

MONUMENTA
ASIAE MINORIS ANTIQUA
VOL. IX

MONUMENTS FROM THE AEZANITIS

RECORDED BY
C.W.M. COX, A. CAMERON, and J. CULLEN

EDITED BY
B. LEVICK
and S. MITCHELL



SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF ROMAN STUDIES
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the coins by
D. NASH

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ABBREVIATIONS

<i>AAMI</i>	<i>Annual of the Archaeological Museums of Istanbul</i> = <i>Istanbul Arkeoloji Müzeleri Yıllığı</i>
Abbott–Johnson, <i>Mun. Ad.</i>	F. F. Abbott and A. C. Johnson: <i>Municipal Administration in the Roman Empire</i> (Princeton 1926)
<i>ABSA</i>	<i>Annual of the British School at Athens</i>
<i>AE</i>	<i>L'Année épigraphique</i>
<i>AEMO</i>	<i>Archäologisch-Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich</i>
<i>AJA</i>	<i>American Journal of Archaeology</i>
<i>AJP</i>	<i>American Journal of Philology</i>
<i>AM</i>	Ashmolean Museum (coin collection)
<i>ANRW</i>	<i>Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt</i>
<i>AS</i>	<i>Anatolian Studies</i>
<i>Ant. Class.</i>	<i>L'Antiquité classique</i>
<i>Arch. Anz.</i>	<i>Archäologischer Anzeiger: Beiblatt zum Jahrbuch des deutschen Archäologischen Instituts</i>
<i>Ath. Mitt.</i>	<i>Mitteilungen des deutschen Archäologischen Instituts (Abteilung Athen)</i>
<i>BCH</i>	<i>Bulletin de correspondance hellénique</i>
Bean–Mitford, <i>Cilicia</i>	G. E. Bean and T. B. Mitford, <i>Journeys in Rough Cilicia 1964–8</i> , <i>Oesterr. Akad. d. Wiss., Phil.-hist. Kl., Denkschr.</i> CII (Vienna 1970)
Bechtel, <i>HP</i>	F. Bechtel: <i>Die historischen Personennamen des Griechischen bis zur Kaiserzeit</i> (Halle, 1917)
<i>Belleten</i>	<i>Türk Tarih Kurumu, Belleten</i>
Bickerman, <i>Chronology</i>	E. Bickerman: <i>Chronology of the Ancient World</i> (ed. 2, London 1980)
<i>BM</i>	British Museum (coin collection)
<i>BMC</i>	<i>A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum</i>
<i>Buckler</i>	<i>Anatolian Studies presented to William Hepburn Buckler</i> , edd. W. M. Calder and J. Keil (Manchester 1939)
Buresch, <i>Aus Lydien</i>	K. Buresch: <i>Aus Lydien: epigraphisch-geographische Reisefrüchte</i> (ed. O. Ribbeck, Leipzig, 1898)
C (prefix to a number)	Monument published in this volume
<i>CAH</i>	<i>Cambridge Ancient History</i>
<i>CIG</i>	<i>Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum</i>
<i>CIL</i>	<i>Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum</i>
<i>CP</i>	<i>Classical Philology</i>
<i>CQ</i>	<i>Classical Quarterly</i>
<i>CR</i>	<i>Classical Review</i>
<i>CRAI</i>	<i>Comptes rendus de l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres</i>
de Laborde, <i>Fragment</i>	A. de Laborde: <i>Fragment d'un voyage dans le Levant</i> in <i>Recueil des lectures faites dans la séance publique annuelle de l'Institut de France</i> (Paris 1831)
<i>Dörner</i>	<i>Studien zur Religion und Kultur Kleinasiens, Festschrift für F. K. Dörner</i> , edd. S. Şahin et al. (2 vols., Leiden 1978)

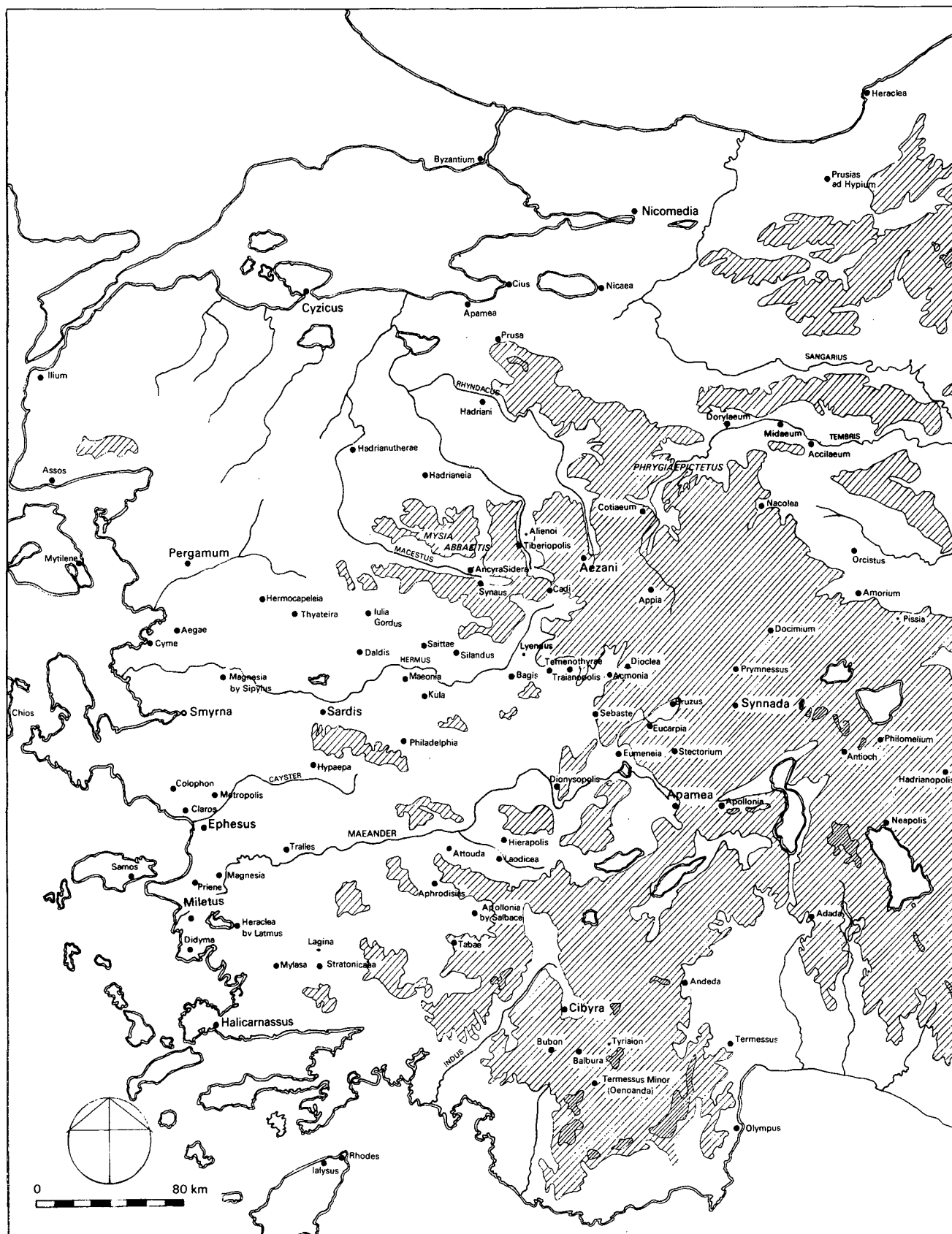
- Dornsieff-Hansen, *Wörterbuch* F. Dornsieff, *Rückläufiges Wörterbuch der griechischen Eigennamen*, Ber. über die Verh. des sächs. Akad. der Wiss. zu Leipzig, Phil. Hist. Kl. 102, 4, ed. B. Hansen (Berlin 1957)
- Drew-Bear, *Nouv. Ins.* T. Drew-Bear: *Nouvelles inscriptions de Phrygie*, *Stud. Amstelodamensia ad epigr., ius ant., et pap. pert.* XVI (Zutphen 1978)
- DOC A. R. Bellinger and P. Grierson, *Catalogue of the Byzantine Coins in the Dumbarton Oaks Collection and the Whittemore Collection* I-II (New York 1966, 1968, 1973)
- Ehrenberg and Jones, *Docs.*² V. Ehrenberg and A. H. M. Jones: *Documents illustrating the Reigns of Augustus and Tiberius* (ed. 2, with supplement by D. L. Stockton, Oxford 1976)
- EJ J. R. S. Sterrett: *An Epigraphical Journey in Asia Minor, Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens*, Archaeological Institute of America, II (Boston 1888)
- Ephesos O. Benndorf et al.: *Forschungen in Ephesos veröffentlicht vom Oesterr. arch. Institute* (8 vols., Vienna 1906-1977)
- Fellows, *Journal* C. Fellows: *A Journal written during an Excursion in Asia Minor in 1838* (London 1839)
- Fick-Bechtel, *GP* A. Fick: *Die griechischen Personennamen* (ed. 2 by F. Bechtel, Göttingen 1894)
- Fränkel, *Inscr. v. Pergamon* *Die Inschriften von Pergamon, Sonderausg. aus den Altertümern von Pergamon* VIII 1, 2 (ed. M. Fränkel, 2 vols., Berlin 1890-5)
- Giaccherio, *Edictum* M. Giaccherio: *Edictum Diocletiani et collegarum de pretiis rerum venalium in integrum fere restitutum e Latinis Graecisque fragmentis* (2 vols., Genoa 1974)
- Gibson, 'Christians' E. Gibson: *The 'Christians for Christians' Inscriptions of Phrygia: Greek texts, translations, and commentaries*, *Harvard Theol. Stud.* XXXII (Missoula, Ma., 1978)
- GRBS *Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies*
- Gren, *Kleinasien* E. Gren: *Kleinasien und der Ostbalkan in der wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung der römischen Kaiserzeit*, *Uppsala Universitets Årsskrift*, 1941, 9 (Uppsala and Leipzig 1941)
- Hamilton, *Researches* W. Hamilton: *Researches in Asia Minor, Pontus, and Armenia* (2 vols., London 1842)
- Haspels, *Highlands* C. H. W. Haspels: *The Highlands of Phrygia: Sites and Monuments* (2 vols., Princeton 1971)
- Hatzfeld, *Trafiqants Hierapolis* J. Hatzfeld: *Les Trafiqants italiens dans l'orient hellénique* (Paris 1919)
- HN² C. Humann et al.: *Altertümer von Hierapolis, Jahrb. des kaiserlichen deutschen arch. Instituts, Ergänzungsheft* IV (Berlin 1898)
- IG B. Head: *Historia nummorum* (ed. 2, Oxford 1911)
- IGBulg. *Inscriptiones Graecae*
- IGR G. Mihailov: *Inscriptiones Graecae in Bulgaria repertae* (5 vols., Sofia 1958-70)
- ILS *Inscriptiones Graecae ad res Romanas pertinentes*
- Imhoof-Blumer, *GRM* H. Dessau: *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*
- Imhoof-Blumer, *KM* F. Imhoof-Blumer: *Zur griechischen und römischen Münzkunde, Separatabdr. d. Revue suisse de numismatique* XIII, XIV (Geneva 1908)
- Imhoof-Blumer, *KM* F. Imhoof-Blumer: *Kleinasiatische Münzen, Sonderschr. des öst. arch. Inst. in Wien* I, III (Vienna 1901-2)

- Imhoof-Blumer, *Monn. grec.* F. Imhoof-Blumer: *Monnaies grecques, Letterk. Verh. der Köninkl. Akademie, deel XIV* (Paris, etc. 1883)
- Inscr. Mus. İznik* S. Şahin: *Katalog der antiken Inschriften des Museums von İznik (Nikaia), Kommission f. d. Erforschung Kleinasien bei d. österreichischen Akad. d. Wiss., Inst. f. Altertumskunde d. Univ. Köln* (2 vols., Bonn 1979, 1981)
- Inscr. v. Ilion* P. Frisch: *Die Inschriften von Ilion, Kommission f. d. Erforschung Kleinasien bei d. österreichischen Akad. d. Wiss., Inst. f. Altertumskunde d. Univ. Köln* (Bonn 1975)
- Ist. Mitt.* *Mitteilungen des deutschen archäologischen Instituts (Abteilung Istanbul)*
- JHS *Journal of Hellenic Studies*
- JÖAI *Jahreshefte des Österreichischen Archäologischen Institutes*
- Jones, GC A. H. M. Jones: *The Greek City from Alexander to Justinian* (Oxford 1940)
- JRS *Journal of Roman Studies*
- Kaibel, *Epigr. gr.* G. Kaibel: *Epigrammata graeca ex lapidibus conlecta* (Berlin 1878)
- Kajanto, *Cognomina* I. Kajanto: *The Latin Cognomina, Soc. Scient. Fenn. Comment. Human. Lett.* xxxvi, 2 (Helsinki 1965)
- Keil-Premmerstein, *Erster (Zweiter, Dritter) Bericht* J. Keil and A. von Premmerstein: *Bericht über eine (eine zweite, eine dritte) Reise in Lydien, Denkschriften der Wiener Akademie, phil. hist. Klasse LIII, 2. Abh., LIV, 2. Abh., LVII, 1. Abh.* (Vienna 1908, 1911, 1914)
- Keppel, *Narr.* G. T. Keppel: *Narrative of a Journey across the Balcan: also of a visit to Azani and other newly discovered ruins in Asia Minor in the years 1829-30* (2 vols., London 1831)
- Körte, *Inscr. Buresch.* A. Körte: *Inscriptiones Bureschianae, Wissensch. Beilage der Universität Greifswald* (Greifswald 1902)
- Kubińska, *Mon. fun.* J. Kubińska: *Les Monuments funéraires dans les inscr. gr. de l'Asie mineure, Travaux du Centre de l'arch. méd. de l'Acad. pol. des Sciences v* (Warsaw 1968)
- Lane, *CMRDM* E. N. Lane: *Corpus Monumentorum Religionis Dei Menis* (Leiden 1971-78)
- Laodicee 1961-1963* J. Des Gagniers et al.: *Laodicee du Lycos: le Nymphée: Campagnes 1961-1963* (Quebec-Paris 1969)
- Lauffer, *Preisedikt* S. Lauffer: *Diokletians Preisedikt* (Berlin 1971)
- Laum, *Stiftungen* B. Laum: *Stiftungen in der griechischen und römischen Antike: ein Beitrag zur antiken Kulturgeschichte* (2 vols., Berlin 1914)
- Leake, *Journ.* W. M. Leake: *Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor, with comparative remarks on the ancient and modern geography of that country* (London 1824)
- Le Bas, *Voyage* Ph. Le Bas: *Voyage archéologique en Grèce et en Asie Mineure* (Paris 1888)
- LRBC P. V. Hill and J. P. C. Kent: *Late Roman Bronze Coinage AD 324-498* (London 1976)
- LSJ H. G. Liddell and R. Scott: *A Greek-English Lexicon* (ed. 9, by H. S. Jones, Oxford 1940)
- LW Ph. Le Bas and W. H. Waddington: *Voyage archéologique en Grèce et en Asie Mineure fait pendant les années 1843 et 1844* (6 vols., Paris 1853-70)
- Magie, *RR* D. Magie: *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* (2 vols., Princeton 1950)
- MAMA *Monumenta Asiae Minoris Antiqua* (8 vols., Manchester 1928-62)
- McCrum and Woodhead, *Docs.* M. McCrum and A. G. Woodhead: *Select Documents of the Principates of the Flavian Emperors, AD 68-96* (Cambridge 1969)
- Mionnet, *Descr.* T. E. Mionnet: *Description de médailles antiques, grecques et romaines*, vols. I-VI, Suppl. I-IX (Paris 1807-37)

- Münsterberg, *Beamtennamen* R. Münsterberg: *Die Beamtennamen auf der griechischen Münzen, Sonderdr. aus der NZ* 1911, 1912, 1914 (Vienna 1914)
- NC *Numismatic Chronicle*
- NZ *Numismatische Zeitschrift*
- OGIS W. Dittenberger: *Orientis Graecae Inscriptiones Selectae*
- Naumann, *Zeustempel* *Der Zeustempel zu Aezanoi nach den Ausgrabungen von D. Krencker und M. Schede bearbeitet und herausgegeben von R. Naumann, Deutsches arch. Inst., Denkmäler ant. Architektur XII* (Berlin 1979)
- P (prefix to a number) Monument from Aezani published elsewhere and included in the list of published inscriptions
- Pape-Benseler Dr. W. Pape's *Wörterbuch der griechischen Eigennamen* (2 vols., ed. 3 von G. E. Benseler, Braunschweig 1911)
- PBSR *Papers of the British School at Rome*
- Peek, *GV* W. Peek: *Griechische Vers-Inschriften 1: Grab-Epigramme* (Berlin 1955)
- Perrot, *Expl.* G. Perrot, E. Guillaume, and J. Delbet: *Exploration archéologique de la Galatie et de la Bithynie*, etc. (2 vols., Paris 1862)
- Pfuhl-Möbius, *Grabreliefs* E. Pfuhl and H. Möbius: *Die Ostgr. Grabreliefs* (4 vols., Mainz 1972-9)
- PIR *Prosopographia Imperii Romani*
- Ramsay *Anatolian Studies presented to Sir William Mitchell Ramsay*, edd. W. H. Buckler and W. M. Calder (Manchester 1923)
- Ramsay, *CB* W. M. Ramsay: *The Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia, being an Essay of the Local History of Phrygia from the earliest Times to the Turkish Conquest* (2 vols., Oxford 1895, 1897)
- Ramsay, *HG* W. M. Ramsay: *The Historical Geography of Asia Minor, Royal Geographical Society Suppl. Papers IV* (London 1890)
- Ramsay, *Studies* *Studies in the History and Art of the Eastern Provinces of the Roman Empire*, ed. W. M. Ramsay (Aberdeen 1906)
- RE *Paulys Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft*
- REA *Revue des études anciennes*
- RECAM *Regional Epigraphic Catalogues of Asia Minor* (B.A.R. Oxford 1982-)
- REG *Revue des études grecques*
- RIC H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham, et al.: *The Roman Imperial Coinage* (5 vols., London 1923-38)
- Robert, *Bull. épigr.* J. and L. Robert: *Bulletin épigraphique* (in REG)
- Robert, *Ét. anat.* L. Robert: *Études anatoliennes: recherches sur les inscriptions grecques de l'Asie Mineure* (Paris 1937)
- Robert, *Ét. épigr.* L. Robert: *Études épigraphiques et philologiques* (Paris 1938)
- Robert, *Gladiateurs* L. Robert: *Les gladiateurs dans l'Orient grec* (Limoges 1940, repr. Amsterdam 1971)
- Robert, *Hell.* *Hellenica: recueil d'épigraphie, de numismatique et d'antiquités grecques*, publ. par L. Robert (Limoges, etc., 1940-)
- Robert, *Monn. gr.* L. Robert: *Monnaies grecques: types, legendes, magistrats, monétaires et géographie, Centre de Rech. de l'Hist. et de Phil., Ser. 1: Hautes Ét. Num. 2* (Geneva, etc., 1967)
- Robert, *Noms ind.* L. Robert: *Noms indigènes dans l'Asie Mineure gréco-romaine 1, Bibl. arch. et hist. de l'Inst. français d'Arch. d'Istanbul XIII* (Paris 1963)

Robert, <i>OMS</i>	L. Robert: <i>Opera minora selecta: Épigraphie et Antiquités grecques</i> I– (Amsterdam 1969–)
Robert, <i>Villes</i> ²	L. Robert: <i>Villes d'Asie Mineure: études de géographie ancienne</i> (ed. 2, Paris 1962)
<i>RS</i>	<i>Revue suisse de numismatique</i>
Schulze, <i>LE</i>	W. Schulze: <i>Zur Geschichte lateinischer Eigennamen, Abhandlung der königlichen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen, phil.-hist. Klass, N. F. V., Nr. 5</i> (Berlin 1933)
<i>SEG</i>	<i>Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum</i>
Sherk, <i>Docs.</i>	R. K. Sherk: <i>Roman Documents of the Greek East: Senatus consulta and Epistulae to the Age of Augustus</i> (Baltimore 1969)
<i>SIG</i>	<i>Sylloge Inscriptionum graecarum</i>
Smallwood, <i>Docs. Gaius–Nero</i>	E. M. Smallwood: <i>Documents illustrating the Principates of Gaius, Claudius and Nero</i> (Cambridge 1967)
Smallwood, <i>Docs. Nerva–Hadrian</i>	E. M. Smallwood: <i>Documents illustrating the Principates of Nerva, Trajan and Hadrian</i> (Cambridge 1966)
<i>SNG</i>	<i>Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum</i>
<i>TAD</i>	<i>Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi</i>
<i>TAM</i>	<i>Tituli Asiae Minoris</i>
<i>TAPA</i>	<i>Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Association</i>
Texier, <i>Descr.</i>	C. F. M. Texier: <i>Description de l'Asie Mineure faite par ordre du gouvernement français pendant les années 1833–1837</i> (3 vols., Paris 1839–49)
W (prefixed to a number)	No. of monument in Waelkens, <i>Türsteine</i>
<i>Wadd.</i>	E. Babelon: <i>Inventaire sommaire de la collection Waddington</i> (Paris 1898)
Waelkens, <i>Türsteine</i>	M. Waelkens: <i>Die kleinasiatischen Türsteine</i> (2 vols., in press)
<i>WE</i>	J. R. S. Sterrett: <i>The Wolfe Expedition to Asia Minor, Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens</i> , Archaeological Institute of America, III (Boston 1888)
<i>Weber</i>	L. Forrer, <i>The Weber Collection. Greek Coins</i> (3 vols., London 1922–9)
<i>Z für N</i>	<i>Zeitschrift für Numismatik</i>
Zgusta, <i>KP</i>	L. Zgusta: <i>Kleinasiatische Personennamen, Monografie orientálního ústavu ČSAV XIX</i> (Prague 1964)
<i>ZPE</i>	<i>Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik</i>

The sign \cup at the end of a line indicates that the text of that and the following line was inscribed on a single line of the stone.



PREFACE

C. W. M. Cox took part in four expeditions in Anatolia between 1924 and 1931. The first was an exploratory visit, paid for by the newly formed American Society for Archaeological Research in Asia Minor. During June and July, W. M. Calder, W. H. Buckler, and Cox visited Iconium, Lycaonia and Isauria, Cotiaeum, Central Phrygia and the upper Tembris Valley. 255 stones from these areas were published, with photographs and squeeze controls wherever possible, in the *Journal of Roman Studies*.¹

The independent expeditions of 1925 and 1926 were led by Cox, then Craven Fellow of the University of Oxford; they were financed by various Oxford sources. The summer of 1925 was spent by Cox with J. R. Cullen, then a master at Winchester College, surveying the area west of Cotiaeum: the territory of Aezani, Tiberiopolis, Ancyra Sidera, Synaus, and Cadi. In the summer of 1926 Cox, with A. Cameron (Lecturer in Humanities, Edinburgh, 1927; Professor of Greek, St. Andrews, 1931), explored the area from Cotiaeum southwards to Appia and the imperial estates of the upper Tembris Valley, with an extension westwards to the area round Tavşanlı, just north of that visited with Cullen in 1925.

Cox spent the winters of 1924/5 and 1925/6 in Vienna, examining the Austrian Archaeological Institute's collection of schedae of Asia Minor inscriptions under J. Keil, listing previously published material from the areas he was to visit in 1925 and 1926, and doing his share of the work towards the publication of the material from the 1924 expedition in *JRS*. Some use was made of the inscriptions found in 1925-6 in these and other publications. In *JRS* XVIII (1928), 37 there are references to unpublished dedications to Zeus Bronton found by Cox and Cullen between Cotiaeum and Tiberiopolis, and to Zeus Bennis in the Aezanitis (C50 in this volume). Moreover the 1925 survey produced the Mithraic inscription, referred to by F. Cumont in his contribution to the volume presented to W. H. Buckler in 1937.² The fourth and fifth instalments of the Asia Minor 1924 inscriptions, published in *JRS* 1927 and 1928, incorporate references to discoveries made by Cox and Cameron in the upper Tembris Valley and elsewhere in 1926.

A native inscription found in the western extension of the area surveyed in 1926 was the subject of a paper by Cox and Cameron at the XVIIth International Congress of Orientalists at Oxford in August, 1928, which was later published in an expanded form in *Klio* xxv (1932), 34 ff. In 1929 Calder made reference to five new heretical epitaphs from the upper Tembris Valley,³ one of which was later published by Cox.⁴

In 1931 the sponsors of *MAMA*, the American Society for Archaeological Research in Asia Minor, suggested to Cox and Cameron that they make a short visit to Asia Minor during the Oxford Easter vacation. The area chosen for this survey proved to be impracticable to visit, and their efforts were directed to the territories of Dorylaeum and Nacolea in the Eskişehir vilayet. The results of this expedition were fully published in 1937 in *MAMA* v.⁵

While Cox and Cameron devoted themselves to preparing the publication of the 1931 survey, most of the material from 1925 and 1926, which Cox, in a letter to the then President of Magdalen dated in October 1925, was already thinking of publishing in the new *MAMA* series, remained unpublished, and the delay was protracted by Cox's departure, at the end of 1936, on the public service which was to occupy him almost continuously until the 1970s.

