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## NEW INSCRIPTIONS FROM HADRIANOI PROS OLYMPON (MYSIA)

Fatih ONUR\*

### ABSTRACT

During our museum research in Bithynia in 2010, a visit to Orhaneli (Hadrianoi) under the supervision of Enver Sağır, the director of the Bursa Archaeological Museum, enabled us to work on a group of pieces registered in the inventory records of the museum and placed in the garden of the county-council of Orhaneli. The pieces were gathered from nearby settlements and taken into protection in the garden. Five of these pieces, which are inscribed, will be analysed in detail epigraphically, while the other un-inscribed ones are mentioned superficially. These inscriptions have different information. No. 1 is a honourification of emperor Antoninus Pius by three strategs. Nr. 2 has already been published, and contains the epigram of Iulia Hagne. Nr. 3 is the funerary inscription of Diostratos and Aphia, whom their sons commemorated. Nr. 4 contains a funerary inscription of Aurelius Agapetos, who was a Christian and built the grave for himself, his child and grandchildren. No. 5 is probably a partial inscription of a building constructed after an oracle. Apart from inscriptions there are many pieces, amongst which an ostothek, building stones of a church, a pithos with the sign of cross and an altar are the most noteworthy.

**Keywords:** Orhaneli, Hadrianoi pros Olympon, Mysia, Olympene, Inscriptions, Bithynia.

### ÖZET

#### **Hadrianoi Pros Olympon'dan (Mysia) Yeni Yazıtlar**

2010 yılı Bithynia müze araştırmalarımız esnasında, Bursa Arkeoloji Müzesi müdürü Sayın Enver Sağır'ın eşliğinde Orhaneli'ne yaptığımız bir ziyaret neticesinde, belediye binasının önünde toplanmış ve müze envanterine kayıtlı, arasında yazıtların da bulunduğu bir gurup eser araştırma planımıza dâhil olmuştur. Yakın çevreden getirilerek korunmaya alınmış olan bu eserler gurup olarak bu makalede incelenecektir. Eserlerden beş tanesi yazılıdır. Yazıt taşımayan eserlere de bilgi amaçlı bu makalede kısaca değinilecektir. 1 no'lu yazıt imparator Antoninus

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Pius'un üç strategos tarafından onurlandırılmasını içermektedir. 2 no'lu yazıt daha önce yayımlanmış olup, Iulia Hagne'nin mezar epigramını içermektedir. 3 no'lu yazıt Diostratos ve Aphia'nın çocukları tarafından dikilen mezar taşı; 4 no'lu yazıt da, Hristiyan olan Aurelius Agapetos'un yaşarken kendisi, çocuğu ve torunları için yaptırdığı mezarın yazıtıdır. 5 no'lu yazıt ise olasılıkla bir kehanet sonrası yapılan bir binanın yazıtının küçük bir kısmı niteliğindedir. Belediye binasının önünde bu yazıtlarla beraber pek çok eser bulunmakla birlikte, bir ostotek, bir kiliseye ait yapı taşları, üzerinde haç işlemesi olan bir pithos ve bir altar en dikkat çekenleridir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Orhaneli, Hadrianoi pros Olympon, Mysia, Olympene, Yazıtlar, Bithynia

Orhaneli (Hadrianoi) is a county, 33 km south of Bursa. It was in Antiquity in the region of “Olympene” within the borders of Mysia (see fig. 12 and 13)<sup>1</sup>. The Region of Mysia Olympene was bounded by Prusa ad Olympum, a Bithynian city, to the North; Hellespontine Phrygia (Phrygia Epiktetos) to the South; Mount Olympos (Uludağ) to the East; and the region of Mysia Abrettene, the cities of Apollonia ad Rhynndacum (Ulubat) and Miletupolis (Mustafakemalpaşa) to the West<sup>2</sup>. The name of Hadrianoi, the ancient name of Orhaneli, is preserved in the name Adranos that was used for Orhaneli until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The city of Hadrianoi that is also attested in the inscriptions<sup>3</sup> was named after emperor Hadrianus, who founded the city in A.D. 131/2<sup>4</sup>. There is no evidence from literary sources concerning Hadrianoi until Byzantine Period. In the acts of Concilia Oecumenica, it is recorded that Bishop David from Hadrianoi attended the council of Calchedon in A.D. 451 and Bishop Helios from Hadrianoi the synod of Constantinople and Jerusalem in A.D. 536<sup>5</sup>. Hierokles lists the city under Bithynia of Eparkheia Pontike<sup>6</sup>. In the Notitiae Episcopatuum,

