

STEPHANE

David FRENCH

Ancient Stephane was a small town, on the Paphlagonian coast. Its position has not been in doubt. So far as we know, it had no history. Except in one role, it was not important. Today it is a pretty little village¹ on the Black Sea coast, in countryside for the most part unspoilt by modern industrial growth; though this condition may change if the plan to build a nuclear power-station near Akliman is realised.

I have very little to add to the meagre sum of knowledge concerning Stephane². Ruge summarized the sources in 1929 (*PW III A*: 2342-2343 Stephane), as follows :

Ort an der Küste Paphlagoniens, Skyl. 90. Plin.n.h. VI 5 Ptolem. V 4, 2. Arrian. per. Pont. Eux. 21. Anon per. Pont. Eux. 20. Marc. Her. epit. per. Men. 9 (GGM I 571). Tab. Peut. X 1 (Stephane). Vielleicht schon von Hekataios bei Steph. Byz. als Stephanis erwähnt. Heute noch İstifan, Tomaschek S. - Ber. Akad. Wien, phil-hist. Kl. CXXIV 8, 78.

Ruge's entry in *PW* repeats, almost word-for-word, the summary given by Müller (*GGM 1*: 66 para. 90). Danoff (1962: 1045)

¹ For a statistical assessment of Çaylıoğlu (formerly İstifan) in the late 9th century : see Cuinet 1895.4 : 588-591. İstifan was a *kaza* of the *sancak* Sinop (then part of the *vilayet* Kastamonu).

For the Roman period the eastern boundary of Sinope and its territory is made clear by Arrian (*Peripl.* 15.1). He gives no such information for its western limit and the boundary with Abonuteichos/Ionopolis. Stephane presumably lay within Sinopean lands.

² In 1901 Mendel recorded an inscription in the village (1903 : 333 no. 51; thence *IGRR 3*. 1426) (see below Appendix no. 10).

includes Stephane in his list of pre-Greek sites on the Paphlagonian coast.

Maps of the coast-line in the region of Stephane include the Admiralty chart (no. 2237, 1969) (here pl. 1), Kiepert (sheet A. IV *Sinop* 1914) (here pl. 2), Leonhard 1915: map I. Stephane is also shown on the *Classical Map of Asia Minor* (Calder and Bean 1958).

Stephane was a secure moorage: this seems to have been the role and function of the place. As can be seen in Arrian's account of the Black Sea coast from the mouth of the Bosphorus to Trapezus (*Peripl.* 12-16; see below, Appendix no. 4), Stephane alone is defined as *safe*. The meaning of *safe* is not explicit; we may assume that on the Black Sea coast the danger to berthed or anchored shipping came from the north-westerly winds which prevail in summer. At Stephane and at Amastris, Armene, Sinope and Carusa are found the only promotories (apart from small bays and river-mouths) (*cp.* photographs of the R. Parthenius, Robert 1980: 167-169 and figs. 2-4, near Bartin) which project sufficiently far northwards to provide protection on the lee-side, *i.e.* on the E.

The Admiralty *Black Sea Pilot* (11th. ed., 1969: p. 430) gives the following description :

From Aydoğan burnu the coast trends east-north-eastward for about 6 3/4 miles to Usta burnu, which projects about one mile northward from the general line of the coast. Anchorage, sheltered from north-westerly winds, can be obtained in depths of from 18 to 30 feet (5m5 to 9ml), sand and mud, in the bight on the south-eastern side of Usta burnu, but the anchorage is open eastwards and north-eastward.

The status of Stephane as a secure moorage does not seem to have substantially changed for two thousand years. On the evidence of Portolans and other early maps, Istefan was a place of maritime significance on the Pontic coast :

*Scutari Schili Carpi Lagonisi Carburi C:Pinolimo Bende-
rengia Thio Parteni S:Nastasio Costani Tripsili Comania
Chitorus Cinopoli Sitefanio Partani Sinopi Charusa Chalipo*

*Pagiorzo Lali Lagusi Plarasin Amiso Limonia Lamiro
Homnio Vatica Sitiri Termodi*

Hasluck 1910-11: 151 *n.* 4 and map,
fig. 1 *Mappa Mundi* of Antonio di
Millo, AD 1582 (BM *Add.* 27, 470).

