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Two new Milestones from Tios/Tieion in the Karadeniz Ereğli Museum

Abstract: The important port city of Tieion/Tios on the boundary between Bithynia and Paphlagonia was linked to the Roman road network *via* two important roads. The coastal road is attested by numerous milestones as well as by remnants of the road itself which have been identified between Tieion and Amastris. Another important road ran inland from the city on the coast across the Filyos river to Krateia Flaviopolis and Claudiopolis. This article presents two new milestones which were set up on this inland route. Found on the east bank of the Filyos between the towns of Bakacakkadı and Uçburgu, some 30 km south of Tieion/Tios, they are now in the Karadeniz Ereğli museum. The first milestone features a bilingual text, which informs the reader that the inland road was repaired by Q. Tineius Sacerdos, legatus Augusti pro praetore of Pontus-Bithynia. This governor is already known from five other milestones from Pontus-Bithynia. Under his supervision numerous roads in the province underwent repairs in 198–199 CE. The text on the second milestone is in Latin and gives the names and titles of Caracalla. It also indicates the distance of 22 miles «*a Tio ad fines*».

Keywords: Tios/Tieion; Billaios; Pontus-Bithynia; Septimius Severus; Caracalla; Q. Tineius Sacerdos; *ad fines*.

Located on the transit route between Eastern Bithynia and Western Paphlagonia, the ancient city of Tieion/Tios is to be found in the modern Filyos township of the Çaycuma District within the province of Zonguldak.¹ Tios was a coastal settlement, with one of the few natural harbours on the southern Black Sea coast, and lay at the mouth of the river Billaios (modern Filyos), with a fertile hinterland accessible by river and the river valley. The town thus held a strategic position in the region. The city was on the road network of the province Pontus-Bithynia in the Roman Imperial Period, and was an important center along the coastal route. Today partial remains of these roads are visible, leading to Amastris in the north-east and also inland to Krateia Flaviopolis and to Claudiopolis in the south and south-west. It is well known that inscribed milestones are of vital importance for identifying the layout of the road-network, and also for dating the renovation of these roads. Gustav Mendel, Ernst Kalinka, Louis Robert and David French earlier surveyed the territory and copied those milestones of Tios they were able to see on the surface dated to the reigns of the emperors Vespasian,² Antoninus Pius,³ Septimius Severus

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¹ For recent historical work and the archaeological excavations of Tios between 2007 and 2012 see Öztürk, Tios; Atasoy – Yıldırım, Tios.

² Mendel 1901, 39–40 no. 188 = Kalinka 1933, 92–93 no. 62 = CIL III Supp. 141883 = French, RRMAM 2.1, no. 982 = French, RRMAM 3, 30–31, no. 04(A).

³ Robert, Études Anatoliennes 294–295 no. 3 = An.Ép. 1938, 158 = French 1980, 720 no. 17 = French, RRMAM

(with Caracalla and Geta),⁴ Caracalla,⁵ Decius & Etruscilla,⁶ Diocletianus & Maximianus,⁷ Constantius I & Galerius⁸ and Constantinus & Licinius.⁹

With the permission of the Turkish Ministry of Culture and Tourism's General Directorate of Culture Heritage and Museums and the directory of the Karadeniz Ereğli Museum, a new project was pursued in 2007 to classify and to publish the Greek and Latin inscriptions in the museum.¹⁰ In 2009 and in 2010, two new milestones were found in the southern region of Tios, in a location at the bank of Filyos River near the townships of Bakacakkadı and Uçburgu¹¹ (in Gökçebeş district) and these were carried to Karadeniz Ereğli Museum. In this present paper these two milestones, dating to the periods of Septimius Severus (with Caracalla & Geta) and Caracalla are presented.¹²

1. Milestone of Septimius Severus & Caracalla & Geta (Q. Tineius Sacerdos)

Limestone column. It was found in Bakacakkadı township of the Gökçebeş district, on the eastern bank of Filyos (ancient Billaios) River during the process of sand sieving by a digger which unfortunately broke the column into three big pieces. Marks of the digger are visible on one face of the milestone. The damaged milestone was carried to Karadeniz Ereğli Museum in 2009 and is now in the depot of the museum.

2.1, no. 989 = French, RRMAM 3, 31–32 no. 05(A).

