Wissenschaftlicher Beirat
Angelos Chaniotis
Denis Feissel
Christian Marek
Stephen Mitchell
Kent J. Rigsby
Emmanouil Voutiras

Manuskripte werden erbeten an einen der Herausgeber
Prof. Dr. Johannes Nolle
Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität
Historisches Seminar Abt. für Alte Geschichte
Geschwister-Scholl-Platz 1
D-80539 München - DEUTSCHLAND
nolle@ak.dainst.de

Prof. Dr. Sencer Şahin
Akdeniz Üniversitesi
Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi
Eskiçağ Dilleri ve Kültürleri Bölümü
Kamptis; TR-07058 Antalya - TURKEY
sencesahin@akdeniz.edu.tr

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Arslan Yatağı Sok. Sedef Palas, 35/2 Cihangir 34433 Istanbul-Turkey
Tel: +90 (212) 244 75 21 – 249 05 20  Fax: +90 (212) 244 32 09
e-mail: info@zerobooksonline.com
www.zerobooksonline.com
www.egeyayinlari.com
INHALT

Mustafa Adak
Olbia in Pamphylion: Die epigraphische Evidenz ........................................... 1

Sencer Şahin
Der Disput der "viri docti" über die Lykiarchie gelöst?
Dokumente von Lykiarchen aus der Familie der Dionysii aus Neisa ..................... 29

Johannes Nollé
Beiträge zur kleinasiatischen Münzkunde und Geschichte .................................... 49
4. Das Schilfrohr in der Hand des Mänders ......................................................... 50
5. An den Quellen des Mänders: Gewässer, Mythen und Gottheiten
   von Kelainai/Apameia ...................................................................................... 60

Mustafa Adak – Konrad Stauner
Zur Stellung von Militärangehörigen in ihren Heimatstädten:
Der Fall Marcus Aurelius Antoninus aus Prusias ad Hypium ............................. 133

Burak Takmır – Murat Arslan – Nihal Tüner Önen
New Inscriptions from Kayseri Museum I ......................................................... 169

Nihal Tüner Önen – Murat Arslan – Burak Takmer
New Inscriptions from Tokat Museum I ................................................................ 183

Fatih Onur
Some Late Roman Inscriptions from Side .............................................................. 193

Mustafa Adak
Akköprü. Eine byzantinische Brücke über den Indos ........................................... 201
NEW INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE TOKAT MUSEUM I

Abstract: This paper presents 10 new funerary inscriptions from the Tokat Museum. Some of the stele are from Gaziura (no. 1), Zela (nos. 2 and 10) and Comana Pontica (no. 4). The places of discovery of the other stele remain unknown. The oldest stele (no. 1) is from the late Classical or early Hellenistic Period. It was set up for a Rhodian who may have lived in Gaziura as a trader. The latest monument (no. 10) is a stele of a dispositio from the end of the 5th or from the 6th century AD.

In the late 1980ies a French team led by Bernard Rémy copied 25 inscriptions in the Tokat Museum. Of these, only 5 have been published to date. In the summers of 2004 and 2005 we copied 36 inscriptions in the said museum, ten of which are presented below. Inscription no. 1 is from Gaziura (Turhal), nos. 2 and 10 from Zela (Zile) and no. 4 from Comana Pontica (Gümenek). The find spots of the other inscriptions are not known. Yet, they are likely to come from settlements within the boundaries of the vilayet Tokat, namely from Comana Pontica, Sebastopolis (Sulusaray), Neocaesarea (Niksar), Zela and Gaziura.

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The Inscriptions

1. Epitaph of Herakleides of Rhodos, son of Demetrios

White marble stele (inv. no. 7143) with projecting triangular gable with acroterion in each corner, found in Varvara street in Turhal (ancient Gaziura). Frame of pediment undecorated. Egg-and-dart moulding immediately below pediment. Shaft area below moulding is smooth and plain, with two flowers in high relief. Large, empty field between flowers and inscription.

H. 1.25m, W. 0.42m, D. 0.23m, L. 0.025–0.04m.

Ἡρακλείδης[ς]
2 Δημητρίου
Ῥόδιος.

Herakleides of Rhodos, son of Demetrios.

