CORRIGENDA ET ADDENDA TO THE INSCRIPTIONS OF HERAKLEIA PONTIKE FROM KARADENİZ EREĞLİ MUSEUM

KARADENİZ EREĞLİ MÜZESİ'NDEKİ HERAKLEIA PONTIKE YAZITLARINA DÜZELTME VE EKLEMELER

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ABSTRACT

As part of a project to compile all Greek & Latin inscriptions in the Karadeniz Ereğli Museum into a corpus, inscriptions were copied and worked on with the permission of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism's General Directorate of Culture Heritage and Museums, we have published 27 inscriptions of the Museum in six articles. In this paper as a result of our researches in the museum corrigenda et addenda for four published Roman inscriptions of Herakleia Pontike which are found in the districts of Ereğli in Zonguldak, are being presented. As a result of corrigenda et addenda the final translations of these Greek inscriptions are as follows: 1. Severa, daughter of Severus, granddaughter of Timokrates honoured Iulia Pythias, the outstanding daughter of philosophos Iulius Pythagoras, who has held once more the magistracy of eponymos basileia of/for the city preeminently for.... 2. Tryphon, son of

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Xenokrates, (died) at the age of 69; Domestichos, son of Tryphon, (died) at the age of 21. Farewell! Kale, daughter of Diogenes, wife of Tryphon, (died) at the age of 47. Farewell! 3. Skamandridas, son of Phronton, (died) at the age of 24. Farewell! 4. Bakchos, son of Herakleidas, (died) at the age of 23. Farewell!

ÖZET

T.C. Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, Kültür Varlıkları ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü ile Karadeniz Ereğli Müze Müdürlüğü'nün izniyle Müze'de bulunan Hellence & Latince yazıtlı eserleri bir corpus altında toplamak üzere başlattığımız proje dahilinde, kayıt altına aldığımız yazıtlardan 27'sini daha önce altı makale halinde yayımlamıştık. Bu makalede ise bugün Karadeniz Ereğli Müzesi'nde sergilenen; Zonguldak'ın Ereğli ilçesinde bulunmuş; Herakleia Pontike antik kentine ait, Roma İmparatorluk Dönemi'ne tarihli daha önce yayımlanmış dört Hellence yazıt için metinsel düzeltmeler (corrigenda) ve eklemeler (addenda) sunulmaktadır. Bu düzeltmeler ve eklemeler sonucunda Hellence yazıtların Türkçe çevirilerinin son hali şöyle olmalıdır: 1. Teimokrates torunu Severus kızı Severa, kentin eponymos basileia memuriyetini tekrar en üstün şekilde yürütmüş, filozof Iulius Pythagoras'ın mükemmel kızı (I)ulia Pythias'ı .....için? (onurlandırdı); 2. Ksenokrates oğlu Tryphon, 69 yaşında (öldü); Tryphon oğlu Domestikhos, 21 yaşında (öldü). Elveda! Diogenes kızı, Tryphon'un eşi Kale, 47 yaşında (öldü). Elveda! 3. Phronton oğlu Skamandridas, 24 yaşında (öldü). Elveda! Bu makalede ayrıca, daha önce yayımlanmış bir mezar yazıtındaki yaş okuma hatasını düzeltiyoruz (corrigendum); 4. Herakleidas oğlu Bakkhos, 23 yaşında (öldü). Elveda!

With the permission of The Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism's General Directorate of Culture Heritage and Museums and the Directorate of the Karadeniz Ereğli Museum, and the support of the director of the Karadeniz Ereğli Museum, Ahmet Mercan, a new project began in 2007 to classify and to publish the Greek and Latin inscriptions in the Museum. The newly recorded inscriptions are all from Zonguldak (Eastern Bithynia Region) where the ancient cities Herakleia Pontike and Tieion/Tios were located. So far, twenty seven new inscriptions have been published in six articles: In the first article ten funerary inscriptions had been presented: six of them are from Ereğli (ancient Herakleia Pontike), two are from Alaplı and two are from Filyos (ancient city Tios / Tieion)[1]. In the second article, eight inscriptions are presented: one of them is from Alaplı, the others are from Ereğli which are both dated to the Roman imperial period[2]. The third part of the new inscriptions were collected in the article named "New Inscriptions from Karadeniz Ereğli Museum III" which includes five inscriptions from Ereğli and Devrek regions[3]. A fourth article followed presents a dedication to Heracles Alexikakos from Devrek again; it is published in the book entitled *Vir Doctus Anatolicus. Studies in Memory of Sencer Şahin*[4]. The fifth presents a funerary *stele* mentioning an *ephebarchos* and *paraphylax* from Herakleia[5] and the most recent article presents two milestones from the inland route of Tios/Tieion dated to the periods of Septimius Severus and Caracalla[6]. Moreover epigraphical researches of Herakleia Pontike and its historical results were presented in a *symposium* held in Sinop in Turkey in 2011[7] and all the inscriptions of the Museum were listed in a journal with their titles and contents[8].

