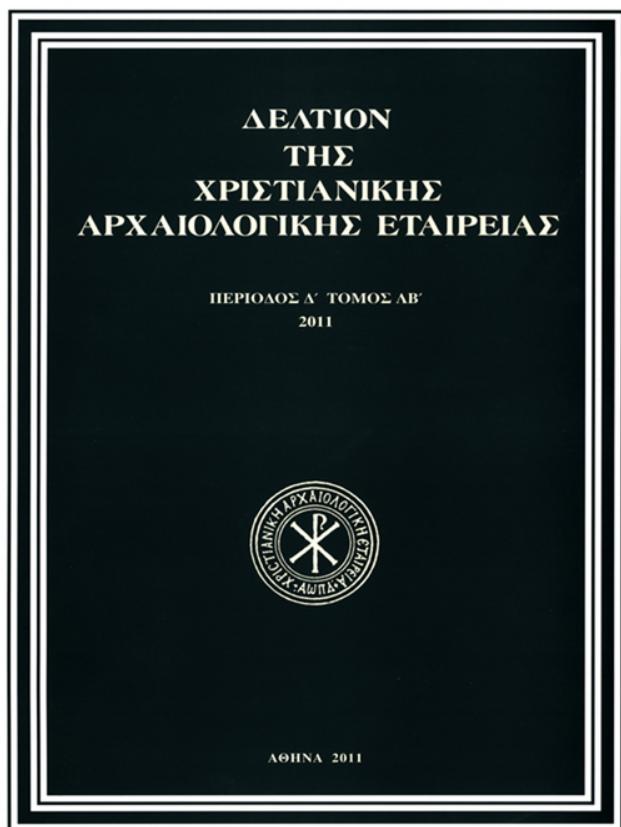


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Natalia Teteriatnikov

THE NEW ROLE OF PROPHETS IN BYZANTINE CHURCH DECORATION AFTER ICONOCLASM. THE CASE OF THE NEW TOKALI KILISE, CAPPADOCIA*

Το άρθρο εστιάζεται στο ρόλο των προφήτων στο εικονογραφικό πρόγραμμα της Νέας Εκκλησίας Tokali (μέσα 10ου αι. ή περί το 960) στην Καππαδοκία. Οι προφήτες εικονίζονται ολόσωμοι και κρατώντας ενεπάγματα ειλητά κοντά σε σκηνές από την Καινή Διαθήκη, ενώ στα περισσότερα προγράμματα αυτής της περιόδου στην Καππαδοκία, οι προφήτες εικονίζονται σε προτομή, χωρίς να εκφράζουν κάποια μηνύματα. Η νέα αυτή τάση που παρατηρείται στο διάκοσμο της Νέας Εκκλησίας Tokali αντανακλά μεταβολές στη βυζαντινή θεία λειτουργία. Υποδηλώνει την πιθανή παρονοσία ανάλογου φαινομένου στη βυζαντινή πρωτεύονσα και σε άλλες επαρχίες του Βυζαντίου.

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 drum¹. 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 Cappadocia².

Λέξεις κλειδιά

10ος αιώνας.
Καππαδοκία, Νέα Εκκλησία Tokali.
Ζωγραφική.
Προφήτες.

* I would like to thank Leslie MacCoul for her valuable suggestions to this article. The photographs are by the author.

¹ O. Demus, *Byzantine Mosaic Decoration*, 2nd ed., New York 1976. H.J. Schulz, *The Byzantine Liturgy. Symbolic Structure and Faith Expression*, New York 1986, esp. 56-62; see also T. F. Mathews, "Religious Organization and Church Architecture", in H. C. Evans and W. D. Wixom (eds), *The Glory of Byzantium. Art and Culture of the Middle Byzantine Era, A.D. 843-1261*, exhibition catalogue, New York 1997, esp. 31-34. L. Popovich, "Prophets Carrying Texts by Other Authors in Byzantine Painting: Mistake or Intentional Substitution?", *ZRVI* 44 (2007), 229-242. T. Papamastorakis, *Ο διάκοσμος των*

Keywords

10th. century.
Cappadocia, New Tokali Kilise.
Painting.
Prophets.

τρούλου τῶν ναῶν τῆς παλαιολόγειας περιόδου στή βαλκανική χερσόνησος καί τήν Κύπρο, Athens 2001, esp. 166-248.

² G. de Jerphanion, *Une nouvelle province de l'art byzantin. Les églises rupestres de Cappadoce*, Paris 1925-42, vol. 2.I, 409-14 (hereafter: *Une nouvelle province*). Id., "La date des plus récentes peintures de Toquale Kilisse, en Cappadoce", *La voix des monuments* (Paris and Brussels 1938), 222-36. M. Restle, *Byzantine Wall Painting in Asia Minor*, Greenwich, Conn., 1967, vol. 1, 111-16; vol. 2, figs 61, 98-99, 115-19. N. Thierry, "Un atelier de peinture du début du Xe siècle en Cappadoce: l'atelier de l'ancienne église de Tokali", *BAntFr* (1971), 170-71; A. Wharton Epstein, *Tokali Kilise: Tenth-century Metropolitan Art in Byzantine*