In 1977, at the suggestion of Professor A. Andrewes, B. Levick and S. Mitchell undertook to prepare the remaining monuments found in the expeditions, and Sir Christopher Cox put the entire material, notebooks, squeezes, and photographs, at their disposal. This first volume includes all the monuments that are certainly or probably to be attributed to workshops in the Aezanitis or the territory of Aezani, even if they were carried in ancient times or more recently to areas that many authorities would take to be beyond it. Most of this material was collected by Cox and Cullen in 1925, but the inscriptions from the Tavşanlı region, which may have been part of the Aezanitis, were copied by Cox and Cameron in 1926.

To the monuments recorded for the first time by Cox, Cullen, and Cameron, and published in this volume, we have added a list of published inscriptions from the Aezanitis, thus creating a corpus of inscriptions from the area intended to be complete to date. In some cases we have made use of the 1925 and 1926 copies of these inscriptions to improve the published text, and we have added a few observations of our own. The epigraphic indexes cover both these and the newly published inscriptions. In addition all the coins recorded and collected in the 1925 and 1926 expeditions are published in this volume.

The projected second volume will contain monuments from the south and west of Aezani, from Cadi, Tiberiopolis, Ancyra Sidera, and Synaus, and from the east of it, Appia and the upper Tembris Valley.

Had Cox and Cameron been able to prepare the results of their 1925 and 1926 surveys for publication themselves, they would certainly have included them in the series *Monumenta Asiae Minoris Antiqua*, to which they had already contributed the fifth volume. Although the introduction to the latest volume of that series, *MAMA* VIII, states that it is the final one, it seems suitable to appropriate the title *MAMA* for this volume and the one intended to succeed it, and the Manchester University Press has kindly agreed to this. It will thus be possible to make economical reference to *MAMA* IX and X, in place of more cumbersome and confusing titles.

The preparation of notebooks, photographs and squeezes for publication has been made possible by generous grants from the British Academy, for which the editors wish to record their gratitude. Publication of this volume by the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies has been subsidized by a further grant from the British Academy, the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, the Twenty Seven Foundation, the Oxford University Craven Committee (a grant from the Derby Fund), the Jowett Trustees, and New College, Oxford, of which Christopher Cox was for many years a Fellow. To these bodies, and to Professor F. G. B. Millar and the Editorial Committee of the Roman Society, the editors are profoundly grateful.

B. Levick and S. Mitchell are jointly responsible for the texts and commentaries as published; J. Potter checked the monuments against those already published, drew up the original fiches, and prepared many of the final drafts; she also contributed to the indexes and made many improvements at all stages. The coins were promptly cleaned and catalogued by D. Nash, many facsimile drawings and a map were made by Dr K. Forsyth. When the work was already in draft we had the good fortune to be able to call upon M. Waelkens, Research Associate of the National Fund for Scientific Research (Belgium), who provided descriptions and datings of all the doorstones in the volume and of many other monuments besides, and many facsimile drawings including all those of doorstones. He also contributed an introduction to the decoration and chronology of the doorstones, creating a framework for the volume which will greatly enhance its value. Waelkens has also allowed us to draw on his forthcoming work, *Die Kleinasiatischen Türsteine*, to which we have made many references. (For the intelligibility of references to the present collection made in Waelkens' work, we have retained the numbers in use when *Die Kleinasiatischen Türsteine* was in proof.) Waelkens has worked untiringly on the monuments and has been unstintingly generous with help and advice whenever consulted. Particular mention must also be made of Dr P. Hansen's skilful work on the metrical inscriptions, which present special difficulties.

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1. 'Asia Minor 1924, I. Monuments from Iconium, Lycaonia and Isauria', *JRS* xiv (1924), 24ff.; 'Asia Minor 1924, II. Monuments from Cotiaenum', *JRS* xv (1925), 141ff.; 'Asia Minor 1924, III. Monuments from Central Phrygia', *JRS* xvi (1926), 53ff.; 'Asia Minor 1924, IV. A Monument from the Upper Tembris Valley', *JRS* xvii (1927), 49ff.; 'Asia Minor 1924, V. Monuments from the Upper Tembris Valley', *JRS* xviii (1928), 21ff.
2. *Buckler*, 69ff.
3. *Bull. John Rylands Library* xvi (1929), 17ff. (Cox 1-5).
4. 'Bishop Heortasius of Appia', *Buckler*, 63ff.
5. *MAMA* v, ix.

B. Levick
S. Mitchell

INTRODUCTION

HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY

The ruins of Aezani lie in and around the modern village of Çavdarhisar, as the crow flies some forty km. south-west of Kütahya and twenty-five km. north-east of Gediz, the ancient sites of Cotiaeum and Cadi respectively. The city stood on a high plateau, the Örencik ovası, about 1000 m. above sea level, surrounded, at a distance of between ten and fifteen km., by a roughly circular ring of mountains, including Koca Dağ (1814m.) on the west, and Tava Dağ (1590 m.) on the south. The circle which these mountains describe quite clearly marks off the plain as a distinct geographical region. Drainage is to the north, along the valley of the Koca Su, the ancient Rhyndacus.

This plateau, by any definition, lies at the very heart of continental western Anatolia. While its own river runs northwards, eventually reaching the sea of Marmara,¹ the Gediz Çay, the ancient Hermus, which rises less than twenty-five km. south of Aezani, drains west into the Aegean, and the Porsuk, which approaches to within the same distance on the east, flows north-eastwards to the Sangarius, before reaching the Black Sea.² The plain itself is almost flat, and largely treeless, giving the impression of an ancient lake bed.³ The surrounding hills, by contrast, consist of crystalline limestone, and are wooded. Charles Fellows, travelling between Kütahya and Çavdarhisar in 1838, passed through a stunted forest of oak and juniper⁴ and A. Philippson, at the beginning of this century, commented on a cover of deciduous oak trees, pines, and juniper, including full-grown trees, interspersed with cultivated fields.⁵ Hamilton, coming from the north-west, noted luxuriant growth of gum cistus on the lower slopes, and remains of primeval pine forests on the summits of the hilly country between Tavşanlı and the plain of Aezani. It was in this remote and wooded country that the one native Mysian inscription from Asia Minor was found.⁶ In the valleys to the west of the Rhyndacus, north of Aezani, there was juniper and dwarf cypress, and a few attempts at cultivation,⁷ and similar scenery, with a few scattered juniper bushes and dwarf cypresses, characterised the low, undulating hills south-west of Çavdarhisar. Towards the watershed, between the catchment basins of the Rhyndacus and the Hermus, there were further pine-clad hills with gum cistus and oak coppices, and here there was a marked contrast between the relatively lush northern and the barren southern slopes of these hills towards Gediz.⁸

The name Çavdarhisar recalls the Çavdar tribe of Tatars who settled the area in the thirteenth century,⁹ but also means rye castle,¹⁰ and the plain of Aezani itself was clearly mainly given over to cereal cultivation. However, the high altitude and the severe winter climate, which lingered long into the spring and shortened the growing season, clearly favoured the culture of hardier crops. Texier remarked that these, although abundant, had, in general, a poor appearance.¹¹ 'Le plateau d'Aezani est composé d'un sol crayeux, recouvert par une couche épaisse de terre végétale qui produit en abondance toutes sortes de grains. Aussi, le village qui s'est élevé sur les ruines de la ville porte-t-il le nom Tchafter-Hissar, le château du seigle.' He later adds that 'la haute élévation de cette plaine au dessus de la mer se fait sentir par la vivacité de l'air et par l'aspect de la végétation qui est tant soit peu chétive'.¹² On the other hand Fellows, during a winter journey, found that food was abundant—brown bread, with eggs, meat, raisins, suet, and honey.¹³ Occasionally the gravestones of Aezani carry some pictorial allusion, for instance in the form of a plough, to cereal agriculture.¹⁴ It is likely that the cultivation of the vine, implicit in Fellows' observation, was more widespread in antiquity than today or in the nineteenth century, and occasional monuments from the Aezanitis do indicate the practice in the Roman period.¹⁵ Other gravestones point to sheep rearing in the territory, not unexpected testimony to a naturally commonplace activity.¹⁶ In general the monuments of the region do not regularly depict tools and agricultural implements, like those from the nearby imperial estates of the upper Tembris valley.¹⁷ By contrast with the richness of that area, the Aezanitis was unremarkable. It is, however, likely that the waters of the river Penkalas, which flows through the middle of the city,¹⁸ were extensively used for irrigating garden crops, since an inscription refers to an association of gardeners of Steunos, who will have been active near the cave of Steunos, the home of the mother of the gods, about three km. upstream from Aezani beside the river.¹⁹

The ancient geographical writers have little to say about Aezani. According to Strabo it was one of six

communities belonging to Phrygia Epictetus, the others being Nacolea, Cotiaeum, Midaeum, and Dorylaeum, all lying to the north-east, and Cadi to the south-west.²⁰ Epictetus was one of the inland regions of Anatolia whose boundaries Strabo found hard to distinguish.²¹ It is clear, however, that it nowhere touched the sea, that its western section was Mysian and its eastern Phrygian.²² It adjoined the region of Mysia Abbaeitis, and was not infrequently treated as part of Mysia;²³ during the Hellenistic period the inhabitants of the two areas are often joined as *Μυσοὶ Ἀββαεῖται καὶ Ἐπικτητεῖς*.²⁴ Cities, with the exception of the Hellenistic foundation of Cadi,²⁵ do not appear here until the Julio-Claudian period, and coins in the second and first centuries BC were issued by the Abbaeitae and the Epicteteis.²⁶ To the west Ancyra Sidera, which may have been the mint for the coins of the Abbaeitae,²⁷ owes its city status to one of the early emperors, probably Augustus, as is shown by the title of its inhabitants *ΙΟΥΛΙΕΩΝ ΑΓΚΥΡΑΝΩΝ*.²⁸ The foundation date of Synaus appears to be unknown. The emperor Tiberius was presumably responsible for the civic status of Tiberiopolis, probably located in the Emet valley,²⁹ although the city, like Aezani, claimed greater antiquity for itself, and foundation by emigrant Arcadians.³⁰ The scanty evidence for Aezani itself before the Roman period accords well with this picture. It probably acted as the minting centre for the Epicteteis,³¹ but did not issue coins with its own name until the last third of the first century BC.³² Although in the third and second centuries the Aezanitis and Phrygia Epictetus generally had been disputed territory between the kingdoms of Pergamum and Bithynia, and received settlements of military colonists,³³ there is no trace at this date of city organisation, and it may well have been the tardy appearance of a polis in the Aezanitis that caused it to adopt the Actian, while Cadi, already well established as a city to the south, had taken the Sullan era.³⁴ At the time of Sulla's settlement of Asia, Aezani was no more than a *komê* or a *katoikia*.

How far did the boundaries of Aezani's territory extend? A fair amount of certainty can be reached for the east and south. On the north-east the next city was Cotiaeum. In this direction Aezani's territory will have extended at least to the edge of the Çavdarhisar plain (the Örencik Ova), to the neighbourhood of the village of Efeler, but not beyond it to Çömlekçi Köy, which has produced a quite different style of grave monument, characteristic of the rural areas of the territory of Cotiaeum and the upper Tembris valley.³⁵ Due east lay the upper valley of the Tembris, and its tributary, the Girei Çay. Much of this area became an imperial estate during the second century AD,³⁶ and it is very different from the Aezanitis in its natural features, its agricultural pattern, and its whole history. It is thus not surprising that these fundamental differences are marked by a completely different type of grave stele. These appear, at their westernmost point, in the village of Pazarcık, which did not, therefore, belong to Aezani.³⁷ On the other hand the marble quarries of Göynükören, immediately to the south of Pazarcık, are the source of the stone out of which most of Aezani's monuments are built.³⁸ The abundant series of carved gravestones, as well as the architectural remains on the site, are the most eloquent testimony to the quarriers' and stone cutters' art, which are directly indicated by the tools of a mason's trade, hammer and two types of chisel, depicted on a *bomos* found at Çavdarhisar³⁹ and by the verse epitaph of a man who practised the quarrier's trade found at Kırıl.⁴⁰ Here too the city territory extended beyond the plain of the Örencik Ova hardly at all.

On the south-east and south the imposing mountain ranges of Kızıl and Tavşanlı Dağ (part of the ancient Mount Dindymus⁴¹) clearly divided Aezani from the small city of Appia,⁴² and from the cities of the Banaz Ova, Acmonia, Dioclea, and Alia.⁴³ It is likely enough that their northern slopes belonged to Aezani, a source of timber and pasture.⁴⁴ On the south-west a pass between Tavşanlı Dağ and Koca Dağ, followed by the modern road, led to the headwaters of the Hermus and the city of Cadi. Presumably the boundary here lay at or near the watershed between the Rhyndacus and the Hermus basins.

The territorial limits on the west and north are much less clear. A route running north-west from Çavdarhisar leads to the valley of Emet. No ancient city site has been securely identified and located, although it is probable that the site of Tiberiopolis was to be found here.⁴⁵ A city inscription found at Hasanlar makes it almost certain that there was a polis in the region, but its exact site needs to be fixed by further work in the field.⁴⁶ Nevertheless, it is also likely that the territory of Aezani encroached to the eastern edge of this valley. Close to the village of Kırıl, on the east side of the valley south of Emet, was

the κατοικία Ἀλιανῶν,⁴⁷ and this has produced a gravestone set up by M. Ulpus ... who was a councillor both at Ancyra and Aezani.⁴⁸ Ancyra Sidera, the first city in question here, lay much further to the west, beyond Simav Göl.⁴⁹ If we assume that Ulpus was resident in one of his home cities when he set up the gravestone, we may take the katoikia of the Alianoi to have been dependent on Aezani. Kırıl itself has also produced several doorstones of the Aezani type,⁵⁰ but the significance of this is less clear. Typical Aezani gravestones, and indeed other inscriptions, might have been transported into this area in antiquity or the relatively recent past, as they were to Tavşanlı (see below), and in fact several examples are known from elsewhere in the Emet valley.⁵¹ On the basis of this evidence it seems likely, but not certain, that the Aezanitis extended as far as the settlement of the Alianoi, near Kırıl, but probably no further west into the valley which will have belonged to another city, perhaps Tiberiopolis. A remarkable proportion of the gravestones found here depict objects connected with the cultivation of vines. The local production of the area may have been important in antiquity.⁵²

The problem is still less clear on the north side. The Rhyndacus, running north from the Örencik Ova through a gap in the wooded hilly country, emerges into the plain of Tavşanlı, about fifty km. from Çavdarhisar. The plain in which Tavşanlı stands is not dissimilar to the Örencik Ova. It is flat and fertile, supporting several villages, although with an extensive marshy area in the centre between Çardaklı and Tepecik. The hills which surround it are bare and barren. The whole is in marked contrast to the forested mountain country of the middle Rhyndacus to the north-west.⁵³ A large proportion of the inscriptions copied in this region are very characteristic of Aezani itself, but some and possibly all of them have been carried from Aezani in relatively modern times, to adorn buildings, graveyards or fountains in Tavşanlı and the neighbouring village of Moymul.⁵⁴ One gravestone seen in the 1960s at Tavşanlı had been seen and copied for the first time in the 1830s near the temple at Aezani,⁵⁵ and several visitors to Tavşanlı commented that the ancient stones to be seen there had evidently been brought from Çavdarhisar.⁵⁶ On the other hand, it is clear from archaeological finds in the area and the description given by L. Tuğrul that there was an ancient settlement in the Tavşanlı plain, though not necessarily an ancient city.⁵⁷ Furthermore few, if any, of the inscriptions found outside Tavşanlı and Moymul themselves are demonstrably of Aezanitan origin, although Waelkens argues that some of the gravestones take the form of a local imitation of Aezanitan types.⁵⁸ Waelkens uses this last point in support of an argument that the district belonged to Aezani. The local inhabitants use the name Palanga for a place in the marshy land near Çardaklı, which has produced evidence of ancient settlement, and Waelkens has very plausibly suggested that this may be derived from the accusative Παλοκα, of the Παλοξ κόμη recorded in two Claudian inscriptions from Aezani itself,⁵⁹ thus presumably belonging to Aezanitan territory. The identification is strengthened by Cox's observation, made in 1926, that the form Palonga not Palanga was used. We should understand that the village Palox, which supplied revenues used to endow games in honour of the emperors at Aezani, received special mention on the inscriptions because it was an important centre, remote from the city itself, which preserved a certain independence in matters of public finance.

Further support for the view that Tavşanlı was dependent on Aezani may be found in an inscription from Kuruçay, mentioning a βουλευτῆς καὶ νεώκορος.⁶⁰ Neocorus is a term found frequently at Aezani, and the text should refer to a councillor from there. If the stone has not been carried, and there is nothing to show that it has been, he should have been resident in an outlying part of the territory.

On the other hand it is likely that this area was using the Sullan era throughout most of the third century, before this came into use in the main part of the Aezanitis around or a little before AD 250. However, there was certainly a temptation for outlying areas to abandon the era of the central city, especially if it was at odds with the era used by its neighbours and might lead to confusion. This appears to have been the case with one village in the southwestern Aezanitis, and another in the north part of the territory of Bagis, both adjoining the territory of Cadi. In each case the villages remained faithful to the Actian era in use in their respective cities, but by ostentatiously advertising the fact, they reveal the

possibility that they might have defected. In the Tavşanlı district centrifugal pressures could have asserted themselves, and the area anticipated the rest of the Aezanitis by a generation or more in going over to the more popular Sullan scheme.⁶¹

On balance, the arguments, while not conclusive, favour the view that this region did belong to Aezani, but, owing to its remoteness, retained or asserted its independence from the central city in a number of respects.

It would be valuable to know the conventus district of Asia to which Aezani belongs. Pliny does not mention the place at all in his lists of Asian communities, which are arranged by the conventus districts of the Augustan period.⁶² Much later, Ptolemy simply identifies it as one of the many cities of Great Phrygia.⁶³ According to A. H. M. Jones, it should be classed with the cities to the north and east, including Appia, Dorylaeum, and Midaëum, all of which were in the assize district of Synnada.⁶⁴ However, there is a case for including it with Ancyra, Synaus, and Cadi, which belonged to the district of Sardis.⁶⁵ The recently published inscription from Ephesus, which provides a list of Asian communities during the Flavian period, arranged by the conventus districts, preserves the names of twenty-seven cities or peoples in the Sardis district, beginning with the Macedones, Ancyran, and Synaetæ. It would be perfectly possible to supply the name of Aezani before this sequence, in the missing lines of the Sardis section of the inscription.⁶⁶ In favour of this view is the fact that, in general, Aezani seems to have had closer links with its western and southern, than with its eastern neighbours.⁶⁷ There is a dedication to Zeus and the Meter Steunene set up by a citizen of Aezani at Cadi, and coins show homonoia between the two places;⁶⁸ an Aezanitan who lived at Kırıl held double citizenship with Phrygian Ancyra.⁶⁹ Coins collected by Cox in the Aezanitis included issues from Sardis, Pergamum, Phrygian Apamea, Nacrasa in Lydia, Hadrianotherae in Mysia, all lying to the south and west of Çavdarhisar, with one each from Bithynia (Cius) and Pisidia (Andeda). By contrast, with the exception of one coin of Cotiaëum, there are no issues from Synnada or any of the cities within its conventus district. Moreover, it is reported that the recent excavations at Aezani show a predominance of Sardian coins among the non-local issues.⁷⁰ Analysis of coin finds elsewhere in Asia Minor strongly suggests that city issues were frequently distributed within their own conventus district, but more rarely outside it.⁷¹ In the later division of the province of Asia Aezani was placed with Cadi in Phrygia Pacatiana, while Nacolea, Dorylaeum and Midaëum were in Phrygia Salutaris.⁷² Although Aezani lies further from Sardis than it does from Synnada, communications were not difficult along the Hermus valley, which has always provided one of the main routes from the west coast to central Anatolia.⁷³ This route, from Sardis, through Cadi, Aezani, and Cotiaëum to Dorylaeum, was marked by the main Roman road in the Aezanitis, built, to judge by milestones, under the Severans, restored by Aurelian, and kept in good repair at least until the middle of the fourth century.⁷⁴

The city's links with Bithynia are not insignificant. In the Hellenistic period Phrygia Epictetus had been disputed territory between the Attalid and Bithynian kingdoms. Attalid domination of the sanctuary of Zeus had not managed to exclude the influence of Prusias I between 197 and 183 BC (see below p. xli). Cox noted a coin of Prusias in the territory of Phrygian Ancyra (Coins 55), although none specifically in the Aezanitis. In the imperial period, coins of Bithynian cities, especially Nicaea, occur regularly in the northern part of the area which Cox surveyed with Cameron in 1926, and one, of Cius, occurs at Çavdarhisar itself (Coins 1). Significantly one tombstone from Aezani refers to a citizen of Cius (C233) and another Aezanitan held joint citizenship with Nicomedia (see xxviii n. 77). The impression of continuing contacts with Bithynia confirms the historical picture of the Hellenistic period.

1. See L. Robert, *BCH* cv (1981), 346ff.; for the lower course of the Rhyndacus, through the territories of Miletupolis and Apollonia, see L. Robert, *A travers l'Asie Mineure* (Paris 1980), 89ff. Between the Aezanitis and the Hellespontine plain, the Rhyndacus flowed through the abundant forests of Mysia, the territory of the cities of Hadrianoi and Hadrianeia. For this area cf. H. M. Anthony, *Geographical Journal* xv (1897), 262f.; A. Philippson, *Reisen und Forschungen im westlichen Kleinasien* III, *Pet. Mitth. Erg'heft* no. 177 (1913); and L. Robert, *BCH* cii (1978), 442ff.
2. For a good geographical description of the situation, see Texier, *Descr.* I, 96; Hamilton, *Researches* I, 99.
3. Hamilton I, 100: 'This plain, which lay below us like a yellow lake, without a tree to vary its surface or to break its uniformity, and which is completely surrounded by hills, is evidently the ancient Azanitis, and bears strong evidence of having been a lake in ancient times. The gently undulating hills in the centre and near its southern border, consist of white lacustrine limestone, containing casts and impressions of limnea, planorbis, helix and paludinax.' Cf. Texier I, 117, and other descriptions cited by L. Robert, *BCH* cv (1981), 331ff.
4. *Journal* I, 137-48.
5. A. Philippson, *op. cit.* 108.
6. *Klio* xxv (1932), 34-9 = P332.
7. Hamilton, *Researches* I, 99f.
8. *Ibid.* 104ff.; cf. Philippson, *op. cit.* 109 (Eichen und Kieferngebusch).
9. See p. xxvi.
10. Cf. Gibson, 'Christians' 8.
11. *Descr.* I, 96 and 113.
12. Compare the exaggerated comment of A. D. Mordtmann, *Skizzen und Reisebriefe aus Kleinasien* (1850-9) (ed. F. Babinger, Hanover 1925), 49, that the Aezanitis was 'eine wüste, baum- und kulturlose Ebene.'
13. Fellows, *Journal*, *loc. cit.*; cf. Keppel, *Narr.* II, 236, for a meal of fish, vegetables, with a pudding of flour, honey, and poppy-seed.
14. See p. xlix below.
15. M. Waelkens, *Ancient Society* VIII (1977), 303 n. 69, cites a gravestone from Aezani depicting a crater (P94) and another from Kirgil showing a bunch of grapes in a wreath (P125). He concludes on this basis that wine growing here was probably only of local importance (*ibid.*, 282-3). See too C505 with the name Στάφυλος, 437 and 391 (from the boundary of Aezani and the upper Tembris valley) doorstones depicting a *falx vinitoria* in the gable or on the panels. For other craters, see C212f. There is a concentration of these stones at Kirgil, see n.52.
16. Waelkens, *op. cit.*, 312, n. 140, citing P242. Cf. C304, C406, C426 and C449, depicting wool baskets, spindles and distaffs. For sheep and woollen goods of Phrygia, see T. R. S. Broughton, in T. Frank, ed., *Economic Survey of Anc. Rome* IV (Baltimore 1938), 619, and A. H. M. Jones, *The Roman Economy* (ed. P. A. Brunt, Oxford 1974), 352f.
17. See p. xlix and Waelkens, *op. cit.*, 280, 282, 284f. and *passim*, with notes; for the history of that area see J. G. C. Anderson, in Ramsay, *Studies*, 183ff.; J. H. M. Strubbe, *Ancient Society* VI (1975), 229ff.; Gibson, 'Christians' 1ff. L. Robert, *BCH* cv (1981), 331-46, emphasises the agricultural richness of the Aezanitis.
18. See most recently Robert, *Bull. épigr.* 1982, 404ff., no. 399.
19. See below, The Meter Steunene, xxxiiiiff., and C49.
20. XII, 8, 12, p.576; the last was said by some to be in Mysia.
21. XII, 4, 5, p.564; XII, 4, 6, p.565; XII, 8, 7, p.573.
22. XII, 4, 5, p.565.
23. See xlii n.11.
24. *OGIS* 445, 446; *ILS* 37. On all these points see Waelkens, *Türsteine* 35.
25. See *RE* x (1919), 1477 (Bürchner). Cadi is mentioned by Polybius xxxiii, 12 (10), 2. Note, however, that the earlier assumption that it was a Macedonian settlement was based on a misapprehension of Pliny, *NH* v, 111; see C. Habicht, *JRS* LXV (1975), 73.
26. For the coinage, see F. Imhoof-Blumer, *Festschrift O. Benndorf* (Vienna 1898), 201ff.
27. Imhoof-Blumer, *loc. cit.* 201; *HN*² 663.
28. *HN*² 665.
29. For a summary of the evidence see *RE* VIA (1937), 790-2 s.v. Tiberiopolis (Ruge); Waelkens, *Türsteine* 44, favours a site in this area.
30. L. Robert, *REG* LXXVIII (1965), xxxviii ff.
31. Imhoof-Blumer, *loc. cit.*
32. See p. xxiii.
33. See p. xlii.
34. See p. lv.
35. Gibson, 'Christians' 37 no.16 with Pl.VII, with provenance given by S. Mitchell, *Journal of Theological Studies* xxxi (1980), 201. This and two other steles from the same village are referred to by M. Waelkens, *Ancient Society* VIII (1977), 295f. n.32 (cf. 303 n.69 and 309 n.110). His first note that Çomlekçi was 'a village in the north-east of the Aizanitis, on the slopes of the Gümüş Dağı, the mountainous range separating the territories of Aizanoi and of Kotiaëion' should not be taken to imply that the village was attached to Aezani, as the style of the monument shows. Yet another stele from the same village, now in Kütahya museum, was, according to Waelkens, made in an Aezani workshop but finished on the spot by local sculptors (W214). Philippson, *op. cit.* (n.1) 109, observed 'ein ausgedehntes Feld antiker Werksteine östlich des Dorfes Tschömlékdi'. The area, in any case, was thinly populated. Cf. C. Fellows, *Journal*, 137ff.: from Kütahya to Aezani 'the road was wild and overgrown with stunted oak and juniper, and had nothing of interest about it, not a village or a house for the first thirty miles'.
36. See n. 17.
37. Cox and Cameron copied characteristic tombstones of the upper Tembris valley here.
38. See p. I.
39. See C163 and C451 with nn.
40. P198a, with T. Drew-Bear, *ANRW* II, 7, 2 (1980), 940 n. 28. C451 from Aezani itself names a Hermogenes *latypos*, and for an Aezanitan sculptor see *TAM* v, 1, 13, Pl.VII.
41. For which see L. Robert, *Journal des Savants* 1975, 175ff.
42. L. Robert, *art. cit.* 155 n.3; Gibson, 'Christians' 5; T. Drew-Bear, *ANRW* II, 7 2, 943 with n.47.
43. Drew-Bear, *op. cit.* 937ff., 942ff., with nn.
44. Note pine cones on the pediment of some doorstones (C407 and C432); pine kernels were a delicacy then as now; for the summer pasture on these slopes, see Philippson, *op. cit.* 129.
45. See above n. 29.
46. *LW* 1011; (*CIG* 3847b; *IGR* IV, 555; L. Robert, *Gladiateurs* no. 133). For some recent field work, cf.

