

XI.—*Greek and Latin Inscriptions from Asia Minor*

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[Plates I-XLIII]

During the expedition to Asia Minor which I directed for the University of Michigan in the summer of 1924¹ I took occasion to make excursions to many villages other than those at the sites where we were excavating and I copied and took photographs or squeezes of more than four hundred inscriptions. Most of these I found to be already published but in this paper I should like to call attention to some which seem to be new and to republish a few which are already known but incorrectly edited. To others I shall return later.

¹ Cf. *A. J. A.* XXVIII, 1924, 435-444. Plates I-XLIII give at least one illustration of every inscription discussed below, showing the forms of letters and ligatures. The numbers of the figures on the plates correspond to the numbers in the text. The illustrations reproduced of Nos. 63 to 76, though photographed also by myself, are from the excellent photographs made by Mr. George R. Swain, a member of our staff who was present from June 29 to September 5 at the excavations which began May 10. We express our thanks also to Sir William Ramsay, under whose firman and at whose invitation we excavated at Antioch towards Pisidia, paying all expenses, amounting to nearly \$20,000 and including those of Sir William Ramsay himself who was present for the first of the four months of excavation. In a signed agreement drawn up at his request and by him in May, 1924, the original of which is at the University of Michigan, Sir William Ramsay says that he "voluntarily proposed both to Professor Kelsey in writing and to Professor Robinson repeatedly that this excavation should be handed over for publication to the University of Michigan Expedition. He also promised to both gentlemen to place at their disposal all the material of every kind in his possession that might be useful in that publication." After the conclusion of the excavations a check of nearly \$500 was also sent to Sir William Ramsay with the understanding that all results of our excavations should be published by us. Many letters of Sir William show that he gave us all rights to publish even the *Res Gestae*. The publication in *Klio*, Beiheft XIX, based, without acknowledgment, on our preliminary article in *A. J. P.* XLVII, 1-54, on our squeezes, copies, and photographs, and on fragments bought and excavated by us was illegal.



1. From Laodicea on the Maeander. In the court of the house of Kadi Oglou Mehmed Salih, at Eski-Hissar, on a round altar column with molding at top and bottom. Greatest height 1.105 m. Circumference 1.667 m. at the inscription, 2.173 m. at the top. Diameter 0.68 m. Letters 0.03 m.

Κοῖντος Τήδιος Τάρ-
 σος· ζῆ· ἐαυτῶ καὶ Κλω-
 δία Ἑκατέα τῆ γυναικί
 καὶ Κλωδίῳ Θαμύρῳ
 τῶ πενθερῶ καὶ τοῖς
 τέκνοις· ζῶσιν.

Ἑκατέα is for Ἑκαταία, foreshadowing the modern Greek pronunciation.

I also verified the inscription of the second century A.D. published in *C. I. G.* 3943, and found the copy accurate but the division of the lines incorrect. The lines of this dialogue inscription² on the stone begin with Δοκτικίου, εἰκόνα, θεσπεσίας, στόμα, τίς, τίνος, ἡ πόλις and Δοκτικίῳ.

At Nevinneh, which is about two hours on horseback north of Sizma and about an hour from Yorgan Ladik or Laodicea Combusta, a great heretical centre especially in the fourth century A.D., I copied and took squeezes and photographs of several unpublished inscriptions. The weather was unfavorable for taking good photographs and they were not very successful. Two of the inscriptions are especially important, as they confirm definitely the conjecture of Professor W. M. Calder, one of our most scientific scholars in Anatolian epigraphy, to whom I owe a great debt for many suggestions with regard to Asia Minor. Calder in a brilliant article on *Anatolian Heresies*,³ for which Asia Minor was a hot-bed in the early church, put forward the theory⁴ that Epiphanius, writ-

² Cf. for such dialogue epigrams my article in *Anatolian Studies Presented to Sir William Mitchell Ramsay*, pp. 341-353. For this one from Laodicea cf. Kaibel, *Epigr. Gr.* 387.

³ Cf. *Anatolian Studies*, pp. 59-91.

⁴ *Op. cit.* p. 68.

ing in 374 or 375 A.D., was referring to Laodicea the Burnt in the Phrygian region of *Pisidia provincia* when he described the distribution of the Encratites (*Haer.* XLVII, p. 399): Πληθύνουσι δὲ οὗτοι καὶ εἰς δεῦρο ἐν τῇ Πισιδίᾳ, καὶ ἐν τῇ Φρυγίᾳ τῇ κεκαυμένη οὕτω λεγομένη . . . πολλαὶ γὰρ αἰρέσεις ἐν τῷ χωρίῳ. The reference is to the blackened hills to the southeast of Laodicea which probably, as Calder says, led to the name Laodicea Katakekaumene, from Λαοδικεῖα τῆς κατακεκαυμένης. Calder's contention that the Φρυγία κεκαυμένη of Epiphanius⁵ was none other than Laodicea is reinforced by the circumstances under which Bishop Amphilochius (374 A.D.) wrote to consult Basil of Caesarea on the question of the admission of heretics. Among these Basil in his reply (*Canonical Epistles*, Nos. 188 and 199, written in 375 A.D.) mentions the Encratites, as well as the Saccophori, Apotactitae, Cathari, and Novatians. All these except the Encratites have been found mentioned in the inscriptions of unorthodox Laodicea. Calder argued that some Laodicean inscriptions refer even to the Encratites and tried to interpret at least four as belonging to this sect (Nos. 5, 8, 9, 11 in his article), since they present a picture of celibacy which distinguishes them from other inscriptions dealing with married persons.⁶ The Encratites rejected marriage as of the devil. Calder claimed only probability but probability is now made a certainty by these two inscriptions from Nevinneh, in the region of Laodicea, which for the first time definitely mention Encratites or Continents, those ascetics and vegetarians in the early church who lived in continence, refraining from marriage and from eating meat, and who were such ardent prohibitionists that they employed water for wine even in the sacrament.⁷ I imagine that Paul in his epistle to the Colossians in the second chapter is thinking not only of the pagan customs but perhaps also of such

⁵ The text may originally have been ἐν Λαοδικεῖᾳ Φρυγίας τῇ κεκαυμένη.

⁶ Calder rightly concluded that Cumont (*Mélanges d'Arch.* xv, 247) and Ramsay (*Luke the Physician*, p. 400) wrongly hesitated to class as heretical No. 9.

⁷ Cf. Epiphanius, *Haer.* XLVII, p. 400.

heresies as existed in the interior of Asia Minor. "Let no man therefore judge you in meat, or in drink;" "Why, as though living in the world, are ye subject to ordinances, Touch not; taste not; handle not, . . . which things have indeed a shew of wisdom in will worship and humility, and neglecting of the body; not in any honor to the satisfying of the flesh."

The two inscriptions are on a stone which evidently contained several such memorials in sections, which are separated from one another by raised bands. It stands sidewise in the wall of a fence at the south of the town. The greatest height preserved is 0.48 m., width 0.99 m., thickness 0.32 m. Letters 0.035 m. to 0.04 m. Fourth century A.D.

2. Αἰρ· Ἀντωνίος
Μίρου ἄμα τῇ ἐ-
αυτοῦ θ(ε)ία Ἐλα-
φίῃ διακονίση
τῶν Ἐν]κρατῶν
ἀνεστήσ]αμεν

3. Ἐλαφία διακονί-
σα τῆς Ἐνκρατῶν
θρισκίας ἀνέστη-
σα τῷ πρ(εσ)β(υτέ)ρ(ω) Πέτρῳ
ἄμα τῷ ἀδελφῷ
αὐτῷ πολυχρονί-
ω μνήμης χάριν.

We, Aurelius Antonius, son of Mirus, with his aunt Elaphia, a deaconess of the sect of the Encratites, set this up in remembrance.

I, Elaphia, a deaconess of the sect of the Encratites, erected this stone to the presbyter Peter with his long-lived brother in remembrance.

The forms of the letters are quite similar to those of No. 9 in Calder's article and of other inscriptions of the middle or latter part of the fourth century A.D. The praenomen becomes rarer as the fourth century nears its end. The itacism in θία for θεία and in θρισκίας for θρησκείας is frequent in inscriptions of Asia Minor but such an abbreviation as πρβρ (a reading which is certain) for πρεσβυτέρω is very unusual. αὐτῷ is a Phrygian illiteracy for αὐτοῦ, since εαυτοῦ does occur on the same stone. The letter in the last line of the first inscription before εν was certainly M and traces of A can be seen before

the M so that we must read ἀνεστήσ]αμεν. It is tempting to restore by analogy with the second inscription τῆς τῶν Ἐγκρατῶν θρησκ(ε)ίας, but there was not room in the last line for θρησκίας. Ἐγκρατῶν is a variant of Ἐγκρατιτῶν like Ναυατῶν for Νοουατιανῶν at Kadyk Khan.⁸ For the use of the first person plural of the verb in ἀνεστήσασαμεν with a singular subject followed by σύν, for which ἄμα is often used, cf. for example the inscription from Serai Önü published by Calder, *op. cit.* p. 86, No. 8. For the name Mirus at the neighboring Sizma, cf. *A. J. A.* xxxi, 1927, p. 48. The deaconess Elaphia, a name which occurs elsewhere in Lycaonia (*e.g.* in the next inscription) and which is a paraphrase of the Greek Δορκάς, is the same person in both inscriptions on this stone.

For the name Peter, cf. *Ath. Mitt.* xiii, 1888, 253; *J. H. S.* xxiv, 1904, 284, etc. Peter was early introduced into inscriptions of Asia Minor, but not till after Paul; and Peter never became so common as Paul in Anatolian nomenclature.

4. Large stone in the fields at Nevinneh, 1.25 m. wide, 0.95 m. high, 0.27 m. thick. Letters 0.03 m. to 0.035 m. In the middle of the top a carved monogrammatic cross with equal legs inside a circle. This form of cross first occurs on coins of Antioch in Syria struck in 335 A.D. and in Christian inscriptions in Rome about 335 A.D.⁹ In Asia Minor also it is first found in the second half of the fourth century A.D. So our inscription belongs to the fourth century or even later.

† Σίσιννος πρεσβ(ύτερος) διὰ τῆς χά-
ριτος τοῦ θε(ο)ῦ τὸν τίτλον το-
ῦτον ζῶν ἀνέστησα ἑμαν-
τῶ κὲ τῆ γλυκυτάτῃ μου
συμβίῳ Ἐλαφίῃ μνήμης
χάριν

I, Sisinnus, a presbyter through the favor of God, while alive, erected this tombstone to myself and my sweetest wife, Elaphia, in remembrance.

⁸ Calder, *op. cit.* p. 75, Nos. 2, 3.

⁹ Calder, *op. cit.* p. 76; Le Blant, *Manuel d'Épigr. Chrét.* p. 29.

Sisinnus, sometimes spelt with a single n, is a common name in Asia Minor, especially in Lycaonia, cf. Sterrett, *Papers Am. Sch. at Athens*, II, p. 203, No. 215; A. Ramsay in *Studies in the History and Art of the Eastern Provinces*, p. 75, No. 45; *Ath. Mitt.* XIII, 1888, 240; *Bull. Corr. Hell.* XXVI, 1902, 216; Calder in *Klio*, x, 1910, 238; *J. H. S.* XIX, 1899, 118; XXII, 1902, 118; *Rev. de Phil.* XLVI, 1922, 121, No. 5; etc.

Elaphia cannot be the same person as in the previous inscription because here she is married and there she belongs to the sect of Encratites who did not marry.

The zigzag sigma-like sign of abbreviation after $\pi\rho\epsilon\sigma\beta$ is interesting. Generally such signs are much smaller.

5. Stone turned upside down in the street, at Nevinneh, 1.10 m. wide, 0.97 m. high, 0.58 m. thick. Letters 0.03 m. Monogrammatic cross in circle and rosette or ring on either side in pediment. Fourth century A.D. or later.

ἀνέστησα ἐγὼ Σεήρα
 τῷ γλυκυτάτῳ μου
 ἀνδρὶ Ζωτικῷ τὸν τί-
 τλον τοῦτον κὲ ἐαυτῇ ζῶσα
 μνήμης χάριν

I, Severa, while alive, erected to my sweetest husband, Zoticus, this tombstone and to myself in remembrance.

For examples of the name Σεήρα, which is frequent, cf. Ramsay, *Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia*, pp. 475, 647, 649. Note the peculiar forms of alpha on its side, \angle , and delta as δ . The stone-cutter made a mistake in line 4 in the second letter, of τοῦτον, cutting a Δ as dittography from ΤΑΟΝ, so that ΤΑΟΤΤΟΝ was on the stone. But he erased the letter making ΤΟΤΤΟΝ, leaving the mutilated letter before ΟΥ.

6. Large stone, in fields at Nevinneh, where there are ancient foundations which ought to be excavated. 1.05 m. wide; 0.95 m. high; 0.38 m. thick. Inscription carved in *tabula ansata*. Letters 0.03 m.

Ἀὐρ. Ἀραξίς κέ Τειμότις κέ
 Μόσις κέ Διομήδης πα-
 τρι Ἀὐρ. Διομήδῃ κέ μη-
 τρι Ἀὐρ. Λονγίλλῃ ἀνέσ-
 τησαν μνήμης χάριν

Aurelius Araxis and Timotheus and Moses and Diomedes to their father Aurelius Diomedes and their mother Aurelia Longilla erected this tombstone in remembrance.

Τειμότις must be an illiteracy or native variant for Τειμόθεος. Perhaps he is of the same family as Timotheus the father of Diomedes at Bilejik (cf. No. 16 below) or the Timotheus mentioned in another inscription at Nevinneh (No. 14). There we have Τιμοθιο and the use of *θ* for *τ* in Χρισθέ. Here Τειμότις is like Μνησιθεις for Μνησιθεος in Ramsay, *Studies in the History and Art of the Eastern Provinces of the Roman Empire*, p. 74. For the use of *is* to represent *ios*, cf. Keil-Premmerstein, *Zweite Reise in Lydien (Denkschriften der k. Akad. in Wien, 1911)*, No. 103 and index, p. 160; *Dritte Reise (Denkschr. 1914)*, No. 29; *J. R. S.* xiv, 1924, 28; xv, 1925, 150, *J. H. S.* xviii, 1898, 118, No. 59, xix, 1899, 129, No. 149 (Φροῦγίς), 302, No. 235 (Τιμόθις), 308, No. 250 (Σαγάρις). In *J. H. S.* xix, 1899, 291, No. 198, Τιμότις is also used for Τιμόθεος.

Calder read ΜΩCIC but it is clearly ΜΟCIC. In lines 2 and 3 (bis) and 5 MH is in ligature, also in 1.5 MNH. The mixture of a name from pagan Greek literature such as Diomedes and of Latin and Greek names with such a Christian name as Moses is characteristic of the mixed character of the tolerant Lycaonian Christian society of the third and fourth centuries A.D.

