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KALLIPATRAI, A *CHORION* IN AIOLIS

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## KALLIPATRAI, A CHORION IN AIOLIS

Right piece of a marble block which was found by Prof. Armağan Erkanal (Ankara)<sup>1</sup> at the village of Kesik in the W of the modern town of Menemen<sup>2</sup> and transported into the İzmir Archaeological Museum. Some lines preserved on the right part of the inscribed surface seem to form the right handle of a *tabula ansata* with decorations of some vegetables. Height 0.30; width 0.77; thickness 0.50; letter-height 0.02 to 0.03 m.

Date: Late imperial period (letter forms).



1	[	]X.CTH.E.T.E[	]
2	[	τῷ δεῖνι οἱ]κοῦντι ἐν χωρίῳ Καλλιπάτραις· [Ο]	
3	[	σ]ορὸν καθαρὸν ἀπὸ πτωχμάτων μύλινον τὴν	
4	[	ἐν χ]ωρίῳ Καλλιπάτραις· τειμῆς με[τ]αξὺ αὐτῶ-	
5	[v	]ΗC τουτέστιν δηναρίων μυριάδων ἑκατὸ-	
6	[v	ό δεῖνα Κυ]μαῖος ἀγοράσας σορὸν μύλινον	
7	[	]ΟY Κυμαίου καὶ ἔθηκα ἐν τῷ	
8	[	Καλλι]πάτραις. leaf vacat	

The block belongs to a funerary construction (a *heroon*?) where some millstone *sarcophagi* were placed. The owners of these sarcophagi were probably the members of the same family<sup>3</sup> (or of a funerary association<sup>4</sup>) who lived at Kallipatrai, an unattested *chorion* probably located around the find-spot, i.e. in S of Larisa in Aiolis<sup>5</sup>.

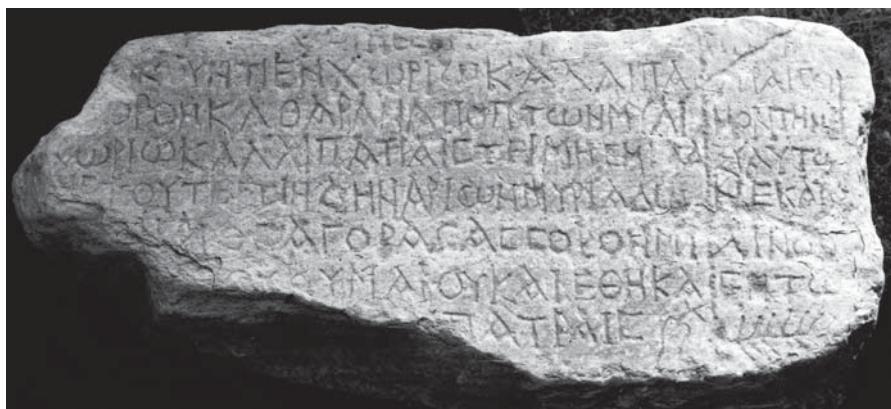
<sup>1</sup> It is a pleasure to thank Prof. A. Erkanal, the Director of the excavations at Panaztepe, for her kind permission to publish this inscription.

<sup>2</sup> For the location of the village of Kesik see *Köy Köy Türkiye Yol Atlası* (1/400.000), 6<sup>th</sup> ed., Istanbul 2004, p. 99B-4.

<sup>3</sup> See e.g. J. Keil – A. von Premerstein, *Bericht über eine Dritte Reise in Lydien und den angrenzenden Gebieten Ioniens* (1914), 88f., no. 117 (cf. *IvEphesos*, no. 3214; C. P. Jones, *JHS* 73, 1983, 116–125 and *SEG* 33, 946) where a *heroon* of a wealthy Ephesian family is recorded.

<sup>4</sup> On such associations see F. J. Poland, *Geschichte des griechischen Vereinswesens* (1909), 59–60. For a *koinon* of *heroistai* in the Cayster Valley see P. Herrmann – H. Malay, *New Documents from Lydia* (ETAM 24), Wien 2007, 123, no. 96.

<sup>5</sup> On the Aeolic city Larisa see H. Engelmann, *IvKyme*, p. 156ff. and L. Rubinstein in M. H. Hansen – Th. H. Nielsen (eds.), *An Inventory of Archaic and Classical Poleis*, Oxford 2004, 1045f., no. 818.



1–2 τῷ δεῖνι οἴ]κοῦντι ἐν χωρίῳ Καλλιπάτραις: The owner of one of the sarcophagi was living at the *chorion* Kallipatrai. This makes it probable that Kallipatrai was a small village, estate, farm or land<sup>6</sup> rather than a fortress<sup>7</sup>.