⁴ Robert, *Études Anatoliennes* 295–296 no. 4 = French, RRMAM 2.1, no. 990 = French, RRMAM 3, 32–33 no. 05(B).

⁵ French, RRMAM 2.1, no. 987 (notice only) = Öztürk, *Tios* 181–182, Ep8 = French, RRMAM 3, 52–53 no. 17(C), pl. 7.1.15.

⁶ French, RRMAM 2.1, no. 988 (notice only) = Öztürk, *Tios* 183, Ep10 = French, RRMAM 3, 53–54 no. 17(D.2), pl. 7.1.16.

⁷ French, RRMAM 2.1, no. 986 (notice only) = Öztürk, *Tios* 184, Ep11 = French, RRMAM 3, 51–52 no. 17(B), pl. 7.1.113–14 and French, RRMAM 3, no. 17(D.3), pl. 7.1.16.

⁸ French, RRMAM 2.1, no. 988 (notice only); Öztürk, *Tios* 184–185, Ep12 = French, RRMAM 3, 53–54 no. 17(D.4), pl. 7.1.16.

⁹ Mendel 1901, 43 no. 189 = CIL III Supp. 141884 = Kalinka 1933, 94 no. 64 = French, RRMAM 2.1, no. 985 = Öztürk, *Tios* 185–186, Ep13 = French, RRMAM 3, 51 no. 17(A).

¹⁰ Eighteen inscriptions in the museum, from Herakleia Pontike and Tios have been published in two articles so far, see Öztürk – Sönmez 2009, 129–138. (*An.Ép.* (2009) [2012] no. 1357, 1368; SEG 59, 1447–1454); Öztürk – Sönmez 2011, 155–166. A third article followed wherein a dedication to Heracles Alexikakos is discussed, see Öztürk 2016b, 780–796. Some results of the epigraphical researches of Herakleia Pontike and Karadeniz Ereğli Museum have been presented in an international symposium (Öztürk 2013c, 505–528) and reported in a journal (Öztürk 2016a, 28–31).

¹¹ A flood in 2009 in Uçburgu District brought the remains of a building to light, possibly a customs warehouse of Tios on the bank of Filyos River where it meets with the Devrek River. The salvage excavations were started there under the direction of Karadeniz Ereğli Museum and with the consultancy of Assist. Prof. Dr. Şahin Yıldırım (Bartın University, Archaeology Department) and many pots, weights, coins, amphora handles and other archaeological materials have been found; for the first results of the excavations see Öztürk, *Tios* 131; Mercan et al. 2015, 417–425. On the basis of the remains it is clear that the Roman road of Tios to the south followed the Billaios River and passed by this customs warehouse related to land and river trade and transportation. A presentation with the title “The Roman Trading Center on the Bank of Billaios River” was given by Ş. Yıldırım in a symposium in Athens named “The Black Sea region in the context of The Roman Empire” and the article will be published soon.

¹² Turkish translations (without the original Greek and Latin texts) and photographs of these two inscribed milestones were first presented in the PhD thesis of the writer of this article included in the inscription catalogue of Tios, see Öztürk, *Tios*, 181 Ep. 7; 182–183, Ep. 9. They subsequently appeared in a chapter of the book concerning the results of the excavations of Tios, see Öztürk – Sönmez 2015, 114, KEM 1; 114–115, KEM 2. In addition to these, some information and photographs were given in two conference proceedings, see Öztürk 2013a, 150, 154–155, Figure 13–14; Öztürk 2013b, 490–491, picture 10–11.

H: 1.20 m.; Diam.: 0.38 m.; LH: 0.02 m.–0.03 m. (from the study collection).

