

Aliğa ve Çevresi

Uluslararası Aliğa ve Çevresi-
Aiolis Bölgesi-Arkeoloji ve Disiplinlerarası
Araştırmalar Sempozyumu

International Symposium on Aliğa and Its Territory-
Aiolis Region-Archaeology and Interdisciplinary Researches

BİLDİRİLER/PROCEEDINGS



Aliğa Kent Kitaplığı

EDİTÖR MURAT ÇEKİLMEZ



ALIAĞA VE ÇEVRESİ
Uluslararası Aliğa ve Çevresi-Aiolis Bölgesi-
Arkeoloji ve Disiplinlerarası Araştırmalar Sempozyumu
B İ L D İ R İ L E R

27-28 Eylül, 2018
Hampton by Hilton/Aliğa-İZMİR/TÜRKİYE

ALIAĞA AND ITS TERRITORY,
International Symposium on Aliğa and Its Territory-
Aiolis Region-Archaeology and Interdisciplinary Researches
P R O C E E D I N G S

September, 27-28, 2018
Hampton by Hilton/Aliğa-İZMİR/TURKEY



Aliğa Kent Kütüphanesi

ALIAĞA VE ÇEVRESİ

Uluslararası Aliğa ve Çevresi
-Aiolis Bölgesi-Arkeoloji ve
Disiplinlerarası Araştırmalar
Sempozyumu-Bildiriler

27-28 Eylül, 2018

ALIAĞA KENT KİTAPLIĞI 12

GENEL YAYIN YÖNETMENİ

GENERAL EDITORIAL DIRECTOR

Şenol GÖK

YAYIN KOORDİNASYONU

PUBLICATION COORDINATOR

Ali Osman KARATEKİN

EDİTÖR EDITOR

Murat ÇEKİLMEZ

GRAFİK TASARIM VE UYGULAMA

COVER AND GRAPHIC DESIGN

REDAKSİYON REDACTION

G Ü V E N T O R O S

G R P H C D S G N R

Kitap içerisinde isim künyesi belirtilmeyen fotoğraf, şekil, harita ve tablolar bildiri sahiplerine aittir.

Photographs, figures, maps and tables that do not have a name tag in the book belong to the paper owners.

YÖNETİM YERİ

ADMINISTRATION OFFICE

ALIAĞA BELEDİYESİ ALIAĞA MUNICIPALITY

Kültür Mah. Lozan Cad. No: 47 Aliğa-İZMİR

Tel: (0232) 399 00 00 Fax: (0232) 616 37 19

halklailiskiler@aliaga.bel.tr

www.aliaga.bel.tr www.aliaga.com.tr

Sertifika No Certificate Number: 48116

ALIAĞA AND ITS TERRITORY

International Symposium on Aliğa
and Its Territory-Aiolis Region-
Archaeology and Interdisciplinary
Researches-Proceedings

September, 27-28, 2018

ALIAĞA CITY LIBRARY 12

BASIM YERİ PRINTING

Dinç Ofset Matbaa

1145/4 Sokak No:11/C Yenişehir-İZMİR

Tel & Fax: 0232 459 49 61-63

Sertifika No Certificate Number: 45147

BİRİNCİ BASKI FIRST IMPRESSION

Aralık December 2020

Adet Number Of Copies: 1500

ISBN: 978-975-8160-01-3

**Bu kitapta yayınlanan bildiriler,
yazarların kişisel görüşünü yansıtır.**

Bu kitap, Aliğa Kent Kitaplığı tarafından yayına hazırlanmış olup, Aliğa Belediyesi'nin ücretsiz kültür hizmetidir. Bütün hakları saklıdır. Kaynak gösterilmeden tanıtım için yayımlanacak yazılar dışında, Aliğa Kent Kitaplığı'nın yazılı izni alınmadan çoğaltılamaz. Satılamaz.

***The papers published in this book reflect
the personal opinion of the authors.***

*This book was prepared for publication by
Aliğa City Library, which is a free cultural
service of Aliğa Municipality. All rights
reserved. Cannot be reproduced without
reference and without the written consent
of Aliğa City Library, except for reviews. It
cannot be sold.*

İÇİNDEKİLER

6

Sunuş

Serkan ACAR/Aliağa Belediye Başkanı

9

Giriş

Murat ÇEKİLMEZ/Editör

12

Bilim Kurulu/Scientific Committee

13

Düzenleme Kurulu/Executive Committee

15

Aiolis Kyme'si: Tarih, Ekonomi ve Toplum (M.Ö. 8-M.S. 5. Yüzyıl)

Antonio LA MARCA

39

Gryneion Antik Kenti ve Çevresi Arkeolojik YüzeY Araştırmaları (MYGAR)

Murat ÇEKİLMEZ

63

Myrina Antik Kenti 2018 Yılı Arkeolojik YüzeY Araştırması (MYGAR) Çalışmaları (4. Sezon)

Emel DEREBOYLU POULAIN-Murat ÇEKİLMEZ

81

Aliağa and It's Close Vicinity in the Neolithic and Chalcolithic

Tayfun CAYMAZ

99

The Rise and Fall of the Aeolic School of Art History

Tomasz POLANSKI

125

Horse and Rider Plaques From Kyme: Iconography and Comparison With Other Specimens Found in Greece and in Asia Minor

Mariantonietta DE FAZIO

141

Foreign Influences in Aiolian Cyme Material Culture (8th-7th Century BC)

Carmelo COLELLI

163

Aeolian Kyme: Late Archaic and Classical Pottery from Fields Researches in the Lower Agora (2005-2006)

Lucia Amalia SCATOZZA HORICHT

193

The Theater of Kyme: Architectural, Cronological and Decorative Problematic: Same Considerations

Stefania MANCUSO

207

Coins from Aiolian Kyme: A Provisional Synthesis

Benedetto CARROCCIO

233

Myrinalı Agathias ve Tralleis Arkeolojisine Etkisi

İlkay AYDAŞ - Murat AYDAŞ

243

Myrina Antik Kenti Nekropolü, Mezar Tipleri ve Ölü Gömme Gelenekleri

Emrah ÖZDEMİR - Murat ÇEKİLMEZ

279

Larisa'daki Mimari Yüzey Araştırmalarının Getirdiği Bazı Yeni Tespit ve Bilgiler (2010-2018)

Turgut SANER - İlgin KÜLEKÇİ

293

Protogeometric Pottery from the South Hill and New Data on Archaic Kyme

Marco CAMERA

315

Hellenistik Dönem'de Phokaia

Sabri ARICI

333

Kyme Nekropolisleri Üzerine Genel Bir Değerlendirme

Özden ÜRKMEZ

353

Tisna and the First Results of the New Researches

Emre ERDAN

373

Melanpagos

Sedat AKKURNAZ

**405 Myrina ve Gryneion Antik Kentlerinde
Yerleşme Tarihine Yön Veren Doğal Faktörler**

Atilla KARATAŞ

**419 The Urban Development and Physiognomy of
Elaia in the Context of the Pergamon Micro Region**

Stefan FEUSER - Ulrich MANIA - Felix PIRSON

**435 Elaia Antik Kenti 2006-2011 Yılları Seramik Yüzey Araştırması:
Kullanılan Yöntemler ve Sonuçları**

Güler ATEŞ

**451 Yeni Tespitler ve Gözlemlerle Leukai Yerleşimi Hakkında
Bir Ön Değerlendirme**

Hakan GÖNCÜ - Burak YOLAÇAN

467 Myrina ve Gryneion Antik Kentlerinde Arkeojeofizik Araştırmalar

Fethi Ahmet YÜKSEL - Murat ÇEKİLMEZ - Kerim AVCI

**489 Kyme Antik Kenti Surlarının Temellerini GPR Yöntemini
Kullanarak Görüntülemek**

Fethi Ahmet YÜKSEL - Antonio La MARCA - Kerim AVCI
Murat CURA - Emine AVCI

**501 Mosaics of Kyme, Myrina and Gryneion:
Old and Recent Discoveries**

Michel E. FUCHS

521 Dizin/Index

Sunuş

Aliağa, Yunt ve Dumanlı dağlarının eteğinde, Ege'nin kıyısında çevresini bir deniz feneri gibi binlerce yıldır aydınlatıyor. Sadece sanayinin değil; ölmez ağaç zeytinin, bereketin simgesi güneşin, denizin, tarihin, kentleşmenin, uygarlıkların beşiğidir Aliağamız.

