

FUNERARY STELAE FROM PAPHLAGONIA

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2011

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The following, unpublished article was offered, in 1991, as a contribution to the second volume, dedicated to Prof. Dr Zafer Taşlıkılıç, in the series “Honourary Books” produced by Arkeoloji ve Sanat Yayınları, Istanbul. Although some twenty years have elapsed since it was first written, I was encouraged by Stephen Mitchell to seek a new outlet for this short presentation, so that it might stand as a material, that is to say archaeological, complement to his broad thesis – citing literary and epigraphic sources – on Ionian influence in Paphlagonia (Mitchell 2010).

I do so now, therefore, in gratitude to Stephen Mitchell’s estimation of its value – after it had collected dust, for two decades, in my cupboard of *neglecta et iacentia*. In addition, the article is presented to Christian Marek as a small contribution to offset the assistance which he gave to me during our common research-years in Paphlagonia – assistance much greater than I was able to give to him.

The article, first written in 1991, has been revised in the light of Christian Marek’s publication (1993) where most of the texts presented here are cited in his catalogue of inscriptions from Taşköprü/Pompeiopolis.

1. INTRODUCTION

Following the publication of the Bursa and Istanbul collections (Mendel 1908; 1912-14) the study of Anatolian funerary reliefs has tended, in recent years, to take one of two routes: either (1) to survey the categories of sculptural monument (Pfuhl and Möbius 1977-79) or (2) to emphasize regional styles among the diversity of surviving remains (Hiller 1975; Gibson 1978; Karagöz 1984; Waelkens 1986). More recently a third direction has been introduced, namely, to emphasize individual workshops: Docimium (Waelkens 1979; 1982), the Altıntaş region (Koch 1990). This article is an attempt to follow the second route and thereby to establish a regional style, if not a regional workshop, in an area less thoroughly explored and therefore less well known.

Research into the archaeology and history of Paphlagonia has been neither widespread nor detailed. Publications have been few and are now, in some cases, rare.

Nevertheless, some recent discoveries and museum acquisitions have brought to light an interesting body of material relevant to the subject of regional styles. From this material there emerge a number of funerary stelae which can be associated by individual and distinctive elements. These stelae are here taken to represent a North Anatolian style of funerary monument during the second and third centuries AD.

2. DESCRIPTION

The elements or characteristics by which the funerary stelae can be associated are three-fold:

- (1) an elaborate anthesterion,
- (2) a shaped element below the anthesterion, and
- (3) a slab-like shaft.

The anthesterion, which is the most striking feature of these stelae, can be both elaborate and simple. In most cases the anthesterion (when the top is preserved) takes the form of a palmette design. On three examples (nos 3, 11 and 13) there is a bust or upper torso in the place of the palmette anthesterion. On some examples the workmanship is inferior and the result is poor (nos 2 and 3). On other stelae, however, the quality of work is good and careful and there is a competent effect of light and shadow (no. 7). The best examples (nos 5 and 7) reflect the column or pilaster

capitals of an elaborated Corinthian style.

The anthesierion is set directly not on the top of the shaft but on a shaped element in the form of a concave-sided 'box' which is decorated with an acanthus-leaf design, except in one example (no. 13) which is carved somewhat elaborately with a partridge and vines.

The shaft is slab-like:

- (a) rectangular in horizontal section,
- (b) tall,
- (c) thin in vertical section, and
- (d) narrow in width relative to height.

The face of the shaft below the box-like element is usually plain, i.e. not decorated. In one case only (no. 13) is there a border (on the edge of the shaft) framing a panel. Where the base is preserved, there is evidence for a simple moulding (nos 9, 14 and 15) and in one case (no. 9) a tenon below the base for attachment to a plinth. The funerary text is inscribed on the face of the shaft immediately below the 'box' element. In one case (no. 13) the first line of the text is inscribed on the upper edge frame or border.

On several examples the face of the shaft carries representations, in relief, of tools and instruments (and in one case [no. 13] of animals) of a kind familiar from Phrygian stelae (Waelkens 1977 *passim*; 1986 *passim*):

- (nos 3, 8, 9) a double-sided comb and a mirror,
- (no. 10) an array of objects in two registers: a knife, a (?)pen-holder and pens, a *situla*, two cups (in the upper) and a *cantharus* and vine, an adze and a bill-hook (in the lower register).
- (no. 11) a wreath, a spindle, and wool-thread, a distaff with wool, two (?)keys, a donkey (or horse) and a dog,
- (no. 16) two wreaths, a (?)pen-holder and pens, a *situla*, an opened scroll (not visible in the photo.).

3. CHRONOLOGY

Two examples are dated:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (no. 6 Taşköprü) | year 164 = AD 158/159 |
| (no. 13 Sarıyar, Musa Mah. 1) | year 211 = AD 205/206 |

In the first example (no. 6) the eral calendar is certainly that employed by Pompeiopolis. The foundation year of the city has been definitively established as 6/5 BC, the decisive evidence being a text, found at Taşköprü, dated to the second consulship of Cn Claudius Severus: AD 173 (Ramsay 1893, 251; Marek 1993, 71 and n.496); cp. the dedication to Salonina (Dörner 1949, 225-226 and Fig. 2; Marek 1993, 142 no. 21).

