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Ο νέος ρόλος των προφητών στο εικονογραφικό πρόγραμμα των βυζαντινών ναών μετά την Εικονομαχία. Η περίπτωση της Νέας Εκκλησίας Tokali στην Καππαδοκία

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The New Role of Prophets in Byzantine Church Decoration after Iconoclasm. The Case of the New Tokali Kilise, Cappadocia

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This paper will focus on the role of the prophets in the fresco program of the New Tokali Kilise (middle of the tenth century or around 960), Cappadocia. Prophets are portrayed standing with inscribed scrolls next to New Testament scenes, whereas the majority of programs in Cappadocia, during this period, display only busts of prophets, without any messages attached. This new trend, observed in the decoration of the New Tokali, is a reflection of changes in Byzantine liturgy. It suggests that such a phenomenon may have existed in the Byzantine capital and other Byzantine provinces.

In Byzantine church decoration prophets acted as messengers of the biblical past providing a link between the Old and New Testaments. After Iconoclasm, when dome-type churches came to the fore, prophets often took a prominent position in a dome or a drum. A variety of church plans continued to exist in the Middle Byzantine period. The display and the role of prophets in the decoration of such churches were different, and therefore need to be examined.

This paper will focus on the prophets in the fresco program of the rock-cut church, called the New Tokali Kilise, in the Göreme valley in the Byzantine province of Cappadocia.

Keywords
10th. century.
Cappadocia, New Tokah Kilise.
Painting.
Prophets.
The New Tokali (middle of the tenth century or around 960) has one of the best-preserved painted programs from after Iconoclasm. This church has no dome, and thus prophets occupy a location different from those in domed churches. Furthermore, prophets in the New Tokali have a distinct place and visual characteristics, which makes them different from their depiction in other Cappadocian churches of this period. Here prophets are portrayed standing with inscribed scrolls next to New Testament scenes, whereas the majority of programs in Cappadocia display only busts of prophets in medallions or squares without any messages attached. The only eleventh-century churches such as Elmali and Karanlık Kilise have prophets with inscribed scrolls displayed on arches supporting domes. The selection of prophets in these churches is somewhat similar to that in other Byzantine domed churches. In order to identify the unique role of prophets in the New Tokali, I will examine their location, their relevance to the New Testament scenes, and their role in the context of the program, as well as the sources.

The display of prophets in the program

The location of prophets in the New Tokali program relies on the church plan and the selection of New Testament scenes to which the prophets are attached. The church has a hybrid plan consisting of a transverse nave and single-nave church (Figs 1-2). The transverse nave with three independent sanctuaries was added to an old single-nave church sometime in the middle of the tenth century or around 960. The old nave retained its original decoration; the added transverse nave received a new painted program. Considering the plan, the artist displayed three major iconographic subjects on the barrel vault of the transverse nave: the Ascension, the Benediction of the Apostles, and Pentecost. Prophets are depicted next to these iconographic subjects. In addition, two prophets are placed in close proximity to the Crucifixion, which occupies the central apse conch. Scenes from the Life of Christ and images of saints adorn the walls of the church. Let us examine the relevance of prophets to the above-mentioned New Testament scenes.

The Crucifixion

Two prophets occupy an important place in close proximity to the Crucifixion, the key subject of the central apse conch (Figs 2-4). They are displayed on the intrados of the central


5 Wharton Epstein, Tokali Kilise, 29-32.

6 Wharton Epstein, Tokali Kilise, 4-13. Wharton Epstein suggested that the artist of the New Tokali was familiar with the art of the Byzantine capital of this period (op.cit., 39-44).

arch of the sanctuary screen. This arch faces the central apse where the image of the Crucifixion of Christ flanked by the Crucifixions of the Good and Bad Thieves is depicted. The apex of this arch has an image of an archangel. Below, there are two prophets, Jeremiah and Ezekiel, holding inscribed scrolls. Scholars have recognized their association with the Crucifixion in the central apse. On the left is Jeremiah who points with his right hand in the direction of the Crucifixion of Christ. The scroll in his left hand is inscribed with the text of Jeremiah 11.19: “But I was like a gentle lamb led to the slaughter. I did not know that they devised schemes against me, saying, “Let us destroy the tree with its fruit”. We find that this text is included in the tenth-century Typikon of the Great Church, in the readings for the sixth hour on Holy Thursday, for the veneration of the Holy Lance. In fact, in the scene of the Crucifixion, the centurion Longinus pierced the side of Christ with a sponge-bearer on the right makes a reference to Holy Saturday when the actual event took place.

