

Canan ONUR\*

## Epigraphic Research around Juliopolis III: Roman and Byzantine Inscriptions from Doğandere and Juliopolis

*Abstract:* This paper presents a milestone (no. 1) found in Doğandere Village which lies between Nallıhan and Mudurnu (ancient Modrene) and several recently discovered Roman and Byzantine inscriptions (nos. 2-11) from Çayırhan (ancient Juliopolis), Ankara. The milestone dating to 285-286 is important as it stands on the northern route to Claudiopolis. It was erected by Tryfonianus, the Governor of Pontus. The excavations in the Byzantine necropolis of Juliopolis revealed new inscriptions including three Roman grave stones used as building blocks at a later period. No. 2 was erected by a certain Antonius for his freedman Chariton. No. 3 records Apolaustos and Claudia built a tomb for their parents. No. 4 is fragmentary inscription possibly erected for a man by his wife and son. Nos. 5-11 are Byzantine funerary inscriptions. No. 5 is a grave stone for the copper-smith Platon, no. 6 for the deaconess Athenoclia, no. 7 for a certain Masgaris, no. 8 for the spouses Lykos and Photine, no. 9 for the priest Eutybios. No. 10 is fragmentary inscription probably for the presbyter Paulos. The inscription no. 11 is painted in a tomb decorated with red and green paintings, recording a prayer for those who were buried there and the final inscription (no. 12) is from inside the tomb of Menophilos, son of Doros, and his wife Dinis retaining its red colouring.

*Keywords:* Juliopolis; milestone; grave inscriptions; Byzantine necropolis; Pilgrim's Road; painted inscriptions.

The epigraphic research from 2010 to 2014 in Nallıhan and Çayırhan concluded with new inscriptions, some of which were found around Nallıhan and preserved in the courtyard of Ayhan Sümer Cultural Centre at Nallıhan and some in the excavations of Juliopolis, have been examined. Most of those found around Nallıhan are already published by the team members<sup>1</sup>. For the find-spots see Map 1 in the contribution by F. Onur on p. 79.

No. 1) A Diocletianic Milestone (Figs. 1 and 14)

Find-Spot: Doğandere Köyü, now in the courtyard of the Nallıhan Cultural Centre; Inv. No.: Doğandere 2010-2; upper part broken.

H.: 160 cm; W.: 40 cm; D.: 40 cm; Lh.: 2-3 cm.

---

\* Canan Onur (Research and Teaching Assistant; MA student), Koç University, Department of Archaeology & History of Art, Graduate School of Social Sciences & Humanities, Rumelifeneri Yolu 34450 Sarıyer, İstanbul (carikan@ku.edu.tr).

I thank both Melih Arslan, the ex-director, and Enver Sağır, the present director of the Museum of Anatolian Civilisations at Ankara, who kindly gave permission for the publication of the inscriptions in Ayhan Sümer Cultural Centre at Nallıhan and Juliopolis; and I also thank archaeologists Mustafa Metin, Okan Cinemre, Tolga Çelik and Mustafa Bektaş from the Nallıhan Turizm Gönüllüleri Derneği (the Association of Volunteers for the Tourism in Nallıhan) for their guidance, support and hospitality in both Nallıhan and Çayırhan. This contribution is accomplished within the framework of the project entitled "Nallıhan Çevresi ve Eskişehir Müzesi'nde Epigrafi ve Tarihi Coğrafya Çalışmaları (Epigraphic and Historical Geographic Research around Nallıhan and in Eskişehir Museum)" conducted by F. Onur and supported by the Akdeniz University Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit (project no.: 2014.01.0116.003).

<sup>1</sup> See Avcu 2015 and the previous contribution in this volume by F. Avcu and Y. Doğan.

- [Imp(eratori) Caes(ari)]  
 2 [C(aio) Valeri]o  
 [Dioc]letiano  
 4 [P(io) F(elici)] invicto  
 August(o)  
 6 Tryfonian-  
 us v(ir) p(erfectissimus) pr(aeses)  
 p(rovinciae) P(onti)  
 8 devotus  
 numini mai-  
 10 estatique  
 eius.



Fig. 1) Detail of No. 1.

