

ADALYA



SUNA-İNAN KIRAC AKDENİZ MEDENİYETLERİ ARAŞTIRMA ENSTİTÜSÜ
SUNA & İNAN KIRAC RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON MEDITERRANEAN CIVILIZATIONS

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SUNA-İNAN KIRAÇ AKDENİZ MEDENİYETLERİ ARAŞTIRMA ENSTİTÜSÜ YILLIĞI
ANNUAL OF THE SUNA & İNAN KIRAÇ RESEARCH INSTITUTE ON MEDITERRANEAN CIVILIZATIONS

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İçindekiler

Gülsün Umurtak	
<i>Observations on a Group of Pottery Finds from the EBA Levels at Bademağacı Höyük</i>	1
Fahri Işık	
<i>"Yunan Mucizesi Var mıydı?"</i>	13
Frank Kolb	
<i>Hanedanlık Yerleşiminden Otonom Kente Gelişme: Klasik Çağ'da Likya'da Akültürasyon</i>	37
F. Fatih Gülşen	
<i>The Doric Rock Tomb at Antipbellos</i>	63
Burhan Varkıvanç	
<i>Miniaturlampen aus dem Demeterheiligtum in Kaunos</i>	87
Mustafa Şahin	
<i>Myndos'tan Ölü Yemeği Sabneli İki Stel</i>	97
Gül Işın	
<i>The Ruins at Kozan-Bodrumkaya: Pednelissos</i>	111
Boris A. Raev - E.I. Besspal'y	
<i>The "Vorontsovski 3" Kurgan, Krasnodar Region</i>	129
Paul Kessener - Susanna Piras	
<i>The Aspendos Aqueduct and the Roman-Seljuk Bridge Across the Eurymedon</i>	149
B. Yelda Olcay	
<i>Tarsus Cumhuriyet Alanı Kazısı Cam Buluntuları</i>	169
Lale Doğer	
<i>İzmir Arkeoloji Müzesi Koleksiyonları'ndaki Sualtı Buluntusu Slip Teknikli Bizans Seramikleri</i>	179
Muhammet Güçlü	
<i>Varsaklar'ın Yerleşim Bölgeleri: Antalya Yöresinde Varsaklar</i>	195
Ertuğ Öner	
<i>Zur Geomorphologie der Eşen - Deltaebene und des antiken Hafens von Patara in der Südwesttürkei</i>	207
Ergun Kaptan	
<i>Kelenderis'de Demir Cevheri Metalurjisi</i>	221

The Ruins at Kozan-Bodrumkaya: Pednelissos

Gül IŞIN*

Kozan-Bodrumkaya is a hill located to the east of the village of Hasgebe, which is to the north east of and 75 km away from Antalya. In the ancient geography the settlement lies to the south of Pisidia, but it is very difficult to draw the exact borderlines between Pamphylia and Pisidia. Besides the Pisidian neighbors of this settlement such as: Selge, Etenna and Adada, it also had Pamphylian neighbors like Perge, Aspendos, Lyrbe and Sillyum. Because the hill of Bodrumkaya, is so steep on the east, the ruins lie on the west, north and southern slopes and on the skirts of Bodrumkaya. Also, some traces of rock carving can be seen on the summit, which was reached by well paved single long flight of steps.

Before research on this site was begun, within the purview of my master thesis, the first and only survey had been carried out by The Dilettante, an association of Italian scholars, under the direction of Pace and Moretti in 1914¹. This team for the first time tentatively proposed that the city of Pednelissos was to be found at Bodrumkaya. Before this survey, there were a number of different hypothesis about the situation of Pednelissos. The initial study and search for Pednelissos began in middle of the 19th century. The first person that we know was interested in its situation was Fellows, who attempted to situate Pednelissos at Aspendos². According to Hirschfeld³, and later to Ramsay⁴ and Lanckoronski⁵, Pednelissos was situated at Sirt Köy, but this is now known to be the site of Etenna. Another proposal came from Schönborn⁶ who offered Karabavlu, but this was later identified as the site of Adada. In 1893, Radet⁷ identified the ruins of Kızıllı as Pednelissos and soon after, both Kiepert⁸ and Ramsay⁹ declared that they were in agreement with him.

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This paper is a shortened and revised version of my master thesis which has been completed under the direction of Cevdet Bayburtluoğlu in 1990 in Klasik Arkeoloji Bölümü Ankara Üniversitesi, Dil ve Tarih Coğrafya Fakültesi.

¹ R. Paribeni-G. Moretti, "Di una città della Pisidia: forse Pednelissos", *ASAtene* III, 1916-1920, 73-133; R. Paribeni-P. Romanelli, *SEG* II, 1920, 711-734.

² C. Fellows, *Travels and Researches in Asia Minor* (1852) 149.

³ G. Hirschfeld, "Vorläufiger Bericht über eine Reise im südwestlichen Kleinasien", *M.Ber.Akad. Berl.*, 1875, 132.

⁴ W. Ramsay, "Antiquities of Southern Phrygia and the Border Lands", *AJA* 4, 1888, 272.

⁵ K.G. Lanckoronski, *Les Villes de la Pamphylie et de la Pisidie* II (1890-1893) 1, 17, 185.

⁶ R. Schönborn, *Kleinasien* II 572

⁷ M.G. Radet, "Le Villes de la Pisidie", *RA* XXII, 1893, 193

⁸ R. Kiepert, *Formae Orbis Antiqui* (1908-1910) 10 b, Z 72.

⁹ W. Ramsay, "Pisidia and Lycaonian Frontier", *BSA* IX, 1902-1903, map V.

Recently, in the study of Özşait¹⁰ Pednelissos was again mentioned as being, with a high degree of probability at Kozan-Bodrumkaya. Another study, which briefly mentions the publications of the Italian scientists was made by Mitchell in 1992¹¹.