In Arrian's account (see below, appendix no. 4) there is an implication of navigational concern for the Pontic shore: of the collateral land forces there is no word except for the SE coastal zone of the Black Sea - presumably the object of Arrian's visit, and his main task, was to inspect the area. Omissions and insertions both imply regard for levels of information and for the distinction between (?) assumed knowledge (*e.g.* on the cities) and information required from the survey.

Arrian's reference to Stephane is not weighted: the harbour is simply one of many in his account. While from Arrian we have the definition of Stephane as an ὄρμος, from other sources its civic status is clarified:

Village

(Mar. Heracl. peripl. Men. 9) (GGM 1: 571)

Village and Harbour

(Anon. Peripl. Pont. Eux. 20) (GGM 1: 406)

The cities of the Black Sea coast are described simply as ὄρμος (Heracleia and Amastris) or not all (Tium, Sinope, Amisus, Cerasus). A village could be an ὄρμος, as Calpes. Other categories in Arrian's account are λιμην and σαλος:

λιμην	<i>harbour</i>
ὄρμος	<i>moorage at a berth or wharf or at a jetty or pier</i>
σαλος	<i>anchorage in open roadstead</i>

Whether or not these three descriptions are hierarchical, there are, as yet, no means of confirming the status of each place by

archaeological investigation of physical remains such as moles or wharves.

Arrian's account is defective in two aspects of naval and military affairs :

- (1) it makes no mention of light-houses, *e.g.* at Heracleia³ (*cp.* light-house depicted on *Tab. Peut.* at Chrysoupolis)
- (2) with one exception (at Φαδισανη, mod. Fatsa, a castellum, φρουριον) it omits all reference to military installations along the stretch of coast between the Bosphorus and Trapezus, although beyond Trapezus Arrian mentions the φρουριον at Phasis (*Peripl.* 9), the *castrum* (στρατοπεδον) at Dioscurias (*Peripl.* 17) and the garrisons at Hyssi Portus (*Peripl.* 3) and at Apsarus (*Peripl.* 6).

Arrian writes nothing on the *classis Pontica* although he conducted his tour of inspection on board ship with other ships in attendance (*Peripl.* 5). In reporting to Trajan, Arrian explicitly assumed a detailed military knowledge of his Emperor :

ἡ γὰρ τάξις αὐτῆ , ὡς οἶσθα , πεζῶν ἐστὶ (*Peripl.* 3)

He also assumed a geographical knowledge, personally acquired,

καὶ τὴν μὲν θάλασσαν κατείδομεν (*Peripl.* 1)
 ὄθονπερ καὶ Ξενοφῶν ἐκεῖνος καὶ σύ.

. τὸ στόμα τοῦ Πόντου καθότι
 εἰσβάλλει εἰς τὴν Προποντίδα (*Peripl.* 12)
 ταῦτα μὲν εἰδότε σοι λέγω.

and a knowledge of local economies (or, at least, of the most important features)

³ SNG Denmark, Copenhagen 18. 456 (Geta Aug); Robert 1937 : 252 and pl. 1.5 (Geta Aug); SNG Deutschland, von Aulock 15. 6951 (Geta Aug). The lighthouse is not depicted on the *Tabula Peutingeriana*.

ᾧν (sc. ship-building timber) παμπόλλη,
 ὡς οἶσθα , ἀφθονία ἔστι κατὰ τὸν
 Πόντον. (Peripl. 5)

In 1982 (in the company of Bay Necmettin Akgündüz, Director of the Sinop Museum and Bay İsmet Ediz, assistant at the Çorum Museum) I visited Stephane (formerly İstefan, now re-named Çaylıoğlu) in order to observe the present situation of the site and to assess its position on the land- and sea-routes from the Bosphorus to Sinope and thence eastwards to Trapezus. Other travellers have visited Stephane⁴ :

Nous partîmes d'Abono le 16 May dans le dessein d'aller à Sinope; mais la pluie nous obligea de rester à moitié chemin, & de camper le long de la plage à 40 milles de cette ville. On voit d'assez beaux villages sur la côte, à l'entrée des bois qui sont d'une beauté surprenante. Stephanio n'est pas un des moindres; ce nom a tant de rapport avec celui de Stephane qui se trouve dans Pline, dans Arrien, dans Marcien d'Heraclee & dans Estienne de Byzance, qu'on ne peut guere douter qu'il n'en soit dérivé, & que par conséquent l'ancienne ville ne fust proche de ce village.

