monumental tomb's known as "Kırık Kilise", building period could be dated to middle of the A.D. 4th century, to Roman senator Aurelius Claudius who was Praeses at Noricum in 311 A.D. according to its inscription. The lower parts of the monumental tomb and inner chamber with vaults still remain. The facade of upper part preserves characteristics of the first building period. The side walls totally renewed when it was converted to a church. It can be seen a roughly decorated wall on the east. A door was added to north wall. The round shaped apsis in the east and front part were built with spoila materials. The entrance to the church was over leads and a ramp to the nave. It is seen the grave stones from Medieval Age were used for the ramp, leading to north main entrance. There are rooms and leads in the lower story on south side. The three vaulted upper part of the Roman monumental tomb was destroyed to gain space.



The researches revealed Komana Ancient Site was established on the banks of Sarız stream, a branch of Göksu River which joins to Seyhan River. The city known by all historians and geographers of B.C. was a on the passage way from Malatya to Kayseri for Assyrians. There are evidences indicating that it was of Kumanni-Comana, cultural capital of Kizzuwatha, ruled on Cukurova plain. It can be understood when remains examined in chronological order that Late Assyrian Kingdoms, Crusade Kingdoms and Arabs tried to rule. The archaeological remains on Şar are dated to Roman Era and Early Eastern Roman Period. The structures in the Şar Site; Kırık Kilise (church), theatre, Alakapı (monumental gate) city walls, necropolis, tumuli, and rock tombs were situated irregularly.

The importance of the church known as Kırık Kilise comes from its W shaped side formation. The formation was a leading feature for the Cappadocia Churches at Late Ancient Period 5th- 6th A.D. centuries. The characteristic feature appears on the walls which were plastered vertical plane, and corniced on the all horizontal line.



The church in northeast of Şar Site was built as two storey with large cut stone blocks. The structure was located on east-west oriented sloping area. Therefore, it is perceived as single storey from east side, and



double storey from west side. The remains of apsis walls are on the east of the church. In the south and north side wall of the entrance are twelve grave niches and also entrance and windows gaps are in the west side

walls. The most remarkable side of the church is the west side. The west side is 880 cm in height, symmetric and decoratively built. Mortar was not used on the wall. The north of south façades partially survived.