- Drew-Bear, *op. cit.* 940 with n. 28.
47. See the inscription P64, discussed by Drew-Bear, *op. cit.* 939f.
 48. P246.
 49. The fact is disputed, but see Drew-Bear, *Chiron* vi (1976), 291, and *ANRW* II, 7, 2, 933 n.2, arguing for a site W. of Simav Göl.
 50. See Waelkens, below, p. 1, and *Türsteine* 48, citing P264 and referring to other Aezani doorstones noted by K. Buresch.
 51. *JHS* xvii (1897), 282 no.43 (Emet); perhaps no. 47 (Yenice Köy); Körte, *Inscr. Buresch.* 25 no. 42 (Yenice); *JHS loc. cit.* 285 no. 49 (Hasanlar, mentioning a Sestullius, a family known at Aezani, see p. 1x-); *IGR* IV, 556 (Eğrigöz, a public inscription of a typical Aezani type).
 52. See C180 n.; also C403, C405, C483, and Cox's notebook B456 (to be published in *MAMA* x).
 53. See especially Philippson, *op. cit.* 83, and H. M. Anthony, *Geogr. Journ.* ix (1897), 268. The point is clear on the maps reproduced by L. Robert, *BCH* cii (1978), 447 fig. 15 and 449 fig. 16. Note the inscription C177 from Sülle Köy, showing a woodcutter's axe. It comes from the edge of the forested region.
 54. P46 and possibly C54, both mentioning L. Claudius Pardalas, are from Çavdarhisar. P91, P125, P140, P172, P198, P200f., P204, P213f., P237, P240, P245, P266, P281, P287, P293, P298, are all Aezani type doorstones.
 55. P213; cf. *Bull. épigr.* 1965, 163 no. 386.
 56. Perrot, *Expl.* 107; H. M. Anthony, *Geogr. Journ.* ix (1897), 262 f.; Munro, *JHS* xvii (1897), 297.
 57. *AAMI* xi/xii (1964), 162f., citing T. Özgüç, *Bell.* x (1946), 558 no. 5; confirming the view of Hamilton, *Researches* I, 98f.
 58. *Türsteine* 48, 83, with W205-7 (nos. 206f. from Çardaklı); W205 is a particularly clear instance of a local imitation of a standard Aezani type; so also perhaps C335.
 59. C16 and P27 and Waelkens, *Türsteine* 83. For the survival of ancient place names see generally J. and L. Robert, 'La Persistance de la toponymie antique dans l'Anatolie', *La Toponymie Antique: Actes du Colloque de Strasbourg 12-14 Juin 1975* (Strasbourg 1977), 11ff.
 60. P99.
 61. See p. lvi.
 62. *NH* v, 111ff.
 63. vii, 4, 4, 8.
 64. *The Cities of the Eastern Roman Provinces* (ed. 2, Oxford 1971), 65; Pliny, *NH* v, 106. But note the hesitation of Magie, *RR* II, 1245f. n.19.
 65. Pliny *NH* v, 111, with C. Habicht, *JRS* LXV (1975), 71ff.
 66. The various communities are grouped roughly according to their position, although no strict geographical order is observed.
 67. For an Aezanitan sculptor in the territory of Bagis, see *TAM* v 1, 13.
 68. A. Körte, *Inscr.*, 26 no. 44; see p. xxvi. See *BMC Phrygia*, 43 no. 139ff.; p. xxviii n. 69; below.
 69. P246.
 70. See p. 191 below for Cox's coins and Naumann, *Zeustempel* 9: no Aezanitan types are reported at Sardis itself by H. W. Bell, *Sardis XI: Coins* (1916).
 71. L. Robert, *Monn. gr.* 86-105; cf. *Etudes de numismatique grecque* (Paris 1951), 89 n.3; *Villes*² 410 n.2.
 72. Hierocles, *Synecdemus*, 668, 8; *Not. Ep.* I, 354; IX, 315; VIII, 405. Cf. p. xxvi.
 73. On this route, see L. Robert, *Hell.* vi (1948), 104 n. 2, and *Villes*² 177f.
 74. C1-4 and 6 are all from this road.

HISTORY¹

An ancient and distinguished origin was ascribed to Aezani by a proconsul of Asia writing to the city in the early second century.² Settlement in the area has been traced back to the second millennium,³ but that was not what proconsul and city had in mind. Like other cities and peoples in Asia Minor, Aezani claimed an origin in Arcadia, thus outdoing in antiquity those who associated themselves merely with the Lacedaemonians.⁴ Pausanias' story is that the settlers came from Azania, a district named after one of Arcas' three sons.⁵ Another derivation of the name is given by Stephanus of Byzantium (*s.v.*). It is derived from that of Aezen, son of Smyrna's founder, the Lydian ruler Tantalus. As L. Robert comments,⁶ 'la ville n'y perdait rien en antiquité'. However, it was losing its impeccable mainland pedigree; and Stephanus makes its first ruler a Phrygian hero, Euphorbus.⁷ There is distinct Macedonian influence traceable in the nomenclature of Aezani which may have spread to the city from Seleucid settlements in the area;⁸ but nothing is made of that in the city's nomenclature, nor in the literary sources. Modern opinion is that the town grew up round the temple of Zeus,⁹ and since Tantalus was the son of Zeus that legend may be a rationalisation of the connection; the story of the settlement from Arcadia would then be a (later?) attempt not to be outdone by neighbours who prided themselves on a mainland origin.

According to the documents on the wall of the second century AD temple, the kings Attalus (I) and Prusias (I) granted lands to the temple and city;¹⁰ but the use of the word polis may be anachronistic. In Strabo Aezani is one of six cities belonging to the district of Phrygia Epictetus (the others being Nacolea, Cotiaeum, Midaemum, Dorylaeum, and perhaps Cadi),¹¹ which after being a subject of dispute between the two kings¹² remained under Attalid control for the last fifty years of the kingdom and became part of the province of Asia, perhaps in the conventus of Sardis.¹³ Aezani is recognised without comment by Strabo, and it may have been there that coins inscribed *ΕΠΙΚΤΗΤΕΙΣ* were issued.¹⁴

When Aezani came to strike for itself, in the last third of the first century BC, it was under the ethnic *EZEANITΩN*, a form paralleled on an inscription of AD 94–5;¹⁵ 'autonomous' coins and those bearing the heads of Augustus and later emperors have *AIZAN(E)ITΩN*;¹⁶ Strabo has *Ἀζανίτης* and *Ἀζανοί* and forms in *Ἀζ-* as well as *Αἰζ-* are found on the inscriptions that publicized the reform of the Asian calendar in 9 BC¹⁷ *Αἰζανοί* is favoured by Ptolemy¹⁸ and by documents of the Principate, the latest datable to the early fourth century.¹⁹ The older form in *Ἀζ-* may have survived because of its Arcadian associations;²⁰ it occurs on private inscriptions of the second century AD²¹ and predominates in Byzantine documents and lists.²²

The territory of Aezani, as defined above, pp. xviii f., would have covered about 1400 square km., a comparatively modest size and in keeping with the rank of the city.²³ The prosperity of the people of Aezani was based on the cultivation of grain and, in the outlying districts to the east, the vine, and on the rearing of sheep for wool.²⁴ Local preoccupation with agriculture is shown by names chosen for children in the area.²⁵

Moderate in size the territory might be, but the importance of the city should not be underestimated. Already in the reign of Augustus it produced an archiereus of the imperial cult, a position for which the main qualification was ample means,²⁶ and about a dozen later high priests and an Asiarch are attested, the last in the reign of Alexander Severus.²⁷ Yet Aezani never became neocorus or temple warden for the cult; it has to be content with the asylum right awarded or confirmed by Augustus²⁸ and later, under Commodus, with the consolatory grant of wardenship of its own patron deity Zeus, which brought with it the title of hieros.²⁹

Aezani paid much attention to relations with the imperial house, aiming to show loyalty and to win protection and favours such as the right of asylum (its Council became *philosebastos*³⁰). In the last decade of Augustus' principate an embassy approached Tiberius Caesar at Boulogne on the Channel coast and was rewarded with a promise of his good offices.³¹ Documents from the reign of Claudius³² reveal a complex accretion of cults and games. The first³³ is a decree of the people. After mentioning the second celebration of gymnastic games, paid for out of the private pocket of a benefactor, Nannas, it provides for

the dedication in perpetuity of income from the village of Palox to the cult of οἱ Σεβαστοὶ ὁμοβῶμοι θεοί. In the second³⁴ the donor, presumably Nannas' son Menogenes who, significantly, has received the citizenship from Claudius,³⁵ provides for an extension of the cult ([Γερ]μανικοῖς αὐξουσι Σεβαστοῖς ὁμοβῶμοις) and for privileges for members of his family when they hold office. The third document³⁶ is a communication from the benefactor to those responsible for organising festivals, in which he describes himself as agonothete for the second time of the *Sebasta Claudiea*, as having established out of his own pocket a five-yearly contest of οἱ Σεβαστοὶ νέοι ὁμοβῶμοι, perhaps in response to a gift from the Princesps, for he is also temple warden for life of Claudius, θεὸς σωτὴρ καὶ εὐεργέτης, and of Britannicus, θεὸς ἐπιφάνης. The people, recognising that he φιλοτιμείσθαι εἰς τὸ Σεβαστὸν γένος, have made him, first priest of the μεγάλοι θεοὶ ὁμοβῶμοι Σεβαστοί, then of Σεβαστὴ πρόνοια, this last perhaps in recognition of Claudius' provision for the succession. The proliferation of these institutions, which are difficult to unravel because of the state of the documents, suggests that Aezani was trying to keep up with developments within the imperial family in the time of Claudius, besides adding the cult of that Princeps and his family to that of the existing Σεβαστοὶ ὁμοβῶμοι θεοί, who are taken to be Augustus and Livia.³⁷ Certainly Nero and Agrippina join the Princeps as objects of cult after the adoption of Nero.³⁸

In Nero's reign a citizen presented Aezani with a gift of such magnificence that the Princeps wrote and expressed his satisfaction;³⁹ it was indeed a transaction to gratify all three parties. Aezani's prudent cultivation of the ruling power extended from the imperial family to its servants: hence the honours offered to its benefactor the Procurator Augusti in the third century.⁴⁰

Sometimes the city acted officially on its own behalf, sometimes it was a prominent citizen who kept it in the imperial eye. Aezani had a full complement of civic worthies, who combined tenure of office with benefactions to the city that were both expected and acknowledged in a series of phrases which include υἱὸς τῆς πόλεως.⁴¹

The city shared the prosperity enjoyed by Asia Minor as a whole in the age of the Flavians, Nerva, and Trajan and especially under Hadrian and the Antonines; certainly there was building activity under the Flavians, perhaps including the construction of a second temple of Zeus (see below). But the most notable event during this period of prosperity (it was documented on the walls of the main temple) seems to have been the final settlement by Hadrian⁴² of the dispute over the temple lands that had lasted for so long (see below, *Temple Lands*). AD 128–156 saw the rebuilding of the main temple to Zeus and the Steunene Mother (see below, *The Meter Steunene*), and the recognition of Aezani's standing amongst the Greek cities in the person of her synedros at the Panhellenion at Athens, M. Ulpius Appuleius Eurycles, who received the accolade of approval from the archons of the Panhellenion and from the Areopagus, with the acquiescence in AD 157 of Antoninus Pius himself. Eurycles went on to be logistes at Ephesus and Aphrodisias and high priest of Asia under M. Aurelius and Commodus.⁴³

A slightly older contemporary of Eurycles was Ti. Claudius Pardalas, who is honoured in several inscriptions of Aezani. He too was high priest of Asia, besides holding office at Pergamum, and he enjoyed the esteem of the distinguished citizen of Ancyra who was admitted to the senate by Hadrian, C. Iulius Severus.⁴⁴

Like Eurycles and Pardalas, all other archiereis Asiae from Aezani but the first conformed to the rule that such dignitaries should be Roman citizens.⁴⁵ If Aezani's geographical position is borne in mind it becomes less surprising that so few of its citizens seem to have been enfranchised, but the relative incidence of the imperial nomina remains striking. Comparison with figures revealed for Hierapolis in Phrygia by the index of Humann's volume and for Aphrodisias in Caria by the index of *MAMA* VIII is instructive. At Aphrodisias, a larger city, only half as far from the Aegean as Aezani and directly accessible from it down the valleys of the Marsyas and Maeander, the Triumvir Antonius showed marked generosity in granting the citizenship, perhaps thereby making it unnecessary for Augustus to be as generous with grants to Aphrodisians as his close links with the city might lead one to expect.⁴⁷ Antony's grandson Claudius made up for lost time and his work was furthered by the Flavians. Aezani on the other hand made hardly any progress until the principate of Claudius and failed to attract the favour of other

Principes until Trajan and Hadrian (and the high total of Ulpia may have been swollen by the freedmen of an enfranchised Ulpia). Hierapolis seems to start almost as slowly as Aezani: though it shows a number of Flavii, its great leap forward came in the second century, with the Aelii, and M. Aurelii; some of these enfranchisements may have been due to the good offices of individual Hierapolitans in high places (see below). At Aezani it is precisely those Principes who received most attention by way of dedications and cult who were most generous with the citizenship, not surprisingly. Claudius was known to be easy-going in the matter of citizenship; a few ambitious individuals playing on this trait may account for the sudden rise in the number of citizens at Aezani and for the attention paid to Claudius. But ambition of that kind seems to have been lacking in the town, perhaps because it also lacked a conventus of Roman citizens such as settled at Hierapolis,⁴⁸ which seems to have been rich in cives.

Accordingly there were not many natives of Aezani who rose beyond distinctions offered in the province to an equestrian or senatorial career, just as (at a lower level) there were not many who embarked on a career in the army.⁴⁹ M. Ulpius Hermogenianus was father of a knight and son of a councillor of Aezani; presumably he was not of equestrian rank himself. He himself was also a councillor at Phrygian Ancyra and buried his children at the settlement of the Aliani.⁵⁰

Two men of senatorial rank may be accepted: Claudius Apollinaris and Claudius Stratonicus. Clearly kinsmen, both served as legates of Legio I Minervia late in the reign of Commodus; the second reached a suffect consulship and was honoured by his native city during Apollinaris' second tenure of the strategia there. Apollinaris may be identical with (or be the father of) the Apollinaris Aurelianus who took part in an embassy to Septimius Severus in about 196 and with the Apollinaris (if that was his name) who was charged with the erection of a statue of Ti. Claudius Campanus Aurelianus, the descendant of high priests of Asia and himself twice strategus.⁵¹

As to cultural life, Aezani has no sophist or literary figure to offer, apart from the connoisseur Pardalas,⁵² but it was not a cultural wilderness, as the material remains amply demonstrate; inscriptions record at least two lawyers,⁵³ a painter and sculptors,⁵⁴ and archiatri,⁵⁵ and the city, which possessed a theatre, could attract musicians.⁵⁶ Two of its gymnasium instructors are known from epitaphs,⁵⁷ and the nomenclature of its inhabitants attests both respect for literacy and awareness of the past.⁵⁸

Less intellectual pursuits seem to have included gladiatorial shows and horse-racing (inferred from the epitaph of the gladiator Epiptas and of the expert horseman Menogenes⁵⁹), which would have taken place in the city's hippodrome.

Local eminence persisting through several generations is attested for a number of families, mainly on the coins. Under Claudius three generations of one family have been detected in high office by H. von Aulock:⁶⁰ Protomachus the son of Socrates the son of Demetrius or Eudoxus. At an unknown date the council and people honoured Menophilus son of Apollonius, who was presumably related to Apollonius son of Menophilus, the high priest of Asia who proposed the reform of the calendar in the Asian koinon in 9 BC.⁶¹ Menogenes the son of Meniscus, who also flourished in the reign of Augustus, seems to have been a member of another family prominent in the city, if he is connected with the Claudian figure Menogenes son of Nannas.⁶² Finally the high priest L. Claudius Lepidus (reign of Commodus) may be a forebear of the magistrate Ti. Claudius Campanus Aurelianus, who claims precisely such high descent from high priests.⁶³ Some stability in the social structure of the city may be inferred.

This impression of quiet stability, marred (to our knowledge) only by the dispute over the temple lands, which caused 'long lasting strife and suspicion',⁶⁴ is confirmed by the tributes paid to the city by proconsuls of Asia under Augustus and Trajan and by Septimius Severus himself.⁶⁵ It may be no coincidence that Aezani lay a little off the main lines of communication in Asia Minor. Not only does it fail to give evidence of a conventus; its Jewish community does not seem to have been very important,⁶⁶ there is no firm evidence that Hadrian visited it in spite of his known interest in building and restoring temples;⁶⁷ it does not feature in the *Antonine Itinerary* or in the Peutinger Table.

Nonetheless, geography brought Aezani into close contact with her neighbour Cadi, where a dedication to the Steunene Mother has been found;⁶⁸ under Domitian Cadi and Aezani struck coins that

indicated without stating it that they enjoyed *homonoia*.⁶⁹ Public and private ties of a politico-religious or private nature existed not only with Cadi and other close neighbours, such as Ancyra,⁷⁰ Hierapolis,⁷¹ and Eucarpia⁷² in Phrygia, but with Sardis, the economic centre of the region, as coin finds from the site of Çavdarhisar show,⁷³ with Pergamum and Smyrna and other cities of Asia Minor when Aezani contributed a high priest to the cults maintained in those cities,⁷⁴ and, in the person of M. Ulpius Appuleius Eurycles, with Aphrodisias, Ephesus, and Athens (there had already been an earlier delegate to the Panhellenion⁷⁵). A native of Aezani who died at Mytilene at an unknown date was given a tomb there by his brother Papias,⁷⁶ and finally the commercial ties that linked north-west Asia Minor with the Balkans drew a man of Aezani, who also enjoyed the citizenship of Nicomedia, into the Dobrugea with his father and brother. There the *ἐμπορος* Asclepiades son of Menophilus set up a monument to his brother Menophilus Bassus, another trader, and his father.⁷⁷

It was in the first eight decades of the second century that Aezani enjoyed its greatest prosperity,⁷⁸ acknowledging it with continued attentions to the emperors,⁷⁹ but civic pride and interest in local and provincial affairs persisted until well into the third century. Septimius Severus received congratulations from the city on his success and on the advancement of his son Caracalla,⁸⁰ whom the city honoured again before AD 211.⁸¹ Aezani produced a high priest of Asia under Alexander Severus;⁸² it went on coining intermittently until the reign of Gallienus; it was one of the forty-three places known to have possessed a copy of Diocletian's price edict;⁸³ and an individual still thought it worth while to put up an inscription in honour of that emperor.⁸⁴

By the mid-third century AD, Aezani seems to have become part of a united province of Phrygia and Caria which survived until the beginning of the fourth.⁸⁵ Her existence in the Byzantine age, in the province of Phrygia Prima, later called Pacatiana, and in the Opsikon theme,⁸⁶ is attested by the remains of buildings and by inscriptions, some dated.⁸⁷ They are scarce, however, and the rarity even of fourth and fifth century Christian inscriptions, which is in sharp contrast with their frequency in the upper Tembris valley, suggests that Aezani was not flourishing, though it is claimed that unexpectedly large numbers of Byzantine coins were found on the site.⁸⁸ Aezani also features in the *Synecdemus* of Hierocles (before AD 535⁸⁹) where it is thirtieth in the list of thirty-eight cities assigned to Pacatiana. As to the ecclesiastical organisation, the seventh century '*Ecthesis of Epiphanius*'⁹⁰ places the bishop of Aezani third under the metropolis of Laodicea, after Tiberiopolis; so do Parthey's *Notitiae* VII and IX (second half of the eighth century) and I (AD 845–869); by the time of the *Diatyposis* of Leo (AD 886–911) Aezani figures ninth and last, after Cadi, under the metropolis of Hierapolis, as it does in Parthey's *Notitia* III (mid-eleventh century).⁹¹

The city sent its bishops (whose seat was the converted temple of Zeus⁹²) to several councils.⁹³ At Nicaea in AD 325 we find 'P(hr)istic(i)us Azanensis' or 'Azanites',⁹⁴ and the long-serving bishop Pelagius appears signing the *anaphora* of AD 518, and at Constantinople in 536.⁹⁵ Gregorius subscribed to the *Canones Trullani* of AD 692,⁹⁶ while the second Nicene Council and the fourth at Constantinople (AD 797 and 869–70) were attended by Johannes⁹⁷ and Theophanes⁹⁸ respectively. Another bishop, Epiphanius, is attested (on an undated inscription)⁹⁹ as well as a *protodiatconus* and a *diaconissa*.¹⁰⁰

Aezani does not feature in the Byzantine chronicles, perhaps because armies on the march usually bypassed its relatively secluded site.¹⁰¹ After the Byzantine emperors lost control of western Asia Minor on the capture of Constantinople by the Latins in AD 1204, Aezanitis became part of the *beylik* of Germiyan, which centred on Kütahya and was to flourish in the last quarter of the thirteenth century and the beginning of the fourteenth.¹⁰² The Tatar tribe of the Çavdar settled in the *beylik* and took over the site of Aezani, putting the ruined temple to use as a fortress, and gave the site its modern name.¹⁰³ The fact that the name of Aezani, unlike that of Cotiaenum, Cadi, and Appia, failed to survive, suggests that the ancient settlement was destroyed and the site deserted for a time, or that the tribe that settled there was strong enough to obliterate or absorb any native population.¹⁰⁴ Certainly the only bishoprics in the area to survive into the fifteenth century were Laodicea and Cotiaenum,¹⁰⁵ which had passed from Germiyan to the Osmanlis as dowry in AD 1381.¹⁰⁶