La mer fut si grosse le lendemain 17 May, que fûmes obligez de débarquer à une anse à huit milles de Sinope, où nous allâmes le même jour à pied en herborisant; nous y séjournâmes pendant deux jours.

Tournefort 1717.2: 201

The castle of Aineboli was built by the Genoese, and is now the seat of a Subashi, subordinate to Kastemuni; the judge is appointed with one hundred and fifty aspers. There is a commanding officer of the janissaries, a Dizdar and garrison. The castle is a strong pentagon on the seashore; its gate looks to the east, the houses are all faced with brick, in the market-place are mosques and mesjids, a bath and

⁴ Some - the more rare - accounts of travellers to this region I have not seen.

shops, it is the landing-place of Kastemuni, but has no good harbour. We rowed from hence till we came in sight of the cape of Sinope, and anchored before Shatir-koi, a pleasant village, where all the passengers went on shore. The high mountains (Balkan) are covered with tall trees, which afford excellent timber for the large ships that are built here. The inhabitants are all ship-builders. Sixty miles to the north, along the seashore, lies the village of Istefan belonging to Kastemuni; the houses are faced with brick, and seven miles beyond is the town of Sinope.

Evliya Efendi: *Narrative of Travels in Europe, Asia and Africa II* (transl. von Hammer 1834): 36

There is now not much to be seen in Çaylıoğlu (photograph, from E, 14.ix.82; pl. 4). I observed some late, unfluted columns near the mosque but was not given information on other antiquities in or around the village except for the *kale* about which everybody knew. As well they might. Recently there had been illegal excavations on the hill-top. Whatever had been recovered from these illicit operations, we were not informed of the discoveries.

Nevertheless, the site on the headland did show evidence of late occupation (sherds of Hellenistic Red, Roman plain and Medieval wares; tiles). Stone foundations for structures (?houses) could be seen in the edge and the fields and in the patches of clear ground where the undergrowth and scrub which cover the hill-top had been cleared. There was evidence for graves (cist-tombs) but not for their date. I saw one shattered fragment of an inscription. Much to my surprise I found, in addition to some Hellenistic sherds (*e.g.* fig. 1: 7), a scattering of prehistoric sherds (fig. 1: 1-6 Red-Slipped and Burnished Ware). These were of Third-millennium date, *i.e.* Early Bronze Age. The best parallels for the material can be found at sites near Sinope⁵ and, better, at İviztepe, the scene of the late Professor Alkım's excavations⁶.

5 On Third millennium pottery and objects at Demirci-Kocagöz Hü. and Hacıoğlu-Maltepe: Erzen 1956 : 71; Orthmann 1963 : 49.

6 *Belleten* 38 (1974) 553-556; 39 (1975) 565-567; 40 (1976) 717-719;

