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Research Article

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THE CREMNA ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH-PROJECT IN CENTRAL PISIDIA: LAST SEASON FIELD STUDIES

MERKEZ PİSİDİA'DAKİ KREMNA ARKEOLOJİK ARAŞTIRMA PROJESİ: SON SEZON SAHA ÇALIŞMASI

КРЕМНА-АРХЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ ПРОЕКТ В ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ ПИСИДИИ: ПОЛЕВЫЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЯ ПОСЛЕДНЕГО СЕЗОНА

Hüseyin METİN*

ABSTRACT

The study area is located in a mountainous part of the central Pisidia Region of the ancient city of Cremna. It is a city that is difficult to be captured due to its geographical location. For this reason, it is the least affected by the political events in the 3rd century AD according to the surrounding cities. Cremna Researches have been conducted since 2013 in two groups as city-centered and rural area researches. The main reason for the research on this subject is to determine the cultural relations of Cremna by examining the settlements in rural areas as well as the socio-cultural, economic and political relations with the cities around it. The subject of this article is the archeological investigations of Cremna Researches between 2018 and 2019. In general, Cremna surveys are carried out within the borders of Hisarköy-Asartepe from the north, Evciyeri from the east, the Kapılı Cybele Monument from the west and the ancient city of Sia from the south. In the Cremna Researches in the last season, very important data have been added to the archeology literature. Prehistoric Cave settlements and the determination of the use of some caves as sanctuaries are very important discoveries. It was understood that both tower structures and rural settlements were built in sheltered topographic places for safe protection of rural areas from the Classical Period to the Roman Period. The data on the Byzantine and Ottoman periods show that the Cremna territorium has hosted many communities from the earliest times to the present day.

Keywords: Pisidia, Cremna, Panemoteichos, İnarası, Survey

ÖZ

Çalışma alanı olan Kremna antik kenti, merkez Pisidia Bölgesi'nin dağlık bir kesiminde yer almaktadır. Coğrafi konumu nedeniyle zaptedilmesi zor kenttir. Bu nedenle çevre kentlere göre MS 3. yüzyılda yaşanan siyasi olaylardan en az etkilenen bölgedir. Cremna

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Araştırmaları 2013 yılından beri şehir merkezli ve kırsal alan araştırmaları olarak iki grupta yürütülmektedir. Bu konudaki araştırmaların temel nedeni, Kremna'nın kültürel ilişkilerinin kırsal alandaki yerleşimlerin yanı sıra çevresindeki kentlerle sosyo-kültürel, ekonomik ve politik ilişkilerinin incelenerek belirlenmesidir. Bu yazının konusu 2018-2019 yılları arasında Kremna Araştırmalarının arkeolojik incelemeleridir. Genel olarak kuzeyden Hisarköy-Asartepe, doğudan Evciyeri, batıdan Kapılı Kibele Anıtı ve güneyden Sia antik kenti. Geçtiğimiz sezon Cremna Araştırmaları'nda arkeoloji literatürüne çok önemli veriler eklendi. Prehistorik Mağara yerleşimleri ve bazı mağaraların kutsal alan olarak kullanımının belirlenmesi çok önemli keşiflerdir. Klasik Dönem'den Roma Dönemi'ne kadar kırsal alanların güvenli bir şekilde korunması için hem kule yapılarının hem de kırsal yerleşimlerin korunaklı topoğrafik yerlerde yapıldığı anlaşılmıştır. Bizans ve Osmanlı dönemlerine ait veriler, Cremna territoriumunun ilk zamanlardan günümüze kadar birçok topluma ev sahipliği yaptığını göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pisidia, Kremna, Panemoteikhos, İnarası, Yüzey Araştırması

АННОТАЦИЯ

Район исследования расположен в горной части центрального региона Писидия древнего города Кремна. Это город, который сложно захватить из-за его географического положения. По этой причине, судя по окружающим городам, он меньше всего пострадал от политических событий III века нашей эры. Исследования Кремна проводятся с 2013 года в двух группах: исследования в центре города и в сельской местности. Основная причина исследования по этой теме - определение культурных связей Кремны путем изучения поселений в сельской местности, а также социально-культурных, экономических и политических отношений с городами вокруг них. Предметом этой статьи являются археологические исследования Кремна Исследования в период с 2018 по 2019 год. В целом, исследования Кремна проводятся в пределах границ Хисаркёй-Асартепе с севера, Эвджерси с востока, памятника Кибелы Капылы с запада и древний город Сиа с юга. В Кремна Исследования за последний сезон, очень важные данные были добавлены к археологической литературе. Доисторические пещерные поселения и решение использовать некоторые пещеры в качестве святилищ - очень важные открытия. Было понятно, что и башни, и сельские поселения были построены в защищенных топографических местах для безопасной защиты сельских территорий от классического периода до римского периода. Данные о византийском и османском периодах показывают, что на территории Кремны с древнейших времен до наших дней проживало множество общин.

Ключевые слова: Писидия, Кремна, Панемотейхос, Инараси, Обзор

1. INTRODUCTION

Archaeological research on this subject, under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the Republic of Turkey Cultural Assets and Museums General Directorate was established by the decision of the official Cremna and the Environment Survey has been carried out under the project¹. With the official permission of the Ministry, 97973013-604.01.01 - E.16280 [Project Number-YA011501- (2018)] and 94949537-161.01 [161.01.13.] - E.580034 [Project

¹ The researches in this article constitute the recent archaeological data of the Cremna and its Surroundings Surveys in 2018 and 2019. I would like to thank the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage and Museums and the Turkish Historical Society (TTK) who contributed to the research.

Number-YA011501- (2019)] Cremna Research projects have been carried out. Cremna Researches, the head of scientific archaeological researches since 2013 Assoc. Prof. It is still maintained by H. Metin and team members.

The researches include all the archaeological sites and data in the urban and rural surroundings in the city center and city territorium of Cremna. In general, Cremna surveys are carried out within the borders of Hisarköy-Asartepe from the north, Evciyeri from the east, the Kapılı Cybele Monument from the west and the city of Sia from the south. In the studies between 2018 and 2019, historical settlements and archaeological data belonging to the Classical, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman periods were obtained by examining the rural settlements and cities around Cremna.