1. See the admirable account given by Naumann, *Zeustempel* 8 ff; what follows is heavily indebted to it. See also Magie, *RR* II, 999f., 1018; Hirschfeld, *RE* I (1894), 1131; Ruge, *RE* Suppl. xxxix (1941) 781f., especially 808f.
2. P24, with L. Robert, *Ét. anat.* 301ff. See also *REG* LXXVIII (1965), xxxviii–xxxix.
3. Naumann, *Zeustempel* 8, citing K. Bittel, *Prähistorische Forschung in Kleinasien, Ist. Forsch.* VI (1934), 43; 124 no. 44. The cult of the Steunene Mother was of Hittite origin: P. Levi, *Pausanias, Guide to Greece: Southern Greece* (London 1971), 376 n.20.
4. For Bithynia, Lycaonia, and Pergamum, see Naumann, *Zeustempel* 9, citing Robert, *Hell.* VIII (1950), 91, and *REG* LVIII (1965), xxxviii; for the development of such legends, see Robert, *BCH* CI (1977), 128, and *HSCP* LXXXI (1977), 17f.
5. Paus. VIII, 4, 3; X, 32, 3. The Azanes are attested by Strabo VII, 3, 1, p.336 and VII, 8, 1, p.388.
6. *Ét. anat.* 301.
7. Diog. Laert. I, 25; Diod. Sic. x, 6, 4, with Ramsay, *CB* 750.
8. See below, p. lix; a Macedonian coin, Coin 1. Macedonian influence may also be detected in the dress of the cult statue of Zeus as it appears on coins: he wears a short cloak paralleled on a statuette in Plovdiv: see Naumann, *Zeustempel* 38; for Hierapolis, see Cichorius, *Hierapolis* 34f. Settlement: M. Launey, *Recherches sur les armées hellénistiques* II (Paris 1950), 335ff., who points out (344 n.5) that the coins of Epictetus show a Macedonian helmet or a head wearing one (*BMC Phrygia* 200ff., nos. 1, 5ff.); he suggests an early (Seleucid) settlement. The Macedonians had not been assimilated by 133 BC: G. T. Griffith, *Mercenaries of the Hellenistic World* (Cambridge 1935), 177ff., citing *OGIS* 338, line 1.
9. Jones *GC* 431.
10. P5; C8f.; the *civitas* of the Latin versions does not imply a fully developed city.
11. Strabo XII, 8, 12, p.576. Cadi: see Magie, *RR* II, 782.
12. See Chr. Habicht, *Hermes* LXXXIV (1956), 90ff. It was taken over by Attalus I, 216–3 BC, passed into Bithynian hands c. 197, was claimed by Pergamum with Roman support at the peace of Apamea, 188 BC, and was returned to Eumenes II in 183, when he made peace with Prusias I; see p. xli below.
13. See p. xx.
14. F. Imhoof-Blumer, *Festschrift O. Benndorf* (Wien 1898), 202f.; cf. *BMC Phrygia* 23 and 200; Magie, *RR* II, 999; Naumann, *Zeustempel* 9. For the extent of Epictetus, see Magie, *RR* II, 758ff.
15. Imhoof-Blumer, *KM* I, 189 n.1f.; *BMC Phrygia* 23 no. 1f.; H. v. Aulock in Naumann, *Zeustempel* 82. Note *Αἰζανιτῶν* in the epitaph P245 and *Ἐξηνεῖτης* in *TAM* v, 1, 13 (AD 94–5).
16. *BMC Phrygia* 23 no. 3ff.; 30 no. 50ff.
17. *OGIS* 458, with Dittenberger *ad loc.*; Ehrenberg and Jones, *Docs.*² 98, lines 31 and 79: *Αἰζανίτου* in the Apamea copy, *Ἀζανίτου*, *Ἀζανίτου* at Priene.
18. Ptol. V, 2, 17.
19. C8, C10, C11, P5, P20 (first and second centuries AD); C6b (fourth).
20. So Naumann, *Zeustempel* 9.
21. P96: *AEMO* VIII (1884), 24 no. 62; *IG* XII, 2, 442 (undated).
22. But note *Αἰζανειτῶν* in E. Schwartz, *Acta conciliorum Oecumen.* III. *Collectio sabbaitica* (Berlin, etc., 1940), pp. 66 and 74 (AD 518); *Αἰζανίων* in J. Mansi *et al.*, *Sacrorum Conciliorum nova et amplissima Collectio* (Florence, etc., 1759–), XI, 1001 (AD 692).
23. See B. Levick, *Roman Colonies in Southern Asia Minor* (Oxford 1967), 45 n.5.
24. See p. xxiii.
25. For the names, see p. lxii below.
26. J. Deininger, *Die Provinziallandtage d. röm. Kaiserzeit, Vestigia* VI (Munich 1965), 151f.
27. See index, s.v., and W. Günther, *Ist. Mitt.* xxvi (1976), 114 n.7, including M. Aurelius Severus of P40 and the Asiarch under Severus Alexander (Münsterberg, *Beamtennamen* 156) who is probably identical with him.
28. C13; cf. P20, where the asylum right is mentioned in the first years of the third century. A right so recently confirmed or granted should not have been questioned in the inquiry of AD 22 (Tac., *Ann.* III, 60ff.), though the people of Stratoniceia had to bring forward a 'recens Divi Augusti decretum' (62, 2).
29. P20, P23 and P35 (neocorus, of polis and demos). For the title see L. Robert, *Villes*² 387 n.1; *Rev. phil.* xli (1967), 44ff. (vote by meeting of koinon).
30. P35. See also C11, a dedication to one of the Princes; C30, honouring a man whose son showed *εὐσεβεία* towards the *κυρίοι*; C45, a temple or games of the Caesars.
31. P10.
32. P14f. and P27–30.
33. P27.
34. C16.
35. P14, with *Wadd.* 5567 and Robert, *Monn. gr.* 71f.
36. P28.
37. So Cagnat *ad* P27f. and B. Laum, *Stiftungen* 132f. no. 172.
38. P30 with Cagnat *ad loc.*
39. P11, with Magie, *RR* I, 564.
40. C17.
41. See C10ff., P32ff., in particular C25 (*εὐεργέτης*, no mention of office); C26 (Hadrianic); P40 (*εὐεργέτην καὶ φιλόπατριν*; M. Aurelius or later); P34 (Stratoniceus the consul, *τὸν μέγαν εὐεργέτην καὶ σωτῆρα καὶ κτίστην τῆς πόλεως*; Commodan or Severan); P27 (*εὐεργεσία* of Nannas under Claudius). Other words of praise: P32 (finance for building by *ἀρχων πρῶτος*); P48 (Severan); P50 (a man honoured for gifts to gymnasium and corn supply and for supervision of public works; AD 169), cf. P41; P39 and P43 (*χρήσιμον τῇ πατρίδι*); P53 (*ἐπιδό[ν]τα λαμπρῶς καὶ πολυτελῶς*), cf. P38 (honours for a man who held office *φιλοτίμως*). In C10 the water supply provided in the reign of Pius was paid for partly from a gift; C27 mentions *μεγαλοψυχία* and *εὐνοία* towards the people; cf. C37 (general praise); C35 acknowledges a long-serving priest of Zeus, so P42: *υἱὸν τῆς πόλεως*.
42. Who duly had a tribe named after him, P56.
43. See C31 n.
44. C18–21 with notes; *PIR*² C 951.
45. J. Deininger, *op. cit.* (n. 26), 177f.
46. Caution is needed in drawing conclusions from figures: see B. Levick, *Roman Colonies* 75 n.2. For comparative material see now B. Holtheide, *Römische Bürgerrechtspolitik und römische Neubürger in der Provinz Asia* (diss. Heidelberg, publ. 1983), with lists, 228ff.

47. F. Millar, *JRS* LXIII (1973), 56 no. 11, anticipating the full publication of J. Reynolds, *Aphrodisias and Rome* (London, 1982), 96ff. no. 10.
48. See *Hierapolis* 81 no. 32, and for the Roman citizens 35. There was a sprinkling of Italian families at Aezani: see below, p. lx f.
49. C152 offers a *beneficiarius*, P37 two praetorian guardsmen, brothers (see the comments of L. Robert, *Hell.* II (1948), 126ff., who cites a guardsman from Dorylaeum and one from Cotiaeum), P309 a veteran. Four soldiers are attested at Hierapolis (*Hierapolis* 34).
50. P246.
51. See H. Halfmann, *Die Senatoren aus dem östl. Teil des Imp. Romanum bis zum Ende des 2 Jh. n. Chr., Hypomnemata* 58 (Göttingen 1979), 199f., no. 123f. The consul: P34; the embassy: P12; Campanus Aurelianus: P48. Identity of Apollinaris with Apollinaris Aurelianus: Groag in *PIR*² C 1033.
52. Ael. Arist. L (xxvi) 27. 87 (p. 432, 447K).
53. P141 (comparatively early in the Principate); P241 (Hadrianic or later).
54. P299; *TAM* v, 1, 13; C61 and C451.
55. C115; cf. C74 with its serpent decoration.
56. C73, on which *auli* are shown; cf. C74.
57. C445, C477.
58. See below, p. 000ff. (nomenclature) and xlix (stylus cases and other writing tools on tombstones).
59. C120 and C79. For horse breeding in Phrygia, see M. Waelkens, *Ancient Society* XIII (1977), 287, with n.168.
60. In Naumann, *Zeustempel* 84 n.222.
61. P43, cf. n.17 above. Menophili mentioned here do not exhaust the list: see index and below, p. lx for others not necessarily connected with the archiereus.
62. P49; for the connection with the son of Nannas (*BMC Phrygia* 34 no. 79ff.), see Günther, *Ist. Mitt.* xxv (1976), 355 n.20. For the date, see below, p. liv
63. Lepidus: P55f.; Aurelianus: P48. P12, 1.26f., has a Claudius Campanus Flavianus as member of an embassy to Severus.
64. P1, l.9.
65. C13 (Augustan), P24 (Trajanic), P12 (Severan).
66. Mathias in C420 and C430 (see note *ad loc.*) may but need not be Jewish; see also C421 n. C550b shows the seven-branched candelabrum, etc.
67. The evidence that scholars have used in favour of the view that Hadrian visited Aezani is diverse and, because it belongs to different years, or cannot be dated, does not gain strength by accumulation: see J. Dürr, *Die Reisen des Kaisers Hadrian, Abh. des arch. epigr. Sem. der Univ. Wien*, herausg. v. O. Benndorf u. O. Hirschfeld, II (Vienna 1881), 54f.: on the basis of the statues dedicated to Hadrian and Sabina, P16f., he suggests a visit in AD 124. W. Weber, *Untersuchungen z. Gesch. des Kaisers Hadrians* (Leipzig 1907), 228 n.808, claims that the statues are to be dated later than AD 132, but believes that Hadrian may have visited both Eumeneia and Aezani, which instituted tribes in his honour, on his second journey. See Günther, *Ist. Mitt.* xxvi (1976), 115; F. Gregorovius, *The Emperor Hadrian* (tr. M. E. Robinson, London 1898), 101f., also implies a visit. On his routes in general, see E. Gren, *Kleinasien* 116ff.; Magie, *RR* I, 614ff.; II, 1470ff.; for his interest in temple building, D. Fishwick, *JRS* LXII (1972), 51, citing Fronto ed. Naber p. 206.
68. Buresch, *Aus Lydien* 159, cited p. xxxiii below.
69. *BMC Phrygia* 43 n. 139ff. Hierapolis celebrated homonoia with eight cities (*Hierapolis* 41f.).
70. Above, n.51: M. Ulpius Hermogenes, who buried his sons at the Katoikia Alanon.
71. Through the logistes and benefactor P. Aelius Cassianus, C26.
72. C72.
73. Naumann, *Zeustempel* 9. For an Aezanitan sculptor amongst the Lydian Bageis, see *TAM* v, 1, 13.
74. Pergamum in 9 BC: above, n.17: M. Aurelius or later: P40; Smyrna under Commodus: P55f.; cf. the verse epitaph P75 and C22.
75. P16.
76. *IG* XII, 2, 442, cf. Suppl. p.28; see too the note on C414.
77. *AEMO* VIII (1884), 24 n.62 (Karaharman, near Constanța); cf. L. Robert, *BCH* CII (1978), 422ff.
78. See the language of P24 under Trajan.
79. P16–22, C7 and C10–12.
80. P12; dedication to Severus, C12.
81. P20; cf. P22 and C12.
82. Münsterberg, *Beamtennamen* 156, cf. P38.
83. See R. MacMullen, *The Roman Government's Response to Crisis AD 235–330* (Yale 1976), 247 n.18; M. H. Crawford and J. Reynolds, *JRS* LXV (1975), 162f.
84. P21.
85. See J. G. C. Anderson, *JRS* XXII (1932), 24ff.; M. H. Crawford and J. Reynolds, *art. cit.* 162f.; C. Roueché, *JRS* LXXI (1981), 109ff.
86. Ramsay, *HG* 151, attributes the division into two provinces to Constantine, rather than to Diocletian, relying on Malalas XIII, p. 323. In *CB* I, 80 ff., he tries to prove that there were two Phrygias, Prima and Secunda, in AD 325, denying the value of the lists of the Council of Nicaea; cf. A. H. M. Jones, *The Roman Economy* (ed. P. A. Brunt, Oxford 1974), 267 and 276f. (= *JRS* XLIV (1954), 22f. and 27), who argues that Constantine reversed the division of Phrygia and other provinces. The name *Salutaris* for Secunda is attested in AD 361 (*Cod. Theod.* I, 6, 1). On the themes see Const. Porphy., *De Thematibus*; G. Ostrogorsky, *History of the Byzantine State* (tr. J. Hussey, ed. 2, Oxford 1968), 98ff.; A. A. Vasiliev, *Hist. of the Byz. Empire* (2nd Eng. ed., Madison, Wis., 1952), 226ff. For Ramsay's view of the ecclesiastical boundaries, see *HG* 433 and *CB* I, 109.
87. Naumann, *Zeustempel* 76ff.; P100 (year 518); C557 (year 6513); C560 (date problematical); for the dating of these stones see below p. liv.
88. Naumann, *Zeustempel* 6, citing the discoveries of Hamilton, *Researches* I, 102.
89. For the date and nature of the work, see A.H.M. Jones, *The Later Roman Empire* II (Oxford 1964) 712f.
90. G. Parthey, ed., *Hieroclis Synecdemus et Notitiae gr. Episcopatum*, etc. (Berlin 1866), VII; M. Gelzer, *Ungedruckte u. ungenügend veröffentlichte Texte der Not. Episc.*, *Abh. d. philosoph.-philol. Kl. d. Königl. Bayer. Akad. d. Wissensch.* XXI (1901), 529ff. For the dates of the *Notitiae*, see H. G. Beck, *Kirche u. theol. Lit. im Byz. Reich.*, *Byz. Handb. der Altertumswiss.* (Munich 1959), 148ff.
91. So in the *Notitia* published by De Boor, *Ztschr. f. Kirchengesch.* XII (1890), 520–534, and abandoned by Beck, *op. cit.* 150.

92. Naumann, *Zeustempel* 10; Christian inscriptions on the temple walls, C557f.
93. M. Le Quien, *Oriens Christianus in IV Patriarchatus digestus* (Paris 1740), I 799f.
94. Mansi, *Sacr. Conc. nova Coll.* II, 695, cf. 700; VI, 1137 (variant spellings).
95. Mansi, *op. cit.* VIII, 1049, 1062 (Ἀζανιτῶν); IX, 177; 193; 393 (Azanorum); Schwartz, *Acta Conc. oec. III Coll. sabb.* 66 and 74; IV i *Conc. Const.*, 7, 23, 35, 42, 206, 229.
96. Mansi, *op. cit.* XI, 1001 (Ἀζανῶν).
97. Mansi, *op. cit.* XIII, 397 (Ἀζανῶν).
98. Mansi, *op. cit.* XVI, 159 (Azani); 194 (Azaneorum).
99. C560.
100. P329, P100.
101. For the routes taken by the first Crusade (AD 1097), by the expedition of Alexius (1116), with its detour to the west of the Phrygian highlands on his return, and by the second Crusade (1147), see Haspels, *Highlands* 255ff., who cites S. Runciman, *History of the Crusades* (Cambridge 1954), I, App. I and II, 266ff., and W. Tomaschek, *Zur hist. Topographie v. Kleinasien im Mittelalter*, *Sitzungsb. d. kaiserl. Akad. d. Wiss.*, phil.-hist. Cl. xxxiv, 8 (1891), 82ff. For the route of a Turkish army through Synaus, Aezani, and Cotiaeum in 1113, see Ramsay, *HG* 209; in 1175 Manuel Comnenus passed through Aezani and Eumeneia on his way from Dorylaeum to Sibia: Ramsay, *CB* I, 20; II, 696.
102. P. Wittek, *The Rise of the Ottoman Empire*, *Royal Asiatic Soc. Monographs* xxiii (1938), 11f.; C. Cahen, *Pre-Ottoman Turkey* (tr. J. Jones-Williams, London 1968), 306f., on Germiyan and its extent. Kütahya Seljuk since AD 1182 or soon after: see Wittek, *Byzantion* x (1935), 35, and *op. cit.* 36f.; so too Haspels, *Highlands* 257.
103. Wittek, *Byzantion*, *loc. cit.*, citing *Der Islam* xx (1931), 205; *Byzantion* xi (1936), 304 n.1. See Naumann, *Zeustempel* 11.
104. Cf. Wittek, *Byzantion* x (1935), 5, on Dorylaeum and Eskişehir, Philomelium and Akşehir; Haspels, *Highlands* 258: the new names are simple and descriptive.
105. A. Wächter, *Der Verfall des Griechentums in Kleinasien im XIV Jahrhundert* (Leipzig 1903), 37ff.; cf. F. Miklosich and J. Müller, edd., *Acta et Diplomata gr. med. Aevi sacra et prof. Collectio* (Vienna 1860–1890), II, 88, no. 381; 312 no. 529 (documents of AD 1384 and 1402). For the devastation caused by the passage of Timur through the district, see Ducas, *Hist. byz.* p. 2 Bonn.
106. Wittek, *Ottoman Empire* 44f.; Haspels, *Highlands* 268f.

CONSTITUTION

When Aezani became a properly constituted polis it possessed the normal organs of a boule (under the presidency of a boularch¹) and demos, which could function or be dealt with in tandem² or independently;³ the demos is usually found enacting decrees (psephismata)⁴ initiated by the boule, so far losing its identity on these occasions that the ordaining verb of the decrees is often in the singular.⁵ The gerousia is less frequently to be met with on the inscriptions,⁶ the young men's association two or three times,⁷ the gymnasium only once.⁸ The citizen body as a whole was divided into tribes of which the names of only two are known: Heracleia (the hero features on the coinage) and a later creation, Hadriana; they were led by phylarchs.⁹

Of the magistrates at Aezani, who were known generally as archontes,¹⁰ the chief executives were a board of strategi, whose leading member was singled out, at least in the second and third centuries AD, as holding the 'first place' or as being the 'first strategus'.¹¹ Repeated tenures were considered worth mentioning, as much or more for the merit they showed as for the distinction they conferred.¹² Responsibility for recording decrees fell on the grammateus or grammateis¹³ (the gerousia had its own¹⁴); drafting was witnessed by the dogmatographi, attested by the end of the Flavian period.¹⁵ After that the execution of public works decreed by boule and demos required supervision; hence a man who is described as ἐργεπιστήσαντα πολλάκις in AD 168–9, another who was charged with building the public bath house,¹⁶ and those who are sometimes mentioned at the end of honorific inscriptions as having taken care of what was ordered; such functions were presumably undertaken *ad hoc*.¹⁷ Order and honesty in the market was the regular charge of the agoranomi;¹⁸ decorum among young girls was supervised by the ἐπὶ τῆς εὐκοσμίας ἄρχων.¹⁹

The most prestigious post of a ceremonial kind was the stephanephorate. This type of constitution, with strategi and stephanephoroi, is typical of part of the former Seleucid dominions, Phrygia, Lydia, and Caria.²⁰ It will have been the stephanephoroi whose names regularly served to date or identify the coins issues of Aezani;²¹ the change to dating by archiereis, Asiarchs, and other magistrates may reflect and develop the idea of coining as an act of homage to the emperor, or it may indicate nothing more than the sharing out of the glory and expense.²² The office of stephanephorus is associated with the production of games (agonothesia) in a number of texts from Aezani;²³ it is not found in other contexts, and may have had some honorific, even religious functions particularly associated with the holding of games and the expenditure of sums of money on them. It was to the cost of the stephanephorus at agonothesia in honour of Augustus and Livia that the revenue of the village of Palox was to be devoted.²⁴

Beside the agonothetae there were panegyriarchs in charge of production—contests and the secular side respectively;²⁵ since the most important part of a festival from the point of view of the city council was the athletic and musical contests, the agonothete is much more often mentioned.²⁶ The games attested are the 'Great Pentaeteric', running in the second century AD and probably serving to honour the patron deity of the city (they are given by a holder of the priesthood of Zeus),²⁷ a gymnastic contest inaugurated in the principate of Claudius,²⁸ and a pentaeteric contest for the Σεβαστοὶ νέοι ὁμοβώμιοι,²⁹ which may indeed have lost its original title and reappeared in the second century as the 'Great Pentaeteric'.

The most important cult of the city, that of Zeus, boasted archiereis³⁰ as well as hierieis,³¹ archineocori³² as well as neocori.³³ When a cult of the Princeps was established it required a comparable organisation: so we find archiereis and hierieis,³⁴ archineocori and neocori.³⁵ Besides these, there was an official cult of Dionysus,³⁶ and one of the founder, Aezan, perhaps housed in a heroon in the agora.³⁷ Naturally, other deities are honoured on the coins; the vigour of the boule in particular is suggested by the existence of a priesthood of the deities worshipped in the council, Zeus, Athena, and Hestia.³⁸

The city controlled its territory and, through their komarchs, the villages within it.³⁹ It, or more properly its patron god Zeus, also possessed land on the territory and a cadre of temple slaves.⁴⁰ Taxes and rent should have accrued from these possessions,⁴¹ and offerings to the temple would have helped to

pay for its upkeep. There were hierotamiae in charge of this income,⁴² but for a long time Aezani lost control of its sacred land; property rights and income were restored only by Roman government intervention during the reign of Hadrian (see Temple Lands). The income of the boule presumably came from admission fees and from voluntary donations, but the grain fund (σιτωνικά) must have been derived from the normal revenue of the city, and even if expenditure was recouped from sales, private gifts and contributions would have been welcome.⁴³

In the second century officials are found who were concerned with finance and with maintaining law and order. The inscriptions mention two logistae, or curatores.⁴⁴ One is a native of the city who held his post elsewhere, but the other is a citizen of Hierapolis in Phrygia, in post at Aezani itself. Another financial official, the chreophylax, acted as a registrar of private loans.⁴⁵ In AD 168–9 one of these men released a diogmites into military service;⁴⁶ normally the diogmitae (mounted police)⁴⁷ were subordinates of the irenarch, and officials appointed from above, as the irenarch was, became more and more necessary as conditions in the countryside deteriorated in the later second and third centuries. The irenarch is accordingly attested at Aezani,⁴⁸ and the man who released the diogmites may have done so in that capacity, rather than as chreophylax, for the inscription is incomplete.

1. C29 (third century AD).
2. C18ff.; P6ff.; emperors, proconsuls, and other outside officials addressed themselves to ἄρχοντες βουλή δήμος (C13; P1, P6, P12, P24; ἄρχοντες omitted in P7). Honorific epithets accrue: P20 (Septimius Severus) has ἡ βουλή καὶ ὁ νεωκόρος τοῦ Διὸς καὶ αὐτοῦ ... δήμος; P35 φιλοσεβαστὸς βουλή καὶ νεωκόρος (or λαμπρότατος) δήμος; and the third century C29 ἱερωτάτη βουλή καὶ ὁ λαμπρότατος δήμος. The demos of Hierapolis also took the title νεωκόρος, towards the end of Caracalla's reign: Cichorius in *Hierapolis*, 26f.
3. Boule: P48 (ἱερωτάτη) and P49 (βουλευταῖς). Demos: P27 (passes a decree, principate of Claudius); P28 (creates priesthoods); C27 (benefits by μεγαλοψυχία καὶ εὐνοία); *BMC Phrygia* 43 no. 139 (coins of Aezani and Cadi).
4. E.g., P12, lines 17 and 23; P27.
5. See C27 n.
6. C7; cf. the coin of M. Aurelius with the legend AIZAN EYPYKAHΣ TH ΓEPOYΣIA (*BMC Phrygia* 39 no. 112). For the institution in general see F. Poland, *Gesch. d. griech. Vereinswesens* (Leipzig 1909), 577f.; Jones, *GC* 224ff.; J. H. Oliver, *The Sacred Gerousia: Hesperia Suppl.* VI (1941), with grammateis 61 and 105; Magie, *RR* 857ff. (grammateis 859); R. MacMullen, *Roman Social Relations 50 BC–AD 284* (New Haven, etc., 1974), 81f. For the importance of the institution at Hierapolis, see *Hierapolis* 31 (Cichorius) and 133f. (Cichorius and Judeich).
7. νέοι: P49 of AD 6 with ephebes associated; P38 (with the function of erecting a statue); cf. C89 νέος φράτορες.
8. P50 (AD 168–9).
9. Heracleia: P55, in series with C22 (name lost) and P56 (Hadriana), each with a phylarch. This official is also responsible for erecting an honorific inscription in P57. For other functions see *RE Suppl.* XI (1968), 1079. Heracles on coins, Imhoof-Blumer, *KM* I, 189 no. 1f. For Hadriana as a new creation, entailing a fresh division of the citizen body, see W. Günther, *Ist. Mitt.* XXVI (1976), 115 n.23, and for the naming of tribes after members of the dynasty see his n.19, with Hadrian giving his name to tribes at Prusias ad Hypium, Eumeneia, Ephesus, and Iconium (n.20). He concludes that Hadrian probably visited Aezani (see above p. xxv n.67). For a new Hadrianic tribe at Ancyra, which the emperor did visit, see S. Mitchell, *AS* XXVII (1977), 81.
10. See index s.v. Note the phrase [ἐπ]ιμεληθέντ[ων] τῶν περὶ Κ[λ]. Που[φει]νιανὸν ἀρχόντων in P20 (honours to Caracalla); in P27 (Claudian) they are used for dating; cf. P32, dating by the leading archon.
11. See index s.v. For τὸν πρῶτον τόπον (P39), τοὺς πρώτους τόπους (P48), τὴν πρώτην ἀρχὴν (C29), see Ramsay, *CB* I, 67 n.2. In *BMC Phrygia* 39 no. 118 (Commodus) we have APX. A. Cf. π[ρωτ]||ἀρχοντος in *MAMA* V, 204, from Nacolea (with further references).
12. See index s.v. The examples are all from M. Aurelius' reign or later.
13. See index s.v. For the plural, Cichorius, *Hierapolis* 28f.
14. C7 (Trajanic).
15. C15. For the function of this official, who was chosen by lot and is found also at Assos and Acmonia (*IGR* IV, 259 and 661), see Liebenam, *Städteverwaltung* 489.
16. P50; P31.
17. See index s.v. ἐπιμεληθέντος, etc.; *ad hoc*: Cichorius, *Hierapolis* 30.
18. See index s.v.
19. C38 and P27 (both Claudian; the latter held office for life). Compare *IGR* IV, 556, probably from Tiberiopolis. For the functions of this official in the cities of Asia Minor see Liebenam, *Städteverwaltung* 350f.; E. Ziebarth, *Aus d. gr.-röm. Schulwesen* (Berlin 1914), 93f.
20. Jones, *GC* 46.
21. E.g., *BMC Phrygia* 33 no. 70 (Gaius); cf. H. von Aulock, *Zeustempel* 83f. For the same practice at Hierapolis, see Cichorius, *Hierapolis* 30 n.1.
22. H. von Aulock, *loc. cit.*, with Asiarchs, archineocori, archiereis, and strategi occurring from M. Aurelius and L. Verus onwards.
23. C16, C19; P30.
24. C16, cf. P27.

