SOME PONTIC MILESTONES.

THE following Roman milestones were copied by Mr. J. G. C. Anderson and myself in August 1899 on the direct road between Niksar (Neo-Caesarea) and the ancient bridge on the Halys near Vezir Keupru (Neo-Claudiopolis). I arrange them from East to West.

1. At Zilkhor, a village near the right bank of the Lycus, about 22½ English miles from Niksar and 4½ from the bridge over the Iris at the site of Magnopolis, nearly opposite to Herek. The stone, which is of coarse marble and broken above, stands in an old cemetery outside and west of the village.

VMBASSVMITC
AVGPROPR
MIL
XXIII
KT

[per T. Pom.
poni]um Bassum l[eg.
Aug. pro pr.
Mil.
xxiii
κγ

T. Pomponius Bassus governed Galatia and Cappadocia A.D. 95 to 101. Milestones erected by him and bearing his name have been found at Kalejik, Amasia, Iskelib, and Nefez keui (Tavium), v. *C.I.L.* iii. 309, 6896, 6897, 6899. To these Mr. Anderson adds four, from the roads Tavium-Amasia (the 50th and 57th), Angora-Chorum, and Amasia-Chorum. Zilkhor would be in Ptolemy's Pontus Galaticus. The *caput viae* is obviously Niksar, so that the stone is not far from its original position.

2. At Yenije, between Achmet Serai (5 miles) and Khavsa (4 miles), in the cemetery. The stone is split vertically and only the face survives. It is much worn and overgrown with lichen.

IO
IO
MISC/ SS
CLLOI'GI IVSVP
P MIL
XXII
KT

nobilissi]mis C[ae]ss.
Cl. Lo[n]gi[n]us v.p.
p. [p.] Mil.
xxiii
κγ

The inscription is probably Constantinian. Cl. Longinus (if the name is rightly deciphered) is new to us. His province would be Diospontus (Helenopontus).

The stone is to be referred to the road from Neo-Claudiopolis (Vezir Keupru) which is about $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, say xxii MP. Amasia must be about xxx MP. Probably the milestone of Diocletian at Achmet Serai (*C.I.L.* iii. 6895), which is also numbered $\kappa\gamma$ (we verified the numeral), belongs to the same road, rather than to a road from Amasia to Amisus through Ladik.

At Khavsa there are three milestones, two of Nerva and one (bilingual) of Hadrian. They were copied by Mr. D. G. Hogarth and me in 1891 and published in the Supplementary Papers of the Royal Geographical Society, vol. iii., 1893. We were told last year that the two numbered $\iota\varsigma$ (16) were found near Susa Utch, a couple of miles west of Khavsa. The statement is probable, for Khavsa is $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles, xviii MP, from Vezir Keupru.

From Khavsa to the Roman bridge on the Halys (and beyond, for all I know to the contrary) milestones are extraordinarily frequent. We here enter in fact one of those 'milestone districts,' with which all travellers in Asia Minor must be familiar. I am unable to account for their occurrence on any single principle, but my experience suggests that their limits coincide with those of administrative or political divisions, *e.g.* the frontiers of the *Strategia* of Cataonia may be exactly defined by the milestones on the great Cappadocian road to Melitene. Consequently I should expect to find a frontier at Khavsa or Achmet Serai (or possibly at the head of Lake Stiphane, if the north shore were properly explored). This inference is confirmed by the fact that T. Pomponius Bassus, whose name occurs so frequently on the milestones of Galatia and Pontus Galaticus, disappears from Nerva's stones in this district, although they were erected during his governorship. Similarly the name of A. Larcus Macedo does not appear here on Hadrian's stones although it is found on Galatian stones of the very same year (*C.I.L.* iii. 310. 313. *J.H.S.* xix. pp. 59, 93, 103). Now Strabo (544) says of Paphlagonia *τῆς χώρας ταύτης διηρημένης εἰς τε τὴν μεσόγαιαν καὶ τὴν ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ διατείνουσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἄλλυος μέχρι Βιθυνίας, ἑκατέραν τὴν μὲν παραλίαν ἕως τῆς Ἡρακλείας εἶχεν ὁ Εὐπάτωρ, τῆς δὲ μεσογαίας τὴν μὲν ἐγγυτάτω ἔσχεν* (*i.e.* the northern part, the valley of the Amnias, especially Pompeiopolis), *ἥς τινα καὶ πέραν τοῦ Ἄλλυος διέτεινε* (*i.e.* the district of Neo-Claudiopolis, the western portion of Phazemonitis, which continues the line of that valley across the Halys), *καὶ μέχρι δεῦρο τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις ἡ Ποντικὴ ἐπαρχία ἀφόρισται* (= "and this northern slice of inland Paphlagonia which was ruled by Mithridates forms, at the time at which I write, the southern frontier district of the Roman province of Pontus [et Bithynia]"), *τὰ λοιπὰ δ' ἦν ὑπὸ δυνάσταις καὶ μετὰ τὴν Μιθριδάτου κατάλυσιν* (*i.e.* the rest of inland Paphlagonia, including Gangra, cf. 562 § 41, was under independent princes before as well as after the expulsion of Mithridates). The date at which Neo-Claudiopolis and Pompeiopolis were taken into the Roman Empire (probably, as Mr. Anderson shows, for the second time) is indicated