The second example (no. 13) was discovered in an area which was part, almost certainly, of the territory of Pompeiopolis. The principal evidence in support of this statement can be found in the distance-figure on a milestone from the region of Boyabat (RRMAM 2. 916, from Ilıcaköy, c. 8.5 km NW of Boyabat). The number of Roman miles on this milestone can have been calculated only from Taşköprü, ancient Pompeiopolis. If the area of modern Boyabat was part of Pompeiopolitan territory, then Sarıyar which is situated close to the Roman road, must also have belonged to Pompeiopolis.

A date in the middle of the Imperial period, i.e. in the 2nd-3rd centuries AD, can be assigned,

therefore, to this series of funerary stelae. No doubt there is the possibility of an earlier beginning and a later ending.

4. COMMENTARY

The smallness of the sample need not necessarily diminish the validity of the hypothesis, that in central Paphlagonia (principally the territory of Pompeiopolis around modern Taşköprü and Kastamonu) there existed during the second and third centuries AD a funerary monument of a form peculiar to the region. This form of gravestone may be termed the 'North Anatolian' stele. The greater part of the sample comes from Taşköprü and the region around Taşköprü, i.e. from Pompeiopolis and its territory. The workshop at the centre of production may possibly have been located at Pompeiopolis itself.

The 'North Anatolian' stele is not the sole type of funerary monument, during the Imperial period, in the central region of Kastamonu province. Pedimented stelae are here both common and frequent, cp. the example at Bademci, E of Kastamonu (Marek 1993, Pl. 44 no. 1). For a conspectus of gravestone types, see Marek (1993, 67 and n.454 and Pl. 37. 1 = here reproduced as Fig. 1).

On the other hand the 'North Anatolian' stele is quite unlike contemporary gravestones in neighbouring regions (cp. the remarks of Marek [1993, 66-67, esp. 67 n. 454 and Pl. 37, 1] on the typology of funerary monuments in Amasra and Kastamonu):

- (1) in Phrygia the door-stone (Waelkens 1986),
- (2) in western Pontus and eastern Bithynia the relief-stele with funerary banquet (Pfuhl and Möbius 1977-79, 2, 422 no. 1743 from Tium and nos 1744-46 from Heraclia),
- (3) in western Paphlagonia and eastern Bithynia the funerary *cippus* (round altar) (Sipahiler: Marek 1993, 101 and n. 709, and Pl. 14, 1 from the region of Hadrianopolis, cp. the dated example from Akbaş, NW of Çerkeş: Marek 1993, 113 and n. 813, and 209 no. 86, year 223 = AD 218; Bolu and region: IK 31 Claudiopolis (ed. Becker-Bertau), *passim*).

Local styles of funerary monument are not rigidly defined. Relief ornamentation (e.g. oxen and ard-plough, pack-animals) on some 'North Anatolian' stelae recalls decorative motifs characteristic of 'Phrygian' door-stones. Nor is there rigid geographical separation. At least one monument, perhaps reflecting the style of 'Phrygian' door-stones, is known from Taşköprü (Hirschfeld 1888, 890 no. 65 = Waelkens 1986, 305 no. 800).

Nevertheless, the listing of regional characteristics and the plotting of geographical distributions both tend to emphasize the regional nature of stylistic criteria. It is possible to define a 'North Anatolian' style, therefore, by two opposing methods:

- (1) the internal approach – to establish the geographical coherence of stylistically linkable examples, and
 - (2) the external approach – to emphasize the stylistically contrasting characteristics of other regions.
- The first method defines what the regional style is: the second defines what it is not.

Further research will undoubtedly support or reject the concept of a 'North Anatolian' stele. Given the rapidly expanding body of data, however, both inside and outside northern Anatolia, it is important to construct a testable hypothesis in order to integrate newly collected material into the established corpus and thereby to increase the significance of the former and the usefulness of the latter.

Post-scriptum

Stephen Mitchell has suggested (Mitchell 2010) that Ionic culture exercised a substantial influence on Paphlagonia in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. The funerary stelae, presented above, can be used as a test of this hypothesis. For Attic stelae dated to the pre-Roman period, see Conze (1893-1922, 3, 44-46, and 14: Pls 326-350, especially nos 1530-1562a, “Akanthoskelch mit Voluten und Palmette”, 5th-4th centuries BC).

5. CATALOGUE

1. Taşköprü

- Inv. no.* Kastamonu Museum 50
Copy Jacopi September 1935; DHF 30.ix-04.x.1976. DHF photo. (Pl. 1) in BIAA. Text here from DHF photo.
BIAA Collections: Squeeze and Stone Photographs
 Stone: (1) B/W: DHF R/76/15.07
Publication Jacopi 1937, 5 and Fig. 10
 Marek 1993, 151 no. 56
Description Gravestone, in the form of a stele. Pale limestone. At the top: an anthesterion formed from a palmette divided by a central stalk (? and flower) and a box-like element. The shaft has been severed below the 'box'; an inscription has been roughly cut below the upper moulding.
 Surface and letters: slightly worn
Dimensions Ht (max.) 0.76; wi. (anthesterion) 0.47; depth (anthesterion) 0.11
Text ὦδε θύρα
Comment For the term θύρα applied to funerary stones, see Drew Bear (1978, 59-62) and Waelkens (1986, 17).
 All decoration, if it ever existed on the face of the 'box', has been removed and no traces are visible. It is assumed here that the inscription is secondary.