7. In the same wall at Nevinneh as Nos. 2 and 3, an altar broken at the top. Height 0.68 m.; width at the inscription 0.48 m.; thickness 0.38 m. Letters 0.03 m.

.
 Δόμνη ἀ-
 δελφή και

ἀνεψιὸς αὐ-
τῆς Μάρκος
καὶ Δόμος
καὶ Ῥόδων
μνήμης χά-
ριν

For the name Ῥόδων cf. No. 25, below.

8. Built into the wall of a house at Nevinneh. Height 1.16 m.; width 0.63 m.; thickness 0.23 m. Letters 0.03 m. In the pediment two draped figures (0.34 m. high) with right arm across the breast and left arm across the body below the right. They are probably the father and mother. At the right in the pediment is carved a vase of the crater shape.

ἀνέστησαν
Διονύσιος
καὶ Μάρκος καὶ
Πατροκλῆς Ῥατοφ-
άτη εὖ πατρί καὶ
Τατεί μητρί ζώση
μνήμης χάριν

The name Ῥατοφάτης occurs at Ladik but εὖ is peculiar. There is little doubt about the letters, as they are clear on the squeeze and are in my copy. It is the Homeric form for οὖ or αὐτοῦ or a unique abbreviation for ἐ(αυτο)ῦ. In any case we should expect the plural ἐαυτῶν, but such mistakes are frequent in Asia Minor inscriptions. It is just possible that the E is meant for Θ and that Π is Γ and that we should read θυγατρί, but we surely need the word πατρί.

9. In the court of a house at Nevinneh. Height 0.62 m.; width 0.68 m.; thickness 0.28 m. Letters 0.03 m. high.

Αὐρ. Μανία Μανίου
γλυκυτάτῳ μου ἀν-
δρὶ Σατύρῳ καὶ ἐαν-
τῇ ζῶσα μνήμης
χάριν

10. Much worn stone at Nevinneh. Height 0.75 m.; width 1.10 m.; thickness 0.37 m. Letters 0.03 m. to 0.04 m. Copied also by Calder.

Αὐρ. Προκλιανὸς Ἴο-^κοῦνδου
καὶ Ῥηγείνα ἡ σίνβι^σος αὐτοῦ
ῥῶντες ἑαυτοῖς ἀ^νέστη-
σαν μνήμης χάρις

11. Built into a fountain at Nevinneh. Much worn. Waterspout in the middle and water continuously flowing over the letters. Height 0.85 m.; width 0.75 m. Letters 0.03 m. to 0.035 m. Above, on either side of a circle, is the chrisma or labarum. Fourth century A.D.

Αὐρ. Εὐγένιος υἱὸς Μα-
ξιμου ἀ^νέστησα τῶ
γλυκυτά^τμου ἀδελ-
φῶ Πα^ρενίω κέ τῆς
γλυκυτάτοις μου τέκνυς
Εὐγενίω κέ Εὐγε^ινίη
τοῦτ^{ον} [τὸν τίτλον] μνήμης
χά^{ρι}ς.

After Αὐρ. is a semicircle and a S-like sign but these are merely to indicate an abbreviation. The reading τῆς for τοῖς and τέκνυς for τέκνοις is certain, though we do have γλυκυτάτοις. There was evidently little difference in pronunciation, as in modern Greek, between *v* and *oi*, as they are frequently interchanged in inscriptions of Asia Minor.

12. Stone in field at Nevinneh. Height 0.42 m.; width 0.75 m.; thickness 0.19 m. Letters 0.03 m. to 0.035 m. Above in a circle is the combination of *chi* and *rho* and at the left *alpha* and at the right *omega*.

. . . ἰοννα Ποταμίου
υἱός?

13. Stone below the village of Nevinneh to the east near a well. Height 0.46 m.; width 0.51 m.; thickness 0.30 m. Letters 0.03 m.

Αὐρήλιος Ἀκύλ-
 εἰος Νενέστου

14. Built into a fountain on the road from Nevinneh to Sizma, near the top of the pass, an hour and a quarter north from Sizma, forty-five minutes from Nevinneh. The water running over the inscription has worn it away, especially in the middle and around the spout. With great difficulty I took a squeeze and copy and photograph, stopping the flow of water long enough for an exposure. Height 1.05 m.; width 0.59 m.; thickness 0.28 m. Letters 0.025 m. to 0.035 m. Late third or fourth century A.D. Sigma is sometimes C and sometimes [. M and N are in ligature in lines 1 and 13. In line 13 Χρισθέ for Χριστέ shows that in the native pronunciation there was little difference between θ and τ (cf. Τειμότις for Τειμόθεος in No. 6, Θᾶς for Τᾶς in *Anatolian Studies*, p. 323).

† Μνησίθεος δι-
 ἄκων υἱὸς Ἡσυ-
 χίου ἀνέστησ-
 α τὸν τίτλον
 τοῦτον τοῦ τ-
 ῆς εὐλαβοῦς κ-
 αὶ μακαρίας μ-
 νήμης Τιμοθιο-
 υ διακ[όνου] καὶ ἐ-
 μαυτοῦ [μνή]μη-
 ς χά[ριν· Κύ-
 ριε Ἰ<ε>ησ<σ>οῦ
 Χρισθέ, μνή-
 σθητι ἡμῶ-
 ν ἐν τῇ βασ-
 ιλίᾳ σου· Ἀ-
 μήν.

I, Mnesitheus, deacon, son of Hesychius, erected this tombstone of deacon Timotheus, of pious and blessed memory, and of myself, in remembrance. Oh Lord Jesus Christ, remember us in thy kingdom. Amen.

Mnesitheus and Timotheus are two thoroughly Christian names which occur in many inscriptions of Asia Minor (cf. No. 6).

Perhaps the most interesting part of the inscription is the use of the thief's prayer and one word of Christ's reply from *Luke* xxiii, 42, where the reading generally adopted is 'Ιησοῦ, μνήσθητί μου, ὅταν ἔλθῃς εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν σου. But our new inscription favors the reading Χριστέ, μνήσθητί μου, ὅταν ἔλθῃς, ἐν τῇ βασιλείᾳ σου· καὶ εἶπεν αὐτῷ· Ἀμήν. Mnesitheus wanted to adapt the passage to Timotheus and himself and so changed μου to ἡμῶν and omitted ὅταν ἔλθῃς. But he seems also to have added at the beginning Κύριε Ἰησοῦ, writing the illiterate form Ἰησοσοῦ. Some manuscripts of *Luke* read Κύριε μου and there are many parallels in other parts of the Bible to Κύριε Ἰησοῦ Χριστέ (cf. Bruder's *Concordance*). I do not remember any other Lycaonian or Phrygian inscription with these words from *Luke* but they occur with Χριστέ in inscriptions of Syria, as in Prentice, *Greek and Latin Inscriptions* (Part III of *Publ. Am. Arch. Exp. to Syria in 1899-1900*), Nos. 284, 293.

15. Part of architrave with three inscribed bands and inscribed cornice, built into steps of the mosque at Bilejik, three hours' walk or eight miles west of Sizma over three ridges of hills. The site of Bilejik is wrongly indicated on Kiepert's map. Height of stone 0.35 m.; width 1.10 m.; thickness 0.18 m. Letters 0.03 m. high, in the second line 0.04 m.

Φλ. Ἀλκιβιάδης Ἱεροσύμου ἐπ[οίησα] τὸ ἡρώδ-
ν ἐκ τῆς ὑποστάσεώς μου ἐμαντῶ τε καὶ τῇ
σεμνοτάτῃ συμβίῳ μου Δόδῃ καὶ τοῖς
τέκνοις ἡμῶν μνήμης χάριν

Φλ. Ἀλκιβιάδης occurs as a name in *J. H. S.* xviii, 1898, 124, No. 99. ὑποστάσεως probably means "from my property or substance," "at my expense," rather than "from my plan" or purpose. In Sterrett, *Papers Am. School at Athens*, II, p. 195, No. 202 we have Δόδα. For the many variants of the name

Doda, which are frequent in Asia Minor, cf. *Bull. Corr. Hell.* x, 1886, 504, No. 7; *J. H. S.* xviii, 1898, 119, No. 64; 1899 82, 83, 294, 302; Ramsay, *Studies in the Art and History of the Eastern Provinces*, pp. 77, 78, 81; *J. R. S.* xiv, 1924, 26; Kretschmer, *Einleitung*, p. 337. The praenomen Φλάβιος marks the inscription as of the fourth century A.D.

16. On floor in front of the same mosque in Bilejik a large panelled stone with gable carved at the top, much worn. Height 1.55 m.; width 0.57 m.; thickness 0.20 m. Letters 0.025 m. to 0.03 m.

Διομήδης Ταντά-
λου καὶ Δόμνος Τ-
αντάλω πατρὶ καὶ
Τειμοθέω ἀδελ-
φῷ μνήμης χάριν
καὶ Τᾶ μητρὶ ζῶσση

For the masculine name Tās (genitive and dative Tā) cf. *Ath. Mitt.* xiii, 1888, 250, No. 47; 253, No. 57; *J. H. S.* xxiv, 1904, 279; *Klio*, Beiheft, xi, 1913, 198; *J. R. S.* xiv, 1924, 63, No. 74, 65, No. 86. But here at Bilejik Tā is feminine, as Bā μητρὶ is a feminine form of Bās in *J. H. S.* xi, 1890, 164.

17. In the south wall of the mosque at Bilejik. Height 1.50 m.; width 0.50 m.; thickness 0.30 m. Letters 0.03 m. to 0.04 m.

Διομήδης [Τι-]
μοθέου ἀνέ[σ-]
τησεν ἑαυτῷ
καὶ γυναικὶ Δό-
μνη καὶ Τᾶ προ-
γόνῳ μνήμης
ἔθηκεν

17a and b. About an hour's ride on horseback southeast from Bilejik, down the main stream and up another side stream, three hours from Sizma, in the middle of the dry bed of a stream I found a stone (Pl. x) which had been washed up by

rains. It is rough on the back and sides and broken at the top. It has a panel with pilaster on either side surmounted by carved leaves. In the pediment in a semicircle are carved two draped figures with hands folded in the drapery. They face to front and to their left is a small figure; above two spindles are represented. In the panel no inscription was ever cut. The stone is a most interesting example of an unfinished gravestone with the sculptured figures completed but the inscription not yet added. Of course the inscription might have been added in *λεύκωμα* but I prefer to believe that we have here a unique example of a stone cut at the quarries and meant to be sent to some village to have the appropriate inscription added. Height 1.35 m.; width 0.50 m. Panel 0.75 m. high by 0.28 m. wide; thickness 0.25 m. Figures 0.19 m. high.

18. On a bridge on the main chaussée near Bajri-Court (Wolf-bosom) near Bagtschejik, east of Kara Dagh, three hours from Sizma, one hour north of Dokus-Khan, a large marble altar with two large draped figures facing to the front carved at the top. Upper part broken away. Height 1.35 m.; width 0.58 m.; thickness 0.40 m. Smooth part of panel 0.45 m. high by 0.255 m. wide. Letters 0.04 m.

'Αρή(λιος) 'Αρότ-
 aos Μείρ-
 ου και Δό[μ-
 ρος και Με-
 ἶρος Δάδα [ἀ-
 δελφῆ μνή-
 μης χάριν

For the abbreviation 'Αρη. for *Ἀρήλιος* cf. for example *J. H. S.* XIX, 1899, 291, No. 199. For the *Lallname* Δάδα cf. *J. H. S.* XIX, 1899, 82, 83, 280, 294, 302; *Ath. Mitt.* XIII, 1888, 245, No. 31; Sterrett, *Papers Am. Sch. Athens*, III, p. 201, No. 330; Ramsay, *Studies in the Art and History of the Eastern Provinces*, p. 81. For variants cf. above, No. 15.

Asia Minor likes to repeat a sound or syllable, Dada, Papa, Tata, etc. Cf. No. 23. Δᾶ alone occurs for example in Sterrett, *op. cit.* III, No. 625. Meiros is a frequent name in Asia Minor and I found it at Sizma, cf. *A. J. A.* xxxi, 1927, 48, also No. 2, above.

At Meidân, a village about two and a half hours from Dokus Khan, about nine miles east of Yorgan Ladik (Laodicea Katakekaumene), I copied a dozen or more inscriptions but most of them are already well published. In the one published without measurements or illustration by Anderson in *J. H. S.* xix, 1899, 289, No. 193, I could see the *upsilon* in Α]ύρήλις and the *sigma* at the end of the first line and the *alpha* in 'Ασυλειανῆ and in χάριν. In line 3 [is cut for E in Εύτρόπω (cf. Fig. 18a). Height 1.09 m.; width 0.50 m.; thickness 0.30 m. The stone (Fig. 18b) published by Anderson, *l. c.* 291, No. 197 is 0.59 m. high, 0.80 m. wide, 0.27 m. thick. In the first line I read Μακεδονίου.

19. A stone in the court of a house at Meidân, 1.10 m. high, 0.40 m. thick, 0.70 m. wide, may not have been published. It has

τ]έκνω γλυκ-
υτάτω μνή-
μης χάριν

20. Stone at Meidân, 0.84 m. high, 0.80 m. wide, 0.25 m. thick. Letters 0.025 m. to 0.03 m. A hole in the middle of the panel. Also copied by Calder.

Αύρη. Νέστωρ κέ Πρ-
όκλα τῶ γλυκυτάτ-
ω ἡμῶν ἀγαθωτέ-
ρω Φαλαδίω ὑῶ, συ-
νευδ[οκοῦ]ντος
καί [τοῦ] γανβρο-
ῦ ἡμῶ[ν 'Αρμ]ενίω,
ἐστή[σαμε]ν τὸν τί-
τλον ἐκ σημίων ἀ-
δήλων μνήμης
χάριν

The inscription is interesting because of the use of the comparative *ἀγαθώτερος*, the form used in the Septuagint (*Jud.* xi, 25; xv, 2) and because of the touch of humility at the end. *Πρόκλα* is the Latin Procula and *Φαλαδίω* is for *Παλλαδίω*. I am indebted to Calder for the reading *σημίων*, which agrees with my squeeze and photograph.

