

— SUMMARY —

TWO INSCRIPTIONS FROM ILGAZ
(O L G A S S Y S), AND KIMIATENE

These inscriptions were found at the village of Kurmalar in the district of Ilgaz at the province Çankırı (ancient Gangra).

1) A Dedication To the Great Gods of Stoa Buildings and Oikema etc.

Limestone; the bottom part of this cilindric inscription which has 12 lines is broken. H. 0,50 m. Diamet. 0,35 m. The height of letters: 0,02 m. Some characteristic letters: ΑΑΘΚΜΣΩΩ These are suggestive of the late third century or the beginning of the second century B. C.

- Ἄγαθ [ῆ] τύχη
νασ
τοῖς μεγάλοις
Θεοῖς τὰς στοὰς
ἐκ θεμελίω [ν] σὺν
- 5) παντὶ τῶ τῶν σ[το]-
ῶν κόσ [μ]ψ κ[αί] τὸ οἰ-
κημα τὸ [πα] ρακεῖ-
μενον τ[αῖ] ς στο-
αῖς καὶ τὰ ἑκατέ-
- 10) ρωθεν τοῦ οἰκῆμ-
ατος μαγειρεῖ-
α καὶ τὰ ἄλλα τοῦ
[οἰκῆματο] ς ΟΥ
-

L. 2-3: τοῖς μεγάλοις/Θεοῖς (to the Great Gods): Probably, One of the Great Gods can be the Goddess Hera, the sister and wife of Zeus "[Θεῶ Μ]εγάλη "Ἡρα" in the another inscription found in the same place, can be taken to support this view; we will deal with this inscription further below.

L. 3-6 τὰς στοὰς/ἐκ θεμελίω[ν]σὺν/παντὶ τῶ τῶν σ[το]ῶν κόσ[μ]ῳ

These Stoa Buildings with all the stoic decorations from the foundation):

The Stoas are the most important buildings of the Agora, that is market places of ancient cities. The stoas, according to J. J. Coulton, show the the wealth and the magnificance of an ancient city. At the same time these enourmous buildings could be taken the pledge to pay the depts of cities to anothers. We think that this inscriptions must indicate a new construction and not a repairing phase of the same building. Because, the repairing inscriptions, to J. J. Coulton again, have been generally written after the first century B. C. in which there were the most troublous years of Asia Minor.

L. 6-8 καὶ τὸ οἶ/κημα τὸ πα ρακεί/μενον τ [αἶ] ς στο/αῖς
(and a brothel lying beside the Stoas...):

οἶκημα, τό means generally "shop, store, room and sometimes temple" But we think that its meaning in this inscriprion is *πορνεῖον*, τό-the brothel as has been mentioned by Herodotos (II 122, 126) and Demosthenes (LIX, 67). The Oikema with the little restaurants (*μαγειρεῖα*, τὰ) on both sides of it, should be a complex foundation for the visitors.

2) Two Inscriptions Fragments of Repairs of the Additional Sections of Heraion.

Ibidem. Marble. The inscriptions on these fragments have been written on the subsequence faces of the prismatic stone, but most of it is broken. Dimentions: M. 0,30 (0,40) m. W. 0,47 (0,52) m. Th. 0,50 (0,52) m. Letters regular from 0,03 m. to 0,04 m. high.

1. Face

[παρ]ίδει τῆ[ς]
[π]ύλης τῆς
τοῦ ναοῦ χ[αί]
ταχ'εἶσθαι Ο[.]
[.μ]νοι μετ[ά]

2. Face

[Θεᾶ Μ]εγάλη Ἡρα
[τὰ] θυρώματα [τοῦ]
ναοῦ τάχα ο'Ε[...4]
καὶ τὸ Γ[ca. 7-8]
[-----]

[-----] (See addendum for the new transcriptions)

The fragment on the second face of the stone is earlier than the one on the first face. Date: The second half of the second century and the first half of the third.



Res. 1
Stoa binaları yazıtı (İ.Ö. 3-2. yy.)



