— SUMMARY —

TWO INSCRIPTIONS FROM ILGAZ (OLGASSYS), 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 cylindrical 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: ΑΑΟΚΜΣΩΩ These are suggestive of the late third century or the beginning of the second century B.C.

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 "[Θεῖς Μ]εγάλη Ἡρέ[ς]" in the another inscription found in the same place, can be taken to support this view; we will deal with this inscription further below.
These Stoas 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 magnificence 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 ὀλύσαμα τὸ παρακεῖσται μενὸν τὰ [αἰ] ζ στο/αίς
(and a brothel lying beside the Stoas...):

οίκημα, τὸ means generally “shop, store, room and sometimes temple” But we think that its meaning in this inscriprion is παρενεῖν, τὸ-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

2. Face

[παρ]ιδει τῆς[ς] [Θεία Μ]εγάλη "Ἡρα
[π]οιλης τῆς [τὰ] θυρώματα [τά][ς]
τῶι ναοῦ κ[α[ι]] ναοῦ τάχα ο’Ε[...4]
ταχ’είσαθα Θ[.] καὶ τὸ Γ[α] [κτι. 7-8]
[.μ.]νοι μετά[δ] [----------]

[----------] (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.
Ismail Kaygusuz

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

Res. 2
Aynı yazıın alt yarısı
Res. 3
Hera tapınağı onarmlarıyla ilgili yazıt parçası, 1. Yüz (I.Ş. 3. yy. in başları)

Res. 4
Hera tapınağı onarmlarıyla ilgili yazıt parçası, 2. Yüz (I.Ş. 2. yy.)
Ismail Kaygusuz

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

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

Terra Sigillata ve Roma keramikleri (İ.Ö. 1. yy'ın sonları, I.S. 1.-2. yy.)
Res. 8
Kurmalı 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 yazı parçalarıyla aynı yerden çıkarılmış kireçtaş mimari parça

Res. 12
Antik alanın güney ucunda bulunan Satılar köyü
Kiepert, Leonhard ve Magie tarafından Kimiata olarak tanımlanan İnköy (Cendere) tepesinin doğu yamacındaki mağaralar (Olgassy Kutsal alanlardan?)

Aynı alandan üç kat bir mağaranın önünde görünüşü
İnköy tepesinin doğu yamaçındaki kaya kilisesi (?) nin cepheden görünüşü

Res. 15

Bir kaç gözülü mağaralardan birinin içten görünüşü

Res. 16
2. fragment indicates that “the doors and windows or the doorways of the temple ([τξ] θωρίωματα [τεφ]νικῶν)” 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 (ςτς[ς]/[π]ςληςς τςξς/τες ναςς Χ[ςς]/τςςςεςθας..." by O . ENOI with together..... Somebodies (Ο[ς]/[ςς]νοι μςς[ς]) after 30-40 years of rebuilding the thyromata 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 envoiroments 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 Inköy 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 environs 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)
[Θεό Μ]γάλη *Ηρξ
[τά]θυρόμετα τοῦ
ναοῦ τά χάλκινα
4) καὶ τό π[ρόθυρον]

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

[...]ΔΕΙ τῇ[η]
[π]υλῆς τῇς
4) τοῦ ναοῦ κα-
tαχεισθαί ο[.]
[...]/νοι μετ[ά]

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