20a. At Bash-Üyük, a Circassian village, about an hour north of Meidân, five miles east north-east of Serai Önü, I took copies and photographs and squeezes of a very remarkable heretical epitaph giving the creed or hymn of the Cathari. The stone is said to have been brought from Atli-Hissar, about half an hour distant, where there are ancient ruins. I find that Professor Calder has recently published this accurately and with a brilliant commentary in *Anatolian Studies*, pp. 76-81. He omits to give the measurements which are height 1.12 m.; width 1.30 m.; thickness 0.26 m. Letters 0.025 m. I reproduce one of my photographs which shows clearly that in line 13 the reading is PCIN not PEIN. But cross-lines are several times omitted as in three *alphas* in line 2. In line 18 O is cut for *sigma* in *μεισινβρία*. In l. 22 the second letter of *ἔξοχος* is \geq . In ll. 1 and 2 the stone reads *Λέοντος*, not *Λεόντιος*, and in l. 6 *θεῦ*, not *θεοῦ*. In l. 9 the *nu* of *πρωτον* is cut above the *omicron*.

21. Built into the mosque at Bash-Üyük, also brought from Atli-Hissar, to the north-east. Height 0.85 m.; width 0.58 m.; thickness 0.58 m. Letters 0.035 m.

Μ]αξιμα Σεκου-
 δεινη και Λ. Καλπο-
 ρνίω Ὑακίνθω
 φίλοις ἀν(έστησα) μν(ήμη)ς
 χάριν

In line 2 N, H, and K from a ligature.

The abbreviations *ἀν* and *μνς* are natural but unique.

22. At Serai Önü I copied many inscriptions, most of which have been studied also by Calder who will publish them in his next report. I give only a few here.

A stone in a field on the road from the town to the railroad station. Broken at the top. Two rude figures to right. Height 1.85 m.; width 0.59 m.; thickness 0.51 m. Panel 0.54 m. high, 0.37 m. wide. Letters 0.03 m.

Αὐρὶ Ἀππη ἀ-
νδρὶ Μάρκω
κὲ Ἴμαν κὲ Τει-
μόλαος κὲ Ἴσ-
κληπία κὲ Δι-
κεοσύνη πα-
τρὶ αὐτῶν
μνήμης ἔ-
νεκεν

Ἴσκληπία for Ἰσκληπεία is paralleled at Meidân. For Δικαιοσύνη cf. *J. R. S.* II, 1912, 89, No. 9.

23. On top of a wall in front of a house at Serai Önü. Height 1.30 m.; width 0.45 m.; thickness 0.29 m. Broken above. Below a pruning hook and hammer. Letters 0.03 m.

ἀνέστη-]
σ]εν Ἀττας Μάνη
κ]αὶ Παπᾶ ἀδελ-
φούς μνήμης
χάριν

ἀδελφούς is a stone-cutter's mistake for ἀδελφοῖς or we must take Μάνη and Παπᾶ as accusatives. Παπᾶ illustrates the tendency in Asia Minor to repeat syllables as in Baba, Dada Mama, Nana, Tata, etc.

24. On a bridge near No. 23 near a fountain at Serai Önü. Height 0.61 m.; width 0.67 m.; thickness 0.44 m. Letters, 0.03 m.

Πρόκλος υἱός κὲ Ἀκ[υ-]
λι]να Μεν(έα) ἐμαντ-
(ῆς) ἀν]δρὶ μνήμης
ἔνεκεν

Πρόκλος and Ἀκυλίνα are Greek for the Latin names Proculus and Aquilina. EA seems to have been omitted in carving the ligature of N, E, and M, a case of haplography as EA looks like EM.

25. Built into the steps of a house at Serai Önü. Height 1.15 m.; width 0.60 m.; thickness 0.26 m. Panel 0.51 m. by 0.41 m. Letters 0.03 m.

†Φροντίνος
 πρε(σ)β(ύτερος) κέ Μα-
 σαδία κέ Λύρ.
 Μάμας νιὸν
 ῥόδωνος πρ-
 ε(σ)β(υτέρου) ἀνεστή-
 σαμεν τὸν
 τίτλον τοῦ-
 τον ἑαυτῶς
 ζῶντες κέ
 φρονοῦντε-
 ς μνήμης
 χάριν

Upsilon stands for *οι* as often in Asia Minor in *νιὸν* and *ἑαυτῶς*. In *J. R. S.* xiv, 1924, 65, No. 86 we have *Μάμμαν* and in No. 64 below *Μέμμας*, both probably variants of *Μάμας*.

26. On step above No. 25. Height 1.32 m.; width 0.49 m.; thickness 0.26 m. Panel 0.68 m. by 0.28 m. Letters 0.03 m. to 0.035 m.

Ἄ(υ)ρ. Σάρ-
 ματος ὑπο-
 διάκων υεί-
 ὸς Μάρκου
 ὑποδιακόνου
 εὐχαριστή-
 σασ τῷ θε-
 ῶ ἡνέστη-
 σα μνήμης
 χάριν

ἠνέστησα is a mistake, which is also found elsewhere, for ἀνέστησα. In line 5 *upsilon* is carved on the raised right edge. AP is an abbreviation probably for Αὐρήλιος and Σάρματος is a variant of Σαρμάτης. Or perhaps we should read one name, Ἄρσάρματος.

27. Stone at Serai Önü, 0.59 m. by 0.59 m., thickness 0.39 m. Letters 0.03 m.

Κλεῦπάτρα Ἡδῖα Δό[δη
 θυ(γ)ατρι μνήμης
 χάριν

My copy in the first line gives ΗΔΙΑΔΟ, which Calder suggests might be interpreted either as ἡ Δι(ο)δῶ[ρου or Ἡλι(ο)-δ(ῶ)[ρου, but if Κλαυδία Ἡδεῖα occurs in *C. I. G.* 3148, perhaps Κλεῦπάτρα Ἡδῖα would be possible. In line 2 *iota* was cut for *gamma*.

28. Stone at Serai Önü, 0.62 m. wide by 0.62 m. thick above. At the inscription 0.49 m. wide; height more than 1.25 m. Letters 0.05 m.

Δόμνα Ἐρμο-
 γένου ἀρχ(ι)ερέος
 θυγάτηρ Ἄντων-
 νίω ἀνδρὶ καὶ
 αὐτῇ ζῶσα μν-
 ῆμης χάριν

29. Stone at Serai Önü. Height more than 1.60 m.; width above, 0.62 m., at inscription, 0.50 m.; thickness 0.30 m. Letters 0.04 m. Thalamos and Chreste and a basket are represented in the pediment.

Θάλαμος
 καὶ Χρησ-
 τῆ Κυρίων
 Καισάρων
 δοῦλοι ἐ-
 αυτοῖς

ζῶντες

μνήμης

ἕνεκεν

This inscription is published by Sir William Ramsay in *Class. Rev.* xiv, 1905, 429, and by Miss Ramsay in *Studies in the History and Art of the Eastern Provinces*, p. 67, where a poor and incorrect drawing is reproduced. The photograph and my squeeze show clearly that *omega*, as in line 7, and not *omicron* was cut in *Κυρίων* and in *Καيسάρων*, though Ramsay and Miss Ramsay give in both cases *omicron* and argue for a later date from the use of *o* for *ω*. The drawing is incorrect in the details of the upper part of the stone and in marking a continuous leaf pattern at the top and not showing on the side pilasters the capitals which Miss Ramsay says are not indicated. Nor is the architrave decorated with an egg pattern. The columns and pediments are in relief. The *theta* has the cross-bar touching both sides, the *iota* is not short in the second to the sixth lines. In the third line H and K are in ligature. In the last line N and E, K and E are in ligature, and not as in the drawing published. In 1925, the year after I was at Serai Önü, Calder also confirmed the reading *ω* in both cases.

30. A stone in the cemetery at Serai Önü. Height 1.05 m.; width 0.45 m.; thickness 0.28 m. Letters 0.03 m. high, some 0.02 m. The columns supporting the pediment as in No. 29 are no longer represented in relief.

Αύρ. Μίρος

ἀνέστησα

τῷ γλυκυτά-

τῷ μου πατρὶ

Παύλῳ κέ τῇ

μητρὶ μου Βασι-

λίσσῃ κέ ἑμαυ-

τῷ ζῶν τὴν ἰσ-

τήλην ταύτην

μνήμης χάριν

This inscription was published in *Ath. Mitt.* XIII, 1888, 258, No. 73 and then again incorrectly published, without reference to the first edition, in Ramsay, *Studies in the History and Art of the Eastern Provinces*, p. 73. My photograph (Fig. 30) and my squeeze show clearly that the drawing reproduced is a hasty sketch and wrong in many details. A photograph is always better than a drawing which is made by hand and subject to error, if a photograph can be secured, and that is why I am reproducing some photographs instead of facsimiles. The form of the *lambda* is wrong throughout the drawing. In line 5 ΠΑΓΛΩ is read for ΠΑΥΛΩ. In line 7 εΑΤ is read for ΕΜΑΤ. We should transcribe *εμαντῶ* and not *εαντῶ*. In line 8 the reading at the end is IC not K, and in line 9 at the end T, H, and N are in ligature, and not T separate. The form *ιστήλην* occurs frequently in Asia Minor.

31. In the cemetery at Ladik, the ancient Laodicea Katakekaumene, one hour from Serai Önü, an inscribed stone. Height 0.97 m.; width 1.05 m.; thickness 0.34 m. Letters 0.03 m. to 0.04 m. Already published in the *Ath. Mitt.* XIII, 1888, 263, No. 95 but without illustration and indication of ligatures in line 2 (HT), line 4 (ΠΕ), and line 5 (MN, H, and ΩΗ), etc. Cf. Fig. 31. The lines except the last begin evenly at the left.

Αύρ. Κυρίλλω Βοηθῶ ἐ[κ τῶν ἰ-
 δίων· Αύρ· Νάνα ἡ τεκοῦσα καὶ
 Αύρ· Ἀττικίλλα ἡ σύμβιος αὐτο[ῦ
 ζῶσαι τὰ πέλτα κατεσκεύασαν
 μνήμης χάριν

The letters at the beginning of the second line are very faint but they seemed to me to be ΔΙΩΝ.

In the inscription published in *Ath. Mitt.* XIII, 1888, 263, No. 96 the *alpha* has a broken cross-bar and the Z in the fifth line is reversed. The stone has representations of a male and a female figure, and two spindles. Height 1.35 m.; width at top 0.64 m.; thickness 0.56 m. Letters 0.02 m. to 0.04 m.

32. In the same cemetery at Ladik. Height 1.50 m.; width 0.70 m.; thickness 0.30 m. Letters 0.03 m.

Δίδυμος 'Ιουλί-
 as Παύλης θρεπτὸς
 Τειμοθέω καὶ 'Ρού-
 φω τέκνο(ι)ς γλυκυ-
 τάτοις μνήμης χά-
 ριν

This inscription was published without illustration in *Ath. Mitt.* XIII, 1888, 258, No. 75. For letters and ligatures see Fig. 32a.

33. In cemetery at Ladik. Height 1.10 m.; width from 0.57 m. to 0.64 m.; thickness 0.60 m. Letters 0.035 m. Already published in *C. I. L.* III, 6776 but without illustration. Cf. Fig. 33. In lines 5 and 6 the stone reads COIVGISVE for CONIVGISVAE.

34. Altar with circular depression on top, in cemetery at Ladik. Height 0.59 m.; width 0.42 m.; thickness 0.35 m. Letters 0.035 m. to 0.04 m. Already published without illustration in *C. I. G.* 3990 C and Cagnat, *Inscr. Graecae ad res Romanas pertinentes*, III, p. 247.

35. In a garden at Ladik near the door. No photograph or squeeze was possible. Height 1.00 m.; width 0.43 m.; thickness 0.31 m. Letters 0.04 m.

Ρ. Πρόκλος [πα-
 τ]ρί 'Ρούφω κέ
 μητρὶ Τατεί
 καὶ ἀδελφῇ 'Ρου-
 φείνῃ μνήμης
 χάριν

36. In a garden at Ladik. Height 0.67 m.; width 0.34 m.; thickness 0.12 m. Letters 0.03 m. to 0.04 m. I was not allowed to photograph the stone but took a squeeze (Fig. 36). It is a poor squeeze but it shows the forms of the letters and

such interesting ligatures as in line 5 ΤΩΤ, line 6 Ν and Β, line 7 Μ and Ε, line 9 ΜΝΗΜΗ, line 11 ΝΒ.

Φλα. Διογε-
νία ἀνέστησα
τὸν τίτλον
τοῦτον τῷ γλυ-
κυτότῳ νεῖῳ
μου Σανβατίῳ
νουμέρου λαν-
κιαρίων ἰνιώρων
μνήμης χάριν·
εἰ δέ τις ἐξωτι-
κὸν βαλῖ, δώσει λ[ό-
γον θεῷ

For the common name Σανβάτιος, Σαββάτιος, etc., cf. *C. I. G.* 8912, 9910; *J. H. S.* XII, 1892, 236; XIX, 1899, 281, No. 166; Calder, *Class. Rev.* XXXVI, 1922, 14; *Kuhn's Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung*, XXXIII, 383 f. In lines 7 and 8 the Greek corresponds to the Latin *numeri lanciariorum iuniorum*. λανκίαριος occurs in *C. I. G.* 4004 (Lycaonia) but I know no parallel in Greek to λανκιαρίων ἰνιώρων. It is not in Magie, *De Romanorum iuris publici sacrique vocabulis sollemnibus in Graecum sermonem conversis*. The Laodicean formula δώσει λόγον θεῷ is widely spread in eastern Phrygia, cf. *Ath. Mitt.* XIII, 1888, 241; Calder, *J. R. S.* XIV, 1924, 88. βαλῖ is for βαλεῖ and δώσει for δώσει as often in Asia Minor.

37. At Konia in the Greek quarter near the fountain of Sheikh Achmet Mahalesi a round marble column, broken. Height 0.70 m.; diameter at top 0.48 m., at bottom 0.52 m. Letters 0.045 m. above to 0.03 m. below. This inscription has been last published by Buckler, Calder, and Cox in *J. R. S.* XIV, 1924, 38. There the measurements are given as 0.41 m. diameter and 1.28 m. length. As my copy seems to confirm Ramsay's restoration in *J. H. S.* XXXVIII, 1918, 188 I repeat it here and reproduce my squeeze of the upper part.

Γ. Ο]υαλέριος Φρόντων
 Φι]λήτη Μαρσούλλη
 θ]ειῶ μὲν ζῶν φρονῶν
 τὸν τάφον καὶ τὸν περι-
 βολον· ἔχειν [μηδέ-
 να] δὲ ἐξουσίαν [πλήν
 ἐά]ν τινα βου[ληθῶ· ἐπαγ-
 γέλ]λομαι δὲ [μένει-
 ν ἄ]προσόδ[ευτον τὸν
 τόπ]ον μετὰ τ[ελευτήν
 τῶν τ]έκνω[ν μου

I, G. Valerius Fronto, to Phileta Marsulla, dedicate, while alive and in sound mind, this grave and precinct. And no one is to have the right to bury therein except the one I wish. I order the place to remain inviolate after the death of my children.