As a Pisidian city, Pednelissos was very well known in ancient literature. The city is first referred to by Arrianos, during the reign of Antiochos III, and then by Polybios¹² who again mentions the same event as he used Arrianos as a source. In 218 B.C. Selge besieged its neighbor Pednelissos. The Pednelissians asked for help from Achaïos who was the nephew of Seleukos Soter III. Although the causes of this war are not known for certain, the war may have been caused by Selge's policy, which was of domination of the cities around Selge¹³. After the war there was no clear victor but peace cost Selge 700 talents and the freeing of the Pednelissian prisoners of war¹⁴.

After the battle of Magnesia in 189 B.C. Rome gained supremacy over Asia Minor and Manlius Vulso was appointed as Governor¹⁵. Vulso together with the king of Pergamum, Eumenes III, struggled against the Galatians. Although the Galatians attacked many of the Pisidian cities and some Galatian relations are known from the inscriptions at Kozan¹⁶, nothing is mentioned about any Galatian attack on Pednelissos in the ancient sources. In 102 B.C. Pisidia became the province of Cilicia¹⁷ and in 50 B.C. when Cicero was the governor of Cilicia, he in his letters to Curio complains about an attack upon a very well defended city, named Pindenissos¹⁸. In the Roman Imperial period Pednelissos most probably shared the same fate as the rest of the Province of Pisidia, sometimes independent and at other times under the control of Provincia Galatia. From the inscriptions that were found in the ruins of Kozan-Bodrumkaya, beginning from the 1st century A.D. the citizens respected Roman Imperial rule, as they dedicated some of their monuments or buildings to them¹⁹. For the identification of Pednelissos with Kozan, the most important evidence comes from a coin dated to the 3rd century A.D.²⁰. On this bronze coin from Pednelissos there is the stamped figure of Apollo in the manner that is only known from the relief at Kozan.

¹⁰ M. Özşait, *Hellenistik ve Roma Devrinde Pisidya Tarihi* (1985) 112; RE XIX. 1 (1937) 43-45 "Pednelissos" (Ruge); G.E. Bean, "Notes and Inscriptions from Pisidia, Part II", *AnatSt* X, 1960, 78; H. von Aulock, *Münzen und Städte Pisidia I*. *IstMitt Beih.* 19 (1977) 45-47; C. Vermeule, *Roman Imperial Art in Greece and Asia Minor* (1968) 486.

¹¹ S. Mitchell, "Hellenismus in Pisidien", *Asia Minor Studien* 6, 1992, 14-15.

¹² Polybios V 72-76.

¹³ H. Bracke, "Pisidia in Hellenistic Times (334-25 B.C.)", M. Waelkens (ed.) *Sagalassos I* (1993) 18-19.

¹⁴ Bracke 18.

¹⁵ D. Maggie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor I-II* (1950) 21, 764.

¹⁶ D. Comparetti in: R. Paribeni-G. Moretti, "Di una città della Pisidia: forse Pednelissos", *ASAtene* III, 1916-1920, 143-148; R. Paribeni-B. Romanelli, *SEG* II, 711-734.

¹⁷ Cicero, *In Verrem* II,1, 95.

¹⁸ Cicero, *Epistulae ad Familiares* XV.4; According to Ramsay "Pindenissos" is a local dialect of Pednelissos, see W. Ramsey, *The Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia I* (1897) 317.

¹⁹ B. Pace in: R. Paribeni-G. Moretti, "Di una città della Pisidia: forse Pednelissos", *ASAtene* III, 1916-1920, 129-132.

²⁰ The only example of Pednelissian coins; F. Imhoof-Blumer, *Kleinasiatische Münzen* (1974) 388 Nr. 2. Some other examples which are very similar to this type of Apollo are known from the coins of Side. This subject will be explained in detail in page 7-8.

In the Byzantine period, the name of the city "Pednelissos" can be found in the ecclesiastical records as well²¹. There are some other traces from the Byzantine period in Hasgebe, a village which is to be found 7 km from Kozan²². Today, the new settlers of Kozan village are the immigrants from Adana-Kozan, who arrived here at the beginning of the 20th century. There is no evidence to suggest Seljuck or earlier Ottoman settlement at Kozan.

The Settlement:

The ancient city at Kozan lies on the slopes of three small hills, of which the highest is called Bodrumkaya (Fig. 1). From the top of Bodrumkaya the geopolitical importance of its situation can easily be recognised with its position overlooking the Pamphylian plain. According to Moretti²³ the so-called acropolis was to be found on the southernmost hill where the open air sanctuary of Apollo with his relief is also located²⁴ (Fig. 2). The "lower city" on the west is surrounded by a defensive wall, which also encloses the main temple to the north and the bath building to the south. The city center with its agora was placed on the upper level of the lower city.

The City Wall with Towers and Gates:

The defense system of the city has been adapted to its geography. On the very steep and naturally well defended east side of the city there lies a wall of rough stones which is about 45 m long and 1,15 m wide. This wall closes the only gap on the eastern side of the settlement.

The city on its west (lower city), north, and south (so-called acropolis) sides have been perfectly fortified. It is noteworthy that the very flat and open land of the "lower city" on the west, is defended by a U-shaped long wall strengthened by two towers²⁵, one of which serves as a main entrance to the city²⁶ (Tw1) (Fig. 3). This wall which has a walkway 1 m wide, partly stands 4,50 m in height, on the south side of the lower city wall. The wall has disappeared at the western edge of the defensive line. The masonry is often pulvinated, disorderly pseudo-isodomic hammer faced ashlar. The rest of the circuit of the walls of the lower city, to the well preserved tower with its gateway, seem to have been planned at the same time, and can be dated to the 2nd century B.C.²⁷. The other tower (Tw2) at the southwest corner of the lower city is preserved up to a height of 3,50 m and in the sec-

²¹ RE XIX. 1 (1937) 44 "Pednelissos" (Ruge).

²² In Hasgebe there are traces of very badly damaged simple inhumation graves, a mosaic floor from the Byzantine period and very small quantities of architectural fragments from the same period can still be seen.

²³ Paribeni-Moretti op. cit. (supra n.16) 84-105.