Aliağa ve çevresi, insanlığın yerleşik yaşama geçtiği 8.500 yıldan bu yana uygarlığa ev sahipliği yapıyor. Yaşadığımız topraklar, Neolitik Dönem'den günümüze sayısız uygarlığa kollarını açmış, insanlığın uzun yolculuğuna tanıklık ediyor.

Aliağa çevresinde Kyme, Myrina, Gryneion, Tisna, Larissa, Aigai, Elaea, Pitane gibi birçok önemli Antik Kent günümüze kadar ulaşmış. Aliağa Belediyesi olarak bölgemizdeki tarihi, kültürel, arkeolojik birikimin kayıt altına alınarak geleceğe taşınması sorumluluğu taşıyarak bir çok bilimsel faaliyete ev sahipliği yapıyoruz.

Bu coğrafyada günümüze ulaşan her şey, koruyup geleceğe taşımamız için bize emanet edilen geçmişin mirasıdır.

Bu topraklarda binlerce yıldır kurulan uygarlıklar, üretilen kültür bizim kültürümüzdür. Bu kültürün evrende

Presentment

At the foot of the mountains of Yunt and Dumanlı, Aliağa, it has been illuminating its surroundings on the shore of the Aegean for thousands of years. Not just industry; Our Aliağa is the cradle of the immortal tree olive, the symbol of fertility, the sun, the sea, history, urbanization and civilizations.

Aliağa and its surroundings have been home to civilization since 8.500 years when humanity started to live. The lands we live in have opened their arms to countless civilizations from the Neolithic Period to the present, witnessing the long journey of humanity.

Many important ancient cities such as Kyme, Myrina, Gryneion, Tisna, Larissa, Aigai, Elaea, Pitane around Aliağa have survived to the present day. As Aliağa Municipality, we host many scientific activities, ride the responsibility of recording the historical, cultural and archaeological accumulation in our region and carrying them into the future.

Everything that reaches the present in this geography is the legacy of the past entrusted to us to preserve and

bıraktığı ayak izlerini korumak ve geleceğe taşımak bizim için bir sorumluluk ve aynı zamanda görevdir.

Bu kitap, 27-28 Eylül 2018 tarihlerinde gerçekleştirdiğimiz “Uluslararası Aliağa ve Çevresi, Aiolis Bölgesi, Arkeoloji ve Disiplinlerarası Araştırmalar Sempozyumu”nda sunulan bilimsel bildirimlerle oluştu.

Aliağa Belediyesi’nin kurumsal organizasyonu ve Aydın Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi’nin bilimsel desteğiyle yapılan Sempozyuma yurtiçinden ve yurtdışından çok sayıda akademisyen konuşmacı olarak katıldı. Üniversitemize, Sempozyumumuza katılan tüm bilim insanlarımıza kentimiz ve hemşehrilerimiz adına çok teşekkür ediyorum.

En derin sevgi ve saygılarımla.
Aralık/2020

carry it to the future. The civilizations established in these lands for thousands of years, the culture produced are our culture. It is a responsibility and also a duty for us to protect the footprints left by this culture in the universe and carry it to the future.

This book was created with scientific papers presented at the “International Symposium on Aliağa and Its Territory-Aiolis Region-Archaeology and Interdisciplinary Researches” held on September 27-28, 2018.

Many academicians from Turkey and abroad attended the symposium, which was organized with the institutional organization of Aliağa Municipality and highbrowed scientific support of Adnan Menderes University. On behalf of our city and our fellow townsmen, I would like to thank our universities and all scientists who attended our Symposium.

With my deepest love and respect.
December/2020

Serkan ACAR

Aliağa Belediye Başkanı/Mayor of Aliağa



SEMPOZYUM BİLDİRİLERİ
Symposium Proceedings



Giriş

Myrina ve Gryneion Antik Kentleri Arkeolojik YüzeY Araştırmaları (MYGAR) Başkanlığı ve Aliağa Belediyesi'nin kurumsal desteğiyle birlikte 27-28 Eylül 2018 tarihlerinde İzmir İli, Aliağa İlçesindeki Hampton by Hilton Hotel'de "Uluslararası Aliağa ve Çevresi-Aiolis Bölgesi-Arkeoloji ve Disiplinlerarası Araştırmalar Sempozyumu" gerçekleştirilmiştir. Sempozyumda, Aliağa ve çevresiyle birlikte Aiolis Bölgesi'nde yapılan arkeolojik ve bu kapsamdaki interdisipliner araştırmaların bilim dünyasına sunulması, Antik Kentlerde yapılan araştırmalarda elde edilen verilerin diğer Antik kentlerle karşılaştırılması, bölgeyle ilgili sorular ve tartışmalarıyla birlikte çözüm yolları ve fikir alış veriş amaçlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda; Kyme, Myrina ve Gryneion, Tisna, Elaia, Aigai, Phokaia, Larisa, Melanpagos, Pergamon ve Leukai yerleşimlerinde yapılan kazı ve araştırmalarıyla birlikte disiplinlerarası çalışmalar sunulmuştur. İki gün boyunca devam eden sempozyumumuzda farklı oturumlarda, konularının uzamanı olan akademisyenler tarafından sunumlar gerçekleştirilmiştir. Başta ülkemiz olmak üzere İtalya, Polonya, İsviçre, Fransa ve Almanya gibi farklı ülkelerdeki üniversitelerden katılan araştırmacılar iki gün boyunca uzmanlık alanlarıyla ilgili sunumlar yapmıştır.

T.C. Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü'nün izinleriyle Aydın Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi öğretim üyesi Doç. Dr. Murat Çekilmez başkanlığındaki bilim ekibi tarafından yürütülen Myrina ve Gryneion Arkeolojik Yüzey Araştırmaları'ndaki amaçlarımızdan biri de bölgenin arkeolojisi konusunda yeni veriler elde etmek ve sempozyumlar düzenleyerek bu verileri sunmaktır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda sempozyumda sunulan bildiriler, bu eserde bir araya getirilerek bilim dünyasına sunulmuştur.

Arkeolojik Yüzey Araştırmaları'nın öncelikli hedeflerinden biri de arkeoloji dışında farklı bilim dallarının katkılarıyla kültürel mirasın belgelenmesi ve korunmasıyla ilgili çalışmalardır. Bu kapsamda; 2863 Sayılı Kültür ve Tabiat Varlıklarını Koruma Kanunu kapsamında sözü edilen korunması gerekli taşınır ve taşınmaz kültür varlıkları belgelenmekte ve envanterlenmektedir.

2015 yılından itibaren Myrina ve Gryneion Antik Kentlerinde yapılan araştırmalar ve elde edilen buluntular, "Myrina ve Gryneion Arkeolojik Yüzey Araştırmaları, Belgeler ve Yeni Araştırmalar" 1. Cilt, Aliğa Kent Kitaplığı dizisinin 3. yayını olarak, Aliğa Belediyesi'nin destekleriyle 2017 yılında bilim dünyasına sunulmuştu.