On the right side of the arch is the prophet Ezekiel. He is depicted frontally, blessing with his right hand toward the

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9 Wharton Epstein, *Tokals Kilise*, 74, fig. 83. This text is also found in the scroll of a prophet Jeremiah in the fourteenth-century church of the Archangels in Lesnovo. See Papamastorakis, op.cit., 211 and fig. 11 on p. 209.
nave. He is holding a scroll in his left hand inscribed with the text of Ezekiel 37.1: “The hand of the Lord was upon me, and he brought me out by the spirit of the Lord, and set me down in the midst of a valley; it was full of dry bones”11. We find this text in the ninth-century Prophetologion also on Holy Thursday12, at matins in the Old Testament reading, and on Holy Saturday in the Typikon of the Great Church13. The text alludes to the vision of the dead and refers to Christ’s death on the cross and resurrection. Thus the texts on the scrolls of both prophets came from the texts recited at vespers during Holy Week, the day when Christ was crucified and the day of his resurrection. The body language of both prophets and the context of the messages they carry emphasize the focal theme of the apse decoration, Christ’s Crucifixion.

The Ascension and Benediction of the Apostles

Christ’s Ascension and Benediction of the Apostles are displayed at the center of the vault, and thus they immediately capture the attention of the viewer (Figs 1, 2, and 5)14. The east and most visible side of the vault is reserved for the Ascension, whereas the western part of the vault is decorated with the scene of the Benediction of the Apostles. These two scenes are separated from the north and south sides by the relieving arches. Originally the latter displayed figures of prophets, with four prophets on each of the relieving arches framing this vault. No prophets survive near the Benediction of the Apostles. As for the Ascension on the eastern part of the vault, in the 1920s Jerphanion recorded the figure of David at the north arch, and the lower part of the prophet above him15. Now only a fragment of David’s figure survives. The inscription near his figure, recorded by Jerphanion, reads: “God has gone up with a shout, the Lord with the sound of the trumpet” (Psalm 46.6) and “Make a joyful noise to God, all the earth” (Psalm 65.1). This psalm was recited during the evening celebration of the pannychis service on the feast of the Ascension in the Typikon of the Great Church16. The latter also includes readings for the Benediction of the Apostles. Thus, both the Ascension and Benediction of the Apostles were a part of the feast of the Ascension. Psalm 46.6 is also found in the ninth-century Triodion-Pentekostarion Koinonikon for the Ascension feast17.

No other examples of standing figures of prophets with scrolls found near the scene of the Ascension or Benediction of the Apostles have survived from this period in Cappadocia. Both scenes are found in the Kiliçlar Kilise in Göreme, dated ca. 90018, and the so-called Pigeon House in Çavuşin, ca. 96519. However, prophets in these churches are depicted as busts in medallions, the way they are portrayed in many Cappadocian churches of this period. The only known example of a standing figure of a prophet with an inscribed scroll next to these scenes comes from the eleventh-century Horologion of the Life of the Virgin by James the Monk, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, cod. gr. 1162, fol. 2v20. This illumination shows a domed structure with an upper lunette decorated with the scene of Pentecost. Below and at the center is a scene of the Ascension flanked by two prophets, Isaiah and David, with scrolls (Isaiah 63.1; Psalm 46.6). Significantly, the figure of David and the text of his scroll are similar to the way he is depicted near the scene of the Ascension in the New Tokali. Since the manuscript Vat. gr. 1162 was attributed to a Constantinopolitan workshop, it suggests a Constantinopolitan model for the prophets’ texts in the New Tokali. Although this manuscript was produced later than the frescoes of the New Tokali, it shows the same link among the prophet, the text of his scroll, and the reading of the text for the feast of the Ascension as it appears in the Typikon of the Great Church.

