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The influence of Sinope in Roman Antiquity

Claire Barat

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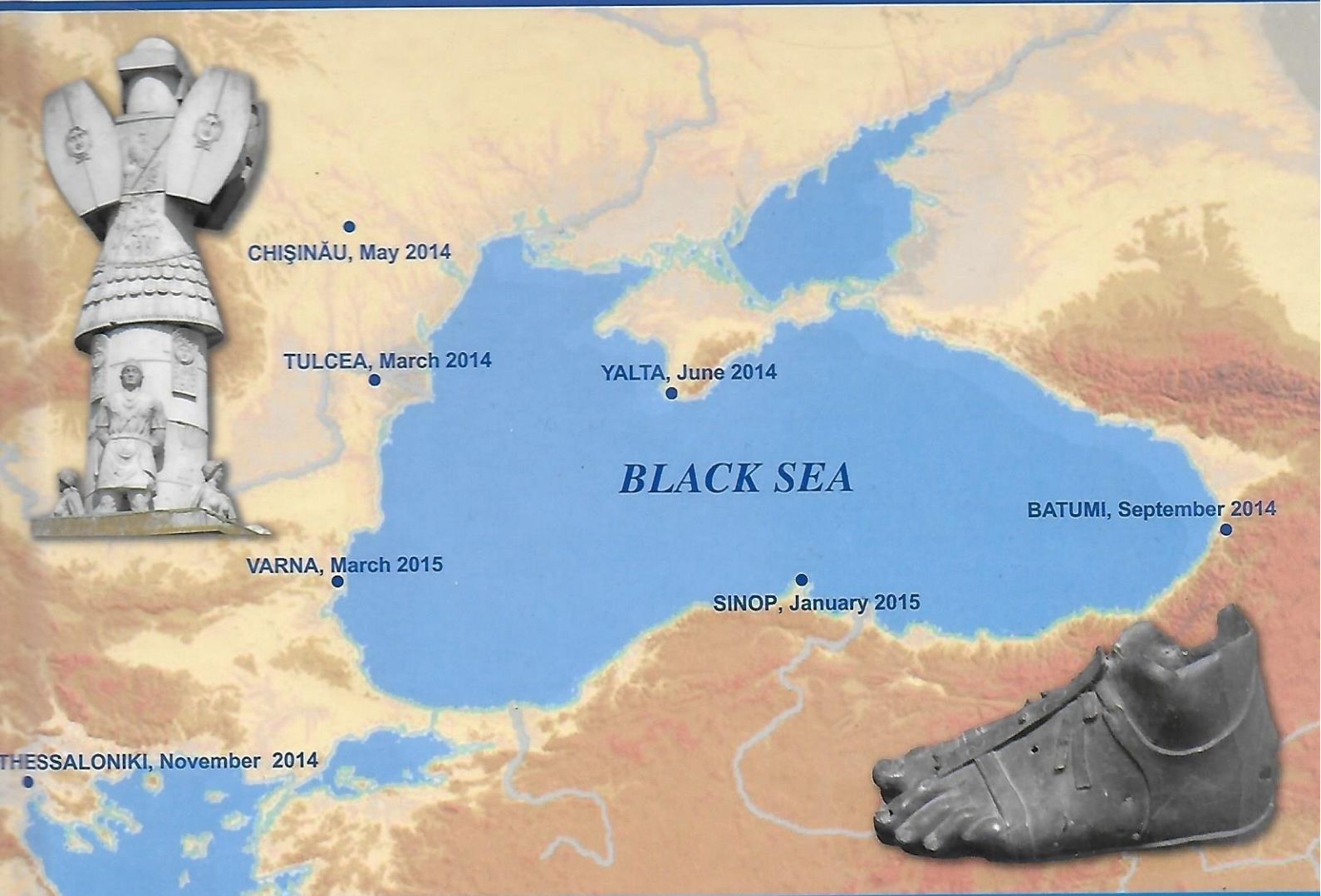
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BLACK SEA BASIN JOINT OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME

Common borders. Common solutions.