2. Taşköprü

- Inv. no.* Kastamonu Museum 51
Copy Jacopi September 1935; DHF 03.x.1976. DHF photo. (Pl. 2) in BIAA. Text here from DHF photo.
BIAA Collections: Squeeze and Stone Photographs
 Stone: (1) B/W: DHF R/76/15.02
Publication Yaman 1935, 67
 Jacopi 1937, 5 and Fig. 11
 Marek 1993, 151 no. 55
Description Gravestone, in the form of a stele. Pale limestone. At the top: an anthesterion formed from a palmette divided by a central stalk (? and flower) and a box-like element, the front of which is decorated with three splayed acanthus leaves, one on either side of a central leaf. Below the 'box': a simple moulding decorated with an ivy-leaf branch. Below the moulding: a simple shaft (now severed). The inscription is cut below the moulding but is now lost after line 2.
 Surface and letters: worn
Dimensions Ht (max.) 0.88; wi. (inscribed face) 0.45; depth (inscribed face) 0.12
Text Μητρὶ Φιλῆς κτη-
 2 λίδα ΤΡΙΕΚΤΙ
 - - - -
Comment Three interpretations Μητρὶ Φιλῆς in line 1 are possible: (1) as a dedication to

Μητρὶ Φιλῇ, “to the friendly Mother”, (2) as a proper name, Φιλή, “Phile, mother”, on a gravestone, or (3) as the beginning of a metric text, μητρὶ φιλῇ, “to mother dear” (as Marek).

3. Taşköprü

<i>Inv. no.</i>	Kastamonu Museum 112
<i>Copy</i>	DHF 30.ix-04.x.1976. No photo. Text here from Marek and DHF notes
<i>Publication</i>	Marek 1993, 149 no. 46
<i>Description</i>	Gravestone, in the form of a stele. Pale limestone. At the top: an anthesterion formed by a semi-circular arch enclosing a female bust (very worn and damaged), clothed in a simple, wrap-around shawl. Below the anthesterion: a ‘box’ decorated with three splaying acanthus leaves; the branches and leaves of the central splay spread (more-or-less) symmetrically on either side of the central stalk. Below the box: a simple, concave moulding. Below the moulding: a simple, (more-or-less) parallel-sided shaft, now broken below the two objects (in relief), a doubled-sided comb on the l., a round mirror on the r. The inscription is cut at the top of the shaft, above the two objects. Surface and letters: slightly worn
<i>Dimensions</i>	Ht (max.) 0.92; wi. (inscribed face) 0.42; depth (inscribed face) 0.10. Letters: 0.03

<i>Text</i>	Θ (leaf) (leaf) Κ
	2 Ἀγαθῇ ζητάσῃ
	καλῶς ἔτη (leaf) κε΄
	4 φιλόανδρῳ καὶ εὐσεβεῖ

line 1: Θ Κ, = Θ(εοίς) Κ(αταχθονίοις) = Dis Manibus; also occurs in nos 4, 5 and 12

<i>Translation</i>	To the subterranean Gods! To Agathe, who lived nobly, (and died at the age of 25, husband loving and pious.
<i>Comment</i>	The use of Θ Κ = Dis Manibus points to Latin usage and Roman influence, perhaps not unexpected in the region of Pompeiopolis, a city named (in 65/64 BC) after the great general, Pompeius Magnus. On the other hand neither the term nor the abbreviation was used (it seems) at Sinope where a Roman colony was founded (in 47 BC) by Iulius Caesar.

4. Taşköprü

<i>Inv. no.</i>	Kastamonu Museum 113
<i>Copy</i>	DHF 30.ix-04.x.1976. DHF squeeze and photo. (Pl. 3) and in BIAA. Text here from DHF squeeze
<i>BIAA Collections: Squeeze and Stone Photographs</i>	Stone: (1) B/W: DHF R/76/15.06
<i>Publication</i>	Marek 1993, 150 no. 48
<i>Description</i>	Gravestone, in the form of a stele. Pale limestone. At the top: a semi-circular anthesterion in the shape of a palmette divided by a central stalk with asymmetrical leaves and a flower; the whole is enclosed in a frame or border. Below the anthesterion: a ‘box’, the face of which is decorated with three splayed acanthus leaves, each in a panel, one on either side of the central splay. Below the

‘box’: a simple, concave moulding. The inscription is cut at the top of the shaft (which is now severed); only three lines survive.

Surface and letters: somewhat worn

Dimensions Ht (max.) 0.84; wi. (inscribed face) 0.45; depth (inscribed face) 0.15. Letters: 0.030-35

Text

	Θ _(vac) K
2	Κλαυδία Φι-
	λήτη (?vac) T-
4	- - - -

line 1: Θ_(vac) K, see comments above, no. 3

line 3: λητη καὶ T- (Marek)

5. Taşköprü

Inv. no. Kastamonu Museum 180

Copy DHF 03.x.1976. DHF photo. (Pl. 4) in BIAA. Text here from Marek and DHF photo.

BIAA Collections: Squeeze and Stone Photographs

Stone: (1) B/W: DHF R/76/15.01

Publication Marek 1993, 149 no. 47

Description Gravestone, in the form of a stele. Pale limestone. At the top: a semi-circular antheserion (now severely damaged) in the shape of a palmette divided by a central stalk with asymmetrical leaves (? and a flower). Below the antheserion: a ‘box’, the face of which is decorated with three splayed acanthus leaves, one on either side of the central splay. Below the ‘box’: a simple, straight moulding. The inscription is cut at the top of a more-or-less parallel-sided shaft (which is now severed); the inscription is perhaps partly lost.