The main purpose of these researches is to get to know the city of Cremna fully and have sufficient knowledge about the political, military, economic and socio-cultural relations it has established with its environment; to perceive the size of the relations between the rural settlements and the city, to determine the Cremna route of the ancient road of the Roman Empire, *Via Sebaste*, to question the condition of the Cremna in the Pisidia-oriented expedition of Alexander, to understand the political boundaries of the cities of Millias and Cremna, to understand the position of the settlements in the countryside, to identify and determine its historical location in the Pisidia Region.

2.THE SURVEY AREA

The region covering the northern part of the province of Isparta and Burdur and the province of Antalya has been named as the *Lakes Region*. This region is surrounded by Phrygia in the north, Lykaonia and Isauria in the east, Kilikia in the southeast, Pamphylia in the south, Lycia in the southwest and Milyas in the west and was called Pisidia Region (Fig. 1). The altitude of the region, which is geographically covered by the high masses of the Tauros Mountains (Toros), is more than 1000 meters. The lakes (Eğridir, Beyşehir, Kovada, Burdur, Suğla, Kestel), which are generally located on the hills surrounded by hills or limestone heights, have significantly affected the climate, and a rich vegetation has been observed in the region (Metin 2012a).

The Cremna, one of the small-scale cities of the Central Pisidia Region, is the central city of archaeological surveys. The city is located on the eastern front of Hacıbağ Mahallesi, Çamlık District of Bucak District of Burdur Province (Fig. 2). Hellenic “Κρημνά” means “Cliff”. The city, surrounded by a north, south and east point cliff and a wall with a north-south extension wall in the west, is about 1200 m high (Metin 2012a, 2012b, 2013,). It is surrounded by Hisarköy-Asartepe, Karadiğın Hill and Çakalasartepe Karakol in the north, Keraitai in the northwest, the Çayırılık Ketiri, Eğribel/Keçipüren, the Cybele Monument with doors in the west, the Kestros Valley, Evciyeri in the east and Millias, Panemoteichos and Sia in the south. The advantages of the mountainous topographic structure and its sheltered strategic location have provided it to be at the forefront among the cities in the region.

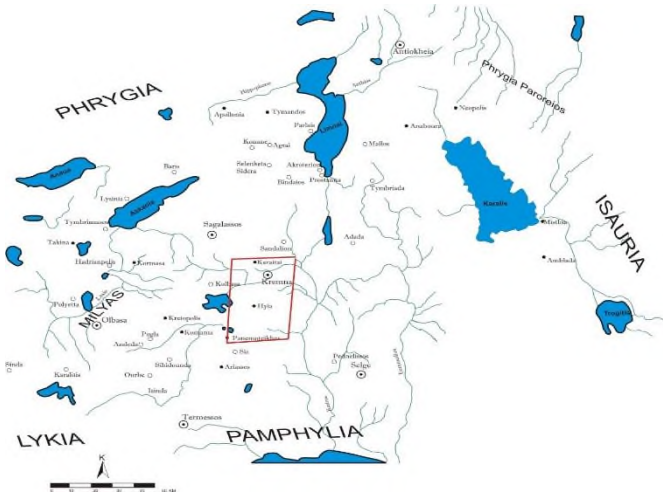


Fig 1. Pisidia Region

Cremna was first localized by travelers in the 19th century (Davis 2006, Metin 2012a, Arundell 2016). The first official excavation was carried out in 1970 in the Bath-Library structure under the direction of J. İnan (İnan 1972). In 1985 and 1987, the first official surveys were conducted by S. Mitchell and his team (Mitchell 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989). Since these two studies are city-centered, information about Cremna’s environment and its relations with the environment is limited. Since 2013, surveys have been carried out within the scope of the studies titled Cremna and its Surroundings.

The studies carried out after the first official excavation by J. İnan are within the scope of the surveys and our knowledge of the history of the city and its surroundings is very limited. In the event that the foreseen excavations are carried out within a few years, important data about the Pisidia Region, especially the Cremna, are expected to be reached. Dating of the Cremna embossed bowls by H. Metin to the first half of the 2nd century BC extended the city’s Hellenistic Period in chronological terms (Metin, 2015b, 2015c, 2017). A sheltered center in Pisidia against the Homonads dominated the Cremna in the 1st century BC, as it was among the priority plans of Amyntas (39-25 BC). Due to its strategic position, one of the five colonies established by Augustus gained the status of “Colonia Iulia Augusta Felix Cremnensium” and also it was connected to *Via Sebaste* (Hirschfeld 1879). Political and military events were manifested in the time of Probus (276-282 AD). In 277-278 AD, the Lydian bandit from Isaur captured the Cremna. As a result of the

systematic military intervention of the governor Terentius Marcianus in 279 AD, the city again passed to Probus. Data on the city is scarce since the 4th century AD. On the other hand, sending representatives to the II. Nikaia Council in 787 AD is a proof that he took an active role in the region during the Early Byzantine Period (Metin 2012a).

