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New and Revised Funerary Inscriptions from Nikaia XX

Nikaia'dan Yeni ve Gözden Geçirilmiş Mezar Yazıtları XX

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Abstract: This article presents a compilation of nine unpublished funerary inscriptions discovered in the territory of Nikaia. The first four inscriptions were discovered in the modern-day villages of Akçakoca and Hayrettin, located in the Pamukova District of Sakarya Province. These villages lie within the territory of the ancient settlement of Terbos. The remaining inscriptions were found in the eastern and southern parts of the territory of Nikaia. Notably, one of these latter inscriptions revealed the Cassius family's connections to the rural hinterland. The inscriptions contain the following: 1) Tomb of Aurelius(?) Demas, 2) Tomb of Khrestos and his wife Maxima, 3) Tomb of an unknown person, 4) Tomb of an unknown person, 5) Tomb of Aristainetos(?), 6) Tomb of Claudia Perigenis, 7) Tomb of Hieronis, 8) Tomb of Longina, 9) Tomb of a man and his wife. In addition to the newly discovered inscriptions, two previously published inscriptions have been corrected (*corrigendum*): 10) Tomb of Eia and her husband Agathokles, 11) Tomb of Hermione and her husband Timotheos. The inscriptions are dated to the Roman Imperial period.

Keywords: Nicaea, Terbos, Cassii, Claudius/Claudia, *Anthroponym*, Epitaph

Öz: Makalede Nikaia antik kentinin teritoryumunda keşfedilen dokuz yeni mezar yazıtı tanıtılmaktadır. İlk dört yazıt, Sakarya ilinin Pamukova ilçesinde bulunan Akçakoca ve Hayrettin köylerinde keşfedilmiştir. Modern Türk köyleri, antikçağ'da Terbos yerleşiminin bir parçasıydı. Geri kalan yazıtlar ise Nikaia egemenlik alanının doğu ve güneyinde bulunmuştur. Bu yazıtlardan biri sayesinde Cassius ailesinin kırsal ile olan bağı ortaya çıkarılmıştır. Yazıtların içerikleri şöyledir: 1) Aurelius(?) Demas'ın mezarı, 2) Khrestos ve eşi Maxima'nın mezarı, 3) Bilinmeyen bir kişinin mezarı, 4) Bilinmeyen bir kişinin mezarı, 5) Aristainetos'un(?) mezarı, 6) Claudia Perigenis'in mezarı, 7) Hieronis'in mezarı, 8) Longina'nın mezarı, 9) Bir adam ve eşinin mezarı. Yeni yazıtların yanı sıra, yayımlanmış iki yazıtı düzeltme (*corrigendum*) yapılmıştır: 10) Eia ve eşi Agathokles'in mezarı, 11) Hermione ve eşi Timotheos'un mezarı. Yazıtlar Roma İmparatorluk Dönemi'ne tarihlenmektedir.

Anahtar sözcükler: Nikaia, Terbos, Cassii, Claudius/Claudia, *Anthroponymos*, Mezar Yazıtı

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The inscriptions in this article are examined under three sections. The main reason for this is that a group of inscriptions was found in approximately the same area. This group is presented in the section titled “I) New Inscriptions from Terbos.” These inscriptions were discovered in the present-day villages of Akçakoca and Hayrettin, located in the Pamukova district of Sakarya Province. These two modern Turkish villages must have once been located around the ancient settlement of Terbos. The entire group consists of funerary inscriptions and dates to the Roman Imperial period.

The section titled “New Inscriptions from Eastern and Southern Nikaia” presents newly discovered inscriptions from various villages in the provinces of Sakarya and Bilecik. These inscriptions are presented in alphabetical order. All of them are funerary inscriptions, dating to the Roman Imperial period.

The last one is presented under the section titled “III) Appendix”. This section includes two published funerary inscriptions; corrections are indicated in bold. These inscriptions also date to the Roman Imperial period.

I) New Inscriptions from Terbos

Akçakaya neighborhood, located approximately 12.7 km west of the Pamukova district center in Sakarya Province, and overlooking the Sakarya Valley, is a settlement situated on Büyük Sivri Tepe (Maps 1 and 2). The area where the settlement lies was known as Terbos (Τέρβος) during the Roman Imperial period¹. The existence of this ancient settlement was first recognized through an inscription² published by S. Şahin, following the discovery of a monumental tomb at a place called “Dikilitaş” on the road to Akçakaya. In addition, remains of Roman Imperial period tombs have been identified in the areas of Gediktepe, Doruktarla, and Yanıkdorğu, which also belong to the village of Akçakaya. Inscriptions numbered 2–4 were discovered from the Hayrettin village, located approximately 6 km south-southeast of Akçaköy. Therefore, these four inscriptions may also be connected with Terbos. Moreover, the villages of İsabalı and Bacıköy, also located within the Pamukova district, may be considered part of Terbos.

1. Tomb of Aurelius(?) Demas (Figs. 1a–c)

Limestone funerary altar with a profiled top and mouldings. Each upper corner bears an acroterion, with a rosette positioned between them. At the top, there is a carved-out area for libations. The side faces are flattened, and several cracks and breaks are visible. The area containing the inscription has been partially damaged.

Findspot: Sakarya Province, Pamukova district, Akçakaya village, Dikilitaş Mevkii.

Measurements: H: 1.40 m; W: 67 cm; T: 52 cm; LH: ca. 1.7–2.8 cm.

Inv. no.: 207 [2014 year].