The New Tokalı (middle of the tenth century or around 960)³ 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 Tokalı 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 Elmali⁴ and Karanlik Kilise⁵ 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 Tokalı, 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 Tokalı 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 960⁶. 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 (Figs 2-4)⁷. They are displayed on the intrados of the central

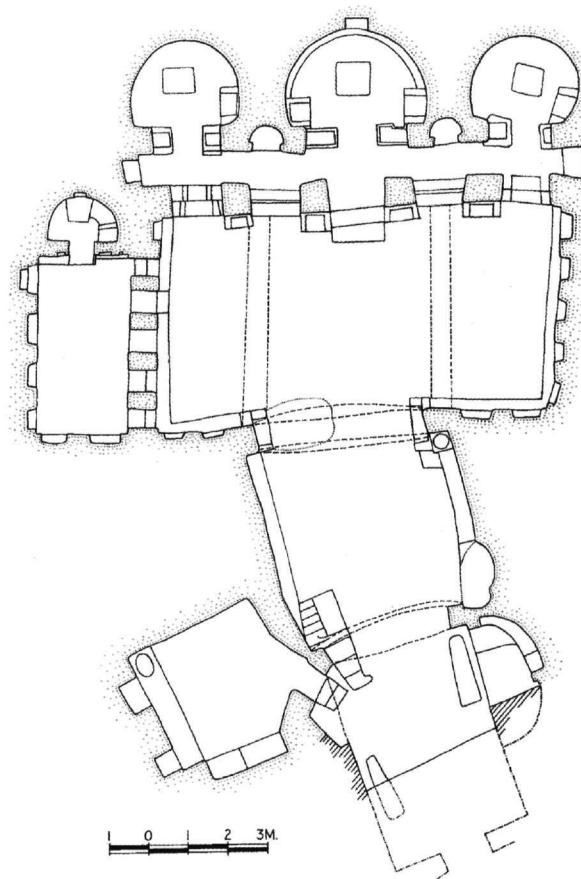


Fig 1. Tokalı Kilise, plan (after Wharton Epstein, *Tokalı Kilise*, fig. 6).

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)⁷. They are displayed on the intrados of the central

Cappadocia (DOS 22), Washington D.C., 1986, 6-13, 29-32, with bibliography 4-5, note 2 (hereafter: *Tokalı Kilise*). L. Rodley, *Cave Monasteries of Byzantine Cappadocia*, Cambridge 1985, 213-222. C. Jolivet-Lévy, *Les églises byzantines de Cappadoce: le programme iconographique de l'abside et de ses abords*, Paris 1991, 94-108, with bibliography. Ead., *La Cappadoce médiévale: images et spiritualité*, Paris 2001, 130-31, pl. 30 (hereafter: *La Cappadoce médiérale*).

³ Wharton Epstein, *Tokalı Kilise*, 29-32.

⁴ Restle, op.cit., vol. 2, pl. XVIII, figs 160, 161, 167-70; A.-M. Gravgaard, *Inscriptions of Old Testament Prophecies in Byzantine Churches*,

Copenhagen 1979, 93, no. 2.

⁵ Restle, op.cit., vol. 2, pl. XXII, figs 218, 223. Gravgaard, op.cit., 93, no. 3.

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

⁷ Jerphanion, *Une nouvelle province*, vol. 1.2, 345-48. Wharton Epstein, *Tokalı Kilise*, 73-74, fig. 83. Jolivet-Lévy, *La Cappadoce médiévale*, 130-31, pl. 30.

