



MERSİN ÜNİVERSİTESİ KILIKIA ARKEOLOJİSİNİ ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ  
MERSIN UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH CENTER OF CILICIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

KAAM  
YAYINLARI

OLBA  
XXI

(Ayrıbasım / Offprint)



MERSİN  
2013

**KAAM YAYINLARI**  
**OLBA**  
**XXI**

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ISSN 1301 7667  
Yayıncı Sertifika No: 14641

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Published each year in May.

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Baskı / Printed

Matsis Matbaa Hizmetleri

Tevfikbey Mah. Dr. Ali Demir Cad. No: 51 Sefaköy / İstanbul

Tel: 00.90.212.624 21 11 www.matbaasistemleri.com

Sertifika No: 20706

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CILICIAN ARCHAEOLOGY  
(KAAM)-XXI

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MERSİN  
2013



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**MERSİN ÜNİVERSİTESİ**  
**KILIKIA ARKEOLOJİSİNİ ARAŞTIRMA MERKEZİ**  
**BİLİMSEL SÜRELİ YAYINI ‘OLBA’**

**Kapsam**

Olba süreli yayını Mayıs ayında olmak üzere yılda bir kez basılır. Yayınlanması istenilen makalelerin en geç her yıl Kasım ayında gönderilmiş olması gerekmektedir.

1998 yılından bu yana basılan Olba; Küçükasya, Akdeniz bölgesi ve Orta-doğu’ya ilişkin orijinal sonuçlar içeren Antropoloji, Prehistorya, Protohistorya, Klasik Arkeoloji, Klasik Filoloji (ve Eskiçağ Dilleri ve Kültürleri), Eskiçağ Tarihi, Nüvizmatik ve Erken Hıristiyanlık Arkeolojisi alanlarında yazılmış makaleleri kapsamaktadır.

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  - c. Dipnotlar her sayfanın altına verilmeli ve makalenin başından sonuna kadar sayısal süreklilik izlemelidir.
  - d. Metin içinde bulunan ara başlıklarda, küçük harf kullanılmalı ve koyu (bold) yazılmalıdır. Bunun dışındaki seçenekler (tümünün büyük harf yazılması, alt çizgi ya da italik) kullanılmamalıdır.
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Dipnot (kitaplar için)

Richter 1977, 162, res. 217.

Dipnot (Makaleler için)

Oppenheim 1973, 9, lev.1.

Diğer Kısaltmalar

age.	adı geçen eser
ay.	aynı yazar
vd.	ve devamı
yak.	yaklaşık
v.d.	ve diğerleri
y.dn.	yukarı dipnot
dn.	dipnot
a.dn.	aşağı dipnot
bk.	Bakınız

4. Tüm resim, çizim ve haritalar için sadece “fig.” kısaltması kullanılmalı ve figürlerin numaralandırılmasında süreklilik olmalıdır. (Levha, Resim, Çizim, Şekil, Harita ya da bir başka ifade veya kısaltma kesinlikle kullanılmamalıdır).
5. Word dökümanına gömülü olarak gönderilen figürler kullanılmamaktadır. Figürlerin mutlaka sayfada kullanılması gereken büyüklükte ve en az 300 pixel/inch çözünürlükte, photoshop tif veya jpeg formatında gönderilmesi



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6. Figürler CD'ye yüklenmelidir ve ayrıca figür düzenlemesi örneği (layout) PDF olarak yapılarak burada yer almalıdır.
7. Bir başka kaynaktan alıntı yapılan figürlerin sorumluluğu yazara aittir, bu sebeple kaynak belirtilmelidir.
8. Makale metninin sonunda figürler listesi yer almalıdır.
9. Metin yukarıda belirtilen formatlara uygun olmak kaydıyla 20 sayfayı geçmemelidir. Figürlerin toplamı 10 adet civarında olmalıdır.
10. Makaleler Türkçe, İngilizce veya Almanca yazılabilir. Türkçe yazılan makalelerde yaklaşık 500 kelimelik Türkçe ve İngilizce yada Almanca özet kesinlikle bulunmalıdır. İngilizce veya Almanca yazılan makalelerde ise en az 500 kelimelik Türkçe ve İngilizce veya Almanca özet bulunmalıdır. Makalenin her iki dilde de başlığı gönderilmelidir.
11. Özeti altında, Türkçe ve İngilizce veya Almanca olmak üzere altı anahtar kelime verilmelidir.
12. Metnin word ve pdf formatlarında kaydı ile figürlerin kopyalandığı iki adet CD (biri yedek) ile birlikte bir orijinal ve bir kopya olmak üzere metin ve figür çıktısı gönderilmelidir.
13. Makale içinde kullanılan özel fontlar da CD'ye yüklenerek yollanmalıdır.

**MERSIN UNIVERSITY**  
**‘RESEARCH CENTER OF CILICIAN ARCHAEOLOGY’**  
**JOURNAL ‘OLBA’**

**Scope**

Olba is printed once a year in May. Deadline for sending papers is November of each year.

The Journal ‘Olba’, being published since 1998 by the ‘Research Center of Cilician Archeology’ of the Mersin University (Turkey), includes original studies done on antropology, prehistory, protohistory, classical archaeology, classical philology (and ancient languages and cultures), ancient history, numismatics and early christian archeology of Asia Minor, the Mediterranean region and the Near East.

**Publishing Principles**

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b. The text should be written in 10 puntos; the abstract, footnotes, catalogue and bibliography in 9 puntos ‘Times New Roman’ (for PC and for Macintosh).  
c. Footnotes should take place at the bottom of the page in continous numbering.  
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d) In the bibliography and abbreviations, if the author has two family names, a short hyphen without leaving space should be used (Dentzer-Feydy); if the article is written by two or more authors, after each author a space, a long hyphen and again a space should be left before the family name of the next author (Hagel – Tomaschitz).

3. The ‘Bibliography’ and ‘Abbreviations’ should take part at the end of the article. The ‘Abbreviations’ used in the footnotes should be explained in the ‘Bibliography’ part. The bibliography used in the footnotes should take place as abbreviations and the following order within the abbreviations should be kept: Name of writer, year of publishment, page (and if used, number of the illustration). This rule should be applied even if a publishment is used only once.

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Richter 1977      Richter, G., Greek Art, New York.

Bibliography (for articles):

Corsten 1995      Corsten, Th., “Inschriften aus dem Museum von Denizli”, Ege Üniversitesi Arkeoloji Dergisi III, 215-224, pl. LIV-LVII.

Footnotes (for books):

Richter 1977, 162, fig. 217.

Footnotes (for articles):

Oppenheim 1973, 9, pl.1.

Miscellaneous Abbreviations:

op. cit.	in the work already cited
idem	an author that has just been mentioned
ff	following pages
et al.	and others
n.	footnote
see	see
infra	see below
supra	see above

4. For all photographs, drawings and maps only the abbreviation ‘fig.’ should be used in continous numbering (remarks such as Plate, Picture, Drawing, Map or any other word or abbreviaton should not be used).