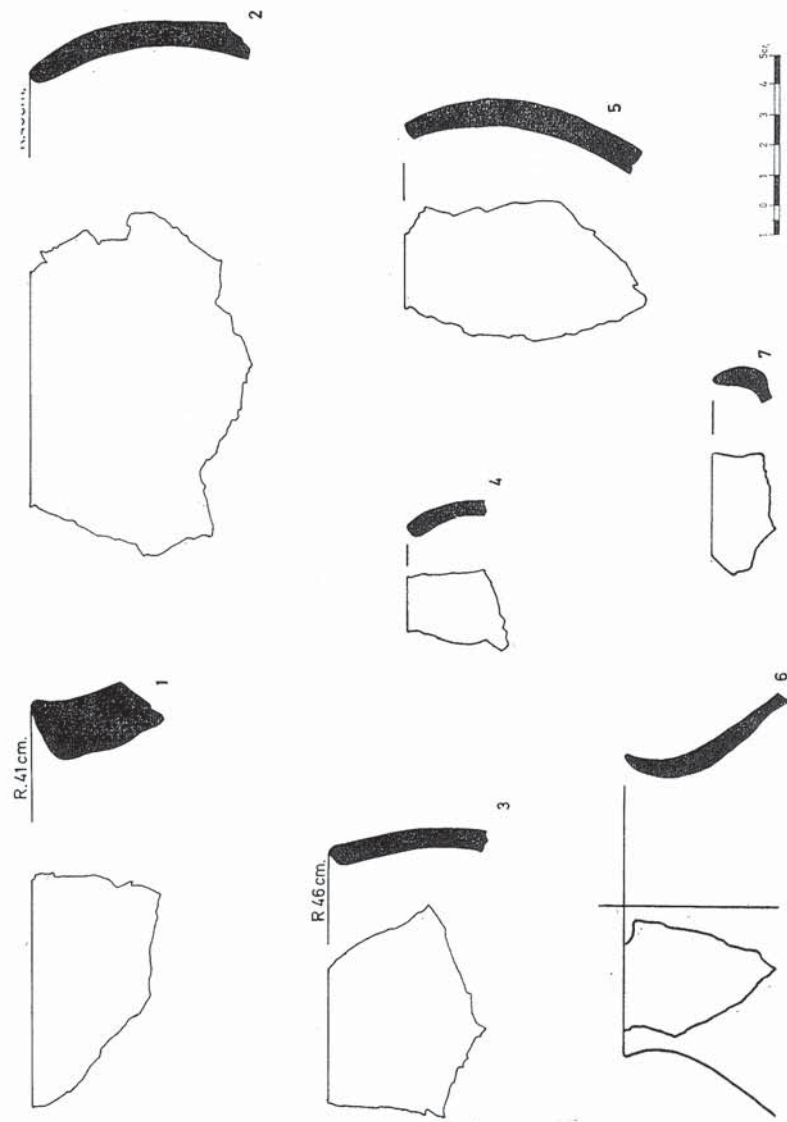


Fig. 1. Çaylıoğlu: surface finds from Kale.

Under at least one settlement of the Classical period on the Black Sea coast, *i.e.* at Stephane, there is, then, material evidence for prehistoric inhabitation. «Phrygian» and archaic vases have, of course, been found at Sinope⁷. Early Second millennium pottery has not been securely identified (and published) from elsewhere on the coast, or in the hinterland, of Sinop⁸. No late Second millennium material has come to light in the coastal zone of the Sinop *vilayet*. On the other hand, the evidence from the coastal area of Samsun is increasing⁹.

Given the maritime importance of Stephane, it would perhaps not be surprising if the site was occupied even in the period contemporary with the Hittites. If evidence confirming this expecta-

41 (1977) 624-627; 42 (1978) 542-547; 43 (1979) 890-892;
44 (1980) 621-623; 45 (1981) 379-383; 46 (1982) 990-992

Türk. Ark. Derg. 20.2 (1974) 5-9 and map; 21.2 (1974) 23-30 and map;
22.1 (1975) 5-12 and map; 25.1 (1980) 1-14;
25.2 (1981) 1-9

Anat. St. 24 (1974) 50-53; 25 (1975) 27-29; 26 (1976) 42-44;
27 (1977) 42-44; 28 (1978) 23-27; 29 (1979) 200-202;
31 (1981) 188-191; 32 (1982) 15

AJA 79 (1975) 204; 80 (1976) 265; 81 (1977) 294; 82 (1978) 318;
84 (1980) 504; 85 (1981) 466; 86 (1982) 560.

Kazı Sonuçları Toplantısı 2 (1980) 151-154; 3 (1981) 25-29;
4 (1982) 49-54

⁷ Akurgal and Budde 1956; Budde 1956; Erzen 1956; Boysal 1958.