<sup>1</sup> This paper was accomplished within the Akdeniz University BAP (Scientific Research Projects) project of “İzmit (Kocaeli), İznik ve Bursa Arkeoloji Müzelerindeki Epigrafik (Yazılı) Malzemenin Arşivlenmesi” (proj. no: 2009.01.0105.003) conducted by Doç. Dr. N. Eda Akyürek Şahin and this publication is supported by the Coordination Unit of Scientific Research Projects at Akdeniz University. I wish to thank to Doç. Dr. N. Eda Akyürek Şahin, who suggested this study; to Enver Sağır, the director of Bursa Archaeology Museum, and who took us to Orhaneli to work on the fragments; to Hüseyin Uzunoğlu (Research Assistant) and Erkan Taşdelen (MA), who helped us greatly during the investigation; finally, to İrfan Tatlıoğlu, the mayor of Orhaneli and who hospitably welcomed us. For a detailed account of the region see I. Hadr., 149-160.

<sup>2</sup> I. Hadr., 133-134.

<sup>3</sup> I. Hadr., nos. 12, 17, 45, 52; I. Prus. no.18.

<sup>4</sup> I. Hadr. 157; Boatwright 2000, 189.

<sup>5</sup> ACO, *Conc.Chalc.451* 2.1.1 61.20, 2.1.2 74.31, 2.1.2 89.11, 2.1.2 135.17, 2.1.2 147.24 and 2.1.3 93.23; ACO, *Syn.Cons.Hier.536* 3.127. 22, 3.155.42, 3.161.40 and 3.170.17.

<sup>6</sup> Hierokles 693, 5.

Hadrianoi was subject to the bishopric of Nikomedea under Eparkheia Bithynia<sup>7</sup>.

Various travellers and scholars visited or conducted investigations in and around the city from the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century<sup>8</sup>. They copied inscriptions and recorded several ancient buildings most of which seems to have since been destroyed. The last comprehensive geographical and epigraphic research was conducted between 1979 – 1983 by Elmar Schwertheim, who published the results of his research in *Die Inschriften von Hadrianoi und Hadrianeia* (here “I.Hadr.”) in 1987.

In recent years some ancient stones were collected in the garden of the county-council of Orhaneli. Five of these pieces are inscribed and one of these inscriptions has already been published (No. 2; figs. 2 a-b) by E. Schwertheim.

### No. 1) Strategs Pollion, Diodoros and Hermokles honour Antoninus Pius (Fig. 1 a-b).

F.P.: Orhaneli (Bursa); Inv. No.: 34. Profiled marble statue base; broken at its right-front-up; back side left rough; dowel hole at the top; The remaining part of the inscription on the front face is well-preserved.

H.: 130 cm; L.: 54 cm; D.: 67 cm; Lh.: 2,5 cm.

[ <sup>¶</sup> ] Ἀγαθ]ῆι Τύχηι. ¶	<i>With Good Fortune!</i>
2 [Αὐτοκράτορα Καίσαρα Τ(ίτον) Αἰλιον	<i>Pollion, son of [...]nophanes,</i>
[Ἄδριανό]ν Ἀντωνείνον Σεβ(αστὸν) ¶	<i>Diodoros, son of [Eu]boulos and</i>
4 [Εὔσεβῆ], θεοῦ Ἄδριανοῦ νιόν,	<i>Hermokles, son of Gly[k]on, who</i>
[θεοῦ] Τραιανοῦ Παρθικοῦ νιώ-	<i>have been strategs, erected from</i>
6 [νόν], θεοῦ Νέρουα ἔκγονον,	<i>the city revenues (this statue of)</i>
[ἀρχ]ερέα μέγιστον, δημαρ-	<i>Imperator Caesar Titus Aelius</i>
8 [χικ]ῆις ἔξουσίας τὸ γ', ὕπατον	<i>Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus</i>
[τὸ γ', πα]τέρα πατρίδος, Πωλλίων	<i>[Pius], the son of God Hadrianus,</i>
10 [. .]νοφάνους καὶ Διόδωρος	<i>the grandson of [God] Traianus</i>
[Ἐν]βούλουν καὶ Ἐρμόκλης Γλύ-	<i>Parthicus, grand-grandson of God</i>
12 [κ]ῶνος στρατηγήσαντες ἐ[κ]	<i>Nerva, Pontifex Maximus, Trib. Pot.</i>
[τ]ων τῆς πόλεως χρημάτων	<i>III, Cos. [III], father of the Country.</i>
14 ¶ ἀνέστησαν. ¶	