²⁴ See Ibid. 121-124 Fig. 62; see also Mitchell op. cit. (supra n.11) 15, who wrongly describes the relief as Roman.

²⁵ Although McNicoll mentions three towers and two gates in the lower city defence system, it is not possible today to find evidence of these ruins.

²⁶ For a reconstruction of the tower with gateway see Paribeni-Moretti op. cit. (supra n.16) 92 Fig. 43.

²⁷ This date fits well when this tower-gateway is compared to the walls in Pergamon under reign of Eumenes II and to another tower gateway from Sillyum. See, McNicoll, *Hellenistic Fortifications from the Aegean to the Euphrates* (1993) 218-219; see also K. Dornisch, *Die griechischen Bogentore* (1982) 132-134.

ond floor of the tower it is still possible to see the loopholes. With its similar construction features, this tower should also be dated to the same period as the rest of the lower defense system²⁸.

The walls of the so-called acropolis, are at the south-east end of the site (Fig. 4). The masonry is hammer faced mostly isodomic, but partly of pseudo-isodomic headers and stretchers. At some points the faces are roughly pulvinated. In places the wall stand 6-7 m high. Throughout the length of the wall, behind a low parapet about 0,70 m high, there runs a walkway 0,80-1 m wide. The profile of this walkway is different from the lower city. While the walkway has a triangle profile on the lower city walls²⁹, it is rectangular on the "acropolis" walls. Contrary to the lower city, on this side of the defense line there is no tower along the curtain. Only the main entrance (Fig. 5) has been reinforced with a tangential placed tower (Fig. 6) which is very well preserved on its south side³⁰ (G2). One can reach this inner gate by a well paved "sacred" road of 30 steps which begins from the open-air sanctuary of Apollo. Beside these technical differences, the quality of the masonry also looks better than that of the lower city walls. In consequence, the acropolis walls should be dated to a different period and the walls of the acropolis also present some earlier features³¹. The other wall on the acropolis, which has been built with the same technical features, is the terrace wall of the Apollo sanctuary.

The north wall, which extends 27 m from west to east, presents one of the best examples of masonry work that can be seen in the area (Fig. 7). However, beyond this 27 m, probably because of repairs, the quality of the masonry has changed for the worse. In the first 27 m of the wall, some of the blocks are about 1,50 m wide 0,55 m high and with the angle of 45 degree pulvinated³² and the order of the wall is partly of pseudo-isodomic ashlar. Parallel works can be seen at Messene³³, Priene³⁴, Ephesus³⁵, Kuştur³⁶ and Lyrbe³⁷. This kind of masonry dates from 4th to end of the 1st century B.C. Due to the typological features and historical events, this north wall together with its tower and gate can be dated to the last quarter of the 3rd century B.C. The tower (Tw3) of the north wall has flat faced almost isodomic masonry above pulvinated work³⁸. It is standing to its full height, 10,70m

²⁸ McNicoll 218 "This is indicative of strong defences. These are not to be found around Paribeni's lower town, the walls of which are decorative but not robust."

²⁹ Similar walkway profiles can be seen at the wall of Pydnai and Oineoanda in Lycia. For Pydnai see, Th. Marksteiner, *Die befestigte Siedlung von Limyra* (1997) Pl. 64 Fig. 179; for Oineoanda see Marksteiner Pl. 69 Fig. 195.

³⁰ As McNicoll reminds (McNicoll 219) this tangential position of the gate fits exactly the recommendations of Vitruvius, see Vitruvius I, 5, 2.

³¹ Some similarities on the masonry and the planning can be observed in Sidyma, see Marksteiner op. cit. (supra n.29) 108-109 Fig. 177. Marksteiner dates this wall to the early Hellenistic period.

³² According to Scranton "although fix dated pulvinated wall has not been found yet, they are mostly dated to the Hellenistic period." R.L. Scranton, *Greek Walls* (1941) 107.

³³ A. Orlandos, *Les Matériaux de Construction I* (1966) 107.

³⁴ F. Rumscheid, *Priene* (1998) 107 Fig. 93.

³⁵ J. Keil, *Führer durch Ephesos* (1964) 96.

³⁶ With enlarged bibliography of similar masonry see, B. Varkıvaç, *Lykia IV*, 1998 (to be published).

³⁷ J. İnönü, *Toroslarda bir Antik Kent Lyrbe ?- Seleukia ?* (1998) 36 Fig. 1-5.

³⁸ Paribeni-Moretti op. cit. (supra n.1) Pl. 6.

with two stories. The tower appears to have been topped by a pitched gable. On the second floor, the windows look out through the west, east and north sides. Beside the tower there is a simple gate (G1), which provides an entrance to the city from the north (Fig. 8). The original height of the door was 3,38 m and the width is 2,37 m. The closing system of the door can be observed perfectly from the surviving workmanship inside the door. After an undated destruction of this gate, the lintel has been repaired and an inscription records its repair in the 3rd century A.D.³⁹.

Agora (A):

At the center of the settlement lies a paved area about 20 m x 25 m (Fig. 9), which has been planned with a basilica and a market building together. The agora is encircled on the southwest by a terrace wall, which is in pseudo-isodomic ashlar order. And on the north, next to the north wall of the market building, there are some steps reaching the agora. In the agora one can observe many inscriptions but unfortunately they do not mention the name of the city⁴⁰. The building, which is called the market building⁴¹, is very well preserved and in its three storied structure, very much resembles the well known agora buildings of Alinda⁴², Assos⁴³, Aigai⁴⁴ and Lyrbe⁴⁵ (Fig. 10). At first sight the building looks as if it was entirely built from orderly cut blocks, but it can also be seen that there is much reuse of building materials inside these walls. Besides, the closed doors and windows indicate the reuse and repair of this building. Generally the masonry of the building is hammer faced with borders, almost isodomic, but sometimes in trapezoidal form as well. The first three chambers of the market building on the north are in very good condition. Most of the beam holes, which indicate the existence of the second and third floor of the building, can be seen. However the ruins of the other 4 rooms, that were placed next to each other, should be understood to have had a single story (Fig. 11). On the other hand, although we don't have good architectural evidence, on the upper part of this structure, a stoa, which opened directly onto the agora, can be expected, as it is very well known from the agora building of Aigai and Assos. Dating this building without an excavation seems difficult, but with its terrace wall and according to the origin of the planning system used, a Hellenistic date can be proposed for the first building period. Owing to the great use of rebuilding materials in the wall and traces of repairs, the use of the building in the Roman period can be understood.