Note the gold, two-headed disk-figurine (? Third millennium) «from Sinope»; Müller 1929 : 25 and pl. 6.133, quoted by Bittel and Schneider 1944/45 : 46 *n.* 1.

Note also the 6th century silver bowl from Ünye : Akurgal 1967 : 32. No early - or mid - First millennium pottery was reported from Armene : Stoop 1977 : 78.

⁸ On the evidence of unpublished pottery and metal objects in the Sinope Museum the region of Sinop was occupied in the early Second millennium (as anticipated by Yakar 1980 : 87).

⁹ For the Samsun region : Alkim 1975 and Yakar 1980 : map; see also above *n.* 6.

tion were to be found, the question of Mycenaean penetration of the Black Sea might usefully be re-phrased¹⁰.

10 Akahn: Mycenaean pottery was claimed (Fimmen 1924 : 96) but never confirmed (Mee 1978 : 124). I have wondered whether the so-called «Mycenaean» sherds may have come from Hellenistic *lagynos* vases patterned with glossy red paint on a white slip, or perhaps even IA patterned pottery, such as were found in the excavations (Macridy 1907) (*cp.* AJA 60 (1956) : 383); sherds of these two wares can be seen in the İstanbul Museum. Through the kindness of the late Dr. Nezih Fıratlı I was able to inspect the material preserved in the depot.

Karasamsun : In recent work on the site Mycenaean pottery has been verbally reported but not yet substantiated. No *local* late Second millennium pottery has been published (Erzen 1956 : 72).

«Ordu» : Second millennium (late ?) bronzes are discussed by Bittel (1944-45 : 53 and fig. 4; and refs.) and Erkanal (1977 : 6 no. 30; 10); the provenance may well be fictitious.

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APPENDIX

Testimonia (1-9) and Inscription (10)

1.

ἔστι δὲ ἐν αὐτῇ (sc. Paphlagonia) Στεφάνη
λιμὴν, Κόλορσσα πόλις Κίνωλις
πόλις Κάραμβις πόλις Κύτωρις
πόλις Σήσαμος πόλις καὶ Παρθένιος
Ποταμός Τιεῖτον πόλις καὶ
λιμὴν Ψύλλα καὶ ποταμός Καλλιχορος

Scylax 90 (GGM 1: 66)

2. ultra quem (sc. river Billis) gens Paphlagonia
oppidum Mastya, dein Cromna, Sesamon oppidum quod
nunc Amastris, mons Cytorus a Tio LXIII p., oppida Cimolis,
Stephane, amnis Parthenius promunturium Cerambis
oppidum eodem nomine (sc. Cerambis) et aliud inde Armine;
nunc est colonia Sinope

(Pliny NH 6.1.5)

3.

2. Μετὰ Κύτωρον πόλιν παράλιον
Κλίμαξ χωρίον
Τευθρανία ἢ καὶ Θύμαινα
Κάραμβις ἄκρα
Ζεφύριον
Καλλιστρατία
Ἄβώνου τεῖχος
Κιμωλὶς
Ἄρμένη
Στεφάνη κώμη

3. Σινώπη
Κυπτασία
Ζαλίσκου ποταμοῦ ἐκβολαί
Γάλωρον
Ἄλυος ποταμοῦ ἐκβολαί
ἢ περιστροφή τοῦ ποταμοῦ
Ἄμισός

Ptolemy 5.3

4. BITHYNIA

Ἄρτάνη ποταμός	ὄρμος ναυσὶ μικραῖς
Ψίλις ποταμός	πλοῦτα μικρα ὀρμίζοιτο
Κάλπη	λιμὴν ὁποῖόν τι χωρίον ἔστιν καὶ ὁποῖος ὄρμος καὶ ὅτι πηγὴ ... καὶ ὅτι ὕλαι ...
Ῥόη	ὄρμος ναυσὶ μικραῖς
Ἀπολλωνία νῆσος	λιμὴν ὑπὸ τῆ νησιῶ
Χηλαί	Σαγγάριος ποταμός ("Υπιος ποταμός)
Διλαῖον	ἔμπόριον
Κάλης	ἔμπόριον
Ἡράκλεια πόλις	ὄρμος ναυσὶ
Σανδαράκη	ὄρμος ναυσὶ σμικραῖς
Ψύλλα	ἔμπόριον
(Τίον πόλις)	
(Βιλλαῖος ποταμός)	
(Παρθένιος ποταμός)	