10

2018 yılında, "Myrina ve Gryneion Arkeolojik Yüzey Araştırmaları, Son Araştırmalar ve Disiplinlerarası Çalışmalar" adlı 2. Cilt Aliğa Belediyesi'nin destekleriyle, Aliğa Kent Kitaplığı Dizisinin 6. yayını olarak yayınlanmıştır.

2019 yılında, Aliğa Belediyesi'nin destekleriyle "Aliğa ve Çevresindeki Antik Kentler, Kyme, Myrina, Gryneion, Tisna, Elaia, Aigai, Larisa" adlı yayın Aliğa Kent Kitaplığı'nın 9. sayısında Doç. Dr. Murat Çekilmez editörlüğünde yayınlanmıştır.

Sempozyumun gerçekleştirilmesindeki katkıları nedeniyle Kyme kazısı eski başkanı Doç. Dr. Antonio La Marca'ya, Aigai kazısı başkanı Doç. Dr. Yusuf Sezgin'e, Larisa araştırmaları başkanı Prof. Dr. Turgut Saner'e, Elaia araştırmaları başkanı Prof. Dr. Felix Pirson'a, Myrina ve Gryneion araştırma ekibine, sempozyumun bilim ve düzenleme kurulu üyelerine teşekkür ederim.

Yüzey araştırmaları ve kazıların gerçekleşmesini sağlayan izinler ve destekleri nedeniyle; T.C. Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü'ne, İzmir İl Kültür ve Turizm Müdürlüğü'ne ve bizleri her fırsatta destekleyen İzmir Müzesi Müdürlüğü'ne çok teşekkür ederiz.

Aydın Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi Rektörlüğü'ne, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi Dekanlığı'na ve Arkeoloji Bölüm Başkanlığı'na destekleri için çok teşekkür ederiz.

Aigai kazıları eski başkanı ve Ege Üniversitesi öğretim üyesi Prof. Dr. Ersin Doğer tarafından çalışmalara büyük bir bilimsel destek verilmektedir. Aiolis Bölgesi'ni karış karış gezerek büyük bir birikime sahip olan hocamıza destekleri, önerileri ve yardımları için çok teşekkür ederiz. Destekleri nedeniyle ayrıca Doç. Dr. Lale Doğer'e teşekkürler.

Bu çalışmanın yayınlanmasındaki destekleri yanında bölgedeki kazı ve yüzey araştırmaları konusundaki en büyük destekçimiz Aliğa Belediye Başkanı Serkan Acar olmuştur. Belediye Başkanlığı, bölgenin ekonomik kalkınmasının yanı sıra çevresel, sosyal ve kültürel yaşamına katkıda bulunmayı öncelikleri arasında değerlendirmektedir. Bu kapsamda bölgenin sosyal ve kültürel izlerini yansıtan araştırmalarımızda bizleri destekleyen Aliğa Belediye Başkanı Acar ve ekibine personeline çok teşekkür ederiz.

2017 yılında ilk defa başlayan sempozyumun gelenekselleşmesi ve yayın çalışmalarının artması temennisiyle, saygılarımla.

Sempozyum Bilim Kurulu / Scientific Committee

Prof. Dr. Ersin DOĐER

Prof. Dr. İsmail GEZGİN

Prof. Dr. Guiseppe RAGONE

Prof. Dr. Massimo FRASCA

Prof. Dr. Kaan İREN

Prof. Dr. Felix PIRSON

Prof. Dr. Christine ÖZGAN

Prof. Dr. C. Brian ROSE

Prof. Dr. Lene RUBINSTEIN

Prof. Dr. Ođuz TEKİN

Prof. Dr. Nurettin ÖZTÜRK

Prof. Dr. Turgut SANER

Prof. Dr. Stéphane VERGER

Prof. Dr. Johannes NOLLE

Prof. Dr. Fede BERTI

Prof. Dr. Christina KOKKINIA

Prof. Dr. Charles GUITTARD

Prof. Dr. Marijana RICL

Prof. Dr. Tomasz POLANSKI

Doç. Dr. Antonio LA MARCA

Doç. Dr. Stefania MANCUSO

Doç. Dr. Lucia SCATOZZA

Doç. Dr. Benedetto CARROCCIO

Doç. Dr. Dinçer Savaş Lenger

Prof. Dr. Suat ATEŞLİER

Doç. Dr. Lale DOĐER

Doç. Dr. Murat ÇEKİLMEZ

Doç. Dr. Yusuf SEZGİN

Doç. Dr. Bahadır DUMAN

Prof. Dr. Mesut KIRMACI

Doç. Dr. Abdulkadir BARAN

Doç. Dr. Olivier Can HENRY

Doç. Dr. Handan ÜSTÜNDAĞ

Doç. Dr. Akın ERSOY

Dr. Sinan MİMAROĐLU

Dr. Güler ATEŞ

Dr. Fethi Ahmet YÜKSEL

Dr. Serdar VARDAR

Dr. Erkan DÜNDAR

Dr. Barış SEMİZ

Dr. Emre ERDAN

Dr. Aydın ERÖN

Dr. Sedat AKKURNAZ

Dr. Barış GÜR

Dr. Emel DEREBOYLU POULAIN

Dr. Ö. Emre ÖNCÜ

Dr. Asena KIZILARSLANOĞLU

Dr. Carmelo COLELLI

Sempozyum Yürütme Kurulu / Executive Committee

Doç. Dr. Murat ÇEKİLMEZ

Arkeolog Kemal ERSAVAŞ

Dr. Emre ERDAN

Arkeolog Pınar TAŞPINAR

Arkeolog Emrah ÖZDEMİR

Arkeolog Fevzi ÖZCAN

Arkeolog Umut KAPUCI

Arkeolog Merve ARİNÇ

Bilimsel Organizasyon / Scientific Organizers

Doç. Dr. Murat ÇEKİLMEZ

Aydın Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi Arkeoloji Bölümü

13

Kurumsal Organizasyon / Institutional Organizer

Ali Osman KARATEKİN

Aliağa Belediyesi Basın Yayın ve Halkla İlişkiler Müdürü

Aliağa-İZMİR



SEMPOZYUM BİLDİRİLERİ
Symposium Proceedings



Tisna and the First Results of the New Researches

The Aiolis Region describing broadly is located in between the north of the Gulf of Izmir and the south of Mysia-Troas Regions (Fig. 1). Moreover, the coastal islands such as Lesbos are considered within the Aiolis Region. Herodotus tells after the colonisation movement, which is now controversial in its actuality², the Aiolians came to this region via Greece formed a confederation (Herodotus 1, 149). The centres such as Kyme, Larisa, Neonteikhos, Temnos, Killa, Notion, Aigirossa, Pitane, Aigai, Myrina, Gryneion and Smyrna can be named among the main 12 Aiolian cities known through Herodotus accounts and archaeological studies. (Herodotus 1, 149. Smyrna later joined Ionian League.)

¹ Dr. Emre Erdan, Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Faculty of Art & Science, Department of Archaeology.

² See Rose 2008 for further information.