The final N of line 1, omitted in *J. R. S.*, is clear on the stone and in ligature with the *omega*, as also in line 3. In line 2 I read Φι]λήτη, not Κο]ιντη, and in line 3 I read θ]ειῶ μὲν, not ἐπόησεν. The letters are ΕΙΩΜΕΝ. In line 6 the N is preserved at the end of ἐξουσίαν. I cannot agree with the reading of the last lines as ν Πνα· βού]λομαι δὲ | πρόσοδ]ον Ετα τ | ἐκνω.

In the inscription from Konia published in *J. R. S.* xiv, 1924, 34 I should make a different restoration, though my copy agrees in general with that of Buckler, Calder, and Cox. On side B they restore εἶναι τὸν τάφ]ον υ[ιῶν|αὐτ]οῦ ὧν ἐστι [τό|π]ος [ἄλ]λου, etc. I suggest ἔστω τὸ μνημε]ῖον υ[ιῶν|αὐτ]οῦ ὧν ἐστι κ[ύ]ριος ἄλλου. The *iota* is preserved before *on* and at the end of line 2 the letter looked like K, not T, and ΠΙΟC not ΠOC is the reading in line 3. "After the burial of Fronto let the tomb belong to his sons as many as he retains the *patria potestas* over and to no other." The six children had not died, as is stated in the *J. R. S.* If they leave the family and become themselves *οικοδεσπότες*, they lose the right to burial in the family tomb. The use of *δεσποτικὸν ταμείον* for

φίσκος is strange. It is possible that when Iconium became a colony, it claimed to be part of the Roman state and so could refer to the Roman state treasury. More probably the inscription is earlier than the use of *S. R.* on coins and belongs to the first or early second century and the substitution of *ταμείον* is due to ignorance. In any case the inscription seems to show the difference between Roman and Phrygian law, according to which sons who marry cease to be under the *patria potestas*.

38. Stone 1.22 m. wide by 0.37 m. high, built into a fountain at Hayret Keui on the way to Onak near Mevlikli Keui, one hour and twenty minutes by automobile from Akshehr, the ancient Philomelium. Letters 0.03 m.

Αὐρ. Οὐάναξος
 τῷ ἰδίῳ νιῶ
 γλυκυτάτῳ
 Μάρκῳ μνή-
 μης χάρι(ν)
 ἐνθάδ' ἔτευ-
 ξεν.
 εἴ τις το(ύ)το(ν) τὸ
 μνήμα ἀδι-
 κήσει, πρὸς
 [τὸν θεὸν ἔσ-]
 [ται αὐτῷ]

In line 5 the stone-cutter seems to have cut T for I and in line 8 the reading TOTOTO is certain, a good example of the fondness in Asia Minor for repetition of a syllable. The formula at the end, which is erased, would have been *πρὸς τὸν θεὸν ἔσται αὐτῷ*, which is characteristic of Phrygian inscriptions, cf. No. 46 below. Calder in a forthcoming book will treat of the distribution of the three Christian formulae, *ἔσται αὐτῷ πρὸς τὸν θεόν*, and *δώσει λόγον τῷ θεῷ* (cf. No. 36) and *σὺ μὴ ἀδικήσεις τὸν θεόν*.

The name Οὐάναξος occurs in this region at Akshehr (*C. I. G.*

3983) and in *J. H. S.* XIX, 1899, 294, No. 207; 300, No. 223; 304, No. 239. It is a Phrygian name formed from *φάναξ* or *φάνασσα*, the name of the Nature-goddess in Pamphylia, as Anderson says (*J. H. S.* XIX, 300).

39. At Gelendos, one hour west of Yalivadj, the site of Antioch towards Pisidia, the broken entablature of a *heroon*. Height 0.42 m.; length 1.38 m.; thickness 0.37 m. Published with a faulty facsimile, especially in the forms of the *alpha*, *epsilon*, *xi*, *mu*, and *epsilon*, by Ramsay in *J. R. S.* XIV, 1924, 198. So I reproduce my photograph.

Also at Gelendos is a fragment 1.92 m. long, 0.095 m. high, with only a few letters preserved, VNBIOCAYT in one line and CKAIΦPO in the next, ἡ σ[ύμβιος αὐτ]οῦ . . . σ και Φρο

40. At Alti-Kapou, one hour south from Yalivadj on the road to Akshehr, a grave-stone with carved pediment, built into the staircase of a house. Height 0.94 m.; width 0.333 m.; thickness 0.26 m.

Α. Οὐεττίω
Γορδιανῶ
ζήσαντι
ἔτη
ξέ'

To L. Vettius Gordianus, who lived sixty-five years.

41. Stone with abacus and round hole in top at Alti-Kapou. 0.34 m. by 0.34 m. on top, 0.27 m. square at bottom. Plant design on front, caduceus on left side and wreath on right and grapes on the rear. Incompletely published by Sterrett, *Papers Am. School at Athens*, III, 218, No. 349. I could read ΔΙΟΜΗΔΗ[in line 1 and ΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΤ[in line 2.

Διομήδης
Διομήδους
Ἐρμῆν
ἀνέθηκεν

42. At Yalivadj (cf. 39 and 40), built under the steps of a house. Height 0.96 m.; width 0.28 m.; thickness 0.19 m.

Letters 0.02 m. Bust of a veiled lady in the pediment, and bust of a boy on a base below eight lines of inscription, partly in metre.

τειμητή τοι πᾶσιν ἐ[πιχθο-
 νόις Αὐξ[άν]ουσα ἐ[θανεν
 ὁ' ἐνὶ κλεινῇ πάτρῃ [κατ' ἄκ-
 ραν δμηθεῖσα· ἐκ[λιπῶν ἐλεύθ-
 ερον δ' ἤμαρ [Ἰ]λι-
 ὶδος κατέβη [δῶ
 Τερέντιος [ἐν
 πρώτῳ

.
 Πομπώ[νιος
 Αὐξαν[ούση
 συμβίῳ [μνήμης
 χάρι·
 τὸν θεὸν σ[ὺ μὴ ἀδική-
 σεις]

Auxanousa was honored by all on earth and she died in a famous country, overcome by death in her prime. And leaving the day of freedom Terentius descended to Hades' realm in early life. . . . Pomponius to his wife Auxanousa in remembrance. Thou shalt not wrong the Lord.

This must be a monument erected by a husband, Pomponius, to his wife, Auxanousa, who is depicted above and who has died. It is also a monument to the boy represented below, who died in youth (*ἐν πρώτοις*). Calder, whose copy of this inscription agrees with mine, has helped me in the restoration. This Christian inscription has the North Phrygian Montanist formula at the end, which has been found only once before at Antioch.¹⁰ Only a few letters are missing but the restoration

¹⁰ Cf. Sterrett, *Papers Amer. School at Athens*, II, No. 142, where we should read τὸν θεὸν [not θεῖον] σὺ μὴ ἀδικήσεις. For the formula cf. Ramsay, *Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia*, pp. 496 ff.; Anderson in *Studies in the Eastern Rom. Prov.* pp. 203 f.; Calder, *J. R. S.* xiv, 1924, 85; "Philadelphia and Montanism"

is difficult. It is impossible to say whether we should restore ἐλεύθ]ερον, ἰ]ερόν, γλυκ]ερόν, σκι]ερόν or ἕμ]ερον. ἐν πρώτῃς (= πρώτοις) in view of the youthful bust would seem to mean that Terentius died in his early years ἐν πρώτοις τόκοις rather than in the front rank of battle.

43. At Hissar-Ardi near Yalivadj stone 0.59 m. high, 0.38 m. wide, and 0.26 m. thick.

Φλ. Μόρ(ε)διο[ς . . .
 ος νέος
 Μαξίμα γυ[ναικί
 γλυκυτάτη μνή-
 μης χάριν

The name Mordius occurs in Nos. 75 and 76. Possibly we should read Μορέλιος but the fifth letter on the stone seems to be Δ, or we might read Μορέδιος as there is a Latin name Murrelius. For Μαρδοδης and similar names cf. *Klio*, Beiheft, XI, 143.

44. In the court of a house at Hissar-Ardi. Height more than 0.90 m.; width 0.62 m.; thickness 0.47 m. Letters 0.045 m. high.

Μ]άξιμον Ἦουειον
 Δομίτιον Οὐαλε-
 ριανόν Γαῖον,
 φλάμινα, ἰππέα
 Ῥωμαίων, τὸν ἀξι-
 ο]λογώτατον ἐπὶ
 τῇ ἐνδόξῳ ἀγορα-
 νομίᾳ

M. Domitius Valerianus occurs as the name of a legate of Augustus in Cilicia in *J. H. S.* XI, 1890, 246. M. Ἦουή[ιος Οὐα]λεριαν[ός] occurs in Sterrett, *Papers Amer. School*, III, No. 331. Ἦουειον is perhaps the Latin *Evium* or, as Calder suggests, a Greek version of the native name, Οὐίω, at the Hieron in *Bull. of John Rylands Library*, VII, 1923, 339, 343; and his forthcoming book on these formulae. The formula is based on *Rev.* VI, 6.

of Mên (*J. H. S.* xxxii, 1912, 125). The man in our inscription must belong to the native Pisidian family whose name 'Houήιος shows the Pisidian love of vowels. Four members are mentioned in *Ath. Mitt.* viii, 1883, 74. Φλαμίνα is possibly a variant for Φλαμίνιον, but more probably we should read φλάμινα, as the Greek form for the Latin *flamen*. An *eques Romanus* could be elevated to senatorial rank and become a *flamen* in the colonial constitution. For *flamines* at Antioch-towards-Pisidia cf. *J. R. S.* vi, 1916, 106; xiv, 1924, 197, No. 27.

45. A Christian stone in the form of a Phrygian grave with cornice projecting at the top and two Ionic columns between pilasters on the façade. I found it in the court of a dwelling house at Hissar-Ardi. On the left side a panel with the cross or rather a door, on the right a wreath. On the rear between Ionic columns, with base, a closed door is represented. The columns taper toward the top and the top of the stone is curved at the ends. For details see the illustrations. Height 0.564 m.; height of cornice 0.12 m.; width 0.61 m. at top, 0.54 m. below; thickness 0.25 m. at the top. Distance from right column to right pilaster on façade 0.135 m. On the rear from the top of the plinth to the top of the capitals the columns are 0.326 m. high. Between the columns at right 0.174 m., at left 0.174 m. also. On the façade at left is the following inscription with letters 0.015 m. high.

E]ύνοια
 ἐποίη-
 σ]εν τῷ
 ἰδ]ίῳ ἀν-
 ὄρ]ι

The stone is of such great importance that we removed it to the school in Yalivadj in order to ensure its preservation. It represents a Phrygian-like grave monument and shows decided Phrygian influence at Antioch, which many ancients such as Ptolemy and Strabo included in the region of Phrygia.

It reminds one of Etruscan marble urns, like that of Volumnius, which are in the form of a house or temple.

46. Stone dug up by me in the market place at Yalivadj. Broken at top. Height 0.657 m.; width 0.374 m. at the bottom; thickness 0.14 m. Letters 0.034 m. high.

Φ]ιλ[ία
 τῶ ἰδίῳ [συμ-
 βίῳ γλυ-
 κυτάτῳ
 μνήμης
 χάριν· εἰ δέ
 τις ἀδικήσει
 τούτου τὸ-
 ν τάφον,
 ἔσται αὐ-
 τῶ πρὸς τὸν
 θεόν

For the "Eumeneian" formula at the end, which is rarely found so far south as Yalivadj, and which shows Phrygian influence cf. Ramsay, *Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia*, p. 560; Cabrol-Leclercq, *Mon. Eccl. Liturg.* I, 2798; Gregoire, *Rec. Ins. Gr. Chrét. d'A. M.* Nos. 7, 8; *J. H. S.* xviii, 1898, 113; xix, 1899, 302; *J. R. S.* xiv, 1924, 37, 85 f.; xvi, 1926, 55, 57-59, 69, 70, 82, 84, 85, 93, etc.; Calder, *Bull. of the John Rylands Library*, vii, 314 f., 346 f. I know of only three other examples at Yalivadj, cf. *C. I. G.* 3980; Sterrett, *Papers Am. Sch. Athens*, II, No. 138 with the variant, πρὸς τὸ μέγεθος τοῦ θεοῦ, and III, No. 353.

47. In a mosque, Djami Yali, in the quarter of Yalivadj called Sofilar. Height 0.23 m.; width 1.05 m.; thickness 0.33 m. Letters 0.04 m.

Πάρεδρος Ἐυτροφίῃ συνβίῳ
 φιλάνδρῳ καὶ φιλοτέκνῳ
 μνήμης χάριν

*Paredros to Eutrophia his wife who loved her husband
 and children, in remembrance.*

Ἵτροφιή must be for Εὐτροφιή. For parallels to the second line cf. Deissmann, *Licht vom Osten*, p. 229; *Bull. Cor. Hell.* xxiii, 1899, 301; xxv, 1901, 88, 279; Fraenkel, *Die Ins. von Pergamon*, No. 604; *Plut. Mor.* 769 C; *Titus*, II, 4, "to love their husbands, to love their children."

48. Also in Sofilar a stone referred to in *J. R. S.* II, 1912, 96 where in No. 25 the same man is probably mentioned. Height 1.12 m.; width 0.66 m.; thickness 0.475 m. Letters 0.04 m. to 0.05 m.

Α. Γέλλιον
Μάξιμον φίλον
καὶ ἀρχίατρον
τοῦ Κυρίου
ἡμ[ῶν Μ. Αύρη]λίου
Ἐπι[τομῆς] Σεβαστοῦ

about seven lines missing

Αἴλιος Ποντικός
τὸν ἑαυτοῦ εὐεργέτην

In *J. R. S.* xiv, 1924, 199 (cf. my remarks *ibid.* xv, 1925, 262) I believe that the same *ιατρός* is mentioned and we should restore τὸ ἡρ[ῶν] ιατροὶ | Α. Γέλλιος Μά-|ξιμος Ἐσκλη-
πίου δ[οῦλος(?) καὶ . . .] | ἀνέστησαν, etc. For another *ἀρχίατρος* at Antioch cf. *Class. Rev.* xxxiii, 1919, 2.

49. Epitaph of a boy of fifteen buried in the gardens of the public baths at Yalivadj. I dug up the stone but find that it is published by Calder in *J. R. S.* II, 1912, 90. I give the measurements and an illustration. Height 0.93 m.; width 0.71 m. In line 2 the first letter is Π so that we should read π[αρώ]νυμος, not ρ[ῆ]π[ῶ]νυμος (cf. *J. R. S.* vi, 1916, 137). In line 6 HN is in ligature. For *ἔρνος ὅπως ἀναβάς* cf. *Hom. II.* xviii, 56, ἀνέδραμεν ἔρνεϊ ἴσος.