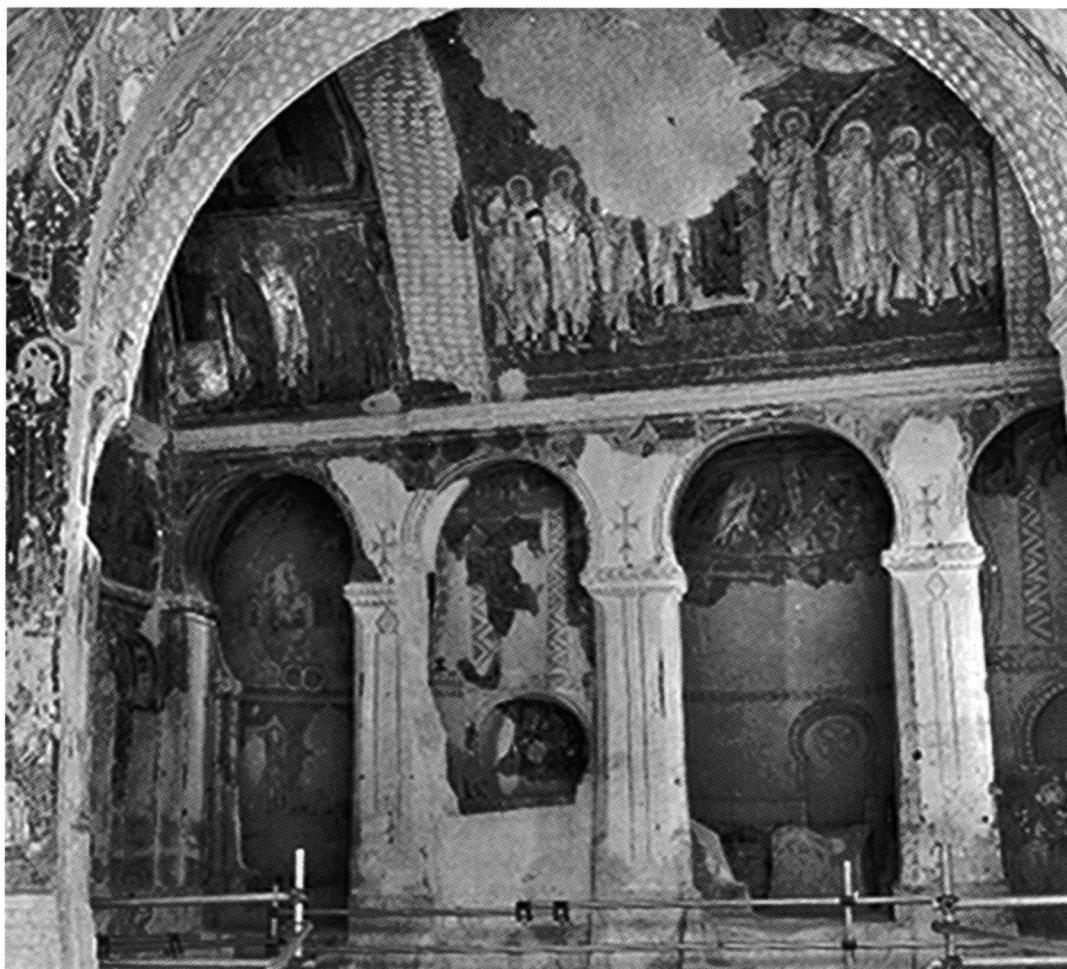


Fig. 2. New Tokali Church, general view looking east.

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 apse⁸. 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"⁹. 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 Lance¹⁰. 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

⁸ Wharton Epstein, *Tokali Kilise*, 74, fig. 83. A. D. Kartsonis, *Anastasis: The Making of an Image*, Princeton 1986, 168-73.

⁹ Wharton Epstein, *Tokali 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.

¹⁰ J. Mateos, *Le typikon de la Grande Église* (OCA 165), Rome 1962, vol. 2, 72-73.

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 Church*¹³. 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 Church*¹⁶. 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 Kılıçlar 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 Homilies 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*.

¹¹ Jerphanion, *Une nouvelle province*, vol. 1.2, 322, pl. 86. Restle, *Byzantine Wall Painting in Asia Minor* (n. 2), vol. 2, fig. 117. Wharton Epstein, *Tokali Kilise*, 74, fig. 83. Kartsonis, op.cit., 170-71.

¹² C. Høeg, G. Zuntz, eds., *Prophetologium I, Fasciculus Quintus: Lectiones Sabbati Sancti*, Copenhagen 1962, 429.

¹³ Mateos, op.cit., vol. 2, 82-83. For the use of Ezekiel text in scrolls of prophets in Palaeologan churches see Papamastorakis, op.cit. (n. 1), diagram 12 on p. 212 and 214. See also G. Millet, *La peinture du Moyen Âge en Yougoslavie (Serbie, Macédoine et Monténégro)*, Paris 1962, Fasc. III, pl. 66. S. Ćirković, V. Korać, G. Balic, *Studenica Monastery*, Belgrade 1986, 73. Popovich, “Four Prophet Cycles”. op.cit., 291, diagram I.

¹⁴ Jerphanion, *Une nouvelle province*, vol. 1.2, 350-52, pl. 80, nos 1-2. Wharton Epstein, *Tokali Kilise*, 23-27, figs 12-13, 50, 88-92.

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.

¹⁷ R. F. Taft, *A History of the Liturgy of St. John Chrysostom*, vol. 5, *The Communion Rites*, Rome 2000, 307. Gravagaard, *Inscriptions* (n. 4), 30.

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.

¹⁹ Jerphanion, *Une nouvelle province* vol. 1, 520-50. N. Thierry, *Haut Moyen Âge en Cappadoce. Les églises de Çavuşin*, Paris 1983, 43-57, Jolivet-Lévy, *La Cappadoce médiévale*, 70-73, pl. 41.

²⁰ Evans and Wixom (eds), *The Glory of Byzantium* (n.1), no. 62, 107-109, fig. 62.

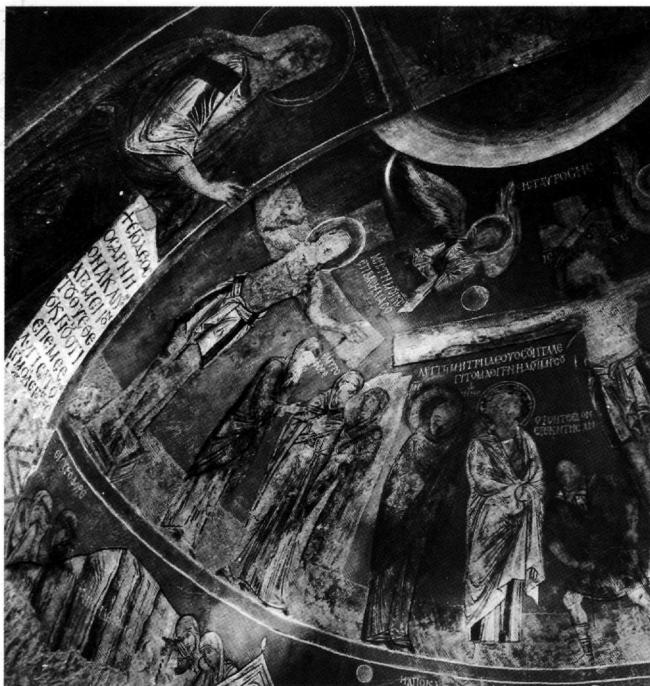


Fig. 3. New Tokali Church, central apse, conch and arch, north side.