³⁹ Although this inscription has been dated to the reign of Nerva by Paribeni, (ASAtene 3, 1916-1920, 100), because of the character of the letters, especially "Ω", a date of the 3rd century A.D. fits better than end of 1st century A.D. In the inscription, it has also been mentioned that some building and repairing activities in the city were carried out by a priest of Ares who was also about to build a cult place for the taurobolium rituals. So with this information, the inscription gains another importance by presenting some new knowledges about the cult of taubolium in Asia Minor. About this subject see, R. Duthoy, *The Taurobolium* (1969) 5-8.

⁴⁰ They are all published by Paribeni and Romanelli.

⁴¹ Moretti described this building correctly as an agora building and he saw in this building the parallel of those at Milet, Priene and Pergamum, but he did not mention the better similar examples at Alinda, Aigai and Assos. See Paribeni-Moretti op. cit. (supra n.1) 107-111.

⁴² G.E. Bean, *Karia* (1971) 229 vd. Fig. 46.

⁴³ E. Akurgal, *Anadolu Uygarlıkları* (1988) 324.

⁴⁴ R. Bohn, *Altertümer von Aigai* (1989) 16, 24.

⁴⁵ İnan op. cit. (supra n.37) 36-37.

Basilica at the Agora (B1):

At the southeast corner of the agora there is a basilica with three aisles. During the construction of a new pathway, which reaches the acropolis, the apse of the basilica on its east side was destroyed⁴⁶. In its present condition, the edges of the basilica measure 31 m x 18 m. According to the architectural fragments, consisting of architrave blocks with triglyph and metope and column drums, the basilica was built from reused materials, dating from the early Roman period, in the Doric order (Fig. 12). Seven of the plinth-bases on the north and south, which separate the aisles, are still in-situ. Each aisle can be reconstructed with a row of 8 columns. An inscribed architrave block in two pieces lies at the entrance of the building⁴⁷.

South Basilica (B2):

At the south end of the settlement there is another smaller basilica, measuring 12 m x 20 m. As the building is covered with bushes, obtaining the exact plan of this building was not possible, in spite of this, the apse to the south, the entrance to the north and the three aisles can be seen. On the western side of the nave there are two of the plinth-bases of attic type in-situ. At the entrance some reused architectural material such as a frieze block of the Doric order can be seen. This frieze block has been used as a door-post in the entrance. A further carved fragment from the late Roman or early Byzantine period is another frieze block with ornament. Apart from these two frieze blocks, there are no other architectural fragments that provide information about the upper part of this building.

Temples:

In the settlement there are two buildings with the plan of a temple. One of these lies in the lower city and the other is situated near the agora.

The Lower City Temple (T1):

The temple, is situated at the northwest corner of the western city wall, and has been preserved up to the level of the stylobate. It was encircled by a temenos wall, which is very well preserved on the northwest side. Neither in nor around the building could any of the architectural fragment belonging to the upper part of the temple be found; there is no clue to suggest the order of architecture or the date of the building. Inside the temenos wall, the foundations of an altar, which is lying in front of the temple to the south, can be seen.

The Temple Near the Agora (T2):

North of the agora there is another sanctuary, smaller in size, probably in templum in-antis order. According to the inscription, which was found on an ionic architrave block with three fasciae, this temple is dedicated to the deity Sebastii and to their beloved coun-

⁴⁶ Paribeni-Moretti op. cit. (supra n.1) 107-108 Fig. 49-50.

⁴⁷ Ibid. 109 Fig. 51.

try, by Teimitheos who was the son of Maisolos and Maisolos who was the son of Teimitheos. The father, the founders and the patriots built this temple, the pronaos and their own kosmotes (Fig. 14).

The mask decorated cassettes of this temple are parallel to some of the architectural decorations from Milyas and Adada (Fig. 15). Another decoration, of the garlanded Eros can be seen on a frieze block, which was found just in front of the temple⁴⁸. According to its decorations and with the help of the inscription the sanctuary can be dated to the end of the Antonine period.

Sanctuary of Apollo (Sideton ?) (SA):

30-40 meters below the south city-wall, there is an outer wall, which is supported by buttresses. This wall is the temenos of the sanctuary of Apollo. The wall is of hammer faced almost isodomic ashlar masonry with the stone faces roughly pulvinated at some points. To the north of this terrace wall there is an entrance. Entering the sanctuary by this gate, there is a very large area about 40m x 25m, with a rock cut relief and next to it some partly unearthed structures, which should be related to cult practices (Fig. 16). According to the architectural arrangement of these ruins, this building was a fountain, where below ground level, spring water flows.

The relief⁴⁹, which was chiseled on a single monolithic rock block, is located to the east of the area. Apart from the frame of the relief, which is in the form of an aedicula, the main figure is not in a good state of preservation. Particularly the face, forearms and both legs and feet are badly damaged. The figure wears a short thin fabric chiton and thick woven chlamys. In respect to the position of his right arm, the figure should hold a patera or simmlar object; with his left hand he holds a laurel branch. Although the dress of the figure is not typical for Apollo, the laurel branch proves the identity of the figure. Actually, Apollo with chiton and chlamys is a local image, and is known from the forth century B.C. onwards: from the coins of Side as "Apollo Sideton"⁵⁰ and later in the Roman period from the coins of Pednelissos⁵¹. So this shared image may show a cultural relationship between the people of Side and Pednelissos.