by their era, which starts 6-5 B.C. Gangra uses the same era, and it has generally been assumed that all three cities were put into the same province. Whatever may have been the original arrangement, Strabo seems to say that in his time Neo-Claudiopolis and Pompeiopolis belonged to Pontus, whereas Gangra was presumably in the official Paphlagonia which went with Galatia; and the milestones suggest that this same distribution held good in the reigns of Nerva, Trajan, and Hadrian. I know of no evidence to show that the two former cities were taken out of Pontus or put under the legate of Galatia before Ptolemy, who throws the whole of Paphlagonia, including even the coast, into Galatia. Ptolemy's attribution has been doubted, rightly or wrongly, so far as regards the coast-land. But it is supported, at least as regards Neo-Claudiopolis, by the milestones of Septimius Severus, Severus Alexander, and Decius published below. From the last of these stones (No. 3) some confirmation may be drawn both for Strabo and for Ptolemy. Nepotianus is there described as praeses of Galatia and Pontus. But, so far as we know, Pontus Galaticus and Pontus Polemoniacus were finally transferred from Galatia to Cappadocia before the death of Trajan, so that no shred of territory that could be called Pontic would remain to Galatia unless some had been taken over from the province of Pontus et Bithynia. It is, I think, this inland strip of Pontus which is described as "Pontus mediterraneus" in a pair of Sardinian inscriptions (*C.I.L.* x. 7583 and -4) in honour of Q. Cosconius Fronto "proc. Augustor. ad vectig. xx her. per Pontum et Bithyniam et Pontum mediterraneum et Paphlagoniam, proc. [Augustor.] item ad vectig. xx her. per Pamphyliam (or Asiam 7583) Lyciam Phrygiam Galatiam et Insulas Cyclades," where Pontus mediterraneus is put between Pontus et Bithynia and Paphlagonia, and clearly separated from Galatia.

3. At Ortaklar, a village to the left of the road, near the top of the ridge between Khavsa and Istavras; under a shed. The stone is somewhat worn and is broken below.

P
OQVINTO IAI
ANODECCIOPIOF
ELICIINVICTOAVG
PONTIEICIMAXIMO
TR·POTESTATMII C
ONSII P·PETCMES
SIOQVINTOTRAIA
NOERENNIOETRV
CCIODECCIOCAES
PERM·IVN VALERIV
MNEPOTIANVM
PRAESIDEMPRO
VINCIAEGALAT
IAEPO·NTIA OI

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Im]p. [Caes. C. Mes-
si]o Quinto [Tr]ai-
ano Deccio Pio F-
elici Invicto Aug.
ponti[f]ici maximo
tr. potestat[is] ii c-
ons ii p. p. et C. Mes-
sio Quinto Traia-
no Erennio Etru-
sc]o Deccio Caes.
per M. Iun. Valeriu-
m Nepotianum
praesidem pro-
vinciae Galat-
iae Po[nt]i ?

M

The date is A.D. 250. M. Junius Valerius Nepotianus seems to be unknown. In the last lines *Galatiae Ponti* appear to be certain, but it is difficult to conjecture what may have followed. The 'per' formula is awkward after the datives, but not uncommon (cf. the inscriptions of A. Larcius Macedo quoted above), so that no nominative is wanted, even supposing one could be imagined. Possibly we missed a P at the end of Ponti and might read [P]a[flag]o[niae], but the last letters are uncertain, and it is better to wait for another stone of the same series.

4. In a road side cemetery on the top of the ridge above Istavras, half an hour on the way to Vezir Keupru.

IMP	Imp.
CAESARIDIV	Caesari Div-
IHADRIANI	i Hadriani
PAFILIDIVI	Pa. fili, divi
TRAIANIPAR	Traiani Par-
THICINEPOTI	thici nepoti,
DIVIN AE	Divi N[erv]ae
PRONE TI	prone[po]ti
	

Antoninus Pius, A.D. 138-161. The title Pa(rthicus) is probably given to Hadrian by a mistake of the stone-cutter.