In this paper as a result of our researches in the museum *corrigenda et addenda* for the four published Roman inscriptions of Herakleia Pontike are being presented which were found in the districts of Ereğli in Zonguldak. The inscriptions and their epigraphical explanations are as follows:

1. HONORING OF IO(U)LIA PYTHIAS, DAUGHTER OF *PHILOSOPHOS* IO(U)LIUS PYTHAGORAS (*ADDENDA*) (Fig 1a-c)

Secondary use of an architectural block of white marble. The upper part of the block was carved in the form of an hemisphere. Although it can connote to statue base, the form of the cavity does not seem very not suitable to bear a statue. The lower two thirds of the left and the right sides are flattened while the upper sides are rant



Figure 1 a: Honorary Inscription for Io(u)lia Pythias / *Io(u)lia Pythias'ı Onurlandırma Yazıtı*



Figure 1 b: *Addenda* Part to the Inscription / *Yazıta Ekleme Yapılan Bölümler*

[1] Öztürk/Sönmez 2009: 129–138
[2] Öztürk/Sönmez 2011: 155–166.
[3] Öztürk 2016e: 227–233, Plates 24–27.
[4] Öztürk 2016a: 682–698.
[5] Öztürk 2016b: 99–103.
[6] Öztürk 2016c: 83-91.
[7] Öztürk 2013: 505–528.
[8] Öztürk 2016d: 28–31.

with the whole back side. The lower broken edges are broken and missing. Exhibited today in the front garden of the Museum.

Inv. No. : 2002/52A

Measurements: H: 0.96 m; L: 0.59 m; W: 0.62 m; LH: 0,02 m – 0,045 m.

Edition : Dörner 1962: 34; J. – L. Robert, *BÉ* 1963, 178f, 265; *I.Heraclea* 4; *PHI* 265206

Literature : Sherk 1991: 255; Kearsley 2005: 109, fn. 54; Haake 2007: 318; Kajava 2004: 13, fn. 37; Dana 2011: 230– 234; Öztürk 2013: 511; Lalanne 2014: 55, fn. 31

Date: Roman imperial period, 2nd-3rd century AD (on the basis of letters and the names Severa & Severus)

Ὼλίαν Πυθιάδα
τὴν πάντα ἀρίστην
Ἰουλίου Πυθαγόρου
τοῦ φιλοσόφου θυ-
γατέρα τὴν ἐπώνυμο[ν]
βασιλείαν
βασιλεύσασαν
[- - - - - - - -]

After *Corrigendum et Addenda*

[Ἰ]ωλίαν Πυθιᾶδα**ν̣**
τὴν πάν̣τα ἀρίστη**ν̣**
Ἰωλίου Πυθαγόρου
τοῦ φιλοσόφου θυ̣-
γατέρα τὴν ἐπώνυμο[ν]
βασιλείαν **ἔ αὖ**
βασιλεύσασαν
[κ]αθ' ὑπερβολὴν τ̣ῇ πόλ[ει]
[Σ]ευήρα Σευήρου
[τ]ο̣ῦ Τειμοκράτου̣[ς]
[θυ]γάτηρ ὑπὲρ Φ[*ca.* 2-3]
[*ca.* 2]Φ[1].Ο̣Ν̣[*ca.* 4-5]

Severa, daughter of Severus, granddaughter of Timokrates (honoured) Iulia Pythias, the outstanding daughter of *philosophos* Iulius Pythagoras who has held **once more** the magistracy of *eponymos basileia* **of/for the city preeminently for....**