Res. 2
Aynı yazıtın alt yarısı



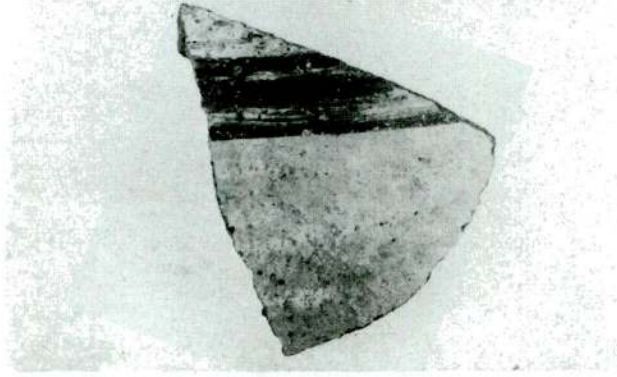
Res. 3

Hera tapınağı onarımlarıyla ilgili yazıt parçası, 1. Yüz (İ.S. 3. yy. ın başları)



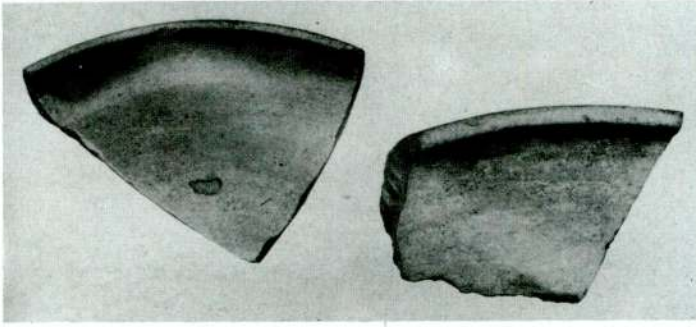
Res. 4

Hera tapınağı onarımlarıyla ilgili yazıt parçası, 2. Yüz (İ.S. 2. yy.)



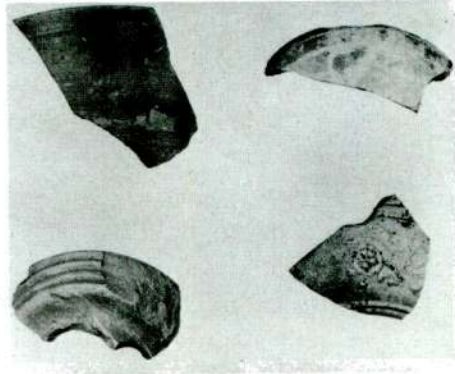
Res. 5

Kurmalar köyü antik alanında bulunmuş bir Arkhaik Çağ keramiği (İ.Ö. 7-6. yy.)



Res. 6

Aynı alandan Hellenistik Çağ keramikleri (İ.Ö. 3. yy.)



Res. 7

Terra Sigillata ve Roma keramikleri (İ.Ö. 1. yy'ın sonları, İ.S. 1-2. yy.)



Res. 8

Kurmalar köyü antik alanından bir görünüm



Res. 9

Antik alan ve alanın bulunduğu boğazdan görünüm



Res. 10
Antik alandan Kurmalar köyünün görünüşü



Res. 11
Heraion onarımına ilişkin yazıt parçalarıyla aynı yerden çıkarılmış
kireçtaşı mimari parça