<sup>7</sup> Not. Ep. 2.7.199, 3.8.235, 4.7.188, 7.7.227, 9.7.125, 10.7.142, 13.7.138.

<sup>8</sup> Hamilton 1842, 90-94; Le Bas 1845, 203-213; Perrot et al. 1872, 61-68; Texier 1882, 142-144; Munro – Anthony 1897, 265-266; Mordtmann 1925, 309-312.

L. 8-9: Trib. Pot. III and Cos. [III], Antoninus Pius, A.D. 139-140.

L. 10: [. ]νοφάνους: see *LGPN* V.A, 306 for the name of Μηνοφάνης frequently used in Asia Minor; for other possibilities of Ξενοφάνης see *LGPN* V.A, 342 and of Ζηνοφάνης see *LGPN* V.A, 191.

At the bottom section, there are some letters, which cannot be understood and are probably a later carving, as OY OY (see fig. 1b).

Pollion, Diodoros and Hermokles, who honoured Antoninus Pius, were qualified as στρατηγήσαντες. During the Roman Imperial Period, strategs (στρατηγοί), who undertook public security in towns and countryside, were responsible for the police organization in several cities of Asia Minor<sup>9</sup>. In addition to the function of urban and regional security, they could also hold political and juridical duties<sup>10</sup>. Strategs were able to give petition for honourifications; to construct public buildings and to erect statues<sup>11</sup>. For instance, another inscription from Hadrianoi reads that Attinas honoured L. Aelius Caesar, adoptive son of Hadrianus, and erected his statue in his honour in A.D. 137 during his strateganship<sup>12</sup>.

## No. 2) Funerary Epigram of Iulia Hagne (Figs. 2 a-b)

F.P.: Serçeler (Orhaneli); Inv. No. 6; Funerary stele; Publication: I. Hadr. 76; Merkelbach – Stauber 2001, 12, no. 08/08/09.

H.: 135 cm; L.: 61 cm; T.: 26 cm; Lh.: 2,5 cm.

<sup>9</sup> Liebenam 1900, 286-288; Reid 1913, 463-464; Magie 1950, I 643-644; Mason 1974, 161-162; Brélaz 2005, 74-87; Dimitriev 2005, 128-129. For this sort of στρατηγοί within the borders of the Roman Empire see Liebenam 1900, 558-564; Στρατηγοί could be στεφανηφόρος, πρυτανεύς, γραμματεύς and δεκάπτωτος at the same time (Dimitriev 2005, 227). The number of strategs was usually 5, but sometimes they could be 3 or 4 and this office created its inner hierarchy by the end of 2<sup>nd</sup> century, later the head was called πρώτος στρατηγός (Magie 1950, I 643-644). From early in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, the titles στρατηγός and ειρηνάρχος were held by the same person (Dimitriev 2005, 281-282). For στρατηγός ἐπὶ τῆς χώρας, στρατηγός ἐπὶ τῆς ειρήνης, ειρηνάρχος, νυκτοστράτηγος see Liebenam 1900, 288, fn. 8; Magie 1950, I 644; Dimitriev 2005, 206-213; Feld 2005, 181; Brélaz 2005, Chapter III (esp. for *strategoi*, 74-87). The usage of this office in inscriptions sometimes together with λυκιάρχης lead scholars to consider that it was an office connected with the lycianate (Balland 1981, 242-243, no. 76), another similar connection was established with ἀρχίψυλαξ (Kokkinia 2000, 221-222).

<sup>10</sup> Brélaz 2005, 74.

<sup>11</sup> Dimitriev 2005, 128-129.