*For the pious and fortunate, undefeated Augustus imperator Caesar Gaius Valerius Diocletianus (erected this milestone) Tryfonianus, the excellent governor of Pontus devoted to his divine will and majesty.*

This rectangular stone, the inscribed face of which is convex, although it lacks the distance numbers which normally are below the text, is most probably a Roman milestone from the form of the stone and the inscription formula. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> century A.D., in addition to their role as markers, milestones began to function as honorific monuments, as a means of showing piety to the ruler/s, erected by provincial officials, mainly by governors of the province, or by local communities<sup>2</sup>. This milestone should belong in this honorific/dedicatory milestone category, from the absence of a certain starting point and a distance. The inscription should date to between 285 and 286 before the accession of Maximian as the co-Emperor, since only the name of Diocletian is recorded.

L. 6: Tryfonianus *v(ir) p(erfectissimus) pr(aeses) P(onti)*: This governor might be that of the same name, who is recorded in Cod. Just. 8.50.18 and 8.51.12 and who was in charge sometime between 293 and 305, perhaps as a governor (see PLRE I, 924, s.v. Tryphonianus I). If so, his governorship in Pontus would have been at an earlier stage in his career. But there is no evidence to support this and if this was not the case, the name of this governor appears here for the first time.

L. 7: The VP is the abbreviation of *vir perfectissimus*. I transcribed the following letters PRPP as *praeses provinciae Ponti*. This transcription introduces the issue of *provincia Pontus*. From the reign of Nero until c. 190 A.D. the name of the province was *Pontus et Bithynia*<sup>3</sup>. Several literary sources and epigraphic evidence records the name as *Bithynia et Pontus* starting from c. 190 until the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century<sup>4</sup>. Subsequently, *Pontus et Bithynia* was divided into three new provinces; *Bithynia*, *Paphlagonia* and *Diospontus* in the administrative reforms of Diocletian<sup>5</sup>. The name Pontus referred to the newly established diocese of *Dioecesis Pontica* which included the provinces of Bithynia, Cappadocia, Galatia, Paphlagonia, Diospontus, Pontus Polemoniacus and Armenia according to the Verona List. However on several milestones from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century and the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, the name of the province was recorded as *Provinciae Ponti* with no mention of Bithynia. Some of the milestones with the *praeses*

<sup>2</sup> Kolb 2014, 657.

<sup>3</sup> Niehoff 2001, 143-144.

<sup>4</sup> Wesch-Klein 2001, 256; Baz 2013, 262.

<sup>5</sup> Bury 1923, 132.

*Ponti* abbreviation derive from the province of *Diospontos* which corresponds to modern Sinop, Samsun<sup>6</sup>, Tokat<sup>7</sup>, Amasya and Çorum<sup>8</sup>. In addition, one inscription is from Yukarıyanlar Village in Çankırı, ancient Gangra, which was the metropolis of the Province of Paphlagonia<sup>9</sup>.

L. 8-11: *devotus numini et maiestatisque eius*. Appearing for the first time under the Severans this formula frequently found in its abbreviated form DNMQ EIVS was widely employed in imperial dedications from the third century onward<sup>10</sup>.

The location of the inscription in Doğandere is particularly significant as it shows us that a road other than the main Pilgrim's way, led from Juliopolis to Modrene and then to Claudiopolis (see Map 1 in the contribution by F. Onur on p. 79). Further field survey is needed to trace this road and to search for other milestones along this route.

### *Inscriptions from Juliopolis*<sup>11</sup>

Juliopolis is located on the borders of Galatia and Bithynia. Between Ancyra and Nicaea, the city was on the main route leading to the East from Constantinople. Pliny the Younger refers to Juliopolis in his letters and records "... it is situated at the entrance of Bithynia, and is the town through which all who travel into this province generally pass..."<sup>12</sup>, as this route had always been of importance for military and commercial purposes to the Roman Empire. The road did not lose these functions during the Byzantine period and moreover it then became the road to the Holy Land for Christian pilgrims.

The on-going excavations in Juliopolis concentrate around the necropolis of the city<sup>13</sup>. The modern reservoir divides the necropolis into two slopes; the western necropolis and the eastern necropolis areas. The graves of the eastern necropolis date from the Roman and early Byzantine periods. The earliest evidence is a coin of the Emperor Augustus<sup>14</sup>. The inscriptions introduced in this paper come from the eastern necropolis.

<sup>6</sup> AE 1991, 1497: Imp(eratori) [Caes(ari) C(aio) Aur(elio)] Val(erio) | Diocl[e]tiano | P(io) F(elici) Invicto Aug(usto) [et] | Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) M(arco) Aur(elio) Val(erio) | Maximiano | P(io) F(elici) Invicto Aug(usto) et | Fl(avio) Val(erio) Constanti[o et] | Gal(erio) Val(erio) Maximiano | nobiliss(imis) Caess(aribus) | Aur(elius) Priscianus | v(ir) p(erfectissimus) praes(es) p(rovinciae) P(onti) d(evotus) n(umini) | m(aiestati)q(ue) eorum.