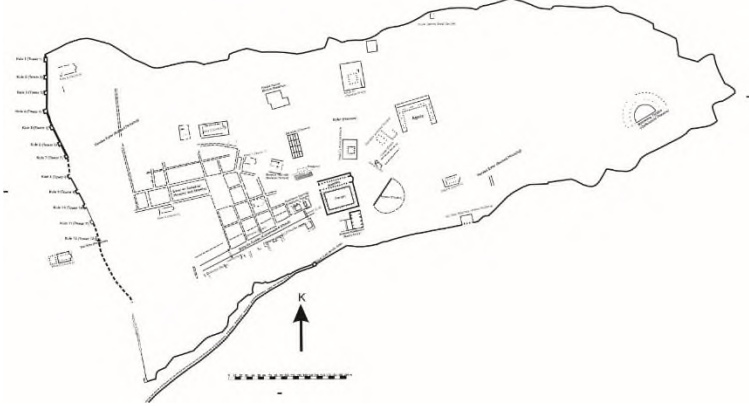


Fig. 2: Cremna City Plan

The locations included in 2018 as field work are as follows; Considering the city of Cremna, the protection walls in the south, the ancient road and archaeological findings in the countryside; In the city territorium, studies were carried out in Keraitai (Belören), Balama Byzantine Castle, Çakalasartepe Stronghold, Bağtepe Tower, Kızılçukur Tower (Kızılkapan), Sarıncık/Bağtepe, Küçük Kepez II, Payamlı Hill, Pamuk Plain, Çatalağaç, Çukur Plain settlements. The works in 2019 were carried out in Panemoteichos (Boğazköy), Millias (Kocaaaliler) cities and their Yunus Emre Hill, Ardıçlık Hill Tower, Potalin Cave, Avdancık Sakızlık Turkmen Settlement, Sivişler Cistern, Kızılçukur (Kızılkapan) Farm Settlement (Fig. 3, Table 1).

	E 030.71073		
Watchtower at Bağtepe	N 37.45101 E 030.74944	Ceramics, Historical Events and Wall Knitting Techniques	Roman
Watchtower at Kızılcukur (Kızılkapan)	N 37.37781 E 030.59473	Ceramics, Historical Events and Wall Knitting Techniques	Classic, Hellenistic and Roman
Sarıncık (Bağtepe)	N 37.45540 E 030.75071	Ceramics and Historical Events	Roman
Kepez II	N 37.45616 E 030.76089	Ceramics and Historical Events	Roman
Payamlı Hill	N 37.35545 E 030.56521	Ceramics and Historical Events	Roman
Çatalağaç	N 37.38437 E 030.58684	Ceramics and Historical Events	Roman
Çukur Plain	N 37.35550 E 030.56517	Ceramics and Historical Events	Turcoman
Balama Byzantine Castle	N 37.34291 E 030.88508	Ceramics, Architectural Buildings and City Walls	Byzantine
İnarası	N 37.49911 E 30.68640	Inscription, Coins, Ceramics and Architectural Buildings	Prehistoric, Classical, Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine
Potalin Cave	N 37.45859 E 30.74862	Inscription and Ceramics	Prehistoric and Roman

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Yunusemre Hill	N 37.48322 E 30.75758	Historical Events, Ceramics and Architectural Buildings	Roman
Ardıçlık Hill Watchtower	N 37.34058 E 30.58345	Data is not enough to date	Unknown
Avdancık, Sakızlık Turcoman Settlement	N 37. 2110 E 30. 3521	Buildings, Dwellings, Animal Stables and Cistern	Turcoman
Avdancık, Sivişler Cistern	N 37.35296 E 30.58461	Cistern	Ottaman
Avdancık, Kızılcukur (Kızılkapan) Forest Area, Farm Layout	N 37.37054 E 30.59201	Buildings, Dwellings, Animal Stables and	Turcoman
Millias (Maousoleum, Tower Structure, Kocagözet Area, Karain Cave)	N 37.1820 E 30.4504	Ceramics, Coins, Inscriptions, Architectural Buildings and City Walls	Hellenistic and Roman
Panemoteichos (Chamasorion Grave I-II, Towers I-II-III and Terraced Fortifications)	N 37. 1557 E 30.3023	Inscriptions, Ceramics, Coins, Architectural Buildings and City Walls	Classic, Hellenistic and Roman

Table 1: Settlements and Historical Situation in Cremna and Surrounding Region

3. PRELIMINARY RESULTS FROM LAST FIELD SEASONS

Studies within the scope of Cremna and its Surrounding Surveys include the archaeological investigations of the recent surveys. Studies on this subject have been tried to be transferred by grouping them into two titles. Archaeological investigations in the first group cover a total of fifteen new archaeological studies, including the defense systems (guard walls) in the southern direction of the city, the ancient road, as well as the urban (Keraitai) and rural settlements and tower structures (watchtowers) in the city territorium. The researches in the second group include eleven new archaeological studies in total, including the rural settlements, defense systems (watchtowers) and urban (Millias and Panemoteichos) surveys of Cremna. Archaeological researches in both groups are described in detail in the text below. In

relation, the archaeological data in question can be traced historically and chronologically until the Classical, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine and Ottoman periods. In addition, all the archaeological data below are given in order according to the location where they were detected.

The first group works were evaluated under two headings: researches in the city center and around the city. Accordingly, the studies in the city center of Cremna were examined in the form of protection walls in the south of the city, the ancient road and archaeological findings in the countryside.

3.1. Researchs At The Cremna Center

3.1.1. Defense Systems In The South

It is surrounded by the north, east and south cliffs of the Cremna and is preserved on the west facade with approximately 600 m city walls and fifteen towers. However, since the southern cliff structure is in an adjacent position with steep slope areas, protection or blocking walls have been built to strengthen the defense. Although there is not a defense system as developed as the walls and protective walls on the west, these are of great importance for checking against any enemy penetration and soil erosion. The line between the southwest and southeast was built with polygonal and isodomic masonry techniques. A watchtower stands on the southwestern corner. To the east of the entrance on the south is a terrace wall built adjoining the fortification and projecting forward. This structure was built with stones of varying sizes. At first sight it was perceived as a tower but closer inspection clarified its function as a special point for defense to place fire and heavy arms (Metin 2012a).



Fig. 4: Defense Systems in the South

3.1.2. Ancient South Road

Today, a certain section of the ancient road that continues to Cremna's preserved south gate-tower can still be followed. In addition, three terraces with evidence of the road were identified. The first terraced road starts from the gate-tower structure in the south and continues until the Tomb Monument. This road is intact compared to other routes. The second terraced road extends 300 m eastward from the Monumental Tomb. A terrace wall was found adjacent to the bedrock on

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which the road lies. The road built with stones of different sizes is preserved in bad condition. Walnut gardens reaching the edges of the city seem to have accelerated their deterioration. It is covered with vegetation and rock fragments. The gardens are arranged in terraced and profiled stone blocks and an altar is documented in them. In fact, the terrace walls and the ancient road are intertwined. It is noted that the old road passes through a large rock fold in the east and extends towards the gardens. This should be the third terrace on which the road stretches; however, it could not be watched as it extended towards the gardens. It was noted that the roads opened to access the villagers' lands intersect with stone paved roads. Paving stones have significant erosion and deep traces. A similar situation was noted for the stone blocks laid on the ancient road by the Monumental Tomb. These must belong to the wheel of old vehicles (Mitchel 1995, Metin 2018). Based on all these data, it can be said that the old road to the south of Cremna extended zigzag on three terrace walls built according to the topography and stretched south from there (Fig. 5).