Fig. 1

Tisna is located at the now İzmir province, Aliğa district, at the boundaries of Uzunhasanlar and Karakuzu quarters (Fig. 2). It was established at a sheltered point overlooking Gulf of Çandarlı (Elaitikos), a rough terrain but surrounded by very fertile land next to the Güzelhisar Stream (Fig. 3)

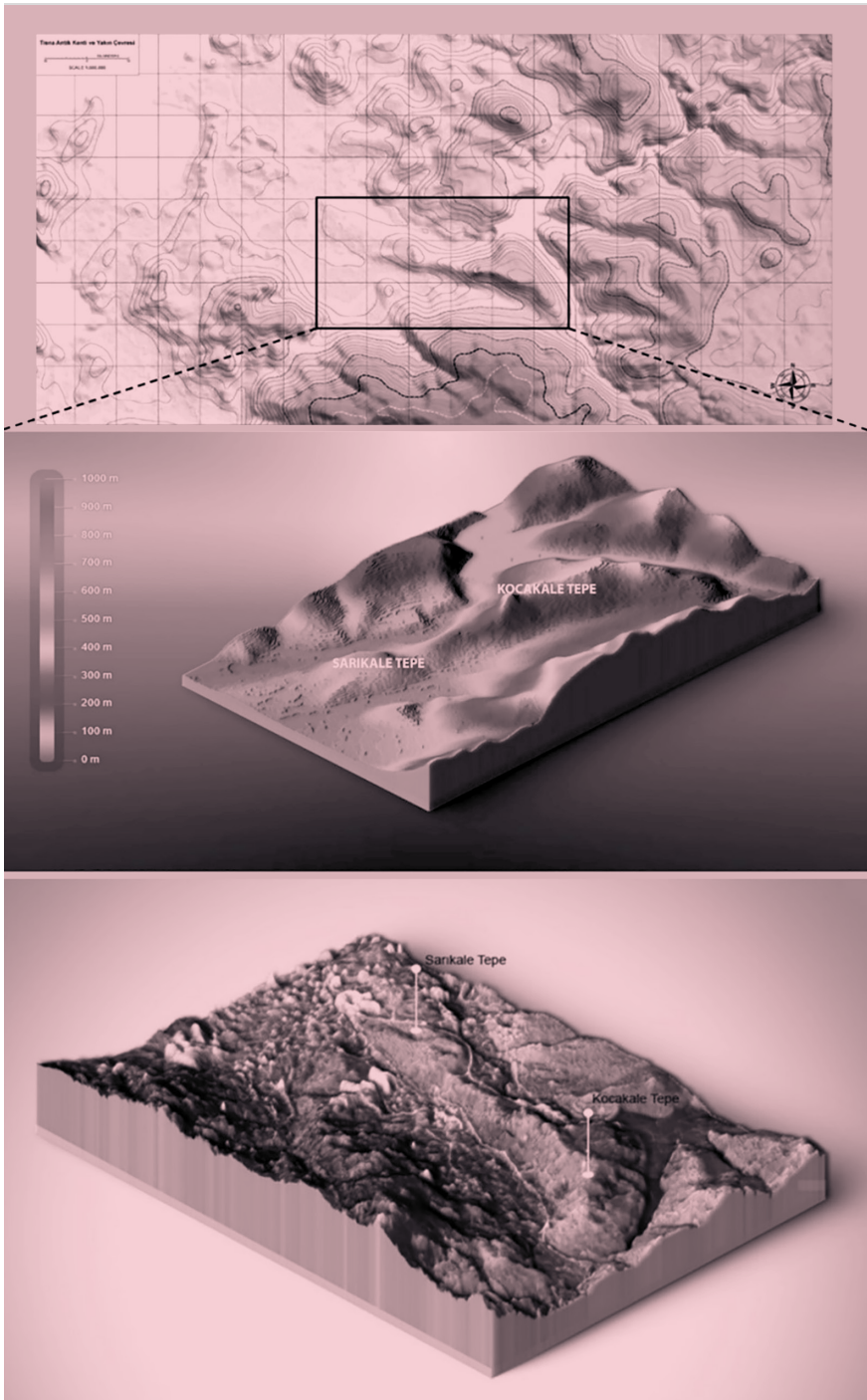


Fig. 2

(Titnaios/Tisnaios/Pythikos) on now named Kocakale Tepe³ and Sarikale Tepe that reach 350 m. altitude in places. Tisna surrounded by Aspordene (Yunt) in north and Sardene (Dumanlı) Mountains in south.



Fig. 3

356

The information about the city relayed by ancient sources is very limited. Pliny is the only source which we can gather direct information about the city. Pliny who mentions Tisna as Titanus in his work *Naturalis Historia*, refers to the existence of other cities apart from Tisna, such as Larisa, Kyme, Myrina (Sebastopolis), Aigai, Attalia, Poisdea, Neonteikhos and Temnos in the Aiolis Region (Pliny HN 5.32)⁴.

3 Means “Hill” on Turkish.

4 Plinius states in his excerpt where he describes Tisna that the river which runs north of the city is called Titanus and the city was names after this river. What we would like to emphasize here is; there is another river had the same name and another city that took its name from the river. The city in question is at the Peloponnese peninsula and the mountain, which it was built on, the river that runs above and the city were all named Titanus. Furthermore, there is another settlement in Mainland Greece, near Sicyonia bears the same name and the city was named Titana, Titane and Teutanion at different times. It is known that the Tisna was known as Titne for some time, similar to the Titane, the name that was used for the city of Titanus near Sicyonia. Pye 1803, Titanus Maddesi; C. Foss, S. Mitchell, G. Reger, R. Talbert, T. Elliott, and S. Gillies, ‘Tisna/Titne: a Pleiades place resource’, Pleiades: A Gazetteer of Past Places, 2012 <<https://pleiades.stoa.org/places/550933>> [Accessed: 07 June 2018].

Although it was not considered as a part of the Aiolian League, it is known that Tisna gained power, especially in 4th century BC, became a polis and issued coins⁵. The coins found there and many of which currently offered for sale overseas through smuggling, have on one side a horned river god Tisnaios/Titnaios (ΤΙΣΝΑΙΟΝ= τισναΐον, τισναίωνν) whom was the city named after and seen on the coins of Aigai⁶, on the other side a sword in scabbard with strap or a one-handed cup is depicted (Fig. 4). One-handed cup was frequently depicted on Kyme coins between 350-250 BC and the symbol is considered as Kyme's *parasemon*⁷. This concurs with the information relayed by Strabo on Kyme being the metropolis of Aiolis Region⁸ and suggests that through the good relations Tisna forged with Kyme, it was under the protection of the Kyme during the Hellenization process⁹.



Fig. 4

The origin of the city's name provides interesting as well as controversial approaches. No direct detection of Tisna among other Greek city names and the name not having any meaning in Greek however the reading of Tišna which is the name of a holy mountain in Kizzuwatna in the Hittite texts¹⁰, the city is full of questions on location and geographical relations. Nevertheless, the written and archaeological findings showing the cultural and trade relations

5 Imhoof-Blumer 1883, 275-276, Pl. 29-31; Pottier ve Reinach 1887, 35-36; Wroth 1894, lxii, Pl. xxix-12; Babelon 1910, col. 2074-2080, Pl. CLVII-22-27; Imhoof-Blumer 1923, 225-226, Taf. IV. Nr. 28-29; Keil 1937, 1481; Kiechle 1959-60, 150; Masson 1985, 23; Sallet 1987, 284; Schönert-Geiss 1987, 425; Anabolu 1990, 361; Anabolu 1997, 33, Res. 1; Göktürk 1999, 224, Lev. 3-35-36; Rubinstein 2004, 1051; Altinoluk 2005, 214-215, Lev. XXXI-1.2,1.3; Lenger 2011, 156; Dusingberre 2013, 74, Tab. 3.