<sup>7</sup> CIL III 307: ... | [Fl(avio) Valerio] / [Const]ant[io] / [e]t Gal(erio) Val(erio) / Maximiano / nobiliss(imis!) Caess(aribus) / mil(le) p(assuum) / Aurel(ius) [P]riscianus / v(ir) p(erfectissimus) pr(aeses) pr(ovinciae) Po]nti / d(evotus) n(umini) m(aiestati)q(ue) eo]rum.

<sup>8</sup> CIL III 13643; (= French 1981, 157-158 = AE 1986, 662): DD(ominis) nn(ostris) O() / Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) Fl(avio) Val(erio) / Constantino / P(io) F(elici) m(aximo) vic[t]o[r]i sem/[p]e[r] A[ug(usto)] / [et Fl(avio) Cl(audio) Con]stanti[no] / [et Fl(avio) Iul(io) C]onstant[i]o / [et Fl(avio)] Iul(io) C[o]nstant[i] / [n]obb(ilissimis) Caes[ar]ib[us] / [Fl(avio) Iul(ius)] Leontius / [v(ir) p(erfectissimus) p]raes(es) pr(ovinciae) Helenop(onti)] / [d(evotus)] n(umini) m(aiestati)q(ue) [eorum] // ] m(ilia) p(assuum) XXXIII / N PB Aur(elius) Priscianu[s] / v(ir) p(erfectissimus) praes(es) p(rovinciae) Po[n]ti / d(evotus) n(umini) m(aiestati)q(ue) eorum.

<sup>9</sup> AE 1991, 1498: B(ona) <F=E>(ortuna) dd(ominis) nn(ostris) | Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) C(aio) Aur(elio) Va[l(erio)] | Diocletiano Pio <F=E>(elici) In(victo) Aug(usto) | et Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) M(arco) Aur(elio) Val(erio) | Maximiano P(io) F(elici) In(victo) Aug(usto) | et Fl(avio) Val(erio) Constantio | et Gal(erio) Val(erio) Maximiano | n[ob]iliss(imis) Caess(aribus) | mil(ia) p(assuum) | Aur(elius) Prisci(a)nus v(ir) p(erfectissimus) praes(es) | pro[v(inciae) P]ont(i) d(evotus) n(umini) <m=N>(aiestati)q(ue) eor[um].

<sup>10</sup> Gundel 1953, 128-130; Cooley 2012, 422.

<sup>11</sup> For a detailed account of the history and geography of Juliopolis and the previously published inscriptions from that part of the ancient city that is now beneath the waters of the dam, see the contribution by F. Onur on p. 65-71.

<sup>12</sup> Plin. *Epist.* 10.77. For the text and its translation see the contribution by F. Onur on p. 72, T3 with fn. 46.

<sup>13</sup> In 2012 part of the fortification system of Juliopolis was unearthed, lying directly to the west of the eastern necropolis. Extending in a North-South direction to the lake, only the lower part of the defence wall has been preserved. The construction technique is *opus mixum* with layers of brick and stone masonry, see Cinemre 2013, 410-412.

<sup>14</sup> Cinemre 2013, 408.

*Roman Gravestones*

## No. 2) Grave altar of Chariton (Figs. 2 and 15)

Limestone grave altar found to the South-West of the structure identified as a *bastion*. H.: 98 cm; W.: 47 cm; D.: 40 cm; Lh.: 3-4 cm.

- Ἀντώνις  
 2 Χαριτώνι  
 ἀπελευθέ-  
 4 ρω μνήμησ  
 χάριν ζή(σαντι)  
 6 ἔτη κθ'.

*Antonius (erected this) to Chariton, (his) freedman who lived for 29 years, in (his) memory.*

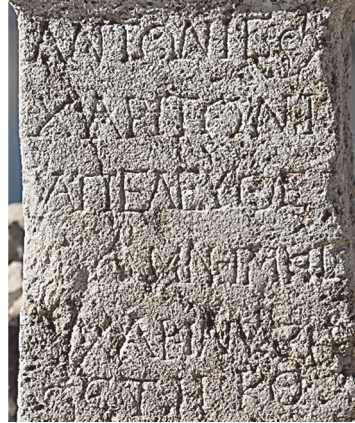


Fig. 2) Detail of No. 2.