Surface and letters: well preserved

Dimensions Ht (max.) 0.87; wi. (inscribed face) 0.38; depth (inscribed face) 0.11. Letters: 0.035

Text

	(v) Θ (v) K
2	Κλαύδιος
	Νωμινάτος
4	Κλαυδίωι
	Ζωσίμω υἱῷ
6	γλυκυτάτῳ

line 1: Θ K, see comment above, no. 3, line 1

lines 2, 3, 5: both letter forms are present, C and Σ, as in no. 8, below

line 4: iota adscript (also no. 7) in contrast to lines 5 and 6, where it is not written

Translation To the subterranean Gods! Claudius Nominatus for his sweetest son, Claudius Zosimus

6. Taşköprü

<i>Provenance</i>	Brought from the <i>bahçe</i> (garden) of Halil Şekerci, in the <i>mahalle</i> (quarter) of Açıkişi in Taşköprü
<i>Inv. no.</i>	Kastamonu Museum 773
<i>Copy</i>	DHF 04.x.1976. DHF squeeze in BIAA. Text here from DHF squeeze. Photo. (Chr. Marek)
<i>BIAA Collections: Squeeze and Stone Photographs</i>	Squeeze: 37. Kastamonu 25. Taşköprü
<i>Publication</i>	Marek 1993, 145 no. 30
<i>Description</i>	Gravestone, in the form of a stele. Pale limestone. At the top: the anthesierion is lost. Only the lower half of the ‘box’ is preserved but from the surviving traces it is clear that the face was decorated with three splayed acanthus leaves and a central flower. Below the ‘box’: a simple, straight moulding. The inscription is cut at the top of the shaft. Below the inscription: two ivy-leaves, one on either side of a wreath (now almost totally defaced) and long, hanging ties. The final three lines of the inscription are cut inside the wreath. Surface and letters: slightly worn
<i>Dimensions</i>	Ht (max.) c. 1.55; wi. (inscribed face) 0.525; depth (inscribed face) 0.15. Letters: (line 1) E of EN, (line 4) E of EBI, (line 10) E of ET

<i>Text</i>	<p> Ἥλιος ἐνθάδε κ(ε)ῖτε Δάφνου ζήσας ἀμέριμος πᾶσι φίλος θνητοῖσιν ἐκ δ(ε) σωφροσύνης 4 εὐσεβείης πολύτιμα λαβὼν ἰδίῳ παρὰ τέκνων δῶρα παρ’ ἀνθρώπ(ου)ς σεμνὰ νομιζόμενα καὶ στή- λην κήρυκα βίου πατρὸς ἦν 8 ἀνέθηκαν μνηνεῖν ἀρετὴν ἀνδρὸς ἀποφθιμένου (vac) ἔτ ρξδ’ (leaf)(leaf) 12 (vac) χαίρε- (vac) τε παρο- (vac) δεῖται </p>
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line 5: παρ’ ἀνθρώπ[ων] (Marek)

line 8: om. Marek

line 10: ἔτ(ει)

Translation Here lies Helios, (son) of Daphnos, who lived without care, dear to all mortals, and on account of his wisdom received from his own children the much-honoured gifts of piety, considered solemn amongst men, and a gravestone which, as a herald of their father’s life, they have set up in order to proclaim the virtue of a dead man. In the year 164. Fare you well, O passers-by!

Comment Year 164 (era of Pompeiopolis) = AD 158/159

7. Taşköprü

<i>Provenance</i>	Brought to the Taşköprü <i>itfaiye</i> (fire-station) from the area of the new hospital on the S side of the town
<i>Description</i>	Gravestone, in the form of a stele. Broken into three pieces; only the two lowest fragments join. Pale limestone. At the top: a semi-circular anthesterion in the shape of a palmette. Below the anthesterion: a 'box', the face of which is decorated with three splayed acanthus leaves, one on either side of the central splay. Below the 'box': a simple, square moulding. The inscription is cut at the top of a more-or-less parallel-sided shaft. Below the inscription: two objects, in relief, (on l.) a mirror and (on r.) a comb(?). Surface and letters: well preserved
<i>Dimensions</i>	Ht 1.94 (0.55 + 0.66 + 0.74); wi. (top of shaft) 0.50; depth (top of shaft) 0.12. Letters: 0.04
<i>Copy</i>	DHF 04.x.1976 and 13.iv.1991. Photo.: middle fragment Chr. Marek (Pl. 5), bottom fragment DHF (Pl. 6). Text here from Marek and DHF photos
<i>BIAA Collections: Squeeze and Stone Photographs</i>	Stone: (1) B/W: DHF M/91/05.15

<i>Text</i>	Κλιόνηι γυναικί φι- 2 λάνδρω καὶ σε- μνῇ καὶ Θαλλού- 4 τη συννύμφω αὐ- τῆς σεμνοτάτη 6 Βότρως ἀνὴρ εὐσε- βείας ἔνεκεν
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line 1: ligature NH; iota adscript, as in no. 5

line 3: ligatures MNH

line 4: ligature NN

line 5: ligatures TH, MN

line 6: ligatures NHP

<i>Translation</i>	For Clione, (his) wife, husband-loving and solemn, and for Thallousa, her husband's brother's wife, most solemn, Botrys, husband (of Clione), (erected this stele) out of piety.
<i>Comment</i>	(Line 4) σύννυμφος "husband's brother's wife" LSJ with reference to Keil and von Premerstein (1911, 62 no. 128 [Attalia, AD ii]) but here the word must describe his wife's (αὐτῆς, i.e. of Clione) brother's wife rather than Clione's sister, i.e. Botrys' sister-in-law, γαμβρό.