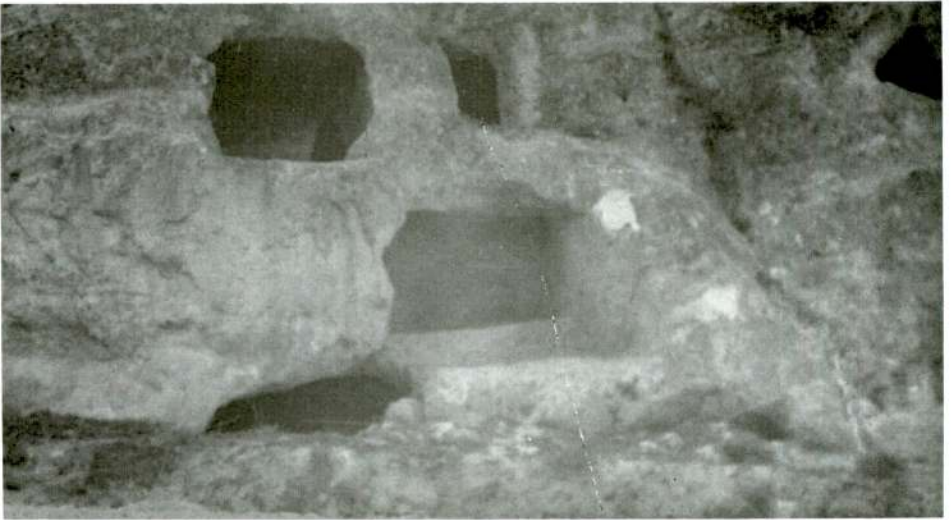


Res. 12
Antik alanın güney ucunda bulunan Satılar köyü



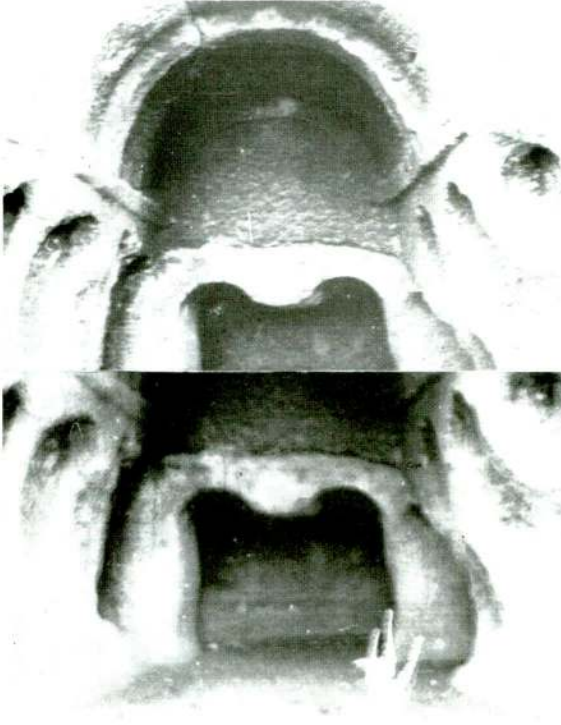
Res. 13

Kiepert, Leonhard ve Magie tarafından Kimiata olarak tanımlanan İnköy (Cendere) tepesinin doğu yamacındaki mağaralar (Olgassy Kutsal alanlarından ?)