50. Two fragments found separately in Kash Mahalle at Yalivadj, but which join. That to left is 0.88 m. high, 0.46 m. wide and 0.44 m. thick. That to right is 0.89 m. high, 0.52 m. wide, 0.36 m. thick. Letters 0.06 m. high.

Στράτων Ἀρτέμω-
 νος Δοκιμεὺς
 Ἀττάλῳ τῷ υἱῷ
 καὶ Καρικῇ καὶ Ζωτι-
 κῇ ταῖς θρεπταῖς
 τὸ μνημεῖον ἐποίη-
 σεν.

51. Built into the wall of a new house at Yalivadj. Height 0.52 m.; width 0.39 m.; thickness 0.32 m. Letters 0.05 m. T is 0.055 m.

Aus-]

picato II vi[r(o), Quin(quennali,
 Aug(uri), Trib(un) Mil(itum), [leg(ionis)X
 Fretensis, Pr[ae]f(ecto) Fa-
 brum II, praep[os]ito
 Praef(ecto) L. Corn(elii) [Sullae
 Felicis gener[i Germa-
 n]ici Caesar[is
 col]h[ort]is

The cognomen was probably Aus]picatus. The nomen and praenomen and the letters AVS must have been above on another stone, as this has its original top and left edge. Calder published the first augur to be found in Galatia in *J. R. S.* II, 1912, 99, Proculus, and only one is quoted for the province of Asia (*C. I. G.* Add. 3865) in the list of known municipal and colonial augurs given by Ruggiero, *Diz. Epig.* I, pp. 804 ff. Here we have a second augur for Antioch who was also duovir, and there are several augurs mentioned in the inscriptions from Kara Kuyu published in *J. R. S.* III, 1913, 287-290. These two offices are municipal and were probably held by Aus]picatus toward the middle or end of his career. He entered the imperial service by beginning as a legionary tribune¹¹ in the Legio X Fretensis which was formed by Augustus in Syria in 5 A.D. and which served with Corbulo

¹¹ Cf. Hirschfeld, *Röm. Verwaltungsbeamten*, p. 418.

in Armenia in 62 A.D. He had been chief engineer in the army, and a prefect or governor to represent L. Cornelius Sulla Felix, who was *praetor peregrinus* in 29 A.D. and consul in 33 A.D.¹² In line 6 five or six letters are missing so that we can restore *generi Germanici* but not *Generosi Germanici*. *Generosi amici* fits the space but it is strange to have such a phrase as "noble friend of Caesar." Possibly we should restore the name, *Generosi*. If the praenomen were Faustus, we could identify the man as the Cornelius Sulla, consul in 52 A.D., mentioned in Tacitus (*Ann.* XIII, 23): Cornelius Sulla claritudine generis et adfinitate Claudii, cui per nuptias Antoniae gener erat. The genealogy of the Faustus Sulla family needs further investigation.

52. Built under a minaret of a mosque at Yalivadj so that it is very difficult to get at. Height 0.84 m.; width 0.77 m. I was not allowed to remove it.

-ατῶ μνήμης χάριν ἐνκ[οδόμ-]
 ησεν τῷ ἑαυτοῦ πάτρῳ-
 νι Διο[γενία]νῶ ἐμπεί-
 ρῳ ἀρχιά[τρῳ] -μείας
 χάριν

7 or 8 lines missing

Ἰλαρος ζῶν φρονῶν
 καὶ Παρθενοπαίῳ ἐποί-
 ησα κέΙΤΙΦΙΛΩΞΕΝΕΩΝ
 ΩΟCΑΝΙΔΕ

53. Built under the post of a house in Kash Mahalle at Yalivadj. It was impossible to take a photograph. Height 0.91 m.; width 0.51 m.; thickness 0.25 m. Letters 0.04 m. to 0.045 m. Profile at top and bottom. Lower half of stone below inscription smooth.

¹² Cf. Dio, LVIII, 20, Dessau-Klebs, *Prosopographia*, s.v. This inscription helps to confirm the identification of L. Cornelius Sulla Felix in Dessau-Klebs, *Prosopographia*, No. 1198 with L. Cornelius Sulla in Nos. 1194, 1196. He is mentioned in Tac. *Ann.* III, 31.

Α. Ἰούλιος Φρο[ῦ-
γης Α. Ἰουλίω
Φρούγει ἰδίω τέ-
κνω μνήμης χάριν

54. Built into the wall of a house. Height 0.74 m.; width 0.62 m.

CIVLIVSORPHEVS
IULIAE ARTEMC
VXORISVAE
DVLCISSIMAE
MEMORIAE
GRATIA
C. Julius Orpheus
Juliae Artem(idi)
uxori suae
dulcissimae
memoriae gratia

55. At a well near a tannery in Yalivadj. Height 0.85 m.; width 0.45 m.; thickness 0.45 m.

Aur]eliano
Pio Felici
(i)nvicto
Aug. ponti-
fici max(imo)
Germanico
Max(imo) etc.

In line 3 the first letter is E, a mistake for I.

56. Over a fountain at Yalivadj, upside down. Height 0.68 m.; width 0.71 m. Panel 0.32 m. high by 0.45 m. wide. Letters 0.07 m.

M(arcus) Tiberius
M(arci) f(ilius) Ser(gia tribu)
veter(anus) leg(ionis) V G(allicae)

It was the fifth Gallic legion with which Augustus colonized Antioch. This inscription is published in *C. I. L.* III, 6828 without illustration. For other veterans of this legion at Antioch cf. *C. I. L.* III, 6824, 6825.

57. Sarcophagus formerly used in fountain at Yalivadj. Height 0.67 m.; width 0.76 m.; length 1.05 m. Inscription on the end.

Λυκίο[υ] Κοίντου
 κληρονόμου Φωτει-
 νός και Ούαλ[ε]ριανός και
 Λούκιος ἐ[ποίη]σαν
 ἐκ τῶν ἰδίω[υ] μνήμης
 χάριν

58. An altar with wreath carved on the upper portion and the letters D and M on the molding, used as support for a post in a house in Yalivadj. Height 0.98 m.; width 0.46 m.; thickness above 0.49 m., at inscription 0.41 m. Letters vary from 0.035 m. in last line to 0.055 m. in first two lines.

D(is) M(anibus)
 Calpurnio
 Chresimo
 Calpurnius Frugi
 F]rontinianus
 nuricio optumo

For nuricio optumo cf. Dessau, *Ins. Lat. Sel.* No. 1600.

59. In the court of a house at Yalivadj stone with profile moldings built into a wall upside down. Height 0.30 m.; width 0.27 m.; thickness 0.27 m. Letters 0.03 m.

Κ. Ούατ[ε]ρ-
 νιος 'Ροῦφος
 κέ Ούατέρ-
 νιος. . . .

In line 2 the final omicron is small and a lunar sigma is crowded in above it, as the facsimile shows.

60. An inscription found when digging the foundations for a factory in Yalivadj by H. S. Feizy Bey, one of our excavating staff, now Manager and Director of the Yalivadj Traders and Manufacturing Company. Squeeze furnished by Feizy Bey. Letters 0.015 to 0.017 m. high.

Δέκμος
 Ουαλέριος
 Μητρι Ποτα-
 μηνῆ εὐχὴν

The name Δέκμος for Decimus occurs in another inscription at Yalivadj, *C. I. L.* III, 6858. This is an important inscription as it gives us a new epithet for the mother goddess in Asia Minor, *Meter Potamene*, perhaps connected with the river at Antioch-towards-Pisidia or more probably with some place near Antioch with a name such as Potamia in Paphlagonia (Strabo, XII, 562). For cults of Meter with similar epithets such as Plastene, Silindene, Sipyrene, Tarsene, etc. cf. *Anatolian Studies*, pp. 257-258; for a Lydian Cult of Potamos *op. cit.* p. 258. Cybele has the epithets Matylene, Dindymene, Placiane, Tolypiane, etc. (*Ath. Mitt.* XII, 1887, 256). The reading MHNH not MHNI is certain. Dedications to Men (Μηνί) are frequent but this is not the reading here and I do not believe that we should read Πότα Μήνη (to the Mother Goddess Pota who is Mene or the Moon), though that division of the words is possible.

61. Stone found in making a road near the hotel and reading room where we lived at Yalivadj. Rough and badly worn. Evidently an old broken stone of irregular shape was used. Height 0.50 m.; width 0.39 m.; thickness 0.20 m. Letters 0.05 m.

Αὐρ· Ἀλέξαν-
 δρος Διομή-
 δους Δαβ[ι]ῆ
 νος τῶ [γ]λυ-
 κυτάτ[ω] αὐ-
 τοῦ ἀ[δ]ελφῶ
 Αὐρ.

Perhaps Dabienus is for Labienus, but the stone clearly has Δ, not Λ. Cf., however, Δαβηνεύς in Ramsay, *Studies in Eastern Provinces*, p. 322.

62. Found in a house under an immovable post at Yalivadj. Height 1.05 m.; width 0.58 m.; thickness 0.40 m. Letters 0.045 m. I took a poor squeeze but no photograph was possible.

Π. Φλαώνιον Παυλεῖ-
νον τὸν λαμπρότα-
τον ἡγεμόνα λεγεῶ-
νος Λίγυπτικο(ῦ), πραι-
τορα, κομιστο[ρα], ταμίαν
ἐπαρχίας Κύπρου, πρεσ-
βευτὴν [Λυκ]ίας, Παμφυ-
λίας, αἰ[δίλιον] κερεάλιν,
χειλία[ρχον πλ]ατύσιμον
λεγεῶνος ἰ' Φραιτη(ν)σίας
καὶ ἰβ' κεραυνοφόρου,
βιόκουρον
Φλαώνιος Λύξάνων
ἀπελεύθερος τὸν ἑαυ-
τοῦ πάτρωνα

In line 4 *sigma* is cut by mistake for *upsilon*.

In line 12 no letters were cut before or after βιόκουρον.

This inscription is interesting because of the Greek equivalents for such titles as *praetor*, *quaestor*, *aedilis cerealis*, *tribunus militum laticlavius*, *legio X Fretensis*, *legio XII Fulminata*, *viocurus*, etc. The Greek forms used here for *aedilis cerealis* and *viocurus* are very rare. The first is not in Magie, *De Rom. Juris Pub. Sacrique Voc. Soll. in Graecum Sermonem conversis*, and Magie (p. 98) gives only one example of βιόκουρος. For *viocurus* cf. Varro, *L. L.*, v, 1, 5; 5, 32, 44; Hirschfeld, *Unters. auf dem Gebiete der Roem. Verwaltungsgeschichte*, p. 112, n. 4. Publius Flavonius Paulinus had had a long career for which the freedman Flavonius Auxanon honored his patron. For the *legio X Fretensis* cf. above, No. 51 and Pauly-Wissowa, *s. v.*

Legio, 1671 f., the *legio XII Fulminata* cf. Marquardt, *Röm. Staatsverwaltung*, II, p. 447, n. 10. After the middle of the first century A.D., like the *legio Fretensis*, it was serving in Cappadocia.¹³ For another example of *πάτρων* = *patronus* at Pisidian Antioch; cf. above No. 52.

This Paulinus is undoubtedly the same man as Paulinus, a priest of Vespasian at Antioch, mentioned in a Latin inscription near Yalivadj which Calder has published in *J. R. S.* II, 1912, 102. I add the measurements and a photograph.

62b. Height 0.83 m.; width 0.48 m.; thickness 0.45 m. In line 6 Q is clear on the stone, not O. This Latin inscription shows that Paulinus was a patron to Hierocles who was made a Roman citizen by Vespasian through his good offices. It also proves that Paulinus was *duovir* twice, and *quinquennalis* four times. I should restore the Latin inscription in the first lines as *Publio Flavonio | Paulino trib(uno) latic(lavio) | mil(itum) leg(ionis) X Fret(ensis) et XII | Ful(minatae)*, etc. My photograph shows that there are no traces of such letters as Calder gives in dots, since the stone is not preserved there and I could read above *Paulino* the first letter of *Publio*. The Greek favors *Paulino* and not *Paullino*, Calder's reading. He was more than a mere private soldier, as Calder seems to mean in his text, *Paullino mil(iti) legionis XII Ful(minatae) sacerdo[ti]*, etc. The break on the stone is a very old one and Calder probably mistook his restoration for actually preserved letters (cf. *J. R. S.* VI, 1916, 133).

The inscription published by Calder shows, as we have said, that Paulinus lived at the time of Vespasian and our Greek inscription says that he was leader of an Egyptian legion so that I am inclined to identify him with Paulinus who was prefect of Alexandria and a *tribunus militum* (*χειλιάρχος*) under Vespasian, and who is mentioned in Josephus, VII, 8, 1 and VII, 10, 4. He, then, could not be the same as Valerius Paulinus in Tacitus, *Annals*, III, 43.

¹³ Cf. *C. I. L.* VI, 3492 a, b; Marquardt, *op. cit.* p. 451, n. 2. Cf. Dio, LV, 23, 5.

63. A column with twenty flutings found in the excavations on the Tiberia Platea at Antioch in front of the stairs to the south. Height 1.57 m. From original top with square hole and channel to smooth part with inscription 1.17 m. Smooth portion 0.42 m. high. Circumference at the inscription 1.282 m.

Ἄτταλος
καὶ Τατεῖς
ἡ γυνὴ αὐ-
τοῦ Μάνην
Ὀπναδέιου
φιλοστοργίας
[χάριν]

Ὀπναδέιου is a new name but Pape, *Gr. Eigennamen*, cites Ὀπνάξανδρος on a Rhodian coin.

It is rare to have a statue or bust dedicated by man and wife to some one else. Manes must have been an important person.

64. Column tapering toward the top, found upside down in the excavations on the Tiberia Platea to the west of the stairs at the south. Height 1.51 m.; height to the twenty flutings 1.26 m.; diameter on top 0.372 m. Letters 0.02 m. to 0.03 m. Inscription carelessly and lightly cut. Probably first century A.D.

Μέμμας
Μέμμαν
τὸν ἑατοῦ
πατέρα
καὶ Γῆν
μητέρα
ἀνέστη-
σεν

Memmas is a *Kosename* for Memmius as Loukas is for Loukios. In line 5 the reading is the proper name Γῆν not τῆν. Cf. for the feminine name Ges, *J. R. S.* xiv, 1924, 51; *J. H. S.* xix, 1899, 129; xxxi, 1911, 194.

65. A house altar excavated on the Tiberia Platea at Pisidian Antioch, in the front room of the first house to the west from the stairs on the south side. Height preserved 0.25 m.; width across top 0.26 m. Circular depression on top 0.17 m. deep, 0.20 m. in diameter. A wreath is sculptured on front where letters are also in relief and on right side. Grapes on left side, nothing carved on the rear. Fourth century A.D.