25. P28 (letter of a Claudian agonothete to τοῖς πανηγυριάρχοις καὶ Ἑρμῇ ἱερῶ τῷ πρὸς τοῖς δημοσίοις ...). For the relationship of agonothete and panegyriarch, see L. Robert, *Gnomon* xxxv (1963), 69, citing Strabo x, 5, 4, p. 486.
26. See index s.vv. ἀγωνοθεσία, ἀγωνοθέτης.
27. C19.
28. P27ff.; C16.
29. P28.
30. See index s.v. Note the man who was archiereus of Asia καὶ τῆς πατρίδος γ' (P40, M. Aurelius or later).
31. C44 (for life, cult unspecified); C19 (ἱερατεύσαντα τοῦ Δ[ιός]); δεκάκις in C35.
32. C10 (Ant. Pius); *BMC Phrygia* 28 no. 34f.; *SNG Deutschland Sammlung von Aulock* 3335 ('Zeit des Gallienus', H. von Aulock in Naumann, *Zeustempel* 89). For the office, found also in Thessalonica, Aphrodisias, and Seleucia and Laodicea in Syria, see L. Robert, *Mélanges Bidez* (Paris 1934), 795f.; *REG* LXXI (1958), 139; *Bull. épigr.* 1958, 339 no. 503.
33. See index s.v. νεωκόρος τοῦ Διός. In P28 the neocorates of Zeus and of Claudius and his son are held by the same man, both for life.
34. For both see index s.vv.
35. See above n.33. It may reveal something about the social status of neocori that while they were members of the council, and held the lesser offices in the civic cursus at Aezani, they did not, as far as we know, reach the strategia or stephanephorate. Like paideutae (C445, C477) they occupied tombs of doorstone type (P99, a bouleutes; C416, C438); no holder of the highest office is found in that series; doubtless they and their families aspired to and occupied tombs of the heroon type.
36. C34 (priest for life).
37. P58, with Robert, *Bull. épigr.* 1982, 405 no. 399.
38. C38.
39. Note the κατοικία of villagers at Alia, W. of Aezani (P64; above p. xix). For the komarch, C68.
40. C16, P27. For temple slaves see P61 and Robert, *OMS* II, 889f.
41. C16, P27ff. Note ὁ πρὸς τοῖς δημοσίοις in P28; C10 mentions δημόσιοι πόροι (Antoninus Pius). For civic property in general see R. D. Duncan-Jones in *Studies in Roman Property* (ed. M. I. Finley, Cambridge 1976), 8f.
42. P1, line 15 (AD 125-6).
43. P48: honours πᾶσι ἐκ τῶν ἀντιπροσώπων (Commodus or later); P50: τὰ σιτωνικά.
44. Eurycles at Ephesus and Aphrodisias, *OGIS* 508; P. Aelius Zeuxidemus Cassianus, C26 (Hadrianic or a little later).
45. P39: for this official see Ramsay, *CB* II, 376.
46. P50.
47. See Jones, *GC* 212.
48. P39; see I. Lévy, *REG* XII (1899), 287; Jones, *loc. cit.* He was nominated by the provincial governor from a list submitted by the city.

THE METER STEUNENE AND ZEUS AEZANENSIS

The dominating presence of the great Ionic temple of Zeus at Aezani leaves no doubt that he was the presiding god of the city, but the only deity to be mentioned in the scanty literary sources relating to Aezani was the Meter Steunene. According to Pausanias, settlers from Azania in Arcadia came to settle in Phrygia in the area of the cave called Steunos and the river Penkalas.¹ The Phrygians who lived alongside the river Penkalas could still point out the lofty, circular cave called Steunos, where there was a sanctuary and a statue of the mother goddess.² W. M. Ramsay was the first to suggest that this cave and sanctuary should be identified with the so-called 'Kessik Magara' near Aezani, and the suggestion was endorsed by K. Buresch when he published a dedication to the Meter Steunene found at the nearby city of Cadi.³ The site was not visited until 1898, when J. G. C. Anderson found and described a large cave, corresponding to Pausanias' description, with niches outside for votive offerings and, apparently, for a larger cult statue. In the rock face above the cave there was a carved throne, and on the ridge behind it two circular enclosures or buildings.⁴ Th. Wiegand made a second visit to the place in 1908, and published more detailed observations;⁵ in 1928 the sanctuary was excavated by M. Schede,⁶ and the results were fully published, with additional details derived from his own field work, by R. Naumann in 1967.⁷

The cave is situated on the north bank of the Çavdar Çay,⁸ about three and a half kilometres from Aezani itself. It is quite clear both from Pausanias' account and from the archaeological discoveries that the cave was the main focus of the cult. The location of the worship of a mother goddess within a cave is a feature familiar from elsewhere, both within and beyond Anatolia.⁹ The rock-cut throne which stands above the cave entrance presumably supported the statue of the goddess mentioned by Pausanias, and the two circular structures on the ridge above have been plausibly interpreted as *bothroi*, or sacrificial pits, to receive the blood of slaughtered animals. One will have been connected with the rites of the *taurobolium*, the other of the *criobolium*, both of which accompanied the worship of the mother goddess Cybele.¹⁰ The river Penkalas, a tributary of the main river of the Aezanitis the Rhyndacus, is depicted on coins issued by Aezani under Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, which show a river god holding up a child in his right hand. As parallels from other cities show, this device was used to depict a main river, in this case the Rhyndacus, with its tributary, here the Penkalas.¹¹

The first epigraphic evidence for the cult to be published was the dedication found at Cadi by Buresch, reading *Διὶ καὶ Μητρὶ θεῶν Στευννηνῇ Ἀρτεμίδωρος Δημητρίου Αἰζανεύτης ἱερεὺς κτίστης ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων ἀνέθηκεν*. The link implied between Zeus and the Steunene mother is no coincidence. Among the most familiar stories concerning the infancy of Zeus are those that locate his birth in a mountain cave. The best known of these describes his birth to the goddess Rhea in the Dictaeon cave on Mount Ida in Crete. Here the Corybantes clashed their weapons together to drown the cries of the new-born child, thus preserving him from the murderous intentions of his father Kronos.¹² Similar birth legends were attached to several mountains and caves in Asia Minor, especially in Phrygia,¹³ one of which was certainly the cave at Steunos. A coin of Aezani from the reign of Commodus depicts an enthroned Cybele, with a tympanum in her left hand and an infant to the right. Above her are three Corybantes with lances and shields, and in front two lions.¹⁴ This is certainly a pictorial allusion to the familiar birth myth of Zeus. The type of the seated Cybele corresponds exactly with the implication of the rock-cut throne, that the cult statue was seated, and this is supported by the evidence of two terracotta statuettes, a dedicatory altar and a small relief stele from Aezani, all of which show the goddess seated between two lions.¹⁵ Furthermore the excavations at the cave produced several fragments of votive terracotta statuettes, depicting the same scene with seated goddess, tympanum, child, and lions, as the coin of Commodus.¹⁶ An Aezanitan coin of the same period shows the child Zeus suckled by the goat Amaltheia, another allusion to the complex of myth and legend which was attached to the birth of the god in a mountain cave.¹⁷ It is possible also that Pausanias, by mentioning the river Penkalas in association with the Steunos cave, implies that it too had its part to play in the local legend of the god's birth.

The evidence of Pausanias, combined with the testimony of coins, inscriptions and archaeological

remains, shows that the Steunene cave was regarded, locally at least, as the birth place of Zeus. It is, therefore, perfectly intelligible that two hellenistic kings should have dedicated land in the Aezanitis to Zeus, and thus laid the foundations which were to make Aezani one of the most important cult centres of Asia Minor.

The finds from the excavation at the cave date from the first century BC and the first two centuries AD.¹⁸ So holy a spot can hardly have been completely neglected after this period, but the absence of later Roman material is striking and demands an explanation, most naturally that the main cult of the goddess was transferred elsewhere. Between AD 126 and 157¹⁹ the city of Aezani underwent a radical architectural transformation. A huge complex, comprising a colonnaded agora containing a heroon, and a temple within a temenos, was laid out and built on the west bank of the river Penkalas, in the same position, relative to the river, as the cave sanctuary upstream to the south-west. The temple, standing on a high podium, was built in the Ionic order. It was pseudo-dipteral with eight columns across the front and fifteen along the sides. There were four columns in front of the prostylos of the cella, and two between the antae of the opisthodomos at the rear. This precise pattern is found in two other temples in Asia Minor, both dedicated to two deities, the temple of Rome and Augustus at Ancyra, and the temple of Zeus Sosipolis and Tyche at Magnesia on the Maeander.²⁰ In each case the cult of the secondary deity was celebrated at the rear of the cella in the opisthodomos. At Aezani the most notable feature of the opisthodomos is the fact that it contains an entrance, leading down by a staircase to a large vaulted chamber beneath the cella itself. This unique feature of the temple was undeniably connected with the cult of the deity associated with the opisthodomos. The interpretation of these features, developed by Naumann from earlier suggestions by M. Schede and C. Bosch, is that the temple of Aezani was dedicated to two deities, Zeus and the mother goddess, whose cult had been transferred from the cave at Steunos to its equivalent, the vault of the temple at Aezani. Zeus, the main god of the temple, had his cult statue in the cella, and his bust stood at the top of the acroterion on the east end of the building, facing towards the agora and the river. Cybele's shrine, including perhaps the seated cult statue from the Steunene cave, was approached through the opisthodomos, and her rites were celebrated underground, recalling her origin, and the birth of Zeus, in a cave.²¹ Her bust, still well preserved, formed the centre piece of the acroterion at the west end of the temple.²²

The cult of Zeus had never been insignificant at Aezani. After the grant of territory to the god by the kings of Pergamum and Bithynia, Augustus had given or confirmed the asylum right to Aezani.²³ By the reign of Domitian, if we may trust the evidence of coins, there was a small temple dedicated to him, with four columns across the front and containing a cult statue.²⁴ But the massive and lavish constructions of the Hadrianic and Antonine periods marked a new departure in the history of the shrine and of the city. The long-standing dispute over the temple lands had finally been laid to rest; the city had established both its reputation and its antiquity in the eyes of the other Greek cities of Asia and with its Roman overlords.²⁵ Precisely at this period, through the person of her spokesman M. Ulpius Appuleius Eurycles, she sought and won the approval of the Panhellenion at Athens, the Athenian Areopagus, and the emperor Antoninus Pius. The city's credentials partly lay in her claim to kinship with Arcadia in old Greece,²⁶ but no spokesman can have ignored the value of the legend that made the cave at Steunos the birthplace of Zeus.²⁷ The size and splendour of the temple buildings set up at this period, on a scale more appropriate to Ephesus or Pergamum than to an otherwise obscure Phrygian city, suggest strongly that this claim acquired more than merely local recognition.

1. VIII 4, 3.
2. X 32, 3.
3. K. Buresch, *Aus Lydien* 159. As R. Naumann, *Ist. Mitt.* xvii (1967), 220 n.8, suggests, Ramsay was probably wrong about the 'Kessik Magara', which he had not visited in person. The name is probably a mistake for Kızık Mağara (Kızık being a nearby village), which should, in fact, be distinguished from the cave at Steunos. According to the German archaeologists at Aezani it contained no remains earlier than the Christian period.
4. *ABSA* iv (1897-8), 55ff.
5. *Ath. Mitt.* xxxvi (1911), 302-7; for the date of the visit, see *Ist. Mitt.* xvii (1967), 218 n.2.
6. *Gnomon* v (1929), 61.
7. *Ist. Mitt.* xvii (1967), 218ff.
8. For the name, with local variations, see Naumann, *op. cit.* 219; *Zeustempel* 2; H. von Aulock, in Naumann, *Zeustempel* 87. For the identification with the Penkalas, see K. Buresch, *Aus Lydien*, 159; L. Robert, *REG* lxxviii (1965), xxxviii-xlix; *Ann. Éc. prat. des hautes études IV^e sect. CIII* (1970-1), 234 (*non vidi*); *Bull. épigr.* 1970, 461 no. 590; and above all, *BCH* cv (1981), 346f.
9. L. Robert, *Mélanges Bidez: Ann. de l'Institut de philologie et d'histoire orientales* II (1934), 795f., esp. 799 n.4, on the cult of Cybele and Attis at Thessalonica; *Hell.* x (1955), 110-13 on a μήτηρ ἀπὸ Σπηλίου in Phrygia. For a Lydian example see G. Petzl and H. Pleket, *ZPE* xxxiv (1979), 294f. no. 11.
10. Naumann, *Ist. Mitt.* xvii (1967), 237-41; for another view of these, suggesting that they were connected with the Eleusinian goddesses, see P. Lambrechts, 'Het Natuurheilgdom van Mētēr Steunēnē bij Aezani', *Anamnesis: Gedenkboek Prof. Dr. E. A. Leemans* (Gent 1970), 235ff.
11. L. Robert, *BCH* cv (1981), 350f.
12. A. B. Cook, *Zeus* I (1914), 148ff.
13. *Id.*, *Zeus* I, 151; *Zeus* II.2 (1925), 949f.; Robert, *BCH* cv (1981), 355f. (Acmonia, Apamea, Laodicea, Tralles, Pergamum).
14. H. von Aulock, *Jahrbuch für Numismatik und Geldgeschichte* xviii (1968), 47f., identifying the child with Dionysus. He corrected this to Zeus in Naumann, *Zeustempel* 86, commenting on coin no. 63 in his catalogue. J. and L. Robert, *Bull. épigr.* 1970, 461 no. 590, had already identified the child as Zeus and drawn the natural conclusion about his birth in the Steunene cave; the full argument is presented in *BCH* cv (1981), 350f.
15. All published by Naumann, *Ist. Mitt.* xvii (1967), 244ff. with 239 fig. 15 and pl. 33 1-3. The small relief stele is now in Kütahya museum.
16. Pointed out by L. Robert, *BCH* cv (1981), 358.
17. Von Aulock in Naumann, *Zeustempel* 93 no. 66; an example in Paris is illustrated at *BCH* 1981, 358 pl. 24. Cf. Cook, *Zeus* II.2, 968 fig. 857, and Keppel, *Narr.* II, 235f. There is a similar type from Tralles issued under M. Aurelius, Mionnet, *Descr.*, Suppl. VII, 472 no. 723, described by Cook, *op. cit.*, 961 no. 2, and illustrated at *BCH* cv (1981), 257 pl. 23. Both the coinage and other evidence from Tralles, which claimed that it too was the location of Διὸς γόνοι, show striking parallels with Aezani. See Cook, *op. cit.* 857ff.
18. *Ist. Mitt.* xvii (1967), 244f.
19. A. Körte, *Festschrift O. Benndorf* (Vienna 1898), 208ff.; Naumann, *Zeustempel* 34-6. The argument here closely follows that advanced by Naumann, *Zeustempel* 65ff., with full documentation, although the conclusions have been pressed rather further.
20. D. Krencker and M. Schede, *Der Tempel in Ankara* (Berlin 1936), 43; C. Humann *et al.*, *Magnesia am Mäander* (Berlin 1904), 152, 165.
21. Cf. H. Graillet, *Le culte de Cybèle* (Paris 1912), 394f. for the chthonic associations of the goddess.
22. Naumann, *Zeustempel* 32ff., 67 with Pl. 26, 60, 61 a-c, e; cf. Robert, *Bull. épigr.* 1983, 404 no. 399.
23. C13. On the Zeus of Aezani, see Robert, *loc. cit.*
24. Von Aulock in Naumann, *Zeustempel* 86; cf. Robert, *loc. cit.*, on the identity of this structure.
25. L. Robert, *Ét. anat.* 301-5.
26. See above p xxiii
27. For an idea of the content of such a speech, compare the inscription from Argos which honoured P. Antiochus, the sophist from Aegae in Cilicia, who had demonstrated the syngeneia between the two cities in a speech recalling the journey of Perseus from Argos to slay the Gorgons, in which he had passed through Cilicia and brought with him the statue of Argive Apollo which became the main cult at Aegae. Antiochus demonstrated similar virtues to Eurycles: ἐπιδαμῆσας ἀμῶν τῇ πόλι κοσμίως καὶ φιλοφρόνως, ἐν τε τοῖς λοιποῖς ἐπέδειξατο τὴν ἰδίαν καλοκαγαθίαν καὶ τὴν ἐν παιδείᾳ τελειότατα, οὐκ ἦκιστα δὲ ἐν ταῖς περὶ τὴν πατρίδα σπουδαῖ τε καὶ διαθέσει (L. Robert, *BCH* CI (1977), 120f. lines 17-25, with commentary especially on p. 128). The first letter of the Panhellenion about Eurycles (P7) attests his παιδεία and ἐπιείκεια, and reveals that φιλοτιμία κεχρημένον κοσμοῦσιν οὐκ αὐτὸν μόνον τὸν Εὐρυκλέα ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν διασημοτάτην ὑμῶν πόλιν, ἧς ἄξια καὶ τοῦ γένους καὶ τῆς ἐκ προγόνων ἀνδραγαθίας καὶ λέγων καὶ πράττων παρὰ πάντα τὸν χρόνον διατετέλεκεν. The second (P8) mentions his ἐπιείκεια and πάσῃ αἰδῶς. The letter of the Athenian Areopagus (P6) says that he acted ὁμιλῶν τε παιδείᾳ καὶ πᾶσαν ἐνάρετον προαίρεσιν ἀποδεικνύμενος διὰ τῆς περὶ τὰ κάλλιστα καὶ σεμνότετα σπουδῆς, and honours him τῆς τε κοσμιότητος εἵνεκεν καὶ τοῦ τρόπου καὶ τῆς περὶ παιδείαν φιλοτιμίας. For a bibliography on the formulae used to honour a foreigner who had represented his native city abroad, see *Bull. épigr.* 1971, 519 no. 657.

TEMPLE LANDS

The history of the lands attached to the temple of Zeus at Aezani is revealed in part by a well-known group of inscriptions. Four of these make up an official dossier inscribed on the inner face of the right hand anta of the pronaos of the temple itself, while the remaining three are boundary stones delimiting the temple property and discovered at various locations in or near Çavdarhisar. All date to the reign of Hadrian.

The inscriptions on the temple wall are:

P₁ (A) Letter of Avidius Quietus, proconsul of Asia, to the magistrates, council, and people of Aezani.

P₂ (B) Letter of Hadrian to Avidius Quietus.

P₃ (C) Letter of Avidius Quietus to Hesperus, Imperial Procurator.

P₄ (D) Letter of Hesperus to Avidius Quietus.

These four texts may be readily consulted in various standard epigraphic collections, but they have recently been republished by U. Laffi, *Athenaeum* XLIX (1971), 3ff., as his A–D; his edition, based on a close examination of the stones themselves, supersedes those of earlier editors.

The three boundary stones, inscribed in Latin and Greek, all reproduce an identical, or nearly identical text. It can be established with some certainty, but only by combining the readings of the three separate stones, each of which is defective in one way or another. The first (P₅) was copied and published by G. Jacopi, *Bullettino del Museo dell' Impero Romano* IX (1938), a supplement to *Bullettino della Commissione Archaeologica Comunale di Roma* (1938), 44, and afterwards in *AE* 1940, 44. The Latin version was reproduced and discussed by T. R. S. Broughton, *Studies presented to A. C. Johnson* (Princeton 1951), 238. Laffi was unable to find the original stone, but he re-edited the inscription, with some improvements, *art. cit.* 10 f. The two other examples are published for the first time in this volume (C8f.).

The text of the four inscriptions given below is identical to Laffi's, except for a section of P₁ (A), where there are reasons to doubt his proposed restorations, which we discuss. For a full treatment of the textual problems elsewhere, we refer readers to his apparatus.

A

- Ἀουίδιος Κουιήτος Αἰζανειτῶν ἄρχουσι βουλῇ
 δήμῳ χαίρειν. Ἀμφισβήτησις περὶ χώρας ἱερᾶς ἀνα-
 τεθείσης πάλαι τῷ Διί, τριβομένη πολλῶν ἐτῶν, τῇ προνοίᾳ τοῦ
 μεγίστου αὐτοκράτορος τέλους ἔτυχε. Ἐπεὶ γὰρ ἐπέστειλα αὐτῷ δη-
 5. λῶν τὸ πρᾶγμα ὅλον, ἡρόμην τε ὅ τι χρὴ ποεῖν, δύο τὰ μάλιστα τὴν
 διαφορὰν ὑμῖν κινουῦντα καὶ τὸ δυσεργές καὶ δυσεύρετον τοῦ
 πράγματος παρεχόμενα, μείζας τῷ φιλανθρώπῳ τὸ δίκαιον ἀκολου-
 θῶς τῇ περὶ τὰς κρίσεις ἐπιμελείᾳ τὴν πολυχρόνιον ὑμῶν μάχην καὶ ὑποψί-
 10. αν πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔλυσεν, καθὼς ἐκ τῆς ἐπιστολῆς ἣν ἔπεμψεν πρὸς με
 μαθήσεσθε, ἥς τὸ ἀντίγραφον ὑμῖν πέπομφα. Ἐπέστειλα δὲ Ἑσπέρῳ τῷ ἐπι-
 τρώπῳ τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ, ὅπως γεομέτρᾳς ἐπιτη(δ)[εῖους ἐκ]λεξάμενος ἐκείνοις
 προσχρήσεται τὴν χώραν διαμετρῶν. καὶ [τούτου μέτρον] ἔν ὑμῖν γενήσεται
 καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἱερῶν τοῦ Καίσαρος γραμμάτων[ν ὑμῖνδ]εδήλωκα, ὅτι ὁ δεῖ τε-
 15. λεῖν ὑπὲρ ἐκάστου κλήρου κατὰ τὴν [τοῦ Μοδέστου ἀπ]όφασιν, ἐξ ἥς ἂν ἡ-
 μέρας λάβητε τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἕκαστος[ος κατὰ τὸ ἐκάστου] μέρος[ς τῆς ἱε]ρᾶς
 χώρας τελέσει, ἵνα μὴ πάλιν τινὲς ἀμφοισβητοῦντες περὶ τοῦ τέλους τοῦ
 βράδειον ἀπολαῦσαι τὴν πόλιν τῆς [προσηκούσης προσόδου παραίτιοι]
 γένωνται· ἀρκεῖ γὰρ αὐτοῖς τὸ μέχρι νῦν ἀπολελαυκέναι τούτων. Πέπομ]-
 20. φα δὲ καὶ τῆς πρὸς Ἑσπερον ἐπιστολῆς τὸ ἀντίγραφον καὶ ἥς Ἑσπερος ἐ]-
 μοι γέγραφεν. ν. ν. Ἑρρῶσθαι ὑμᾶς εὐχο[μαι].

B

Exempl(um) epistulae [Cae]saris scriptae ad
Quietum.

- Si in quantas particulas quos *cleros* appellant ager Aezanen-
si Iovi dicatus a regibus divisu[s sit] non apparet optimum est.
5. sicut tu quoque existimas, [mo](d)um qui in vicinis civitatibus
clerorum nec maximus [nec mi]nimus est observari. Et si, cum
Mettius Modestus *cons*[tituit] ut vectigal pro is pendere-
tur, constitit qui es[se]nt c[leruc]hici agri, aequom est ex il[lo]
tempore vectigal pendi; si [non] *constitit*, iam ex hoc *tempo*-
10. re vectigal pendend[u]m e[st, eti]amsi quae morae qu[o tar]-
[di]us [penda]nt inte[r]ponantur].

C

Exempl(um) epistulae Quieti scriptae ad
Hesperum

- Cum variam esse clerorum mensuram
cognoverim et sacratissimus imp(erator) con-
5. stitutionis suae causa ne(que) maximi neq(ue)
[mi]nimi mensuram iniri iusserit in ea re-
[gione] quae Iovi Aezanitico dicata dicitur,
[quaeso, m]i Hesper carissime, explores qu-
[ae maximi cl]eri mensura quae minimi
10. [in vicinia et] *in ipsa* illa regione sit, et id
[per litteras n]otum mihi facias.

D

Exempl(um) epistulae scriptae Quie-
to ab Hespero.

- Quaedam negotia, domine, non ali-
ter ad consummationem perducere
5. possunt quam per eos qui usu sunt
eorum p(er)iti. Ob hoc cum mihi iniun-
xisses ut tibi renuntiarem quae
mensura esset clerorum circa re-
gionem Aezaniticam misi in rem
10. praesentem IEI

Textual Notes on P1 (A)

It is readily apparent that Laffi's text depends to a considerable extent on restoration. However, it is only in A that these restorations seriously affect the interpretation of the dossier.