8. Taşköprü

<i>Location</i>	At the Taşköprü <i>itfaiye</i> (fire-station), in a heap of stones.
<i>Copy</i>	Seen by DHF 16.v.1992. No squeeze. Photo. (Chr. Marek) (Pl. 7)
<i>Description</i>	A gravestone, in the form of a stele. Chipped at the top right and broken at the bottom; otherwise complete. Hard, white marble. A simple, tapering shaft. Above the shaft: an anthesterion in the form of a palmette and centrally placed twig (or branch) and flower; double spirals on the l. and r. of the palmette. Below the palmette: a 'box', decorated with three splaying acanthus leaves, one on either

side of a central spray. Below the 'box': a double moulding. The inscription is cut immediately below the moulding. Below the inscription: two objects in relief; on the l. a mirror (set vertically), on the r. a (?)comb.

Dimensions Ht (ex.) c. 1.50; wi. 0.515; 0.12. Letters: (line 1) 0.025, (line 5) 0.03

Text

	Θεοῖς Καταχθο-
2	νίοις Κλ Καλλιγένῃ τ-
	ῆ μητρὶ γλυ(κυ)τάτῃ Κλαύ(διος)
4	[.]γνικὸς καὶ Ἑγεμονὶς
	εὐσεβίας χάριν

Translation To the subterranean Gods! For Cl(audia) Calligene, the sweetest mother, Clau(dius) [.]nnicus and Hegemonis, (her children), (set up this stele) out of piety

9. Akçasu

Provenance “In un’escursione al prossimo villaggio di Akçe Su però copiai un’iscrizione funeraria murata nella moschea,” (Jacopi)

Copy Jacopi October 1936. *Non vidi*. Text here from Jacopi and Marek

Publication Jacopi 1938, 36 and Fig. 144

Marek 1993, 149 no. 45

Description “. . . . su una stele marmorea con frontone decorate di palmette. Le lettere son scalpellate” (Jacopi)

Dimensions “. . . . misura 0.87 x 41 x 11 cm.,” (Jacopi)

Text

	Κλ Κλαυδιανῶ
2	πάτρωνι ἰδίῳ Κλ
	Φιλητ[. . .]ος μν-
4	ῆμης (vac) χάρι[ιν]

line 3: Φιλήτ[αίρ]ος (Jacopi) but Φιλέτ[αίρ]ος would be the correct form (Stephen Mitchell)

Translation For Cl(audius) Claudianus, his very own patron, Cl(audius) Phile[. . .]us, in memory

10. Beyköy

Inv. no. Kastamonu Museum 33

Copy Jacopi September 1935; DHF 30.ix-04.x.1976. Text here from Marek and DHF notes. No photo.

Publication Jacopi 1937, 5 and Fig. 9

Marek 1993, 151 no. 54 (“Hayucak”)

Description Gravestone, in the form of a stele. The top is lost; otherwise complete. The shaft is pierced through the middle of the face between the cantharus and the adze. Pale limestone. The inscription was cut at the top of a nearly parallel-sided shaft.

Below the inscription: several objects, placed on a (?)table: (from l. to r.) a knife, an unidentified object, a *situla*, a mug, a (?)jar; below the (?)table: (from l. to r.) a

cantharus and grapes, an adze, a bill-hook. At the base of the shaft: a simple moulding; below the base: a square tenon.

Surface and letters: slightly worn.

Dimensions Ht (max.) 1.25; wi. (top) 0.435; depth (top) 0.13

Text

— — — —

2 Ο[...].Ο[. κατε]-
σκεύαζεν καὶ

4 Κυρίλλη τῇ θυμη-
ρεστάτῃ γυναικί (leaf)

Translation [- - - -] constructed (this tomb) and for Cyrille, the most treasured wife.

Comment The use of the word θυμήρης is poetic; the superlative form occurs at Taşköprü itself; see Mendel (1903, 330 no. 40) and Marek (1993, 145 no. 31)

11. Kornapa

<i>Location</i>	Not given by Mendel or by Jacopi.
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Copy Mendel 1901; Jacopi September 1936. *Non vidi*. Text here from Marek

<i>Publication</i>	Mendel 1903, 331 no. 45
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Jacopi 1937, 9 and Fig. 18

Marek 1993, 151 no. 58

Description “Fragment de stèle funéraire, brisée en haut; on distingue encore les traces d’un buste d’homme, à tête a été volontairement martelée; au-dessous, une large palmette, un cartouche rectangulaire; à la partie inférieure, l’inscription; . . . ” (Mendel); “Stele frammentaria in marmo . . . Sormontata da busto a rilievo e da elemento floreale” (Jacopi)