- [Imperator Caesar L(ucius) S]eptimius
 [Severus Pius Pe]rtinax Aug(ustus),
 [Arab]icu[s Adiabe]nicus Par-
 4 [thicus ma]x[imus, p]o[n]tif(ex) max-
 [imus, tribunicia] pot[estate VI, imperator] XI, co(n)s(ul) II, p(ater) p(atriciae),
 [pr]ooco(n)s(ul), e[t Imperator Caesar]
 [M(arcus) Au]relius Anto-
 8 [ninus Augustus tribunicia potestate] II et
 [P(ublius) Septi]m[i]us [Ge]ta Caesar
 [resti]tue[r]u[nt p]er Q(uintum) Tineium
 [Sace]r[dot]e[m] leg(atum) Augg(ustorum) pr(o) pr(aetore).
 12 [Ἀὐτοκράτωρ] Καῖσαρ Λ(ούκιος) Σεπτίμιος
 [Σευήρος] Εὐ[σ]εβῆς Περτίναξ Σε(βαστὸς)
 [Ἀρ]αβ[ικ]ὸς Ἀδιαβηνικὸς
 [Παρθ]ικὸς μ[έγ]ιστος, ἀρχιερεὺς
 16 [μέγ]ιστος, δ[η]μαρχικῆς ἐξου-
 [σία]ς τὸ [β'], α[ὐ]τοκράτωρ τὸ αί,
 [ὑ]πάτος τὸ [β'], π(ατήρ) π(ατρίδος), ἀνθύπατος,
 [καὶ Αὐ]τοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ Μ(άρκος) Αὐρή-
 20 [λιος Ἄντων]ν[εῖ]νος Σεβ(αστός), δημαρχ-
 [ικῆς] ἐξ[ου]σ[ί]ας τὸ β', καὶ [Π(όπλιος)] Σεπ[ι]-
 [τίμι]ο[ς] Γέ[τα]ς Καῖσαρ ἀπεκα-
 [τέ]στ[η]σαν [δ]ιὰ Κ(υίντου) Τινηίου
 24 [Σακέ]ρδο[το]ς πρεσβευτοῦ καὶ
 ἀντ[ι]στ[ρα]τήγου.
 [κβ']?.

«Imperator Caesar Lucius Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax Augustus, Arabicus, Adiabenicus, Parthicus maximus, pontifex maximus, holding the tribunician power for the sixth time, imperator for the eleventh time, consul for the second time, father of the fatherland, proconsul; and Imperator Caesar M(arcus) Aurelius Antoninus Augustus, holding the tribunician power for the second time; and Publius Septimius Geta Caesar, restored (the road) through the offices of Quintus Tineius Sacerdos, legatus Augusti (Augustorum) pro praetore. [22? miles].»



L. 10–11: Quintus Tineius Sacerdos was the son of Q. Tineius Sacerdos Clemens, who had been one of the consuls of the year 152 A.D. Q. Tineius Sacerdos was appointed as consul suffectus in 192 A.D. and as legatus Augustorum propraetore in 198 or in 199 A.D. in the province Pontus-Bithynia and consul ordinarius II with the emperor Elagabalus in 219 A.D.¹³ It is known from the milestones, during his ten-

¹³ For the career of Q. Tineius Sacerdos see PIR III, 322–323 T 170–171; H. von Petrikovits, RE VI A 2, 1937, 1380–1381, no. 8, s.v. “Tineius”; Lambrechts, Sénat romain, 38 no. 368; Barbieri, Senatorio 115–116 no. 501; R. Hanslik, Der Kleine Pauly 5, 1975, 854, s.v. “Tineius”, no. 3; Thomasson, LP 249 no. 48; 233, no. 175;

ure of office in Pontus-Bithynia, Quintus Tineius Sacerdos renovated the roads of the province.¹⁴ This is the second milestone belonging to the period of Quintus Tineius Sacerdos that has been found in the territory of Tios. The first one was found in the village of Yukarı İhsaniye, and refers to the 8th mile of the Roman road from Tios to Amastris; it is inscribed in Greek only.¹⁵

L. 26: Given the distance on milestone no. 2 below, which was found in the same Uçburgu region, this milestone presumably also indicated the 22nd mile of the Roman road from Tios towards the borders of the city.

Date: The period of Severus' sixth tribunician power which was read in the inscription (lines 5 & 17), falls between 10.12.197 A.D. and 09.12.198 A.D.; however, the period of the second tribunician power of Caracalla (lines 8 & 21) was between 10.12.198 A.D. and 09.12.199 A.D.¹⁶ The “Yukarı İhsaniye Milestone” mentioning the renovation of the Roman road (Tios-Amastris) again by Q. Tineius Sacerdos (see n. 15) was dated by D. French between 10.12.197 A.D. and 09.12.198 A.D., based on the year of Severus' sixth tribunician power, when Septimius Severus and Marcus Aurelius Antoninus (Caracalla) were Augusti, and P. Septimius Geta (the name Geta was evidently not erased) was Caesar.¹⁷ Th. Corsten, when publishing the Q. Tineius Sacerdos' “Beşevler Milestone” from Prusa,¹⁸ explained this discrepancy through a mistake of the lapicide. He says that “a lapicide's error in the notation of the Severus' tribunician power can probably be discounted” and “the text prepared for the lapicide to copy, nevertheless, may well have been in error”. An alternative explanation, given by Snyder (1938, 64 and 67), is cited by Corsten: that Severus' TR·P began on his dies imperii, namely, 09.04.193 A.D., (thereby TR·P VI = 09.04.198–08.04.199 A.D.). Correspondingly, Caracalla's dies imperii began on 28.01.198 AD (thereby TR·P II = 28.01.199 A.D.–27.01.200 A.D.). Corsten therefore calculates a date between 28.01.199 and 09.04.199 A.D. for the erection of the “Beşevler Milestone”, which may also be accepted for the milestone presented here.