On the relief and also on the frame, there are some holes. These holes should be understood as providing the sockets for the bronze additions to the relief: akroterion, the wreath and the belt. Inside the holes however, indication of these bronze or lead additions can no longer be seen. The relief with its quality, especially on the aedicula formed frame, calls to mind the aedicula formed stelai which were very popular, especially in Attica, from the end of the 5th century B.C. However the somewhat distorted proportions of the pediment,

⁴⁸ All over the Kozan ruins garlanded Eros decoration can be observed and is the most popular decoration which was repeated especially on sarcophagi, on parapet blocks and on the friezes. For the using of this kind of decoration on the frieze of a temple, Side presents an example, see; A.M. Mansel-G.E. Bean-J. Inan, *Side Agorası ve Civarındaki Binalar*. 148 Kazılarına Dair Rapor. (1956) 11 Fig. 44.

⁴⁹ This relief was first mentioned by Moretti, see *Paribeni-Moretti* 121-124 Fig. 62 and then by Mitchell: Mitchell 15.

⁵⁰ SNG von Aulock 4772, 4770 (With the laurel branch but naked Apollo); S. Atlan, 1947-1967 *Side Kazıları* *Sirasında Elde Edilen Sikkeler* (1976) 49-50, Pl. 4.

⁵¹ Up to the present, the earliest Apollon Sideton like figure on the Pednelissian coins comes from the period of Marcus Aurelius see SNG von Aulock 5139; F. Imhoof-Blumer, *Kleinasiatische Münzen* (1974) 388 Nr.2 = v. Aulock, *Pisidien I* Nr. 1202.; G.F. Hill, BMC, 1964, 234, Pl. 37.5.

which ends with a very acute angle, suggest a later date of 350 to 300 B.C.⁵². Finding the dating criteria for the relief is not as easy as for the frame. Although the figure has a block like and motionless posture, the folds of the chiton on the left leg of figure are in movement. The motion of the left leg and of the right hip, were emphasized only by thinner and parallel curved folds, which can be explained by a local craftsman who had tried to imitate contemporary Ionian art. Therefore to put an exact date to this relief could be misleading, but a date can be suggested by a comparison of the string-like folds, which run artificially side by side down the chiton, and similarities with reliefs from Myra, particularly one which has been dated to 340-320 B.C.⁵³

Temple Tomb - Heroon (H):

This building is situated to the east of the South Basilica. Although the building was demolished by the recent illegal excavations and, in part, during construction of a village house next to it, it is still possible to examine the remains. This rectangular building which was raised on a podium, measures 6,5 m x 4,2 m. The architectural elements: architrave blocks, frieze and lintel of the building can still be seen. These remains indicate the Ionic order for this building and it can be dated to the 2nd century A.D. During our last visit to the site, beside the terracotta and the slabs which were placed on the floor, some limestone sarcophagus fragments were also observed. With the help of these fragments it can be now more safely identified as a temple formed tomb or as the Italian scholars called it, a "Heroon".

Fountain (F):

The fountain, which we did not see on our first visit to the site, was unfortunately illegally unearthed in 1991 (Fig. 18). It is located, adjacent of the south terrace wall that is found to the north east of the South Basilica. The terrace wall with its polygonal masonry is differentiated from the defense walls of the city. On the facade of the building two small window openings can be seen and the upper part of it was closed by large stone slabs. Together with the plan of the building, the numerous coarse pottery fragments, which are be seen in quantity on the back side -probably the reservoir- and also around the building, provide clear evidence this building was a fountain.

Roman Bath (RB):

On the slopes of Bodrumkaya, inside the lower city defense system, there is situated a two storied, partly preserved arched building, that stands in some places up to a height of 7 m (Fig. 17). Though today only the arch of the north section stands, it is known that the other arch on the facade was also standing at the beginning of this century⁵⁴. The building covers an area of approximately 21m x 11m and to the south of it there is an open area which measures 12m x 15m. With it's three sections and the palaestra-like area by the

⁵² To compare the samples with these proportions on the pediment, see H. Diepolder, *Die Attischen Grabreliefs* (1965) 50-53 Pl. 46, 50-52.

⁵³ J. Borchhardt, *Myra. Eine lykische Metropole der antiker und byzantinischer Zeit*. *IstForsch* 30 (1987) 113 Pl. 19.2,3.

⁵⁴ Paribeni-Moretti op. cit. (supra n.1) 113-115 Fig. 38, 54. Although the building could not be clearly identified by Moretti. He dated it to the late Roman period.

south entrance, the building should be identified as a bath. This suggestion can also be supported by finds of some terra-cotta tubular fragments and also some terra-cotta plates, which should belonged to the hypocaust system of the bath.

Cisterns (C):

At the settlement cisterns provide the main water supply. They are used for both rain and spring water collection. Some of the ancient cisterns, which were fed by spring water, are still in use by the villagers. The cisterns are mostly placed on the outside of the north city walls. In spite of the jungle-like vegetation of the area, 9 of these cisterns have been discovered. These are the spring water cisterns and they were made without applying any plaster to the interior walls. From bottom to top these reservoirs gradually narrow. The mouth of each of these cisterns is closed by two parallel colossal blocks, between which, round beams can be placed to draw the water.

In Kozan-Bodrumkaya outside of the north city wall, there is another kind of cistern, which is not of the usual type found in Pisidia or Pamphylia. It was built up from ground level with mortar and inside it was covered with a very thick plaster. The only parallel to this cistern, which I have seen, is placed in another Pisidian city, named Sia (Karaot). While the cistern in Kozan was divided into four sections by a cross shaped wall, in Sia it has only one chamber. Dating the cisterns in Kozan seems impossible without an excavation.