L. 1, Ἀντώνις: Although examples of the same spelling are known from several inscriptions<sup>15</sup> in various provinces, it should be understood as Ἀντώνι(ο)ς.

Letter-forms employed might indicate a date in the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. A.D.

## No. 3) Grave altar of Aemilius Apolaustos and Aristainete by their children (Fig. 3 and 16)

Limestone grave altar, upper part broken, found to the South-West of the structure identified as a *bastion*.

H.: 104 cm; W.: 46 cm; D.: 40 cm; Lh.: 4-5 cm.

- 01 .....  
 Ἀ Απόλαυσ-  
 2 τος καὶ Κλαυ-  
 δία Αἰμιλίω  
 4 Ἀπολαύστω  
 κ(αὶ) Ἀρισταινέτη  
 6 γονεῦσιν  
 γλυκ[υτάτοις]  
 8 μ[νήμησ χάρ-]  
 ι[ν].

*... Apolaustos and Claudia to (their) dearest parents Aemilius Apolaustos and Aristainete [in their memory.]*



Fig. 3) Detail of No. 3.

L. 01-1: perhaps [... Αἰμί]λλ(οῖ), in plural form for Apolaustos and Claudia.

<sup>15</sup> For the examples of Ἀντώνις from Anazarbos, Aspendos and Attaleia see LGPN VB, p. 35; See also IG II 2097 (Attica); IG V,2 55 (Peloponnesos); IGBulg. III 1868 (Moesia – Thracia); TAM V,1 597 (Lydia; see LGPN VA, p. 40); ISyng. 1872 (Egypt).

Letter-forms might indicate a date in the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. A.D.

No. 4) Fragmentary Grave Altar (Figs. 4, 5 and 17)

Limestone grave altar. Re-used in a later wall to the South-West of the structure identified as a *bastion*; broken into two pieces. Dimensions, A) H.: 67 cm; W.: immeasurable D.: 34 cm; Lh.: 4-5 cm. B) H.: 65 cm; W.: 53 cm D.: 39 cm; Lh.: 4-5 cm.

..... TON  
 .....OMH  
 A [. . ἄ]νδρὶ καὶ  
 B . . . . υἱὸς μν-  
 [ήμη]ς χάριν.

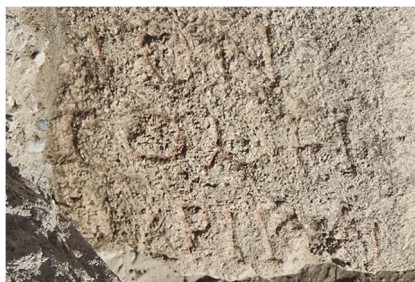


Fig. 4) Detail of No 4.



Fig. 5) Detail of No. 4.

The tomb stone was erected by a woman for her husband. The letter-forms might indicate a date in the 2<sup>nd</sup> or 3<sup>rd</sup> c. A.D.

*Byzantine Gravestones*

No. 5) Grave stele of Platon (Figs. 6 and 18)

Marble grave stele found in the necropolis of Juliopolis in grave No. M270, now in the excavation depot of Juliopolis. The text seems to have been inscribed on the flattened surface of a column/altar.

H.: 44 cm; W.: 26 cm; D.: 21 cm; Lh.: 1- 2,5 cm.

† οἶκος  
 2 διαφέρων  
 Πλάτωνι  
 4 χαλκεία  
 καὶ τίς γα-  
 6 μετίς αὐ-  
 τῷ Ὑγίας  
 8 Θεοδώ-  
 ρω. †

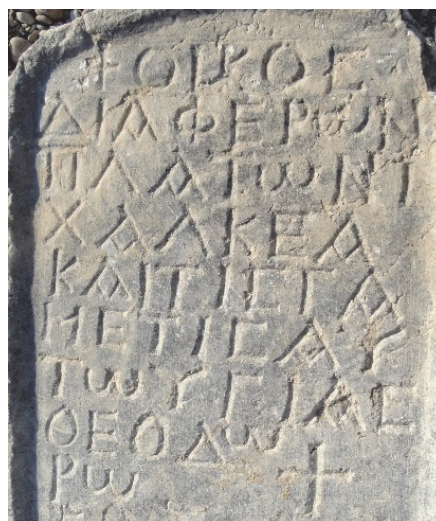


Fig. 6) Detail of No. 5.