2. Milestone of Caracalla

A rectangular column of limestone with rounded corners. The upper side is decorated with a laurel wreath. It was found by the local people in Örmeci Village, Uçburgu township of the Gökçebey District, near a location known as “Çay Mevkii” at the bank of Filyos River in 05.08.2010. The milestone was carried to Karadeniz Ereğli Museum and is now on display in the garden of the museum (inv. no.:

Rémy, Carrières 107–109, no. 78; Marek, Pontus et Bithynia, 51. For the origin of the senatorial Tinei see Salomies 1985, 199–202.

¹⁴ The milestones which mention the renovation of the road by Q. Tineius Sacerdos are as follows: 1) From Prusa ad Olympum (Beşevler) in Latin, see Dörner, Bithynien 111–112 no. 130 = French 1980, 720 no. 18 = French, RRMAM 2.1, no. 303 = IPrusa 10 = French, RRMAM 3, 26–28 A.02; 2) From Nikomedeia (Bekirderesi/east of İzmit) in Latin, see Şahin 1973, 26 no. 2 = TAM IV.1, 13 = French, RRMAM 2.1, no. 589 = Ögüt-Polat – Şahin 1985, 100–101 no. 5 = French, RRMAM 3, 119, 65(A); 3) From Nikaia (Dikenli Geçit/Gölpazarı-Bilecik) biligually, in Latin & Greek, see INikaia 1008 = French, RRMAM 2.1 no. 228 = French, RRMAM 3, 128–130, 75A; 4) From Amastris (Bartın) in Greek see Mendel 1901, 32–34, no. 27 = IGRR III 82 = French, RRMAM 2.1, no. 984 = Marek, Amastris 178 no. 86 = French, RRMAM 3, 33–34, A.06.

¹⁵ Robert, Études Anatoliennes 295–296, no. 4 = An.Ép. 1938, 158 = French 1980: 720–721, no. 19 = French, RRMAM 2.1, no. 990 = Öztürk, Tios 179–180, Ep. 6 = French, RRMAM 3, 32–33, 05B: [A]ὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ Λ. Σε[πίτιος] | [Σ]ευῆρος Εὐσεβῆς Περτί[ναξ Σεβ(αστός)] | Ἀραβικὸς Ἀδιαβ[η]νικὸς Πα[ρ]θικὸς || Μέγ(ιστος), ἀρχιερεὺς μ[έγ](ιστος), δημαρχ[ικῆς] | ἐξουσίας τὸ ζ', αὐτοκράτωρ τὸ α', | ὕπατος [τὸ] β', π(ατήρ) π(ατρίδος), ἀνθύπατο[ς], καὶ Αὐτο[κρ]άτω[ρ] Καῖσαρ Μ(άρκος) Αὐρή[λιος] Ἀντ[ωνεῖν]ος Σεβ(αστός), δημαρχ[ικῆς] ἐξ[ουσία]ς τὸ <β>, καὶ Π. | Σεπίτιος Γέτας Καῖσαρ | ἀπεκατέστησαν διὰ Κυ[ίντου] Τινε[ίου] || Σακέρδωτος πρεσβευτοῦ καὶ | ἀντιστρατήγου. *vac.* | *vac.* η'.

¹⁶ Kienast, Kaisertabelle 157 and 163.

¹⁷ French, RRMAM 3, 33–34.

¹⁸ IPrusa, p. 24.

2010/39).

H: 1.31 m.; W: 0.25 m.; D: 0.33 m.; LH: 0.044 m. (l. 11: 0.087 m.).