<sup>12</sup> Hamilton 1842, II 399; Le Bas 1845, 207-208; LBW no. 1053; Homolle 1893, 637-638, no.3; IGR III 35 = MAMA IV 240; I. Hadr. 37, no. 43: Λ. Αἴλιον Καισαρα | Αὐτοκράτορος Ἀδριανοῦ Σεβαστοῦ νιὸν | θεοῦ Τραιανοῦ νιώνον | θεοῦ Νέρουα ἔκγονον | δημαρχικῆς ἔξουσίας | ὑπατον τὸ β', Ἀττινᾶς | Γλύκωνος στρατηγῶν ἐκ τῶν ιδίων ἀνέστησεν.

	Ίουλία Ἀγνή	<i>Iulia Hagne from Apollonia (ad Rhynadacum).</i>
2	Ἀπολλωνιάτις	<i>I, who have been far away (from home) leaving the ancestral god of the Thermenians' land that Fate endowed (me) as (my) fatherland, lie here as an unspeaking body, after (my) soul flew away.</i>
4	πολλὰ ἀποδημήσασα	
6	θεὸν πάτριον προλιπούσα	
8	Θερμηνῶν γαῖης, ἦν	
6	Μοῖρα πάτραν ἐπέκλωσεν	
8	ψυχῆς ἐκιτταμένης	
8	ἄλαλον δέμας ἐνθάδε	
	κεῖμαι.	
10	συμβίω γλυκυτάτῃ Οὔρσου-	<i>Ursulus prepared (this grave) for his dearest spouse.</i>
	λος ἐποίησεν.	

L.7: ἐκιτταμένης = ἐξισταμένης (Schwertheim)

The origin of Iulia Hagne, a Roman citizen, was a place called Therma<sup>13</sup> within the territory of Apollonia ad Rhynadacum<sup>14</sup> (Ulubat/Apolyont). The inscription containing an epigram between the lines 3-7 was dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. by Schwertheim<sup>15</sup>. But, the ligatures, the typeface (e.g. omega and sigma) don't seem to support this (see fig 2b), so the inscription should be dated to a later period, as Merkelbach and Stauber indicated<sup>16</sup>.

### No. 3) Funerary Altar of Diostratos and Aphia (Figs. 3 a-b)

F.P.: Orhaneli (Bursa); Inv. No. 13; Marble funerary altar; Upper section damaged; bottom profiled; an inscription of 7 lines, the first of which is poorly preserved.

H.: 81 cm; L.: 32 cm; D.: 53 cm; Lh.: 3,5-4 cm.

[Ἐ]τούς [.]πα' μη[ν]-	<i>In the month of</i>
2 ὡς Δύστρου· Διό-	<i>Dystros of the year -81.</i>
δωρος καὶ Μενέφ-	<i>Diodoros and</i>
4 ρων Διοστράτῳ	<i>Menephron, for (their)</i>
τῷ πατρὶ καὶ Ἀφ[ι]-	<i>father Diostratos and</i>
6 α τῇ μητρὶ μνήμ-	<i>mother Aphia, in (their)</i>
ης χάριν.	<i>memory.</i>

<sup>13</sup> Merkelbach – Stauber (2001, 12) suggests that Θερμηνοί were the inhabitants of Therma Basilika near Prusa.

<sup>14</sup> Robert 1980, 93-98; Abmeier 1990, 1-16; DNP 1, p. 871, s.v. Apollonia [6]; Barrington Atlas Map. 52-D4 and p. 786

<sup>15</sup> I. Hadr., 57-58

<sup>16</sup> Merkelbach – Stauber 2001, 12.

L.1, [.] $\pi\alpha'$ , -81: Sullan Era. Though the first letter of the number cannot be read completely, a half vertical stroke can be seen at the bottom of the line. This suggests five letters which might have been carved representing hundreds: P (100), T (300), Y (400),  $\Phi$  (500) and  $\Psi$  (700). The number  $\Psi$  should be eliminated, since the year we obtain reaches a period when the Sullan Era had ended (781 = A.D. 696/7). The number  $\Phi$  takes us to the year A.D. 496/7, when we can still find examples dated in the Sullan Era<sup>17</sup>. The number Y provides A.D. 396/7, while T gives A.D. 296/7, which are more probable years. In general, the typeface suggests a date within or later than 2nd century, considering the omega shaped in minuscule form, the sigma with corners and the delta with its left stroke carved longer. But, since some of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D. inscriptions from Hadrianoi carry similar typefaces<sup>18</sup>, the number P is also possible, and then the year becomes A.D. 96/7. Finally, the dating of the inscription seems to be in the month of Dystros<sup>19</sup> of the several years mentioned above, perhaps A.D. 96/7.