*The grave belonging to Platon, coppersmith, and his wife Hygia, daughter of Theodoros.*

L. 4: χαλκέα: Although the word seems to be the accusative form of χαλκεύς, it should be taken as χαλκεῖ in conformity with the dative personal name. Another example of a coppersmith's tomb is from Korykos, Cilicia (MAMA III 658: θήκη Περιγενίου χαλκέος).

L. 5-9: τῖς γαμετῖς ... Ὑγίας = τῆς γαμετῆς ... Ὑγείας, for the interchange of ι and η see Gignac 1976, 235-237.

L. 8-9: Θεοδώρω seems to have been added after carving the cross, which prevented the inscribing of Θεοδώρω in a single line.

No. 6) Grave stele of Athenoclia (Figs. 7 and 19)

Find-Spot: Juliopolis; Inv. No:-; Marble grave stele with acroteria found in the necropolis of Juliopolis in grave No. M275, now in the excavation depot of Juliopolis.

H.: 62,5 cm; W.: 26,5 cm.; D.: 15,5 cm; Lh.: 3 cm.

†  
 † ἐνθάδε κα-  
 2 τὰκιτε Ἀθ-  
 ηνοκλία  
 4 διάκονος,  
 †

*Here lies Athenoclia, the deacon.*



Fig.7) Detail of No. 6.

L. 1-2: κατὰκιτε = κατὰκειται, for the interchange of ι and ει see Gignac 1976, 189-191 and for the interchange of ε and αι see Gignac 1976, 193.

L. 2-3: The feminine name Ἀθηνοκλία is known from Pantikapaion (Crimea) as Ἀθηνόκλεια<sup>16</sup> and from Smyrna (Ionia) Ἀθηνόκλεια<sup>17</sup>. For the similar name Ἀθηνοκλῆς see LGPN V/A p. 11.

Female deacons are reported in inscriptions from Asia Minor and from other regions.<sup>18</sup>

No. 7) Grave stele of Masgaris (Figs. 8 and 20)

Find-Spot: Juliopolis; Inv. No: -; Limestone grave stele found in the necropolis.

H.: 70 cm; W.: 36 cm; D.: 6 cm; Lh.: 4 cm.

<sup>16</sup> CIRB 333.

<sup>17</sup> ISmyrna 156.

<sup>18</sup> Asia Minor: MAMA III 212b, 395 744 and 758 (Corycus, Cilicia); Jakopi 1937, 33-36 = BE 1939 451 = SEG 27 948 (Archelais, Cappadocia); MAMA VIII 318 (Iconium, Lycaonia); MAMA I 194 (Laodicia Combusta, Lycaonia); For further examples and detailed information concerning women deacons and diaconate, see Eisen 1996, 154-192; Karras 2004; Hübner 2005, 45-50.

ἐνθάδε  
2 κατακίτε  
Μασγ-  
4 αρις.

*Here lies Masgaris.*



Fig. 8) Detail of No. 7.

L. 2: κατάκιτε = κατάκειται (see above No. 6 l. 1-2).

L. 3-4: A Μασγαρις is attested from Nakoleia, see MAMA V 263.

No. 8) Grave stele of Leon and Photine (Fig. 9)

Juliopolis; Inv. No: -; Marble stele found in the tomb in the necropolis church.

a) H.: 16,5 cm; W.: 11 cm; D.: 2 cm; Lh.: 1-2 cm. b) H.: 18 cm; W.: 19,5 cm; D.: 2 cm; Lh.: 1-2 cm.

† [οἶκος δι]αφέρων  
δι- 2 Λύκ[ω Λ]έωντος  
μ- και Φωτίνης  
ά-  
ρ- 4 τῖς αὐτοῦ γνη-  
χ(ω)? σία[ς γ]αμ[ε]τῆς  
....

*The grave belonging to demarch Lykos, son of Leon, and his lawfully wedded wife Photine.*



Fig. 9) No. 8.

The word carved vertically and ended with the abbreviation mark after X is probably διμάρχω (= δημάρχω). It is inscribed on the left edge and starts just before the second line, namely the name Lykos, to which it belongs, probably his official designation and it seems to have been added later, but probably at the end of, or soon after, the completion of the carving of the main inscription, as the letter types show no difference, e.g. rho and alpha.

L. 3: For the name of Φωτίνη see LGPN VA, p. 460 = Stud. Pont. III, no. 14a.

L. 4: τῖς = τῆς (cf. above No. 5, l. 5).

No. 9) Grave stele of Eutychios (Fig. 10)

Find-Spot: Juliopolis, now in the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations, Ankara; Inv. No: Jlp.2010/2-208; Marble grave inscription found in the necropolis of Juliopolis between the grave-niches in grave No. M204.