Date: 4th or 3rd century BC.

In respect of the material, letter forms, size and decoration, the stele of Herakleides is very similar to that of Dolazelmis from the same museum, published by B. Le Guen-Pollet, who pointed out that the stele of Dolazelmis closely resembles a 4th century BC stele from Apollonia in Bulgaria. The stele of Herakleides may be dated to the same period. Why this Rhodian was buried in Gaziura is not known. Perhaps he was a settler (metoikos) there or a trader who died while travelling through the country. Interestingly, our Herakleides was a foreigner just like Dolazelmis, whom B. Le Guen-Pollet believes to be of Thracian provenance. Perhaps the stelai of this type were set up for metoikoi in Gaziura.
2. Epitaph of Iulia Gemella and Lucius Pacilius Rufus

Tall, rectangular marble stele (inv. no. 7271) found in the town of Pazar in the territory of Zela. Triangular pediment with acroterion in each corner; rosette in centre of pediment; frame of pediment undecorated. Large empty field below inscription. Base somewhat wider than the shaft.

H. 1.91m, W. 0.41–0.37m, D. 0.125–0.225m, L. 0.03–0.045m.

'IouAia
Γέμελλα
γυνή δὲ
4 Δέκμοι
Πακέλλιοι.
Δούκιος Πακέλλιος
8 Ῥωύφος
χαίρε.

_Iulia Gemella, wife of Decimus Pacilius, (fies here). L. Pacilius Rufus (erected the stele). Salute!

Date: On the basis of the letter forms, the stele appears to be from 3rd century AD.

L. 1–2: The nomen Gemellus is known from Zile.9

L. 6–7: Πακέλλιος is probably the Greek version of the nomen Pacelius (or Pacilius/ Πακίλιος);10 it is known from Bithynian Claudiiopolis where the name was found as written Πακίλιος.11 According to F. Münzer, this gentilicium is of Oscian origin.12

The Roman names suggest an Italian provenance. One of the earlier members of the family may have been a veteran who had settled in Zela, perhaps at the time when Pompeius was making his arrangements, or during the military expeditions against Parthia in the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. Z. Çizmeli did not touch on this matter in her recently published catalogue of coins from Neocaesarea.13 To ascertain whether there was a settlement of veterans in Zela, a thorough examination of the military history of the Pontus Polemoniacus area would be required, which, however, goes beyond the scope of this article.

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9 Anderson – Cumont – Grégoire, Studia Pontica III (n. 6), no. 264.
10 For the writing Πακίλιος, s. A. Maiuri, Nuova Silloge Epigraphica di Rodi e Cos, Firenze 1925, no. 631; IG XII.8, no. 532; cf. P. M. Fraser – E. Matthews, A Lexicon of Greek Personal Names I, Oxford 1987, 357.
3. Epitaph of Theodora

Marble stele (inv. no. 7213) with incised pediment. Traces of three acroteria in each corner of the pediment. Centre of pediment with circular motif and three leave-like sections. Garland in high relief between pediment and inscription. Inscription on front face of shaft.

H. 0.65m, W. 0.295m, D. 0.22m, L. 0.03–0.025m.

Aur. P[ulcher], (erected this stele) for his wife, Theodora, in memory. Year 182.

Date: year 182 = AD 245/6 (?) (Pontus Polemoniacus era).

Beside the era of Pontus Polemoniacus (valid in Neocaesarea, Zela, Trapezus, Kerasos, Sebasteia and for the Koinon of Pontos), the local era of Comana Pontica and Sebastopolis is known. The era of Pontus Polemoniacus starts in AD 64/5,\(^\text{14}\) while the local erae of Sebastopolis and Comana Pontica begin from 3/2 BC\(^\text{15}\) and from AD 34/5\(^\text{16}\) respectively. It seems likely that the given era is that of Pontus Polemaniaca which is also valid in Zela, since the shape and the ornaments of the stele recall those of the stelai from Zela.\(^\text{17}\) Eight persons are known from Pontos who bear the cognomen Pulcher/Pulchra. Four of these are from Zela,\(^\text{18}\) while the other four are from Neoclaudiopolis in Phazemonitis.\(^\text{19}\) This suggests a Zelean provenance. Consequently, the stele can be dated to AD 245/6.