Tomb Types in Kozan-Bodrumkaya:

The tombs were situated to the north, south and west of the city, usually outside the city walls. However, the main necropoleis of the city can be located to the north and south. In the city, so far as we can observe, there are four different kinds of tomb. These are: temple tomb, vaulted tombs but not of monumental size, sarcophagi and chamosorion⁵⁵ (Fig. 20) type tombs. For all types of tombs the main material used is the local limestone and this supports the idea of a local workshop. There are on site some unfinished examples, which clearly were imitations made here of the "half fabricated" sarcophagi productions of Proconnessos⁵⁶. The most popular decorations are garlands carried by Erotes or by Nike. Usually the lunettes were decorated with the head of Medusa (Fig. 21). There are some other decorations such as a figure, which was situated between columns⁵⁷. These are the decorations that were very popular in Pamphylian region, particularly at Perge and Side, but the influence of Side seems closer with the head of Medusa in the lunettes. These decorated fragments can be roughly dated to between the Antonine and the Severan periods⁵⁸.

⁵⁵ These are the tombs which were carved into the bed rock and covered with a lid like sarcophagus. This type is very common in Pisidia, Pamphylia and Lykia.

⁵⁶ The type and the workmanship of the sarcophagi are very similar to those of Selge, see A. Machatschek-M. Schwartz, *Bauforschungen in Selge* (1981) 99-100.

⁵⁷ From this sarcophagus only one of the fragments can still be seen, unfortunately the rest of it has disappeared. To see it in better condition Paribeni- Moretti op. cit. (supra n.1) 124-125 Fig. 63.

⁵⁸ Thanks are due to F. Işık for his kind help regarding the dating and decoration of these sarcophagi. The influences of Pamphylian region on the sarcophagi of Pednelissos can be supported by numerous examples from the museums of Side and Antalya.

Özet

Kozan - Bodrumkaya Kalıntıları: Pednelissos

Antalya İli Gebiz İlçesi sınırları içindeki Kozan Köyü'nün Bodrumkaya mevkiinde yer alan kalıntılar, Antalya'nın 75 km. kadar kuzeydoğusunda konumlanır. Yerleşme, antik coğrafyada kuzey Pamfilya ile bağlantıları nedeniyle, sınırları güçlükle çizilebilen güney Pisidya toprakları içinde kalır. Yerleşme ilk kez 1914 yıllarında İtalyan araştırmacılar tarafından ziyaret edilerek bilim dünyasına "olasılıkla Pednelissos" antik kenti olarak tanıtılmıştır. Kozan-Bodrumkaya kalıntıları, bugüne kadar yerleşmedeki yazıtlar ile desteklenmesi de, antik kaynaklardaki tanımlamalara göre Selge ile Aspendos arasında lokalize edilen Pednelissos antik kenti için en uygun konumu göstermektedir. Bu durum, Bodrumkaya kalıntıları içinde en görkemli eserlerden biri olan Apollon kültüne ait bir tasvirin, İ.S. 3. yy.'a tarihlendirilen bir Pednelissos sikkesi üzerindeki varlığı ile desteklenmektedir. Bu belgenin yanısıra İ.Ö. 218 Selge ile Pednelissos arasında geçen savaşın Polybios tarafından yapılan canlı anlatımlarındaki tahkimli Pednelissos kenti için de Bodrumkaya'da surlar ve kulelerle son derece iyi korunmuş olan yerleşme, Pednelissos lokalizasyonu için çok uygun veriler sunar.

Bodrumkaya kalıntıları incelenirken kenti çepeçevre kuşatan tüm surların aralıklarla da olsa Hellenistik Dönem ortalarına kadar tamamlanmış olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. "Akropol" olarak anılan alandaki güney yamaçtaki surlar ve Apollon Kutsal alanının yapılaşması, diğer kalıntılara göre daha erken özellikleri ile Erken ve Yüksek Hellenistik Dönem içlerine tarihlendirilebileceği anlaşılmıştır. Kentin kuzeyindeki surlar ve kuleler de yine Hellenistik dönemden olup, Roma Dönemi içlerinde onarımlarla kullanımlarının sürdürüldüğü tespit edilmiştir. Aynı şekilde Agora ve Agora binası da planlamasıyla Hellenistik Dönem örnekleri ile ilişki içindedir. Kent, Roma Dönemi içinde de iki bazilikası, mezar yapıları, girland bezemeleriyle zenginleştirilmiş lahitleri, hamam binası ve tapınakları ile giderek gelişen bir yapılaşmanın varlığını kanıtlar durumdadır. Ancak, kentin Bizans Dönemi'yle birlikte kısmen terk edildiği, bu döneme ait kalıntıların azlığından ve bu dönem izlerinin artık Kozan Köyü'ne 7 km. mesafedeki Hasgebe Köyü'nde takip edilebilmesinden anlaşılmaktadır.