5. *Ibid.* Illegible above.

AUGPMAX	 Aug. p. max.
TRIBUNICIAE	tribuniciae
POTESTATIS	potestatis
COSPPRES	cos. p. p. res-
TITUITPER	tituit per
LAPRONIUS (<i>sic</i>)	L. Aproniu[m]
PIUMLEG	Pium leg.
AUGPRPR	Aug. pr. pr.
MILPASS	Mil. pass.
Z	ξ

Compare No. 8 below. The Emperor is Severus Alexander, and the year 222, his first. L. Julius Apronius Maenius Pius Salamallianus is known from inscriptions of Numidia, of which province he was afterwards legate. One of them mentions that he had been governor of Galatia—'legatus Aug. pro praetore provinciae Galatiae,' v. Eph. ep. vii. 395. The stone stands about six English miles from Vezir Keupru, nearly right for the numeral.

6. At Vezir Keupru, in the eastern cemetery.

IMP
CAE·DIVITRAIANI
FIL·DI·NER·NEPOTI
TRA·ADRIANO·AVG
PON·MAX·TRI·POT
AYT·KAI·ΘEOYTPAI
YIΩΘEOYNEP·YI
TPAI·ADPIANΩ
APXI·MEΓ·DHMAF
EΞOY·TOCYΠA·TOΓ

MIVII

Z

Imp.
Cae. Divi Traiani
fil., Di(vi) Ner(vae) nepoti,
Tra. Adriano Aug.
pon. max. tri. pot. [vi cos. iii
Αὐτ. Καί. θεοῦ Τραι.
υἱῶ θεοῦ Νερ(ουᾶ) υἱ(ωνῶ)
Τραι. 'Αδριανῶ [Σεβ.
ἀρχι(ερεῖ) μεγ(ίστῳ) δημαρ(χικῆς)
ἐξου(σίας) τὸ ε' ὑπά(τῳ) τὸ γ'

Mi. vii.

ζ

Compare R.G.S. Supplementary Papers iii., p. 97.

The date is A.D. 122. The stone has been carried to the town, probably from the site of No. 5. For the practice of setting up several stones at the same station v. op. cit.

7. *Ibid.* Broken below. There are traces of a second inscription on the same stone.

IMPCAESCAVR AL
DIOCLETIANO
PFINVICTOAVGET
IPCAESMAVRVAL
AXIMIANO
FINVICTOAVGET
LVALCONSTANTIO
ETGVALMAXIMIANO
NOBILISS·CAESS

Imp. Caes. C. Aur. [Va]l.
Diocletiano
P(io) F(elici) Invicto Aug. et
Im]p. Caes. M. Aur. Val.
M]aximiano
P.] F. Invicto Aug. et
F]l. Val<l>. Constantio
et G. Val. Maximiano
nobiliss. Caess.

Compare the milestone at Achmet Serai, *C.I.L.* iii. 6895.

8. At Vezir Keupru, in the western cemetery. Broken above.

IMP
CAESM
AVRSEVERVS
..... ER
..... IX
AVGPMAX
TRIBVNICIAE
POTESTATIS
COS RES
TITVITPER
PR AYYM

Imp.
Caes. M.
Aur. Severus
Alexand]er
Pius Fel]ix
Aug. p. max.
tribuniciae
potestatis
Cos. res-
tituit per
L. A]pr[oniu]m
[Pium leg.
Aug. pr. pr.]

Compare No. 5 above.

9. At Vezir Keupru, in the western cemetery. Broken above.

INVICI AVGET

.....

FLVALCRISPOET

.....

FLCLCONSTANT

NOBILISSCAFFS

VALCHIPVS////VR

VPPRAESPPOV

INC

DIOSPONT////

[DD NN
Fl. Val. Constantino
maximo Pio Felic-]
i Invic[to Au]g. et
[Val. Liciniano
Licinio Pio Felic-
i Invicto Aug. et]
Fl. Val. Crispo et
[Liciniano Lic-
inio juniore et]
Fl. Cl. Constant[ino
nobiliss. Caess.
Val. C. ?
v. p. praes. prov-
inc(iae)
Diospont[i]

The date is A.D. 317-323. Crispus is named Valerius, not Julius, in *C.I.L.* iii. 6965, 6969, 7172, and *J.H.S.* xix. p. 108. I cannot restore the name of the praeses. The letters are quite distinct on the stone as far as S. The name Diospontus, which appears *e.g.* in the *laticulus Veronensis*, was changed to Helenopontus by Constantine in honour of his mother, v. Justinian *Nov.* xxviii. Justinian assigns to the province of Helenopontus, as he found it, Amasia, Iborra, Euchaita, Zela, Andrapa (*i.e.* Neo-Claudiopolis, Vezir Keupru) Sinope, Amisus, and Leontopolis.