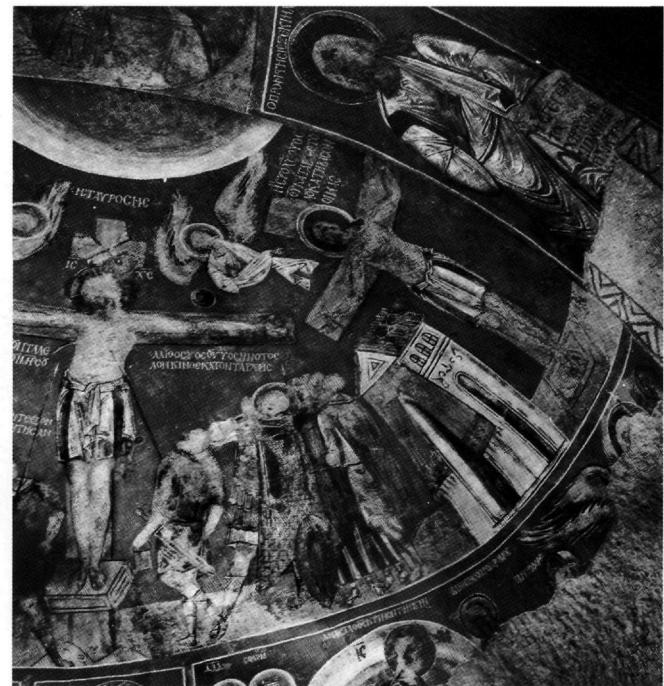


Fig. 4. New Tokali Church, central apse, conch and arch, south side.

Pentecost

The Pentecost scene occupies the center of the barrel vault of the south bay (Fig. 6)²¹. 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)²². 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 event²³. 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 Apostles²⁴ 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

²¹ Jerphanion, *Une nouvelle province*, vol. 1.2, 352-54. Wharton Epstein, *Tokali Kilise*, 76, figs 93-97. Jolivet-Lévy, *La Cappadoce médiévale*, pls 31-33.

²² Jerphanion, *Une nouvelle province*, vol. 1.2, 355-56. Wharton Epstein, *Tokali Kilise*, 76, figs 93, 98.

²³ K. Corrigan, "The Witness of John the Baptist on an Early Byzantine Icon in Kiev", *DOP* 42 (1988), 3-7, fig. 1.

²⁴ Jerphanion, *Une nouvelle province*, vol. 1.2, 356. Wharton Epstein, *Tokali Kilise*, 77, fig. 99.

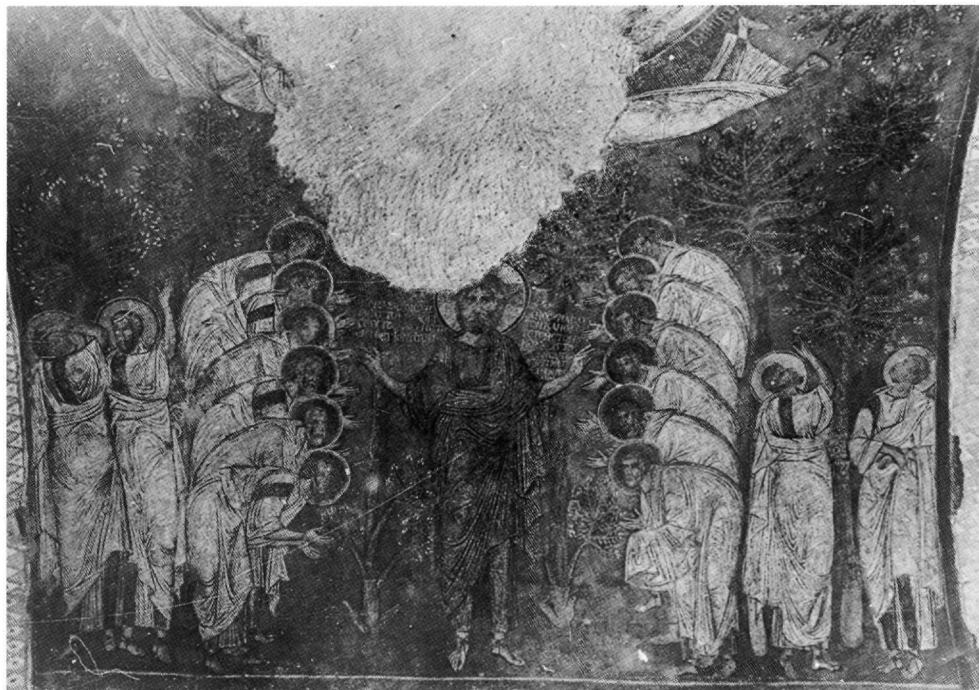


Fig. 5. New Tokali Church, central bay, barrel vault, west side. *Benediction of the Apostles*.