H.: 19,5 cm; W.: 14,7 cm.; D.: 8 cm; Lh.: 2-3.

† † †  
 ἐνθά-  
 2 δε κα-  
 τάκιτε  
 4 Εὐτυχι(ο)ς  
 πρ(εσ)βυ(τέρος).  
 † [† †?]

*Here lies Eutychios, the presbyter.*

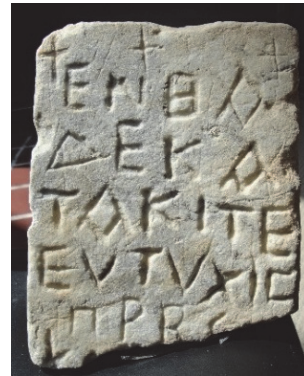


Fig. 10) No. 9.

L. 2-3: κατάκιτε = κατάκειται (see above No. 6 l. 1-2).

No. 10) Fragmentary grave stele (Figs. 8 and 21)

Find-Spot: Juliopolis; Inv. No:-; Marble grave stele found in the necropolis of Juliopolis at the entrance to grave No. M273, now in the excavation depot of Juliopolis. The upper part of the stele including the inscription is broken. Only two lines of the inscription are preserved.

H.: 49,5 cm; W.: 25 cm.; D.: 13 cm; Lh.: 2-3.

...  
 Ι αὐτοῦ Μα-  
 2 ρίας υἱοῦ  $\text{ⲓⲛⲓ}$  (= Παύλου) πρ[(εσβυτέρου)].

*[...]Paulos the presbyter, son of Maria.*



Fig. 11) Detail of No. 10.

L. 2: For the monogram  $\text{ⲓⲛⲓ}$  (= Παύλου), see PLRE III B, p. 1566, no. 256.

No. 11) Painted inscription with Christogram (Fig. 9 and 22)

Find-Spot: Juliopolis; Painted inscription in grave No. M 392 in the necropolis. The tomb was introduced by Cinemre.<sup>19</sup> The grave room has three *arcasolia* which are framed and decorated with red and green paintwork. The red painted text is accompanied by a Christogram painted in red and green colours. The cross is flanked by the letters “A” and “Ω” (i.e. the beginning and the end) and framed by a wreath.

(In Christogram)  
 A Ω  
 Κύριε βοή-  
 2 θι τοῖς  
 οἰκοῦ-  
 4 σιν ἐν-  
 θά-  
 6 δε.

*O lord, help those who rest here.*

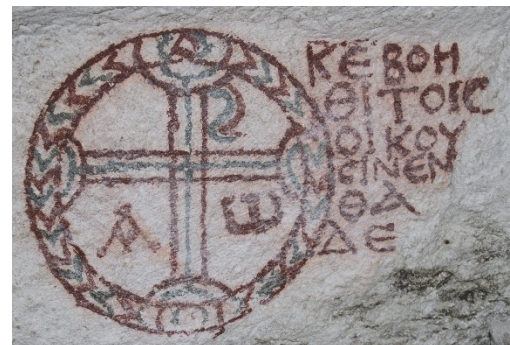


Fig. 12) Detail of No. 11.

From the formula employed and the Christogram, the inscription can be dated to before the end of the 7<sup>th</sup> century when the use of Christograms was steadily abandoned after the Quinisext Council of 691-2.

<sup>19</sup> Cinemre 2013, 408-409 and 422-423, figs. 5-7.



## No. 12) The tomb of Menophilos and Dinis (Figs. 13 and 23-25)

Find-Spot: Juliopolis; No. M43. A chamber in the form of a sarcophagus, built by joining four independent monolithic slabs (Fig. 22). On the western short face is an entrance and red paintwork remains are visible around the entrance on the inner side (Fig. 23). Just above the entrance there is an inscription that still retains its red colour.

H.: 115 cm; W.: 168 cm; D.: 235 cm; Lh.: 1-4 cm.

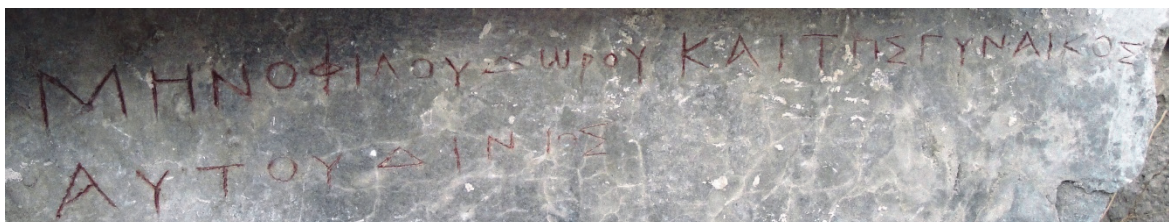


Fig. 13) Detail of No. 12.