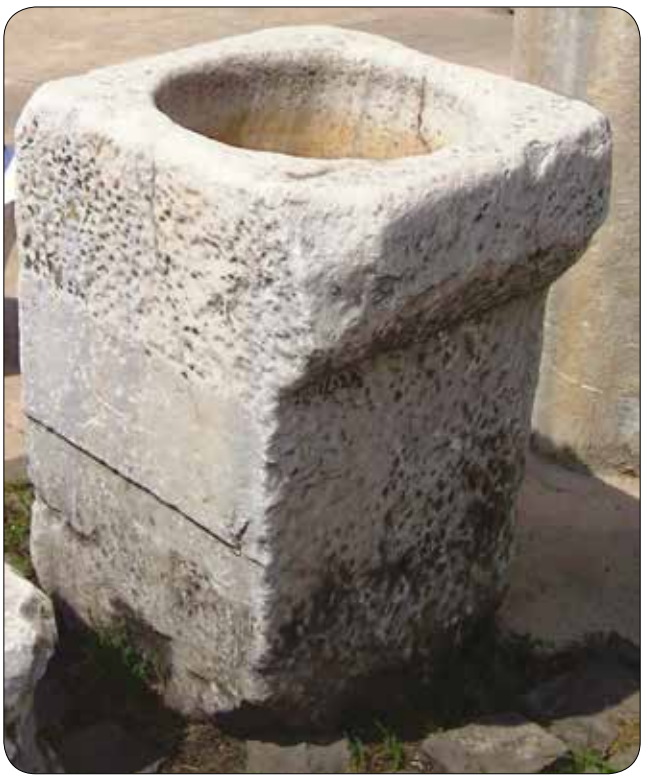


Figure 1 c: A General View of the Back Part of the Architectural Block Carrying the Inscription / *Mimari Blok Yazıt Taşıyıcısının Arkadan Genel Görünümü*

1. & 3. [Ἰ]ωλίαν & Ἰωλίου: The name in *accusativus* form is declined as Ὼλίαν in the previous editions; but parallely and similarly to Ἰωλίου in 3rd line, the name should be completed as [Ἰ]ωλίαν. Moreover the lower *apex* of the letter *iota* is slightly visible on the inscription.

[Ἰ]ωλίαν = [Ἰ]ουλίαν and Ἰωλίου = Ἰουλίου. For the change of –ου into –ω see Gignac 1976: 209.

1. Πυθιᾶδα**ν̣:** The left line of the last letter –ν is visible on the stone. As is known the *accusativus* form of Πυθιάς should normally be Πυθιάδα. The usage of Πυθιᾶδα**ν̣** instead of Πυθιάδα, accompanying to Ἰωλίαν following it, is an example of "addition final –ν" before a word beginning with a stop, for more phonetic Gignac 1976: 113. Πυθιάς as well as γυναῖκα with the addition of final –ν is attested also from a Roman inscription of Lycia in Asia Minor, see Naour 1978: 101, no. 3, l. 5-6: τὴν γυναῖκαν Πυθιᾶδαν and l. 7: Πυθιᾶδαν. This is interpreted as vulgarism by Ch. Naour in the same text.

3-4. Ἰουλίου Πυθαγόρου τοῦ φιλοσόφου: There is no other information about *philosophos* Iulius Pythagoras and the philosophy school he belongs in the ancient literary sources and inscriptions to but his name Pythagoras gives us a clue that he should have been a follower or member

of pythagoreanism in his age. On the other hand we should keep in mind that apart from his pythagoreanism, bearing this name certainly from birth may just be an indicator of his (or his family's) intellectualness and well-educated character as well as his and his family's noble class, on this item see Dana 2011: 231. For the other *philosophos* attested from an inscription of Herakleia Pontike see Pargoire 1898: 495f, no. 5; *I.Heraclea* 10, l. 8-9: Αὐρ(ηλία) Χαριλαμπιανὴ Ὀλυμπιὰς... ἡ φίλανδρος καὶ σώφρων ἡ φιλόσοφος...; for a *philosophos* from neighbouring Tios see *CIG* I 430; Öztürk 2012: 161f, TEp9 (found in Athens): Μαξίμῳ Τιανῷ φιλοσόφῳ. For the other *philosophoi* of Bithynia see Ameling 1984: 127, fn. 34.