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## TEOS AND KYRBISSOS

Elif KOPARAL\*

### ABSTRACT

An inscription recording the *sympolitea* between Teos and Kyrbissos was found in 1976 at the cemetery of Ulamış village at Seferihisar. The inscription was published by Jeanne and Louise Robert in the same year. Dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, the inscription has been quoted and commented on frequently, because it reflects a detailed description of *sympolitea* and an example of federation processes of the Hellenistic period. The small number of inscriptions recording cases of *sympolitea* and *synoikismos* probably reflects a larger phenomenon of the political environment of the Hellenistic period, in which federalization played a key role. In Ionia, Teos as well as Smyrna and Miletos incorporated nearby settlements into their territory through *sympolitea* for reinforcing their defensive system as well as increasing the size of their territory and agricultural potential. Although the *sympolitea* treaties were sometimes concerned with economic issues the main goal was to protect the integrity of the *khora*. Almost all of the sites absorbed by central settlements through *sympolitea* are fortified sites located on the fringes of the *khora*. Even if the *sympolitea* treaties resulted in the absorption of smaller settlements the pacts provide mutual benefits for both sides. *Sympolitea* didnot require a physical unification as did *synoikismos*; rather, it was a political unification. In most cases the inhabitants of the smaller settlement were granted citizenship within the larger one.

The aim of this article is to present an archaeological assessment of the survey finds obtained from the Kocadömen Tepe as well as to make a suggestion for the function and the identification of the site on Kocadömen Tepe under the light of epigraphic finds and discussions related to our survey area. Archaeological surveys carried out at the territories of Klazomenai and Teos have provided insight about the borders of the *khorai* and the defensive network of those two *poleis*. Depending on the archaeological evidence from Kocadömen Tepe, the epigraphic finds and discussions we may suggest Kocadömen Tepe situated 18 kilometers northeast of Teos, as the site of Kyrbissos. Surface finds prove that the site has been inhabited from the 8<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> century BC to the end of Hellenistic period. The surface finds include terracotta, architectural fragments and terracotta relief vases which indicate

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the presence of a public building, highlighting the significance of the settlement during the Late Archaic period. Because its location at the northeast fringe of Teian territory and the fortification wall that encircled the settlement, Kocadömentepe offers a plausible location for Ionian Kyrbissos.

**Keywords:** Teian territory, Kyrbissos, Sympolitea, Survey, Ionia, Teos.

## ÖZET

### Teos ve Kyrbissos

Teos ile Kyrbissos adı verilen bir kale yerleşim arasında gerçekleştirilen *sympolitea* anlaşmasını konu alan bir yazıt 1976 yılında Seferihisar'a bağlı Ulaş köyüne ait bir mezarlıkta bulunmuş ve aynı yıl içinde Jean ve Louis Robert tarafından yayınlanmıştır. Antlaşmanın şartlarını ve karşılıklı edilen yeminin koşullarını ayrıntılı bir biçimde ortaya koyan yazıt bu özelliğinden dolayı Hellenistik dönem merkezileşme politikalarını konu alan yayınlarda sıkça alıntılanmıştır. MÖ 3. yüzyıla tarihlenen yazıt aslında Hellenistik dönemde yaygın olan *sympolitea* ve ya *synoikismos* antlaşmalarından sadece birini bizi aktarmaktadır. Dönemin merkezileşme politikası gözönüne alındığında bilinen yazıtların bu örneklerden ancak çok azını bize ilettiği düşünülebilir. Teos'un yanısıra yine Ion kenti olan Smyrna ve Miletos'un da *sympolitea* yolu ile daha küçük yerleşimleri hem fiziksel hem de politik olarak kendi art-alanlarına dahil ettikleri yine epigrafik buluntulardan bilinmektedir. *Sympolitea* anlaşmaları zaman zaman ekonomik kaygılar taşısa da temelde *khora*'nın bütünlüğünü korumak yani daha çok güvenliği sağlamayı amaçlamaktadır. Bilinen hemen tüm örneklerde merkez yerleşimlerin *sympolitea* yolu ile bir nevi hakimiyet altına aldıkları yerleşimler teritorya sınırlarında yer alan tahkimatlı yerleşimlerdir. *Synoikismos*'un aksine *sympolitea* iki yerleşim arasında fiziksel bir bütünleşme gerektirmez diğer bir deyişle yerleşimlerin nüfuslarının biraraya gelmesi bir zorunluluk değildir, daha ziyade politik bir birliğin oluşturulmasına işaret eder. Antlaşma çoğunlukla küçük yerleşimdeki nüfusun büyük yerleşimin tabiyetine geçmesi ile yani kendilerine merkez yerleşimin vatandaşlığının bahşedilmesi ile sonuçlanır. Bu makalenin amacı Teos ile *sympolitea* antlaşması yapan Kyrbissos'un nerede bulunduğu dair bir öneride bulunmaktır. Zira bugüne dek bu yerleşimin neresi olduğuna dair kesin bir bilgi mevcut değildir. Klazomenai ve Teos teritoryalarında yürütülen sistemli arkeolojik yüzey araştırmaları sayesinde bu yerleşimlerin art-alanlarının sınırlarına ve savunma sistemlerine ilişkin bilgi üretilebilir mümkün olmuştur. Bu bakış açısı ile yaptığımız değerlendirmeler sonucunda Kyrbissos'un Teos'un yaklaşık 18 kilometre kuzeydoğusunda bulunan Kocadömen Tepe üzerinde yer alan tahkimatlı yerleşim olduğu önesürülebilir. Gerçekleştirdiğimiz yüzey araştırmaları bu alanda MÖ 8. - 7. yüzyıldan Hellenistik dönem sonuna kadar iskân olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Yüzey buluntuları arasında yer alan kabartmalı kaplar ve terrakotta mimari parçalar yerleşimde olasılıkla Geç Arkaik döneme tarihlenen bir kamu yapısının varlığına işaret eder. Buna dayanarak –şayet Kocadömen Tepe Kyrbissos ise- yerleşimin Teos ile yaptığı antlaşma öncesinde kurumsal açıdan önemli bir konuma sahip olduğu düşünülebilir. Kocadömen Tepe üzerinde yer alan tahkimatlı yerleşimin Kyrbissos olduğunu öne sürerken

çıkış noktası Ulaşmış'ta ele geçen yazıt olmasına karşın en önemli dayanağımız arkeolojik yüzey araştırmaları sonucunda elde edilen sınırlara ilişkin öngörü ve arkeolojik bulgulardır. Bu makale Teos teritoryası sınırları içinde bulunan, sur duvarı ile çevrili ve arkeolojik bulgu bakımından oldukça zengin olan Kocadömen Tepe'nin arkeolojik bir değerlendirmesini sunmayı amaçlamakta, bunun yanısıra sistematik arkeolojik yüzey araştırmalarını sürdürdüğümüz bölge ile ilişkili olması bakımından gereğince haberdar olduğumuz epigrafik buluntu ve tartışmalar ışığında Kocadömen Tepe üzerinde yer alan yerleşimin işlevi ve tanımlanmasına ilişkin bir öneride bulunmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Teos, Kyrbissos, Sympolitea, Yüzey Araştırması, Ionia, Teos teritoryası.