B(ona) F(ortuna)
 Imp(erator) [Caes]ar M(arcus)
 Aure[lius] Anto-
 4 ninu[s Pius] Au-
 gust[us p(ater)] p(atriae) Par-
 thic[us Max]imus
 Bret[annicu]s Maxi-
 8 mus {I} [German]icus
vac. Ma[xim]us
 a Tio [ad fin]es
 XXII.

«With good luck! Emperor Caesar M(arcus) Aurelius Antoninus Pius Augustus, pater patriae (father of the fatherland), Parthicus maximus, Britannicus maximus, Germanicus maximus. From Tios towards the borders: 22 miles.»



L. 8–9: Bret[annicu]s Maximus {I} [German]icus Ma[xim]us: The expected title of Caracalla should have been Germanicus Maximus following Britannicus Maximus, as is found on the “Çaycuma Milestone” which also belongs to the period of Caracalla and was set up at the 8th mile of the same Roman road from Tios towards the borders of the city.¹⁹ But on the stone, between Bret[annicu]s Maximus and the damaged part of the inscription, an engraved straight line “I” is visible, that is not compatible with the beginning of Germanicus. I assume that the lapicide at first made a mistake (perhaps intending to write Maximus again?), but afterwards in order to correct his error, interchanged I with G with paint which is no longer visible.

L. 10: a Tio [ad fin]es: The phrase ad fines appears in several other milestones of Bithynian cities. The “Çaycuma Milestone” of Tios (n. 19), belongs to the 8th mile “ad fines” of this same road. The phrase is attested from three milestones of Bithynion-Claudiopolis belonging to the reigns of Caracalla (218 A.D.; Paşaköy),²⁰ Elagabalus (218–222 A.D.; Karaköy)²¹ and Decius (249–251 A.D.; Çaydurt);²² from one of Krateia Flaviopolis (Gökçesu) dated to reign of Severus Alexander;²³ from three milestones of Libyssa (Nikomedea) dated under Gordianus III (241 A.D.)²⁴ and Marcus Aemilius Aemilianus (253

¹⁹ Öztürk, Tios 181–182, Ep. 8 = French, RRMAM 3, 52, 17(C): “B(ona) F(ortuna) | Imp(erator) Caesar | M(arcus) Aurelius || Antoninus Pi|us Aug(ustus) p(ater) p(atriae) Par|thicus Maximus | Bretannicus || Maximus Germa|nicus Maximus | a Tio ad fines. VIII.”

²⁰ Paşaköy: Akın 2016, 81–89: “... a Bithynio Hadriana | ad fines | [---]”.

²¹ Karaköy: Şahin 1984, 101 no. 1; Bull.Ép. 1984, 477; IKlaudiopolis 54, l. 8; An.Ép. 1986, 644; French RRMAM 2.1, no. 261; French, RRMAM 3, 77–78 no. 34: “... mil(ia) [—] ad fines.”

²² Çaydurt: Dörner, Vorbericht 229; An.Ép. 1951, 29; Dörner, Bericht 42, no. 85, pl. 17; IKlaudiopolis 55; French RRMAM 2.1, 246; French, RRMAM 3, 78–79 no. 35 (A): “... a Bithynio Hadriana | ad fines | ζ.”

²³ Gökçesu: French 1984, 53–54; cf. Şahin 1984, 103–104 no. 2: “...a Cretia{e} Flaviopoli | ad fines [- m. p.]”.

²⁴ Şahin et. al. 1983, 48 no. 1: “... | a Nicomedia ad fines | XXII. | κβ’ ”; 49, no. 2: “... | a Nicomedia ad fines | XXIII | κγ’ ”.

A.D.),²⁵ and one of Dacibyza (Nikomedea) dated under Gordianus III.²⁶

In his article about the localization of Kratea Flaviopolis, D. French presents the “Gökçesu Milestone” that is dated to the period of Severus Alexander, and there explains the term “ad fines” (with the number of the mile) as an indicator of the distance to the borders of the city. He also gives examples of other milestones which include this term, including the “Çaycuma Milestone” of Tios from the period of Caracalla.²⁷ C. Marek, also on the basis of the “Çaycuma Milestone”, describes “ad fines” as a phrase used to mark the 8th mile of Roman road from Tios towards the borders.²⁸ While commenting on the milestone with the phrase “ad fines” from Bithynion-Claudiopolis, F. Becker-Bertau likewise said “the mile number stands outside the syntax of the sentence; such milestone could have stood at every place between the town and her border.”²⁹ S. Biagi, in one of her articles, gathered and evaluated the milestones with “ad fines” from Bithynia-Pontus, and presented her own ideas with earlier comments about this problematic issue.³⁰ Finally, Y. Akın, publishing the “Gökçesu Milestone” from Bithynion-Claudiopolis, like Biagi, gave place to all the former ideas and made a detailed examination of the phrase “ad fines”.³¹

