

Düzeltilme Makalesi /// Correction/Erratum Article

Düzeltilme Yapılacak:

Makalenin Künyesi: Serdar Dinçer, Pınar; Doğandor, Emre “Bizans Yollarında Unutulmuş Bir Yerleşim: Korniaspa”, *Ortaçağ Araştırmaları Dergisi*, 7/1 (Haziran 2024): 62-82, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.48120/oad.1374604>

Makale URL Adresi: <https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/pub/oad/issue/85454/1374604>

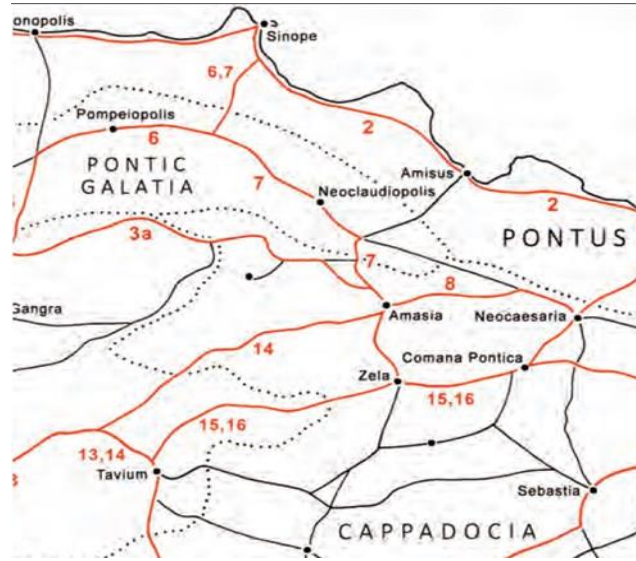
Ortaçağ Araştırmaları Dergisi 2024/Haziran dönemi sayısında (Cilt: 7, Sayı: 1) yer alan ve yukarıda künye bilgileri verilen 4 sıra numaralı makale için yazarlar tarafından düzeltme talebinde bulunulmuştur.

Makale metninde “ 2. Geographical Evidence of Korniaspa” adlı alt başlığın 74 nolu sayfasının güncellenmesi gerektiği yazarlar tarafından makale yayınından sonra tespit edilmiştir.

Görsel 1. Metnin Eski Hali

In French's work (Fig. 7), reproduced by Tabula Peutingeriana, the road from Tavium to Zela can be followed by numbers 15-16. The route mentioned in the author's map, which he gathered from the relevant historical document, can be seen roughly on the map where Mercator was inspired by Ptolemy in 1584 (Fig. 8); Tavium (Tauium)- Aegonne (Etonia), Pleuramis (Ptemari?), Zela.

If the author has localized Ptemari (Karken/Kerkez/Kökenez Ruins) to Pleuramis, the distance to Tavium follows a 50-kilometre bird's-eye path. Thus, it would be a very appropriate inference for the description of Korniaspa, which we see on Foss's map, between Tavium and Ptemari, on the Galatia-Cappadocia border. This description is also compatible with the map prepared in the TIB project.

Figure 7: Routes in Cappadocia⁴⁷Figure 8: Ptolemy's Map of Asia Minor in Mercator Atlas (1584)⁴⁸

In French map depicting the roads of the Hellenistic and Roman periods, it indicates that Korniaspa could be in Kızıltepe -as can be seen in the TIB map (Fig. 9), northeast of the provincial centre, and the distance between the village and the city of Yozgat is approximately 10 km in a straight line. Between the village of Kızıltepe and the city of Yozgat, there is Çeşka Castle and an underground city. It is believed that the castle has been inhabited since the Bronze Age up to the present day. Surface surveys have revealed pottery from the Phrygian, Roman, and Byzantine periods, as well as rock tombs in the area. Could this underground city be the Korniaspa for which we are searching?

REFERENCES

Sayfa 81

Cuntz, Otto, *Imperatoris Antonini Augusti itineraria provinciarum et maritimum (Itineraria Romana I, 1-85)*, Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1929.

Digital Atlas of Roman Empire, Erişim Harizan 26, 2023 <https://imperium.ahlfeldt.se/>

Sayfa 82

Ramsay, William Mitchell, "The historical geography of Asia Minor", *Royal Geographical Society Supplementary Papers*, 4, (1890), 264-315.

Sims-Williams, Patrick, *Ancient Celtic Place-Names in Europe and Asia*, Oxford: Blackwell, 2006.

⁴⁷ French, *Roman Roads*, 30.

⁴⁸ David Rumsey Historical Map Collection, "Map of Asia Minor".

Yazarlar tarafından ilgili kısım aşağıdaki gibi (Görsel 2) yeniden düzenlenmiştir. Ayrıca yapılan güncellemeye bağlı olarak makalenin “REFERENCES”, kısmında da (sayfa 81 ve 82) düzenleme yapılmıştır.

Görsel 2. Metnin Yeni Hali

In French's work (Fig. 7), reproduced by Tabvla Peutingeriana, the road from Tavium to Zela can be followed by numbers 15-16. The route mentioned in the author's map, which he gathered from the relevant historical document, can be seen roughly on the map where Mercator was inspired by Ptolemy in 1584 (Fig. 8); Tavium (Tauium)- Aegonne (Etonia), Pleuramis (Ptemari?), Zela.

If the author has localized Ptemari (Karkenés/Kerkez/Kökenez Ruins) to Pleuramis, the distance to Tavium follows a 50-kilometre bird's-eye path. Thus, it would be a very appropriate inference for the description of Korniaspa, which we see on Foss's map, between Tavium and Ptemari, on the Galatia-Cappadocia border. This description is also compatible with the map prepared in the TIB project.