¹ On the ancient settlement, see Yıldırım 2004, 50–51; *TIB* 13 s.v. Terbos; Öztürk & Acar 2020, 393–399 (= *IAM* 4, 2021, 022–023).

² *IMus. İznik* 1312.

Registration: E. Demirhan Öztürk.

Photo: Author.

Date: After 212 CE.



Fig. 1a



Fig. 1b



Fig. 1c

Αὐρηλία Λονγεῖνα κα-

τεσκεύασεν τὸ [- - -]

[- - -]. ΛΙΩ ^{vacat?} Δ-

4 ημᾶ τῷ υἱῷ ζήσαν-

τι ἔτη ^v ιη'. ^{vacat}

Aurelia Longina built this tomb for Aurelius(?) Demas, her son, who lived to be eighteen years old.

L. 1: Λονγεῖνα = Λογγίνα. The Latin female name Longina has been previously recorded five times from Nikaia; see *LGPVNA s.v. Λογγίνα*³. For examples of the use of -ει instead

³ For further references on this name, see Dönmez Öztürk 2012, 73 no. 11 (= *SEG* LXII 971 = *AE* 2012 [2015] 1432 = Marek & Adak, *Forschungen*, 33); Marek & Adak, *Forschungen*, 5. See also here no. 8.

of -ι, see Gignac, *Grammar*, p. 190; 249.

L. 2-3: τὸ [- -].ΛΙΩ^{vacat?} Δ. As can be seen in the photograph, the surface of the stone is heavily damaged. The beginning of the third line is particularly problematic, as no letter traces are visible there. Further along Further along in the line, some letter forms are visible, but their reading remain unclear. Therefore, any reading here can only be tentative. Following the verb in the second line, one would expect the word μνημεῖον, which is quite common in funerary inscriptions from Nikaia. This should be followed by a personal name, at which point the main difficulty arises. Based on the available space, the few legible letter traces, and the fact that the owner of the tomb belonged to the gens Aurelia, we tentatively propose the name Aurelius. However, this suggestion is made with considerable caution. In this case, we propose the following restoration for the second and third line: τὸ [μνη|μεῖον Αὐρ]ηλίω(?).

L. 3-4: Δημάς. The name Demas is attested only once previously in Nikaia, see *LGPNVB s.v.* The name Demas is quite common in Asia Minor, particularly in Phrygia and Ionia, see *LGPNVB*; *VC s.v.*

2. Tomb of Khrestos and his wife Maxima (Figs. 2a-c)

Marble funerary altar with profiled top and bottom mouldings. Each upper corner of the altar bears an acroterion, with a rosette positioned between them. The side faces are flattened. At the base of the altar, there is a mortise hole.

Findspot: Sakarya Province, Pamukova District, Hayrettin Village, in the cemetery of the village.

Coordinates: 40° 29' 675" N; 030° 05' 465" E.

Measurements: H: 1.78 m; W: 76 cm; T: 91 cm; LH: 2.1-4.2 cm.

Inv. no.: 402 [2018 year].

Registration: E. Demirhan Öztürk.

Photo: A. Gündüz.

Date: 2nd-3rd century CE.



Fig. 2a

Fig. 2b

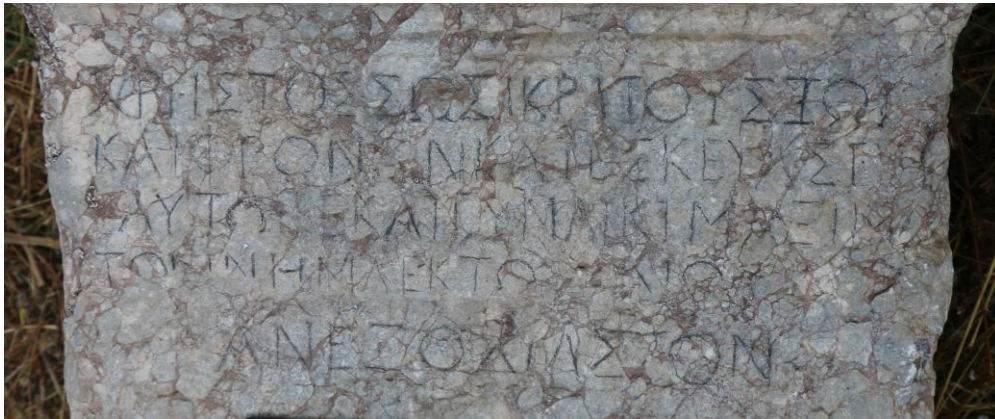


Fig. 2c

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>Χρήστος Σωσικράτους ζῶν
καὶ φρονῶν κατεσκεύασε[ν]
ἑαυτῷ τε καὶ γυναικὶ Μαξίμῃ
4 τὸ μνημῆμα ἐκ τῶ[ν ἰ]δίω[ν] ^{vacat}
^{vvv} ἀνεξοδίαστον. ^{vacat}</p> | <p><i>Khrestos, son of Sosikrates, while living and
in his right mind, erected this tomb at his
own expense for himself and his wife,
Maxima. (This funerary monument) cannot
be sold.</i></p> |
|---|--|

L. 1: Σωσικράτης. The name Sosikrates has been documented a total of six times: four instances from Nikaia and two from Rome. The individuals known as Sosikrates from Rome are a father and his son, the latter being a physician⁴.

L. 3: Μάξιμα: The Latin female name Maxima has been attested three times in Nikaia⁵: This name has been attested in the center of Nikaia, in Geyve, adjacent to the Pamukova district, and in Osmaneli, which is also nearby. These lead to the conclusion that the name Maxima was at least relatively common in this area.