Roman Art and Civilization – a Common Language in Antiquity

Catalogue of the itinerant exhibition



Project funded by the
EUROPEAN UNION

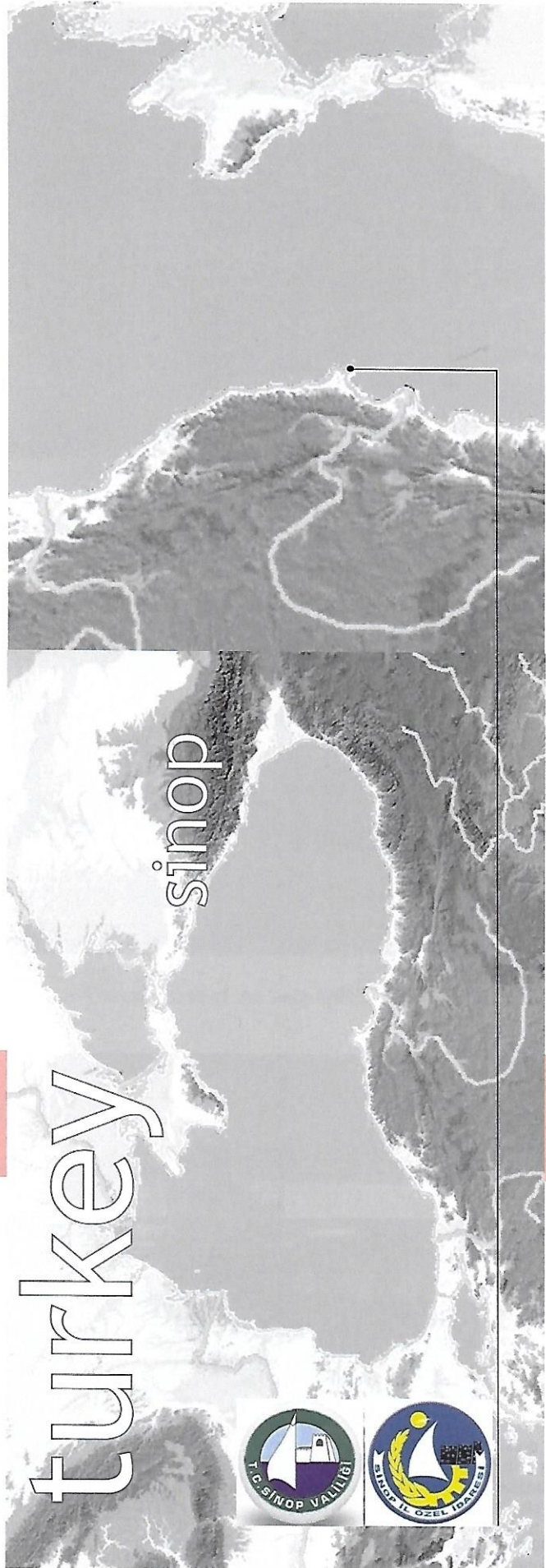
BLACK SEA BASIN JOINT OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME



Roman Art and Civilization – a Common Language in Antiquity

Catalogue of the itinerant exhibition

coordinator: Mihaela Iacob





Roma Dönemi Sütunları
Roman columns

külütür mirası

külütür mirası, patrimoniu cultural, πολιτιστική κληρονομιά, культурно наследство, культурна спадщина, კულტურული მემკვიდრეობა, patrimoniu cultural, cultural heritage



mermer Aslan
Marble lion



Sütunlar ve Arşitrav
Columns and architrave

İnsanları ve ürünleri sayesinde Sinope Roma İmparatorluğunda iyi biliniyordu.