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15 Jerphanion, Une nouvelle province, vol. 1.2, 317. Wharton Epstein, Tokali Kilise, 76, and fig. 64.
16 Mateos, op.cit. (n. 10), vol. 2, 126-27.
18 Restle, op.cit. (n. 2), vol. 2, pl. XXIV, figs 252 and 275. Jolivet-Lévy, La Cappadoce médiévale, diagram on p. 289, and fig. 151.
20 Evans and Wixom (eds), The Glory of Byzantium (n.1), no. 62, 107-109, fig. 62.
The Pentecost scene occupies the center of the barrel vault of the south bay (Fig. 6). It depicts large figures of enthroned apostles seated on both sides of the barrel vault, facing each other, with flames over their heads. Separated by an ornamental band, there are two lower registers on both sides of the vault; each represents two scenes relevant to Pentecost. The lower register on the east side of the vault depicts a large figure of the prophet Joel holding an inscribed scroll in front of images of the nations (Fig. 7). They are represented as a group of two kings, with the elder and people in front of the city walls. Behind the city wall, which creates a visual barrier between the scenes, there is a scene of Peter ordaining the first deacons (Fig. 7). Peter is blessing a group of apostles on his left. He is shown as a larger figure standing in the middle of the group. Joel is even larger than Peter, probably because he was a prophet and thus ranked higher in the hierarchy. Enlarging Joel and Peter’s figures, the artist emphasized their significance and connection. Joel’s right hand stretches in the direction of the nations but also toward the next scene in which Peter is ordaining the deacons. Visually, Joel approves a New Testament event. K. Corrigan, discussing the Forerunner’s gesture in the icon of John the Baptist from Mount Sinai (currently in Kiev); convincingly argued that it represents grace, a sort of previous approval of this later event. Similarly, Joel’s image conveys to the public the realization of the Old Testament prophecy in the happening of the New Testament event.

On the opposite, west side of the barrel vault, below the figures of enthroned apostles, there are two scenes including the Mission of the Apostles and the nations in front of the city walls, followed by a figure of the evangelist Luke holding an inscribed scroll (Fig. 8). In the first scene, the Mission of the Apostles, Peter blesses the apostles. The figures of Peter and Luke in both scenes are much larger than all the other figures. Luke, however, is depicted similarly to the prophet Joel, as a...
Fig. 5. New Tokah Church, central bay, barrel vault, west side. Benediction of the Apostles.

larger figure. Both Joel and Luke are shown on the opposite side of the barrel vault. The inclusion of the prophet Joel and the evangelist Luke standing in front of the nations just opposite each other in the south bay is unique to the scene of Pentecost. Both hold inscribed scrolls in their left hands. Joel’s inscription on his scroll is a prophecy on the pouring forth of the Spirit. This text is not, however, the one in the book of Joel proper, but from the Acts of the Apostles (Acts 2.17-18), where Joel’s quotation (Joel 2.28-29) is cited. The text is prescribed for the reading for the Sunday liturgy on Pentecost. Notably, the evangelist Luke on the opposite side of the vault is depicted as an Old Testament prophet with a scroll in his left hand; the quotation on the scroll comes from the Acts of the Apostles (Acts 2.1 and 1.14; cf Luke 24.49-50). The same citation of this text we find in the above-mentioned Typikon of the Great Church for Saturday, the vigil of Pentecost, which is similar to the text on Luke’s scroll in the New Tokah. The Typikon of the Great Church includes the texts from the Acts of the Apostles. The texts on the scrolls of both Joel and Luke were evidently taken from the church service on the day of Pentecost. Both Joel and Luke next to the images of the nations are part of the Pentecost program. The scenes of Peter ordaining new deacons and the Mission of the Apostles were added on both sides of the vault to further enhance the apostolic role of the New Testament. Juxtaposing the prophet Joel and the evangelist Luke in the Pentecost program makes visible to the public the fulfillment of the Old in the New Testament.

An examination of the prophets’ locations, their bodily gestures, and the texts on their scrolls suggests that the author of the program used images of prophets and their texts to further highlight the high-ranking feasts of the calendar year, and to send messages to the public about Christ’s death, Resurrection, and Ascension, followed by the sending of the Holy Spirit on Pentecost. These feasts were connected in this decorative program to show the continuity of the New Testament events commemorating Christ’s death. The Crucifixion was commemorated on Good Friday. The Ascension, forty days after his Resurrection, was one of the major feasts of the liturgical year, accompanied by processions,

25 Wharton Epstein, Tokali Kilise, 76. Popović indicates that prophets’ scrolls often have texts from other authors. See Popovich, op.cit. (n. 1), 231-42.
26 Ibid.
28 The Typikon includes readings from the Acts and Joel, but the passages are different.
especially in Constantinople and its provinces. It also emphasizes the apostolic role of the church, which is expressed in the joint scene of the Ascension and the Benediction of the Apostles conjoined with Pentecost. The emphasis on the scenes of Christ’s death and prophecies related to it may reflect the function of the New Tokali. It has been suggested that the Tokali church was used for the commemoration of the dead.