PAPHLAGONIA

Ἄμαστρις πόλις	ὄρμος ναυσίν
(Κρωῖνα)	
Κύτωρος	ὄρμος ναυσίν ἐν Κυτάρφ
(Κάραμβις)	
Ἀβώνου τεῖχος πόλις σμικρά	ὄρμος ναυσι οὐκ ἀσφαλῆς, σαλεύοιεν δ' ἂν ἀπαθεῖς εἰ μὴ μέγας χειμῶν κατέχοι
Κίνωλις	ἔμπόριον· καὶ ἐν Κινώλει σαλεύοιεν ἂν νῆες ὥρα ἔτους
Στεφάνη	ὄρμος ναυσίν ἀσφαλῆς
Ἀρμένη	λιμὴν αὐτόθι
(Σινώπη)	
Κάρουσα	σάλος ναυσίν
(Ἄλυσ ποταμός)	(ὀρρίζει τὰ Σινωπέων καὶ Ἀμισσηνῶν ἔργα)

(PONTUS)

(Ἄμισσός πόλις)	
Ἄγκων	λιμὴν
(*Ἴρις ποταμός)	
Ἡράκλειον	ὄρμος ναυσίν
(Θερμώδων ποταμός)	
(Οἶνόςη)	
(Φαδισάνη φρούριον)	
(Πολεμώνιον πόλις)	
Βοῶν	ὄρμος ναυσίν
(Κοτύωρα)	
(Φαρνακεία/Κερασσοῦς)	
Ζεφύριον	ὄρμος ναυσίν
Κορδύλη	ὄρμος ναυσίν
Ἐρμώνασσα	ὄρμος
Τραπεζοῦς	ἔνταῦθα σὺ ποιεῖς λιμένα . πάλαι γὰρ ὅσον ἀποσαλεύειν ᾧρα ἔτους, ὄρμος ἦν.

5. κώμη καὶ λιμένα (Anon. Peripl. Pont. Eux. 20)
(GGM 1: 406)
6. κώμη . ὄρμος ἔνθαδε (Mar. Heracl. peripl. Men. 9)
(GGM 1: 571)
7. Amasia (*sic*) XI Cromen VII Cythero VIII Egilan
XXVIII Carambas LXVIII Stefane XXVIII
Thomia XX Syrtas XXIII Sinope

Tab. Peut. (ed. Weber 1976)

