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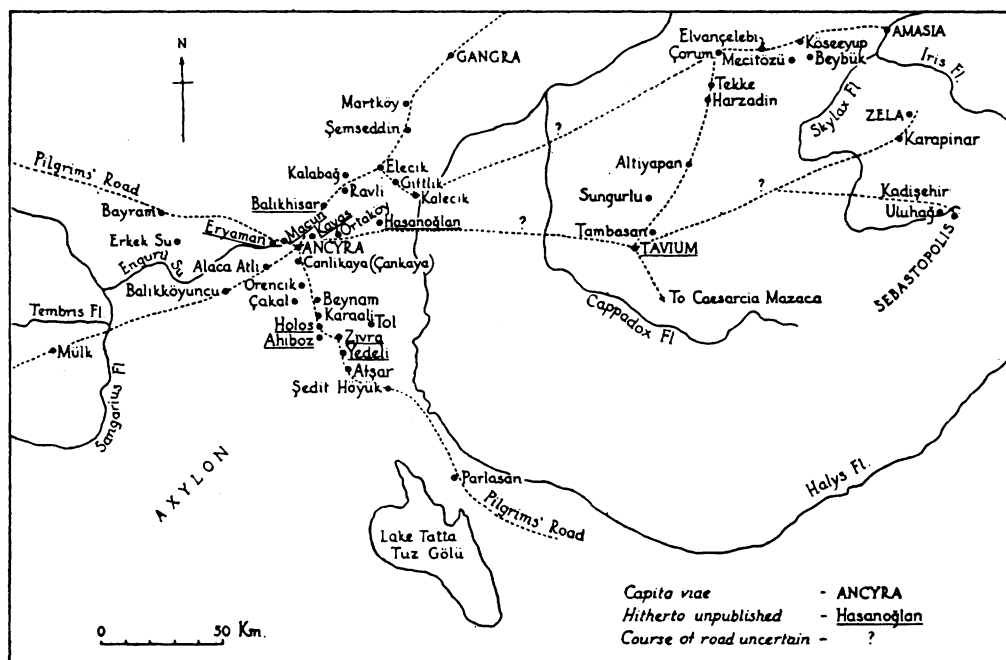
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ROMAN ROADS AND MILESTONES OF GALATIA

By I. W. MACPHERSON

THE recent discovery ¹ of a number of new milestones in Galatia proper prompts a re-examination of the road system of that area, important as it was as a centre of communications from early times. The importance of Ancyra in particular as a road-junction is well illustrated by a large number of milestones dating to the first and second centuries A.D. ; perhaps the rapid development of that city at this time is to be attributed in part to a realisation of its strategic importance.



Roman Roads in Galatia.

It is convenient first of all to deal with such remains as there are of bridges and ancient road surfaces throughout the area. Very few ancient bridges are still standing in Galatia proper to-day. The most notable is the bridge over the Siberis at Sykeon built by Justinian ² (Pl. IX, 1). This, like the Selcuk bridge at Ak Köprü on the western outskirts of Ankara, must have had its Roman prototype ; both bridges belonged to the

¹ In the summer of 1953, when I was travelling as a Treasury student. I must record my thanks to Professor W. M. Calder who kindly put at my disposal a number of milestones which he recorded in this area in 1910, and also read this article in type-script ; to Mr. Seton Lloyd, the Director of the Institute at Ankara, which was my base of operations ; and to Dr. A. Furness who kindly drew the sketch-map (Fig. 1). The Turkish Department of Antiquities has always been helpful to my work. In view of the similarity of the material, only a selection of the stones has been illustrated.

² Procop. *de Aedif.*, V, 4, 1 ; Anderson in *JHS.*, XIX (1899), 65 f., gives a sketch-plan and full description of the bridge.