L.5. Ἀφία is a personal name often attested in western Asia Minor. See Pape – Benseler 180; Zgusta 1964, 81, § 66-39; LGPN V.A., 92.

#### No. 4) The Gravestone of Aurelius Agapetos (Figs. 4 a-b)

Marble grave stone; lower section missing; profiled at top and decorated with acroteria around the pediment; in the middle of the pediment is a rosette. F.P.: Orhaneli (Bursa); Inv. No. 19.

H.: 56 cm; L.: 32 cm; D.: 35 cm; Lh.: 2,5-2 cm.

Αὐρήλιος Ἀγάπητος	<i>Aurelius Agapetos</i>
2 έσαντῷ ζών καὶ τέκν[ω]	<i>constructed this</i>
καὶ τέκνου τέκν-	<i>burial place,</i>
4 οις κατεσ- [     ]	<i>while alive, for himself,</i>
κεύασεν κοιμητήρι-	<i>(his) child and children of (his) child.</i>
6 ον· ἐν ὀνόματι Χρείσ[του]	<i>In the name of Christ ...</i>
γέγραπτα[1 ----- 9-10 -----]	<i>.. (as was?) prescribed ...</i>
8 ΟΟΥΓΟ[----- 13-14 -----]	-----
ΕΓ[ ----- 17-18 -----]	-----

<sup>17</sup> MAMA IV 225 = Foss 1977, 285 (A.D. 585); Drew-Bear 1978, 111, no. 50 (A.D. 563); Leschhorn 1993, 423.

<sup>18</sup> For instance I. Hadr. 24 has similar letter features and was dated to the end of A.D. 1<sup>st</sup> century.

<sup>19</sup> For the month of Dystros (24 January-21 February) see Samuel 1972, 182; Hannah 2005, 133-135.

Aurelius, the *nomen gentilicium* of this Christian Agapetos, provides a date later than the *Constitutio Antoniniana* (A.D. 212).

L.3-4: τέκνου τέκνοις, it can be concluded that Agapetos had only one child. This usage can be seen often in inscriptions<sup>20</sup>.

L.5-6: κοιμητήριον, it is a definition for a Christian or a Jewish burial place<sup>21</sup>, and is attested in Christian epitaphs of Asia Minor beginning in the 3rd century A.D<sup>22</sup>.

L.7: ἐν ὀνόματι Χρείστου: Though this form cannot be found, similar formulations are quite prevalent in Christian inscriptions<sup>23</sup>.

#### No. 4) A Building Inscription? (Fig. 5)

A fragment of a lintel?; F.P.: Orhaneli (Bursa); Inv. No. 18.

H.: 14 cm; L.: 55 cm; D.: 34 cm; Lh.: 2-2,5 cm.

[-----]ΩΡΟΝ· ...[so and so built this] after [so  
προφητεύσαντ[ος --] and so] gave the oracle...

---]ΩΡΟΝ: δῶρον?

προφητεύσαντος: The participle form of this verb is often attested in the inscriptions of Hadrianoi and in its territory<sup>24</sup>. According to Schwertheim, the usage of the participle in the present tense (προφητεύοντος) provides a dating criterion, while the participle in aorist shows that the work was

<sup>20</sup> I. Smyr. 197; I. Smyr. 191; I. Eph. 2263 A and 2507; St. Pont. III 128; Ramsay 1896, 285, no. 231 (= BCH 8 1884, 233 no. 1); Waelkens 1986, 199, no. 492; Petersen – Luschan 1889, 53, no. 94 and 57, no. 108a.

<sup>21</sup> Drew - Bear 1978, 109-110.