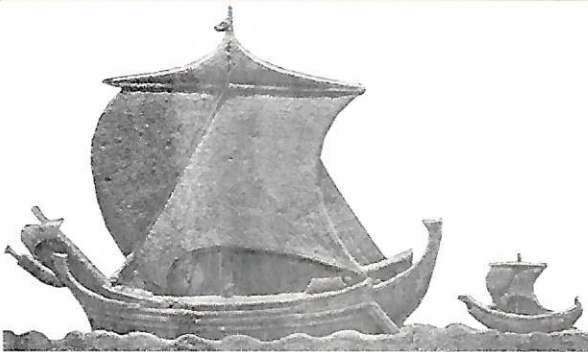
Sinope atletleri ve müzisyenleri Roma, İtalya, Yunanistan, Anadolu ve Suriye de yarışmaları kazanmak amacıyla tüm İmparatorluğu gezmişlerdi. Boksör M. Iulius Marcianus Rufus 150 galibiyet kazanmış, Valerius Eclectus da 79 galibiyetin müjdesini vermiştir.

Sinope'nin ileri gelenleri şehirlerine bağışta bulunacak kadar zengin ve *gymnasium* yönetimi, oyunlar yönetimi gibi kurumların yöneticiliğini yapan kişilerdi. Licinius ve üvey babası Licinius Chrysogonos Sinope'de bir anıt yapısı oluşturulması için sütun kaideleri ve başlıkları bağışlamışlardır. Sinope kökenli bir senatör boğa güreşi, av ve şehrine gladyatörlerin getirilmesini sağlamıştır. T. Veturius Campester İmparatorluk inancı ve aynı zamanda Merkür Tanrısının rahibiydi, ve 4 defa büyükelçi olarak Sinope'den Roma'ya İmparator Hadrian ve (M.S. 117-138) ve Antoninus Pius'a gitmiş (M.S. 138-161), seyahatlerini kendi parasıyla karşılamıştır.

Strabon'a göre (*Geographika*, XII, 3, 11), palamut ve balıkçılık tesisleri Sinope'de çok meşhurdur. M.Ö.1. yüzyılda Karadeniz palamudu diyetlerde öneriliyordu ve Roma'da oldukça değer görüyordu.



Cornelius Arrianus Lahiti, M.S. 1.-2. yy.
Sarcophagus of Cornelius Arrianus, 1st-2nd centuries AD



Roma Ticaret Gemileri, Cornelius Arrianus
Lahitinin Detayı, M.S. 1.-2. yy.
Roman trade ships, details of the sarcophagus
of Cornelius Arrianus, 1st-2nd centuries AD

Roma Kadın Başı
Head of a Roman woman



Roma Kadın Başı
Head of a Roman woman

The name of *Sinope* was well-known in the Roman Empire, thanks to its people and products.

Sinopean athletes and musicians travelled all around the Empire in order to participate in competitions: in Rome, in Italy, in Greece, in Anatolia and in Syria. Pugilist M. Iulius Marcianus Rufus won 150 victories while herald Valerius Eclectus won 79 competitions.

Notables of *Sinope* were rich enough to be benefactors of their city and fulfill local magistratures like *gymnasiarchy* (official in charge of the *gymnasium*) and *agonothetie* (official in charge of the public games). Licinius and his adoptive father Licinius Chrysogonos offered bases and capitals of columns in order to construct a monumental building in *Sinope*. A senator of Sinopean origin offered his city a bull fight, a hunt and gladiator fights. T. Veturius Campester was priest of the Imperial cult, priest of God Mercury and four times ambassador from *Sinope* to Rome to Emperors Hadrian (117-138 AD) and Antoninus Pius (138-161 AD), and he paid his travels with his own money.

According to Strabo, *Geography*, XII, 3, 11, the tuna (pelamyd) and the fisheries of *Sinope* were very famous. During the 1st century BC, the Black Sea pelamyd was recommended in diets and was highly appreciated in Rome.



Caius Terentius Macro Mezar Steli
Funerary stele of Caius Terentius Macro

Mezar Anıt Kalıntıları, Sinop Arkeoloji Müzesinin Bahçesi
Remains of funerary monuments, Sinop Archaeological Museum garden



Sakarya Caddesi Mozaïği Panosu
Panel of the Sakarya Caddesi mosaic