The physical or political nucleation of settlements by means of synoikismos or sympolitea was a typical phenomenon of the Hellenistic period as opposed to the policies of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC when quite a few tiny political entities were listed in the Athenian Tribute lists as independent poleis. During the Late Classical and the Hellenistic periods a sort of centralization process led to the expansion of territories reinforced with forts and guarding posts that served to protect the integrity of the khorai of the poleis<sup>1</sup>. The settlement pattern of the Hellenistic states was created with the absorption of small communities by their predominant neighbours<sup>2</sup>. The term sympolitea is not clearly defined and like any political concept of antiquity is not restricted to a single meaning. It refers perhaps to different political patterns with nuances<sup>3</sup>. In the broadest sense it was a sort of political relationship with mutual benefits perhaps a sort of federation<sup>4</sup>. In other words sympolitea is basically the unification of two or more poleis which did not involve any shift in their settlement patterns as would synoikismos<sup>5</sup>. It is only compared to synoikismos as an institution of "political synoicem" <sup>6</sup>. To sum up synoikismos definitely implies the physical adjoining of separate settlements whereas sympolitea merely refers to a sort of political agreement and arrangement between two settlements<sup>7</sup>. The earliest known example of sympolitea is the incorporation of

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<sup>1</sup> Ma 2000, 339-349.

<sup>2</sup> Robert – Robert 1976, 174; Reger 2004, 155-156.

<sup>3</sup> Walbank 1985, 25.

<sup>4</sup> İbid.

<sup>5</sup> Nielsen 1996, 66.

<sup>6</sup> Hansen 1995, 56.

<sup>7</sup> Reger 2004, 149.

small communities into larger ones in Boiotia during the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC; this process accelerated during the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC and was most prevalent in the Hellenistic period<sup>8</sup>. Even though the process led to the unification and the political bonding of two or more settlements the smaller settlements still maintained their own territories within the boundaries of the newly federated community. The absorption of small settlements and their utilization as garrisons, forts and guarding posts was not limited to the great territorial monarchies of the Hellenistic period, but also occurred in some small states to secure command of their boundaries. Some of the cases -probably a very limited number of them- are known to us through epigraphical evidence.

The interest of Hellenistic kings in the poleis of Asia Minor is a well known phenomenon and the Ionian poleis were no exception. A centralization process through sympolitea or synoikismos was promoted by Hellenistic authorities for economic or military reasons. The reduced number of urban centers with larger territories perhaps led to an easily controlled administrative system with lower military expenses as a result of a decrease in the number of garrisons.

As recorded by inscriptions, some Ionian poleis garrisoned some small settlements. Miletos, Smyrna and Teos reinforced their territories by means of sympolitea and established military posts to guard their boundaries<sup>9</sup>. Pidasas was incorporated into the Milesian territory in 187/6 BC, which resulted in the granting of economic concessions to Pidasians<sup>10</sup>. The agreement between Miletos and Pidasas also included some security issues as is clearly implied by the reconstruction of the walls of the fort at Pidasas. Myous was already absorbed by Miletos<sup>11</sup> by the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC and caused a dispute between the Heraklians and Milesians in 186/5 BC<sup>12</sup>. Another inscription dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC mentions a treaty between Smyrna and Magnesia in which Smyrna assumed power over Magnesia<sup>13</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> Nielsen 1996, 66.

<sup>9</sup> Ma 2000, 341; Saba 2007, 132.

<sup>10</sup> Reger 2004, 156.

<sup>11</sup> Strabo XIV, I. X.

<sup>12</sup> Ager 1996, 290-292, no:108.

<sup>13</sup> Cohen 1995, 216.



The inscription mentioned here records the terms of a political treaty arranged between Teos and a fort settlement called Kyrbissos. Detailed discussion of the text of the inscription, which directly follows Robert, is beyond the aim of this article in which we aim to propose a location for Kyrbissos through evidence from archaeological survey.

Since the *editio princeps*<sup>14</sup>, the text has been studied within the context of discussions focused on Hellenistic policies and as an example of *synoikismos* and *sympolitea*. It has been cited by J.M. Cook that L. Robert assumed that the community of Kyrbissos in the inscription was the same Kyrbissos recorded in the Athenian Tribute Lists<sup>15</sup> and that it was classified as Carian by mistake. Perhaps there were two places with the same name: one in Caria, mentioned in the Athenian Tribute Lists, and the other somewhere within the Teian territory<sup>16</sup>.

The inscription, dated to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC, was found in the cemetery of Ulamiş, a village of Seferihisar where the settlement of Teos is located. It mentions the oath of loyalty sworn to Teos by the Kyrbissians and the pledge of the Teians not to destroy Kyrbissos in return<sup>17</sup>. Kyrbissos was a fortified settlement with a small population and Teos made a political agreement in order to guarantee the security of her frontiers and preserve the integrity of her territory. The inscription clearly explains that a settlement named Kyrbissos was retained as a fort under the command of a *phourarchos* sent by Teos every four months; it also emphasizes the strict regulations for the election of *phourarchos*. The significance of this small fort for the security of its *khora* is clear<sup>18</sup>. The people of Kyrbissos were granted Teian citizenship and oaths were sworn mutually. The citizens of the polis swore that they would not destroy Kyrbissos and in return the Kyrbissians would not abandon the *phourarchos* at any expense and they would reveal any plots against the fort or the garrison. Such bilateral agreement may suggest a potential tension between the two parts<sup>19</sup>. In this sense *sympolitea* is not simply the absorption of the subordinate community by the superior one, but rather a pact with mutual benefits. In the case of Teos

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<sup>14</sup> Robert – Robert 1976, 174-175.

<sup>15</sup> REG Ixxii p. xiii f.

<sup>16</sup> Cook 1959-1960, 43.

<sup>17</sup> Robert – Robert 1976, 154-235; SEG XXVI:1306.

<sup>18</sup> Robert – Robert 1976, 154-235; SEG XXVI: 1306 ; Sokolowski 1980, 103-106.

<sup>19</sup> Chaniotis 2002, 104

and Kyrbissos, ethnic identifiers continue to be used even as alternate citizenship is offered; this phenomenon may be a result of a physical joining of two communities as a synoecism rather than a sympolitea<sup>20</sup>.