5. The Greek, as it stands, is not syntactically cogent. The clause running from *δύο* to *παρεχόμενα* hangs unattached to the rest of the sentence. This is probably the result of careless drafting rather than a lapicide's error. How the proconsul might have improved the phrasing is entirely a matter for conjecture. In the translation 'concerning' corresponds to Mommsen's suggestion that *περὶ τὰ* has been omitted. This has the merit of providing good sense, which is all that is required.

12. Laffi's reading and photograph confirm that the letters preceding the lacuna were *KAK*, and provide the valuable new information that after the gap an *E* should be read before the *N*. He also claims to have measured the gap and established with certainty the number of missing letters, *viz.* twelve, although this claim is not easy to control. His restoration *κακ [τούτου μέτρον] ἐν ὑμείν γενήσεται* (developed from the clause in P3 (C) *cum variam esse clerorum mensuram cognoverim*) is tempting. The only alternative would be to treat *ἐν* as a preposition with *ὑμείν*; and restore *κακ[εἶθεν]* (Waddington) or *κακ [τούτου δμόνοια] ἐν ὑμείν vel sim.* But this is open to objections: *δμόνοια*, or any similar word, would normally be followed by the simple dative *ὑμείν*; it also seems unlikely that the proconsul would have been so tactless as to attribute the welfare or future harmony of Aezani directly to the actions of a procurator and his surveyors. The credit should surely go to the Emperor.
13. Laffi's proposal to read *[κελεύω ὡς καὶ δ]εδήλωκα* makes the proconsul not only issue an order on the authority of the Emperor (unexceptionable), but also remind his addressees that he too had explained the need for this decision, presumably before the imperial reply arrived. While it is true that Avidius had suggested to Hadrian the remedy which was eventually adopted, it is very improbable that he insisted on the fact which might seem to claim credit for himself, instead of for the Emperor, and/or might remind everybody of an unsuccessful earlier attempt to impose his solution without imperial approval. It seems better, as Laffi himself has suggested to us, to treat *δεδήλωκα* as the only verb in the clause, and to explain the perfect tense, which might otherwise surprise, as a Latin perfect. Avidius might have had in mind a Latin construction such as *vobis notum facio* which influenced his choice of tense in Greek. Less plausibly it might allude to the fact that he had previously, perhaps in conversation with the magistrates of Aezani, or in earlier correspondence, made known the contents of the Emperor's decision.
14. Laffi succeeded in reading an *O* before *ΦΑΣΙΝ*. Mommsen had already conjectured *τὴν [τοῦ Καίσαρος ἀπό]φασιν*, and the last word is now confirmed beyond doubt. However, Laffi's *τὴν [τοῦ Μοδέστου ἀπ]όφασιν* is clearly correct, since Modestus had made the decision concerning the vectigal, and there is no evidence that this had been modified later by the Emperor or anyone else.
15. Laffi's reading *ΜΕΡΟ* and his citation of parallels for the phrase *μέρος τῆς ἱερᾶς χώρας* makes the second part of his restoration virtually certain. *ἕκασ[ος κατὰ τὸ ἐπάρχον]* before this is clearly more vulnerable, and he would now suggest *ἕκασ[ος κατὰ τὸ ἑκάστον]* as a more likely alternative, but the sense is admirable.
- 16–19. Only a little more than half of these lines is preserved, and the details of the restoration are obviously open to question. However, there is no doubt about the general sense of the passage, and the proposals of the various editors, while they differ from one another, are in overall agreement on this point.

Laffi provides an Italian translation which adheres fairly closely to the sense of the Greek and Latin, but no complete English translation exists.¹ This version may be useful:

- P1 (A). Avidius Quietus to the magistrates, council, and people of Aezani, greetings. The dispute over the sacred land, dedicated long ago to Zeus, which has dragged on for many years, has reached a conclusion by the forethought of the greatest Emperor. For when I wrote to him explaining the whole matter, and asked him what should be done (concerning the) two things which especially stir up the dispute among you and provide the intractable and obscure nub of the matter, combining justice with humanity in accordance with his concern for judicial cases, he has resolved your long-standing strife and mutual suspicion, as you will learn from the letter which he sent me, of which I have sent you a copy. I instructed Hesperus, the imperial procurator, to choose experienced surveyors and to use them for measuring the territory. You will have a single measure from this, and from the sacred missive of Caesar, a copy of which I have set up, so that, from the day on which you receive this letter, each person will pay the sum which he must pay for each kleros in accordance with the decision of Modestus, in proportion to the amount of sacred land that he occupies, in order that certain persons may not again dispute about the sum, and become responsible for delaying the city's enjoying the

benefit of the revenues due to it. For it is sufficient that these persons have enjoyed these benefits up to now. I have also sent a copy of my letter to Hesperus, and one of the letter which Hesperus sent to me. I bid you farewell.

- P2 (B). Copy of the letter of Caesar written to Quietus. If it is not clear how large are the portions called *kleroi*, into which the land dedicated to Juppiter of Aezani was divided by the kings, it is best, as you also believe, that a mean should be observed, corresponding neither to the largest nor to the smallest of the *kleroi* in neighbouring cities. And if, when Mettius Modestus decreed that a levy should be paid for them, it is established which were the cleruchic lands, it is fair that the levy should be paid from that time. If it is not established, the levy must be paid now from this time, even if reasons for delay are interposed, whereby the payments would be made later.
- P3 (C). Copy of the letter of Quietus written to Hesperus. When I discovered that the dimensions of the *kleroi* differed, and the most sacred Emperor, for the purpose of his decision, ordered that the dimensions of neither the largest nor the smallest should be the basis of calculation in that region which is dedicated to Juppiter of Aezani, I beg you, my dearest Hesperus, to investigate what are the largest and smallest dimensions of a *kleros* in the neighbourhood and in that region itself, and to write to inform me about this.
- P4 (D). Copy of the letter written to Quietus by Hesperus. Certain tasks, master, can be brought to completion in no way except by those who are skilled in their execution. For this reason, when you enjoined me to report to you about the dimensions of *kleroi* around the region of Aezani, I sent, for the matter in hand

This dispute presents a considerable number of serious problems of interpretation, and it may be useful to investigate them by beginning with the full, if not altogether clear statements made by Avidius relating to the reign of Hadrian, and only afterwards by examining the more obscurely documented situation concerning the temple lands in the Hellenistic period.² T. Avidius Quietus was proconsul of Asia in AD 125–6.³ In his letter to Aezani he underlines the fact that there were two problems in particular which had been responsible for the strife and suspicion there, and which the Emperor's ruling had resolved (P1 (A) 5–7). The nature of these two problems can be deduced, in outline, from the substance of the Emperor's letter to the proconsul. He had decided, in accordance with the proconsul's own opinion, that the *kleroi* into which the temple lands at Aezani had been divided, and whose original dimensions were unclear, should be redefined by equating them with the mean dimensions of *kleroi* in neighbouring cities (P2 (B) 3–6). Further, concerning the vectigal payable on these *kleroi*, which had been fixed by Mettius Modestus, if it were established which were the cleruchic lands at that time, the vectigal should be payable from that date. If it were not established, the vectigal should be paid from now onwards (P2 (B) 6–11).

The dispute, then, had arisen on two points. First, the liability of the cleruchic lands to pay a vectigal at all (with which Mettius Modestus had been concerned), and second, the definition of these cleruchic lands. These two points are also stressed in the second half of the proconsul's letter, which informs the people of Aezani first that he has asked the imperial procurator to employ surveyors to measure the land in order to deduce an appropriate mean size for a *kleros* (P1 (A) 10–13), and second, that each individual, in accordance with the amount of sacred land that he occupies, must pay for each *kleros* what he owes according to the decision of Mettius Modestus (P1 (A) 14–16).

Avidius Quietus and also Hadrian show their displeasure at the long delay which had intervened before the city obtained the proper benefits of these dues (P1 (A) 16–18; P2 (B) 10–11). Mettius Modestus, who had decided that dues should be paid, had been proconsul of Asia six years before, in AD 119–20.⁴ The nature and circumstances of this decision are a matter for hypothesis, but it is very probably, as Laffi argues,⁵ that occupants of the sacred land had long ceased to pay any dues to the temple (whether these be understood as a rent or a tax). The temple, or more probably the city authorities, then revived their claims, anxious to increase their income, partly, perhaps, with a view to fulfilling their own

obligations towards the Roman government. The dispute between the two parties had come to the attention of Mettius Modestus, who, unsurprisingly, had found in favour of the authorities. He appears simply to have fixed a vectigal of a certain amount to be paid on each kleros. Some at least of the occupants of the cleruchic territory refused to pay this vectigal, arguing that their land was not cleruchic at all (P2 (B) 6–10). It was therefore necessary to redefine the boundaries of the cleruchic land. A further problem arose because it was now no longer clear how large the original kleroi were. Evidently occupiers of substantial sections of temple land would be inclined to claim that their property, however extensive, only corresponded to a small number of original kleroi, yielding a correspondingly small levy. The arguments about these matters occupied the disputants for the six years before the proconsulship of Avidius Quietus, and during this time little or nothing of the vectigal was paid to the city. In the absence of any decisive evidence concerning the original dimensions of the kleroi, Avidius recommended that the size should be established arbitrarily by equating it with the mean size of kleroi found in neighbouring communities, and the Emperor, who had been consulted on the problem, adopted Avidius' recommendation. It is clear that this decision did not involve a redistribution of cleruchic land. The tenants continued to occupy exactly the same amount of territory as they had done before; the boundaries of the kleroi were not redefined on the ground. Indeed it would probably have been impossible, even in the flat plain round Aezani, to parcel out the land afresh into exactly equal kleroi. The mean size of the kleros was to serve as an abstract notion, in accordance with which the vectigal payable by each occupant should be assessed. If his possessions exceeded the mean size of a kleros by a certain proportion, his vectigal would be larger by the same proportion (P1 (A) 13–16).⁶ Avidius had to do two things to bring the affair to a satisfactory practical conclusion. He had to define the overall extent of the cleruchic lands and determine the mean size of the kleroi. To settle the second point he asked the imperial procurator, Hesperus, to investigate the maximum and minimum sizes of kleroi both at Aezani and in the neighbourhood (P3 (C) 8–10). For reasons which are unclear only the beginning of the procurator's reply, containing his report, was ever inscribed, but it evidently supplied the proconsul with the information he needed, since he announced in the letter to Aezani that the required mean measurement had been established (P1 (A) 12), and that the payment of the vectigal should begin from the moment when his letter was received.

Hesperus had not, it seems, been asked to settle the other point at issue, namely the overall extent of the cleruchic lands. This was still in doubt at the time of Hadrian's letter to Avidius, but Hadrian's insistence that there should be no further delay in the payment of the vectigal (P2 (B) 10–11) evidently persuaded the proconsul to publish his decision as soon as the matter of the mean size of the kleroi had been resolved. The boundary stones (P5, C8 f.) reveal that this point was not settled for another two years: Hadrian, in the year AD 127–8, restored the boundaries fixed by Attalus and Prusias, and a primipilaris, Septimius Saturninus, had been responsible for the surveying. It should be stressed that the boundaries mentioned in this inscription are not the boundaries between the newly defined kleroi (which were never more than abstract units of measurement and had no direct relation to the amount of land actually occupied by individual possessors), but the boundaries of the whole territory originally given to Zeus of Aezani by Attalus and Prusias.

The reference to Attalus and Prusias on the boundary stones provides important evidence about the origin of the temple lands at Aezani, which has been much discussed.⁷ It is obvious from the context, and proved by the reference to *reges* in Hadrian's letter (P2 (B) 3f.), that these earlier benefactors of the temple were kings, and there are four possible candidates to be considered: Attalus I (251–197 BC) and Attalus II (159–139/8) of Pergamum, and Prusias I (230/27–182) and Prusias II (182–49) of Bithynia. It is a reasonable assumption that for any of these kings to have given land to Zeus of Aezani, he must have been in control of the area at the time, and this criterion appears to rule out Prusias II. His Bithynian kingdom never extended into this part of Phrygia, and his one major incursion into Attalid territory during the war between the kingdoms of Pergamum and Bithynia of 156–4 did not bring him as far east as Aezani.⁸ If we make the further assumption that the two names on the inscription are cited in chronological order, we

can conclude that the kings in question were Attalus I and Prusias I.⁹ This is plausible from what we know of their reigns, and their interest in the area around Aezani. According to the arrangements which followed the Peace of Apamea in 188 BC the Romans awarded to Eumenes II, not only Hellespontine and Great Phrygia, but also Mysia, which Prusias had taken away from him.¹⁰ It is almost certain that Mysia, in this context, corresponds to the region of Phrygia Epictetus, including the cities of Aezani, Cadi, Cotiaenum, Nacoleia, Dorylaeum and Midaeon, which lay between Hellespontine and Great Phrygia.¹¹ It is possible, though not proven, that the kings of Pergamum had first gained control over this region in 216 BC when Antiochus III could have handed it over to Attalus I, after the latter had helped him in his war with Achaeus.¹² Prusias I had clearly acquired it by some means before 188. Two possible occasions are the invasion of Attalid territory which he mounted in 208,¹³ and the unsettled and vulnerable condition of the Pergamene kingdom at the accession of Eumenes II in 197, when we hear that Attalid territory was diminished.¹⁴ Since the Pergamene-Bithynian hostilities of 208 ended in a formal peace treaty whose terms were acknowledged by both sides, and since these terms, if undisturbed by later antagonisms, should have been recognised in the Roman arrangements after Apamea, the later date is to be preferred.¹⁵ After Apamea five years passed before the Romans were prepared to act to back up their decision to assign Mysia (or Phrygia Epictetus) to Eumenes II. In 183 a Roman delegation, led by T. Quinctius Flamininus, compelled Prusias to come to terms with Pergamum and hand the territory over to Eumenes once and for all. The arrangement was of particular importance to Pergamum, which was then engaged in a war with the Galatians, and Phrygia Epictetus occupied a vital strategic position between the combatants.¹⁶

The boundary stones make it clear that Attalus and Prusias had donated land to the temple at Aezani. Had they done more than this? The interpretation of the clause 'si in quantas particulas quos cleros appellant ager Aezanensi Iovi dicatus a regibus divisus sit' (P2 (B) 2-3) will determine the answer to this question. The Latin can be translated in one of two ways: (1) 'If it is not clear how large are the portions, called kleroi, into which the land dedicated by the kings to Jupiter of Aezani was divided, ' and (2) 'If it is not clear how large are the portions, called kleroi, into which the land dedicated to Jupiter of Aezani was divided by the kings'. In other words should the phrase *a regibus* be taken with *dicatus*, which precedes, or with *divisus*, which follows it? Laffi, and before him Magie, preferred to suppose that the kings were responsible only for dedicating the land, not for dividing it into kleroi, while Broughton saw them as responsible for both.¹⁷ If the kings are held responsible for the division of the land, it was clearly they who created the kleroi in the first instance, and presumably provided tenants for these kleroi. At the same time, by giving the cleruchic land as a whole to the temple, they must have accepted that the revenue due from kleroi (and it is reasonable to assume that a vectigal of some sort was paid from the first) was payable to the temple. There is, of course, nothing to show who these original tenants were, but it is another reasonable assumption, shared by commentators on this and other comparable evidence for Hellenistic settlements in Asia Minor, that they were some form of military colonists, designed to secure an outlying frontier area, as we know Phrygia Epictetus to have been for both the Attalid and the Bithynian kingdoms.¹⁸ Such a settlement would surely have been resented as an imposition by the native inhabitants of Aezani, and the act of diverting the revenue from the cleruchic lands to the temple would certainly have gone some way to pacifying their ruffled feelings.

The word kleros, unfamiliar in current Roman administrative terminology (P2 (B) 2), dates back to the Hellenistic period. Parallels for its use in Phrygia are not plentiful. Two inscriptions from the territory of Eucarpia, in the plain of Sandıklı S.W. of Afyon, dating to the second or third century AD, mention *κληρούχοι* and *τριακοντάρχαι*. The editor claims that these titles recall the military origin of settlements in the Hellenistic age, and this is plausible enough, although his appeal to the analogy of Ptolemaic Egypt provides no proof of the hypothesis.¹⁹ The dossier from Aezani itself of course implies that kleroi were a feature of the neighbouring cities as well, and the term kleros occurs in two Phrygian place names, attested by Byzantine sources.²⁰ Kleroi are also mentioned in a second century AD inscription from Aphrodisias, which reveals that four of them lay in the territory of the neighbouring east

Carian city of Apollonia by Salbace.²¹ Kleroi are also attested on sacred land belonging to various deities in the neighbourhood of Mylasa,²² and an isolated kleros is found at Lyrbôtôn kôme in Pamphylia.²³ Outside Asia Minor, apart from Egypt, where they are common, they are found at Syrian Antioch, whose territory contained 10,000 kleroi in the fourth century AD,²⁴ and at Seleuceia on the Eulaios (Susa), where they seem to have been of a military nature connected with the garrison of the city.²⁵ Laffi makes much of the kleroi on sacred land round Mylasa, as providing the closest parallel to the situation at Aezani,²⁶ but this may be illusory. It may be little more than fortuitous that the examples at Aezani were on temple land; it is unlikely that the same was true of the obviously comparable kleroi in the neighbouring cities which had little or no sacred land attached to them. The evidence from Eucarpia and Apollonia by Salbace, ambiguous as it is, and that from Seleuceia and Antioch, seems more revealing. In the first three cases there is a distinct likelihood that the kleroi were allotments of land destined for military or paramilitary settlement. Most scholars have assumed that the 10,000 kleroi at Syrian Antioch date back to the original foundation of the city, in which case they were presumably created by Seleucus I. However, Liebeschuetz in his study of fourth century Antioch argues that the word *κλήρος*, as used in the atticising prose of the Emperor Julian, simply translates the familiar Latin term *iugum*, and thus does not refer to the original Hellenistic settlement.²⁷ These parallels, while far from conclusive, provide no reason to controvert the belief that the kleroi at Aezani were the creation of Hellenistic kings, and originally intended for military settlers.

Laffi's arguments against this view do not amount to much.²⁸ He states that there is no evidence from elsewhere of kings supervising the division into kleroi of land which had been presented as a gift to a temple. This is true, but occasions when this would be an appropriate action to take were probably rare. On most of the many occasions when kings presented land to temples there was no question of founding a military colony. In the case of Aezani, the reason why sacred land was divided into kleroi was largely a result of local circumstances. In the neighbouring communities kleroi were presumably created on other forms of public land, and the revenue made payable to the local city; it was only the particular importance of the temple at Aezani (and the insignificance of the secular political organisation) that caused the kings to give land to the temple as the basis for their cleruchic foundation. Laffi entertains doubts about the status of the two rival groups of settlers, both in relation to one another, and in relation to the original native community. This is a question about which there is no evidence whatsoever, but it is surely not difficult to conceive ways in which these groups could have coexisted. Finally he questions whether the settlers could have had any effective guarantee to the title of their kleroi, if it had been given by kings who subsequently exercised little control over the place. In answer to this we may point out that there is little to show that the settlers did retain the title to the kleroi for long. Clearly by the reign of Hadrian, the pattern of land ownership corresponded very little to the original cleruchic divisions.

It seems fair to conclude that the kleroi at Aezani, and also in the neighbouring cities, were created by Hellenistic kings, presumably to accommodate military or paramilitary settlers. These kleroi survived, in an artificial form, until the period of the high Roman Empire, even though it is unlikely that many of them were still in possession of the descendants of the original cleruchi. The main reason for this long survival is correctly emphasised by Laffi.²⁹ The kleroi acted not only as divisions of the land, but also as fiscal units, a basis by which a land tax or land rent could be levied, and as such they retained their usefulness to whatever authority—temple, city, or Roman government—controlled them. At some period before the proconsulship of Mettius Modestus in AD 119–20, this usefulness had lapsed and levies ceased to be paid. Naturally enough the knowledge and record of the exact dimensions of the kleroi, no longer of any interest, became obscured. When Mettius Modestus decided to support the city's claim that the vectigal be renewed, disputes arose on exactly this point. However, as soon as the decision to reimpose a vectigal was taken, it became necessary to revive a firm definition of the kleroi, and this was the task successfully undertaken by Avidius Quietus.

1. Most of P1 (A) 1-10 is translated by F. Millar, *The Emperor in the Roman World* (London 1977), 329. My version is very close to his. An English version by W. M. Leake of the *editio princeps* of the dossier is to be found in Keppel, *Narr.* II, 226f.; there is a French version in Ch. Texier, *Asie Mineure: Description géographique, historique et archéologique* (Paris 1862), 402f., and an English version of P1 (A) in Fellows, *Journal* 143.
2. Laffi *art. cit.* adopts the reverse procedure and treats the topics in chronological order.
3. W. Eck, *Senatoren von Vespasian bis Hadrian* (Munich 1970), 199.
4. Eck, *op. cit.* 188.
5. *Art. cit.* 31.
6. My conclusions here are in agreement with those of Laffi, *art. cit.* 32f., 38 f.
7. See Laffi's bibliography, *art. cit.* 20 nn. 21f. The most important and accessible studies are those of M. I. Rostovtzeff, *Social and Economic History of the Hellenistic World* (Oxford 1953), I, 492ff.; II, 648; III, 1440 n. 282, and 1478 n. 62; Jones, *GC* 309f., n. 58; T. R. S. Broughton, *Studies in Roman Economic and Social History in honour of A. C. Johnson* (Princeton 1951), 236ff.; Magie, *RR* I, 139ff.; II, 1016ff.
8. Laffi, *art. cit.* 19, following Broughton, *art. cit.* 247ff.; C. Habicht, *Hermes* LXXXIV (1956), 93 n. 2, and *RE* XXIII i (1957), 1117f., s.v. Prusias II.
9. This assumption is supported by the fact that the boundaries fixed by Septimius Saturninus in AD 128 were in accordance with those laid down by Prusias, presumably the previous authority to have been concerned with this matter, and therefore later than Attalus.
10. Livy xxxviii 39, 14ff., which translates and enables us to amend Polybius xxi 46, 9ff. See Habicht, *art. cit.* (*Hermes*) 91 and Walbank, *Commentary on Polybius* III (Oxford 1979), 171f.
11. For the cities of Phrygia Epictetus see Strabo XII, 8, 12, p. 576. For convincing arguments identifying Mysia and Phrygia Epictetus, see Habicht, *art. cit.* 92. Note especially the case of Cadi, which Strabo found to be attributed by different authorities either to Mysia or to Epictetus. This is confirmed by inscriptions which give, as the name of the people living there, the alternatives *Μυσοὶ Ἀββαίται* or *Μυσοὶ Ἀββαίται καὶ Ἐπικτητεῖς* (*OGIS* 445f.; cf. *ILS* 37). See now M. Waelkens, *Türsteine Katalog* II, B, Mysia Abbaitis, arguing that strictly speaking Mysia Abbaitis comprised the upper Macestus valley, with the Gediz and Simav streams, while Phrygia Epictetus lay to the N. and E.
12. Polybius v, 107, 4, cf. xxi, 17, 6, with Habicht, *art. cit.* 93.
13. Livy xxviii 7, 10; Dio fr. 57, 58; Habicht, *art. cit.* 94; *RE* XXIII, 1092, s.v. Prusias I.
14. Habicht, *art. cit.* 95 n. 1; Walbank, *Commentary* III, 235, 526.
15. Argued by Habicht, *loc. cit.*
16. Strabo XII, 4, 3, p. 564; Habicht, *art. cit.* 96-100; *RE* XXIII, 1101 f.
17. Laffi, *art. cit.* 26, considers that either interpretation of the Latin is equally acceptable. Interestingly enough he fails to render *a regibus* in his Italian translation: 'Se non risulta quanto grandi siano gli appezzamenti, che chiamano *cleroi*, nei quali è diviso il territorio dedicato a Zeus Aizanense,' Magie, *RR* II, 1018 n. 64, claims that 'the new inscription shows that the division was not made, as has generally been assumed, by the kings', but advances no justification for this. Broughton *art. cit. passim* argues for the interpretation followed here.
18. A settlement founded by Prusias would fit well with his activities as a founder of cities in Bithynia: Prusa, Prusias ad Hypium and Bithynion (L. Robert, *A travers l'Asie Mineure* (Paris 1980), 130 f.
19. W. M. Calder, *AS* vi (1956), 49ff., but see the comments of J. and L. Robert, *Bull. épigr.* 1958, 467. For a recent bibliography on *kleroi* in Egypt, see G. M. Parassoglou, *Imperial Estates in Roman Egypt, American Studies in Papyrology* XVIII (1978), 5 n. 7. For *kleroi* in the Seleucid Empire, G. M. Cohen, *The Seleucid Colonies, Historia Einzelschriften* xxx (Wiesbaden 1978), 45 ff., and note the letter of an Attalid king to military cleruchs at Pergamon, C. B. Welles, *Royal Correspondence in the Hellenistic Period* (New Haven 1934), no. 51.
20. See Laffi, *Athenaeum* 1971, 35 n. 64.
21. *MAMA* VIII, 413 c = J. and L. Robert, *La Carie* II (Paris 1954) 232 no. 148.
22. References collected by Laffi, *art. cit.* 28, nn. 44f.
23. *SEG* VI 674, 10.
24. Julian, *Misopogon* 362 C, cf. 370 D. The *μυρίους* may simply indicate an indefinite large number (see A. H. M. Jones, *The Later Roman Empire* (Oxford 1964), 816 n. 108). For comment see Rostovtzeff, *op. cit.* 481; E. Bickerman, *Institutions des Seleucides* (Paris 1938), 161ff.; P. Petit, *Libanius et la vie municipale à Antioche au IV^e siècle après J.-C.* (Paris 1955), 97ff.; Laffi, *art. cit.* 36. Their possible relevance to the *cleruchi* at Eucarpia was noted by J. and L. Robert, *Bull. épigr.* 1958, 467. But see n. 27 below.
25. *SEG* VII 13, 9-11; see Laffi, *art. cit.* 36 n. 71.
26. *Art. cit.* 27ff.
27. J. H. W. G. Liebeschuetz, *Antioch: City and Imperial Administration in the Later Roman Empire* (Oxford 1972), 149ff.
28. *Art. cit.* 27.
29. *Art. cit.* 37f.