Fig. 5: Ancient South Road

3.1.3. Findings In The South Rural Area

Agricultural land starting from the edge of walnut groves arranged in terraces forms the entire southern part of the city. It is possible to see architectural pieces brought over from the city center of Cremna. A frieze block with triglyphs-metope belonging to a temple and tesserae were noted at the wooded part of an east-west oriented field. A column reused for marking the field boundary was documented. Farmsteads and threshing fields are quite common. Remains of rooms were noted in this area (Metin 2018). It was also noted that many stones were removed and reused in the construction of water tanks and other modern structures.

In the southern agricultural area was a marble bust measuring 0.22 x 0.27 m and with missing parts on top and body (Fig. 6).



Fig. 6: Findings in the South Rural Area, Marble Bust

3.2. Research In The Environs Of Cremna

The first group of studies consists of the second stage of the researches around the city. Accordingly, urban researches (Keraitai), defense systems (tower structures) and settlements in the rural environment were examined.

3.2.1. Keraitai (Belören)

Keraitai is located about 2 km southwest of the modern village of Belören in the borders of Bucak District of Burdur Province. The site is known as Sivri Tepe or Çeri Asarı among the locals and it is situated at a dominating point. On the southeastern slopes of the city is a two-roomed rectangular rock-cut structure with Doric half-columns and possibly of religious function (?). Next to it is a rock pot measuring 0.65 x 0.50 m with a depth of 0.30 m. The north-south oriented east wall of the second chamber can be tracked on the surface. Entranceway is on the east side. Drawings of the *ostotheks*, some of which were documented at various spots of the city in the previous campaigns, were completed. In addition to the shield and door depictions widely seen in Pisidia, the *ostotheks* are also decorated with rosette-wreaths and reliefs. Seven bottle-shaped cisterns, the mouths of which were built with cut stones and whose bases were cut from the bedrock, were measured and recorded by GPS. Architectural dwellings in the city are concentrated on the eastern slope. Many Hellenistic ceramic pieces were found on the surface in this area. The surrounding of the city is surrounded by defensive walls about 2 m thick. Fortification walls mark the Classical Period due to both historical events and wall techniques. In its acropolis, there are a temple and a cistern and kula structures built to watch the environment (Dörtlük 1976, Metin 2014).

3.2.1.2. Towers nos. 1 and 2 in keraitai

Two towers located at the southern tips of the acropolis reaching an altitude of about 1360 m dominate over the vast plains and mountains next to Belören-

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Mamak, Alatepe/Sazak watchtower-Çeltikçi Plain, and the Kestros Valley stretching to the east of Cremna and leading down to Perge.

Tower no. 1 is situated on the southeastern corner of the acropolis. This rectangular tower built with isodomic masonry is accessed on its north. The main part is standing and a row of blocks consisting of four rows in the south and six in the east is intact. 8.90 x 6.60 m. It measures 1.50 m. and its wall thickness is 1.50 m. It has a rectangular plan. The entrance is from the north. Blocks with straight edges, flat surfaces and rough cuts were used. It is knitted with isodomic wall knitting technique. Its interior is filled with soil and rubble. Adjacent to the tower, it is seen that a fortification wall continues towards Tower 2 in the west. About 1 m below it is a rock-cut chamosorion.

Tower no. 2 resting on bedrock is located on the southwestern corner of the acropolis and resembles tower no. 1 with regards to layout and direction. It is located at the junction of tower no. 1 and the city wall extending from the northwest. Its masonry features two techniques as polygonal and isodomic. It is at the intersection of the tower number 1 and the fortification wall from the northwest direction. 12.00X5.00 m. and the The thickness of the wall is 1.20 m. It has a rectangular plan (Fig. 7). It is different from the tower number 1. The entrance is from the north. The foundation is partly made up of bedrock. In the east, in three other directions, a block row is intact. In this environment, ceramics from the Hellenistic Period were identified. Plans of these towers were retrieved. Technical and structural studies related to the towers will continue in the future.



Fig. 7: Tower II

3.2.2. Çakalasartepe Stronghold

It is located in Üçpınarlar area about 2 km northeast of Cremna. First work was conducted in 2013. This rocky hill has sheer cliffs on the west and south sides, and covered with dense woods it ascends eastward. On its top is a military stronghold construction. Its advantageous position allows it to dominate over a vast territory encompassing the high mountains and narrow passages stretching southward from Sagalassos, the Kestros valley extending along the east side of Cremna and the areas up to Adada in the direction of Isparta. The walls extend on the east, north and

northwest sections, which are partially vulnerable to attacks. These walls were built with local limestone and conglomerate in irregular isodomic masonry and reflect characteristics of the Hellenistic period (Fig. 8). The building is 30.80 x 17.00 m. in sizes. The wall thickness is 0.80 m. It has a rectangular plan. At the center of the rectangular stronghold is the massive bedrock with levelled top. On the surface are numerous nails, potsherds and roof tile fragments. Potsherds indicate Hellenistic and Roman periods. This site is thought to have served as an active stronghold during the Hellenistic and Roman periods and was the security point to the north of Cremna.