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 cited²⁵. 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)²⁶. The same citation of this text we find in the above-mentioned *Typikon of the Great Church* for Saturday, the vigil of Pentecost²⁷, which is similar to the text on Luke's scroll in the New Tokali. The *Typikon of the Great Church* includes the texts from the Acts of the Apostles²⁸. 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.

²⁷ Mateos, *Le typikon de la Grande Église* (n.10), vol. 2, 137-39.

²⁸ The *Typikon* includes readings from the Acts and Joel, but the passages are different.

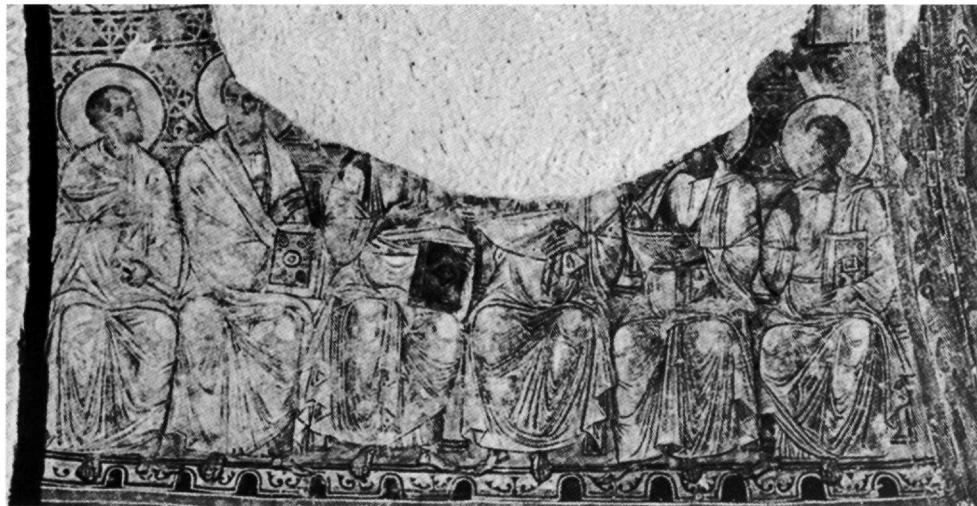


Fig. 6. New Tokali Church, south bay, barrel vault, south side. The Pentecost.

especially in Constantinople²⁹ 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 dead³⁰.

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 Koutsovendis, Cyprus³¹. 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*³². 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, Egypt³³.

²⁹ J. F. Baldovin, *The Urban Character of Christian Worship: The Origins, Development, and Meaning of Stational Liturgy* (OCA 228), Rome 1987, 182-83, 194, 199, 210, 213, 215.

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 Koutsovendis (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.

³³ P. Van Moorsel, "A Brief Description of the Annunciation Discovered in 1991 at Deir es Sourian," *CahArch* 43 (1995), 118-24, and figs 1-8. M. Wuttmann, "Circonstances de la découverte de la peinture de l'Annonciation dans la conque ouest de l'église de la Vierge au Deir al-Souriani et observations techniques", *ibid.*, 125-128. K. C. Innemée, "Deir al-Sourian. The Annunciation as Part of a Cycle?", *ibid.*, 129-132. N. Thierry and H. Kessler attributed the frescoes from the eighth to the tenth centuries: N. Thierry, "L'Annonciation de Deir es Souriani,



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 hands³⁴. 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.³⁵ Ezekiel 44: 2 is a reference to the Virgin as the shut gate.³⁶ Daniel's text (Daniel 2.34) on his scroll prefigures the Virgin Birth in the stone cut out from the mountain without human hands³⁷. Lucy-Anne Hunt pointed out that the prophets' texts referred to the typology of the Virgin and the coming of Christ to the world³⁸. 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-

Recherches typologiques", *ibid.*, 133-40. H. Kessler "Byzantine Art and the West. Forty Years after the Athens Exhibition and Dumbarton Oaks Symposium", in A. C. Quintavalle (ed.), *Medioevo mediterraneo: l'Occidente, Bysanzio e l'Islam*, Milan 2007, 57-72. Lucy-Anne Hunt and Tania Velmans date the frescoes to the twelfth century: L.-A. Hunt, "The Newly Discovered Wallpainting of the Annunciation at Dayr al-Suryān", *ibid.*, 147-52. Ead., "The Fine Incense of Virginity: a Late Twelfth Century Wallpainting of the Annunciation at the Monastery of the Syrians, Egypt", *BMGS* 19 (1995), 182-212, figs 1-20. T. Velmans, "Quelques traits significatifs du style dans l'Annonciation au Monastère des Syriens", *CahArch* 43 (1995), 141-45.

³⁴ For the use of this text in the churches of Palaeologan period see Papamastorakis, *op.cit.* (n. 1), 183.