Prophets and New Testament scenes in Byzantine church

Decoration: the sources

Representations of prophets near New Testament scenes are found in few instances, probably owing to the destruction of Byzantine monuments over time.

One case is the eleventh-century painted decoration in the church of the monastery of St. Chrysostomos at Koutsoveidis, Cyprus. The decorative program of this church is in a fragmentary state of preservation, and therefore only two prophets in connection with the New Testament narrative have survived.

One is the prophet Ezekiel, who is juxtaposed with the scene of the Anastasis. Ezekiel is shown standing on the east face of the southwest pier. His scroll has the text of Ezekiel 37.12-13 with slight inversion: “Thus saith the Lord: Behold, I will open your graves and bring you up out of your graves.” The latter refers to the resurrection of the dead, and to the scene of the Anastasis, displayed on the south wall. The text of the prophet is included in the Old Testament reading for Holy Saturday in the above-mentioned Prophetologion. The second scene depicts the Betrayal of Christ on the north wall. The left part of the scene is lost. On the right side there is the standing figure of a prophet with his scroll. There is no inscription to identify the prophet, and the text of his scroll is gone. Thus it is difficult to understand the original messages of the prophets embedded in the program. It is clear, however, that the author’s intention was to bring the prophet and the New Testament event together in a similar way as was done in the New Tokali.

Another case comes from the ninth or tenth-century frescoes of the Deir al-Surian monastery church, Wadi al-Natrun, Egypt.


30 Jerphanion, Une nouvelle province, vol. 1, 2, 322, pl. 86. Restle, op. cit. (n. 2), vol. 2, fig. 117. Wharton Epstein, Tokali Kilise, 74, fig. 83. Kartsonis, Anastasis (n. 8), 170-71.

31 C. Mango, with the collaboration of E. J. W. Hawkins and S. Boyd, “The Monastery of St. Chrysostomos at Koutsoveidis (Cyprus) and its Wall Paintings, Part I: Description”, DOP 44 (1990), 82-85, figs 98, 104 and 105.

32 Gravgaard, Inscriptions (n. 4), 41, no. 64. Høeg and Zuntz, Prophetologium (n. 12), 429.

Fig. 7. New Tokali Church, south bay, barrel vault, east side. Joel and the Nations and Peter Ordaining the First Deacons.

Here the western semi-dome of the naos displays the scene of the Annunciation. It represents Mary enthroned with Gabriel on her left, and two prophets on each side of the scene: Isaiah, Moses, Ezekiel, and Daniel. Three prophets gesture toward Mary and Gabriel. Only Daniel on the far right has his arm to his chest. All prophets hold inscribed scrolls in their hands. The texts on the scroll of Moses include Exodus 3.2b, prefiguring the Virgin in the Burning Bush. The text of Isaiah 7.14: “God with us,” is about the birth of Christ. Ezekiel 44: 2 is a reference to the Virgin as the shut gate. Daniel’s text (Daniel 2.34) on his scroll prefigures the Virgin Birth in the stone cut out from the mountain without human hands. Lucy-Anne Hunt pointed out that the prophets’ texts referred to the typology of the Virgin and the coming of Christ to the world. The prophets’ gestures as well as their texts were deliberate pointers to the coming of Christ and the role of the Virgin. The examination of the preserved data shows that the New Tokali presents the earliest example of the depiction of prophets next to New Testament scenes in church decoration after Iconoclasm. The author of its program incorporated prophets together with New Testament scenes in a sophisticated way, raising the question of where he got such an idea. Why do the texts of the prophets’ scrolls have the same quotations as in the Typikon of the Great Church or Propheto-logion? To answer these questions it is important to identify two different modes in the depiction of prophets in Cappadocia: the medallion images of prophets and the standing figures with inscribed scrolls. As stated above, during the above-mentioned period Cap—
padocian church murals display portraits of prophets in medallions in the intrados of arches or church vaults. Examples can be seen in the ninth- and tenth-century churches such as the Old Tokali Kilise\(^\text{39}\) and El Nazar\(^\text{40}\), both in Göreme, the Pigeon House in Çavuşin\(^\text{41}\), St. Barbara in Soğanlı\(^\text{42}\), and many others (Fig. 9). In these churches, inscriptions including prophets’ names are usually enclosed in medallions or, in some cases, squares accompany busts or half-length figures of prophets.