Fig. 8: Çakalasartepe Stronghold, Wall

3.2.3. Watchtower At

Bağtepe

It is located in the rural area to the south of Cremna. It is located on a high rocky hill densely covered with pine trees, to the south of Bağtepe/ Sıvancık. It rises about 420 m. It has direct visual contact with Cremna and Dikmen Tepe to the southwest. It dominates over strategical points such as mountains, narrow passes and road network and the Kestros valley and Dut Alan. Farmsteads of Sarıncık/Bağtepe, Küçük Kepez I-II and Bağtepe/Sıvancık lie within its territory. Rising on bedrock, the tower was built with polygonal masonry and out of square. Its western and northern façades were hewn from the bedrock. The rectangular tower is accessed from the east side. The tower structure measures 28.00 x 9.00 m. The wall thickness is 1.10 m. It has a rectangular plan. The solid wall height on the east facade is 1.20 m. The entrance is from the east. Tower buildings of this type in the Pamphylia and Pisidia regions were built in the 3rd century AD to preserve the main source of basic needs such as water and farmland outside the city center. For this reason, the tower structure in Bağtepe is closely related to the above characteristics with its agricultural land in the rural area, its water resources and its position overlooking narrow passages.

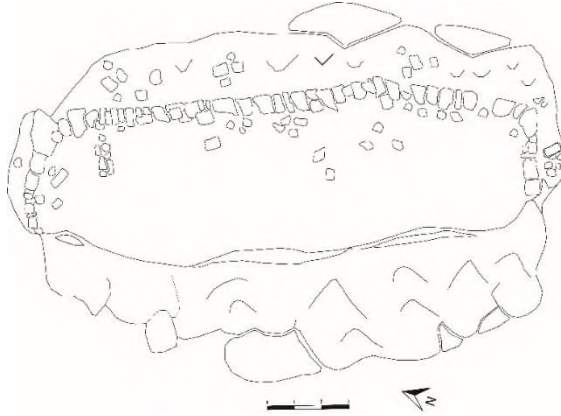


Fig. 9: Watchtower at Bağtepe, Plan

3.2.4. Watchtower At Kızılcukur (Kızılkapan)

It is on a high rocky hill in the east of Avdancık village on the borders of Bucak District, northeast of Çukurova region. It reaches an altitude of 1307 m. Kızılcukur (Kızılkapan) was first discovered during the 2017 survey. Access to the site is via very rough terrain. Terrace walls built at certain intervals are worth noting. Its location at a protected site dominating over strategical points paved the way for its identification as a structure of military character. Built with polygonal masonry it shows the characteristics of the Hellenistic period. The tower structure measures 11.00 x 4.00 m. The wall thickness is 0.75 m. It has a rectangular plan. Earth from illicit digging in the tower is spread all around. Potsherds of the Hellenistic period and nails used for timber architecture are noted in this earth. Some ceramics even belong to the Classical period. Evidence available at hand marks this watchtower as the earliest one identified in the environs of Cremna.

3.2.5. Sarıncık (Bağtepe)

It is located on a small hillock to the southwest of Bağtepe/Sıvancık. The site encompasses fine dressed blocks and building foundations with polygonal masonry. It is bounded with fertile agricultural land stretching wide afar. The soil is soft and red. On the surface are numerous fragments of roof tiles and Roman potsherds. As it served as a farmstead during antiquity today it serves for cultivation as well. A bottle-shaped cistern, frequently encountered at Cremna and Keraitai, was also found at Sarıncık/Bağtepe. It was later faced with brick masonry by the villagers and plastered with cement.

3.2.6. Kepez II

It is located on a hill to the southwest of Cremna and to the south of Kepez I area documented in 2016. It is surrounded with fertile agricultural land. Remains of buildings, roof tile fragments and Roman potsherds were noted on the surface. It

is thought that Küçük Kepez II is linked with the farmstead at Sarıncık/ Karatepe nearby. Many pits dug illicitly were noted.

3.2.7. Payamlı Hill

It is accessed following the pass northward from Gölcük Alan to the east of Avdancık village. Remains of structures, profiled potsherds and roof tiles are noted in the northeast of the hill. The medieval Çayköy settlement and Payamlı Tepe settlements documented in 2016 are located in close proximity. Therefore, they should be connected with each other in political, social and economic terms.

3.2.8. Pamuk Plain

It is located in level ground surrounded with high mountains to the east of Payamlı Tepe. Building remains recall Ottoman period. Pasture land is large and suitable for sheep and goats (Fig. 10). Pens indicate the preference of modern breeders.



Fig. 10: Pamuk Plain

3.2.9. Çatalağaç

It is located on the high level ground to the north of ÇukurPlain in the northwest of Kızılçukur (Kızılkapan). Like the cistern in Çukurova, a cistern with

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circular stones around it was built from top to bottom. Roman potsherds are noted. About 300 m away from here is a cemetery of Turkomans containing about fifty tomb structures. However, one tomb of marble dating to 1884-1964 is worth noting. Villagers stated that it belonged to a villager. It is not linked to the Turkoman Cemetery. At a rocky point is a niched room in the northwest of the cemetery. Information on its function is limited. It is noted that illicit digs have caused great damage.

3.2.10. Çukur Plain

It is located in the level area to the northeast of Pamuk Plain, to the west of Kızılcukur (Kızılkapan) to the south of Çatalağaç. Like Pamuk Plain, it is suitable for breeding sheep and goats. Parts used as pens are now damaged. In the center is a cistern thought to be 100-150 years old. According to the information given by the villagers, Çukur Plain was highly preferred by Turkomans in the past. Ovine breeding still continues.

3.2.11. Balama Byzantine Castle

It is located at an altitude of 760 m within the borders of Kızıllı village located southeast of Karacaören Dam in Bucak District of Burdur Province. Our first studies in this city are for observation purposes, and detailed research will show up in future studies. It is situated 21 km bird's-flight away to the southeast of Cremna. The fort is at a point dominating over the Kestros Valley and rise on seven terraces built with polygonal stones and filled with earth and rubble. Rock-cut steps lead up to the gate on the south, which is flanked with a tower on either side. The fort's walls were built with small polygonal stones and plastered over with mortar. Its masonry is opus incertum, which was quite preferred in the Middle Ages. Five cisterns were identified within the fort. Significant part of building remains clusters around the cisterns. Foundation remains of structures with two or three rooms are clearly discernible. A single-aisle church is located on a high level ground to the southwest. About 20.00 m west of the church runs a 31.00 m long stretch of fortification wall extending diagonally in the north-south direction following the contour of the terrain. The wall's masonry technique resembles that of Towers nos. I and II. We are of the opinion that this fort displaying only Byzantine characteristics shall present us with important information on the Byzantine period rural life of Cremna and environs (Fig. 11).