L. 5: ἀνεξοδίαστον: This expression frequently occurs in funerary inscriptions from Nikaia. Robert, *Hellenica* I, 60–63; for examples from Nikaia, see *IMus. İznik* 1231–1233; 1243; 1250; 1265; 1284; 1331; 1337; 1350; 1391–1392; 1446; 1452–1457; 1503; 1581; 1596. See also here nos 3–4.

3. Tomb of an Unknown Person (Figs. 3a–c)

Limestone funerary altar with profiled top and bottom mouldings. Each upper corner bears an acroterion. The side faces are flattened, while the rear face is left rough. The upper left corner is damaged, and a mortise hole is present at the top.

⁴ For detailed information about Sosikrates the physician in Rome, see Nutton 2004, 260; Nissen 2006, 37; Demirhan Öztürk 2022, 194–195 (= *IAM* 6, 2023, 114).

⁵ Sakarya Province, Geyve District: Öztürk & Kılıç Aslan 2012, 106 no. 9 (= *SEG* LXII 1012 = *AE* 2012 [2015] 1424); Bursa Province, İznik District: Öztürk 2013, 296–297 no. 4 (= *SEG* LXIII 1144 = *AE* 2013 [2016] 1459); Bilecik Province, Osmaneli District: Öztürk 2022, 140 no. 89.

Findspot: Sakarya Province, Pamukova District, Hayrettin Village, in the cemetery of the village.

Measurements: H: 1.36 m; W: 68 cm; T: 67 cm; LH: ca. 2–3 cm.

Inv. no.: 403 [2018 year].

Registration: Author.

Photo: A. Gündüz.

Date: 2nd–3rd century CE.

vacat ἀνεξοδίστοιν *vacat*

(*This funerary monument*)
cannot be sold.



Fig. 3a



Fig. 3b



Fig. 3c

As can be seen here, only the term ἀνεξοδίστοιν has been preserved. The fact that only this term appears on the altar raises the question of the location of the remainder of the inscription, which may have been incised on another altar or on a sarcophagus, as attested by comparable examples (cf. inscription no. 9).

4. Tomb of an Unknown Person (Fig. 4)

The lower part of a marble funerary monument with a profiled base. There are deep cracks in the center of the marble block.

Findspot: Sakarya Province, Pamukova District, Hayrettin Village, in front of the house of Süleyman Akin.

Measurements: H: 83 cm; W: 1.05 m; D: 91 cm; LH: ca. 8 cm.

Inv. no.: 405 [2018 year].

Registration: Author.

Photo: A. Gündüz.

Date: 2nd–3rd century CE.



Fig. 4

----- (This tomb)
ἀνεξοδίστον. cannot be sold.

As can also be seen here, only the term ἀνεξοδίστον has been preserved. The fact that only this term appears on the stone raises the question of the location of the remainder of the inscription. This part of the inscription was probably on the stone above.

II) New Inscriptions from the East and South of Nikaia

5. Tomb of Aristainetos (Figs. 5a-c)

Upper part of a marble tomb monument with three *fasciae*. The lateral faces are flattened, and a mortise hole is located at the bottom.

Findspot: Bilecik Province, Central District, Kınık Village.

Measurements: H: 30 cm; W: 1.16 m; D: 73 cm; LH: 4.5-5.4 cm.

Inv. no.: 384 [2017 year].

Registration: Author.

Photo: A. Gündüz.

Date: 2nd-3rd century CE.



Fig. 5a

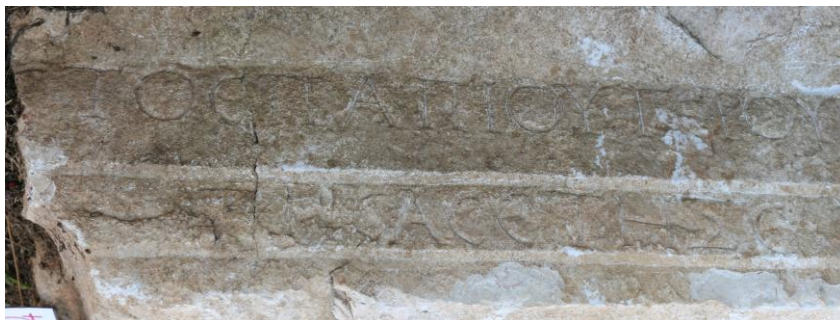


Fig. 5b



Fig. 5c

[Ἀρισταίν(?)ε]τος Παπίου γερουσιαστής *Aristainetos(?), son of Papias, a member of*
^{vvv} ζήσας ἔτη ξε΄ χαῖρε. *the gerusia who lived sixty-five years, (lies*
here). Farewell!

L. 1: Παπίας: The “Lallname” Papias is well attested in Nikaia⁶. For other instances of the name Papias in Asia Minor, particularly in Bithynia, see *LGPVNA*; VB s.v.⁷.

γερουσιαστής: The *gerusiastes* is known from numerous inscriptions found in the territory of Nikaia⁸. The duties and authority of these rural *gerusiastai* remain uncertain. For detailed information on this subject, see *I.Mus. İznik* 1250; *I.Proucias* 26; Akyürek Şahin 2005, 84–85.

6. Tomb of Claudia Perigenis (Figs. 6a–c)

A limestone funerary stele; the right side of its upper section is broken. The inscription is engraved within a *tabula ansata*. Below the inscribed field, a relief decoration represents a stele motif with a pediment and acroteria. A rosette is set in the center of the pediment, and a grape cluster, along with a vegetal motif, is carved beside the acroteria. The side faces are left rough.