DOORSTONES

Typology

If we except south-west Phrygia (the Maeander and Lycus valleys), where there was a concentration of Attalid and Seleucid colonies, with a mixed, largely non-Phrygian population, doorstones were the most common kind of sepulchral monuments in Phrygia during the Roman imperial period.¹ This was certainly the case at Aezani, where they constitute almost 75% of the known grave monuments.² Some of them belong to the first, most to the second century AD, and especially to the reigns of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, which seem to correspond with a period of great prosperity of the town, and also with the period of the most important building activity. They become scarcer towards the end of the second century, and disappear somewhere in the third century AD. However, this should not necessarily be connected with an economic decline of the city; it might also reflect changing fashions in local burial customs. Indeed, we believe that doorstones were gradually supplanted at Aezani by sarcophagi, of which many fragments lie dispersed in the necropoleis of the city, at least some of them belonging to a local columnar type,³ the others bearing hardly any decoration. As their material (marble) was found on the spot (at Göynükören) and their carving needed less artistic skill, those sarcophagi can hardly have been much more expensive than doorstones, with their richer decoration.

Hitherto, the doorstones of Aezani could be divided into six different types; the notebooks of Cox and Cullen have now added another (type II). These types reflect the production of a single workshop changing over a period of time; most of the doorstones of Aezani and the Aezanitis were made there in accordance with the changing fancy of the customers.⁴

Type I (= Waelkens, *Türsteine* 46, Typ C Aizanoi 1): Stelae with triangular gable and pediment, and a projecting socle moulding, provided with a tenon (very often broken off or gone) for fitting them to a separate stone base. This was perhaps the oldest type of doorstone at Aezani, and belongs to the first and second centuries AD. Before the middle of the second century the gable was normally supported by two originally smooth, later tendril-decorated pilasters, or even in one case (C192), by a fasciated doorframe (type IA).⁵ The oldest doors are still very close to real doors and provided with a 'replum'⁶ and non-schematised knockers. Towards the middle of the century the type was more and more often replaced by a simpler variety, whose shaft consists of a door without any framing, and whose socle moulding was normally bevelled above (type IB).⁷

Type II (= Typ F Aizanoi): rectangular stelae with a sunken door and a tenon for fitting them to a separate stone base. The type was more or less contemporary with type I. The oldest specimens so far found display an arch, supported by smooth pilasters on a non-projecting socle, above the door (type IIA).⁸ Another variety consists of a door without framing, above which there is a triangular pediment in relief (type IIB).⁹ From Hadrian onwards types I and II were more and more frequently replaced by bigger, normally more richly decorated, and therefore also more expensive doorstones (without tenons), which were either set or dowelled on big separate stone bases (types V–VII). Most doorstones of types I and II dated after the first quarter of the second century AD must have been made for a less well-to-do stratum of society.

Type III (= Typ L): thin sham doors, apparently sliding into grooves¹⁰ on the front of a chamber tomb or heroon. These doors formed a false entrance and could not be opened once they were in place. They must have belonged to the tombs of the wealthy during the (later) first and (first half of the) second century AD.¹¹

Type IV (= Typ M): separate gables with a pediment resting upon a simple ledge (IVA), or on a more elaborate (IVB–D) or richly decorated (IVE) door lintel. These gables are cut very smooth below and roughly level at their sides, while their back forms a gradual slope. The pediment itself was originally much smaller than the whole of the gable and the doorframe, but it gradually grew wider, until, in the reign of Antoninus Pius, probably somewhere in the forties of the second century AD, it became as wide as the gable itself (see C287). These gables are to be found only at Aezani, where they are confined to a period

of something more than half a century (from the end of the first or the beginning of the second century AD, ending in the reign of Antoninus Pius). As I have pointed out before (see Waelkens, *Türsteine* 9–10), they were either put on a matching shaft, with pillars or posts and the representation of a door, or on a simple stone base, as is indicated by the careful treatment of the bottom surface. Two dowel holes on one item (C274) prove that they were effectively fixed to something in stone below. However, the great number of known or still preserved gables (see nn. 12–16), with not a single monument or fragment that could have formed the missing lower part, seems decisively to exclude the first possibility. The fact that the second line of the inscriptions on gables of type IVA was usually written above the bottom ledge also suggests very strongly that there was nowhere below that could be reliably inscribed with it and that the gables sat on a blank stone as *pars pro toto* of a complete doorstone. This stone could either have been a simple base, on top or at the perimeter of a small tumulus (see Waelkens, *loc. cit.*), or eventually part of the wall of a tomb enclosure including several graves (possibly belonging to one family), to which another gable was added with each new burial. This could also explain why so many gables bear a date, which is never certainly the case with the other doorstones of Aezani, not even with those contemporary with the gables. It is as if the gables were intended to constitute a detailed obituary of the family to which the enclosure or tumulus belonged. The double gable C258 proves that such gables were at least sometimes connected with the burial of more than one person. Only excavations in the necropolis of Aezani could solve this problem.

The oldest group of gables, from the end of the first or the beginning of the second century AD until the early Antonine period, consists of a small pediment upon a simple ledge (type IVA = Typ M Aizanoi 1).¹² Originally there seem to have been rectangular gables (C222, W34 = P283, W35), but the shape very quickly became triangular. Their decoration was rather simple, the slopes of the gable being decorated with rosettes, which shortly after AD 130 were replaced by short stem tendrils, or a curved stem holding a big leaf (or flower). Thus, these gables were certainly less expensive (note also the simple ledge below) than the others of types IVB–E, and made for people with less purchasing-power. A second group of separate gables consisted of a pediment, originally small, but of gradually increasing size, upon a fasciated door-lintel, framed on three sides by a moulding and a ledge (IVB–D). This outer moulding was originally a cyma reversa, but somewhere in the mid-thirties of the second century AD became a cyma recta (see C256 for IVB, W48 for IVC, and W52 = P92 for IVD). Here again tendril decoration along the pediment (mostly stem tendrils) became common only towards the mid-thirties, but the sloping sides of the older monuments already displayed richer ornamentation than those of type IVA. This and the elaborate carving of the lintels seem to indicate that these gables were more expensive and made for slightly richer people (see especially W52) than those of the first group. At first, that is from the middle Hadrianic period, the lintel contained three fasciae (type IVB = Typ M Aizanoi 2),¹³ while from the late Hadrianic period there were also lintels with only two (type IVC = Typ M Aizanoi 3),¹⁴ both types lasting until the first years of the reign of Antoninus Pius. More or less contemporary with these appear gables where the lintel is no longer fasciated but plain, taking the form of an oblong panel for the inscription (type IVD = Typ M Aizanoi 4).¹⁵ A last group (IVE = Typ M Aizanoi 5)¹⁶ consisted of a pediment of gradually increasing size set on a lintel decorated with tendrils, framed on three sides by a moulding (first cyma reversa, from the mid-thirties on cyma recta) and an outer rim. Their production had already started in the early Hadrianic period and went on till the first half of the reign of Antoninus Pius. At first they also displayed a leafed tendril decoration (with flowers) along their pediments, as on the contemporary stones of type VA, of which they are an abbreviated form. Thus they were certainly more expensive than the other separate gables of the same period (types IVA and IVB). In the middle of Hadrian's reign, however, this tendril decoration along the pediment was replaced by rosettes, as on the other gables of that period (IVA–D), and in late Hadrianic-early Antonine times by stem tendrils. But the richly carved tendrils on the lintel made them even then the most expensive group of the separate gables. These tendrils were originally leafed tendrils with frontally arranged four-petalled or laterally arranged flowers; in the second half of the Hadrianic period these flowers alternate with ivy leaves (C279 has only ivy leaves) or

exceptionally with poppies. Leafed tendrils of this kind, with flowers, mostly laterally displayed, poppies, and sometimes ivy leaves became very popular for the friezes of type IVE in the early Antonine period, but they were finally replaced by pure ivy tendrils (without foliate stems).

The question whether this group of separate gables should be considered as a kind of doorstone, made for people who could not afford a complete monument, entirely depends on that of their original position and cannot be answered yet. The type disappeared completely under the reign of Antoninus Pius, when arched doorstones (types VI–VIII) became the fashion.

Type V: Usually rather large stelae, consisting of a triangular gable with a triangular pediment and a door with a doorframe (doorposts and lintel) on three sides. These stelae were set or dowelled on a separate stone base (see Waelkens, *Türsteine*, 46f.). They gradually replaced the doorstones of types I and II, but were themselves supplanted by the somewhat later group of stelae of types VI and VII. Their pediment shows the same evolution as the pediments of the separate gables, small in the beginning to one that, some time under Antoninus Pius, became as wide as the gable and the supporting doorframe themselves.

The oldest type (VA = Typ C Aizanoi 2)¹⁷ had a doorframe that was decorated on three sides with leafed tendrils, a similar or related ornament normally running along the pediment. It starts in the early Hadrianic period and goes on till the second half of the reign of Antoninus Pius. At first the tendrils of the doorframe were tightly curled and bore identical, or almost identical, frontally arranged flowers. However, from the middle Hadrianic period onwards such flowers alternated with laterally arranged items and from the late Hadrianic period also with ivy leaves. Starting with the later thirties of the second century even poppies were added. The gable tendrils show a similar evolution from leafed tendrils with frontally arranged flowers to an alternation of flowers and ivy leaves in the later Hadrianic period, and to stem tendrils from the middle of the thirties on. Under Antoninus Pius one finds either leafed tendrils with different kinds of flowers, or pure ivy tendrils.

A second group had a more severe, fasciated doorframe, while tendril decoration was occasionally confined to the slopes of the gable (type VB = Typ C Aizanoi 3).¹⁸ This group, far less popular than the first, was made in the late Hadrianic period and in the reign of Antoninus Pius. As a whole it did not necessarily represent a less expensive variety of the first type (VA), as some of its representatives are double doorstones, provided with two (C329, W68 = C330, C331?) or even with a single gable (W70), and rather monumental. Again, as long as the original positioning of the separate gables remains dubious, it cannot be decided if doorstones of types VA and VB were made for a wealthier class of citizens than the gables of types IVE and IVB–D, which apparently were the respective abbreviated forms of them.

Type VI: stelae with a triangular gable and a recessed arch instead of a pediment, supported by tendril-decorated pilasters. There are two main varieties, according to the presence or the absence of a sima along the gable. The type without a sima (VIA = Typ C Aizanoi 4a)¹⁹ was the oldest, its production already starting sporadically under Hadrian (W71 = P242 might even be late Trajanic) especially towards the end of his reign. Some of these older items still had a tendril-decorated doorframe supporting the arch (W71 = P242, C337) instead of pilasters, showing the influence of type VA. However, most doorstones of this first group of stelae with an arched door-niche belong to the reign of Antoninus Pius, to become rather scarce towards the end of the second century and to disappear completely in the third. From the late Hadrianic period until the middle of the reign of Antoninus Pius the pilasters sometimes had a moulded frame around their tendrils.²⁰ The arches normally had an archivolt set directly upon the imposts of the pilasters. However they sometimes displayed an uninterrupted arcuated lintel, resting upon the imposts, thus forming a so-called ‘Syrian’ gable (the oldest known examples are found in Syria towards the end of the first century BC (see Waelkens, *Türsteine* 45)). These lintels occur in Asia Minor from the early imperial period on and are already attested on the coins of Aezani from the reign of Domitian (Naumann, *Zeustempel* 91 Pl.76, 43, 49, 50). Such gables seem to have become more popular on the later monuments of type VIA, apparently under the influence of type VIB, where they were common from the beginning. The tendrils of the pilasters, always sprouting from a bush below, show a clear

evolution: in the middle and late Hadrianic period they were leafed and bore flowers (a frontal and four-petalled more and more often alternating with a lateral arrangement) whereas an alternation of flowers (at first some still four-petalled, later more and more laterally arranged) with ivy leaves, and/or sometimes poppies was very popular in the beginning and middle of the reign of Antoninus Pius. From this period on, until the third century, and especially in the third quarter of the second century, such tendrils were ever more frequently replaced by ivy tendrils (which are easier to carve) growing out of simpler bushes below. Next to those ivy tendrils one also finds in the last quarter of the second century AD a kind of degenerated tendril, where the stem, originally leafed and ending in a flower, has become a curled leaf with a bud, as if it were a long sepal (W82 = P171, W83 = P286, C359); and finally vine tendrils are also found. Ivy-, vine-, and leafed tendrils (then very thick) continue in the third century. The scheme of two entwined tendrils, very popular with type VIB, always remained exceptional here (C347, C348?, W83 = P286).

Once the type was firmly established in the late Hadrianic period, its gable was decorated either with leafed tendrils with flowers, or with stem tendrils. The latter continued to be used rather as an exception after this period. However, the tendril decoration normal on gables of type VIA from the beginning of the reign of Antoninus Pius until the third century was the ivy tendril. It is also characteristic for its evolution that the half-palmettes in the lower corners of the gable disappeared after the middle of the second century.

A second group (type VIB = Typ C Aizanoi 4b)²¹ displayed a richer architecture, with a sima running along the gables, which with a few exceptions were always of the rich, so-called 'Syrian' type. This series started shortly after the first, in the middle or late Hadrianic period, but it is even more sporadic. The type became popular under Antoninus Pius, but was especially favoured in the second half of the second century and (on a smaller scale) even in the third. Some examples, especially the earlier, had pilasters with moulded frames round their tendrils.²² These tendrils evolve differently from those on contemporary stones of type VIA. The main differences are that leafed tendrils with flowers remained most popular, till the end of the series, and that many examples display a scheme of two identical entwined tendrils. At first those tendrils bore only flowers (frontal and lateral), sometimes alternating with ivy leaves. This type continued until the last quarter of the second century, while from the early Antonine period on poppies were sometimes added. From the middle of the reign of Antoninus Pius onwards, one likewise finds ivy tendrils, but they never became as popular here as on the contemporary doorstones of type VIA, nor did they spring from simplified bushes below. In the last quarter of the second century there occur finally some 'degenerated' tendrils with flowers, of the type described under VIA, and some vine tendrils. Third century tendrils normally belong to the same types as those on type VIB. Thus not only the architecture, but even the tendril decoration of doorstones of type VIB was in most cases richer, and required more working hours than those of type VIA, making them a more expensive type of monument, probably the most expensive type of door-stele that was ever made at Aezani. Their costliness is in some cases also suggested by their very size. Only the decoration round the archivolt normally occupied less space, because of the simas and the arcuated lintels: in the lower corners one usually finds either dolphins or rosettes; the top originally showed palmettes or vases from which sprang stem or later ivy tendrils, in the second and third quarter of the second century vine tendrils (instead of ivy), or foliate bushes. From the last quarter of the century onwards, the gable tops normally had only minor ornaments such as rosettes. Less frequent were omphalos plates (until the end of the third quarter of the second century) or tools.

Many doorstones of types VIA and VIB were double. With a few exceptions, where there was only one simple gable (C338, C410), they were crowned by two adjoining gables. There were even triple doorstones of both types (C361, C421).

A third though very exceptional variety of type VIA, devised under Antoninus Pius, and almost entirely limited to the third quarter of the second century, had a special kind of archivolt, its inner part formed by a laurel garland (VIC = Typ C Aizanoi 5).²³ Along this archivolt sometimes ran tendrils with flowers and poppies, or stem tendrils. However, most monuments of this kind have no tendrils in the

gable. The pilasters were decorated with ivy or vine tendrils.

Type VII: stelae with a triangular gable and a recessed arch instead of a pediment, supported by fluted pilasters. There are again two varieties, according to the presence or absence of a sima along the gable.

At first there was no such sima (type VIIA = Typ C Aizanoi 6a).²⁴ The production of these doorstones started apparently under Antoninus Pius, to whose reign, and even to the first half of it, most of them belong. After him their production continued only very briefly, as they were replaced from the middle of the second century by the variety with a sima. Many were double, one even triple (C479). Just as with stelae of type VIA, the 'Syrian' gable remained rather exceptional, and was confined to the type with sima (VIIB = Typ C Aizanoi 6b), where it was almost a rule. Thus simas and arcuated lintels seem normally to have coincided at Aezani. The flutings of some of these doorstones are filled up below. With a few exceptions (stem or leafed tendrils with flowers) the gables are always decorated with ivy tendrils. However, a group of them show nicely carved dolphins along the archivolt. Again half-palmettes disappeared after the middle of the second century AD to be replaced by rosettes or not to be replaced at all. The variety with sima (type VIID)²⁵ normally belonged to the second half of the second, and to the third century. Most have an arcuated lintel and their flutings are filled up below. The decoration of the gable was very simple, only a rosette (or exceptionally palmettes or tools); it could even be left vacant. In the lower corners there were sometimes other rosettes, or dolphins; mostly they too were vacant. These doorstones must have been rather cheap.

Even if type VII may have been connected with the production of local sarcophagi with fluted pilasters (see R. Naumann, *Arch. Anz.* 1980, 136, Abb. 19; M. Waelkens, *Dokimeion. Die Werkstatt der repräsentativen Kleinasiatischen Sarkophage*, *Arch. Forsch.* XI (Berlin 1982), 122 f.), there may also have been economic reasons for its development: the numbers of hours of skilled work required for making them made types VIIA and VIIB cheaper varieties respectively of types VIA and VIB, catering for less well-to-do people.

Decoration

The decoration of the doorstones of Aezani, also to be found on most other gravestones of the site, has already been discussed in detail elsewhere (see Waelkens, *Türsteine* 47f.). The new monuments have not altered the picture.

Compared with the gravestones of the rest of Phrygia, the Aezani monuments show a rather severe, almost cool style, characterised above all by their very rare display of tools, which normally cover the surface of most other Phrygian gravestones (see M. Waelkens, *Ancient Society* VIII (1977), 277 ff., and p. xvii above). The decoration and door of these stones remained stereotyped for more than a century. Thus, with a few exceptions, the upper panels of the door received a rosette left, and a circular keyplate (in the second and third quarter of the second century sometimes with raised border; compare Waelkens, *Türsteine* 47) right. Some richer specimens of the later first and second quarter of the second century were decorated with garlands above this rosette and keyplate. The normal device for the lower panels was a door-ring, usually schematised (that is, without a cramp connecting it to the door), many times round an aspis (a shield-like decorative bronze plate to be found on real doors) within a lozenge. This lozenge was characteristic of Aezani and occurs only seldom elsewhere. In the second quarter of the second century the door-ring was sometimes put on top of the lozenge. Some of the richer doors had a false lattice under the lozenge or, under Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, also a pelta.

In the later third century the doors degenerated, gradually losing their panelling and becoming mere decorative surfaces (see C362, C437), which corresponds with an evolution to be found elsewhere in Phrygia (see Waelkens, *Türsteine* 10-11).

The decoration of the Aezani doorstones was mostly borrowed from real architecture, but with a preference for foliate ornaments such as palmettes, rosettes, and tendrils. These tendrils were very characteristic of Aezani, where they show a structure and evolution of their own that sets them apart from the production of the other Phrygian workshops. Even if there are some minor differences on the different

types of doorstones, which may be due to chance and to the incompleteness of the material so far found, there is a common evolution (which however should not be extrapolated for other workshops). It starts from tightly curled, leafed tendrils with frontal four-petalled flowers, which from the middle Hadrianic period onwards come to alternate with laterally arranged flowers and in the later Hadrianic period and at the end of the thirties also with ivy leaves and poppies respectively. From the same period onwards stem tendrils became popular for gable decoration while from Antoninus Pius onwards ivy tendrils were very much in favour, both for gables and for pilasters. Finally, in the third quarter of the second century vine tendrils made their appearance.

Besides these, there were many ornaments which may have had a very specific sepulchral meaning, such as the omphalos plate, especially popular under Hadrian and Antoninus Pius: it is probably the phiale for pouring libations on the grave (see Waelkens, *Türsteine* 47) and the crater which may have been connected with the same ritual. Sea animals, such as seahorses, griffons with fish tails, and dolphins were the animals of the 'Meeresfahrt' and the last journey of the deceased (*ibid.*); but at Aezani they were also very popular on friezes and fences of civic (or religious) architecture (see R. Naumann, *Röm. Mitt.* LXXXVI (1979), Pl. 85, 1 and C549), so that their symbolic meaning may have been greatly obscured, and their use mostly decorative.

On the other hand the most frequent sepulchral motives on the Aezani gravestones were the eagle for male and the basket with fruit for female deceased, a combination that was also very common in Commagene and northern Syria (see Waelkens, *Türsteine loc. cit.*). The eagle was the bird of the apotheosis, while the basket with fruit might have referred to the fate of Persephone (*ibid.*). Less frequent is the lion depicted either alone or with an ox-head or bull, symbolizing either the protection of the grave or the power of death (*ibid.*). Normally he is found only on men's graves; whenever the animal is depicted on a woman's grave, it is clearly changed into a lioness (see C349, C428). Finally we should mention the Medusa-head, used as an apotropaic symbol (Waelkens, *op. cit.* 47 n.56), and the pair of hands, apparently used at Aezani as an invocation to Helios, to avenge the deaths of young people or suspected homicides (*ibid.*).

As already mentioned, tools were only rarely depicted on the gravestones of Aezani. They were especially in favour with type VIC and are mostly found on the tombs of women and refer to their beauty (mirror, comb, alabastron) or to their virtues as industrious housewives (wool basket, needle, spindle, distaff: see Waelkens, *Ancient Society* VIII (1977), 278 and n.12). In two cases the house pet (bird) is perched on the wool basket (C363, C461: perhaps local imitation), a motive that was especially popular in the nearby upper Tembris valley (see Waelkens, *Türsteine* 91). Tools for men are very rare in Aezani and refer normally to their education and literacy (stylus case, volumen, diptych; in one case the diptych occurs on the tombstone of a paideutes, C477). It is however significant that doorstones found in the Aezanitis, outside the city, sometimes had tools connected with agricultural activities (C430: plough), and especially with viticulture (falx vinitoria: C363, C391, C437, compare Waelkens, *art. cit.*, 279 f.). They seem to reveal the practice of viticulture in the eastern part of the Aezanitis, where we also have vines represented on C313, C315 = W215 and C391, and where vine tendrils already decorated the pilasters on W214 before they became popular at Aezani itself. Even if the vine tendrils had a symbolic meaning, the choice of them might also have been influenced by their actual existence in the region. One of these monuments (C437) was certainly made outside the Aezani workshop; the others (C363, C391, C430) may have been either partly or completely finished on the spot by local sculptors. A utensil which occurred in Aezani, almost exclusively on tombstones for women, was the amphora (C207f., C237, C256, C305, C331, C335, C406 = W86), sometimes clearly imitating those on the columns of the Zeus temple (C237, C305, C406). It is uncertain if their presence on women's graves was a mere coincidence, if the motive was purely decorative or had something to do with their activities; a similar object occurs outside Aezani, on a doorstone for a man (see W497), as it does at Aezani itself on a doorstone for two men (C337).

Workshop

Almost all the doorstones of Aezani were made in one single workshop, also producing sarcophagi (see C534f.), probably situated in the town itself (see Waelkens, *Türsteine* 46f.). Only one of its sculptors is known by name (C451). However, there was a kind of workshop near the quarries of Göynükören, where the doorstones were already half finished, receiving their general shape and even the final treatment of their plain surfaces, two procedures which required no artistic skill, before they were sent to Aezani (see Waelkens, *loc. cit.* and W216), to be completed to order by the sculptors of the local workshop. In this workshop one could purchase ready-made tombstones as well (see W125 = P194). It also exported finished products to the settlement near Tavşanlı in the northern Aezanitis; these were sometimes imitated by local sculptors (W205 = P298 and possibly also C335), whose existence is further proved by other doorstones, showing a distinctive local style (see W206 = P198, W207 = P123). We believe, however, that in the workshop near the quarries half-finished doorstones were also sold to other settlements of the Aezanitis to be completed there (W214 = P150). W215 = C315 from Göynükören has a tendril decoration which is in style and technique somewhat different from the contemporary tendrils of Aezani by which they were inspired; it might have been finished on the spot by the stonemasons of the quarry workshop (see C315). Similar tendrils occur on other doorstones on the area (C313f.), and were probably completed by the same sculptors. Other doorstones of the Aezanitis may have been finished partly or completely by local sculptors imitating the Aezani style, rather than being ordered with special instructions for their decoration in Aezani itself (C210, C362f.). C437 was certainly made by someone who did not belong to the workshop of Aezani. The activity of such artists can also be traced at Aezani itself (C197, C529).

During the second century AD, especially before its last quarter, some doorstones of the big workshop situated at Aezani (C336, C411, C420, C422, C428) and of the minor one near the quarries (C313) seem to have been exported to the north-western part of the upper Tembris valley. Some of them might have been taken there only recently, but the Sullan era used on one of them (C411) shows that this one at least was sold there in antiquity. C391 and C430 from the same area might have been local imitations, or finished by local sculptors. This importation of doorstones into the upper Tembris valley is not surprising, as local production started there only towards the later second century AD (see Waelkens, *Türsteine* 89).