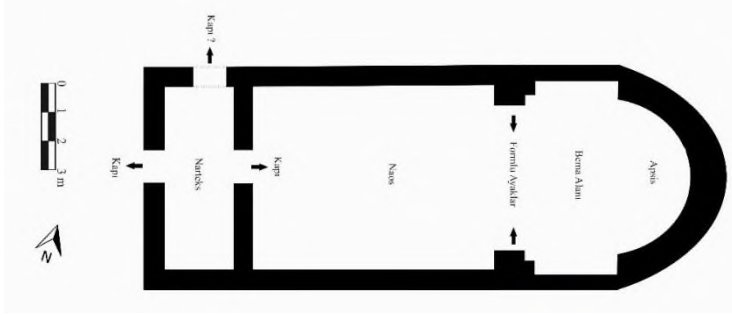


Fig. 11: Byzantine Fort at Balama, Church Plan

3.3. Rural Researches

Surveys in the second group include eleven new archaeological studies, including Cremna's rural settlements, defense systems (watchtowers) and urban (Millias and Panemoteichos) surveys. The second group studies were examined under two headings: rural research (sanctuaries, small-scale settlements and tower structures) and urban research.

3.3.1. İnarası

It is reached by the path behind the location called Ormancılar Fountain on the Taşyayla - Çamlık road within the borders of Bucak District of Burdur Province. The İnarası, which is spread over a very large area; The settlement can be evaluated under three main headings: sanctuary and necropolis. From the surface ceramics and inscriptions, the sanctuary was used between the 2nd century BC and the 3rd century AD; It was understood that the area in question was not abandoned in the Late Antiquity with its Church in the settlement area. In addition, examples of prehistoric ceramics from the Chalcolithic and Bronze periods are determined. The area consists of three rocky hills separated by deep cliffs. It is thought that the upper part of the east and the southwest slopes may have been used as sanctuary (Fig. 12). The necropolis is used on the eastern slopes of the same hill. The eastern rocky, which is the highest part of a small temple with rock steps, has a view that can clearly see both the ancient cities of Cremna and Keraitai. The eastern slope of the hilly in the south is the İnaras settlement areas. In addition, the grave structure was found in the south of the settlement. Caves were identified on the southern slopes of the rocky mass in the north. As it is understood from the surface ceramics, clues about settlement were found in the area in question (Metin 2012a, 2014, 2020).

In addition, plan of the Inarası were made during the last season research. The documents of the Holy Goddess Sanctuary at the northern and northeast summits have been completed. These areas are characterized by altar single-step platforms and podium stepped altar structures. These data support previous observations of the use of the constitution as a sacred area since earlier times (Metin 2020).



Fig. 12: İnarası Sanctuary

3.3.2. Potalin Cave

Cave is located on a slope about 2 km away from sand quarry (Akkaş) north of a high natural hill that lies west of Çatalcam Gedigi in Çobanpınarı Village in Bucak. It is unique in the Pisidia region in terms of the inscriptions in the Potalin. The entrance is located in the east. The main gallery measures 50.00 x 6.00 m and features a wide and long area. In the mid-section of this main area, two doorways are carved into the walls on the right and the left side, leading to different galleries. Following the main entrance hall, the cave has three more galleries (Galleries I, II, and III), each with different dimensions and characteristics (Fig. 13).

Drawing of the technical plans of the galleries was completed and the location of inscriptions and various niches for offerings carved into the cave walls were marked on the plans. Notably, the inscriptions show that the cave is dedicated to goddess Tyriose, as the inscription located to the right of the main entrance, “Τυριωση επηκω Ονησιμος ευχην” (Onesimos dedicated it to Tyriose), clearly indicates. The ceiling of Galleries I and III are covered with stalactite and stalagmite formations, similar to those known from Beldibi and Belbaşı caves which have been settled in Prehistory, as well as the natural formations at İnsuyu Cave that is registered among cultural heritage sites. In this respect, the moisture that is observable on the cave ceiling and the cave floor must be due to the influence of natural spring water accumulation on the exterior of the cave.

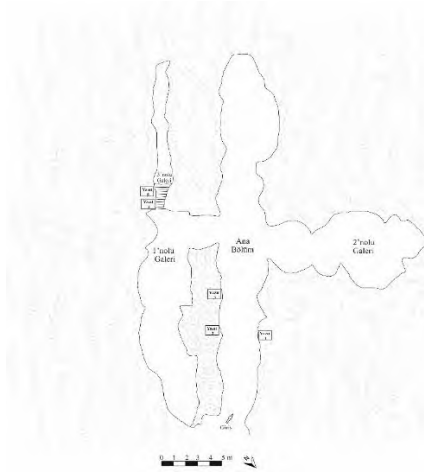


Fig. 13: Potalin Cave, Plan

3.3.3. Yunusemre Hill

Settlement is situated approximately 2 km east of the locality known as Kepez I, southeast of Cremna. This is a small and simple farm settlement. This high hill is conveniently surrounded by wide and flat agricultural terrain. Intensity of tile fragments and ceramic sherds dating to Roman Period and Late Antiquity on the surface is notable. Because of frequent brigandage and piracy during the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD in Cilicia, Pamphylia, and Pisidia regions, farm settlements of this kind were located in the vicinity of surveillance stations established for defending water sources and agricultural land to protect subsistence resources. Due to the strategically important location of Cremna, there are many rural settlements, farms, and surveillance stations in its territorium.

3.3.4. Ardıçlık Hill Watchtower

It is located on the main road between Sivişler Village at the borders of Bucak District and Avdancık district. The military watchtower located at the top of this hill is in a strategic position to oversee important locations along the Cremna and Millias border, as well as the deep gorges and valleys that lead to both cities. The tower is situated at the peak of a conical hill that has an altitude of ca. 1.000 m. The tower has a rectangular ground plan that covers an area of 6.00 x 9.00 m. The 0.90 m wide walls are constructed with polygonal stones and wall foundations are well preserved. The foundations of the northeastern corner of the tower rest on a massive rocky outcrop, which is incorporated into the wall. The tower has a commanding view of the surrounding landscape.