“Pilgrims’ Road”, the natural line of communication from Nicomedia to Ancyra and a route certainly used by the Romans.¹ Less well preserved than these is the bridge known as Çandır Köprü not far west of Pessinus (Pl. IX, 2). This must have carried a road coming from the south; Perrot suggested² that this bridge was on the line of Manlius’ march into Galatia. There is too little definite information about Manlius’ march, however, to enable us to fix the point where he crossed the Sangarius exactly. That the crossing of the Sangarius must have presented a considerable problem to ancient engineers there can be no doubt; it is unfortunate that there are no material remains to indicate exactly which points were selected. The lines of the roads, however, help to show the general areas where bridges must have been erected. The Roman road from Dorylaeum to Ancyra, for example, must have crossed the Sangarius in the vicinity of Gordium. Traces of the *marginēs* of this road were noted a few miles east of Colonia Germa, near the modern village of Babadat. The road continued through the village of Mülk where Hamilton recorded a milestone³ and beyond which I noted in three different places a well-preserved ancient surface (possibly Selcuk, but certainly following the traditional line). This road must have continued eastwards towards Gordium and Vindia. Another bridge across the Sangarius carried the Byzantine military road,⁴ a line of communication for which there is no evidence in Roman times.

With regard to the Halys, the other chief obstacle to lateral communication in Galatia, there were two crossing-points, one at Yahşihan which carried the road leading due east from Ancyra to Tavium, and the other called Çeşnir Köprü⁵ (Pl. IX, 3—the Selcuk bridge).

In only three other places in Galatia were traces of ancient road surface noted. These are Ahiboz⁶ and Şedit Höyük on the S.E. continuation of the “Pilgrims’ Road”; and near Balıkhisar on the S.E. edge of the Çubuk Ovası on the road Ancyra-Gangra.

The lines of communication in Galatia proper are for the most part dictated by nature.⁷ To what is known already of the road system the following observations may now be added:—

(1) There can be no dispute that a Roman road led directly east from Ancyra to Tavium. Previously attested only by *CIL.*, III, 311 = 6901 and possibly *CIL.*, III, 6899, it is now fully confirmed by the milestones published below.

(2) The line of the road Ancyra-Gangra can be more accurately

¹ As is attested by the milestones published in *JOAI.*, XXX (1937), Beibl. 21, no. 21; *CIL.*, III, 314 = *Arch. Jahrb.*, XLVII (1932), *Arch. Anz.*, 260 = *Ann. Ep.*, 1932, 49; *CIL.*, III, 6058 = 6900 (the attribution of these is however doubtful): *CIL.*, III, 14184⁶¹, and no. (3) in my text.

² Perrot, *Exploration de la Galatie*, 151 f.

³ *CIL.*, III, 318 = *ILS* 263.

⁴ For a detailed discussion of this road, see *JHS.*, XIX (1899), 111 ff.

⁵ See *JHS.*, l.c., 113 f.

⁶ *JHS.*, l.c., 103.

⁷ *JHS.*, l.c., 53 for the “Pilgrims’ Road”.

defined, thanks to the new milestones recorded in the Çubuk Ovası. This road almost certainly followed the valley of the Çubuk Su from Ancyra until it reached the Çubuk Ovası ; it then struck NE. towards the Halys, skirting the S.E. edge of the plain. Interesting confirmation of the line of the road is provided by Busbecq.¹ Describing his journey to Çorum, he records that "from Angora we journeyed to the village of Balygazar, thence to Zarekuct and Zermec Zii, where we reached the banks of the river Halys". Balygazar is surely to be identified with the modern Balıkhisar in the Çubuk Ovası, where welcome confirmation that the medieval caravan route followed the line of the Roman road is provided by milestones.

(3) The superscribed miliarium (No. 9 below) provides further confirmation of the thorough reconstruction of roads in Asia Minor in the first century A.D.²

Miliaria ³

I. The "Pilgrims' Road".

(1) *Eryaman Köyü* (previously Emir Yaman).

In cemetery.

Grey marble miliarium with white streaks. Broken above and below ; surface damaged at points.

H. 0.9 Diam. 0.24.

Letters 0.024 to 0.035 ; very faint below. (Phs.).

B. F.

Imp. Caes.

P. Licinn [io

Valeriano

p.f. Aug.

5 et imp C[a]es.

P. Licinn[io]

Gallieno

p.f. Aug.

(2) *Bayram Köyü*

At mosque.

Grey limestone miliarium, broken below ; surface badly damaged.

H. 1.12 Diam. 0.63

Letters 0.035 to 0.04

Phs.

¹ Ogier de Busbecq : *Turkish Letters*, tr. E. S. Forster (Oxford, 1927), p. 51.

² cf. *CIL.*, III, 312, 318, 14184⁴⁸.

³ To the list of milestones cited by Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor*, pp. 1308 ff., should be added *CIL.*, III, 13645 (see no. 18 below), 13646, and a milestone from Kalabağ, recorded by Bittel, *Année Epigraphique*, 1946, no. 178.