Μηνοφίλου Δώρου καὶ τῆς γυναικὸς (The tomb) of Menophilos, son of Doros, and his  
 2 αὐτοῦ Δίνιος. wife Dinis.

L. 1, Δώρου: the nominative form of this personal name is either Δωρᾶς or Δῶρος, most probably the latter, which is more commonly found in Asia Minor, see LGPN VA, s.v. Δῶρος.

L. 2, Δίνιος: it has to be a feminine personal name in the genitive form, most probably a derivation from Δίνις, which appears as a masculine name, mostly in Thrace, see LGPN IV, s.v. Δίνις.

It is hard to date this inscription from the letter forms which are irregularly incised and exhibit different characteristics. I incline towards a date between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries A.D. in respect to the dating of adjacent graves and inscriptions within this necropolis area.

## Abbreviated Literature

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Avcu 2015           | F. Avcu, Nallıhan Çevresinden Yeni Yazıtlar: Sulpicii Ailesi, in: B. Takmer – E. Akdoğan Arca – N. Gökalp Özdil (edd.), <i>Vir Doctus Anatolicus. Studies in memory of Sencer Şahin</i> , Istanbul 2015 (in print). |
| Baz 2013            | F. Baz, Considerations for the administration of the province Pontus et Bithynia during the imperial period, <i>Cedrus</i> 1, 2013, 261-284.  |
| Belke – Restle 1984 | K. Belke – M. Restle, <i>Galatien und Lykaonien [Tabula Imperii Byzantini IV]</i> , Vienna 1984.  |
| Bury 1923           | J. B. Bury, The Provincial List of Verona, <i>JRS</i> 13, 1923, 127-151.  |
| Cinemre 2013        | O. Cinemre, Juliopolis Nekropolü 2012 Yılı Kazı Çalışmaları, 22. Müze Çalışmaları ve Kurtarma Kazıları Sempozyumu, 2013, 407-426.   |
| Cooley 2012         | A. E. Cooley, <i>The Cambridge Manual of Latin Epigraphy</i> , Cambridge 2012.  |
| Eisen 1996          | U. E. Eisen, <i>Amtsträgerinnen im frühen Christentum. Epigraphische und literarische Studien</i> , Göttingen 1996.   |
| Enßlin 1956         | W. Enßlin, s.v. Praeses, in: <i>RE Suppl. VIII</i> , 1956, 598-614.   |
| French 1981         | D. H. French, Milestones of Pontus, Galatia, Phrygia and Lycia, <i>ZPE</i> 43, 1981, 149-174.   |
| Gignac 1976         | F. T. Gignac, <i>A Grammar of the Greek Papyri of the Roman and Byzantine Periods, Vol I</i> , Milano 1976.   |
| Gundel 1953         | H. G. Gundel, <i>Devotus numini maiestatisque eius. Zur Devotionsformel in Weihinschriften der römischen Kaiserzeit</i> , <i>Epigraphica</i> 15, 1953, 128-150.   |
| Hübner 2005         | S. Hübner, <i>Der Klerus in der Gesellschaft des spätantiken Kleinasien</i> ,   |

- Stuttgart 2005.
- Jakopi 1937 G. Jakopi, Esplorazioni e Studi in Paflagonia e Cappadocia: relazione sulla seconda campagna esplorativa, Rome 1937.
- Karras 2004 V. A. Karras, Female Deacons in the Byzantine Church, Church History 73/2, 2004, 272-316.
- Kolb 2014 A. Kolb, Communications and Mobility in the Roman Empire, in: C. Bruun – J. Edmondson (ed.), Oxford Handbook of Roman Epigraphy, Oxford 2014, 649-670.
- Niehoff 2001 J. Niehoff, s.v. Pontos, in: DNP 10, 2001, 142-144.
- PLRE Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire.
- Stud. Pont. III J. G. C. Anderson – F. Cumont – H. Grégoire, Studia Pontica, III. Recueil des inscriptions grecques et latines du Pont et de l'Arménie. Brussels 1910.
- Wesch-Klein 2001 G. Wesch-Klein, Bithynia, Pontus et Bithynia, Bithynia et Pontus: Eine Provinzname im Wandel der Zeit, ZPE 136, 2001, 251-256.