3.3.5. Avdancık, Kızılçukur (Kızılkapan) Forest Area, Farm Layout

This site is located on the slope by the forest road in Ormanlık mevki. Similar to remains discovered in Hasin Plain in 2017, remains related with pastoralist settlements were encountered on the plateau southeast of Kızılçukur (Kızılkapan)

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and Çukur Plain areas. This site has the characteristics of a simple farmstead. Scattered remains of buildings were observed in the area. There are flat areas suitable for agriculture surrounding the slope.

3.4. Researchs At Urban Sites In The Vicinity Of Cremna

The second working group consists of urban research around the Cremna. Accordingly, the cities of Millias and Panemoteichos were examined within the scope of urban research.

3.4.1. Millias (Kocaaliler): Preliminary Research

Millias is located within the boundaries of Kocaaliler Township in Bucak District of Burdur Province. It is situated 5 km away from Kocaaliler, which lies 30 km southeast of Bucak District and 42 km away from Burdur.

3.4.1.1. Mausoleum

It was discovered on the left side of the ancient road continuing to the city center, in an area intensely covered with bushes. This monumental tomb has a single tomb chamber. Its walls are preserved up to a height of 1 m, except for its northern wall. The walls are constructed using polygonal stones with no mortar. The structure measures 3.50 x 3.50 m. The abundance of flat roof tiles (*stroters*) inside the building is remarkable. It is understood that the upper part of the tomb structure is covered with a roof. The ceiling is decorated with coffers. Coffers are surrounded by a narrow frame bearing interwoven branch designs. Front façade is also adorned with four, square coffers of equal size. These coffers are adorned with lion–bull, gargoyle/Medusa, oinochoe, eagle, hippocampus, and grapebunch designs in relief (Fig. 14). The grave structure is in a very bad condition.



Fig. 14: Millias, Ceiling Cassette of Mausoleum

3.4.1.2. Tower Structure

Tower is located on the northeastern corner of the area south of the tripartite cistern. The tower has a commanding view of the mountainous terrain, deep gorges, mountain passes, and the plains north and west of the city. The tower covers an area

of 6.50 x 6.50 m on top of a massive rocky outcrop at an elevation of 781 m. Walls are approximately 2.00 m wide and are preserved to a height of four courses. Massive limestone blocks (*logaden*) measuring 60.00 x 100 m were used in the construction of the foundation, while smaller rubble stones were used for the upper courses of the walls, found scattered around the building. A large number of ceramic sherds dating to the Late Hellenistic Period were found inside the tower. A 30.00 m long, 2.00 m wide, eastwest-oriented fortification wall abuts the eastern corner of the tower.

3.4.1.3. Kocagözet

Settlement lies on top of a hill that is located north of Gökalan neighborhood situated ca. 500 m northeast of Millias. A small rural settlement is identified at this location. However, the remains are severely disturbed. Coarse ceramics of Roman Period are identifiable on the surface. The site is currently used as a pen for animals. The most notable find at this rural settlement is an offering pit and steps carved into the bedrock, located at the entrance to the site.

3.4.1.4. Karain Cave

Karain Cave lies on the east slope of Gökalan neighborhood that is located southeast of Millias. The cave can be reached by a trail up the steep slope. Karain is the name given to the cave by local villagers. The entrance is through a triangular opening on the northern side, in front of which a small, flat area is located (Fig. 15). The cave ceiling is covered with a thick layer of karstic formations. The cave has a complex stratigraphy of three levels. A small number of Early Bronze Age ceramic sherds were observed on the top level, while Late Antique and Byzantine Period sherds were found in the eroded deposits on the slope outside the cave. Because the cave is seasonally used as a pen for herds, the floor of the cave is covered with animal manure. The attestation of Prehistoric levels at this cave, as well as İnarası, İncirdere, and Kumaryaylası is very significant for the archaeology of the region.



Fig. 15: Karain Cave

3.5. Panemoteichos (Boğazköy): Preliminary Research

The ruins of the city that is identified as Panemoteichos are located in Boğazköy Village of Bucak District in Burdur Province. The site is situated approximately 1 km away from the main road east of Burdur–Antalya highway.

The works in the Panemoteichos were first introduced with the scientific notes issued by S. Mitchell in 1997 (Aydal *et.al.* 1997). In these studies, the ancient city in the east of Boğazköy was named Panemoteichos II and the city on the hilly in the east of the city was called Panemoteichos I. While the studies in Cremna and its Surrounding Surveys were first conducted in 2015, the cistern structure in Panemoteichos II was focused on graves and water channels, and in 2018 studies were carried out with a focus on grave structures, farm settlements and defense systems. Archaeological research is planned for the upcoming period in Panemoteichos I, southeast of Panemoteichos II.

3.5.1. Tower I

West of the southern fortifications, the remains of a tower were identified at an elevation of ca. 840 m. The foundations are preserved to a height of one course and the wall construction technique is isodomic. These 0.60 m wide walls have a rectangular layout, covering an area of 6.00 x 7.00 m. The tower oversees Klimax (Döşeme Gorge) route in the west. Present day Burdur-Antalya highway goes through this natural route. A highland landscape with intermontane valleys surrounded by mountains lie to the south of the tower. The Tauros range marks the boundary between Pamphylia and Pisidia regions in this area. Just below the tower lie intermontane plains used as agricultural fields today.