5-7. τὴν ἐπώνυμον βασιλείαν βασιλεύσασαν: This high magistracy that were used in many of the colonies of Megara, (Hanell 1934: 148, 150, 152ff, 156ff) as Xenophon (Xen. *an*. 6.2.1) and Diodoros (Diod. 14.31.3) inform that Herakleia had been a colony of Megara. The title is attested from the other inscriptions of Herakleia, see *I.Heraclea* 1, l. 6; 2, l. B5-6. According to Kajava 2004: 13, the magistracy, drawing on the high office of βασιλεύς, seems to have been *eponymos* in Herakleia, just as that of "king" had been in the mother city of Megara. Sherk 1991: 255 says that like Megara, Herakleia Pontike used an *eponymos basileus* to date its documents. In the light of an inscription from Prusias ad Hypium, W. Ameling claims that βασιλεύς came as an honorary title to Prusias ad Hypium from Megara by way of Herakleia Pontike, for the inscription see *I.Prusias* 18, l. 12 & for his comments about the title see ibid. p. 81f.

8-12. These lines were added to the previously published texts. Dörner was aware of these extra five lines but as the lower part of inscription was probably under the ground, the text was not readable, see Dörner 1962: 34: "nur in sehr schwachen Spuren wahrnehmbar".

11-12. ὑπὲρ Φ[ca. 2-3]: ὑπὲρ φυλῆς?

2. *OSTOTHEKE* OF TRYPHON, HIS SON DOMESTICHOS AND HIS WIFE KALE (*ADDENDUM*) (Fig. 2a-b)

Rectangular andesit *ostotheke* without lid. One circular hole on each side; except the back one; the others were plastered in recent past. According to the museum inventory, it was used as a drinking basin by modern local people.

Inv. No.: 2013/1 (A)

Measurements: H: 0.42 m; L: 0.675 m; W: 0.485 m; LH: 0,019 m – 0,063 m.



Figure 2 a: *Ostotheke* of Tryphon, His Son Domestichos and His Wife Kale & *Addendum* Line to the Inscription / *Tryphon, Oğlu Domestikhos ve Eşi Kale'nin Ostotheke Mezarı & Yazıta Ekleme Yapılan Satır*



Figure 2 b: A General View of the *Ostotheke* of Tryphon and His Family / *Tryphon ve Ailesinin Ostotheke Mezarının Genel Görünüşü*

Date: Roman imperial period (on the basis of letters).

Edition: Μάκρη 1908, 28; Robert 1937: 254, no. 1; *I.Heraclea* 26; *PHI* 265228

Τρύφων Ξενοκράτους
ἐτῶν ξθ΄· Δομέστειχος
Τρύφωνος ἐτῶν κα΄. Χαῖρε·
Κάλη Διογένους θυγάτηρ
γυνὰ δὲ Τρύφωνος.

After *Addendum*

Τρύφων Ξενοκράτους
ἐτῶν ξθ΄· Δομέστιχος
Τρύφωνος ἐτῶν κα΄. Χαῖρε·
Κάλη Διογένους θυγάτηρ
γυνὰ δὲ Τρύφωνος.
ἐτῶν μζ΄. Χαῖρε.

Tryphon, son of Xenokrates, (died) at the age of 69; Domesti**c**hos, son of Tryphon, (died) at the age of 21. Farewell! Kale, daughter of Diogenes, wife of Tryphon **(died) at the age of 47. Farewell!**

5. γυνά = γυνή: In Doric dialect the letter of -α is used instead of –η; for this usage see Fisk 1830: 225.

3. GRAVE *STELE* OF SKAMANDRIDAS, SON OF PHRONTON (*ADDENDA*) (Fig. 3a-b)

Rectangular white marble *stele*. In the middle of the *stele* there is a rectangular recess with figural relief decoration: a standing male figure dressed in *himation* which is frontally depicted. His right arm under the *himation* is bent from the elbow over the chest and his left arm is relaxed, his left hand grasps a fold of the *himation*. On the lower right corner of the recess, is a sitting child figure (slave?) depicted on profile, with a mourning gesture, his right hand on his right cheek.



Figure 3 b: *Addenda* Part to the Inscription of the Grave *Stele* of Skamandridas / *Skamandridas'ın Mezar Steli Yazıtına Ekleme Yapılan Bölümler*



Figure 3 a: Grave *Stele* of Skamandridas, Son of Phronton / *Phronton oğlu Skamandridas'ın Mezar Steli*

Inv. No.: A.99.1.60

Measurements: H: 1.02 m; W: 0.50 m; D: 0.10 m; LH: 0,021 m – 0,025 m.

Date: Roman imperial period (on the basis of letters).