L. 3–4: For υψεῖκι = υψωμένη.\(^\text{20}\)
L. 4–5: Θεοδώρη = Θεοδώρα.
L. 6: χάρειν = χάριν.\(^\text{21}\)


\(^{16}\) Leschhorn, Antike Ären (n. 14), 124ff., 470; cf. Marek, Stadt, Ära und Territorium (n. 15), 62 n. 417, 79.

\(^{17}\) Anderson – Cumont – Grégoire, Studia Pontica III (n. 6), nos. 263, 265, 267, 272: s. esp. 265.

\(^{18}\) Anderson – Cumont – Grégoire, Studia Pontica III (n. 6), nos. 265, 272 (masc.); no. 265 (fem.).

\(^{19}\) Anderson – Cumont – Grégoire, Studia Pontica III (n. 6), nos. 37, 40, 41 (fem.); no. 41 (masc.).


\(^{21}\) For the use α instead of τ, s. Gignac, Grammar (n. 20), 190.
4. Antonia I(ulia) Maxima to her mother Antonia Cleopatra

Tall, rectangular marble stele (inv. no. 7197). Found in the village of Akbelen in the territory of Comana Pontica. Top part missing (probably featured a pediment with acroteria). Well-preserved inscription on the shaft. Large empty field above inscription. Abbreviation mark behind iota in second line.

H. 1.52m, W. 0.43m, D. 0.23m, L. 0.05m.

\[\text{Ἀντωνια Ἰουλία Μαξίμα Ἀντωνία Κλεοπάτρα χάριν.}\]

Antonia Iulia Maxima for her mother, Antonia Cleopatra, in memory.

Date: On the basis of the letter forms, the stele appears to be from the 3rd century AD.

L. 4–5: Κλεοπάτρη = Κλεοπάτρα.

5. Epitaph of Atia, daughter of Sapos

Rectangular marble stele (inv. no. 5986) with pediment flanked by acroteria decorated with half-palmettes. Top acroterion missing. Floral motif in centre of pediment. Frame of pediment undecorated. Inscription on front face of shaft defined by two plain plasters. Weather-worn circular motif divided into six sections below inscription.

H. 1.05m, W. 0.405m, D. 0.22m, L. 0.03–0.04m.

\[\text{Ἀτία Ὀπας χαίρειν.}\]

Atia, daughter of Sapos, salutes the passers-by.

Date: On the basis of the letter forms, the stele is probably from the 3rd or the 4th century AD.

L. 1–2: The name Ὄπας (or less likely Ὀπας) has previously not been attested.\(^{22}\)

L. 4: χάριν for χαίρειν.

\(^{22}\) Cf. Sapa, probably genitive of Sapos from Amphipolis: G. Mihailov, Epigraphica Thracia, Epigraphica 37, 1975, 30; s. also P. M. Fraser – E. Matthews, A Lexicon of Greek Personal Names IV, Oxford – New York, 2005, 304 s. v. Ὀπας.
6. Epitaph of Philon and Hermeis
Rectangular basalt stele (inv. no. 5826) with half-palmette acroteria on either side and a circular one at the top, with six-leaved rosette in the centre. Front face of the shaft is divided into two panels. Rectangular panel with the head of a woman (Medusa?) above the inscription.
H. 0.82m, W. 0.37m, D. 0.075m, L. 0.04–0.025m.

Φιλοδῶσα
Φίλωνι
και Ἑρμεὶ
4 μνήμης
χάριν ὁ-
νέθηκεν.

Philusa erected (this stele) for Philon and Hermeis, in memory.

Date: On the basis of the letter forms and the style, the stele appears to be from the 3rd or 4th century AD.

7. Epitaph of Chresime and her son
Top part of rectangular limestone stele which originally was probably composed of two pieces. Inscription above recessed arch. Letters unevenly spaced and irregular. Narrow spacing between letters in third line. Fourth line divided into two sections by said arch.
H. 0.34m, W. 0.29m, D. 0.11m, L. 0.015–0.03m.