3.5.2. Tower II

The tower structure is located on the northeastern edge, near the main gate in the east. The tower measures 8.00 x 6.50 m and its walls are 1.50 m wide. Despite its poor state of preservation, remains provide sufficient information for its plan. The entrance is located on the west. The walls are constructed with casemates that are filled with earth and small stones. The surfaces of the blocks in the outer wall are roughly dressed. This wall is constructed with prismatic logaden blocks and is preserved to a height of five courses. The use of interlocking header and stretcher courses is observable in the corners. The difference in the construction technique between the exterior and the interior walls of the casemates is notable. The interior walls display a polygonal construction technique with the use of small to medium size rubble stones. The use of mortar is observable in the partitioning walls of the casemates and in the lower course at the level of the threshold. Fortification walls abut the northeastern and the southeastern ends of the tower. This tower seems to have been in use for military purposes during the Hellenistic, Roman, and Byzantine period.

3.5.3. Tower III

The tower structure is positioned at a much lower height than the acropolis, to control the mountainous terrain and the valley below. It is located southeast of the city. It is constructed on a loose deposit and a massive rocky outcrop on the anticlinal and synclinal topography. The rectangular layout of the tower measures 6.20 x 5.50 m. The front wall of the tower is constructed with massive logaden blocks. Wall construction has an irregular appearance with the joint use of isodomic and polygonal construction techniques. Blocks are roughly dressed and the courses are irregular. The front wall is relatively better preserved and has a width of 2.80 m and a height of 2.60 m. The preserved height of the remaining walls varies, measuring up to 1.30 m, 1.70 m and 2.20 m at different points. The northeastern corner of the tower has an acute, V-shaped angle abiding by the irregular topography (Fig. 16). An approximately 10.00 m long stretch of the wall at this corner is particularly well preserved. Here, the width of the wall is 2.20 m. The fortifications in this strategically important section are built particularly wide and strong. Courses of the fortification wall are integrated with the tower walls in this section, which is a common feature in early period masonry. The outer surfaces of the blocks are roughly dressed. The joint use of polygonal and trapezoidal construction techniques is observable. The tower structure was associated with the defense structures in the Classical Period due to its technical and structural features (Metin *et.al.* 2019).

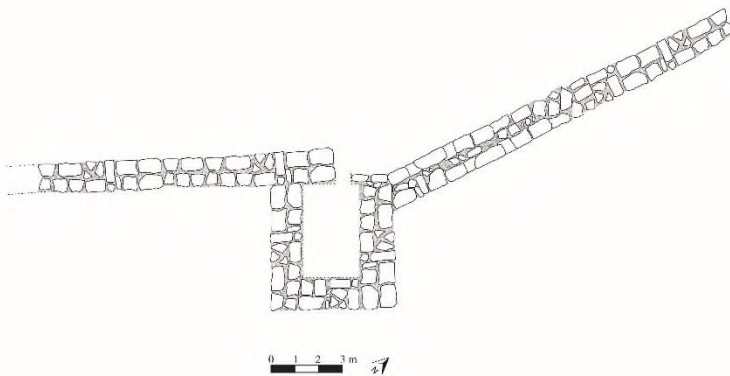


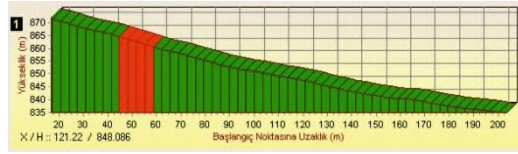
Fig. 16: Panemoteichos, Tower III

3.5.4. Terraced Fortifications

A saw-tooth fortification wall, built on a row of north-south-oriented terraces surround the city on the south. The fortifications on the anticlinal and synclinal topography of these slopes are built with colossal stones that can be identified as cyclopic or logaden blocks (Fig. 17- Graphic. 1). The size of the blocks ranges between 1.00 x 0.80 m and 1.40 x 0.70 m. At certain sections of the steep slope, the blocks are placed bulging out of the body of the wall. Wall construction is very well preserved, rising up to six courses of blocks at certain sections. The saw-tooth pattern is created by a symmetrical construction of intersecting rows. Domestic structures are observable on some of the terraces. Bent wall construction technique was also identified at certain sectors of the fortifications. Statistical topographic gradient data was transferred onto the digital map.



Fig. 17: Panemoteichos, Terraced Fortifications



Graphic 1: Panemoteichos, Inclined Graphics of Terraced Fortifications

CONCLUSION

Recent archaeological surveys in 2018 and 2019 were carried out periodically, covering the three-week periods of August and September in two summer periods. Both surface studies show that in the territory of Cremna in the rural environment, socio-cultural living conditions periodically continue chronologically.

Karain in the borders of Millias and Potalin in the south of Cremna and İnarası caves in the north have been discovered in these studies and brought into the archeology literature. Thus, it was determined that the first settlements in Pisidia Region were carried out in caves during the prehistoric period. Tower structures showing that the mountainous areas, deep valleys and narrow passages in the rural environment are safely protected by military tower structures were found. These were dated to the Classical and Roman periods due to their ceramic pieces, wall techniques and structural features. Based on the fact that the rural areas are intertwined with the political events in the Hellenistic and Imperial periods, it can be said that the Cremna territorium was protected with periodically built security centers. The density of the settlements in the rural environment also draws attention. The main features of these settlements are that they use top places as settlements because they are defensive-oriented structures, as well as being located in a location intertwined with life support elements in the form of water resources and agricultural lands. Settlements of this type are historically intense in the rural areas of the Lycian, Pamphylia and Cilicia regions in the 3rd century AD. Accordingly, it is known that the related settlements in the Pisidia Region were identified and marked the Roman Period with the help of ceramics. It turns out that the territorium of Cremna has seen many settlements during the Imperial phase. A medieval-origin Byzantine Castle was identified on the rocks to the north of Kızilli Village near Karacaören Dam in the south of the city. Detailed work on this castle continues. However, until the 13th century, Seljuk and Byzantine movements in the region are followed, as well as II. and III. It is known that the route of the Crusades passes through this region and there is a high level of Byzantine population in the region. In this regard, it is thought to be related to the mentioned historical identities in the castle settlement. Turkmen settlements and cistern structures belonging to the Ottoman period, small-scale settlements and glazed ceramic pieces were found in the oval settlements in the region. As a result, during the last two seasons studies of Cremna and its Surrounding Surveys, it has been revealed chronologically through archaeological findings that the Pisidia Region has hosted large and small settlements from ancient times until today.

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