Findspot: Bilecik Province, Central District, Küplü Village.

Measurements: H: 76 cm; W: 71 cm; T: 45 cm; LH: 2.8–4.7 cm.

Inv. no.: 463 [2019 year].

⁶ *LGPVNA* s.v.; for further references on this name, see Öztürk 2015, 264–265 no. 11; Öztürk & Dönmez Öztürk 2015, 245–246 no. 4 (= *SEG LXV* 1180 = *AE* 2015 [2018] 1423); Öztürk *et al.* 2018, 233–235 (= Öztürk 2022, 132–135 no. 83); Öztürk 2020, 120–122 no. 5 (= *IAM* 4, 2021, 020); Akyürek Şahin & Uzunoğlu 2022b, 82–83 no. 7 (= Öztürk 2023, 142 no. 135 = *IAM* 6, 2023, 058); Öztürk 2023, 84–85 no. 56.

⁷ For further references on this name, Akdoğan Arca 2007, 146–147 no. 2 (= *SEG LVII* 1281 = *AE* 2007 [2010] 1327); Çokbankir 2010, 326–327 no. 2 (= *SEG LX* 1341); Öztürk 2011, 152–153 no. 7 (= *SEG LXI* 1053); Öztürk 2015, 264–265 no. 11 (= *SEG LXV* 1177); Öztürk & Dönmez Öztürk 2015, 244–245 no. 1 (= *SEG LXV* 1163 = *AE* 2015 [2018] 1422); 245–246 no. 3 (= *SEG LXV* 1178); 246–247 no. 4 (= *SEG LXV* 1180 = *AE* 2015 [2018] 1423); Öztürk *et al.* 2018, 233–235 (= *SEG LXVIII* 1126 = *AE* 2018 [2021] 1478 = *BE* [2019] 479 = *IAM* 2, 2019, 012); Öztürk 2020, 284–285 no. 5 (= *IAM* 4, 2021, 020); Öztürk 2022, 84–85 no. 56; Akyürek Şahin & Uzunoğlu 2022a, 131–132 no. 33 (= *IAM* 6, 2023, 085); 2022b, 82–83 no. 7 (= Öztürk 2023, 142 no. 135 = *IAM* 6, 2023, 058). See also Detschew 1957, s.v. Παπας, Παπίας, Papias, Παπιανος, Παπος, Παππος, Παπυλης, Παπυλος; Zgusta, *Personnamen* §1199–5 and § 1199–7.

⁸ *I.Mus. İznik* 761, 1242, 1250, 1261 (= Öztürk 2023, 93–94 no. 67), 1340, 1578; Akyürek Şahin 2005, 84–85 no. 4; Öztürk & Pilevneli 2012, 198 no. 15 (= *SEG LXII* 1033 = *AE* (2012) [2015] 1444); Öztürk & Demirhan Öztürk 2016, 174–175 no. 10; Öztürk 2022, 49–50 no. 13; 74–75 no. 27; 91–93 no. 45; Akyürek Şahin & Uzunoğlu 2022b, 101–102 no. 30.

Registration: E. Demirhan Öztürk.

Photo: E. Demirhan Öztürk.

Date: Roman Imperial.



Fig. 6a



Fig. 6b



Fig. 6c

Κλαυδία Περιγενίδι

ζησάση ἔτη π' εβ'

τῇ ἑαυτοῦ μητρὶ · Λ(ούκιος) · Κάσ-

4 σιος Φαῦστος μνήμης χάρις<ι>ν.

4 XAPN lapis

Lucius Cassius Faustus (built this tomb) in memory of his mother, Claudia Perigenis, who lived to be eighty years old.

L. 1: Κλαυδία Περιγενίς. The *gentilicium* Claudia suggests that citizenship was granted in connection with the Julio-Claudian dynasty. For the *gentilicium* Claudia see *IMus. Iznik* 1201; Çokbankir 2010, 325-326, no. 1 (= *SEG LX* 1340 = *AE* 2010 [2013] 1514). Besides, the name of the *gens* Claudius occurs also more frequently in Nikaia than the *gens* Aurelius, and a similar pattern is attested in Lykia⁹. A specific and detailed study is needed to determine whether a similar situation occurred in Nikaia and, in fact, throughout the entire region of Bithynia.

The name Perigenis is attested for the first time in Nikaia. The name is more frequently attested in Ionia, Karia, and the Islands, with twelve occurrences recorded in *LGPN* I; IIIA;

⁹ Dönmez Öztürk 2011, 50.

VA; VB *s.v.*

L. 4: Λ. Κάσσιος Φαῦστος. The name Cassius is attested well in Nikaia¹⁰.

The *gentilicium* Cassius was used as a personal name by ordinary people in Bithynia, see Marek & Adak, *Forschungen*, p. 20. The most prominent Cassii known from Nikaia belonged to the distinguished family of the historian Cassius Dio. Cassius Asklepiodotos, one of the earliest attested members of the Cassii family from Nikaia, was exiled during the reign of Nero. His son, Philiskos, is mentioned in a funerary inscription engraved on an obelisk erected in Nikaia¹¹. Other members of the same family include Gaius Cassius Khrestos, who supervised the construction of the city gates¹²; Gaius Cassius Asklepiodotos, referred to as “the Elder,” imperial priest and *sebastophantes*; and C. Cassius Agrippa, attested as *suffect consul*¹³. Cassius Apronianus, the father of the historian Cassius Dio, held the proconsulship of Lycia and Pamphylia and later the consulship around 182 CE. The Cassii family is epigraphically and historically documented in Nikaia for more than three centuries¹⁴. The historian Cassius Dio, a member of the Cassii family, bore the name “L. Cl(audius) Cassius Dio Cocceianus”¹⁵.