³⁵ This text is found in the churches: St. Nicholas in Monemvasia, Parigoritissa in Arta, Peribleptos, Mistra, St. Nicholas tis Stegis in Cyprus, St. Nicholas in Curtea de Argeș, Romania, Church of the Archangels, Lesnovo in Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and church of the Virgin, Nova Pavlica in Serbia. See Papamastorakis, *op.cit.* (n. 1), esp. 204-6.

³⁶ This text is found in the church of Panagia Parigoritissa in Arta, Markov Manastir, and Ljubostinja. See Papamastorakis, *op.cit.* (n. 1), 214-15, with bibliography on p. 215.

³⁷ This text is found in St. Nicholas tis Stegis, Cyprus, and Nova Pavlica in Serbia. See Papamastorakis, *op.cit.* (n. 1), 217 with bibliography on p. 217, n. 332.

³⁸ Hunt, "The Newly Discovered Wallpainting", *op.cit.*, 150.



Fig. 8. New Tokali Church, south bay, barrel vault, west side. Peter and the Mission of the Apostles and Luke and the Nations.

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 Kilise³⁹ and El Nazar⁴⁰, both in Göreme, the Pigeon House in Çavuşin⁴¹, St. Barbara in Soğanlı⁴², 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 Parallelia* in Milan⁴³; Turin, Biblioteca Nazionale, cod. B I. 2⁴⁴; 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 diptychs⁴⁵. 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, Cairo⁴⁶. 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, Bawit⁴⁷, or in the apse mosaic in St. Catherine's Monastery, Sinai⁴⁸. They are gener-

³⁹ Jolivet-Lévy, *La Cappadoce médiévale*, fig. 13. Hunt, "The Fine Incense of Virginity", op.cit., 182-212.

⁴⁰ Jolivet-Lévy, *La Cappadoce médiévale*, figs 45 and 46.

⁴¹ Ibid., fig. 41.

⁴² Jolivet-Lévy, *La Cappadoce médiévale*, pls 88-90.

⁴³ K. Weitzmann, *The Miniatures of the Sacra Parallelia*, *Parisinus Graecus* 923, Princeton 1979, 133-60, pls LI-LII, LIV, LVI-LVIII, LXI-LXXVIII.

⁴⁴ J. Lowden, *Illuminated Prophet Books: A Study of Byzantine Manuscripts of the Major and Minor Prophets*, University Park and London 1988, 14-22, 111-12, with bibliography on p. 112, figs 16 and 17. Papamastorakis, op.cit. (n. 1), esp. 173-74.

⁴⁵ Corrigan, "The Witness of John the Baptist" op.cit. (n. 23), 10.

⁴⁶ J. Georg and Herzog zu Sachsen, *Neue Streifzüge durch die Kirchen und Klöster Ägyptens*, Leipzig 1930, 50-51, fig. 14. For icon of Christ see: M. Rassart-Debergh, "De l'icone pâenne et l'icone chrétienne", *Le Monde Copte* 18 (1990), 63-65, figs 24-26. P. P. V. van Morsel et al. (eds), *Catalogue générale du Musée Copte: The Icons*, Cairo 1994, 13, 4, cat. nos 6 and 7, pls 2 c, d. Z. Skalova, *Icons of the Nile Valley*, London 2003, 167, figs A, B, C.

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

⁴⁸ K. Weitzmann, "Mosaics", in K.A. Manafis (ed.), *Sinai. Treasures of the Monastery of Saint Catherine*, Athens 1990, 61-68, and pls on pp. 74-75, figs 12-14, 19. Papamastorakis, op.cit. (n. 1), 108.



Fig. 9. Old Tokali Church, vault, center. Prophets in medallions.

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 Tokalı 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 Tokalı 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 synagogue⁴⁹, sixth-century churches of Ravenna such as San Vitale⁵⁰, the Baptistry of the Orthodox⁵¹, or Sant' Apollinare Nuovo⁵². Prophets in these churches hold scrolls with both hands, similar to the prophet Jeremiah in the synagogue of Dura Europos⁵³. 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 scroll⁵⁴. 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

Christ⁵⁵. 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-Ahbariya, 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 Sinope 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 century⁶¹. Standing figures of prophets are found in an illustrated sixth- or seventh-century Syriac Bible, Paris, Ms. Syr. 341, fol. 179r⁶². 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

⁴⁹ K. Weitzmann and H. L. Kessler, *The Frescoes of the Dura Synagogue and Christian Art* (DOS 28), Washington, D.C. 1990, 130, figs 175, 193.

⁵⁰ F. W. Deichmann, *Frühchristliche Bauten und Mosaiken von Ravenna*, Baden-Baden 1958, figs 313, 321, 335.

⁵¹ Ibid., figs 72-73, 76-77.

⁵² Ibid., figs 100-107, 141, 146.

⁵³ Weitzmann and Kessler, op.cit., 130, figs 175, 193.

⁵⁴ K. Weitzmann, *The Monastery of Saint Catherine at Mount Sinai: The Icons, vol. 1: From the Sixth to the Tenth Century*, Princeton 1976, 32, 42-43, pls XIV, XIV(a).

⁵⁵ Ibid., 32-35, pl. XIV, B.II. Corrigan, "The Witness of John the Baptist", op.cit. (n. 23), 1-11, fig. 1.

⁵⁶ Clédat, op.cit., pl. XXXIII.