6 The god Tisnaios/Titnaios is observed on the Aigai coins 600 years later than Tisna. Heinle 2015, 43.

7 Heinle 2015, 41.

8 Strab. XIII. 3-6.

9 Heinle 2015, 41-42.

10 Groddek 1997, 184; Tremoille 1998, 265

which gathered pace from Early Bronze Age throughout Late Bronze Age at Eastern Mediterranean – Eastern Aegean line and continued in Iron Age as well, suggests the early settlers came from this region may carried over the city's name. Indeed, in some studies that were carried out in the Tisna in previous years, the city was mentioned among the centres with findings from 2nd millenium BC¹¹, some fortification walls that present cyclopean qualities and some pottery detected in surveys initiated by us in 2018, render the subject even more interesting.

The first information about Tisna comes from the French traveller Guichon who visited the area in 1860s. Guichon remarks a low relief resembling the Karabel relief he saw in a hollow during his travels in Güzelhisar Stream valley. Although S. Reinach and D. Baltazzi organised a research trip to the area in 1881 based upon this information, they could not find the relief mentioned by Guichon¹².

The most extensive study done on the city to date belongs to A. Conze¹³. Conze, arriving Tisna in 1909, describes a broad plan for the fortification walls that he observed at Tisna and three rock-cut tombs as the result of his short-term research. E. Doğer who conducted research in the area at intervals, and his team visited the city which was forgotten for a long time in the following years; Doğer considered this place as a military outpost that was used in the years of Persian occupation¹⁴.

Forgotten for a long time after Conze's short-term research in 1909 and known only through the findings from illegal excavations that were taken to museums or auction companies local and abroad, surveys have been commenced by a team led by E. Erdan titled "Survey Project on Tisna and Vicinity". The research of 2018 focused on the two areas that are thought to encompass the Tisna, Kocakale Tepe and Sarıkale Tepe.

11 Sayce 1882, 221 et al.

12 *Chronique d'Orient* 1885, 107-109 (5.72-3) quoted by Doğer 2017, 189.

13 Conze 1911.

14 Doğer 2017, 78-79.

Kocakale Tepe

Kocakale Tepe as the highest settlement of Tisna is a hard to reach elevation approximately 360 m. above sea level. Terrace walls that reach 120 m.x35 m. were located during the studies we started on the north section of the hill which faces the now Güzelhisar Dam, covered with thick flora steep, on the steep slopes and footpaths. No traces of other structures in between or near the mortarless stone walls observed to be constructed using the casemate technique with local andesite, were found. Therefore, for the present it is thought that these walls were constructed with a similar purpose to known necropolis terraces in Aiolis Region (Fig. 5).



Fig. 5

The ruins of a structure with elliptical plan and 90 m above sea level, with dimensions of 10.70 m.x10.15 m. and walls range in thickness from 1.20 m. to 1.60 m. were detected. 7 water wells were found during the examinations made in and around of this structure that is different from other wall structures we observed and think may be dated to an earlier period (Fig. 6).



Fig. 6

Two rock-cut tombs discovered and drawn by A. Conze in 1909, were visited during the continued work at Kocakale Tepe. The first of the tombs (Fig. 7a- b), which we registered as Rock-cut Tomb 1 and 2, is 340 m. high and at the south facing peak point of the city. The entrance to the single-room tomb is via a dromos and the burial chamber has three kline that are on the east, west and north. The tomb number 2 is located on the north facing peak point of the hill. It was discovered that the tomb, which also has a dromos as it's

entrance passage, has two chambers. A single kline was positioned parallel to the tomb entrance inside each chamber that are on the south of the tomb.



Fig. 7

A floor observed to be heavily damaged, made with brick shards, sand and lime mortar, with dimensions of 1.50 m.x1.35 m. and was discovered 360 m. above the sea level on the south of the Kocakale Tepe, near the tomb described as Rock-cut Tomb 1. The floor that is located in between bedrocks shows Byzantine Era qualities. A 2.40 m. long and 1.50 m. high structure made with bricks, irregularly formed andesite and mortar was detected at the same area and coordinates. It was determined that the structure, which

appears to have an apsis, is connected with the floor and constructed in Byzantine Era (Fig. 8).



362

Fig. 8

A rock monument with steps that is approximately 300 m. high was discovered on the south of the Kocakale Tepe. A curved throne facing southwest that is on a northeast-southwest axis is located on the monument. Two hand rests situated either side of the throne. There is a 1.79 m. wide, 53.5 cm. deep and 27.5 cm. high sitting platform starting from the first step just below the throne. A libation canal on the northeast with the measurements of 4 cm at its starting point, 35 cm. wide and 40 cm. starting from the first step; 24.5 cm. at the end of the first step, 15.5 cm. at the start of the second step and 6 cm. at the end point of the second step was detected. The libation canal's length determined as 1.87 m. and the detected depth as 7.5 cm. The width of the floor, where the throne and sitting platform is on, is 3.67 m. and its depth is 1.20 m. The aspect of the aforementioned monument with steps is towards Dumanlı Mountain (Sardane) that is on the south of Tisna. The monument, which its examples can be seen in many regions of Western Anatolia, mainly in Phrygian highlands, is thought to be related to the powerful cults of mother goddess, especially Matar-Kybele.

During the studies that were continued in between the north of Karakuzu Village and south of the Kocakale Tepe, a pit with measurements of 60 cm.x40 cm. and depth of 28 cm. that is thought to be a hollowed rock offering pit was detected (Fig. 9). What make the pit interesting are two 5.5 cm.x4 cm. labrys drawings that are made with incision technique found inside.

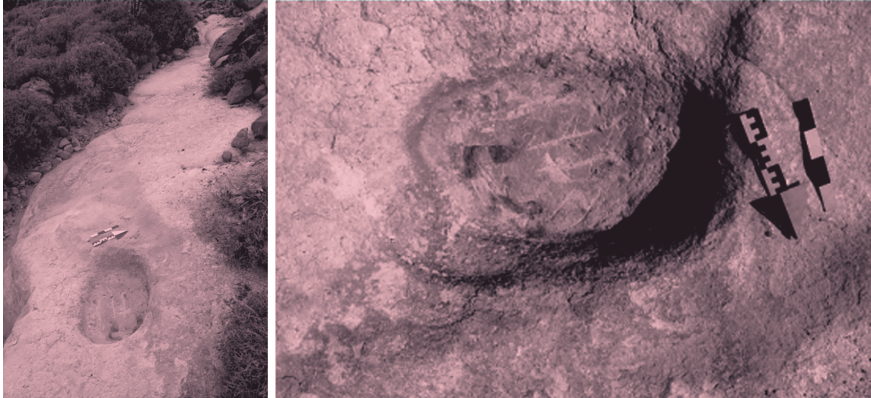


Fig. 9

Overall, Orientalising¹⁵, Archaic, Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine Era pottery shards which most of them do not have a profile are discovered in small quantities in the areas that were surveyed as a part of the 2018 studies made at Kocakale Tepe vicinity. The concentrated closing tiles we observed at the area give rise to thought that the north slopes of the area in question might be used as a necropolis for a long time as stated above, the topographically highest areas of Kocakale Tepe might have been used as the acropolis of the city as from the Archaic Period and again the same area might have had a small Byzantine settlement encompassing Kocakale Tepe's south slopes as well in Byzantine Era. In the following years of the first year studies, which we conducted as to mostly getting to know the territory, the drawings and plans of the located walls in the territory should be made. Furthermore, a re-examination of the walls that show cyclopean characteristics, which we observed at Kocakale Tepe, compared with the structures detected at the area's early settlements is projected. Indeed, the walls in question show profoundly interesting characteristics in both their construction technique and

¹⁵ See also for an amphora in Izmir Archaeological Museum stated to be brought from Tisna: İren 2003, Cat. No. 13.

their distinct materials and thought to be able to answer the questions on 2nd millennium BC history of the city.