[B. F.]

Imp. [Caes.C.]
 [Val. Diocletiano]
 inv. [Aug. et imp. Caes.]
 5 [M. Aur. Val.]
 Max[imi] a[no]
 inv. Aug. et [Fl. Val.]
 Constantio
 Gal. Val.
 10 Maximian[o]
 [nobilissimis]
 [Caesaribus]

Letters underscored seen by Anderson (*JHS.*, XIX (1899), no. 10.)

(3) *Macun Köyü* (about seven miles west of Ankara)

In cemetery to East of village.

Buried miliarium of grey limestone, broken behind.

H (visible) 1·3 Diam 0·58

Letters 0·035 to 0·04

Ph. (Pl. X, 1)

Imp. Caesar [i]
 divi Traiani Par-
 thici f. divi Nervae
 nepoti Traiano Hadri-
 5 ano Aug. pont. max.
 t[r.] pot. VI cos. III
 p[er] A. Larcium Ma-
 c[e]donem leg. Aug.
 pr. pr.
 10 M VII
 Z

(4) *Virancik* (= Örencik, near Mohan Göl)

In village street.

Grey limestone miliarium, broken above.

H 1·25 Diam. 0·43

Letters 0·065 to 0·08

Ph.

XVI

Is this *CIL.*, 14184⁴⁶?

(5) (W.M.C., 1910, 9) *Köseli*

At fountain.

Badly weathered miliarium. Only the distance can be read, viz.,

XXXV
 ΛϞ



1. Bridge at Sykeon.



2. Çandır Köprü, near Pessinus.



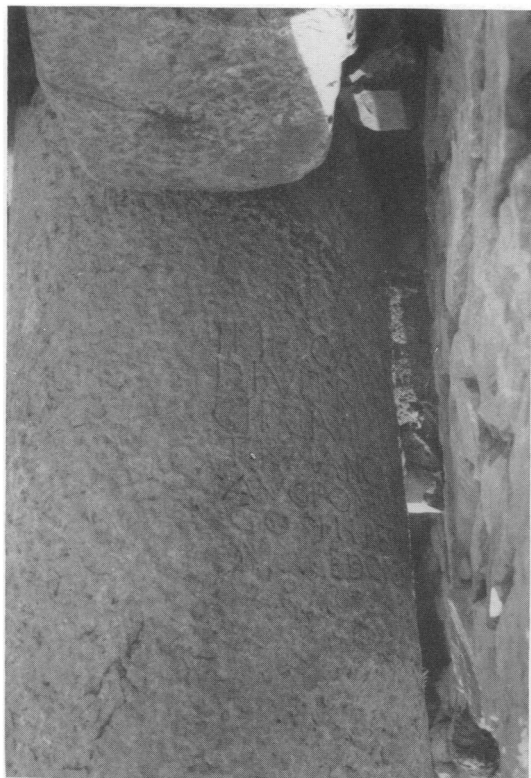
3. The Çeşnir Köprü.



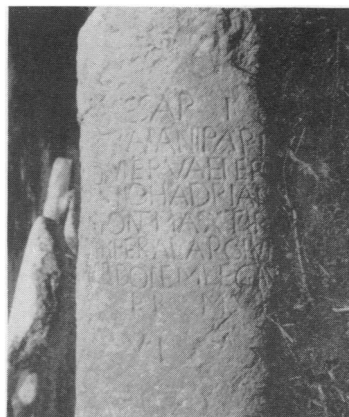
1. No. 3.



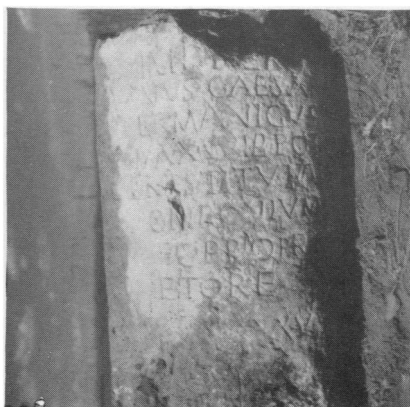
2. No. 8.



3. No. 11.
Miliaria in Galatia.



4. No. 18.



5. No. 19.

(6) (WMC, 1910, 12)

ibid

Fountain WSW of village.

Diam. 2 feet.