Medallion images of prophets are widely found in the art of this period, especially in ninth- and tenth-century manuscripts such as the Sacra Parallela in Milan\(^\text{43}\); Turin, Biblioteca Nazionale, cod. B I. 2\(^\text{44}\); and others. This mode of depicting busts of prophets in medallions was similar to other holy images from the early Byzantine period. Studying the medallion images of Christ and the Virgin in the seventh-century icon of John the Baptist from Sinai, Corrigan pointed out that such images were probably inspired by medallion-like circular imperial portraits at the top of consular diptychs\(^\text{45}\). During the sixth and seventh centuries many medallion images already existed in different media. For example, medallion icons painted on wood have survived from this period, as, for example, three medallion icons of Christ, Virgin and archangel from the Coptic Museum, Cairo\(^\text{46}\). Prophets in medallions were already incorporated into decoration of sixth- and seventh-century churches, as is evident in the wall paintings of the Monastery of Apollo, Bawit\(^\text{47}\), or in the apse mosaic in St. Catherine’s Monastery, Sinai\(^\text{48}\). They are gener-


\(^{40}\) Jolivet-Lévy, *La Cappadoce médiévale*, figs 45 and 46.

\(^{41}\) Ibid., fig. 41.


\(^{45}\) Corrigan, “The Witness of John the Baptist” op.cit. (n. 23, 10.


\(^{47}\) M. J. Clédat, *Le monastère et la nécropole de Bawit*, Mémoires publiés par les membres de l’Institut français, d’archéologie orientale du Caire 12 (1904), pl. XXXIII.

Fig. 9. Old Tokali Church, vault, center. Prophets in medallions.
THE NEW ROLE OF PROPHETS IN BYZANTINE CHURCH DECORATION AFTER ICONOCLASM

ally presented as Old Testament messengers of the New Testament events, and they are usually depicted on the walls of these churches. After Iconoclasm, many churches in Cappadocia continue to have barrel-vault ceilings. In these churches, medallion images of prophets were placed either around the triumphal arch or in a cross at the center of the barrel vault (Fig. 9).

The New Tokali presents another mode of depicting prophets: standing prophets with inscribed scrolls, which is unique in Cappadocia of this period. The model for this type of prophets and their texts should come from a different tradition. In order to understand the novelty of portraying prophets next to New Testament scenes in the New Tokali and their later use in other churches mentioned above, it is necessary to investigate when the alliance of a prophet with a New Testament event occurred in Byzantine art and why.

Representations of prophets with inscribed scrolls in church decoration are known from late antiquity. They appeared in the third-century frescoes of the Dura Europos synagogue48, sixth-century churches of Ravenna such as San Vitale38, the Baptistery of the Orthodox51, or Sant' Apollinare Nuovo55. Prophets in these churches hold scrolls with both hands, similar to the prophet Jeremiah in the synagogue of Dura Europos. These prophets' scrolls are not legible. Prophets holding inscribed scrolls with clear and specific quotations are found, however, in various media in the Christian East. Two icons from Sinai, dating to the sixth or seventh century, show standing figures of prophets. One depicts the prophet Elijah holding an inscribed scroll. Another icon, already mentioned above, is that of John the Baptist from Mount Sinai (currently in Kiev), a New Testament prophet, who is also depicted similarly holding a scroll prophesying the coming of Christ. Similar representations of prophets with open scrolls are found in the church decoration of sixth-century Coptic churches in Egypt, for instance chapels in the monastery of Apollo, Bawit56, Karm al-Abhariya, near Alexandria57, or the church of the Red Monastery, near Sohag58.

Images of prophets together with New Testament scenes also appeared during this period as can be seen in two manuscript illuminations: the sixth-century Rossano59 and Synope Gospels60. In both manuscripts, prophets are shown as half-length figures above long rectangular scrolls, which resemble posters. In the Rossano Gospels, prophets gesture toward New Testament scenes which are displayed above them. In the Synope Gospels prophets flank a singular New Testament scene. The quotations on their scrolls are mostly psalms and Old Testament passages evoking the New Testament events. These quotations may reflect their usage in a contemporary liturgy. But it is difficult to know where the models for these images of prophets and the texts of their scrolls came from.