<sup>22</sup> Sterett 1888, 389, no. 564; I. Lyk. I 188; MAMA I 205; I. Nik. 557 and 559; MAMA IV 354, 356; Drew - Bear 1978, no. 48 (A.D. 257/8); Ramsay 1896, nos. 375 (A.D. 262/1), 376, 719, 654 (late 3rd century) and 655 (late 3rd century).

<sup>23</sup> Gregoire 1922, no. 220: [ἐν] ὀνόματι τοῦ δεσπότου ἡμῶν [Ιησ]οῦ Χριστοῦ; I. Smyr. 873: ἐν (ὸν) ὄματι πατρὸς κ[αὶ νιοῦ καὶ] ἀγίου πνεύματος; Grégoire 1922, no. 13 (Kyzikos): ἐν ὀνόματι Κυρίου; CIG 8636= SEG 42, 1158 (Trapezous): ἐν ὀνόματι τοῦ δεσπότου ἡμῶν Ἰησοῦ Χριστοῦ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἡμῶν; SEG 42, 1193 (Amorion): [ἐν ὀνόματι τοῦ Κ(υρίο)υ κέ [νιοῦ Ἰησοῦ] Χριστοῦ; Bean – Miford 1970, 66, no. 39 (Karallia): [ἐν ὀνόματι τοῦ δεσπότου ἡμῶν Χ(ριστο)ῦ].

<sup>24</sup> I. Hadr., Nos. 6 (Haydar), 12, (Asartepe/Baraklı), 19 (Hadrianoi), 23 (Akçapınar), 25 (Fadıl Köy), 26 (Asartepe/Baraklı), 29 (Baraklı) 30 (Belenören), 32 (Fadıl Köy), 33 (Asartepe/Baraklı), 34 (Asartepe/Baraklı), 35 (Asartepe/Baraklı).

fulfilled following an oracle given by propheteus<sup>25</sup>. This inscription is not from an altar or a statue base, but probably a building fragment placed on top of a structure (e.g. a lintel). The oracle would most probably have been given in the temple of Zeus Kersoullos located near the villages of Belenören and Akçapınar<sup>26</sup>.

Apart from these inscriptions, there are many ancient large and small pieces in the garden of the county-council. Amongst which, an ostothek with akroteria on its lid (fig. 6 a-c), building stones from a church including a stone with a large cross (figs. 7 a-b and 11), an unglazed pottery pithos<sup>27</sup> with the sign of the cross and other moulded relief-work (figs. 8 a-b and 9) and an un-inscribed altar (fig. 10) are amongst the most noteworthy items.

#### Personal Names

Ἄγάπητος	3	Ἐρμόκλης	1
Αὐρήλιος	3	[Εὖ]βουλος	1
Ἀφία	2	Μενέφρων	2
Γλύκων	1	Πωλλίων	1
Διόδωρος	1, 2	[..]νοφάνης	1
Διόστρατος	3		

<sup>25</sup> I. Hadr., 9.

<sup>26</sup> I. Hadr. 139 and 156; see also Şahin 2001, 76-77.

<sup>27</sup> For the samples of similar pithoi inscribed or with rosetta see Yaraş 2010.