Εὐχαριστως
2 Χρησιμή εἰδίς
συμβίω καὶ τέκνῳ μνήμης
4 μής χάριν.

Eucharistos for his wife Chresime and his son, in memory.

Date: On the basis of the letter forms, the stele appears to be either from the 3rd or 4th century AD.
L. 2: εἰδίς for ἱδίς.
L. 3: συμβίω for συμβίω.
8. Epitaph of Dionysios, son of Dionysios
Rectangular marble stele. Stone damaged at top and bottom and on left-hand side. Inscription complete. Large ivy leaf incised before last letter in sixth line.
H. 0.33m, W. 0.13m, D. 0.03m, L. 0.02–0.025m.

\[
\Delta i o n y - \\
\sigma (i o) c \Delta i o - \\
\nu o \{y\} <i>- \\
\text{ou} \\
\tau \tilde{\omicron} v
\]

Dionysios, son of Dionysios (died) at the age of 20.

Date: On the basis of the letter forms, the stele appears to be either from the 3\textsuperscript{rd} or 4\textsuperscript{th} century AD.
L. 2: Gap for one or two letters after sigma.

9. Fragment of an epitaph
Rectangular basalt stele. Top of stele with first few lines of inscription missing; last line intact.
H. 0.75m, W. 0.535m, D. 0.14m, L. 0.045–0.05m.

\[
[\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots]
02 \ [\ldots\ldots\ \mu y]- \\
[\omicron\nu\nu\nu]\text{\textasciitilde}\text{\textasciitilde}n\nu.
2 \ [\chi a i r] \text{\textquoteleft}e o i \pi a - \\
\text{\textquoteright}\pi a - \\
\text{\textquoteright}\rho a g o n t e c.
\]

NN for NN in memory. Salute, o passers-by!

Date: On the basis of the letter forms, the stele appears to be either from the 4\textsuperscript{th} century AD or later.

10. Epitaph of Komitas, the keeper of the archive
Two joining fragments of white marble stele (inv. no. 7270) with round top from Zile. Recessed arch with a tabula ansata and a large cross with curved ends. Inscription in tabula ansata with two small crosses at the beginning and the end of text.
H. 1.45m, W. 0.64m, D. 0.18m, L. 0.03m.
Komitas the archive keeper, who lived piously, lies here.

Date: On the basis of the letter forms, the stele appears to be either from the late 5th or 6th century AD.\(^{23}\)

L. 1–2: For the name Κομιτάς, s. W. Pape – G. E. Benseler, Wörterbuch der griechischen Eigennamen, Braunschweig 1911, 691 s.v. Κομιτάς.

L. 2–3: Chartularioi were employed in the offices of the praetorian prefects, magistri militum, etc. after AD 326.\(^{24}\)

\(^{23}\) For an inscription of a chartularius from the same period (Caesarea in Palaestina), s. AE 1995, 1588.

ÖZET

Tokat Müzesi’nden Yeni Yazıtlar I


Yazıtların çevrileri şöyledir:

No. 1: Demetrios oğlu, Rhodos’lu Herakleides (burada yatıyor). No. 2: Decimus Pacilius’un eşi Iulia Gemella (burada yatıyor). (Bu steli) Lucius Pacilius Rufus (dikt). (Ey yolcu, rahmetliyİ) selamla!

No. 3: Aurelius Pulcher, kendi karısı Theodora için, anısı vesilesiyle (dikt); yıl 182.

No. 4: Antonia Maxima, annesi Antonia Cleopatra için, anısı vesilesiyle (dikt).

No. 5: Sapos’un kızı Atia gelip geçenlere selam etmek üzere (bu steli yaptırdı).

No. 6: Philusa, Philon ve Hermis için, anıları vesileleriyyle (dikt).

No. 7: Eukharistos, kendi karısı Khresime ve oğlu için, anıları vesilesiyle (dikt).

No. 8: 20 yaşında (ölen) Dionysios oğlu Dionysios (burada yatıyor).

No. 9: Falanca, falanca için, anısı vesilesiyle (dikt), Ey geçenler, selam olsun.

No. 10: Hayatın boyunca dindar bir yaşam süren, chartularios Komitas burada yatıyor.