No other published inscriptions mention the place name Kyrbissos other than the one discussed above and the Athenian Tribute Lists which likely refer to a different Kyrbissos in Caria. Questions about the location of Kyrbissos have been of interest during field surveys we have carried out in the territories of Teos and Klazomenai since 2006. The same area was covered by an extensive field survey project conducted by Recep Meriç in the 1980s; he suggested Asartepe for the location of Kyrbissos. Asartepe is a steep and rocky hilltop located in the forest area of Yeni Orhanlı village situated northeast of Teos. Our intensive surveys at the site determined the presence of uninterrupted human occupation from the Archaic period to the Roman period. Even though the location of the site is suitable for a garrison like Kyrbissos, the lack of any remains indicating a proper fortification makes the identification controversial<sup>21</sup>.

Field surveys conducted in the Teian territory<sup>22</sup> in 2010 yielded the discovery of a fortified settlement situated on a steep hilltop called Kocadömen Tepe at Beyler village located at the northeast fringes of the Teian khora. The essential aim of this article is to present the archaeological documentation of Kocadömen Tepe and to contribute to discussions about the location of Kyrbissos mentioned in the inscription.

Diachronic systematic archaeological surveys conducted in the territories of Teos and Klazomenai since 2006 provide us with insight about the frontiers of those poleis and the defensive networks within their khorai.<sup>23</sup> It is possible to discern the extent of the Teian khora quite accurately. In most cases the territory around the polis was a geographical unit defined by

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<sup>20</sup> Saba 2007, 129.

<sup>21</sup> Meriç 1988.

<sup>22</sup> Systematic archaeological surveys have been carried out in the districts of Seferihisar and Urla (İzmir) since 2006 by a team from Klazomenai excavations with the permission of the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism under the directorship of Prof. Dr. Yaşar E. Ersoy. The surveys have been generously supported by the Klazomenai Excavations, the Program in Settlement Archaeology at METU, and the METU Scientific Research Fund between 2006-2010. I would also like to thank Prof. Dr. Numan TUNA for serving as advisor to the project. I would also like to thank Ertan İplikçi and Esra Terzi for their support.

<sup>23</sup> Ersoy – Koparal 2007, Ersoy – Koparal 2009; Ersoy – Tuna – Koparal 2010; Koparal 2009.

ivers, coastlines, hilltops, mountain ranges or valleys. Usually mountains and rivers marked the borders between sites. Mountains were not perceived as simple physical heights, but as natural markers that lay outside the inhabited area and the cultivated space. The Teian khora is more or less defined by natural frontiers. The depression extending from Güzelbahçe to Seferihisar<sup>24</sup> is surrounded by a range of hills and likely sets a frontier between Teos and Klazomenai. This depression is marked with hilltops around 300 meters on the west. Azmak river, Çiftlikdağ, Değirmendağ, Pertevpaşa mountain, Kocadağ, Sivricetepe and Çalitepe mark the natural frontier between the territories of Klazomenai and Teos (fig. 1).

An inscription mentioning a boundary dispute between Klazomenai and Teos gives us another hint about the borders of Teian territory. The inscription is dated into the last quarter of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC<sup>25</sup>. The disputed place, situated between the borders of Klazomenai and Teos, is not mentioned or perhaps missing in the inscription. The inscription records that the dispute was solved by Koan judges. It is possible to make some assumptions about the disputed place. Strabo<sup>26</sup> states that one comes first to a small town called Erea which belonged to Teos before arriving Erythrae and then to Korykos; the latter may be the Kiran Mountain, situated to the west of the southern coast. It is sensible to assume that Erea was the settlement known today as Demircili-Aerae. The disputed place recorded by 4<sup>th</sup>-century inscription is perhaps Aerae (Demircili), which was fortified and inhabited from the Geometric period to the Hellenistic period. Aerae is an islet located on the coast and likely to be the place mentioned by Strabo as the last settlement of Teos to the west before Erythrae during the 1st century BC. Its territory may have been disputed before it came under the rule of Teos. Teos seems likely to be dominant on the southern coast, whereas Klazomenai held dominion on the northern coast and controlled the bay through the islands.

The eastern fringe of the Teian territory is marked by the Mastousian mountain range, which is known as Kızıldağ. Teian territory might have met the territories of Lebedos and Kolophon in this area. The southern boundary of the Teian khora at its greatest extent was marked by Myonessos,

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<sup>24</sup> Darkot – Tuncel 1978, 95.

<sup>25</sup> Ager 1991; Pugliese Caratelli, G. 1978; SEG XXXVI, No: 1040, (1986).

<sup>26</sup> Strabo XIV, I.XXXII.

which is identified with Çıftkale at Doğanbey<sup>27</sup>. It was a guarding post or sometimes a pirate cove between Teos and Lebedos. Oroanna was an independent town situated between Teos and Kolophon mentioned in a fragment of the Delphic theorodoki lists from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century BC.<sup>28</sup> Oroanna has been identified with Karatepe, which is a fortified hill settlement near Künerlik on the Cumaovası Plain to the east of Kızıldağ<sup>29</sup>.

The core of the Teian khora might have consisted of the plain that extended from Doğanbey to Bademler, but the mountainous area to the east-where Kavakdere, Orhanlı, Beyler, Gölcük, Gödençe and Kavacık are located- was also included. To the east of Teos, the area is mountainous; the micro-geographies consisting of high plains among the mountains likely served as the setting for dispersed settlements. Forts and guard posts can be expected on the peaks of this mountainous area (fig. 2).

Beyler village<sup>30</sup> is part of the Mastousian mountain range which likely defined the natural frontier of the Teian territory to the north and east. Kocadömen Tepe is situated 18.3 km northeast of Teos and 4 kilometers to the east of Beyler Village. It is a well fortified site of 4 hectares located on top of a steep hill at a height of 600 meters (fig. 3). The top of the hill is a flat plain of 4 hectares encircled with a robust fortification wall of large ashlar masonry which is visible at some parts (fig. 4). The narrow hill extends in an east-west direction, while the long sides of the hill on the east and west sides are terraced due to extreme steepness; here the remains of the fortification wall are clearly visible and well preserved (fig. 5.6).

Due to illegal digs at the site, the surface material is unfortunately relatively abundant and attests to human occupation from the 8<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> century BC to the Hellenistic period without hiatus. These illegal digs revealed architectural remains of walls preserved up to 1.5 meters in height. An illegal dig situated on the northwest fringe of the site revealed the remains of a burial with human bones and scattered pithos fragments; intramural burials are likely at the site as well.

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<sup>27</sup> Bean 1966, 144-146.

<sup>28</sup> Robert 1946, 521-523; Robert 1976, 171-174.

<sup>29</sup> Meriç 1986, 301-302; Meriç 1988, 385.

<sup>30</sup> The older name of the village is Benner.

Among the surface finds the most intriguing fragments are dated to the Late Archaic period; these include fragments of a relief vase, a perrirhanterion (fig. 7)<sup>31</sup>; a painted and decorated terracotta brick; architectural terracotta including a fragmentary volute acroteria<sup>32</sup> and a fragment of frieze bearing an Ionian himation in relief (fig. 8)<sup>33</sup>. These finds are highly likely to indicate the presence of a public building, perhaps a temple or a temenos at the site during the Late Archaic period.