## Bibliography and Abbreviations

ACO	Acta Concilia Oecumenica
AMS	Asia Minor Studien
BCH	Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique
CIG	Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum
DNP	Der Neue Pauly
I. Nik.	IK 9 – 10: Katalog der antiken Inschriften des Museums von Iznik (Nikaia). 2 vols. S. Şahin (ed.), Bonn, Vol I: 1979 - Vol II,1: 1981 - Vol II,2 1982 - Vol II,3 1987.
I. Smyr.	IK 23 – 24: Die Inschriften von Smyrna I-III, G. Petzl (ed.), Bonn 1982-1990.
I. Eph.	IK 11,1 – 17,4: Die Inschriften von Ephesos, R. Merkelbach vd. (edd.), Bonn 1979-1981.
I. Hadr.	IK 33: Die Inschriften von Hadrianoi und Hadrianeia, E. Schwertheim (ed.), Bonn. 1987.
I. Lyk.	Die kaiserzeitlichen Inschriften Lykaoniens, fasc. 1. [Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Philosophisch-historische Klasse, Denkschriften (DAW), 232]. [Ergänzungsbände zu den Tituli Asiae Minoris 15], G. Laminger-Pascher (ed.) Vienna 1992.
I. Prus.	IK 39-40: Die Inschriften von Prusa ad Olympum. 2 vols., T. Corsten (ed.), Bonn Vol I:1991 – Vol.II: 1993.
IGR	Inscriptiones Graecae ad Res Romanas Pertinentes.
IK	Inschriften griechischer Städte aus Kleinasien.
LBW	Inscriptions Grecques et Latines recueillies en Asie Mineure I-II, P. Le Bas – W. H. Waddington (edd.), Paris 1870.
LGPN	Lexicon of Greek Personal Names.
MAMA	Monumenta Asiae Minoris Antiqua.
Pape – Benseler	Pape, W. – Benseler, G., Wörterbuch der griechischen Eigennamen, Graz 1959.
SEG	Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum.
St. Pont. III	Recueil des inscriptions grecques et latines du Pont et de l'Arménie. Fasc. 1, J. G. C. Anderson – F. Cumont – H. Grégoire (edd.), Brussels 1910.
TIB	Tabula Imperii Byzantini.
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Fig. 1a