Sarı kale Tepe

The first year study program which was based on familiarisation with Tisna and its surroundings changed upon the unexpected findings that were discovered mainly at the part of the city called Sarı kale Tepe and with the detection of intense illegal excavations at the area the majority of the work was concentrated on Sarı kale Tepe for urgent documentation. The studies were commenced in a rock-cut tomb that was coded as Rock-cut Tomb 3 (Fig. 7c) which its existence previously known through A. Conze's work and 145 m. above sea level at the area in question which was known as Küçük Çanıtı or Küçük Kale Tepe in former studies. Two berms, which were severed by a canal deep in the middle canal that is 9 cm. wide and 21.5 cm. deep was detected during the examinations at the tomb which has a rectangular entrance with a flat roof and a saddle roof inside.

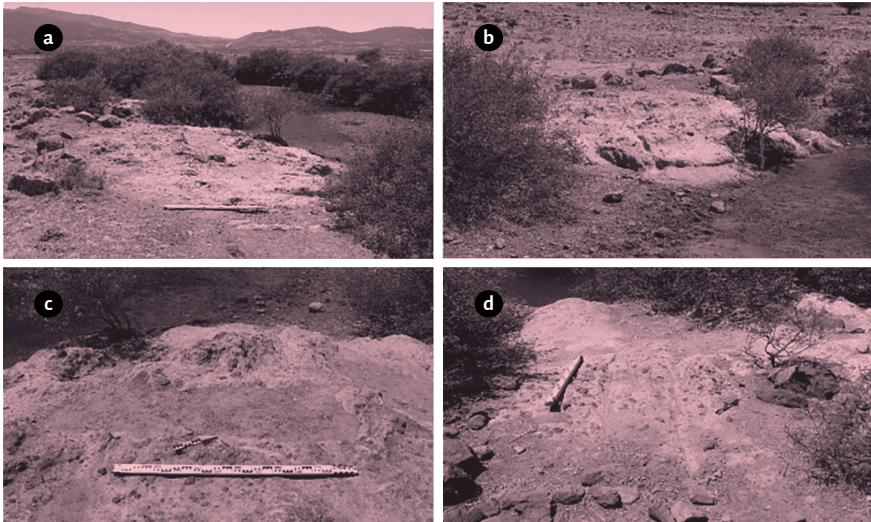


Fig. 10

A spring, which is 120 m. above sea level, conjoining with the bedrock that has volcanic craters and seemingly possible sacrifice canals, surrounded by 50 m. long wall and feeding from a groundwater source, was detected (Fig. 10). The area, which is understood to be surrounded by an enclosure wall, is thought to be a sanctuary related to the river god of Tisna, Tisnaios. A dried

streambed on east-west axis in the said sanctuary and it is thought that the source, which the streambed is connected, is related to the sanctuary¹⁶. The stream, which feeds from underwater sources, joins with the Sirçe Brook on the southwest.

The pavement line of an ancient road that is in between Uzunhasanlar and Karakuzu quarters and 140 m. above the sea level on northwest-southeast axis, its preserved measurements determined as 43.80 m. in length and 2.68 m. in width was detected. A sanctuary that is 180 m. above sea level and heavily damaged by illegal excavations, was found at the peak point of a hill which can be reached by following the road. It is understood through pottery and other small findings found on the surface that the said sanctuary was used between Archaic and Hellenistic Periods. The area, which we call Tisna-Sarikale Tepe Sanctuary, has rock etchings that are unique for Anatolian Archaeology, pottery shards that can be dated between 7th and 4th century BC, figurines, perrirhanterion pieces, a niche, which was made by hollowing of bedrock and a well like place that has 12 steps. The sanctuary in question is thought to be used in at least Archaic-Hellenistic Periods through the data that were gathered in it and peripheral evaluation and had a relation to cult of Matar-Kybele that was known to be prevalent in the area. The studies conducted around the sanctuary, has shown that the sanctuary is enclosed by polygonal walls that can be dated as far back as Early Archaic Period and their traces were followed in different points of Sarikale Tepe (Fig. 11).

¹⁶ Dr. Serdar Vardar who is one our team members examined the vicinity of the sanctuary, it is stated that the streambed, which is on east-west axis, was not known in former studies.



Fig. 11

A tumulus 70 m. above sea level and was uncovered by illegal excavations on the west of the hill during the studies conducted at Sarıkale Tepe (Fig. 12). The tumulus was coded, as “Tümülüs 1” after it was understood that many tumuli were located in the area. The tumulus, which has a dromos and two chambers, was formed by hollowing of the bedrock and was covered by irregular andesite stone blocks. Broken kline pieces were discovered in the tumulus which encloses an area that is approximately 50.53 m. radius, on one of the pieces a two line inscription was found that is dated as 4th century

BC. As indicated, on the west plane of Sarikale Tepe where many tumuli are located, it is thought that the number of tumuli can be much higher than what was detected during the research in 2018 through the aerial photography and high-resolution video recordings provided by Aliğa Municipality, in the coming years the work is planned to be concentrated in this area and drawings and geophysical scanning of the tumuli which their top level stones can be seen on the surface are to be carried out.



Fig. 12

As a result of the research done at Sarikale Tepe, it is thought that the area was settled in Middle Bronze Age, Early Iron Age, Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic Periods and the main settlement area of the Tisna. The evidence belonging to the periods are supported by both architectural and small findings (Fig. 13), it is thought that the peak and west slopes of the hill served as the acropolis. The fortification wall that surrounds the peak of Sarikale Tepe which was detected in different satellite images and was defined as acropolis before the survey studies began could be clearly tracked both in the field and the aerial photographs (Fig. 14). Walls, structures and inner wall systems are projected to be studied extensively and the work to be concentrated here in the coming years. It is thought that the preserved wall and following structures will give us important data on Iron Age city planning in Aiolis Region.

Furthermore, the traces of a great necropolis area were found through presently detected 13 tumuli on the west of Sarıkale Tepe. The location of the necropolis area overlooking the important cities of Aiolis Region Kyme and Myrina makes us think that the area might have been used by noble and rich individuals lived in the city. It is thought that the small amount of grey Early Iron Age pottery that was found at the Sarıkale Tepe acropolis area may bring light to one of the problematic subjects both of the period and the region.