Εὐτυχίανου

Eutyichianus perhaps is to be identified with the Eutyichianus mentioned in the mosaic inscription in the basilica (No. 68 below). The inscriptions are contemporary, as the same square form of *omega* shows.

66. Found at bottom of stairs at south on the Tiberia Platea at Yalivadj. Fragment of blue-black stone. Height 0.32 m.; width 0.20 m.; thickness 0.25 m. Original edge to right and smooth above inscription. Hellenistic.

Εὐκράτ]ης Ἡλιοδώρ-
ου γενόμε]νος ἱερεὺς
'Αττάλου τ]οῦ Εὐμένου[υ
τῶ ἀδελφ]ῶ

This seems to be one of the few inscriptions of the Hellenistic age which we found. The restoration is uncertain. Any name with eight letters ending in HS could be restored in line 1 and perhaps at the end a proper name should be restored. But the reference seems to be to a cult of the Pergamene King Attalus. Probably Attalus III, who ruled 138-133 B.C., is meant. He was adopted as son by Eumenes II in 168-7 B.C. and officially so designated thereafter. Perhaps the Romans preserved this inscription because it was Attalus III who willed his kingdom to the Romans. The inscription is interesting as showing Pergamene influence at Antioch, an influence which is very marked in the sculptures which we excavated. The Pergamene kings, though not called *θεοί* till after death, had priests of themselves, both alive and dead, cf.

for priests of Attalus III Dittenberger, *O. G. I.* 332, 12; 339, 27.

67. In the basilica at Pisidian Antioch, on the south side of the nave near a grave, a mosaic inscription on the floor. Height of panel including border 0.525 m., without border 0.48 m.; width 1.18 m. Letters 0.075 m. to 0.08 m.

ἐπὶ τοῦ αἰδεσιμωτάτου
ἐπισκόπου Ὀπτίμο[υ
Εἰδομενεὺς ἀναγνώστη[ς
εὐξάμενος τῷ θεῷ
τὴν εὐχὴν ἀπέδωκε

Optimus, not Optimius, is the correct form of the name of the bishop who was in office in 374 A.D. Theophanes 61, 18 (Editio Boor), referring to the year 374 A.D., says ἐπισκόπει δὲ τῶν Ἀρμανῶν Δημόφιλος Γρηγόριος, διέλαμπον δὲ Ὀπτιμος ἐν Πισιδίᾳ καὶ Ἀμφίλοχος ἐν Ἰκονίῳ. Optimus was one of the leaders of the orthodox party in the early church. He evidently had a long and honorable career and rose to conspicuous eminence.

68. On the floor of the same basilica or cathedral, north of the central grave, on left side of nave. Height 0.51 m. with the red border, 0.59 m. high including the two white borders and the black one; width 1.07 m. Letters 0.105 m., *omicron* 0.085 m.

ἐπὶ τοῦ αἰδεσ(ιμωτάτου) ἐπισ(κόπου)
Ὀπτίμου Εὐτυχιανὸς
εὐξάμενος ἐπλήρωσε
τὴν εὐχὴν τῷ θε[ῷ]

69. Also on floor of basilica about 2 m. east in straight line from No. 67. Height 0.41 m.; width 0.63 m. Letters 0.08 m.

καὶ εἰσελεύ-
σομαι πρὸς
τὸ θυσιαστή-
ριον τοῦ θεοῦ

70. Also on floor of basilica, 5.31 m. east in straight line from No. 67. Height 0.395 m.; width 0.50 m. Letters 0.08 m., *omicron* 0.06 m.

πρὸς τὸν θεὸν
 τὸν εὐφ[ραί-
 νοντα τ[ῆν
 νεότητ[ά μου

The two inscriptions are within a rectangle of mosaic patterns and form a unit. They are quoted from the Septuagint version of *Psalms* XLII (XLIII), 4: "Then will I go unto the altar of God, unto God my exceeding joy."

71. A large round raised convex stone on top of a square stone, all one block. In the centre of the upper part of the Tiberia Platea, about 0.08 m. west of the stairs. Diameter 1.71 m. Greatest depth 0.34 m. at lower right corner, 0.24 m. at lower left corner. The stone, which we raised to excavate beneath it and then replaced, is rough on the bottom. The holes (varying from 0.03 m. to 0.05 m. high and 0.015 m. wide), when cleaned out, proved to have in a few cases traces of bronze, showing that bronze letters had been removed. With much study of the original, of squeezes and photographs I have evolved the following solution.

T(itus) Baebius T(iti) f(ilius) Ser(gia tribu)
 Asiaticus
 aed(ilis)
 III (millia) pedum d(e) s(ua) p(ecunia)
 stravit

In line 1 the second letter may be a P but even in that case Paebius would be for Baebius, a name already known at Pisidian Antioch (cf. Sterrett, *Papers Am. School at Athens*, II, p. 151, No. 135). At the neighboring Kara Kuyu Βαβιανός frequently occurs (*J. H. S.* III, 1913, 287 ff.).

T. Baebius Asiaticus was evidently a wealthy citizen who paid for paving three thousand feet of the Tiberia Platea and therefore was allowed the privilege and honor of having this stone put in such a conspicuous place. As Rostovtzeff says in his *Social and Economic History of the Roman Empire*, p. 522,

"relatively the Romans gave much more money for public purposes than modern Americans." On the whole subject cf. the references cited by Rostovtzeff, pp. 522, 527, especially Laum, *Die Stiftungen in der griechischen und römischen Antike*. For other examples of paving cf. Dessau, *Ins. Lat. Sel.* Nos. 5351-5353, 5878 ff.; 5881 (*pedum decem millia*) and Liebenam, *Städteverwaltung*, pp. 165, 402 f. and the important dissertation, which seems to be unknown to Rostovtzeff and other scholars, by Professor Joseph C. Rockwell, now of the University of Akron, *Private Baustiftungen für die Stadtgemeinde auf Inschriften der Kaiserzeit im Westen des römischen Reiches*, especially pp. 68-71 (Jena, 1909). The aediles had charge of pavements and streets.

72. Dug up about 50 m. north of the Byzantine church to the east of the road leading to the north gate of Antioch. Height 0.792 m.; width 0.578 m.; thickness 0.85 m. Letters 0.06 m.

Ma
 Vicu[s] . . .
 curam
 agente Au-
 relio Poli-
 te
 o(b) m(erita) e(ius)

Possibly in line 2 we should read Vic(us) V[en(erius) or Vic(us) V[el(abrus)].

73. Part of column, with hole in the bottom, found on Tiberia Platea a few feet to the west from the stairs on the south. Height preserved 1.59 m. Diameter at bottom 0.49 m. Inscription 0.89 m. from the base. Letters 0.07 m.

V(iva) sibi Septimia
 Q(uinti) f(ilia) Tertia et
 Sal(vio) Vinnicio
 Q(uinti) f(ilio) filio suo

Possibly Sal stands for Salvieno instead of Salvio. The father of Septimia Tertia had the same name as her husband, Quintus.

74. Marble base found in two separate pieces which we easily joined, near the triple city gate of C. Julius Asper (cf. *A. J. A.* xxviii, 1924, 443). Height 1.04 m.; width 0.55 m.; thickness 0.55 m. Letters 0.045 m.

Ti(to) Claudio Ti(ti) Cl(audii)
 Muciani fil(io)
 Ser(gia tribu) Pulchro
 Q(uinquennali) II vir(o)
 Ti(tus) Cl(audius) Sporus et
 Ti(tus) Cl(audius) Prosdocimus
 lib(erti) de sua pec(unia
 d(ecreto) d(ecurionum)

On the *quinquennales* cf. Magoffin, *Johns Hopkins Univ. Stud. Hist. Pol. Sc.* xxxi, 1913, 547 ff.

75. Marble base found near No. 74. Height 0.37 m.; width 0.61 m.; thickness 0.61 m. Plinth 0.20 m. high. Letters 0.065 m. Piece found later was fitted in lower left corner. Two tores with trochilus between are preserved above the plinth.

L. Mo]rdius Threptia[nus
 L. C]ottius Alexand[rus
 Q. Arrius Corinth[us]

76. Marble base, 0.63 m. square, found about three m. to the north of the second east pier of the city gate of C. Julius Asper.

L. Mordius Thre-
 ptianus VI vir

This is the same man as in No. 75. Perhaps all these gave public games or festivals and were thus honored for their generosity.



FIGURE 1. Inscription at Laodicea-on-the-Macander. See also Figure 1a.

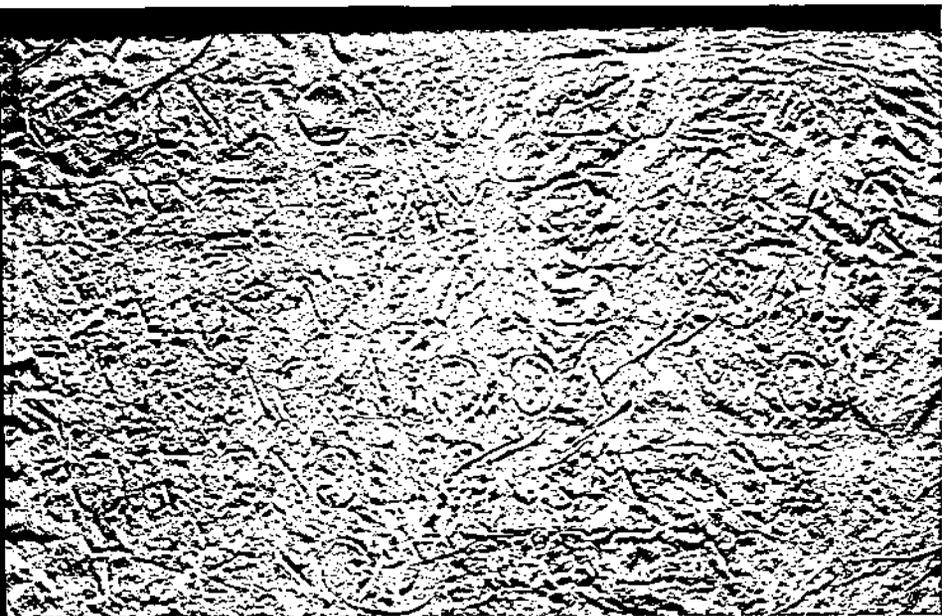


FIGURE 1a. Inscription at Laodicea-on-the-Macander.

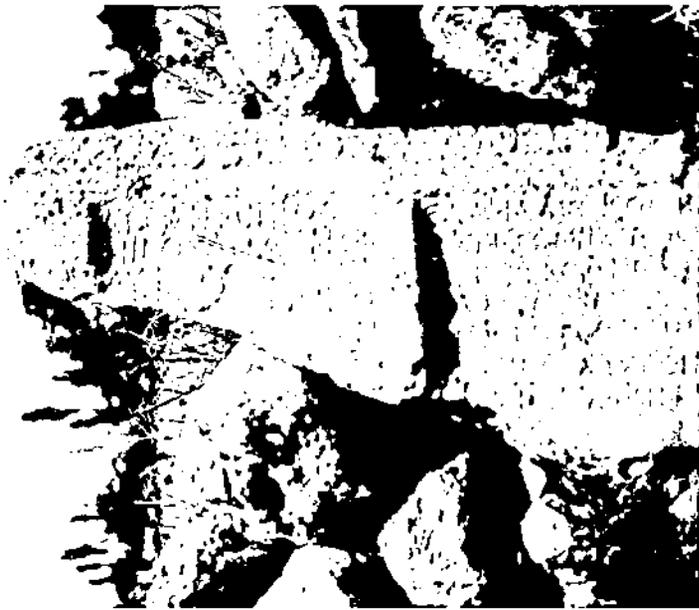


FIGURE 2. Inscriptions at Nevinneh. See also Figures 2a and 3.



FIGURE 2a. Inscription at Nevinneh. On same stone with Figure 3. See Figure 2.

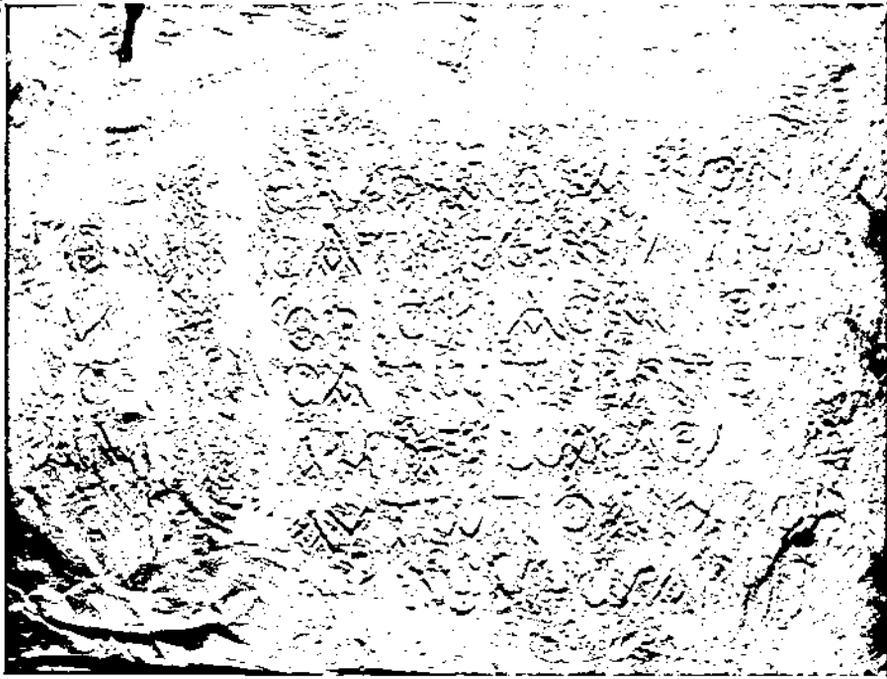


FIGURE 3. Inscription at Nevinneh.



FIGURE 4. Inscription at Nevinneh. See also Figure 4a.



FIGURE 4a. Inscription at Nevinneh.