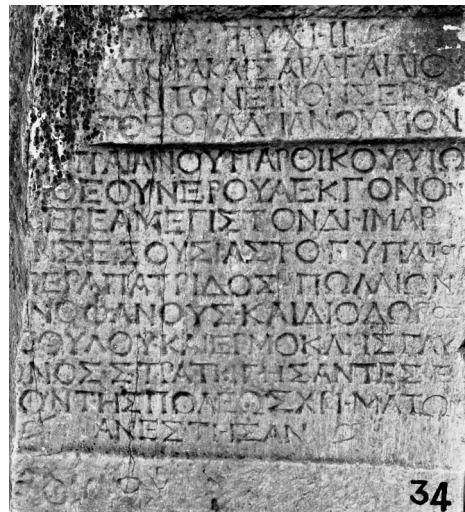


Fig. 1b



Fig. 2a

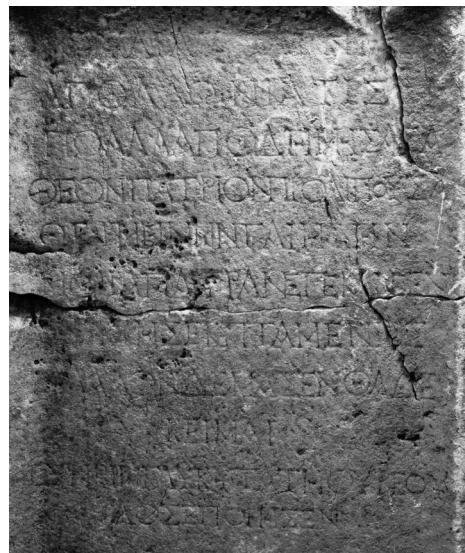


Fig. 2b



Fig. 3a



Fig. 3b



Fig. 4a



Fig. 4b

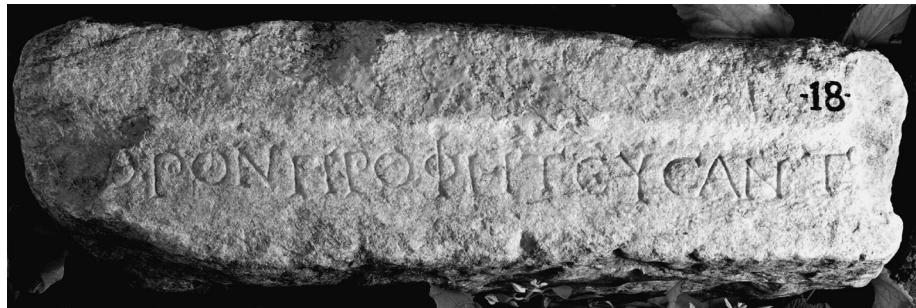


Fig. 5



Fig. 6a



Fig. 6b



Fig. 6c



Fig. 7a



Fig. 7b

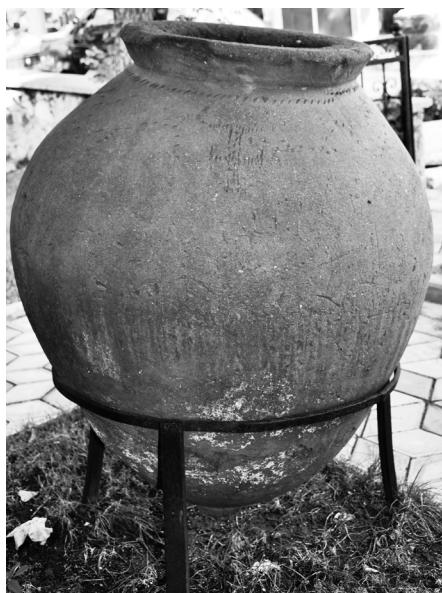


Fig. 8a



Fig. 8b

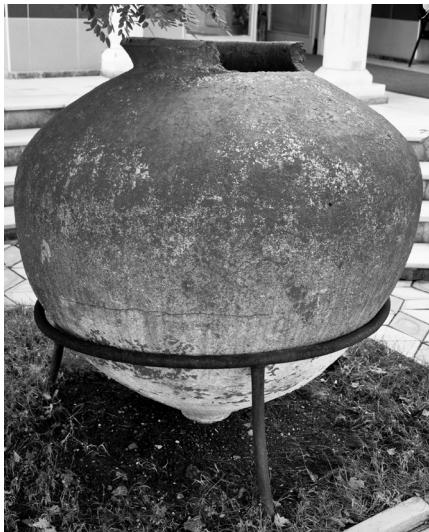


Fig. 9



Fig. 10



Fig. 11



Fig. 12 Orhaneli and its territory (by E. Schwertheim, in I. Hadr.)

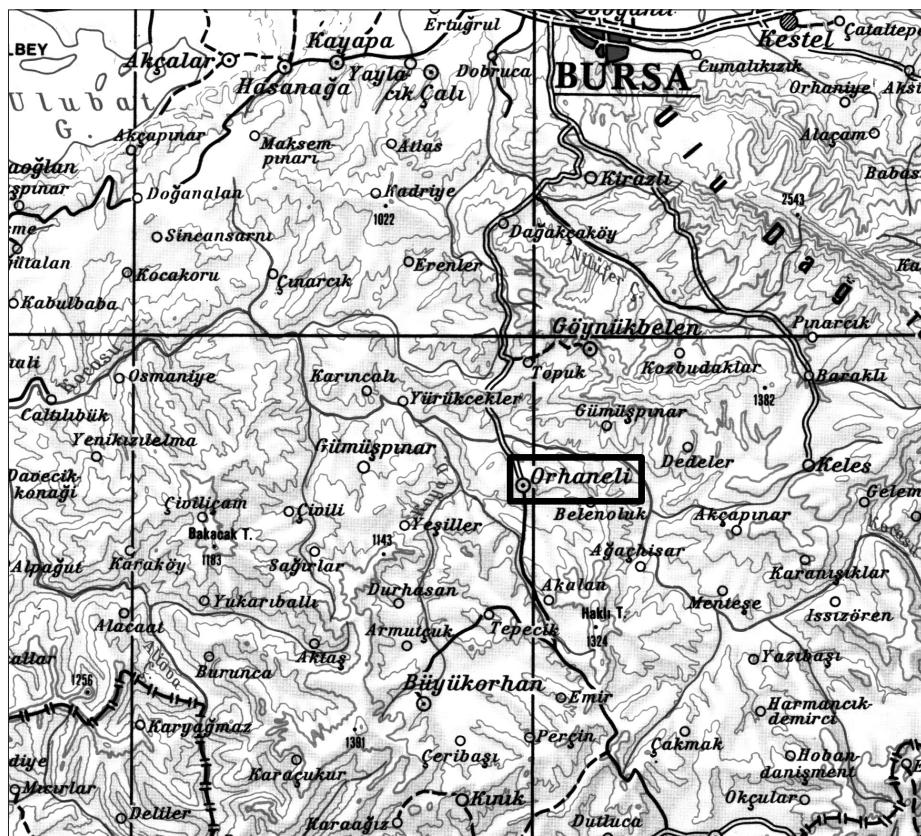


Fig. 13 The territory of Mt. Olympos (after the map of TIB 7)