Date: Caracalla had the title Germanicus Maximus at the end of September in 213 A.D.; so the milestone may be dated between 09.213 and 08.04.217 A.D.³² This date coincides with the passing of Caracalla and his subordinates through Bithynia during his campaign against the Parthians. According to Cassius Dio’s account, Caracalla spent the winter of 214–215 A.D. in Nikomedea.³³ Caracalla’s visit to Nikaea is mentioned in the honorary inscription of Flavius Severianus Asklepiodotos.³⁴

Abbreviated Literature

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|-------------------------|---|
| Adak 2016 | M. Adak, <i>Nemesis in der bithynischen Metropole Nikaia und ein Prokonsul der Provinz Asia</i> , in: E. N. Akdoğu-Arca – N. Gökalp – B. Takmer (eds.), <i>Vir Doctus Anatolicus. Studies in Memory of Sencer Şahin / Sencer Şahin Anısına Yazılar</i> , Istanbul 2016, 1–32. |
| Akın 2016 | Y. Akın, <i>Bolu’dan Caracalla Dönemi’ne ait bir ad fines Miltaş</i> , in: E. N. Akdoğu-Arca – N. Gökalp – B. Takmer (eds.), <i>Vir Doctus Anatolicus. Studies in Memory of Sencer Şahin / Sencer Şahin Anısına Yazılar</i> , Istanbul 2016, 81–89. |
| Atasoy – Yıldırım, Tios | S. Atasoy – Ş. Yıldırım (eds.), <i>Zonguldak’ta Bir Antik Kent: Tios. 2006–2012 Arkeolojik Çalışmaları ve Genel Değerlendirme (An Ancient city in Zonguldak: Tios. General Assessment of Works Between 2006 and 2012)</i> , Ankara 2015. |
| Barbieri, Senatorio | G. Barbieri, <i>L’albo senatorio da Settimio Severo a Carino (193–285)</i> , Rome 1952 (<i>Studi pubblicati dall’Istituto italiano per la storia antica</i> 6). |
| Biagi 2009 | S. Biagi, <i>L’Empire, les cités et la via publica à propos de quelques milli-</i> |

²⁵ Şahin et. al. 1983, 50 no. 4: “... | a<d> fines Nicomediae | XXII”.

²⁶ TAM IV,1 14: “... | a Nicomedia ad fines | XXXI. | λα’ ”.

²⁷ French 1984, 54.

²⁸ Marek, *Pontus et Bithynia* 56: “Die Formel «Von Tiejion bis zu den Grenzen VIII» ... bedeutet, daß der Stein die achte Meile auf der Straße vom Hauptort bis an die Grenze des Stadtterritoriums markiert. Jenseits der Grenze bezieht sich die Zählung auf den Hauptort des Nachbarterritoriums”. For the item see also Dörner, *Bericht* 42; Şahin et. al. 1983, 47.

²⁹ IKlaudiopolis, p. 61: “Die Meilenzahl steht außerhalb des syntaktischen Zusammenhangs, der Meilenstein kann an jedem Ort zwischen der Stadt und ihrer Grenze gestanden haben.”

³⁰ Biagi 2009, 165–180.

³¹ Akın 2016, 81–89.

³² Kienast, *Kaisertabelle*, 163.

³³ Cass. Dio, 78.18.1.

³⁴ INikaia 60. For more details see Adak 2016, 11.