## Özet

### Ioulioupolis Çevresinde Epigrafi Araştırmaları III:

#### Doğandere ve Ioulioupolis'ten Roma ve Bizans Dönemi Yazıtları

Bu yazıda Nallıhan ve Mudurnu (antik Modrene) arasında yer alan Doğandere'de bulunmuş bir miltaş (no. 1) ve Çayırhan'da (antik Ioulioupolis) nekropolis kazısında ele geçen Roma ve Bizans dönemlerine ait mezar yazıtları (no. 2-11) tanıtılmaktadır. İ. S. 285-286 arasında tarihlenebilen miltaş kuzeye Klau-diopolis yönüne giden güzergâhın üzerinde bulunması açısından önemli olup, Pontus valisi Tryphonianus tarafından dikilmiştir. Ioulioupolis kenti Bizans nekropolünde yürütülen kazılar yeni yazıtlar ortaya çıkarmıştır. Bunlar arasında sonradan yapıtaş olarak kullanılmış üç adet Roma Dönemi mezar yazıtı bulunmaktadır.

Yazıtların çevirileri şöyledir:

No. 1) *Dindar ve bahtiyar, yenilmez Augustus, İmparator Caesar, Gaius Valerius Diocletianus için, onun kutsî buyruğuna ve haşmetine bağlı kalarak şanlı Pontus eyaleti valisi Tryphonianus (bu miltaşını diktirdi).*

No. 2) *Antonius (bu mezar altarnı) 29 yıl yaşayan azatlısı Khariton'un anısı vesilesiyle (dikti).*

No. 3) *... Apolaustos ve Claudia, pek değerli ebeveynleri Aemilius Apolaustos ve Aristainete'nin anısı vesilesiyle (diktiler).*

No. 4) *... kocası ve .... oğlu (?)... anısı vesilesiyle..*

No. 5) *Bakırcı Platon'a ve eşi Theodoros kızı Hygia'ya mahsus mezardır.*

No. 6) *Burada diyakoz Athenoklia yatmaktadır.*

No. 7) *Burada Masgaris yatmaktadır.*

No. 8) *Leon oğlu demarkhos Lykos'a ve onun meşru karısı Photine'ye mahsus mezardır.*

No. 9) *Burada papaz Eutykhios yatmaktadır.*

No. 10) *... Maria'nın oğlu papaz Paulos'un (mezarı).*

No. 11) *Ey Efendi, burada istirahat edenleri koru!*

No. 12) *Doros oğlu Menophilos'un ve onun karısı Dinis'in (mezarıdır).*

*Anahtar sözcükler:* Ioulioupolis; mil taşı; mezar yazıtları; Bizans nekropolü; Hacı Yolu; boyalı yazıtlar.



Fig. 14) No. 1, The Milestone



Fig. 15) No. 2, Grave altar of Chariton



Fig. 16) No. 3, Grave altar of Aemilius Apolaustos and Aristainete



Fig. 17) No. 4, Fragmentary grave altar



Fig. 18) No. 5, Grave stele of Platon



Fig. 19) No. 6, Grave stele of Athenoclia



Fig. 20) No. 7, Grave stone of Masgaris



Fig. 21) No. 10, Fragmentary grave stele



Fig. 22) No. 11, Painted inscription



Fig. 23) No. 12. General view



Fig. 24) No. 12. Detail from the inner side of the door

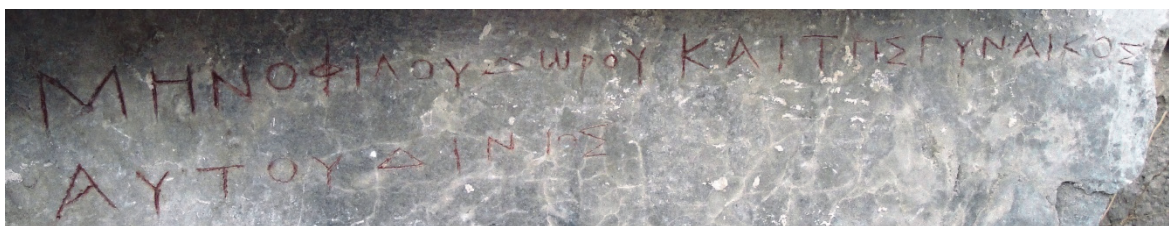


Fig. 25) No. 12. Red colour in the letters