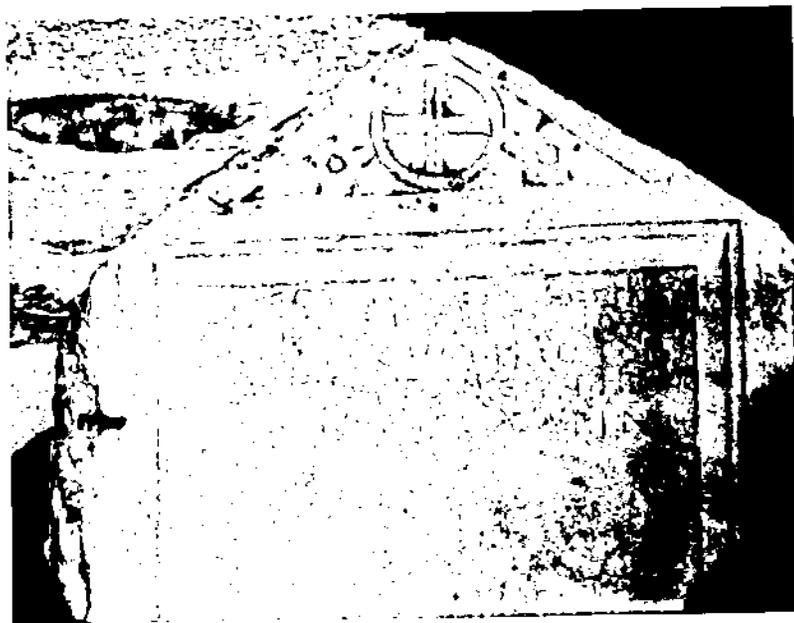


FIGURE 5. Inscription at Nevinneh. See also Figure 5a.

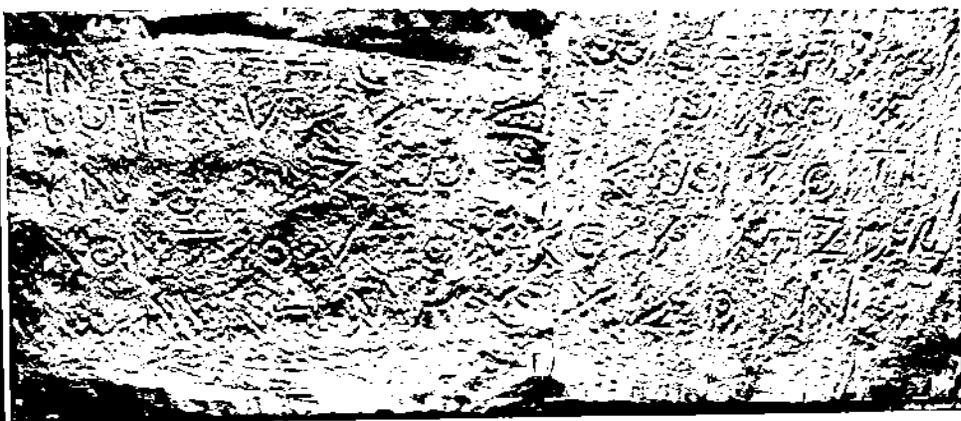


FIGURE 5a. Inscription at Nevinneh.



FIGURE 6. Inscription at Nevinneh.



FIGURE 7. Inscription at Nevinneh.

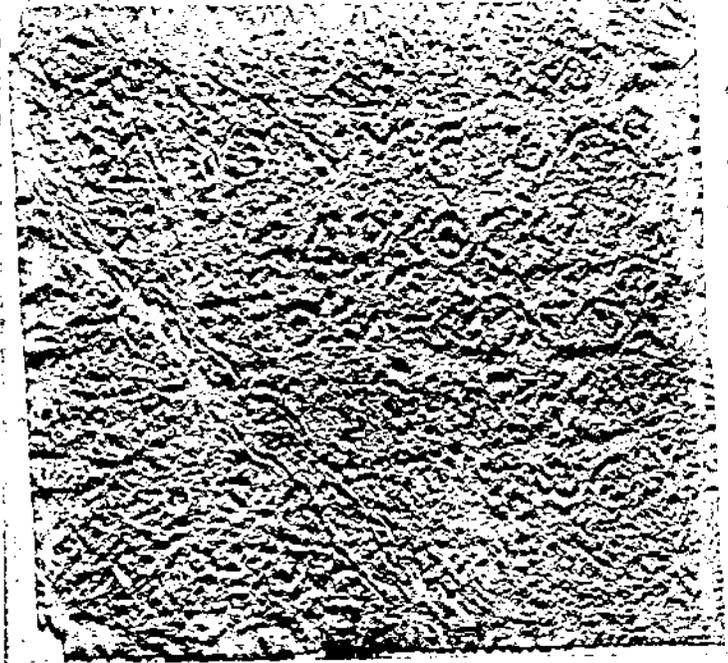


FIGURE 8. Inscription at Nevinneh.

ΑΥΡ' ΜΑΝΙΑΜΑΝΙΟΥ
 ΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤΩΜΟΥΑΝ
 ΔΡΙCΑΤΥΡΩΚΑΙΕΑΥ
 ΤΗΖΩCΑΜΝΗΜΗC
 ΧΑΡΙΝ

FIGURE 9. Inscription at Nevinneh.

ΑΥΡ' ΠΡΟΚΛΙΑΝΟCΙΟ
 ΚΑΙΡΗΓΕΙΝΑΗCΙΝΒΙ
 ΖΩΝΤΕCΕΑΥΤΟΙC
 CΑΝΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑΡΙΝ

FIGURE 10. Inscription at Nevinneh.

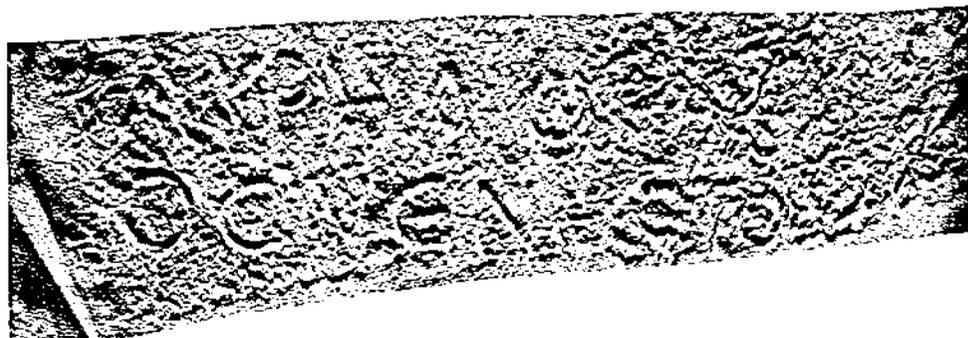


FIGURE 13. Inscription at Nevinneh.



FIGURE 11. Inscription at Nevinneh.



FIGURE 12. Inscription at Nevinneh.



FIGURE 14. Inscription built into Fountain between Nevinneh and Sizma.



FIGURE 15. Inscription at Bilejik.

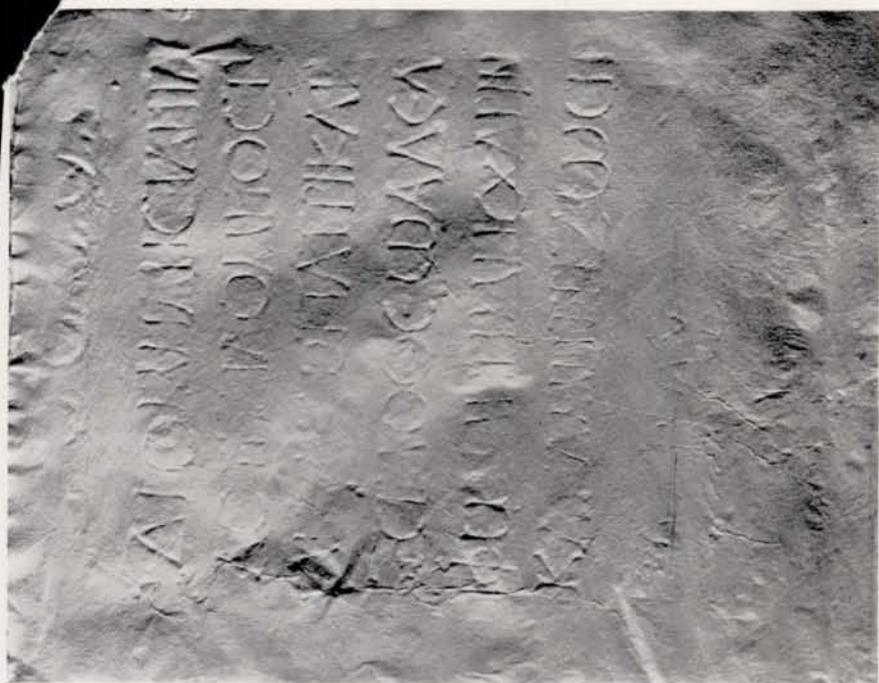


FIGURE 16. Inscription at Bilejik.



FIGURE 17. Inscription at Bilejik.



FIGURE 17a. Unfinished Stone. See Figure 17b.



FIGURE 17b. Unfinished Stone with Inscription not yet carved, three hours West of Sizma.



FIGURE 18. Inscription on Bridge near Bajri-Court.



FIGURE 18a. Inscription at Meidan.



FIGURE 18b. Inscribed Stone at Meidan.



FIGURE 20. Inscription at Meidan.

LKNWΓΛΥΚ
 ΥΤΑΤWMNH
 ΜΗC ΧΑΡΙΝ

FIGURE 19. Inscription at Meidan.



FIGURE 20a. Inscription at Bash-Üyük.



FIGURE 21. Inscription at Bash-Üyük.



FIGURE 23. Inscription at Serai-Önü.

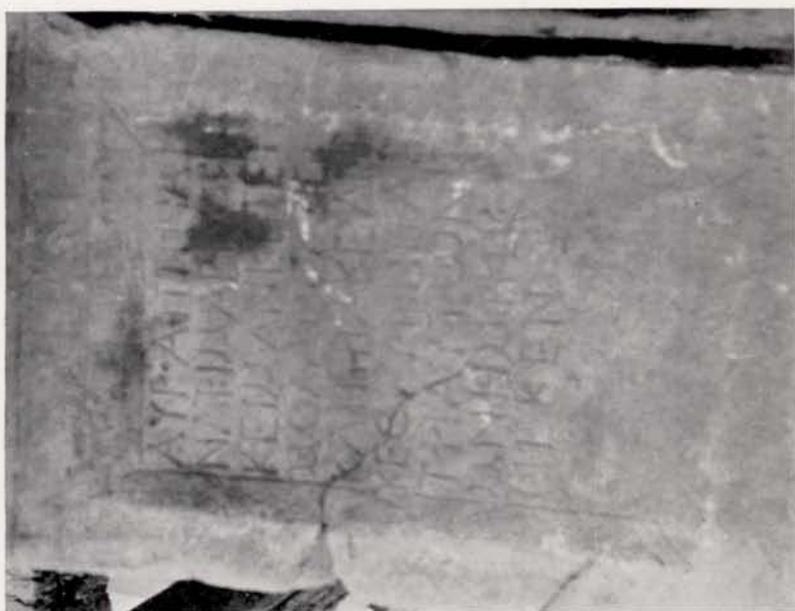


FIGURE 22. Inscription at Serai-Önü.



FIGURE 25. Inscription at Serai-Önü.



FIGURE 24. Inscription at Serai-Önü.

ΘΥΙΑΤΡΙΜΝΗΜΗΧ

XAPIN

FIGURE 27. Inscription at Serai-Önü.



FIGURE 28. Inscription at Serai-Önü.

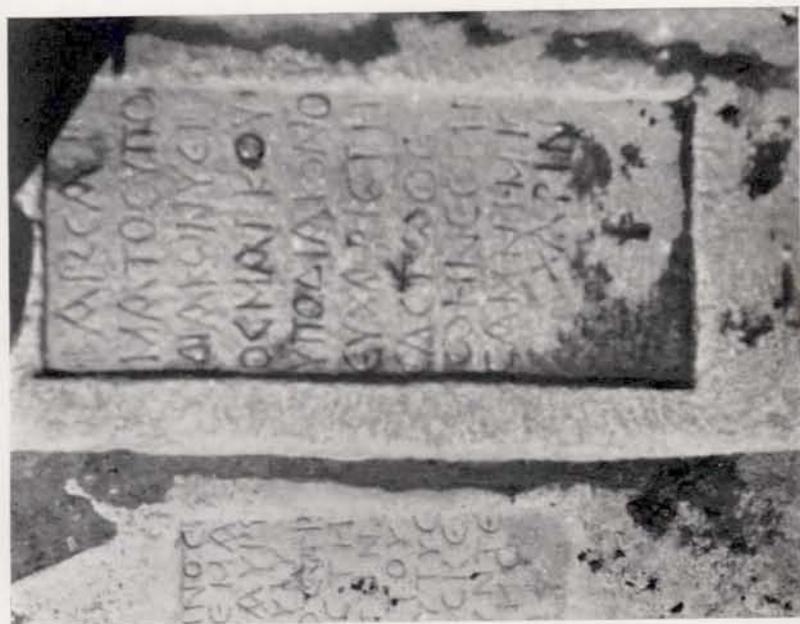


FIGURE 26. Inscription at Serai-Önü. Part of No. 25 at left.



FIGURE 30. Inscription at Serai-Önü.



FIGURE 29. Inscription at Serai-Önü.

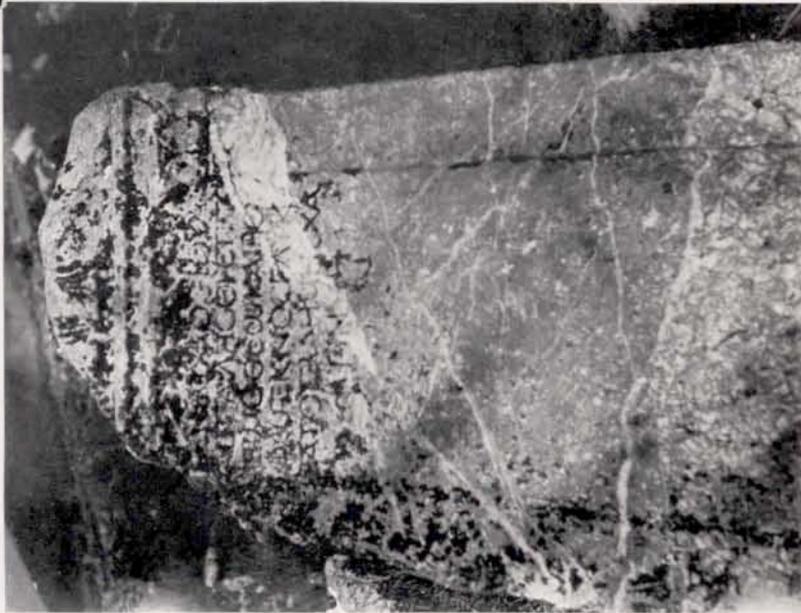


FIGURE 32. Inscription at Ladik. See Figure 32a.



FIGURE 31. Inscription at Ladik.



FIGURE 32a. Inscription at Ladik.



FIGURE 33. Inscription in Cemetery at Ladik, Upside Down.