Based on several of its features, Kocadömen Tepe can be suggested as a location for Kyrbissos. The site is situated at the supposed northwest fringe of Teian territory in the mountainous area which overlooked the khora of Teos and provided a wide angle of view for defensive purposes. The inscription recording the sympolitea between Teos and Kyrbissos does not mention any deeds of construction or repair of the fortification wall. As such it is not possible to determine whether the site was fortified prior to the treaty. On the other hand the surface finds clearly reveal human occupation from at least the Early Archaic period to the Hellenistic period as well as the presence of a public building which may have been accompanied by a fortification wall during the Late Archaic period. No definitive date can be assigned to the masonry techniques of the walls, but the ashlar masonry at the site is not uncommon for the Late Archaic period. The presence of the fortification wall reinforces the assumption that Kyrbissos is situated at Kocadömen Tepe, since it is clearly defined as possessing a fortress in the inscription. The definition of Kyrbissos in the inscription as a fortified settlement, the surface finds that demonstrate habitation from the Early Archaic to Hellenistic period (fig. 9-13), and the location of the site strongly support the possibility that Kocadömen Tepe is ancient Kyrbissos.

<sup>31</sup> Cevizoğlu 2010, 35-37. The perrirhanterion is dated to the Late Archaic period due to its relief decoration of an Ionian himation with a rather pointed ended egg decoration.

<sup>32</sup> Kjellberg 1940, 133-134, Taf. 69, Taf. 70 no:2-3, Taf. 72, no: 1; Akerström 1966, 50-64, 103-104, Taf. 35, no: 1-2, Taf. 54, no: 2; Winter 1993, 247. Similar volute acroteria from Larisa and Miletos are classified as Late Archaic by Akerström (1966), whereas Winter (1993) dates the use of volute acroteria in Asia Minor after 560 BC to 480 BC.

<sup>33</sup> Kjellberg 1940, 95-96, Taf. 46, no: 1-3; Akerström 1966, 50, 63, Taf. 1, no: 2, Taf. 34, no:2. Similar frieze fragments bearing Ionic himatia in relief are classified as group dated into period III, which refers to a period between 540-500 BC in Kjellberg's publication (1940). Similar examples from Olbia and Larisa are dated to the Late Archaic period by Akerström (1966); the example from Larisa is more specifically dated to the 1st quarter of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC:

## Catalogue of Selected Finds

### I. Rim fragment of lekane (fig. 9.I)

Diameter : 27.2 cm Height: 5.1 cm

Fabric : 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow (fine texture, few mica and sand particles)

Surface : 5 YR 6/8 reddish yellow

Date : Last quarter of 6<sup>th</sup> century BC<sup>34</sup>

### II. Rim and body fragment of large bowl (fig. 9.II)

Diameter : 19 cm Height: 9.2 cm

Fabric : 7.5 YR 6/0 gray (Hard, fine texture with no particles)

Surface : Slipped 7.5 YR 5/2 brown

Date : 450-425 BC<sup>35</sup>

### III. Rim fragment of lekane (fig. 9.III)

Diameter : 28 cm Height: 2.8 cm

Fabric : 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow (hard, few lime and sand particles)

Surface : 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

Date : 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 5<sup>th</sup> century BC – Late 4<sup>th</sup> century BC<sup>36</sup>

### IV. Rim fragment of lekane (fig. 9.IV)

Diameter : 42 cm Height: 5.1 cm

Fabric : 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow (poreous texture, sand and lime particles)

Surface : 7.5YR 8/6 reddish yellow

Date : Late 6<sup>th</sup> century BC<sup>37</sup>

### V. Rim fragment of lekane (fig. 9.V)

Diameter : 26.6 cm Height: 3.9 cm

Fabric : 5YR 6/0 gray (poreous texture, sand particles)

Surface : 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow

Date : 4<sup>th</sup> century BC<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> Hürmüzlü 1995, 85, Fig. 44, No: 156-157; Samos IV, Fig. 12, No:497.

<sup>35</sup> Agora XII, 241, Pl. 4, No: 74.

<sup>36</sup> Agora XII, 213, Pl.83, No: 1789.

<sup>37</sup> Hürmüzlü 1995, 79, Fig. 39, No: 142

<sup>38</sup> Hasdağlı 2010, 440, Fig. 81, No: LEK14

**VI.** Rim of Chian amphora (fig. 10.I)

Diameter : 13 cm Height: 5 cm

Fabric : 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow (fine texture, sand, mica and lime particles)

Surface : 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

Date : 4<sup>th</sup> century BC<sup>39</sup>**VII.** Rim fragment of Chian amphora (fig. 10.II)

Diameter : 11.4 cm Height: 5.2 cm

Fabric : 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow (Hard fine texture, lime particles)

Surface : 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

Date : 525-490/80 BC<sup>40</sup>**VIII.** Rim fragment of mushroom amphora (fig. 10.III)

Diameter : 11.6 cm Height: 4.4 cm

Fabric : 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow (small pores, few sand and mica particles)

Surface : 2.5YR 6/6 light red

Date : 4<sup>th</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC<sup>41</sup>**IX.** Rim fragment of mushroom amphora (fig. 10.IV)

Diameter : 12 cm Height: 2.3 cm

Fabric : 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow (Small pores, sand particles)

Surface : 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

Date : 4<sup>th</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC<sup>42</sup>**X.** Rim fragment of Klazomenian amphora (fig. 10.V)

Diameter : 11.4 cm Height: 4.3 cm

Fabric : 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow (Small pores, mica, sand and lime particles)

Surface : 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow

Date : 600-550 BC<sup>43</sup>**XI.** Rim fragment of Klazomenian amphora (fig. 10.VI)

Diameter : 11.2 cm Height: 4.6 cm

Fabric : 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow (Small pores, sand and lime particles)

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<sup>39</sup> Hasdağlı 2010, 468, Fig. 100, No: Khi4<sup>40</sup> Sezgin 2009, 181-192, Fig. 55, No: Khi6.01<sup>41</sup> Hasdağlı 2010, 461, Fig. 96, No: MAN23.<sup>42</sup> Hasdağlı 2010, 462, Fig. 95, No: MAN15.<sup>43</sup> Sezgin 2009, 82-84, Fig. 14, KLA.5.03

Surface : 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

Date : 600-550 BC<sup>44</sup>

**XII.** Rim fragment of Samian Amphora (fig. 10.VII)

Diameter : 17 cm Height: 7.1 cm

Fabric : 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow (Small pores, few sand and lime particles)

Surface : 5YR 7/8 reddish yellow

Date : 550-500 BC<sup>45</sup>

**XIII.** Rim fragment of Milesian amphora (fig. 10.VIII)

Diameter : 13 cm Height: 3.3 cm

Fabric : 7.5 YR 6/0 gray (hard, poreous, many sand particles)

Surface : 5 YR 7/6 reddish yellow

Date : 650-600 BC<sup>46</sup>

**XIV.** Rim fragment of a jug (fig. 11.I)

Diameter : 14.8 cm Height: 5.2 cm

Fabric : 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow (Small pores, few mica particles)

Surface : 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

Date : First half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC<sup>47</sup>

**XV.** Rim fragmant of jug (fig. 11.II)

Diameter : 12.6 cm Height: 3.1 cm

Fabric : 5YR 6/4 light reddish yellow (Hard, small pores, no particles)

Surface : 5YR 7/4 pink

Date : 4<sup>th</sup> century BC<sup>48</sup>

**XVI.** Rim fragment of jug (fig. 11.III)

Diameter : 11.2 cm Height: 4 cm

Fabric : 5YR 7/4 pink (Poreous, sand and lime particles)

Surface : 5YR 7/4 pink

Date : 4<sup>th</sup> century BC<sup>49</sup>

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<sup>44</sup> İbid.