⁵⁷ B. Brenk, *Spätantike und Frühes Christentum*, Propyläen Kunsts geschichte Suppl. Bd. 1, 1977, 247, 252, no. 288a, fig. 288a. H. Belting,

Bild und Kult, Munich 1990, 103, fig. 38. J. Witte-Orr, *Die Wandmalereien von al-Ahbariya: Malereien des späten 6. Jahrhunderts aus der Umgebung Alexandrias* (dissertation of Rheinischen Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Bonn, 1993), 104-31.

⁵⁸ E. White and E. S. Bolman, "Chromatic Brilliance at the Red Monastery Church", *Bulletin of the ARCE* 186 (2004), figs 1, 6, 7.

⁵⁹ W. C. Loerke, *The Rossano Gospels: The Miniatures*, Rome and Graz 1987, esp. 114-20.

⁶⁰ H. A. Omont, *Miniatures des plus anciens manuscrits grecs de la Bibliothèque nationale du VIe au XIVe siècle*, Paris 1929, 2, pls A and B. G. Millet, *Iconographie de l'évangile*, Paris 1916, 10-11. G. Muñoz, *Il codice purpureo di Rossano e il frammento sinopenze*, Rome 1907. A. Grabar, *Les peintures de l'évangeliaire de Sinope*, Paris 1948, 7-26, pls I-V.

⁶¹ Lowden, *Illuminated Prophet Books* (n. 44), 83.

⁶² Ibid., 89-90, fig. 118.

nave of Hagia Sophia, Constantinople⁶³. Prophets were displayed in the tympana of the central nave, as is known from the Fossati drawings. The reconstruction drawing of the mosaics of the north and south tympana, published by Cyril Mango, demonstrates that the new scheme of images was introduced to the naos of Hagia Sophia after Iconoclasm. Hagia Sophia's mosaics have been dated to the last decades of the ninth century or the first decade of the tenth century. Four major prophets, Jeremiah, Isaiah, Ezekiel, and probably David, large in size, are depicted in the corners of the north and south tympana. They hold scrolls and gesture toward the dome and the apse where the image of the Virgin is represented. The texts on their scrolls are found in the *Typicon of the Great Church* for vespers of December 24, the day before Christmas⁶⁴. Unfortunately, no other murals of this period survive from Constantinople. Some information about these programs can be extracted from contemporary *ekphraseis*. Patriarch Photius, for instance, describes the decoration of the "New Church" built by Basil I, where he mentioned among other images "A choir of apostles and martyrs, yea, of prophets, too, and patriarchs fill and beautify of the whole church with their images"⁶⁵. Photius did not tell us, however, where and how the prophets were depicted.

Although information is limited, it is clear that prophets acquired a special role in decorative programs after Iconoclasm, as seen in the New Tokali Kilise and Hagia Sophia. In both churches the choice of prophets depended on the specific concept chosen by the commissioners of the programs. In Hagia Sophia the prophets' message was to praise God and the Virgin and to celebrate the Incarnation of Christ similar to the Deir al-Surian wall-painting. In the case of the New Tokali, prophets manifest Christ's death on the cross, his Ascension to heaven, and Pentecost – subjects suitable for a funerary chapel. In both buildings, the central cathedral of the empire and the monastery church in Cappadocia, prophets are depicted in the naos where they could be easily seen by the faithful. After Iconoclasm, incorporation of full-length figures of prophets with inscribed scrolls into church decoration most likely came

from the Byzantine capital, as the usage of the texts from the *Typikon of the Great Church* and *Prophetologion* and the illustrated prophet books suggests.

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 Psalter⁶⁶. 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 read⁶⁷.

⁶³ N. Teteriatnikov, "Hagia Sophia, Constantinople: Religious Images and their Functional Context after Iconoclasm", *Zograph* 30 (2004-2005), 9-19, esp. 14-15, and figs 10 and 11. R. Cormack and E. J. W. Hawkins, "The Mosaics of St. Sophia at Istanbul: The Rooms above the Southwest Vestibule and Ramp", *DOP* 31 (1977), 228. Papamastorakis (n. 1), esp. 176-77, 274.

⁶⁴ Teteriatnikov, op.cit., esp. 14-15.

⁶⁵ C. Mango, *The Homilies of Photius, Patriarch of Constantinople*, Cambridge, Mass. 1958, 187-88.

⁶⁶ A. Pentkovskii, "Konstantinopol'ski i Erusalimski bogoslužebni ustav", *ZMP* 4 (2001), 71-72. Cf. M. Aranz, *Les grandes étapes de la liturgie byzantine: Palestine-Byzance-Russie*, Rome 1976, 43-72. N. Egender, "La formation et l'influence du Typikon liturgique de Saint-Sabas", in J. Patrich (ed.), *The Sabaite Heritage in the Orthodox Church from the Fifth Century to the Present*, Leuven 2001, 209-16.

⁶⁷ 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*⁶⁸ – a book which most likely affected the selection of prophets' texts for the ninth- and tenth-century decorative programs in Constantinople and its provinces⁶⁹. 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.