ΡΠΡΟΚΛΟΣ
ΤΡΙΟΥΦΩΚ
ΜΗΤΡΙΤΑΤΕΙ
ΚΑΙ ΑΔΕΛΦΗΡΟΥ
ΦΕΙΝΗΜΝΗΜΗΣ
ΧΑΡΙΝ

FIGURE 35. Inscription at Ladik.



FIGURE 34. Inscription at Ladik.



FIGURE 37. Part of Inscription at Konia.



FIGURE 36. Inscription at Ladik.



FIGURE 38. Inscription at Hayret Keui.



FIGURE 39. Inscription at Gelendos.

ΛΟΥΕΤΤΙΩ
ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΩ
ΖΗCΑΝΤΙ
ΕΤΗ

ΣΕ

FIGURE 40. Inscription at Alti-Kapou.



FIGURE 41. Inscription at Alti-Kapou.



FIGURE 42. Inscription on Stone under steps of house at Yalivadj, as shown in Figure 42a.



FIGURE 42a. Inscribed Stone used as support for stairs in house at Yalivadj. See Figure 42.



FIGURE 43. Inscription at Hissar Ardi.

ΙΑΣΙΜΟΝΗΟΥΕΙ^{ΟΝ}
ΔΟΜΙΤΙΟΝ ΟΥΑΛΕ
ΡΙΑΝΟΝΓΑΙΟΝ
ΦΛΑΜΙΝΑ ΙΠΠΕΑ
ΡΩΜΑΙΩΝΤΟΝΑΣΙ
ΟΛΟΓΩΤΑΤΟΝΕΠΙ
ΤΗΝΔΟΣΑΓΟΡΑ
ΝΟΜΙΑ

FIGURE 44. Inscription at Hissar Ardi.



FIGURE 45. Stone in form of Phrygian Grave from Hissar Ardi, now in the Lycée at Yalivadj. See also Figures 45*a* and *b*.



FIGURE 45*a*. Rear side of Figure 45.



FIGURE 46. Inscribed Stone at Yalivadj.

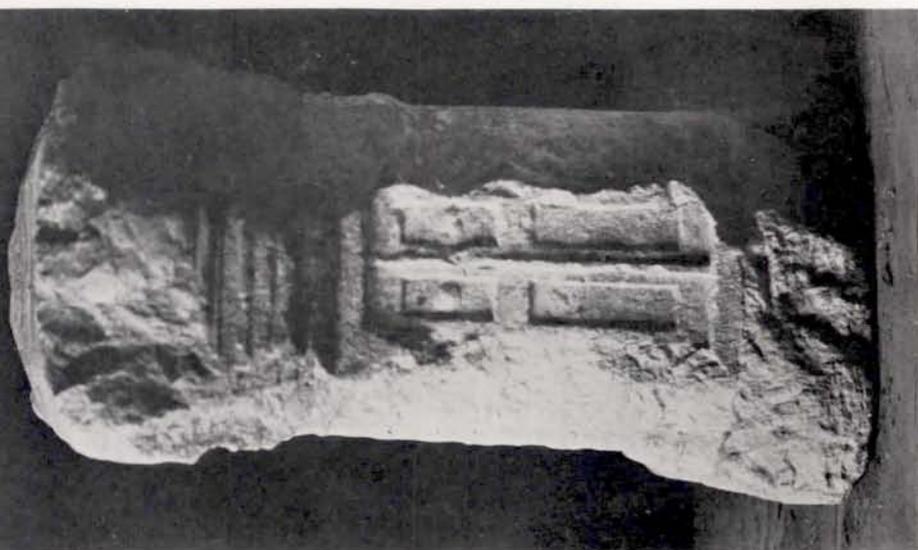


FIGURE 45*b*. End of Figure 45.



FIGURE 47. Inscription in a Mosque at Yalivadj.



FIGURE 48. Upper part of Inscription in Sofilar at Yalivadj.

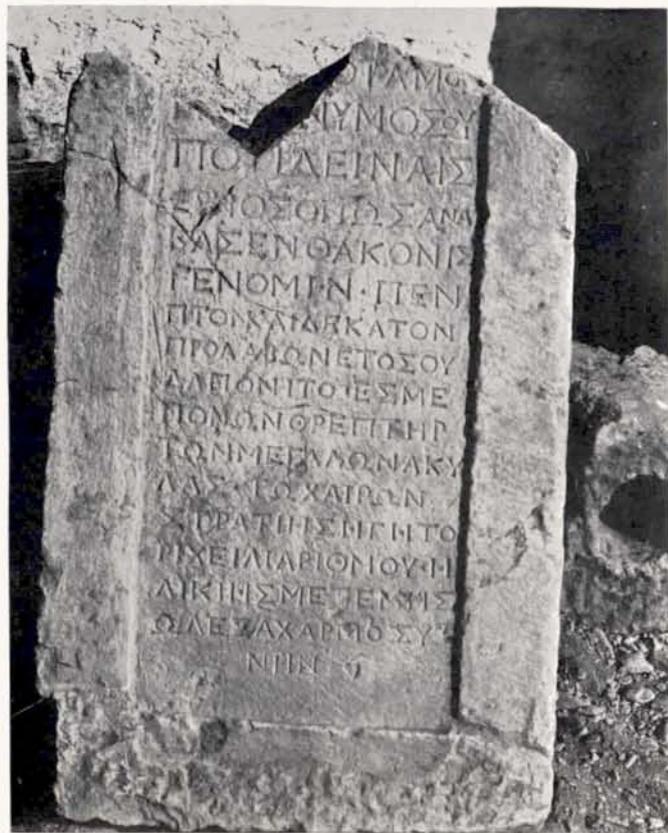


FIGURE 49. Inscription buried in Garden of Public Baths at Yalivadj.

ΣΤΡΑΤΟΝΑΡΤΕΜΟ
 ΝΟΣΔΟΚΙΜΕΥΣ
 ΑΤΤΑΛΩΤΟΥΙΩ
 ΚΑΙΚΑΡΙΚΑΚΑΙΖΟΤΙ
 ΚΗΤΑΙΣΘΡΕΠΤΑΙΣ
 ΤΟΜΗΜΕΙΟΝΕΠΟΙΗ
 ΣΕΝ

FIGURE 50. Inscription at Yalivadj.



FIGURE 51a. Latin Inscription at Yalivadj.



FIGURE 51. Latin Inscription at Yalivadj. See Figure 51a.

ΑΤΩΜΝΗΜΗΧΑΡΙΝΕΝΥΚ
 ΗΣΕΝΤΩΕΑΥΤΟΥΠΑΤΡΩ
 ΝΙΔΙΟ ΝΩΕΜΤΕ
 ΩΑΡΧΙΑ ΥΝΕΙΑΣ
 ΧΑΡΙΝ

(8 or 9 lines missing)

ΙΛΑΡΟΣ ΖΩΝΦΡΟΝΩΝ
 ΚΑΙ ΠΑΡΘΕΝΟΠΑΙΩΕΠΟΙ
 ΗΣΑΚΙΤΙΦΙΛΩΣΕΝΕΩΝ
 ΩΟCΑΝΙΔΕ

FIGURE 52. Inscription at Yalivadj.

Α·ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣΦΡ
 ΓΙC·Α·ΙΟΥΛΙΩ
 ΦΡΟΥΓΕΙΙΔΙΩΤΕ
 ΚΝΩΜΝΗΜΗΧΑΡΙΝ

FIGURE 53. Inscription at Yalivadj.



FIGURE 54. Latin Inscription at Yalivadj.



FIGURE 55. Latin Inscription at Yalivadj.



FIGURE 56. Latin Inscription at Yalivadj.



FIGURE 57. Inscription at Yalivadj.



FIGURE 58. Latin Inscription in house at Yalivadj.

ΚΟΥΑΤΕ
 ΝΙΟΡΟΥΦΣ
 ΚΕΟΥΑΤΕΡ
 ΝΙΟC

FIGURE 59. Inscription at Yalivadi.

ΔΕΚΜΟC
 ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΟC
 ΜΗΤΡΙΠΟΤΑ
 ΜΗΝΗΕΥΧΗΝ

FIGURE 60. Inscription at Yalivadj.



FIGURE 61. Stone found in digging near the Independence Hotel in Yalivadj.

ΠΦΛΑΩΝΤΙΟΝΤΑΙ
 ΝΟΝΤΟΝΛΑΜΠΡΟΤΑ
 ΤΟΝΗΓΕΜΟΝΑΛΕΓΕΩ
 ΝΟΣΑΙ-ΥΠΤΙΚΟΣΤΡΑΙ
 ΤΟΡΑΚΟΥΑΙΣΤΟ ΤΑΜΙΑΝ
 ΕΠΑΡΧΙΑΣΚΥΠΡΟΥΠΡΕΣ
 ΒΕΥΤΗΝ ΙΑΣΠΑΜΦΥ
 ΛΙΑΣΑΙ ΚΕΡΕΑΛΙΝ
 ΧΕΙΛΙΑ ΑΤΥΣΙΜΟΝ
 ΛΕΓΕΩΝΟΣΙΦΡΑΙΤΗΣΙΑΣ
 ΚΑΙΙΒΚΕΡΑΥΝΟΦΟΡΟΥ
 ΒΙΟΚΟΥΡΟΝ
 ΦΛΑΩΝΙΟΣΑΥΣΑΝΩΝ
 ΑΠΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΣΤΟΝΕΑΥ
 ΤΟΥΠΑΤΡΩΝΑ

FIGURE 62. Inscription at Yalivadj. See also Figure 62a.



FIGURE 62a. Inscription at Yalivadj. Squeeze of first six lines of No. 62.



FIGURE 62b. Latin Inscription at Yalivadj.

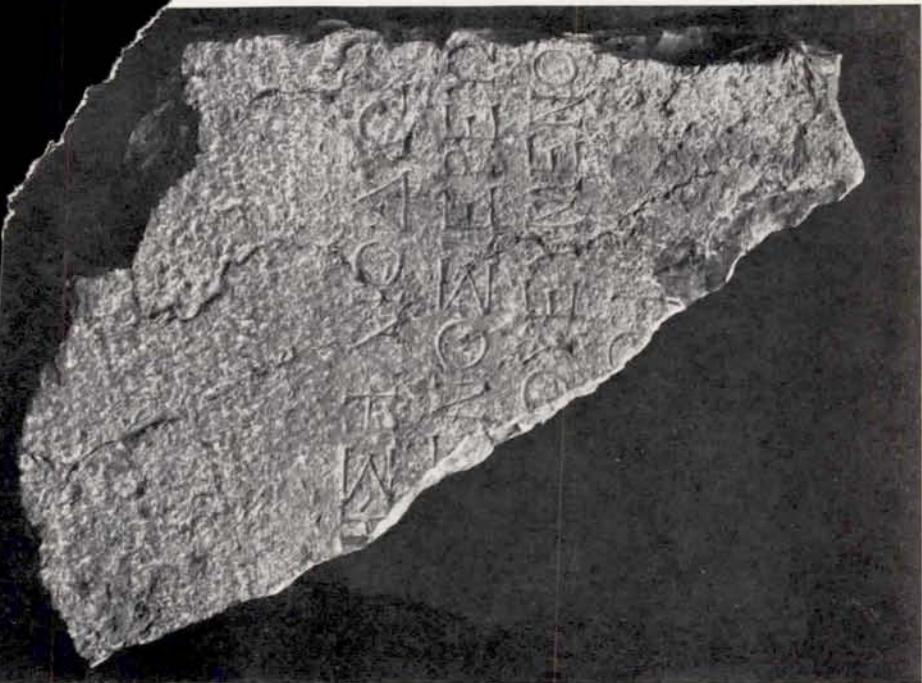


FIGURE 66. Inscription from excavations at Antioch-towards-Pisidia.

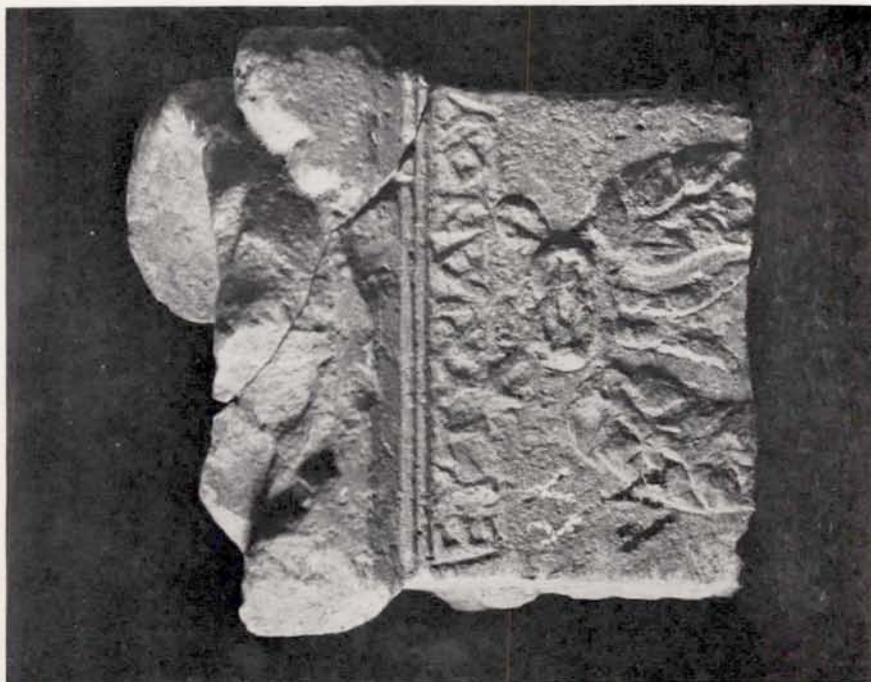


FIGURE 65. Altar found at Antioch-towards-Pisidia.



FIGURE 67. Inscription in mosaic floor of Christian Basilica at Antioch in Pisidia.



FIGURE 68. Inscription on floor of Christian Basilica at Antioch in Pisidia.



FIGURE 69. Quotation from Psalms on mosaic floor of Christian Basilica at Antioch in Pisidia.



FIGURE 70. Quotation from Psalms on mosaic floor of Christian Basilica at Antioch in Pisidia.



FIGURE 71. Round Stone in centre of Tiberia Platea at Antioch-towards-Pisidia.



FIGURE 72. Latin Inscription at Antioch-towards-Pisidia.



FIGURE 73. Latin Inscription on Column from excavations at Antioch-towards-Pisidia.



FIGURE 74. Latin Inscription found near City Gate of G. Julius Asper at Antioch-towards-Pisidia.



FIGURE 75. Latin Inscription on base of Column found near Triple City Gate at Antioch-towards-Pisidia.



FIGURE 76. Latin Inscription on base of Column found near Triple City Gate at Antioch-towards-Pisidia.