<sup>45</sup> Sezgin 2009, 306-308, Fig. 91, SAM.4.16

<sup>46</sup> Sezgin 2009, 242-247, Fig. 64, MIL.2.34

<sup>47</sup> Zeren 2004, 213, Fig. 33, No: 90

<sup>48</sup> Hasdağlı 2010, 407-408, Fig. 59, No: TKS41

<sup>49</sup> İbid.



**XVII.** Base fragment of table amphora (fig. 11.IV)

Diameter : 14.2 cm Height: 5 cm

Fabric : 5YR 8/3 pink (Small pores, sand and lime particles)

Surface : 5YR 7/8 pink

Date : 4<sup>th</sup> century BC<sup>50</sup>**XVIII.** Rim fragment of Lesbos amphora (fig. 11.V)

Diameter : 14.8 cm Height: 9.4 cm

Fabric : 5YR 7/4 (Poreous, lime and sand particles)

Surface : 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

Date : 550-525BC<sup>51</sup>**XIX.** Rim fragment of amphora (fig. 12.I)

Diameter : 20.4 cm Height: 8.6 cm

Fabric : 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow (small pores, mica, sand and lime particles)

Surface : 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

Date : Hellenistic<sup>52</sup>**XX.** Rim fragment of jug (fig. 12.II)

Diameter : 12.8 cm Height: 3.2 cm

Fabric : 5YR 7/4 pink (Small pores, few mica and sand particles)

Surface : 5YR 7/4 pink

Date : 4<sup>th</sup> century BC<sup>53</sup>**XXI.** Rim fragment of stamnos (fig. 12.III)

Diameter : 17 cm Height: 3.5 cm

Fabric : 5YR 6/0 gray (hard, poreous, no particles)

Surface : 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow

Date : 6<sup>th</sup> century BC – 5<sup>th</sup> century BC<sup>54</sup>**XXII.** Rim fragment of bowl (fig. 12.IV)

Diameter : 14.2 cm Height: 4.4 cm

Fabric : 7.5 YR 7/0 light gray (small pores, hard, no particles)

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<sup>50</sup> Hasdağlı 2010, 473, Fig. 103, No: MASA1

<sup>51</sup> Sezgin 2009, 394-396, Fig. 116, No: KLes2.05

<sup>52</sup> Agora XXIX, 293, Fig. 34, No:466

<sup>53</sup> Hasdağlı 2010, 400-401, Fig. 56, No: TKS30

<sup>54</sup> Voigtlander 1982, 50.

Surface : 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow  
 Date : 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 4<sup>th</sup> century BC<sup>55</sup>

**XXIII.** Base fragment of fish plate (fig. 12.V)

Diameter : 15 cm Height: 4.2 cm  
 Fabric : 5YR 7/6 reddish yellow (Hard, fine, no particles)  
 Surface : Black glazed 5YR 3/1 very dark gray  
 Date : 400-375 BC<sup>56</sup>

**XXIV.** Rim fragment of Cup Kantharos (fig. 12.VI)

Diameter : 10.4 cm Height: 2.8 cm  
 Fabric : 7.5 YR 8/6 reddish yellow (Small pores, few mica particles)  
 Surface : Red glazed 2.5 YR 6/6 light red  
 Date : 380 BC<sup>57</sup>

**XXV.** Base fragment of small bowl (fig. 12.VII)

Diameter : 4.6 cm Height: 1 cm  
 Fabric : 5YR 6/1 gray (Small pores, fine texture with no particles)  
 Surface : Black glazed 5YR 4/1 dark gray  
 Date : 1st half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC<sup>58</sup>

**XXVI.** Terracotta weight (fig. 12.VIII)

Height : 7 cm Width: 6.6 cm  
 Fabric : 5YR 6/4 light reddish brown (hard, small stone and sand particles)  
 Surface : 5YR 6/6 reddish yellow

**XXVII.** Shoulder fragment of closed vessel (fig. 13.I)

Fabric : 5YR 6/8 reddish yellow (small pores, no inclusions)  
 Surface : 5YR 5/8 yellowish red  
 Date : 6<sup>th</sup> century BC<sup>59</sup>

**XXVIII.** Body fragment of skyphos (fig. 13.II)

Fabric : 5YR 5/8 yellowish red (small pores, no inclusions)  
 Surface : 5YR 3/4dark reddish brown  
 Date : Last quarter of 8<sup>th</sup> century BC<sup>60</sup>

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<sup>55</sup> Zeren 2004, Fig. 8, No: 23

<sup>56</sup> Agora XII, 310, Fig. 10, No: 1066

<sup>57</sup> Agora XII, 282, Fig. 7, No: 652

<sup>58</sup> Zeren 2004, Fig. 33, No. 23

<sup>59</sup> Samos IV, 89-90, Taf. 45:112

<sup>60</sup> Hürmüzülü 1995, 24, Fig.1:3; Samos V, Taf. 42, 240

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Fig. 1 The topographic map showing the locations of Teos, Klazomenai and Kyrbissos