⁶⁸ C. Høeg and G. Zuntz, "Remarks on the Prophetologion", in R. P. Casey, S. Lake, and A. K. Lake (eds), *Quantulacumque: Studies Presented to Kirsopp Lake by Pupils, Colleagues, and Friends*, London 1937, 189-226. See also Papamastorakis, op.cit. (n. 1), esp. 166-68, 263-83. J. Miller, "The Prophetologion: The Old Testament of

Byzantine Christianity?", in P. Magdalino, R. Nelson (eds), *The Old Testament in Byzantium*, Washington, D.C. 2010, 55-76, esp. 71-72.

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.

Ο ΝΕΟΣ ΡΟΛΟΣ ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΦΗΤΩΝ ΣΤΟ ΕΙΚΟΝΟΓΡΑΦΙΚΟ ΠΡΟΓΡΑΜΜΑ ΤΩΝ ΒΥΖΑΝΤΙΝΩΝ ΝΑΩΝ ΜΕΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΕΙΚΟΝΟΜΑΧΙΑ. Η ΠΕΡΙΠΤΩΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΝΕΑΣ ΕΚΚΛΗΣΙΑΣ ΤΟΚΑΛΙ ΣΤΗΝ ΚΑΠΠΑΔΟΚΙΑ

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 10ου αι. ή περί το 960), στην κοιλάδα των Κοραμάτων (Göreme) της Καππαδοκίας (Εικ. 1 και 2). Πρόκειται για ένα από τα καλύτερα σωζόμενα εικονογραφικά σύνολα που γνωρίζουμε από την εποχή μετά την Εικονομαχία.

Ο ναός δεν έχει τρούλο, έτσι οι προφήτες καταλαμβάνουν μια θέση διαφορετική από εκείνη στους τρουλαίους ναούς. Εδώ οι προφήτες εικονίζονται ολόσωμοι, με ενεπίγραφα ειλητά, δίπλα σε σκηνές από την Καινή Διαθήκη, ενώ στην πλειονότητα των εικονογραφικών προγραμμάτων στην Καππαδοκία εικονίζονται μόνο προτομές προφητών σε μετάλλια ή τετράγωνα διάχωρα, χωρίς να συνοδεύονται από κάποια μηνύματα (Εικ. 9). Μόνο σε ναούς του 11ου αιώνα, όπως στη Elmalı Kilisse και στην Karanlık Kilisse, απαντούν προφήτες με ενεπίγραφα ειλητά, σε τόξα που στηρίζουν τρούλους. Προκειμένου να προσδιορίσω το μοναδικό ρόλο των προφητών στη Νέα Εκκλησία, εξετάζω τη θέση τους, τη σχέση τους με τις 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 απεικόνισε προφήτες δίπλα σε τρία κύρια εικονογραφικά θέματα στην καμάρα του εγκάρσιου κλίτους: στην Ανάληψη, στο «Πορευθέντες μαθητεύσατε» (Εικ. 5) και στην Πεντηκοστή (Εικ. 6-8). Επιπλέον, δύο προφήτες βρίσκονται κοντά στη Σταύρωση που καταλαμβάνει την κεντρική κόγχη του ιερού (Εικ. 3 και 4). Στο άρθρο

εξετάζεται η σχέση των προφητών με τις προαναφερθείσες καινοδιαθηκικές σκηνές.

Ο καλλιτέχνης (ή οι καλλιτέχνες) της Νέας Εκκλησίας ενέταξε προφήτες σε ένα πρόγραμμα (Σταύρωση, Ανάληψη και «Πορευθέντες μαθητεύσατε») που εξαίρει τον πασχαλιού κύκλο, καθώς και τον Θάνατο και την Ανάσταση του Χριστού, πρόγραμμα κατάλληλο για ένα ταφικό παρεκκλήσιο. Στην περίπτωση της Πεντηκοστής, ο προφήτης Ιωήλ κρατεί ειλητό με κείμενο από τις Πράξεις των Αποστόλων (Εικ. 7) και η μορφή του αντιπαρατίθεται προς εκείνη του ευαγγελιστή Λουκά (συγγραφέα των Πράξεων) (Εικ. 8). Σκοπός του καλλιτέχνη ήταν να γνωστοποιήσει στους πιστούς την παρουσία προφητών στα γεγονότα της Καινής Διαθήκης. Οπτικά, μοιάζουν να αποτελούν τμήμα των καινοδιαθηκικών σκηνών.

Θεωρούμε ότι τα κείμενα των προφητών στη Νέα Εκκλησία είναι σε μεγάλο βαθμό ανάλογα με τη χρήση τους στις εορτές και σύμφωνα με το Τυπικόν της Μεγάλης Έκκλησίας. Αφού τα κείμενα των προφητών στην Tokali συμφωνούν με το Τυπικόν της Μεγάλης Έκκλησίας και το Προφητολόγιον, είναι πιθανόν ο δημιουργός του προγράμματος να χρησιμοποιήσει 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, αντικατοπτρίζει αλλαγές στη βυζαντινή θεία λειτουργία. Υποδηλώνει ότι κάτι ανάλογο ίσως συνέβαινε στην πρωτεύουσα του Βυζαντίου και σε άλλες βυζαντινές επαρχίες, καθώς και στη χριστιανική Ανατολή (Κύπρο και Αίγυπτο). Μετά την Εικονομαχία υπήρχε 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.