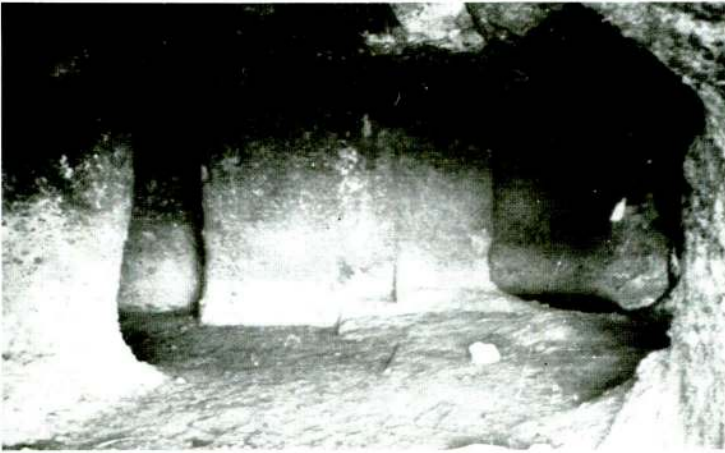
Res. 14

Aynı alandan üç katlı bir mağaranın önden görünüşü



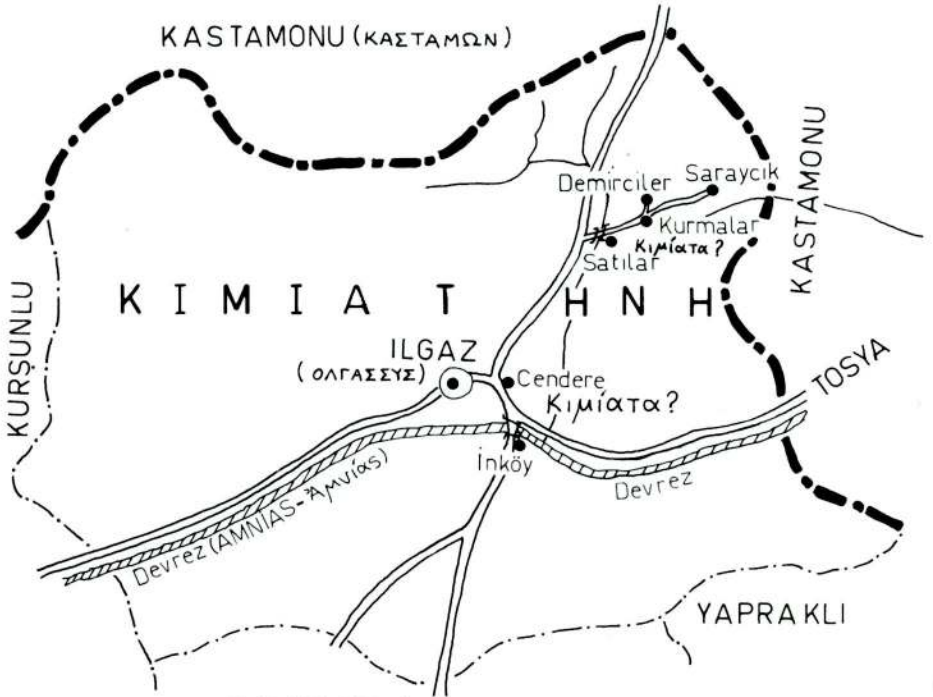
Res. 15

Inköy tepesinin doğu yamacındaki kaya kilisesi (?) nin cepheden görünüşü



Res. 16

Bir kaç gözlü mağaralardan birinin içten görünüşü



2. fragment indicates that “the doors and windows or the doorways of the temple ([τᾶ] θυρώματα [τοῦ]/ναοῦ)” had been repaired or rebuilt and dedicated to the Great Hera, the Goddess of this settlement.

1. fragment also indicates that “the gate of temple had been quickly established (τῆ[ς]/[π]ύλη[ς] τῆς/τοῦ ναοῦ κ[αὶ]/ταχ’εἰσθαί. . .)” by O. . ENOI with together. . . . Somebodies (O[.]/[.η]νοί μετ[ᾶ]) after 30-40 years of rebuilding the thryromata of the same temple.

3) Interpretation of These Inscriptions and Some Remarks Concerning Kimiatene.

The data from inscriptions lead us to some new deductions concerning the site. The first inscription concerned the buildings of Stoa, the Oikema (the brothel) and the Mageireia (the little restaurants) is very important, as indicates the existence of public buildings in ancient cities. This indicates the existence of a Hellenistic City on this area. We see that the additional parts of a Heraion has been repaired in the same site after five centuries, and continued. Then, we have explored some Archaic ceramics and numerous Hellenistic potteries and Terra Sigillata - Roman ceramics there. All these inscriptions and ceramics, must indicate a continuity of the settlement of a thousand year between the 7th and 6th. centuries B. C. and the 2nd. and 3rd.

We want to identify this area, the enviroments of village of Kurmalar, as the central of Kimiatene Hyparchia, probably Kimiata, the garnison of Mithridates Ktistes in the Strabonis Geographica (XXII, 562-41). We prefer to see as one of the sacred places in which there are many temples, which Strabon (XII, 562-40) mentions his book; the hill on İnköy at the village of Cendere in south Devrez (Anmias) stream, has been localised Kimiata by Kiepert, Leonard and latter D. Magie. Meanwhile, D. Wilson sees Kimistene, as Kimiatene in A. H. M. Jones' book (The Cities of Eastern Roman Provinces). This is entirely wrong, because, Kimistene is a different Roman settlement in the enviroments of the town of Eskipazar (ancient Hadrianopolis). We have found 14 new inscriptions there and commented on the doctorate thesis. Also Eskipazar is at a distance of about 100-120 km. from the town of Ilgaz (ancient Olgassys).

ADDENDUM
İSMAİL KAYGUSUZ

Hera tapınağı onarım yazıtlarından kalan iki parçanın tamamlama ve çevirisini, aşağıdaki şekilde değiştirip düzeltiyoruz:

Ön yüz (2. yüz)
[Θεᾶ Μ]εγάλη "Ἡρα
[τᾶ]θυρώματα τοῦ
ναοῦ τὰ χάλκ[εα]
4) καὶ τὸ π[ρόθυρον]

Çevirisi: Tanrıça yüce Hera için, tapınağın bronz kapılarını
ve ön kapıyı——
Sol yan yüz (1. yüz)

[...]ιδΕΙ τῆ[ς]
[π]ύλης τῆς
4) τοῦ ναοῦ κα-
ταχεῖσθαι ο[.]
[.]νοι μετ[ᾶ]

Çevirisi: —— tapınağın ana kapısı (veya bir kanadını)nın
döküm yapılması —— O...noi (O...lılar)—— den
sonra (veya—— ile birlikte——)——

İlk yazılan ön yüzdeki yazıtta kapıların (veya pencerelerin)
bronzdan olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Böyle olunca, sol yandaki yazıtta
geçen fiili; “dökümünü almak, dökümlemek, kalıp çıkarmak vb.”
anlamlarına gelen καταχεῖσθαι olarak görmek uygun düşmektedir.
Ayrıca bu kısmın 1. ve 2. satırını, [Θεᾶι Μεγάληι] / [“Ἡρα]ι δεῖ...
biçiminde tamamlanması olasıdır.