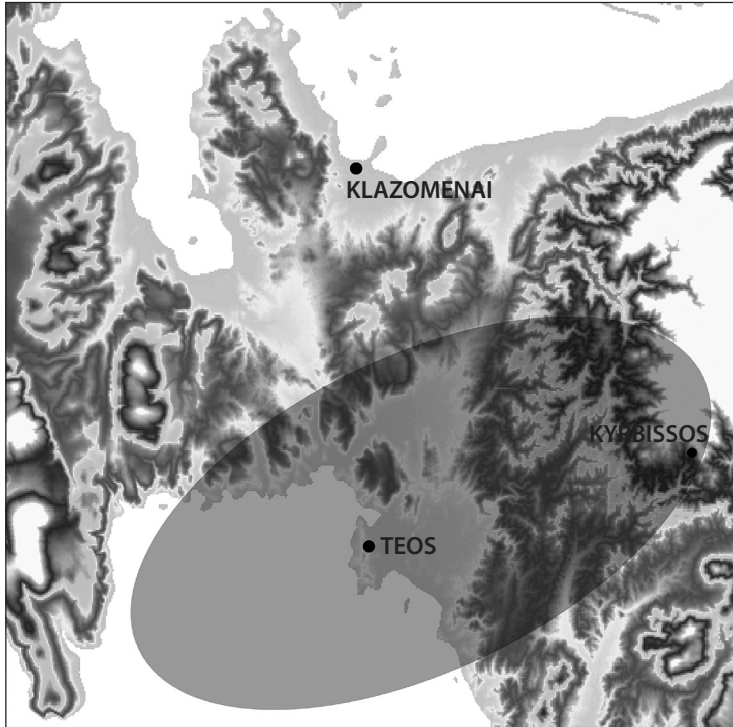


Fig. 2 The elevation map showing the locations of Teos and supposed Kyrbissos



Fig. 3 The 3D map showing the locations of Teos and assumed Kyrbissos

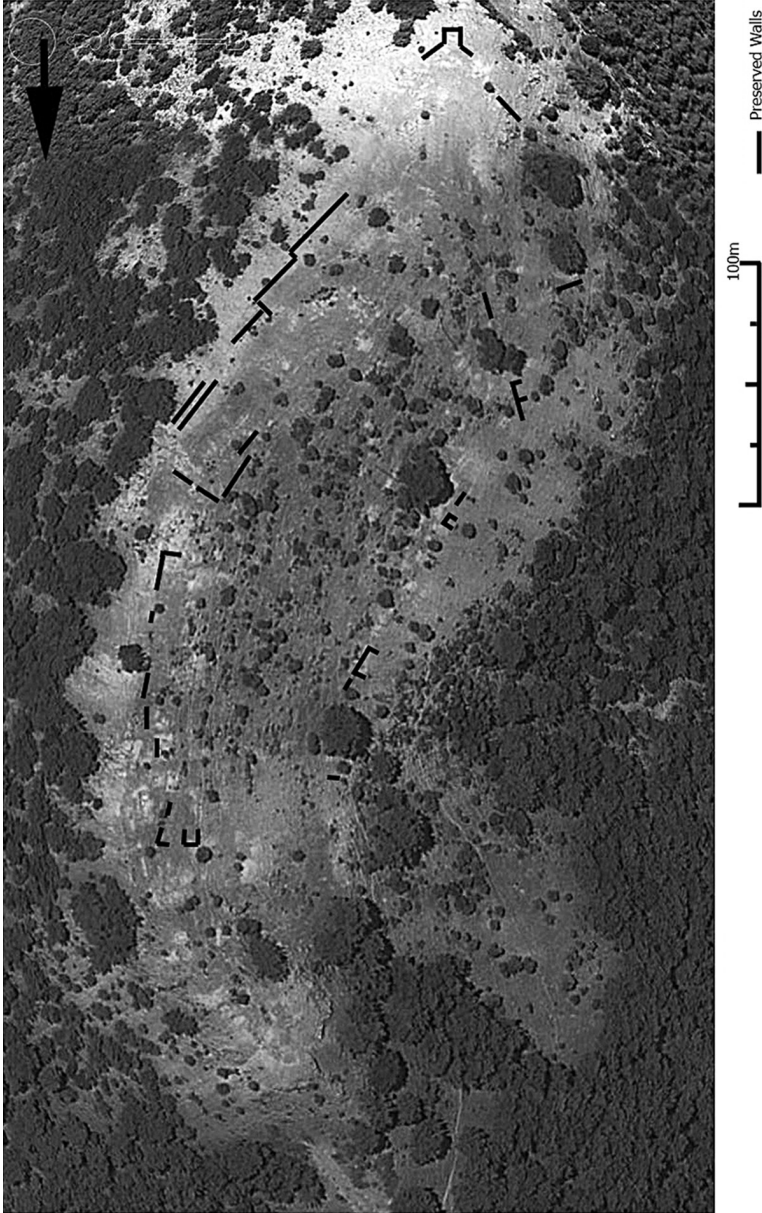


Fig. 4 The sketch plan of preserved walls on satellite image of Kocadömen Tepe





Fig. 5 The view of preserved walls on Kocadömen Tepe, western slope



Fig. 6 The view of preserved walls on Kocadömen Tepe, eastern slope





Fig. 7  
Late Archaic period  
perrirhanterion  
base found on the  
surface



Fig. 8  
A painted and  
decorated terracotta  
brick; A fragmentary  
volute acroteria;  
A fragment of friese  
bearing Ionian  
kymation in relief