Imp. Caesari
divi Traiani Parthici
f. divi Nervae nepoti
Traino Hadriano
5 pont. max. tr. pot. VI cos.
III per A. Larcium Mace-
donem leg. Aug. pr. pr.

XXVII KZ

This milestone was probably carried from the Ancyra-Tavium road.

(7) (WMC, 1910, 13)

Yörelî

Miliarium, beside Köy Odası.

M. Aur[elius
Ant[o]n[i]n[us
pius felix Par-
thicus Britan-
5 nicus I[mp.] XII
p.p.trib. pot.

Calder's note indicates that the stone was superscribed.

II. *Ancyra-Tavium*

(8) *Hasanoğlan* (34 kilometres east of Ankara)

In village.

Used as support for minaret.

Grey limestone miliarium, badly weathered in parts. Super-
scribed.

H (visible) 1.9 Diam (approx.) 0.6.

Letters (average) 0.045.

Phs. (Pl. X, 2)

Imp. Nerva Traianus imp.
Caes<a> r Aug. German <i> cus
pont. max. trib. pot p.p. cos III
restituit per Pomponium
5 Bassum leg. pro praetore
ab Ancyra XXII KB

The original inscription is very faint, but the following can be read from the squeeze :—

Ponti Pisidiae Paphlagoniae
Lycaoniae Armeniae Mino-
ris
stravit

The original inscription can easily be restored from *JOAI*, XXX (1937), Beibl. col. 19, no. 16.

(9) *ibid*

In street of Köy Enstitüsü.

Grey limestone miliarium, broken above ; surface much damaged.

H 1·6 Diam 0·6

Letters 0·04 (average)

Ph.

[Imp. Nerva Traianus imp. Caes.]

Aug. Germanicus ponti-

f. max. trib. pot. p.p. cos. II

restituit per Pompo[n]-

5 ium Bassum leg. pro
praetore ab Ancyra

XXV KE

Date, 96/7 A.D.

(10) *ibid*

In street of Köy Enstitüsü.

Grey limestone miliarium, damaged above.

H 1·9 Diam. 0·63

Letters 0·035 to 0·04

Ph.

Imp. Caesari

divi Trai{i}ani Parthi-

ci f. divi Nervae nepoti

Traiano Hadriano

5 Aug. pont. max. tr. pot. VI

cos. III per A. Larcium

Macedonem leg. Aug.

pr. pr. M

XXVI KEI

Line 1. Caesar is widely spaced.

Line 9. The method of indicating the distance in Greek is unusual.

(11) *ibid*.

In village, beside mosque.

Grey limestone miliarium.

H (visible) 1·85 Diam 0·6.

Letters 0·04 (average)

Ph. (Pl. X, 3) (Note : Owing to the size and position of the stone, standing two or three inches from the wall of the mosque courtyard, it was

impossible to take a squeeze, and only a small part of the stone could be photographed. The reading was made by the use of a mirror.)

Imp. Caesar[i]
divi Trai(ani) Parthi-
ci f. divi Nervae nepoti
Traiano Hadriano
5 Aug. pont. max. tr. pot. VI
cos. III per A. Larcium
Macedonem leg. Aug.
pr. pr. M

XXIII KΔ

Three of the milestones published above, nos. 9-12, are referred to, but not published, by Rohde in *DTCF Dergisi*, II, 5 (1944), p. 807 (article in Turkish and German).

(12) *Büyük Nefes Köyü* (Tavium)

Partially buried on acropolis of ancient city.
Grey limestone miliarium with tenon. Surface damaged.
H 1.85 Diam 0.35 (approx.)
Letters 0.05 (average)

Ph.

Imp.
Caesar Tra-
iano Adria-
no pon. ma-
5 ximo tribu-
nicia pot. III (?)
per A. Larc-
ium Macedonem
leg Aug. pr.
10 pr milia I

(13) (WMC, 1910, 2)

Kayaş Bahçesi

In cemetery to east.
On small thin milestone.

Imp. Caes[ar]i [M. Aur.
Severo [Alexan-
dro] pio fel. in-
victo Aug. trib.
5 pot. II cos. I
M P

I have restored this after *CIL.*, III, 311 = 6901; the division of the lines and the find-spot prove that it is not the same stone, but another of the same series.

(14) (WMC., 1910, 5)

Asi Yozgat (modern Elmadağ)

Milestone broken above.