3 For σ]ορὸν καθαρὰν ἀπὸ πτ[ωμάτ]ων<sup>8</sup> μόλινον (“sarcophagus in which no corpses have been buried”) cf. G. Petzl, *IvSmyrna*, no. 214 (μνημεῖον ... καθαρὸν ἀπὸ πτωμάτων), 245 (καμαρὰ καθαρά) and 234, 250 (tópos καθαρός), all in funerary context. – The sarcophagus mentioned here was made of millstone (μύλινος). This kind of stone, which is known from four inscriptions of Smyrna<sup>9</sup>, is supposed to have been mined at a quarry around Erythrai (see Strabo, XIV 1, 33 [645]: μεταξὺ δὲ τῶν Ἐρυθρῶν καὶ τοῦ Ὑποκρήμνου Μίμας ἔστιν ὄρος ὑψηλόν, εὔθηρον, πολύδενδρον· εἶτα κώμη Κυβελία καὶ ἄκρα Μέλαινα καλουμένη, μύλων ἔχουσα λατόμιον: “Between Erythrae and Hypocremnus lies Mimas, a lofty mountain, which is well supplied with game and well wooded. Then one comes to a village Cybelia, and to a promontory Melaena, as it is called, which has a millstone quarry” [transl. by H. L. Jones, Loeb])<sup>10</sup>.

3–4 The article τήν (*scil.* σορόν) may have been followed by a phrase to describe the sarcophagus (e.g. ἀνά/κατάγλυφον) or its place in the tomb [e.g. (ἐπι)κειμένην etc.].

4–7 Though it is difficult to estimate the length of the lines, one could think of a restoration τειμῆς με[τ]αξὺ αὐτῶ[ν] συμφωνηθείσ]ης<sup>11</sup>, τοντέστιν δηναρίων μυριάδων ἐκατόν[v (“As for the price that has been agreed upon between them, that is to say, one million denarii”). If this is right, the subject of the verb ἔθηκα (line 7) would be the new owner of the sarcophagus, a Cymaeian (line 6), who bought it from another Cymaeian (line 7) after having agreed upon the price of one million *denarii*.

<sup>6</sup> J. Kubińska refers to two funerary inscriptions where *chorion* seems to designate a land which belongs to a funerary context (*Les monuments funéraires dans les inscriptions grecques de l'Asie Mineure*, 131–2).

<sup>7</sup> On different meanings of χωρίον see Ch. Schuler, *Ländliche Siedlungen und Gemeinden im hellenistischen und römischen Kleinasiens* (Vestigia 50), 1998, 49–53.

<sup>8</sup> The stone has ΠΙΤΩΝ instead of ΠΤΩΜΑΤΩΝ, obviously an error committed by the mason.

<sup>9</sup> See G. Petzl, *IvSmyrna*, nos. 202 (μύλινος σορός), 219–220 (σορός μυλίνη), and 753.15 (παραστάς μυλίνη). Note that both in our text and in *IvSmyrna*, 202 the adjective μύλινος is used as femininum (i.e. μύλινος, -ov, the fact that is not mentioned in *JSS*).

<sup>10</sup> See also J. Kubińska, *op. cit.*, 58 and G. Petzl, *op. cit.*, 84, no. 220.

<sup>11</sup> The use of συμφωνεῖσθαι in this context is common especially in papyrological sources; see for instance *BGU*, vol. I, no. 316 line 15: τιμῆς τῆς συνφωνηθείσης μεταξὺ αὐτῶν (359 A.D.), cf. also *IG II<sup>2</sup>*, 844: εἰς τὰ εἴκοσι τάλαντα τὰ συνφωνηθέντα.

### Özet

Makalede, Prof. Dr. Armağan Erkanal tarafından, Menemen'e bağlı Kesik köyünde bulunan ve İzmir Müzesi'ne teslim edilen bir blok parçası üzerindeki grekçe yazıt incelenmektedir. Ne yazık ki önemli bir kısmı noksan olan bu yazılı blok bir mezar yapısına (*heroon* ?) ait olmalıdır. Bu mezar binasında yer alan ve sahiplerinden bazıları Kyme'li olan bu lahitlerin deşirmentaşından (*mylinos*) yapılmış oldukları özellikle vurgulanmaktadır. Bu belki, oldukça sert ve dayanıklı olan deşirmentaşının o zamanlar çok pahalı olması ile açıklanabilir (Strabon, Erythrai yakınlarında deşirmentaşçıları bir taş ocağının varlığından söz etmektedir). Nitekim yazıtın 5. satırında geçen "bir milyon Dinar" ifadesi lahitlerden birinin fiati ile ilişkili olmalıdır.

Yazıtın diğer bir önemi de, Kallipatrai diye adlandırılan küçük bir yerleşimden (*khorion*) söz etmesidir. Türkçeye "Güzelyurt" diye çevirebileceğimiz bu yer adı bugüne kadar bilinmemektedir. Hiç kuşku yok ki Kallipatrai adındaki bu küçük yerleşim, yazıtın bulunduğu yer olan Kesik köyü civarında olmalıdır.

Harf karakterlerine bakılacak olursa, yazımı geç imparatorluk dönemine (İ.S. IV. ya da V. yüzyıl ?) tarihlemek mümkündür.

İzmir

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