Lucius Cassius Faustus attested in the present inscription must have been a Roman citizen belonging to the gens *Cassia* and was likely associated with the local elite of Nikaia. On prosopographical grounds, he may be regarded as a member of the Cassii of Nikaia. Furthermore, the palaeographic and stylistic characteristics of the epitaph suggest a date in the mid-to-late second century CE, which corresponds chronologically to the lifetime of Cassius Dio (ca. 164–229 CE). As can be seen, Lucius Cassius Faustus should be associated with the Cassii family.

The Latin male name Faustus has previously been documented only once in Nikaia, see *I.Mus. İznik* 81. With this inscription, the name is attested for the second time. The feminine form of this name, Fausta, is also attested once, see *I.Mus. İznik* 224.

7. Tomb of Hieronis (Figs. 7a–c)

Limestone funerary stele with a triangular pediment. Acroteria are carved on the upper right and left corners of the pediment. The inscription is engraved on a flattened surface beneath the pediment. Below the inscription, a niche is carved with motifs associated with women’s daily life, such as perfume bottles, a chest, and a mirror. The side faces are left rough.

Findspot: Sakarya Province, Geyve District, Esenköy Village.

¹⁰ See *I.Mus. İznik* 57; 1065 (= Öztürk 2023, 60–61 no. 26); 1071 (= Öztürk 2023, 60–61 no. 27); Marek 1997, 81–83 (= *SEG* XLVII 1677); Çokbankir 2010, 329–330 no. 5 (= *SEG* L 1344 = *AE* 2010 [2013] 1517); Dönmez Öztürk 2012, 74–75 no. 14 (= *SEG* LXII 974 = *AE* 2012 [2015] 1435); Öztürk & Dönmez Öztürk 2015, 246–247 no. 4 (= *SEG* LXV 1180 = *AE* 2015 [2018] 1423); Marek & Adak, *Forschungen*, 26; 28; Öztürk 2022, 120.

¹¹ *I.Mus. İznik* 85.

¹² *I.Mus. İznik* 26–28.

¹³ *I.Mus. İznik* 57.

¹⁴ For the Cassii in Bithynia, see also Corsten 2016, 206–210.

¹⁵ *BNP* 2, 1171–1172.

Measurements: H: 1.24 m; W: 66 cm; D: 24 cm; LH: 0.7 mm–2 cm.

Inv. no.: 220 [2014 year].

Registration: Author.

Photo: Author.

Date: 2nd–3rd century CE.



Fig. 7a



Fig. 7b

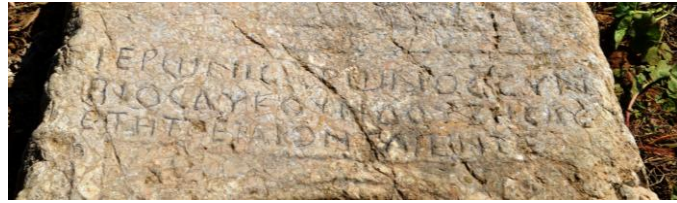


Fig. 7c

Ἱερωνὶς Ἱέρωνος σύν-
βιος Λυκομήδου ζήσας
ἔτη τετράκοντα πέντε.^{vv}

*Hieronis, daughter of Hieron and wife of Lykomedes,
who lived for forty-five years, (lies here).*

L. 1: Ἱερωνίς. The name Hieronis has only been documented five times so far¹⁶. It has previously been documented in three locations near the village of Esenköy in the Geyve district. One of these is the village of Doğancılar, located in the district of Geyve, approximately 11.5 km to the east; the other is the village of Hark, situated roughly 14.5 km further to the northeast. The village of Hırka lies about 3.6 km to the north-northwest. These lead to the conclusion that the name Hieronis was at least relatively common in this area.

Ἱέρων. The name Hieron has only been documented six times so far. *LGPVNA s.v.*¹⁷.

L. 2: Λυκομήδης. The name Lykomedes has previously been documented only once in Nikaia. It is more common in Athens and the Islands, see *LGPNI*; II *s.v.* In Bithynia, it has been previously documented six times in Claudiopolis and twice in Prusias ad Hypium; see *LGPNVB, s.v.*

¹⁶ Bilecik Province, Central District, Beşiktaş Mevkii: *IMus. İznik* 1233 (= Akyürek Şahin & Uzunoğlu 2022b, 81–82 no. 5 [= *IAM* 6, 2023, 096]); Bursa Province, İznik District, around Yenişehir Kapı: Oktan 2007, 62–63 no. 2; Sakarya Province, Geyve District, Hırka Village: Çokbankir 2010, 334–335 no. 10 (= *SEG* LX 1347); Sakarya Province, Taraklı District, Hark Village: Öztürk & Kılıç Aslan 2012, 107–108 no. 12 (= *SEG* LXII 1015); Sakarya Province, Geyve District, Doğancılar Village: Öztürk 2020, 120–121 no. 4 (= *IAM* 4, 2021, 018). The last name was initially read as Hieronia by us(?); however, it was subsequently corrected to Hieronis, see *ACCI* in *AClassMed* 7 [2024], 256 no. 3 corrected by us(?).