Dimensions “h. 0m.63; l. 0m.44; lettres de 0m.02.” (Mendel); “Dim.: larga 44 alta 34-53, spess. 12 cm.” (Jacopi); “Höhe: 0,52 m, Breite: 0,44 m, Dicke: 0,12 m, Buchstabenhöhe: 0.025 m.” (Marek)

Text

Σιμίων Παύ-

2 λου κτηλεί-
δ' ἀνέθηκα

4 Εὐβούλῳ θρεπτῶ

lines 2-3: *κτηλείδαν ἔθηκα* (Jacopi), *κτηλείδ' ἀνέθηκα* (Marek)

Translation (I), Simion, (son) of Paulos, set up (the) stele for Euboulos, (my) foster-child

12. Sarıyar, Musa Mahalle 1

Inv. no. Sinop Museum 20.1.83

Copy DHF 29.xi.1985. DHF squeeze and photo. (Pl. 8) in BIAA

BIAA Collections: Squeeze and Stone Photographs

Squeeze: 57. Sinop 156. Sarıyar

Stone: (1) B/W: DHF M/85/07.10

Description Gravestone, in the form of a stele. Broken at the top; otherwise complete. Hard,

pale limestone. At the top: a semi-circular anthesterion; in the field: a crudely carved, female figure, with head-band, tunic and knotted cord belt; her r. arm (the hand is now missing) is raised to her head; in her l. hand: a mirror; in the field above her l. shoulder: a comb; in the field below her r. arm: a conical basket. Below the anthesterion: a double, flat moulding; below the moulding: a 'box', on the face of the 'box': in relief, from l. to r., a partridge and a vine-branch with a bunch of grapes on either side. Below the 'box': a flat border and simple, square moulding, enclosing a sunken field. In the panel: at the top, the inscription; below the inscription: a wreath; below the wreath: on l., a spindle-whorl, on r., tools(?); below these objects: a donkey trotting to r. Below the bottom moulding: a dog walking to r.

Surface and letters: well preserved

Dimensions Ht (ex.) 2.07; wi. (panel) 0.58; depth (top) 0.17. Letters: (line 1) T of THC 0.02, (line 13) T of ETI 0.03

Text

(on the outer frame)

Θ_(vac) K

(in the panel)

Τῇ σεμνῇ καὶ εὐσεβῇ φιλάνδρῳ καὶ φιλο-
τέκνῳ καλῶς βιωσάσῃ Χητῇ οἴκου-
4 ρῶ καὶ ἐν παντὶ ἔργῳ γεωργὸν καὶ
τοῖς ἀξίοις φίλοις προσφιλεστά-
τη καὶ ἐν παντὶ γιτνεούσῃ καὶ ἐ-
πιδιδούσῃ γιτόσιν καὶ ἀκρογι-
8 τόσιν καὶ τοῖς(ς) λειπομένοις ἀ-
φθόνως παρεχούσῃ Μάτρ-
τωνᾶ ἢ θυγατῆρ μνήμης
χάριν ἀνέστησεν
12 ἀνέ-
τη
ἔτι καί

line 1: for the abbreviation Θ K, see above no. 3 line 1

line 2: ligatures HC, NH, ωK

line 3: ligatures TE, Nω, ωC (twice), HT

line 4: ligatures NΠ, ωP; γεωργόν for γεωργῶ

lines 5-6: προσφιλεστά|τη for προσφιλεστά|τη

line 6: γιτνεούσῃ for γειτνεούσῃ

lines 7-8: γιτόσιν and ἀκρογιτόσιν for γειτόσιν and ἀκρογειτόσιν

line 14: ἔτι for ἔτει

Translation

To the subterranean Gods! For the solemn and pious, husband-loving and child-loving Chete, who lived nobly and in every deed (a) husbender (? = provider) and in everything neighbourly and giving freely neighbours and distant-neighbours and, to those left behind, providing bountifully, Matrona, her daughter, set up (this stele) in memory. Erected in the year 211.

Date Year 211 (era of Pompeiopolis) = AD 205/206
Comment The name Χηττη occurs on a gravestone from Bayramlıköy near Daday (Kastamonu Museum [Inv. no. 431]; see Marek [1993, 150 no. 50 “Taşköprü”]) and at Taşköprü itself, Χεττα (Kastamonu Museum inv. no. 35; see Marek [1993, 149 no. 43 “137 n. Chr.”]). The word οἰκουρός (the form οἰκουρά is not normal) means a good housekeeper (LSJ “used in praise of a good wife”).

13. Sarıyar, Musa Mahalle 2

Inv. no. Sinop Museum 20.2.83
Copy DHF 29.xi.1985. DHF squeeze and photo. (Pl. 9) in BIAA
BIAA Collections: Squeeze and Stone Photographs
 Squeeze: 57. Sinop 157. Sarıyar
 Stone: (1) B/W: DHF M/85/07.09 and 11
Description Gravestone, in the form of a stele. Complete but anthesierion now lost. Hard, pale limestone. At the top of the shaft: a double moulding; at the base of the shaft: a single, simple moulding. No other decoration. The shaft tapers slightly towards the top. The inscription is cut on the face of the shaft, in two parts.
 Surface and letters: worn, especially the lower inscription.
Dimensions Ht 2.17; wi. (top) 0.59, (base) 0.62; depth (top) 0.15. Letters: T of AT 0.04, (line 4) O of ONA 0.036