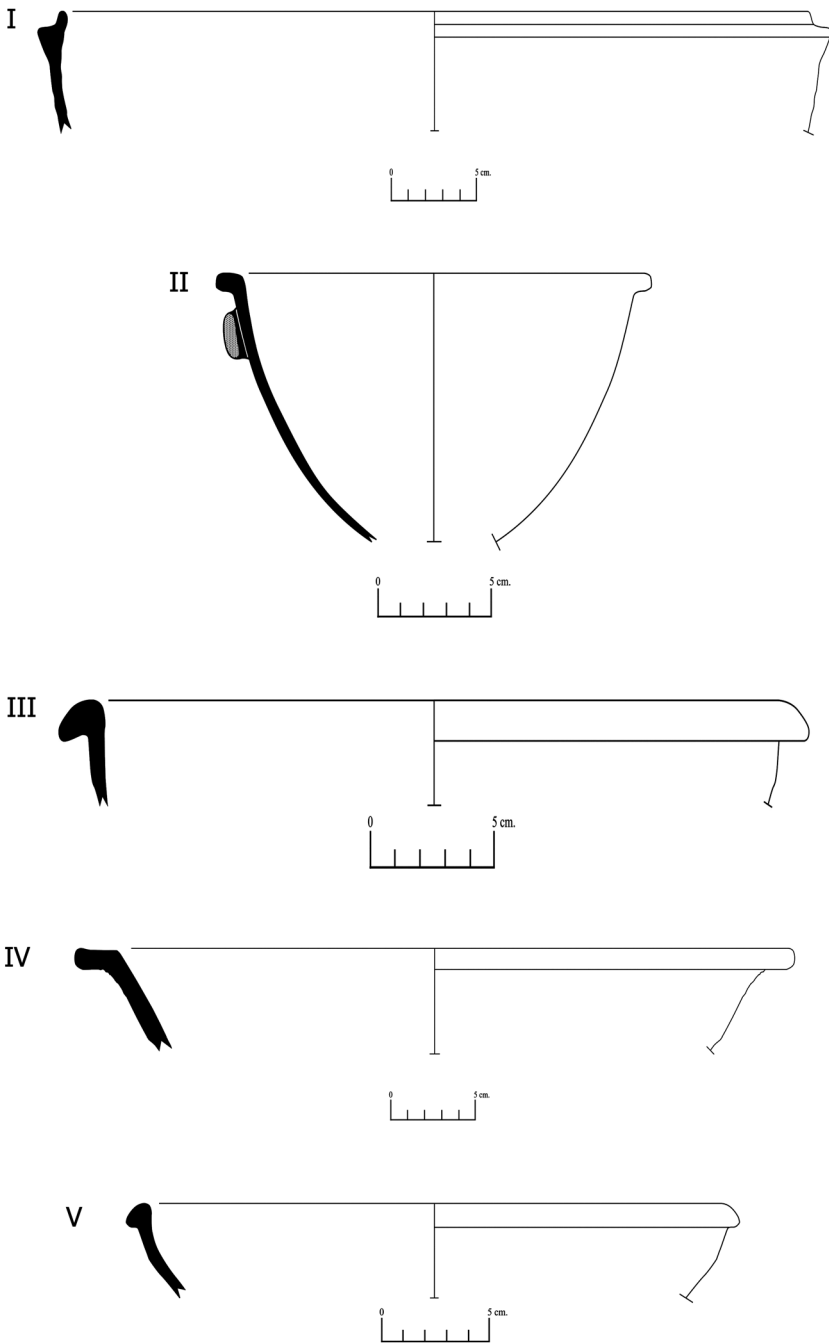


Fig. 9 Drawings of selected pottery found on Kocadömen Tepe

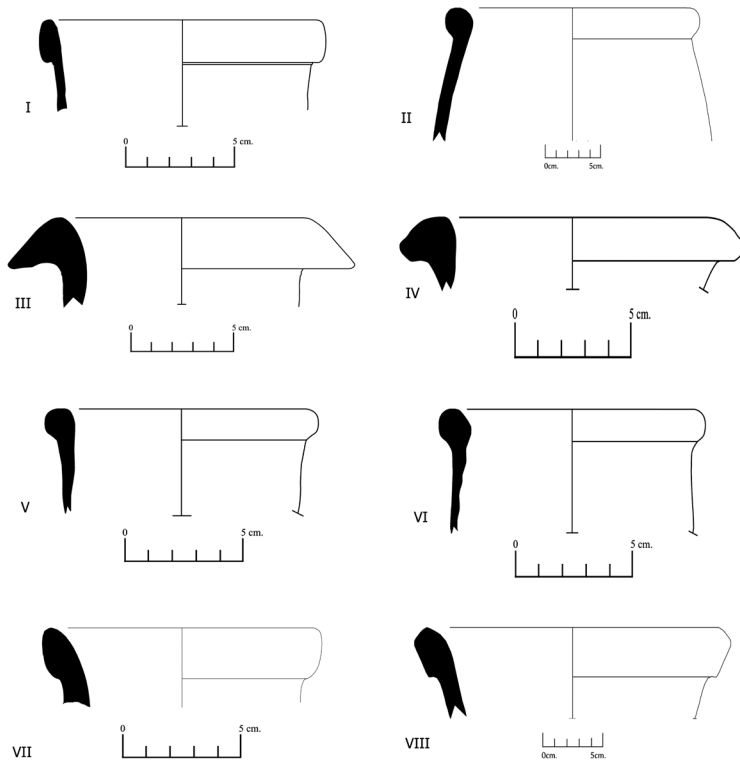


Fig. 10 Drawings of selected pottery found on Kocadömen Tepe

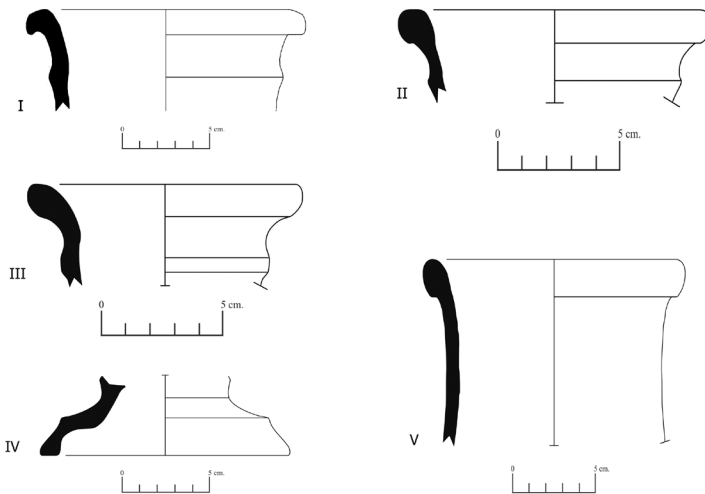


Fig. 11 Drawings of selected pottery found on Kocadömen Tepe

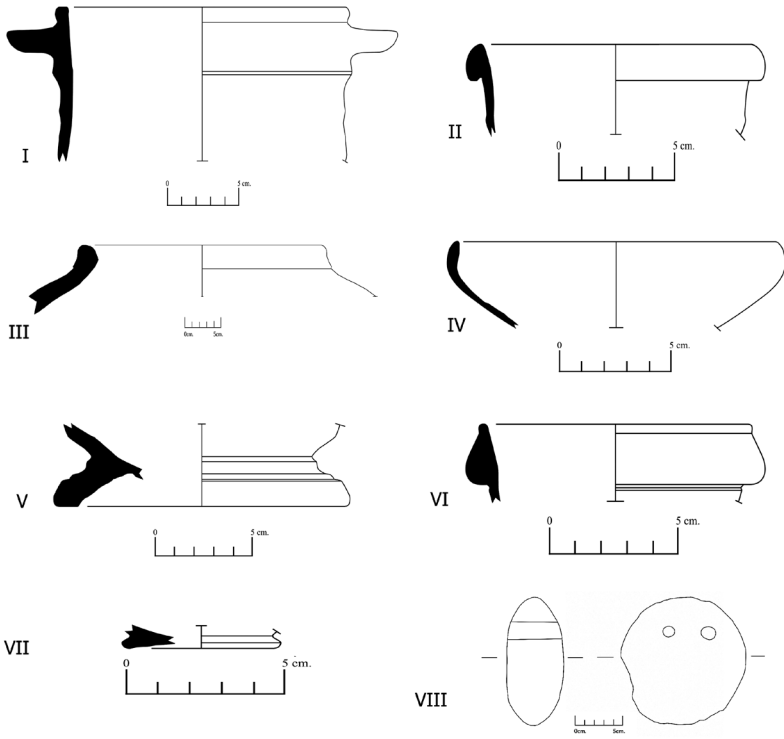


Fig. 12  
Drawings  
of selected  
pottery  
found on  
Kocadömen  
Tepe

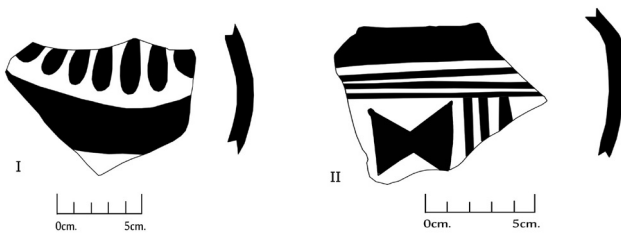


Fig. 13  
Drawings of selected  
pottery found on  
Kocadömen Tepe