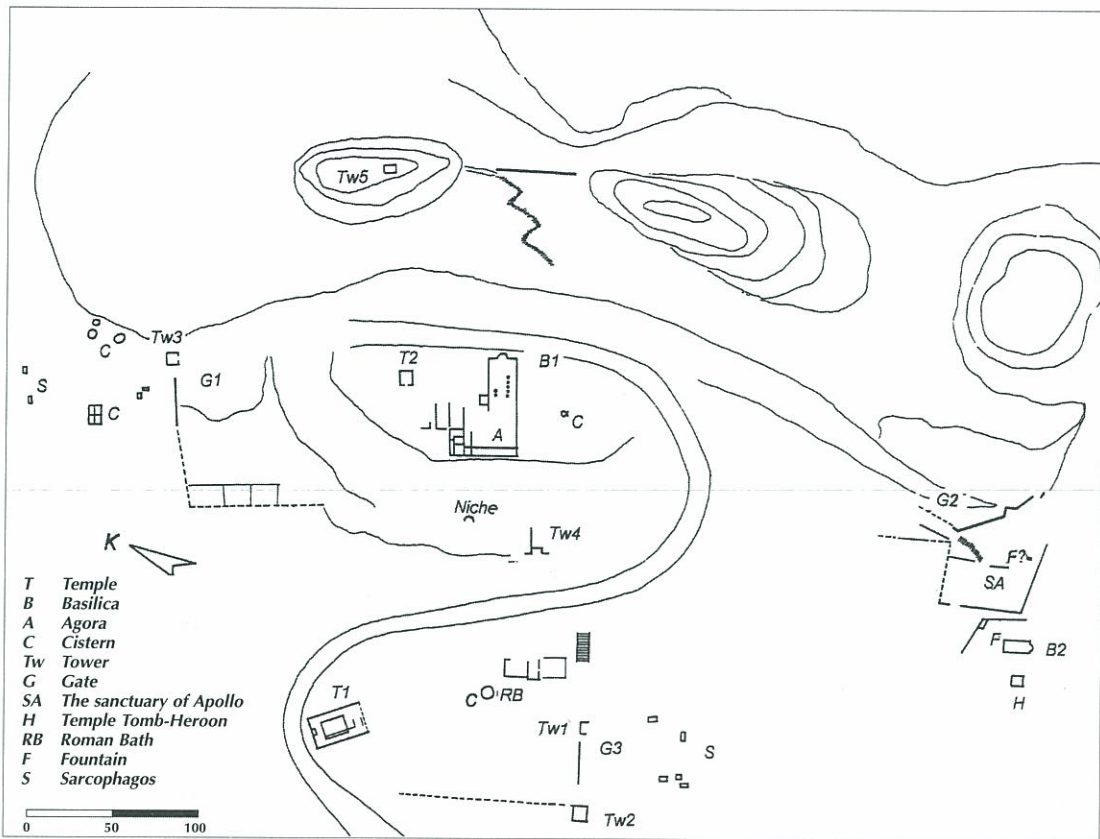


Figure 1 Plan of Kozan-Bodrumkaya
(modified from G. Moretti,
ASAtene 3, 1916-1920)

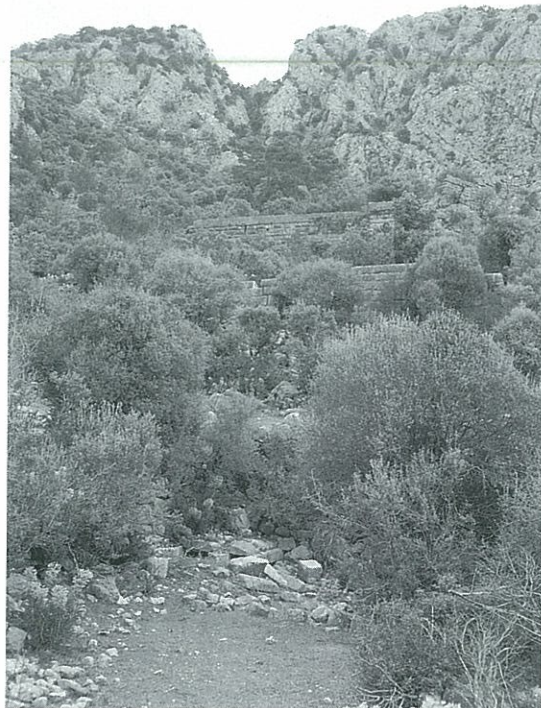


Figure 2
So-called "acropolis" and
south city walls.

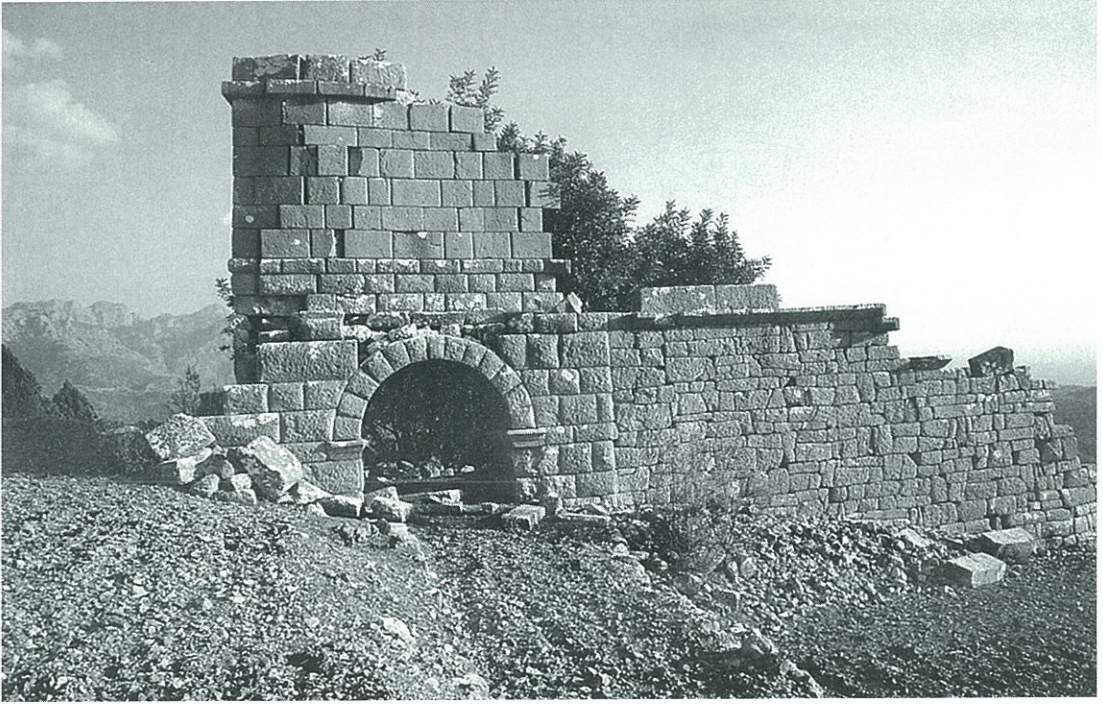


Figure 3 (Tw1) Tower with the gateway from the lower city.



Figure 4 The city wall of the so-called "acropolis".