¹⁷ For further references on this name see Öztürk & Demirhan Öztürk 2016, 169–170 no. 3 (= Öztürk 2022, 95 no. 49); Öztürk 2022, 142–143 no. 92 (= Akyürek Şahin & Uzunoğlu 2022a, 139, no 41); 2023, 178 no. 195.

8. Tomb of Longina (Figs. 8a-e)

Limestone postament¹⁸ with a profiled top. The inscription is engraved on the front, while the other sides are flattened.

Findspot: Bilecik Province, Söğüt District, Geçitli (formerly Katlıç) Village, in the cemetery of the village.

Measurements: H: 63 cm; W: 51 cm; T: 53 cm; LH: 2.9-3.2 cm

Inv. no.: 456 [2019 year].

Registration: E. Demirhan Öztürk.

Photo: E. Demirhan Öztürk.

Date: 2nd-3rd century CE.



Fig. 8a



Fig. 8b



Fig. 8c



Fig. 8d

¹⁸ A similar *postament* was found in the village of Okluca, in the Central district of Bilecik Province, see Öztürk & Bozkurt 2024, 152-153.

- Γλύκων Ἀπολ-
 λωνίου Λονγίνῃ
 Λόνγου συνβίῳ
 4 γλυκυτάτῃ ζῆ-
 σάσῃ ἔτη^v λβ' μνη-
 μης χάριν.^{vacat}

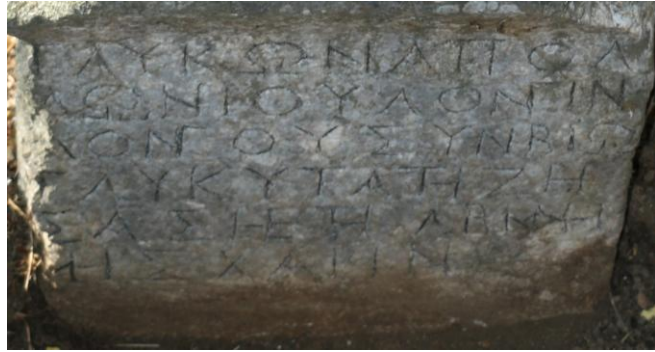


Fig. 8e

Glykon, son of Apollonios, (built this tomb) in memory of his beloved wife Longina, daughter of Longus, who lived for thirty-two years.

L. 2: Λονγίνα. See also here no. 1. Λόνγος = Λόγγος: The name Longus has only been documented ten times so far. See *LGPVVA* s.v.¹⁹.

9. Tomb of a Man and His Wife (Fig. 9)

Limestone tombstone block.

Findspot: Bilecik Province, Gölpazarı District, Küçükyenice Village, Darca Mevkii, in the field of Darca Hidroelektrik Santrali.

Measurements: H: 34 cm; W: 128 m; T: -; LH: 3.4–7.9 cm.

Inv. no.: 477 [2021 year].

Registration: Author.

Photo: G. Kaya.

Date: 2nd–3rd century CE.



Fig. 9

¹⁹ For further references on this name, see Öztürk & Pilevneli 2012, 189–190 no. 1 (= *SEG* LXII 1019 = *AE* 2012 [2015] 1438 = Öztürk 2023, 110–111 no. 91); Dönmez Öztürk & Öztürk 2015, 125 no. 2 (= *SEG* LXV 1191 = *AE* 2015 [2018] 1418); Öztürk *et al.* 2020, 179–180 no. 4; 180–181 no. 5; Akyürek Şahin & Uzunoğlu 2022b, 101–102 no. 30 (= *IAM* 4, 2023, 073); Öztürk 2022, 35–36 no. 2.

[- - -]σλσης ζῶν ἑαυτῷ	... while still alive, built this tomb,
[τὸ μνημεῖον] σὺν τῇ ἐπικειμένῃ σκάφῃ ζήσας	together with the sarcophagus
[- - -] καὶ τῇ γλυκυτάτῃ μου συνβίῳ Ἀ/Α	placed upon it, for himself, ... who
4 ἐπὶ τῷ μετὰ τὸ .	lived for ... years, and for my
[- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -]	beloved wife. After (our?) burial
	...

L. 1: [- - -]σλσης. Either the genitive form of the father's name or the nominative of the tomb owner's name is to be expected at this point. Since the beginning of the inscription is broken and several letters are illegible, the restoration remains uncertain.

L. 2: σὺν τῇ ἐπικειμένῃ σκάφῃ. The term σκάφη denoting "sarcophagus"²⁰ is well attested in funerary inscriptions from Bithynia, with numerous examples from Nikaia²¹, Prusa²², and Apollonia ad Rhyndacum²³ in Mysia.

L. 4-5: ἐπὶ τῷ μετὰ τὸ κ[ατατεθῆναι ἡμᾶς ἀμφοτέρους? - - -]. A similar example is known from Katran Village of Yenipazar District of Bilecik Province²⁴. In funerary inscriptions, the preposition μετὰ is used with the accusative to mean "after"²⁵.

The gravestone was reused as spolia in the foundation of a Roman-period bridge (see figs. 12a-b). One pier of this Roman bridge stands in the area of Küçükyenice Village, while the other is situated along the road leading to Zopran Village²⁶. A branch of the secondary route, which diverges from the Roman/Pilgrim Road after Thateso²⁷, crosses over this bridge. Through this bridge, the route provides access to Agrillion (modern Bilecik) and Dorylaion (modern Eskişehir).