Edition: *I.Heraclea* 21; *PHI* 265223

Literature: Mitchell 2010: 104, n. 80; *SEG* 60, 1362

Σαμανδρίδας Φρόντωνος
2 ἐτῶν κδ΄.

After *Addendum*

Σ̲καμανδρίδας Φρόντωνος
2 ἐτῶν κδ΄. **Χαῖρε**.

Sk̲amandridas, son of Phronton, (died) at the age of 24. **Farewell!**

1. Σ̲καμανδρίδας: The name is published as Σαμανδρίδας and it was interpreted as a patronymic & Doric form of Σήμανδρος in *I.Heraclea* 21 (and also in *PHI* and in *LGPN* VA, s.v. "Σαμανδρίδας"). On the basis of the photograph of the *stele* in the catalogue, S. Mitchell said "the photograph seems to show the lower bar of a small letter *kappa* inserted between the first and third letters" and suggested to read the name of the deceased as Σκαμανδρίδας in *femininum* form which refers to the Troian river Skamandros; thereby commented that Homeric river seems to have left an impression on local onomastics so as to claim a prestigious Homeric-Greek past, see Mitchell 2010: 104, n. 80 (*SEG* 60, 1362)[9]. The names starting with Σκάμανδρ- imitating the name of the river are known from the inscriptions of Asia Minor, specially from Troas region, see *LGPN* VA, 405, s.v. "Σκάμανδρος" (m.), "Σκαμάνδριος

[9] He wrongly cited the catalogue number of the inscription as 22.

(m.)", "Σκαμανδροδίκη" (f.), "Σκαμανδροδίκος" (m.), "Σκαμανδροτίμος" (m.) and "Σκαμανδροφάης (m.)". Moreover Σκαμανδρία (f.) is attested in the ancient literary sources, see Pape / Benseler 1884: 1403, s.v. "Σκαμανδρία (f.)". The traces of the smaller letter *kappa* are slightly visible on the stone near & inside *sigma*. From my point of view, the carver firstly forgot to inscribe the letter *kappa* but added it later in a smaller font inside the *sigma*.

The figure on the *stele* is identified as a woman by L. Jonnes & W. Ameling in *I.Heraclea* 21 and S. Mitchell also interpreted the name Σκαμανδρίδας as a woman's name without an explanation. But the standing figure on the *stele* is depicting a man and the name should belong to a man according to the figure and also to the name form. For a similar standing male figure from Herakleia Pontike see Öztürk / Sönmez 2009: 130, no. 1 (Dionysios, son of Herakleon) and also no. 4 in this paper (Bakchos, son of Herakleidas).

4. GRAVE *STELE* OF BAKCHOS, SON OF HERAKLEIDAS (*CORRIGENDUM*) (Fig. 4a-b)

Rectangular, white marble *stele* with a triangular pediment and a circular rosette carved in the *tympanum*. In the middle of the *stele* there is a rectangular recess with figural relief decoration: a standing male figure dressed in *himation* which is frontally depicted. His right arm under the *himation* is bent from the elbow over the chest and his left arm is relaxed, his left hand grasps a fold of the *himation*.

Inv. No.: A.99.1.61.

Measurements: H: 0.42 m; W: 0.28 m; D: 0.085 m; LH: 0,02 m – 0,023 m.

Date: Roman imperial period (on the basis of letters).

Edition: *I.Heraclea* 19; *PHI* 265221

Βάκχος Ἡρακλείδα ἐτῶν ργ΄.
2 Χαῖρε.

After *Corrigendum*

Βάκχος Ἡρακλείδα ἐτῶν **κ**γ΄.
2 Χαῖρε.

Bakchos, son of Herakleidas, (died) at the age of **2**3. Farewell!



Figure 4 a: Grave *Stele* of Bakchos, Son of Herakleidas / *Herakleidas oğlu Bakkhos'un Mezar Steli*



Figure 4 b: *Corrigendum* Part to the Inscription / *Yazıta Düzeltme Yapılan Bölüm*

1. Ἡρακλείδα: is a type of Doric *genetivus*; for the masculines with the suffix -ας and for the usage of *genetivus* with the suffix -α see Petersen 1937: 121-130.

1. κγ΄: Although the first publisher of the inscription, L. Jonnes in *I.Heraclea* 19 mentioned the clearness of the reading of the age as ργ΄ (103), as a result of my careful reading on the stone and as is seen clearly from the photograph, it is quite obvious that it should be read as κγ΄ (23).

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