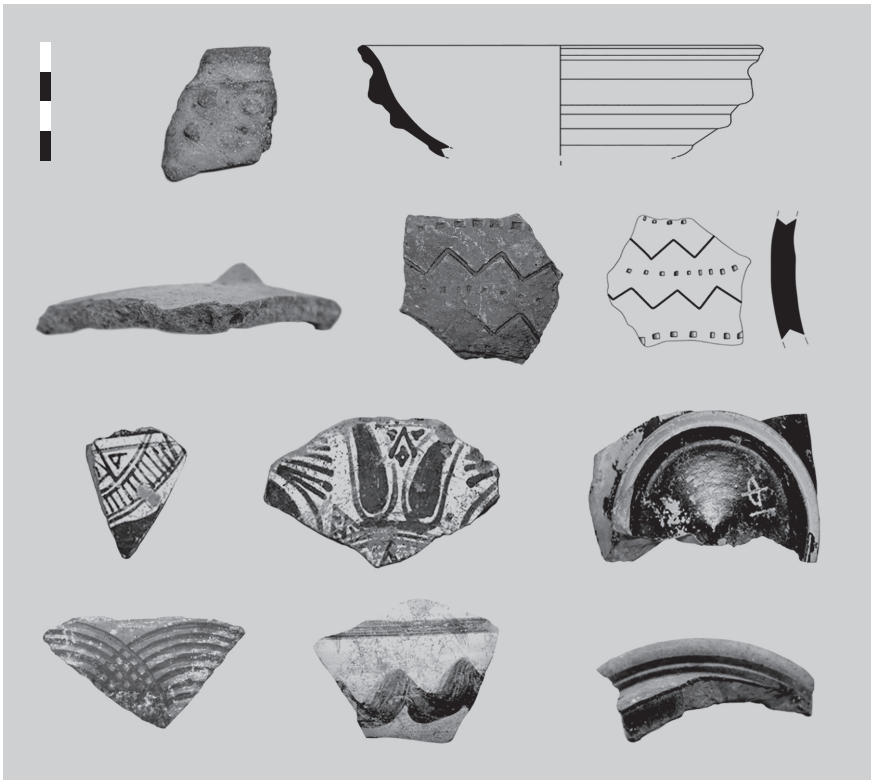


Fig. 13

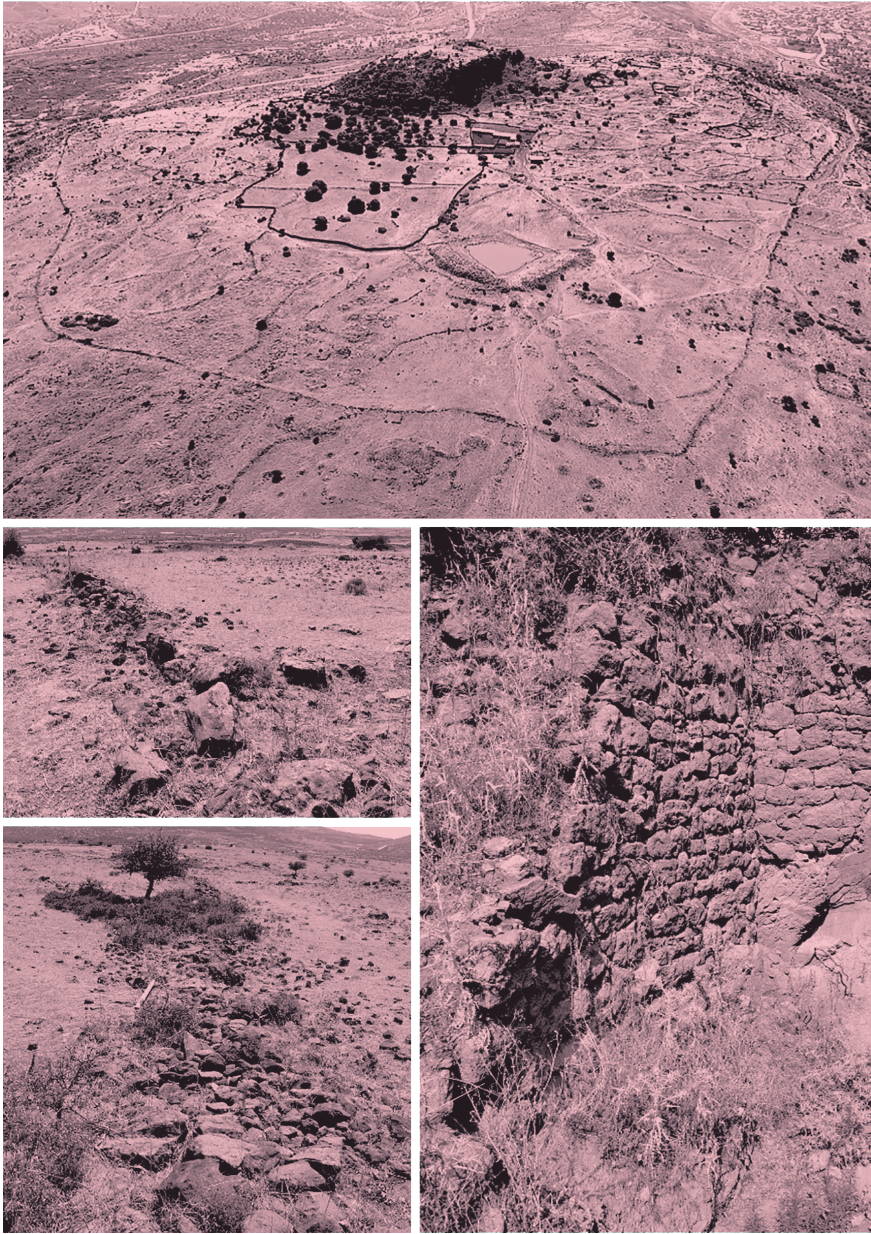


Fig. 14

Kaynakça

Ancient Bibliography

Herodotus

Tarih, çev. Müntekim Ökmen, İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları (ciltli), 2006, İstanbul.

Pliny

The Natural History, (eds.) J. Bostock, H. T. Riley, K. F. Theodor, Somerville, MA.: Perseus Digital Library, 2006.

Strabo

Antik Anadolu Coğrafyası: (Geographika XII-XIII-XIV), çev. Prof. Dr. Adnan Pekman, Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yay., 8. Baskı 2015, İstanbul, 384 s.

Modern Bibliography

Altınoluk 2005

Altınoluk Z. S., "Sikkelerin Işığında Küçük Asya'da Irmak Tanrıları", İstanbul Üniversitesi, Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Yayınlanmamış Doktora Tezi, 2005, İstanbul.

Anadolu 1990

M. U. Anadolu, "Ege Bölgesi Irmaklarının Düşündürdükleri", *XI. Türk Tarih Kongresi-I. Cilt*, 1990, Ankara, 359-365.

Anadolu 1997

M. U. Anadolu, "Yunan-Roma Dönemi Anadolu Sanatında Boynuzlu Figürler", *Bellekten-LXI*, Sayı: 230, 1997, Ankara, 33-35.

370

Babelon 1910

Babelon E., *Traité des Monnaies Grecques et Romaines (Vol. 2)*. (ed.) E. Leroux, 1910, Paris.

Conze 1911

A. Conze, "Eine Griechische Stadt", *JdI XXV*, 1911, Berlin, 1-12.

Doğer 2017

E. Doğer, *Aliağa Tarihi: İlk Çağ'dan 21. Yüzyıla*, Aliağa Kent Kitaplığı Dizisi no:4.

Dusinberre 2013

Dusinberre E. R. M., *Empire, Authority, and Autonomy in Achaemenid Anatolia*, 2013, Cambridge University Press.

Göktürk 1999

Göktürk, T. "Aeolis ve Lesbos Şehir Sikkeleri", *Anadolu Medeniyetleri Müzesi 1998 Yıllığı*, 1999, Ankara, 219-256.

Groddek 1997

Groddek, D. "Die Flußlisten des Hişuwa-Festes. Eine Zwischenbilanz", *SMEA 39*, 1997, 177-187.

Heinle 2015

Heinle, M. "Eine Historische Landeskunde der Aiolis", *BYZAS 20*, 2015, İstanbul.

Imhoof-Blumer 1923

Imhoof-Blumer, F. *Fluss-und meergötter auf griechischen und römischen münzen (personifikationen der gewässer)*, Au siège de la Société, 1923, Genève.