According to John Lowden’s study, the surviving illustrated prophet books date from the middle of the tenth century. Standing figures of prophets are found in an illustrated sixth- or seventh-century Syriac Bible, Paris, Ms. Syr. 341, fol. 179r. As Lowden pointed out, it is not a prophet book, but may be a reflection of a type of book which existed in Byzantium. The presence of prophets with inscribed scrolls in different media in the early Byzantine period in the Christian East suggests that illustrations of prophets with inscribed scrolls went beyond book illuminations. Very few monumental decorations have survived from the ninth century in Constantinople and the Byzantine provinces. The earliest example of full-length figure prophets with inscribed scrolls is known from the mosaic decoration in the

50 Ibid., figs 72-73, 76-77.
51 Ibid., figs 100-107, 141, 146.
52 Weitzmann and Kessler, op.cit., 130, figs 175, 193.
54 Ibid., 32-35, pl. XIV, B.II. Corrigan, “The Witness of John the Baptist”, op.cit. (n. 23), 1-11, fig. 1.
55 Clédat, op.cit., pl. XXXIII.
57 E. White and E. S. Bolman, “Chromatic Brilliance at the Red Monastery Church”, Bulletin of the ARCE 186 (2004), figs 1, 6, 7.
60 Lowden, Illuminated Prophet Books (n. 44), 83.
61 Ibid., 89-90, fig. 118.
The place of prophets in the liturgy

Though no Cappadocian Typika have survived, we may infer their similar use in church services both in Constantinople and Cappadocia. Is it indeed possible that the reading of the texts from the prophets was similar in Constantinople and Cappadocia at that time?

Pentkovskii’s study shows that in the second part of the seventh century a new element was introduced into the Jerusalem liturgy, a canon consisting of a selection of biblical texts from the Jerusalem Psalter. Soon after that in Jerusalem, a new lectionary and troparion were created and accepted in the monasteries of St. Saba, St. Theodosius, and others. It is possible that the appearance of these liturgical books with prophets’ readings stimulated Christian iconography in the Christian East. Therefore we find representation of prophets with inscribed scrolls on some Sinai icons dating to the seventh and eighth centuries. Similarly, prophets appear in wall-paintings of Coptic churches in Egypt.

Reforms in the liturgy took place during Iconoclasm, bringing further developments. The Iconoclasts modernized the liturgy and made it contemporary. They focused specifically on Christ’s Eucharist and the New Testament. That is why after Iconoclasm these changes were already a part of the liturgy. In the middle of the eighth century these changes were reflected in the creation of new lectionaries and a new Euchologion. The new lectionaries contained only New Testament texts, with Old Testament texts separately in the Prophetologion. On feast days readings from the prophets were transferred to vespers. During the Eucharistic liturgy only New Testament texts were read. These new reforms were incorporated into the Typikon of the Great Church and other liturgical books, which prescribed specifically when Old and New Testament texts were read.

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66 For the use of prophets texts in the liturgy and middle and late Byzantine church decoration see Papamastorakis, op.cit. (n. 1), esp. 166-68, 263-83.
Høeg and Zuntz thought to determine the origin of the Prophetologion — a book which most likely affected the selection of prophets' texts for the ninth- and tenth-century decorative programs in Constantinople and its provinces. The Prophetologion is a collection of lessons read during Lent on the first four days of the week at matins and at the Liturgy of the Presanctified in the evening. The Prophetologion reflected the reforms in the Byzantine liturgy made by the end of the eighth century, and especially affected the lessons in the Liturgy of the Presanctified. The Prophetologion was created in Constantinople and grew out of the usage in the patriarchal church of the capital. Hoeg and Zuntz proposed that the Prophetologion was created in the Studion monastery. Both the Typikon of the Great Church and the Prophetologion were meant to be used in Hagia Sophia. Once it was created, copies of the Prophetologion were made and widely disseminated by the metropolitan scriptoria in the provinces. This was done for the sake of the uniformity of the Orthodox liturgy. That is probably why we find that the texts of prophets in the Tokali Kilise match most of their usage in the feast days in the Typikon of the Great Church. Since the quotations of the prophets in the Tokali Kilise matches the Typikon of the Great Church and Prophetologion, it is possible that the commissioner of the program used both texts as sources for the prophets' texts in the decoration.