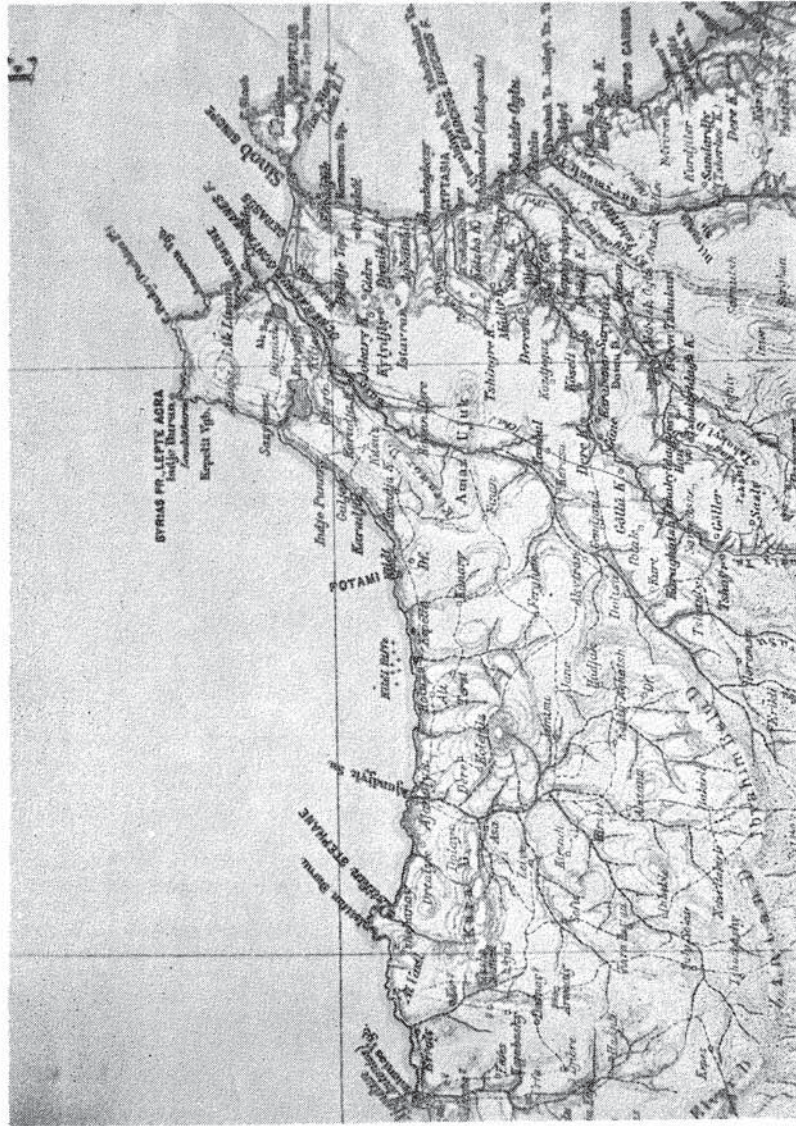
Amasia
Carambas LXVIII Stefane

emend to *Amastris*; *contra* Miller 1918 and 1962
XXVIII according to Miller 1918 and 1962