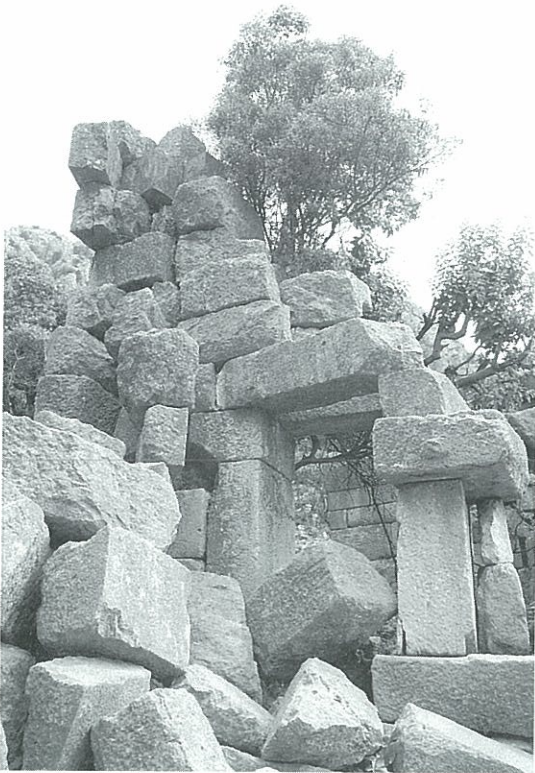


Figure 5 (G2) Entrance to the so-called "acropolis".



Figure 6 Tower at the so-called "acropolis".

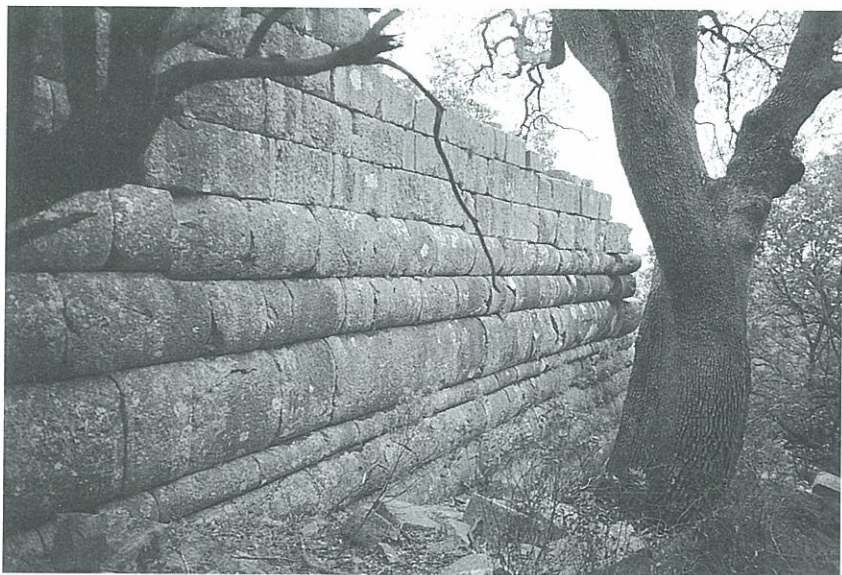


Figure 7
The north city wall.

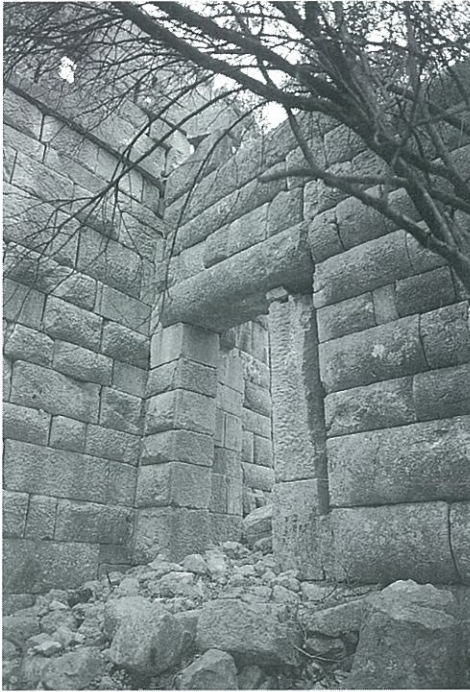


Figure 8
(G1) The gate in the
north city wall.



Figure 9
Agora.



Figure 10
Market Building.

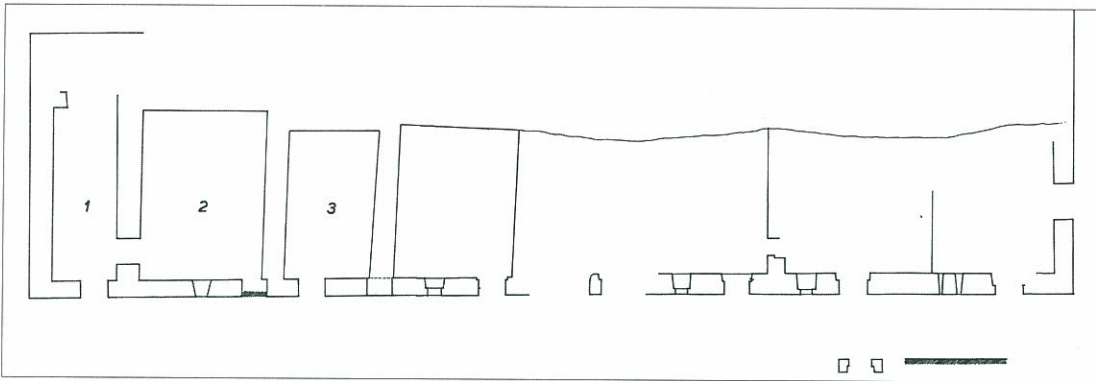


Figure 11
Ground plan of the
Market Building
(by T. Saner)



Figure 12
(B1) Reused Doric
block from the
Basilica in the agora.



Figure 13
(T1) Temple in the
lower city.



Figure 14
(T2) Inscription from
the temple.



Figure 15
(T2) Cassettes of the
temple.

Figure 16
(SA) The sanctuary of Apollo.



Figure 17
Rock-cut relief
of Apollo in an
aedicula.



Figure 18
Fountain.



Figure 19
Roman bath.



Figure 20
Chamasorion type tomb.



Figure 21
A fragment from a
sarcophagus.