Imhoof-Blumer 1883

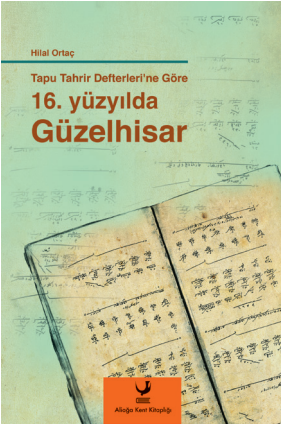
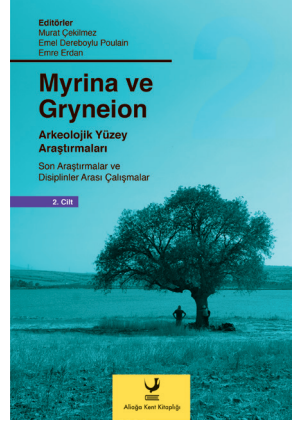
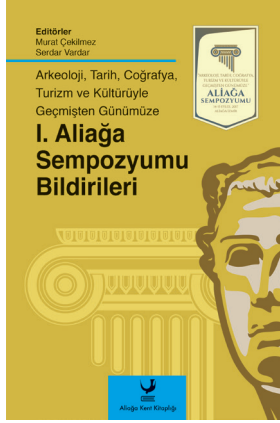
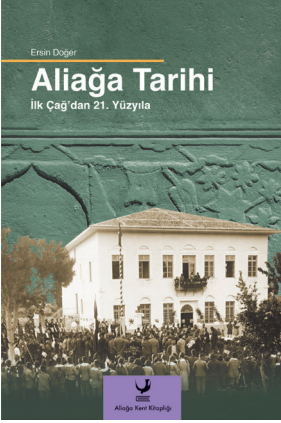
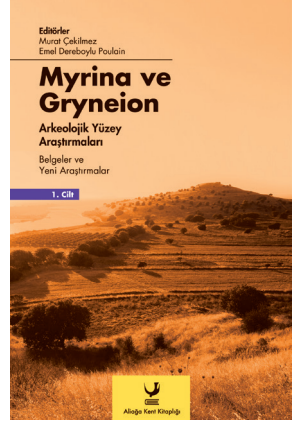
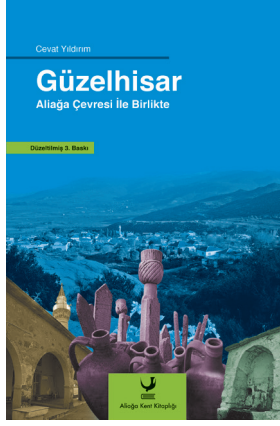
Imhoof-Blumer, F. *Monnaies Grecques*, l'Académie Royale Néerlandaise des Sciences, 1883, Paris.

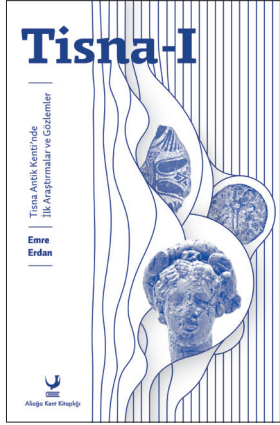
İren 2003

İren, K. *Aiolische Orientalisierende Keramik*, 2003, Ege Yay., İstanbul, 199 p.

- Keil 1937** Keil, J. "Tisna", *Paulys Real-Encyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft*, JB Metzler, 1937, Stuttgart.
- Kiechle 1959-1960** Kiechle, F. "Mysien, Troas, Aiolis, Lesbos", *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte* 10, Michael Lassleben, 1959-1960, Kallmunz.
- Lenger 2011** Lenger, S., D., "Nerede Basıldığı Bilinmeyen ΘΥ Lejandrlı Sikkeler", *Mediterranean Journal of Humanities* 1/2, 2011, 151-161.
- Masson 1985** Olivier, M. "Le curieux nom d'un marseillais chez Aristote: Hermokaïkoxanthos", *Journal des Savants* 1-1, 1985, Paris, 17-24.
- Pottier-Reinach 1887** Pottier, E., Reinach, S. *La nécropole de Myrina: recherches archéologiques exécutées au nom et aux frais de l'École française d'Athènes (Vol. 8)*, E. Thorin, 1887, Paris.
- Pye 1803** Pye C. *A New Dictionary of Ancient Geography: Exhibiting The Modern in Addition to the Ancient Names of Places*, 1803, London.
- Rose 2008** Rose, B., C., "Separating Fact From Fiction in the Aiolian Migration", *The Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens*, Vol. 77, 2008, 399-430.
- Sayce 1882** Sayce, H., A., "Explorations in Aeolis", *The Journal of Hellenic Studies*, Vol. 3, 1882, 218-227.
- Rubinstein 2004** Rubinstein, L. "Aiolis and South-western Mysia", *An Inventory of Archaic and Classical Poleis: An Investigation Conducted by The Copenhagen Polis Centre for the Danish National Research Foundation*, M. H. Hansen, T. H. Nielsen (eds.), 2004, Oxford University Press, 1033-1052.
- Sallet 1987** Sallet, A. *Zeitschrift für Numismatik*, Weidmannsche Buchhandlung, 1987, Berlin.
- Schönert-Geiss 1987** Schönert-Geiss, E. "Einige Bemerkungen zu den prämonetären Geldformen und zu den Anfängen der Münzprägung", *KLIO* 69, 1987, 406-442.
- Wroth 1894** Wroth, W. *Catalogue of the Greek Coins of Troas, Aeolis and Lesbos*, British Museum, 1894, London.

Aliağa Kent Kitaplığı Yayınları





Aliğa Kent Kütüphanesi

Aliağa ve çevresi, insanlığın yerleşik yaşama geçtiği 8.500 yıldan bu yana uygarlığa ev sahipliği yapıyor. Yaşadığımız topraklar, Neolitik Dönem'den günümüze sayısız uygarlığa kollarını açmış, insanlığın uzun yolculuğuna tanıklık ediyor.

Aliağa çevresinde; Kyme, Myrina, Gryneion, Tisna, Larissa, Aigai, Elaea, Pitane gibi birçok önemli Antik Kent günümüze kadar ulaşmıştır. Aliağa Belediyesi olarak bölgemizdeki tarihi, kültürel, arkeolojik birikimin kayıt altına alınarak geleceğe taşınması sorumluluğu taşıyarak birçok bilimsel faaliyete ev sahipliği yapıyoruz.

Uluslararası Aliağa ve Çevresi-Aiolis Bölgesi-Arkeoloji ve Disiplinlerarası Araştırmalar Sempozyumu bunlardan biriydi. Sempozyum bildirileri, bilim insanlarımızın çalışmalarıyla elinizdeki esere dönüştü. Bu eserin, Aliağa ve çevresindeki Arkeolojik mirası Sosyal Bilimler literatürüne kazandırması yanında geleceğe bir başvuru kitabı olarak ulaşmasını; bölgemiz için gelecekte yapılacak çalışmalara katkı sağlamasını dileriz.

Aliağa and its surroundings have been home to civilization since 8.500 years when humanity started to live. The lands we live in have opened their arms to numerous civilizations from the Neolithic Period to the present, witnessing the long journey of humanity.

Around Aliağa; Many important ancient cities such as Kyme, Myrina, Gryneion, Tisna, Larissa, Aigai, Elaea, Pitane have survived to the present day. As Aliağa Municipality, we host many scientific activities by carrying the responsibility of recording the historical, cultural and archaeological accumulation in our region to the future.

International Symposium on Aliağa and Its Territory-Aiolis Region-Archaeology and Interdisciplinary Researches was one of them. Symposium papers turned into the work in hand with the work of our scientists. Besides bringing the archaeological heritage of Aliağa and its periphery to the social sciences literature, we wish this work will reach the future as a reference book and contribute to future studies in our region.

Serkan ACAR

Aliağa Belediye Başkanı/Mayor of Aliağa