Text

	HCCY πατέρ, φιλότεκνος ἀλλὰ
	καὶ πᾶσι δίκαιος (vac) ἐν βίῳ καὶ ἐν
	φθιμένοις πάντοτε ἄναξ
4	γέγονας (vac) τὴν δὲ τῷ Κα-
	λουεῖνος τῷ τάφῳ στή-
	λην ἀνέθηκα (vac) πατρί τε
	καὶ Ἀντιπάτρῳ τηλυγέ-
8	τῳ μου υἱῷ
	(vac)
	Εἰπέ μοι, ὦ τέκος ἀδύ, τί σε
	ξίφος ἢ ποῖον ὄπλον (vac)
	ᾤλεσεν ὠκυμόρως δυσ-
12	βουλία κύλικος; (vac) ἀλλά σὺ
	μὲν παρὰ μοῖραν ἔβης Ἀΐ-
	δαο πελάσας (vac) οἱ δὲ δο-
	ὰν κύλικά τε [κ]αὶ μάγοι
16	CANEA[- - - - -]

line 1: HCCY, the vocative of a proper name, Hccyc, “O Essys father,”
 ? or (as below, in translation) an error for HCΘA, “You were, O father,” ?

Translation You were, O father, child-loving but also to all just; in life and among the dead always king; the stele I, Calvinus, set up the stele, both for (my) father and for my darling son, Antipater.

Tell me, O sweet child, what sword or what weapon destroyed you at an early age, in the ill-counsel of the drinking-cup? You, having ventured close, went against Hades' fate . . .

Comment (Lines 7-8) the use of the word τηλύγετος is poetic ("old Ep. epith. of children" LSJ)

Lines 1-8 are addressed by Calvinus to his father (named Antipater, as his grandson?). Lines 9-16 are then an epitaph addressed by Calvinus to his son, Antipater. Another member of the family (the wife of Calvinus and mother of Antipater?) may be addressed in line 14.

14. Sariyar, Musa Mahalle 3

Inv. no. Sinop Museum 20.3.83

Copy DHF 29.xi.1985. DHF squeeze in BIAA.

BIAA Collections: Squeeze and Stone Photographs

Squeeze: 57. Sinop 155. Sariyar

Description Gravestone, in the form of a stele. The anthesion is lost. Hard, pale limestone. A simple, tapering shaft, broken above. At the base: a simple, flat moulding. The inscription is cut on the face of the shaft, in two parts.

Surface and letters: very worn on l.

Dimensions Ht (ex.) 0.85; wi. (base) 0.51; depth (base) 0.21. Letters: (line 3) T of THP 0.039, (line 7) O of COY 0.032

<i>Text</i>	<p>[- - - - -] ΟΙ (vac) Ο</p> <p>[- - - - -] ὥματος</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(vac)</p> <p>[- - - - -] μητὴρ εὐγενέτειρα</p> <p>4 [- - - - -] γὰρ τεκνωσα τοκα</p> <p>[- - - - -] ῥ (vac) τὴν δ' ἔλαχε τα</p> <p>[- - - - -] ξορίου τὸ δικα</p> <p>[- - Καλο]υείνου σου πα-</p> <p>8 [- - - - -] ἐν μεγάροις</p> <p>[- - - - -] ἱκνηρωι κὲ</p> <p>[- - - - -] πᾶσι φίλον τε</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- - - - -</p>
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Comment Probably for a member of the the same family as nos 13 and 14, in this case for the wife of Calvinus, mother (line 3: μητὴρ) of Antipater.

15. Kayaboğazi, Kırcalı Mahallesi

Provenance In the mahalle, c. 12 km ENE of Boyabat; set up in front of the house of Nazmi Beyazca; found there in the construction of the house c. 1975 (according to the owner)

Copy DHF 09.vi.1990. DHF squeeze and photo. (Pl. 10) in BIAA. Text here from DHF squeeze

BIAA Collections: Squeeze and Stone Photographs

Squeeze: 57. Sinop 159. Kayaboğazi

Stone: (1) B/W: DHF M/90/08.07

(2) Colour: DHF 315.20-21

<i>Publication</i>	French 1991, 149-150 and photo., Fig. 2 Marek 1993, 148 no. 40 (“Taşköprü”; from a copy of Ahmet Gökoğlu)
<i>Description</i>	Gravestone, in the form of a stele. The anthesierion is damaged, especially on the l. Hard, pale limestone. At the top: a semi-circular anthesierion in the shape of a palmette divided by a central stalk with leaves and a flower; on either side of the central stalk: a branch with tendrils and a flower. Below the anthesierion: a ‘box’, the face of which is decorated with three splayed acanthus leaves, one on either side of the central splay; above and below the ‘box’: a simple, convex moulding. Below the ‘box’: a double, concave moulding. Below the moulding: a simple shaft without frame or border. The inscription is cut at the top of the shaft. Below the inscription: two wreaths and ties; below the wreaths: a (?) on l., a <i>situla</i> on r.
<i>Dimensions</i>	Surface and letters: well preserved. Ht 2.23; wi. (inscribed face) 0.59; depth (inscribed face) 0.19. Letters: (line 1) E of TER 0.071, (line 2) L of LXX 0.039, (line 3) E of TRE 0.049, (line 7) E of ANE 0.044
<i>Text</i>	C Terentio 2 Macro an LXX Treatia Paulina 4 uxor et Terentii Basila et Iulia- 6 nus filii et Iuli- ane filia line 2: an(nis) lines 3-6: V for U

