



Περίληψη :

Cyllandus was a city in south Caria, in the region of the Ceramic Gulf (Gökova Körfezi). It was a member of the Athenian League and later a possession of the Rhodian Peraia. The exact identification of the city remains vague. The modern settlements of Yeniçe and Elmalı have been proposed as possible sites.

Άλλες Ονομασίες

Cylandus

Γεωγραφική Θέση

Southwest Turkey

Ιστορική Περιοχή

Caria

1. Geographical Location – History

Cyllandus (or Cylandus) was a city of south [Caria](#) in the region of the Ceramic Gulf. The exact location of the city remains unknown. At first it was proposed that ancient Cyllandus could be identified with the ruins found near modern Yeniçe (Ienige), in the plain to the north of [Idyma](#).¹ Later on, the ancient city was searched near the modern settlement of Elmalı, 11 km to the east of the cove of the Ceramic Gulf.² The first identification near Yeniçe has prevailed in recent bibliography, although the lack of documentation is accepted.³ The ethnic name is reported either as Cyllandius or as Cyllandieus.⁴

The existence of the city in the 6th c. BC is evidenced by Hecataeus and handed down by Stephanus Byzantius.⁵ Cyllandus was a member of the [Athenian League](#) and contributed the significant amount of 2 talents.⁶ According to a 2nd c. BC inscription,⁷ the “[chora](#) of Cyllandus” together with Idyma and Pisyte were included in the Rhodian territories occupied by Phillip V (late 3rd c. BC) and recaptured by the Rhodian general Nicagoras.⁸ As a result, the city was rather a possession of Rhodian Peraia possibly before 200 BC, and was located near Idyma and Pisyte. Due to the lack of additional written sources reporting Cyllandus, it was assumed that the city was refounded in the 4th c. BC under the name Callipolis on a different site. However, this assumption remains ungrounded.⁹

2. Architectural Remains

The remains of a theatre and tombs carved into the rock were found at Yeniçe.¹⁰ At Elmalı, 2 km to the west of the modern settlement, ruins of an acropolis with a tower and a fortification wall, foundations of houses and Classical pottery were found on a hill 11 m high. A necropolis with tombs of similar architecture as those found in Idyma was discovered to the east of the settlement of Elmalı. They were tombs carved into the rock, with arched burial chambers and monumental facades, dating to the 4th c. BC.¹¹

1. Kiepert, H., *Formae orbis Antiqui* IX (Berlin 1910), p. 5, n. 68. Kiepert considers Cyllandus was on the site of Sarniç (Sarindj, Saridj), without effectively documenting his opinion. See as above, p. 8.

2. Bean, G.E. – Cook, J.M., “The Carian Coast III”, *BSA* 52 (1957), pp. 73-74, 84-85.

3. Blümel, W., *Die Inschriften der Rhodischen Peraia* (IK 38, Bonn 1991), pp. 160-161.



4. Meritt, B.D. – Wade-Gery, H.T. – McGregor, M.F., *The Athenian Tribute Lists 1* (Cambridge – Massachusetts 1939), p. 508; Stephanus Byzantius, see entry “Κύλλανδος”.
5. Stephanus Byzantius, see entry “Κύλλανδος”.
6. Meritt, B.D. – Wade-Gery and H.T. – McGregor, M.F., *The Athenian Tribute Lists 1* (Cambridge – Massachusetts 1939), p. 508, assume that the two cities were probably located very close to each other and sent their contributions on the same ship because Cyllandus is often reported together with Cyrbessus in the Athenian tribute lists.
7. The inscription was found in two copies, one in Karpathos Island and the other in Lindos, Rhodes; see Blümel, W., *Die Inschriften der Rhodischen Peraia* (IK 38, Bonn 1991), pp. 181-182.
8. Nicagoras was a Rhodian general. He was born into a notable family and was son of Pamphylidas. He served as a general in the second Macedonian war (200-197 BC) against Phillip V. His name often appears in numerous inscriptions dated to circa 200 BC, which evidence that he recaptured the cities of Peraia Pisye, Cyllandus and Idyma, which had been subordinated to Phillip V.
9. Bean, G.E. – Cook, J.M., “The Carian Coast III”, *BSA* 52 (1957), pp. 84-85.
10. Paton, W.R. – Myres, J.L., “Karian Sites and Inscriptions”, *JHS* 16 (1896), pp. 197-198; Guidi, G., “Vaggio di Esplorazione in Caria”, *ASAA* 4-5 (1921-1922), pp. 374-375.
11. Bean, G.E. – Cook, J.M., “The Carian Coast III”, *BSA* 52 (1957), pp. 73-74, 84-85; *PECS*, pp. 300-301, see entry “Elmali” (“Kyllandos”) (G.E. Bean).

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	Bean G.E., Cook J.M., "The Carian Coast III", <i>BSA</i> , 52, 1957, 58-146
	Bürchner L., "Kyllandos", <i>RE</i> XI.2, 1922, 2453

Γλωσσάριο :



1. talent, the, 2. ingot, the

1. Numismatic weight measurement. A silver talent was equal to 60 mnai or 6000 drachmas.
2. A block of metal that is cast in a standard shape for convenient storage or shipment.



chora, the

The agricultural land (including villages and land-plots) belonging to a polis. It was bounded with the polis on an administrative and economic basis.