III) Appendix

This section provides a detailed account of *corrigenda* relevant to previously published inscriptions.

10. Tomb of Eia and Her Husband Agathokles (*corrigendum*) (Figs. 10a-d)

Marble funerary altar with mouldings. The rear face is left rough.

Findspot: Sakarya Province, Taraklı District, Akçapınar Village. The altar was reused as spolia in the courtyard entrance wall of the village mosque.

Measurements: H: 96 cm; W: 51 cm; T: 51 cm; LH: 35-44 cm.

²⁰ For detailed information about the subject, Kubińska, *Mon. funéraires*, p. 51-52. Cf. *IMus. Íznik* 86.

²¹ *IMus. Íznik* 86, 117, 122-124, 127-133, 516, 1231, 1233; Yaman & Özhan 2022, 224 (= *IAM* 6, 2023 no. 113).

²² *I.Prusa* 71, 72, 102.

²³ *I.Kyzikos* 129.

²⁴ *IMus. Íznik* 1250; ll. 7-8: ἐπὶ τῷ μετ[ὰ τὸ] κατατεθῆναι[ι κτλ.

²⁵ *LSJ* s.v. "μετὰ". For parallels from Bithynia, see *TAM* IV/1, 239, 243, 246, 252; *IMus. Íznik* 96, 120, 193, 282, 1234, 1250; *IKlaudionpolis* 39; *IKios* 96.

²⁶ For detailed information about the Roman bridge, see *IMus. Íznik* 10.1, p. 57; *TIB* 13 s.v. "Zopran oder Zopran Köyü bzw. Çiftliği", and Öztürk 2023, 35.

²⁷ On the roads, bridges, settlements in the territory of Nikaia see *IMus. Íznik* 10.1, "Einleitung - Giriş"; Oral 2022. For detailed information about the roads, bridges, settlements in modern Osmaneli and Gölpazarı Districts belonging to Nikaia, see Öztürk 2022, 20-29; 2023, 30-38.

Inv. no.: 34.

Registration: S. Şahin; author [2010 year].

Photo: Author.

Edition: *I.Mus. İznik* 1458.

Date: 2nd-3rd century CE.



Fig. 10a



Fig. 10b

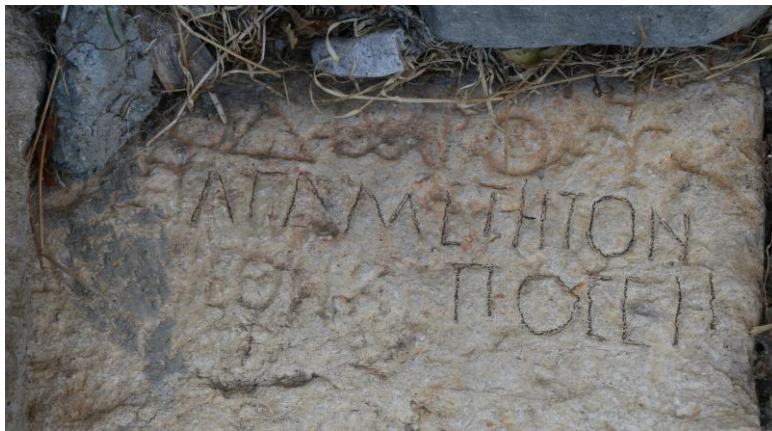


Fig. 10c



Fig. 10d

[ῚΕ]τους ὡς α'.^{vvv}

Ἀγαθοκλῆς ὁ υἱὸς

Διοδώρου μ-

4 ου Εἰα γαμετῇ, τὸν

δὲ ἀνέθηκε πόσει.

(In the first year of the Emperor's reign),
(I) Agathokles, son of Diodoros, (built this
tomb) for my wife, Eia and (She) also built
this (tomb) for (her) husband.

L. 3-4: Διοδώρου | Θύεια γαμετῇ [*I.Mus. İznik*]

L. 1: Ἔτους: In the inscriptions of Nikaia, the regnal years of emperors served as the primary system of dating. The term "year" is regularly employed in Nikaia inscriptions (cf. *I.Mus. İznik* 10.2, 39-42). On the subject, see Robert, *Hellenica*, 318-319, and *I.Mus. İznik* 10.1, 85-91. According to Haensch and Weiß, the imperial dating system took September 23, the

birthday of Augustus, as its starting point²⁸.

L. 2: Ἀγαθοκλῆς. The name Agathokles is attested five times in Nikaia, including this inscription. See *LGPVVA* s.v.²⁹.

L. 3: Διόδωρος. The name Diodoros is attested a second time in Nikaia, including this inscription. The other inscription was discovered in the village of Duman, in the Taraklı district. The village of Duman is located approximately 3 km north of the village of Akçapınar. The name Diodoros appears twice in this inscription, as a grandfather-grandson name³⁰. Considering the proximity of the villages of Duman and Akçapınar, it may be suggested that the name Diodoros was in use within a specific local context.

L. 4: Εἶα: The name Eia (or Ia), of epichoric origin, is attested quite frequently in Nikaia. See *LGPVVA* s.v. Εἶα³¹.

πόσις: According to *LSJ*, this word means “husband” or “spouse,” that is, it can refer to either a male or a female partner. Since both γαμετή and τὸν δέ are used in the inscription, it must have been employed here to denote a “husband”. This word appears once again in a funerary inscription from Nikaia. See *I.Mus. İznik* 223 (= *SEG* XXX 1434).