*Comment***16. U.P.**

<i>Inv. no.</i>	Kastamonu Museum 436
<i>Copy</i>	DHF 03.x.1976. DHF squeeze and photo. (Pl. 11) in BIAA. Text here from DHF squeeze
<i>BIAA Collections: Squeeze and Stone Photographs</i>	Squeeze: 37. Kastamonu 1. Kastamonu Stone: (1) B/W: DHF R/76/12.04
<i>Publication</i>	Marek 1993, 153 no. 68 (“Duruçay near Taşköprü”).
<i>Description</i>	Gravestone, in the form of a stele. Broken below. Hard, pale limestone. At the top: a semi-circular anthesierion in the shape of a palmette divided by a central stalk with leaves and a flower; on either side of the central stalk: a branch with tendrils and a flower. Below the anthesierion: a line of dentils. Below the dentils: ‘box’, the face of which is decorated with three splayed acanthus leaves, one on either side of the central splay. Below the ‘box’: a double, concave moulding. Below the moulding: a simple shaft without frame or border. The inscription is cut at the top of the shaft.
<i>Dimensions</i>	Surface and letters: well preserved but lichen-covered. Ht (ex.) 1.10; wi. (inscribed face) 0.585; depth (inscribed face) 0.175. Letters: (line 1) I of IK, (line 2) I of IO 0.089

Text

Μεικρὰν
Διομήδο(υ)

17. and 18. UP

Two fragments of funerary stelae are preserved in the Ankara Museum (Inv. nos 10062 [in the Akkale depot] and 41.1.94 [in the upper gallery/corridor leading to the offices]). Only the antheserion and ‘box’ are preserved but both are typically ‘North Anatolian’.

6. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish here to acknowledge the help and advice from Stephen Mitchell and Christian Marek, to whom also I am indebted for the use of his photographs.

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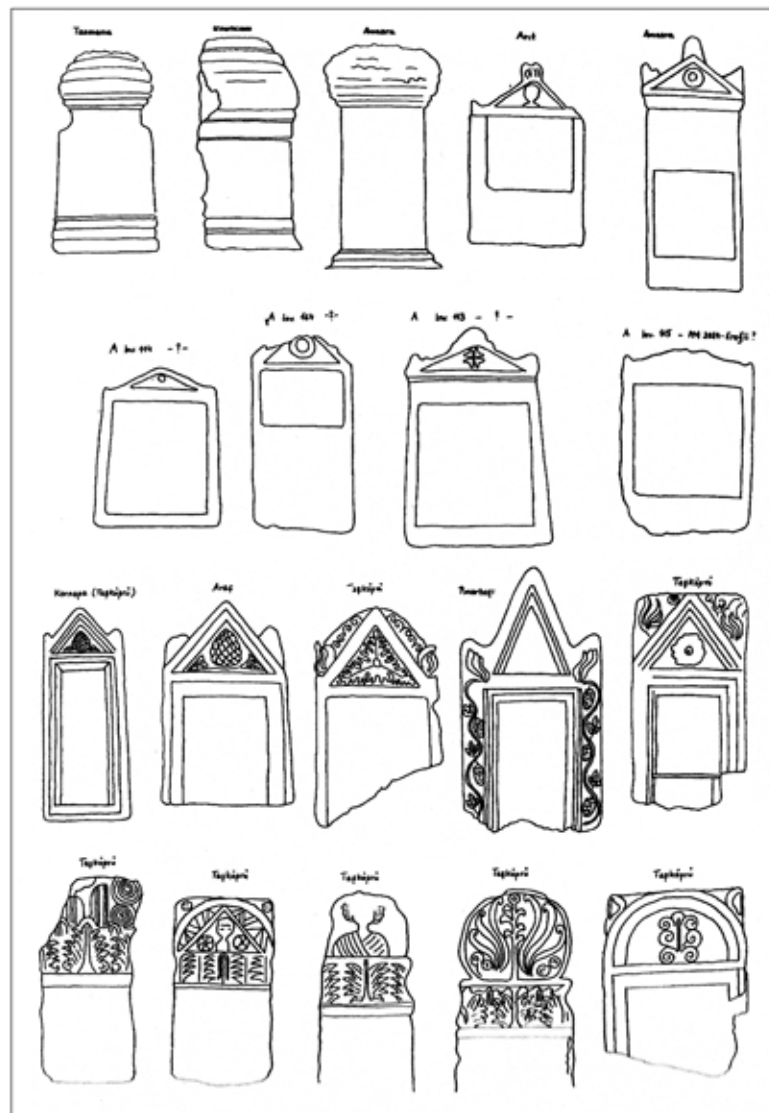


Fig. 1 Conspectus of gravestone types (Marek 1993)



Cat. 1 Taşköprü



Cat. 2 Taşköprü



Cat. 4 Taşköprü



Cat. 5 Taşköprü



Cat. 7.1 Taşköprü



Cat. 7.2 Taşköprü



Cat. 8 Taşköprü



Cat. 12 Sariyar, Musa Mahalle 1



Cat. 13 Sariyar, Musa Mahalle 2



Cat. 15 Kayaboğazı, Kırcalı Mahallesi



Cat. 16 U.P.