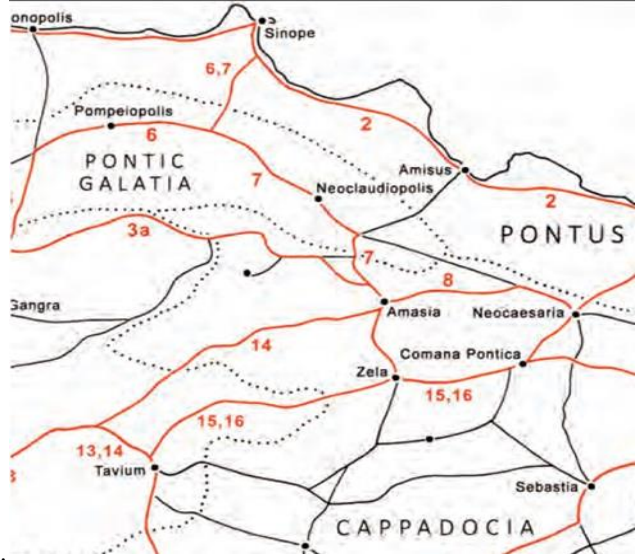


Figure 7: Routes in Cappadocia⁴⁷

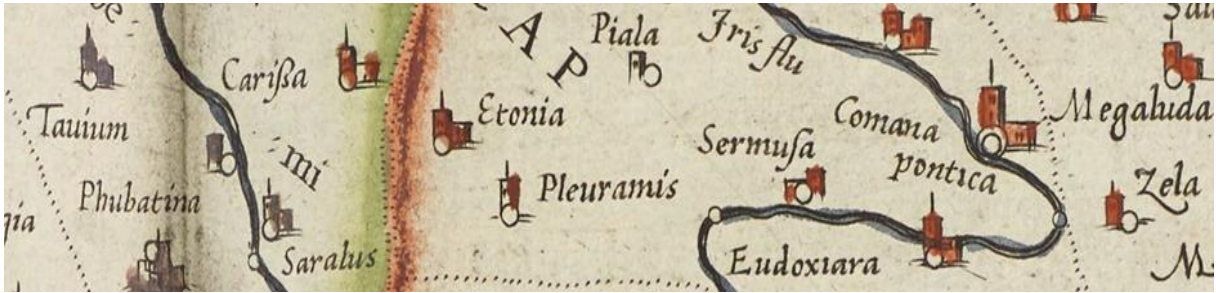


Figure 8: Ptolemy's Map of Asia Minor in Mercator Atlas (1584)⁴⁸

In French map depicting the roads of the Hellenistic and Roman periods, it indicates that Korniaspa could be in Kızıltepe -as can be seen in the TIB map (Fig. 9), northeast of the provincial centre, and the distance between the village and the city of Yozgat is approximately 10 km in a straight line. Between the village of Kızıltepe and the city of Yozgat, there is Çeşka Castle and an underground city. It is believed that the castle has been inhabited since the Bronze Age up to the present day. Surface surveys have revealed pottery from the Phrygian, Roman, and Byzantine periods, as well as rock tombs in the area. Could this underground city be the Korniaspa for which we are searching?

Although we propose a different localization of Korniaspa based on literary and topographical sources, it should be noted that an alternative hypothesis has identified Korniaspa in the vicinity of Çeşka Castle and its surrounding archaeological features. This interpretation was developed as part of the research project titled “Yozgat İli ve İlçelerinde Arkeolojik Yüzey Araştırması” (Project No: 6602b-FEF/18-179[D6]), and was published both as an academic article⁴⁹ and in an online entry⁵⁰.

⁴⁷French, *Roman Roads*, 30.

⁴⁸ David Rumsey Historical Map Collection, “Map of Asia Minor”.

⁴⁹ Sancaktar, H. ve Sezgin, K., “Yozgat İli Geç Demir Çağından Geç Antik Çağ’a Kadar Kaleler ve Savunma Yapıları”, *MASROP E-Dergi*, 14.1–2, 2020, s. 60.

⁵⁰ “Çeşka Kalesi (Piskurunuwa - Korniaspa)”, *Türkiye Turizm Ansiklopedisi*, 2020, <https://turkiyeturizmansiklopedisi.com/ceska-kalesi-piskurunuwa-korniaspa> (erişim: 30.05.2025).

REFERENCES

Sayfa 81

Cuntz, Otto, *Imperatoris Antonini Augusti itineraria provinciarum et maritimum (Itineraria Romana I, I-85)*, Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1929.

“Çeşka Kalesi (Piskurunuwa - Korniaspa)”, *Türkiye Turizm Ansiklopedisi*, 2020, <https://turkiyeturizmansiklopedisi.com/ceska-kalesi-piskurunuwa-korniaspa> (son erişim: 30.05.2025).

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Sayfa 82

Ramsay, William Mitchell, “The historical geography of Asia Minor”, *Royal Geographical Society Supplementary Papers*, 4, (1890), 264-315.

Sancaktar, Hacer ve Sezgin, Kudret (2020). “Yozgat İli Geç Demir Çağından Geç Antik Çağ’a Kadar Kaleler ve Savunma Yapıları.” *MASROP E-Dergi*, 14(1-2): 47–91.

Sims-Williams, Patrick, *Ancient Celtic Place-Names in Europe and Asia*, Oxford: Blackwell, 2006.