Ll. 4–5: According to Şahin, the lines form a pentameter.

11. Tomb of Hermione and Her husband Timotheos (*corrigendum*) (Figs. 11a–d)

Limestone funerary altar with mouldings at the top and bottom and acroteria at the corners. The upper moulding and the base are broken; the back and side faces have been flattened.

Findspot: Sakarya Province, Taraklı District, Tuzla Village, Emrullah quarter, Türbe Mevkii.

Measurements: H: 1.48 m; W: 55 cm; T: 56 cm; LH: 3–3.5 cm.

Inv. no.: 27.

Registration: S. Şahin; author [2010 year].

Photo: Author.

Edition: Oktan 2007, 60–61, no. 1 (= *SEG* LVII 1278).

Date: 2nd–3rd century CE.

²⁸ Haensch – Weiß 2007, 202–203.

²⁹ For further references on this name, see Çokbankir 2010, 336–337 no. 12 (= *SEG* LX 1349 = *AE* 2010 [2013] 1519).

³⁰ Öztürk 2020, 281–282 no. 2 (English version) (= *IAM* 4, 2021, 017).

³¹ For further references on this name, Öztürk 2011, 149–150 no. 3 (= *SEG* LXI 1049); 151–152 no. 6 (= *SEG* LXI 1052); Dönmez Öztürk, 2012, 76 no. 16 (= *SEG* LXII 976); Öztürk & Kılıç Arslan 2012, 102–103 no. 3 (= *SEG* LXII 1006 = *AE* 2012 [2015] 1422); Öztürk & Pilevneli 2012, 192 no. 5 (= *SEG* LXII 1023 = *AE* 2012 [2015] 1440 = Öztürk 2023, 96–97 no. 71); Öztürk & Dönmez Öztürk 2015, 249 no. 7 (= *SEG* LXV 1182); Marek & Adak, *Forschungen*, 8; 28; Adak 2017, 64–65 no. 20 (= *SEG* LXVII 942 = *IAM* 1, 2019, 24); Öztürk & Acar 2020, 396–397, no 1 (= *IAM* 4, 2021, 022); Akyürek Şahin & Uzunoğlu 2022b, 98–99, no 26 (= *IAM* 6, 2023, 079); Öztürk 2023, 54–55 no. 15; 92 no. 66 (= Akyürek Şahin & Uzunoğlu 2022a, 135–136 no. 37 = *IAM* 6, 2023, 079); 147 no. 146 (= Akyürek Şahin & Uzunoğlu 2022b, 85 no. 10 = *IAM* 6, 2023, 060); 153 no. 155; 158–159 no. 167 (= Akyürek Şahin & Uzunoğlu 2022a, 132–133 no. 34 = *IAM* 6, 2023, 109); 197 no. 223. See also Zgusta, *Personennamen* § 319–1; Dana 2014, 193–195, s.v. Ια, [Ια], Εἶα, Εἶας (f.) (bithy). For recent publications documenting the occurrences of this name in Bithynia, see also Dana 2024, s.v. Ια (f.) (bithy).



Fig. 11a



Fig. 11c

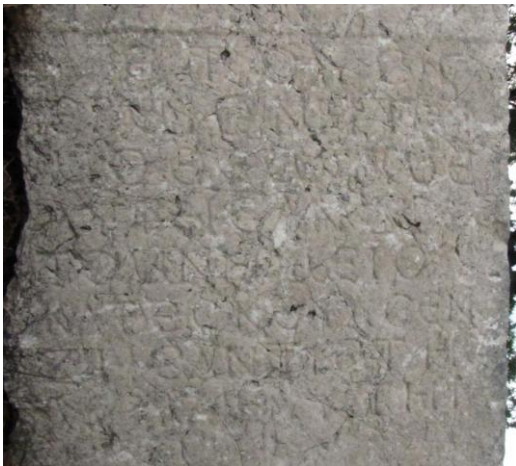


Fig. 11b



Fig. 11d

ἔτους ζ´.
 Ἑρμιόνη Τει-
 μοθέω τῷ ἐ-
 4 αὐτῆς ἀνδρ[ι]
 τὸ μνημεῖο[ν]
 κατεσκεύασεν
 ζήσαντι ἔτη
 8 λξ´^ν καὶ ἑαυτῇ.

L. 8: λθ´ καὶ ἑαυτῇ [Oktan]

L. 2: Ἑρμιόνη. The name Hermione has been attested five times in Nikaia, including in this inscription. See *LGPVVA s.v.*³².

L. 2-3: Τειμόθεος = Τιμόθεος.

As a result, new examples of the *gentilicia* Claudius and Cassius have been identified. One of these inscriptions appears to indicate a connection between the Cassius family and the rural hinterland of Nikaia. In addition, further evidence has been documented for the use of Latin personal names in rural areas. Moreover, the inscriptions on the monumental tombs at Terbos may provide additional information on the wealth of the settlement during the Roman Imperial period.

*(In the sixth year of the Emperor's reign),
 Hermione built this tomb for her husband,
 Timotheos, who had lived for thirty-five
 years, and for herself.*

³² For further references on this name, see Çokbankir 2010, 336-337 no. 12 (= *SEGLX* 1349 = *AE* 2010 [2013] 1519).

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* Abbreviations of epigraphical editions and reference works follow the "Liste des abréviations des éditions et ouvrages de référence pour l'épigraphie grecque alphabétique (GrEpiAbbr – Version 03, Septembre 2024)" developed by the *Association Internationale d'Épigraphie Grecque et Latine*.

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