**Conclusion**

After Iconoclasm there was a trend to convey to the audience through the liturgy the New Testament role of prophets, which inevitably affected church decoration. This new trend, observed in the decoration of the New Tokali, is a reflection of changes in Byzantine liturgy. That is probably why prophets were depicted together with New Testament scenes in church decoration. No doubt the educated author of the Tokali program was also aware of the new developments in Constantinople, that is, of the depictions of prophets with inscribed scrolls, which were already popular in the decoration of Constantinopolitan churches as well as illustrations of prophet books. The author or authors of the New Tokali incorporated prophets into a program stressing the paschal cycle, and Christ's death and resurrection, suitable for a funeral chapel. In the case of the scene of Pentecost, the prophet Joel bore a text from the Acts quoting his own book, and his figure was juxtaposed to the evangelist Luke (author of Acts). The goal was to convey to the public the presence of prophets in the New Testament event. Visually, they appear, as forming part of the New Testament scenes. At the same time, they came from the contemporary liturgy, which makes them active participants in the church ritual.

The evidence presented above suggests that the patrons of the New Tokali were not only familiar with the art of Constantinople, but were also aware of the Constantinopolitan usage of liturgical texts in the cathedral rite of Hagia Sophia. The appearance of prophets with inscribed scrolls in the New Tokali can be viewed as a single example of implementation in local church decoration of the Constantinopolitan liturgy with which the commissioner or designer of the New Tokali program was no doubt familiar. The New Tokali presents a unique phenomenon of the representation of prophets near New Testament scenes in local Cappadocian church decoration. It suggests that such a phenomenon may have existed in the Byzantine capital and other Byzantine provinces, as well as in the Christian East (Cyprus and Egypt). Such examples also show that patrons were attentive to changes in art and liturgy and implemented new ideas when the opportunity arose.

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69 For the use of the Prophetologion and other liturgical texts for the middle and late Byzantine church decoration see Papamastorakis, op.cit. (n. 1), 166-68.
Η απεικόνιση και ο ρόλος των προφητών στο διάκοσμο των βυζαντινών ναών παρουσιάζουν διαφοροποιήσεις, γι' αυτό και χρήζουν μελέτης. Το παρόν άρθρο επικεντρώνεται στους προφήτες στον τοιχογραφικό διάκοσμο του λαξευτού σε βράχο ναού που είναι γνωστός ως Νέα Εκκλησία Tokali (μέσα 11ου αι. ή περί το 960), στην κοιλάδα των Κοραμάτων (Göreme) της Καππαδοκίας (Εικ. 1 και 2). Πρόκειται για ένα από τα καλύτερα διατηρούμενα εικονογραφικά συνόλα που γνωρίζουμε από την εποχή μετά την Εικονομαχία.

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Εξετάζω την θέση τους, τη σχέση τους με τις εικονογραφικές σκηνές από την Καινή Διαθήκη και το ρόλο τους στο πλαίσιο του εικονογραφικού προγράμματος, καθώς και σε σχέση με τις πηγές.

Σύμφωνα με το πρόγραμμα, ο καλλιτέχνης απεικονίστηκε προφήτες δίπλα στο Πορευθέντες μαθητεύσατε (Εικ. 5) και στην Βαπτιστική (Εικ. 6-8). Επιπλέον, δύο προφήτες βρίσκονται κοντά στην Ανάληψη. Στο άρθρο εξετάζεται η σχέση των προφητών με τις προαναφερθείσες καινοδιαθηκικές σκηνές.

Αφού τα κείμενα των προφητών στη Νέα Εκκλησία είναι γνωστά και σύμφωνα με το Πατριαρχικό Προφητολόγιον, είναι πιθανό ο δημιουργός του προγράμματος να χρησιμοποίησε αυτά τα δύο κείμενα ως πηγές για τα κείμενα των προφητών στο διάκοσμο του ναού. Αυτή η νέα τάση, που παρατηρείται στο διάκοσμο της Νέας Εκκλησίας, αντικαταστήστηκε αλλάζοντας στη βυζαντινή θεία λειτουργία. Υποδηλώνει ότι κάτι αναλόγου ίσως συνέβαινε στην πρωτεύουσα του Βυζαντίου και σε άλλες βυζαντινές επαρχίες, καθώς και στη χριστιανική Ανατολή (Κύπρο και Αίγυπτο). Μετά την Εικονομαχία υπήρξε μία τάση να καταστεί γνωστός στους πιστούς, μέσω της θείας λειτουργίας, ο ρόλος των προφητών στην Καινή Διαθήκη, και αυτό αναπόφευκτα επηρέασε το εικονογραφικό πρόγραμμα των ναών.