[Imp. Caesari]
 [divi Traiani Parthici f.]
 [divi Nervae nepoti]
 [Traiano Hadriano]
 5 Aug. pont. [max. tr. pot. VI]
 cos. III per A. Larc[um]
 Macedonem leg. Aug.
 p[r.] p[r.] M P
 XIX

(15) (WMC., 1910, 6)

ibid

[Imp. Caesari]
 [divi Traiani Parthici f.]
 [divi Traiani nepoti]
 [Traiano Hadriano]
 5 [Aug. pont. max. tr. pot. VI]
 cos. III per A. Larcium
 Macedonem leg. Aug.
 pr. pr. M P
 XXV KE

(16) (WMC., 1910, 7)

ibid

[Imp. Caesari]
 divi Traiani Parthi-
 ci. f. divi Nervae nepoti
 Traiano Hadriano
 5 Aug. pont. max. tr. pot. VI
 cos. III per A. Larcium
 Macedonem leg. Aug.
 pr. pr. MP
 XXVII KZ

III. *Ancyra-Pontus.*

(17) *Buduz*

At mosque.

Grey limestone miliarium of which the inscribed area has been almost completely defaced.

H 1.75 Diam. 0.56

Letters 0.04 (line 1, 0.05)

Ph.

[Imp. Ca]esar[i]
 [divi Traia]ni Par[thi-
 [ci f. divi Ne]rva[e nepoti]
 [Traiano Had]rian[o]
 5 Aug. [pont. max.]
 tri. p[ot. ? cos. ?]
 [pe]r A. [Larcium]
 [Ma]ced[onem]
 [leg. Au]g. p[r. pr. M]
 10 XX ?

Line 6. The probable restoration is tri. pot. VI cos. III.

Line 10. The distance is uncertain.

This inscription is published (copy only) by Flottwell, *Pet. Mitt. Erg. Heft*, CXIV (1895), p. 42, as from Ravh, and reprinted as *CIL.*, III, 13645.

(18) *Balkhisar*

Beside the stream which flows through the village.

Grey limestone miliarium.

H 1.95 Diam 0.54

Letters 0.04 ; ligatures in ll. 3, 5, 7.

Ph (Pl. X, 4)

Imp. Caesari
 divi Traiani Par<t>h[i-
 ci f. div. Nervae nepot[i]
 Traiano Hadriano
 5 Aug. pont. max. trib. pot. VI
 cos. III per A. Larcium
 Macedonem leg. Aug.
 pr. pr. M
 XXVI
 10 KE I

Line 10. For this method of writing VI in Greek, cf. no. 10 above.

(19) *ibid*

In field about 1 mile west of village, near the Ankara-Çubuk road.

Grey limestone miliarium.

H 1.86 Diam. 0.47

Letters 0.035 to 0.04

Ph (Pl. X, 5)

Imp. Ner[va] Trai-
 anus Caesar Aug.
 Germanicus pont.
 max. trib. pot. III cos.[

- 5 restituit per T.
 Pomponium Bassum
 leg pro pr-
 aetore

[X] XV

Line 1. The stone is damaged at the top.

Line 9. Traces of the first X can be seen on the impression and the photograph.

Date, 97/98 A.D.

Another milestone belonging to this road is reported at Kalabağ (Bittel, *Kleinas. Studien*, p. 17, footnote 26); in 1953 I was informed by the villagers that it had been broken up.

The following milestones from the Pilgrims' Road should be added to this article :—

(7a) *Ahiboz*

Grey marble miliarium, rough behind and below. Reported to have been excavated in 1951.

H (visible) 1.53 Diam (approx.) 0.3.

Letters 0.04.

B.F.

Imp. Caes.

P. Licinnio

Valeriano

- 5 p.f. Augusto
 et imp. Caes.
 P. Licinnio
 Gallieno p[io]
 felici Aug.

The text is identical with that of no. (1).

(7b) *Holos*

Brought from Ahiboz, now in bridge foundation.

White marble miliarium, broken above.

H 1.75 Diam 0.35.

Letters 0.055 to 0.06.

B.F.

Imp. Caes. G. Aur.

Diocletiano p.f.

inv. Aug. et imp.

- 5 Caes. M. Aur. Val.
 Maximiano p.f.
 inv. Aug. ab Ancyra
 M XXVIII
 KH