The inscription has been superinscribed over another, of which CAES survives, upside down under DIOSPONT.

10. In a field by the roadside about one mile out of Vezir Keupru on the way to Avdan.

At the top of the stone—

IMP
NERVAC/

Imp.
Nerva[e] Caes.

At the bottom—

IIICOS
MILI
A

patr[i] [p. p.] cos. [iii
Mil. I.
a

Compare the stones at Khavsa, (R.G.S. Supplementary Papers iii. p. 96, p. 97), and No. 11 below.

Nerva's milestones on this road are extraordinarily large and magnificent, with a broader base intended to be sunk in the ground. They probably belong to the first construction of the Roman military road. The second P after patri is so constant that one is tempted to find a meaning for it.

11. In a roadside cemetery below the village of Inje Su about 6 miles N. W. of Vezir Keupru and 8 miles from the Roman bridge on the Halys.

IMP
NERVÆ
CAESARI
AVG
PONTIF
MAXIMS
TRIBPOT
PATRIPP

Imp.
Nervæ
Caesari
Aug.
pontif.
maxim[o]
trib. pot.
patri p(atriciae) <p>
[cos. iii]

See the preceding inscription.

12. *Ibid.*

IMP
CAESARL
SEPTIMI
VSSEVERVSPIVS
PERTINAXAVGARA
BICVSADIABPARTH
MAXIMVSCONT///I (*sic*)
FEXMAXTRIBPOT
VIIMPXICOSIIPP
PROCOSETIMP
CAESARMAVRE
LIVSANTONIN
VSAVG//////////PAR
THICVS//////////
//////////RESTI
TVERVNTPER
LPETRONIVM
VERVMLAVG
PRPRCOSDES
MILVIII

Imp.
Caesar L.
Septimi-
us Severus Pius
Pertinax Aug. Ara-
bicus Adiab. Parth.
Maximus [P]onti-
fex max. trib. pot.
vi imp. xi cos ii. p. p.
procos. et Imp
Caesar M. Aure-
lius Antonin-
us Aug. . . . Par-
thicus
. resti-
tuerunt per
L. Petronium
Verum l(egatum) Aug.
pr. pr. cos. des.
Mil. viii

In lines 13-4 Parthicus is inscribed over the erasure of Geta's name. Mr. Anderson's copy has COSPARTHICVS MAXIMVS CAESAR with a note that the first two words seem to be re-engraved. The combination of *trib. pot. vi* with *imp. xi* recurs on the Cataonian milestones, see Hogarth R. G. S. Supplementary Papers vol. iii. p. 70. The date must be the end of A. D. 198. L. Petronius Verus was probably to enter on his consulship in January 199. He is already known from an inscription at Angora, *C.I.L.* iii. 6754 (= 252), which describes him as "leg. Aug. pr. pr. c(larissimae) m(emoriae) v(irum cos. desig." Mommsen there noted that he must have died before his consulship. Our inscription shows that Neo-Claudiopolis was under the legate of Galatia in 198.

13. *Ibid.* Broken below. There are two inscriptions on opposite faces of the same stone.

(a) IMPCAESfLVAL	Imp. Caes. Fl. Val.
CONSTANTIO	Constantio
PFINVICTOAVGET	P. F. Invicto Aug. et
IMPCAESGALVAL	Imp. Caes. Gal. Val.
MAXIMIANO	Maximiano
PFINVICTOAVGET	P. F. Invicto Aug. et
FL·VAL·SEVEROET	Fl. Val. Severo et
//////////XIMINO	Gal. Val. Ma ximino
NOBILISS·CAESS	nobiliss. Caess.

The date falls between May 1, 305 and July 25, 306. Mr. Anderson made out faint traces of Maximinus' names under the erasure.

(b) IMPCES	Imp. Ces.
MAVREL	M. Aurel.
PPOBO	P[r]obo
PIOTEL	Pio Fel.
AVG	Aug.

The R in Probo seems to be a Greek *rho*.

These milestones have a special interest of their own, but they belong to what is only one section of the great road from Satala to the Bosphorus. With the Pontic half of that road as a whole, and its history, I hope to deal on some future occasion.

J. ARTHUR R. MUNRO.