- aires bithyniens du IIIe siècle de notre ère, in: H. Bru – F. Kirbihler – S. Lebreton (eds.), *L'Asie Mineure dans l'Antiquité: échanges, populations et territoires, Regards actuels sur une péninsule. Actes du colloque international de Tours, 21–22 octobre 2005, Rennes 2009*, 165–180.
- Dörner, Bithynien F. K. Dörner, *Inschriften und Denkmäler aus Bithynien*, Berlin 1941 (Istanbulischer Forschungen 14).
- Dörner, Vorbericht F. K. Dörner, *Vorbericht über eine Reise in Bithynien*, Vienna 1949.
- Dörner, Bericht F. K. Dörner, *Bericht über eine Reise in Bithynien*, Vienna 1952.
- French 1980 D. French, *The Roman Road-system of Asia Minor*, ANRW II 17.2, 1980, 698–729.
- French 1984 D. French, *The location of Cretia Flaviopolis in Bithynia*, EA 3, 1984, 49–58.
- French, RRMAM 2.1 D. French, *Roman Roads and Milestones of Asia Minor, Fasc. 2: An Interim Catalogue of Milestones*, 1–2, Ankara 1988 (British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara Monograph 9).
- French, RRMAM 3 D. French, *Roman Roads and Milestones of Asia Minor, Vol. 3: Milestones, Fasc. 3–4: Pontus et Bithynia (with Northern Galatia)*, Ankara 2013 (British Institute at Ankara Electronic Monograph 4).
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Özet

Karadeniz Ereğli Müzesi’nden Doğu Bithynia’daki Tios Kentine Ait İki Yeni Miltaş

Doğu Bithynia ile Batı Paphlagonia coğrafi bölgelerinin arasındaki geçiş güzergâhının kıyı kentlerinden olan Tios antik kenti, bugün Türkiye’nin Batı Karadeniz Bölgesi’ndeki Zonguldak İli’ne bağlı Çaycuma İlçesi’nin sınırlarındaki Filyos Beldesi’nde konumlanır. Kent, Roma İmparatorluk Dönemi’ndeki *Pontus et Bithynia* Eyaleti’nin yol ağı üzerindedir. Kuzeydoğuda Amastris’e, iç bölgede ise güneyde Krateia-Flaviopolis ve güneybatıda Klaudiopolis kentlerine uzanan Roma yollarının kalıntıları bugün bazı nok-

talarda kısmen görülebilmektedir. Kente ait olup bu yol güzergâhlarının belli noktalarına yerleştirilmiş Roma miltaşlarından bazıları ise günümüze kadar ulaşmayı başarmış ve kayda geçmiştir. Makalede 2009–2010 yıllarında Tios kent merkezinin güneyindeki, Gökçebey İlçesi'nin, Bakacakadı ve Üçburgu mevkiğinde, Filyos Nehri'nin kıyısında bulunmuş ve Karadeniz Ereğli Müzesi'ne taşınmış ve Tios kentinin güneyine uzanan yola ait olan iki yeni miltaşı tanıtılmaktadır. Miltaşlarından ilki Septimius Severus (Caracalla ve Geta) Dönemi'nde eyalet valiliği yapan Quintus Tineius Sacerdos tarafından diktilmiştir ve Latince-Hellence olmak üzere çiftlidir. Miltaşı ve yazıtı kepçe darbelerinden kısmen zarar görmüştür ve şu anda üç büyük ve birkaç küçük parçaya dağılmış halde Müze deposunda korunmaktadır. Latince yazılmış ikinci miltaşı ise Caracalla Dönemi'ne aittir. Krateia-Flaviopolis veya Klaudiopolis'e uzanan yola ait olan her iki miltaşının yazıtlarının çevirileri sırasıyla şöyledir:

1. «Arap Fatihi, Adiabene Fatihi, Büyük Parth Fatihi, en yüce rahip, altıncı kez *tribunus* yetkisine haiz, onbirinci kez imparator, ikinci kez *consul*, vatanın babası, *proconsul* olan İmparator Caesar Lucius Septimius Severus Pius Pertinax Augustus; ikinci kez *tribunus* yetkisine haiz İmparator Caesar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus ve Publius Septimius Geta Caesar, Augustus'ların eyaletteki praetor mertebesinde temsilcisi Quintus Tineius Sacerdos aracılığıyla (yolu) onarttılar. (22. ? Mil).»

2. «İmparator Caesar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, dindar, Augustus, Büyük Parth Fatihi, Büyük Britannia Fatihi, Büyük Germania Fatihi. Tios'tan (kent) sınırlarına doğru 22. mil.»

Anahtar Sözcükler: Tios/Tieion; Billaios; Pontus et Bithynia; Septimius Severus; Caracalla; Q.Tineius Sacerdos; *ad fines*.