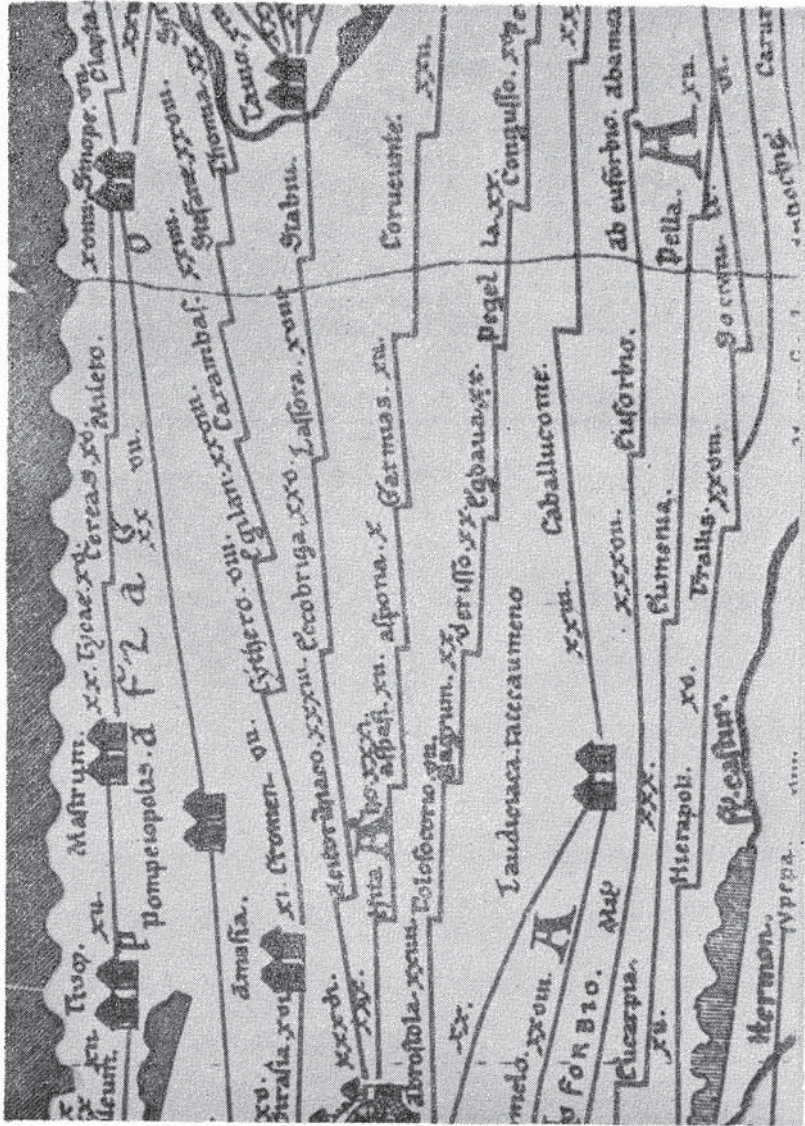
Anadolu Araştırmaları F. 32



Section of Admiralty Chart no. 2237 (1969)



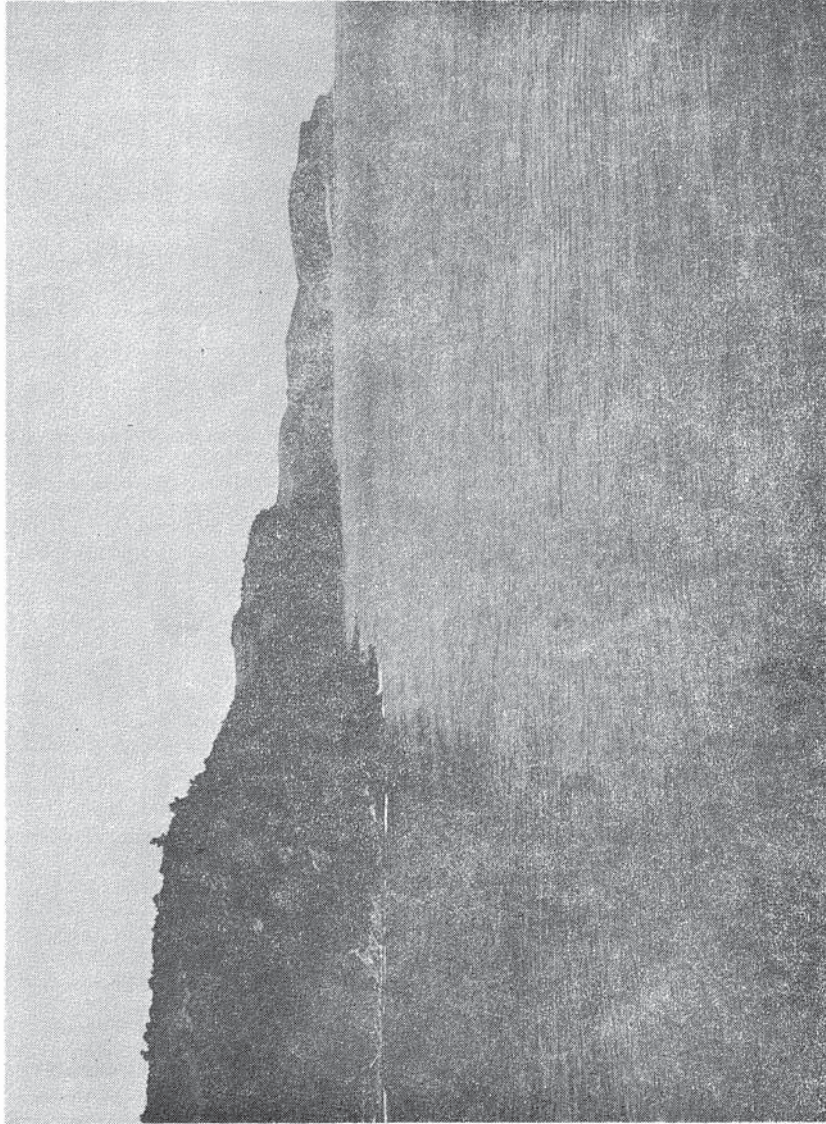
Section of Kiepert, Sheet A. IV Sinop (1914)



Section of Tabula Peutingeriana (ed. Miller 1962)

Plate IV

D. FRENCH



Çaylıoğlu, from East