An important local workshop was further situated at Kırıl (Alia) in western Aezanitis (see Waelkens, *Türsteine* 48). Its doorstones are clearly influenced by the products of the Aezani workshop, even more strongly than those of the settlements in the northern and western part of the valley of the Emet Çay, which in our opinion did not belong to Aezani but to Tiberiopolis; the products of the two outlying workshops can easily be distinguished.

The Kırıl workmen imitated the contemporary Aezani monuments, especially those of type VI (C402, C403, C469) and VII (C482ff.), but gave them a rectangular form. The items known so far seem to belong to a single workshop, whose activity can be followed from Antoninus Pius until the later second century or even the third. The decoration of its monuments is closely related to that on monuments of Aezani, especially that of pilasters and doors, which show the same evolution. There were, however, local features such as a typical local rosette (C403, C467, C482), and vine tendrils growing out of a vase filling the arch (C403, C405, C467, C483 f.), a motive that was probably influenced by local viticulture, as grapes and vine tendrils were also extremely popular on other monuments of the region (see W193 = P264); a falx vinitoria is represented on C405. Finally, the archivolt of the arches are very richly ornamented, which distinguishes them from the contemporary stones of Aezani, and the thongs of the locks of C405 and C484 are an element taken from the doorstones of the Tiberiopolis workshop.

Dating Methods

The chronology and dating of the doorstones are primarily based on their typology. Even a first glance at the different types reveals a chronological evolution.

Within each type a chronological classification was made possible by the general shape and especially

by the choice and evolution of their decoration (in particular tendrils and palmettes). This procedure was made even easier by the fact that, with a few exceptions, the different types were apparently all made in the same workshop, the same decoration and ornaments thus never being restricted to a specific type. This allows us to identify the chronological relationship not only between the different types, but even between individual monuments belonging to them. Once this chronological order is established, we can proceed to dating the individual items. Some of them, belonging to types VI and VII, had female busts with hair styles taken from an empress (thus W214 = P150, Sabina; W79 = P159, Faustina Major; C478, Faustina Minor; W83 = P286, Julia Domna). This already suggests the period to which the later types (VI–VII) belong and gives an approximate knowledge of the period into which the related, older types (IV–V) have to be placed. The inscriptions on many separate gables are dated, giving information about the speed of the evolution of ornaments and decoration. This era must either have been the Sullan or the Actian. We show below (Introduction: Era) that Aezani used the Actian era, as the Sullan would situate most of the separate gables under the Flavians, a period which seems to be very unlikely for the decoration (architectural ornaments, tendrils) of some doorstones of type VA (W60 = P179, W61 = P267, W63 = P280) which must have been more or less contemporary with them (see Waelkens, *Türsteine*, 48). The number of known doorstones has more than doubled with the notebooks of Cox and Cullen, which have allowed us to give more specific dates for some of those already published. This results from their place in the chronological order of each series, as listed in the notes of the section on typology, to which we refer as we have already done in our text and descriptions. Thanks to this new material we can add further arguments in favour of the Actian era.

First of all we cannot believe that something like half a century elapsed between the separate gables and related doorstones (type V) and the items with datable portraits (type VI). The Actian era would place the first group under Hadrian, which corresponds very well with the chronology inferred from portraits on some later stones and from architectural ornaments (palmettes, tendrils) on doorstones or gables whose decoration bears a close resemblance to, and was probably even inspired by, the decoration of the local temple of Zeus, built some time between AD 126 and 157 (see Naumann, *Zeustempel* 36). Only a few examples need be mentioned here, the rest being indicated in the description of individual stones. C200 for instance has a very characteristic rosette on its gable, which is also to be found on W109 = P274, whose top palmette is almost identical and contemporary with that of W79 = P159 (hairstyle of Faustina Major). On the other hand the tightly voluted stem tendril along the pediment of C200 is similar to that of W52 = P92, whose dated inscription must therefore be Hadrianic (Actian era) rather than Flavian (Sullan era). The very individual veins of the palmette leaves of W52 = P92 (also to be found on W39 = P202) and the acanthus bush from which they spring bear such a close resemblance to those of the palmettes on the gable simas of the temple of Zeus (see Naumann, *Zeustempel* 24, Pl.56), and to the acroteria of this temple (ibid. Pl.60–62), that W52 = P92 must have been more or less contemporary with it (and not 50 years older); this date is again obtained if one applies the Actian era. The different technique of indicating the veins on C246 = W42 and W52 = P92, made only some six years apart, illustrates this very well. This same kind of veining is also to be found on C253, whose tendril decoration was apparently identical with that of C254 (AD 132 by the Actian era). Again the rendering of the veins and the rather isolated leaves of the top palmette of W46 = P106 are very similar to those on the gable simas of the temple. The proportions of its pediment suggest that W46 = P106 was contemporary with P94, dated in the year 172, which suits perfectly if one applies the Actian era (AD 141–2). The gables C228 and C248 show a top palmette with small volutes at its bottom. Somewhat related half-palmettes occur on C234. The use of the Actian era would place the first two items, according to their stylistic position in the series to which they belong, at about AD 130, and the third gable more exactly in AD 132. This date is very well suited to the presence of the small volutes at the bottom of the palmettes. Palmettes with similar volutes are to be found on several buildings of Asia Minor belonging to the end of the reign of Trajan and the first half of the reign of his successor (see V. M. Strocka, *Das Markttor von Milet* 128. *Winckelmannsprogramm der archäologischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin* (Berlin 1981), 30 f. Anm. 85, Abb. 18, 20–23; for a more

degenerate form on the temple of Zeus at Aezani, see Naumann, *Zeustempel* Pl.21, 56a). But even the choice of the motives favours the Actian era. The fluted amphora with voluted handles decorating a number of doorstones (for instance C237, the first of a closely related group of gables of type IVE, and C256, dated to the year 165), which by the Actian era (applied on dated gables) would have been late Hadrianic and early Antonine (C256 in that case AD 134) is also to be found in the upper part of the flutings of the columns of the temple (see Naumann, *Zeustempel* Pl.53) and of some other contemporary monuments (*ibid.* 21 n.98, 68 fig. 34f.). The motive was apparently very popular during the construction of the temple. The same applies to the maeander on some doorstones (C280, C299, C336) which our Actian chronology would assign to the time of the construction of the temple, whose cella walls are decorated with the same motive (Naumann, *Zeustempel* fig. 14). Peltae with bird heads, to be found on several stones (W99 = C438, W117, C196, C219, C339, C443, C496, C502), were also popular in the second century (see Naumann, *Röm. Mitt.* LXXXV (1979), 334 ff.).

Finally, C411 from Girei Yalnız Saray (north-western part of the upper Tembris valley), which must have been dated by the Sullan era and was an import from Aezani, seems to prove that the Actian era was used there, as its date corresponds perfectly with the date one can deduce from its place in the series of Aezani doorstones if the Actian era is applied to them.

As far as the dating of doorstones from drawings rather than photographs is concerned, we should emphasise here the high quality of the sketches in the notebooks (which could be checked many times with photographs taken in 1925, or more recently by M. Waelkens). For one familiar with the doorstones of Aezani and their decoration, most of them are almost as precise as a photograph.

1. See on the subject M. Waelkens, *Die Kleinasiatischen Türsteine* I-II (in press), especially introduction, 'Verbreitungsgebiet'; *id.*, *Yayla: Third Report of the Northern Society for Anatolian Archaeology* (Newcastle u. Tyne 1980), 12ff.
2. See Waelkens, *Türsteine* I, nos. 27-218; II, Pl.2-30.
3. See R. Naumann, *Arch. Anz.* 1980, 136 fig. 19; M. Waelkens, *Dokimeion. Die Werkstatt der repräsentativen Kleinasiatischen Sarkophage*, *Arch. Forsch.* XI (Berlin 1982), 122f. n. 328.
4. See Waelkens, *Türsteine* 9, 46ff. and W31-3.
5. In probable chronological order: W27f., C191 = W182, C192-195, 196f.
6. See on the subject Vitruvius, *de Arch.* IV, 6, 5.
7. In probable chronological order: C198f., W29 = P318, C200-202, W30, C203.
8. In chronological order: C206-8.
9. C209f.
10. See Waelkens, *Türsteine* 46 and W31-33.
11. In probable chronological order: C211, W194, C212 = W31, C213f., C216, W32, C217-9; not placed in exact order are W33, C220f.
12. In probable chronological order: C222, W34 = P283, C223f., W35, C225-7, C228 = W36, C229 = W37, C229a, C230, C231 = W38, C232-8, W39 = P202, W40, C239, C240 = W41, C241-3. Not placed in exact order within the group are C244f.
13. In probable chronological order: C246 = W42, C247 = W43, C248-51, C252 = W44, C253-8, W45 = P239, C259, W46 = P106, C260. C261 is not precisely datable. C262 (AD 130) and C263 might also have belonged to this type of separate gable.
14. In probable chronological order: C265, W47 = P319, W48 = P320, W49 = P169, W50 = P250, W51. Not exactly to be dated is C266.
15. In probable chronological order: C267-9, C270 (= missing part of W52), C271f.
16. In probable chronological order: C273-84, W53 = P196, C285, W54, W55, C286, W56 = P173, C287 = W57, C288, W58 = P321. C289 cannot be placed with precision, while it is not certain if C290f. belonged to this type or to type VA.
17. In probable chronological order: C300f., W60 = P179, C302 = W61, C303f., W62, C305-9, W63 = P280, C310-4, C315 = W215, W195 = P200, W64 = P322, C316-21, P206, C322, C323 = W196, C324, W65 = P323, W66 = P324. Not precisely placed within this group are C325-7.
18. In probable chronological order: C328, W67 = P227, C329, C330 = W68 + 168?, C331. The place of W69, C332 = W70 and C333 is uncertain. Possible local imitations: C334f.
19. In probable chronological order: W71 = P242, C336, W72 = P116, C337, W73, C338, W74 = P165, C339-43, W75 = P147, C344f., W76 = P290, C346-8, W77, W78 = P158, W79 = P159, C349f., C351 = W197, C352, W80 = P310, C353f., W81 = P175, C355-8, W82 = P171, C359, P197, C360f., W83 = P286, W84 = P162, W85 = P174, C362f. A number of fragments cannot be given exact places within the group: C364-74. W214 = P150 was at least partly made by local sculptors not belonging to the workshop of Aezani.
20. In probable chronological order: C375 = W200, W98, C376. The place of C377 is uncertain.

21. In probable chronological order: C406 = W86, C407 = W87, C408-10, W88, C412-4, P155, C415f., W198 = P201, W162 = P104, C417, W89, C418f., W90, W92 = P154, C420-2, C423 = W92, W199 = P240, W93 = P122, C424f., W94 = P210, W95 = P328, W96 = P105, W97. Not precisely placed within the group are C426-36, W181, W186. W205 = P228 and C437 are imitations by sculptors from outside the workshop.
22. In probable chronological order: C438 = W99, W100 = P213, W201, C439-45, W101 = P272, W102. The date of C445a, P186 and W103 is uncertain.
23. In probable chronological order: W104 = P136a, W202 = P214, C466, W105f., W107 = P284. The place of C470 is uncertain.
24. In probable chronological order: C471 = W209, C472, W108, C473, W109 = P274, C474-6, W110 = P222, C477, W203 = P287, C478, W204 = P204, C479. The specific place of W111, W112 = P153, W177 = P108, and C480 is uncertain.
25. In probable chronological order: C490-4, C495 = W113, W114 = P225, C496, C497 = W115, C498, C499 = W116. C500 cannot be placed with precision.

ERA

Inscriptions found in the cities and villages of Lydia and Phrygia are commonly dated by one of two eras, and very occasionally by both,¹ the Sullan beginning in 85–4 BC, more precisely September 85,² and the Actian, beginning with Octavian's victory on 2 September 31 BC.³ From AD 9 onwards the New Year was deemed to start on Augustus' birthday, 23 September.⁴ A large number of inscriptions from Aezani and its territory, of which details are set out in the accompanying table, are dated, but it is not made explicitly clear which era was in use there.

Apart from an eleventh century text with an indiction year and a date by the era of the Creation (C557), only one text carries a double date of any sort, a Byzantine building inscription belonging to a first indiction (P100). Unfortunately, the figure for the year has been variously reported as $\Phi\varphi A$ (591, Le Bas at LW 980, reading from the stone), $\Phi\varphi\Gamma$ (593, Waddington, *ibid.*, from a squeeze made by Le Bas), and ΦIH (518, A. Fontrier, *BCH VII* (1883), 502 no. 2, who saw and made a squeeze of the stone in Alasehir, ancient Philadelphia, and whose reading was confirmed by Keil and von Premerstein, *Erster Bericht* 89). If we calculate from the Actian era the three possible dates for the inscription are AD 483–4, 561–2, and 563–4, none of which is the first year of an indiction cycle. By the Sullan era the dates are 428–9, 506–7, and 508–9. Neither the first nor the last of these falls within the first year of an indiction cycle, and the first is additionally ruled out by the fact that the indiction system was probably not introduced to Asia Minor before 452–74, most probably in 462.⁵ The Sullan year ran from 23 September, while Byzantine indictions began on 1 September, and it happens that there is an overlap of three weeks between the first indiction which ran from 1 September 507 to 31 August 508, and the Sullan year 591 which ran from 23 September 506 to 22 September 507. The inscription may have been erected during this short period,⁶ but if so we must adopt Le Bas' original reading of the figure as $\Phi\varphi A$, which was not confirmed by later inspections either of the stone or of the squeezes. It is hazardous to conclude on this slender evidence that the Sullan era was in use at Aezani in the early sixth century, and the evidence of this inscription must, regrettably, be set aside.

At the other end of the series of dated stones stands the posthumous honorific inscription set up for Menogenes son of Meniscus in the year $Z\Lambda$, 37 (P49). The first report on this inscription, by R. Naumann, suggested that it should be dated by the Actian era, but its editor, W. Günther, argued on the grounds of letter forms, especially the square sigma, that it could not predate the second century AD, and postulated either that it used a hitherto unrecorded and unsuspected local era, or that the reading intended on the stone should be not $ET\Omega Y[\Lambda Z\Lambda]$ but $ET\Omega Y[\langle\Lambda\rangle Z\Lambda]$, the year 237, giving AD 152–3 by the Sullan era.⁷ It has been pointed out, however, that the square sigma is not unparalleled in the first century, and that the style of the decoration points to a date well before Günther's favoured period. While a Sullan date of 49–8 BC would be too early, an Actian date of AD 6–7 would suit it well.⁸

The principal argument for favouring the Actian era at Aezani is derived from Waelkens' study of the style of the many decorated gravestones which are dated between these two extremes, in particular the homogeneous series belonging to the years 147–72. He demonstrates that three dated stones in this series (W42f. = C246f., and W52 = C270) come from the same workshop as W60 = P179 and W61 = C302. The characteristically austere and sparse rendering of the tendril decoration on these last two stones is closely paralleled by tendrils on the architectural decoration of buildings in Athens and Ephesus (the library of Celsus) and on the ornamentation of a shoe belonging to a gigantic statue of Trajan or Hadrian from Pergamum. All these belong to the late Trajanic or early Hadrianic period. The Sullan era would place W42 and W43 in AD 74–5, and W52 in 80–1. The Actian era yields 128–9 and 134–5 for the same stones, perfectly in line with the indications that the very similar W60 and W61 belong to the Hadrianic period.⁹ These considerations, in combination with a number of other less certain stylistic criteria, amount to a very strong case that the Actian era was used at Aezani, at least in the first half of the second century AD.

There may be some epigraphic support for this argument. An inscription copied at Kula in Lydia by

Keil and von Premerstein is dated *μηνὸς Ὑπερβερταίου ἔτους σξζ' καθὼς ἄγουσι Ἀζανεῖται* (P96). J. and L. Robert argued both from the style of the stone and from this dating formula that it had been brought, like other stones in Kula, from higher up the valley of the Hermus, and possibly from the territory of Aezani's neighbour, Cadi.¹⁰ The nearest parallel for the formula appears on an inscription found at the village of Hopuş, south of Cadi.¹¹ The relevant part of the text reads *ἔτους ρλθ' μην(νὸς) Ἀρτε[μισίου --] ὡς δὲ Βαγηνοὶ ἄγουσι*. The small city of Bagis lay at the village of Güre, some 12 kms. to the S.S.E.,¹² and Hopuş clearly marks the site of a village in its territory. The settlement of Lyendos at Aktaş, about 8 kms. east of Hopuş, appears to have been another such dependent site,¹³ and a dated inscription found there certainly uses the Actian era.¹⁴ Bagis thus used the Actian era, and evidently this fact was sufficiently unusual or ambiguous for the inhabitants of a dependent village to draw attention to the fact in the dating formula they used. Very likely, as has been suggested, the people at Hopuş lived close to the boundary of another city territory (Cadi is the neighbour to the north), which used the Sullan era.¹⁵ It is worthwhile pressing this conclusion to explain the text copied at Kula. It should not belong to the territory of Cadi. Why, after all, should any or all of the inhabitants of Cadi draw attention to the fact that they were using the era of another city? Rather, it should come from an outlying village of the Aezanitis, close to the boundary of a neighbouring city which used the Sullan era. The preceding argument has implied that Cadi, in contrast to Bagis, used the Sullan era. If, as is likely, the Kula inscription comes from a site near the headwaters of the Hermus, it is probable that it comes from an Aezanitan village close to the boundary with Cadi. The natural inference is that Aezani, like Bagis, used the Actian era.¹⁶

If this era is accepted, it makes for easier interpretation of at least two inscriptions of Aezani. C64 is a stone bearing three epitaphs, one dated to the year 94. If the Actian era is adopted, the four generations of men named on the stone, together with three names on C38, can be linked with the recipient of Nero's letter and his two sons (P11), some because they are identical with them, others as contemporary kinsmen. The possibility remains that they are members of the same family of quite different generations, but the Actian era yields a satisfactorily more economical result.

Then there is the name 'Bolanus'. C255, dated to September of the year 162, was dedicated by a father to the memory of his son Bolanus. This name is thought to have become popular in Asia after the governorship of M. Vettius Bolanus, AD 75–6. The Sullan era would place the monument in AD 78, implying that it was set up for a child less than two years old which, though not impossible, is not likely. The Actian era date, AD 132, is to be preferred.

How long did the city retain this dating system? The text of the Byzantine building inscription discussed above suggested to Waelkens that Aezani had reverted to the Sullan system by the sixth century.¹⁷ The evidence of that particular stone has been set aside, but several other late inscriptions from the region do not readily fit the Actian scheme. A dedication to *θεὸς Σώζων* copied by Cox at Hacı Kebir in the territory of Aezani is dated to the year 338 (C57). This gives AD 253–4 (Sulla) or 307–8 (Actium). The later date seems improbably late for a pagan dedication of this kind, and the earlier much more plausible. The Sullan era, therefore, may have come into use before that time. Since according to the preceding argument the inscription found at Kula, if indeed it is from the Aezanitis, shows that the Actian system was in use in the year 267, or AD 236–7, the change appears to be narrowed down to a period around or shortly before the middle of the third century. However, caution is in order since inscriptions C162 and possibly P97, dating to 284 and 283 respectively, introduce a problem. If they use the Sullan era they occur at a period when, *ex hypothesi*, the normal era in use was the Actian. If, as is more likely, they use the Actian, they postdate the supposed first appearance of the Sullan scheme in the area. In other words, there was a short period around AD 250 when both eras were in use. The gradual disappearance of the Actian system at about this time would fit well with its latest appearance anywhere in Asia, on an inscription of AD 252–3 from Trajanopolis.¹⁸

A further group of texts dated between the years 330 and 351 also needs to be considered. All come from the region of Tavşanlı north of Aezani, which may well be a part of the Aezanitis,¹⁹ but all are much more appropriately dated by the Sullan than by the Actian era, between 245–6 and 266–7 rather than

between 299–300 and 320–1. One of them mentions an Aurelius,²⁰ a phenomenon prevalent after 212 but increasingly infrequent after the middle of the third century;²¹ two are carefully composed verse epitaphs which have a third not a fourth century feel to them;²² and one is a lengthy epitaph, similar in one telling detail of vocabulary to one of the verse texts, and strongly suggesting to its original editor a date in the 220s, not in the 280s.²³ If Waelkens is right to argue that this region belonged to Aezani, and the matter is not completely certain, then the collective evidence of these dated inscriptions can be added to that of the single example from Hacı Kebir (C57), that the Sullan displaced the Actian era around the middle of the third century, appearing in this outlying area as early as 225–6 (C174). If on the other hand this district did not belong to Aezani, then there is no evidence that the Actian era was supplanted there before 250. Only one dated text has been found in the other outlying area of Aezani's territory, around Kırğıl. This dedication to Mên belongs to the year 275 (P64), giving either AD 190–1 or 244–5. Editors of this text have unanimously proposed the earlier date, which well suits the style of the monument. In all probability, then, here too the Sullan era was in use at a period when most of the Aezanitis retained the Actian scheme.

1. Magie, *RR* II, 1289f. n.37, citing Buresch, *Aus Lydien* 50 no. 29 from Daldis in Lydia. Note the use of two eras dating from the battles of Pharsalus and Actium on a Lydian inscription, P. Herrmann, *Neue Inschr. z. hist. Landeskunde v. Lydien, etc., Oest. Akad. d. Wiss., phil.-hist. Kl., Denkschr.* LXXVII, 1 (Vienna 1959), 8 no. 6.
2. Fixed by an inscription from Inek in the plain of Sandıklı, dated to the fourteenth consulship of Domitian, with L. Minucius Rufus (*i.e.*, AD 88) and to the year 172, W. M. Ramsay, *JHS* IV (1883), 432 no. 42; cf. Cassiodorus, *Chron.* 670: L. Cinna IIII et Cn. Papirius II bis coss. (= 84 BC) Asiam in XLIIII regiones Sulla distribuit. W. Kubitschek, *AEMO* XIII (1890), 88–93; *RE* I, 658ff. *s.v. Aera*; *Grundriss der Antiken Zeitrechnung, Handbuch d. Altertumswiss.* I, 7 (Munich 1928), 76; Head, *HN*² 664, 945; Magie, *RR* II, 1121; Ramsay, *CB* I, 204f.
3. Magie, *RR* II, 1289 n.37, citing O. Kaestner, *De aeris quae ab Imperio Caes. Octaviani constituto initium duxerunt* (Leipzig 1890), 35; Buresch, *Aus Lydien* 20ff.
4. Revealed by the Asian calendar inscription, Ehrenberg and Jones, *Docs.*² 98, most recently edited by U. Laffi, *Studi classici ed orientali* XVI (1967), 5ff.
5. Waelkens, *Türsteine* 49 n.66, citing V. Grumel, *La Chronologie. Traité des Études byzantines* I, publ. par P. Lemerle (Paris 1958), 192–202; Mrs. C. Roueché has pointed out an earlier example, dated AD 459: *Sardis* VII, 1: *Greek and Latin Inscr.* (ed. W. H. Buckler and D. M. Robinson, Leyden 1932), 40 no. 18, l. 5.
6. Accepted by Waelkens, *Türsteine*, *loc. cit.*
7. *Ist. Mitt.* XXV (1975), 356, rebutting the suggestion of R. Naumann, *TAD* XX (1973), 156.
8. *Türsteine* 48
9. *Ibid.*, commentaries on W6of.
10. *Hell.* VI (1948), 104 n.2.
11. First mentioned by P. Herrmann, *Chiron* II (1972), 528 n.32; now published as *TAM* V I, 29. See too the formula *ὡς Ἰλίου ἀγοῶν* (*Inscr. v. Ilios* no. 10, 3) and *ὡς δὲ Σκαμανδρείς ἀγοῶν* (*ibid.* no. 63, 3).
12. Keil-Premmerstein, *Zweiter Bericht* 124ff.
13. P. Herrmann, *Ergebnisse einer Reise in Nordostlydien, Oest. Akad. d. Wiss., phil.-hist. Kl., Denkschr.* LXXX (1962), 34f., with the modifications of T. Drew-Bear, *Chiron* IX (1979), 286ff.
14. Keil-Premmerstein, *Zweiter Bericht* p. 129; Herrmann, *Chiron* II (1972), 528 n. 32: an inscription of the year 168 mentions a P. Aelius Theogenes and the rest of his family, all Aelii, dating to AD 137–8 by the Actian era. AD 82–3 (Sullan) is palpably impossible.
15. T. Drew-Bear, *Chiron* IX (1979), 286ff. and especially n.55 for the essentials of this argument. For the Sullan era at Cadi, see E. L. Hicks, *CR* III (1889), 138 no. 18; Keil-Premmerstein, *Erster Bericht* 87 no. 186; *Zweiter Bericht* 141 no. 266; J. and L. Robert, *Hell.* VI (1948), 103 no. 41; cf. *ibid.* 117ff.
16. For the explanation of an anomalous Aezani doorstone, using the Sullan era, see C283n.
17. *Türsteine* 49 n.66.
18. *IGR* IV, 626, with Magie, *RR* II, 1289f.
19. *Türsteine* 83.
20. P99.
21. S. Mitchell, *AS* XXVII (1977), 71 n. 25.
22. P78f.
23. P98. Waelkens, believing this to be a stone from the Aezanitis and therefore using the Actian era, contradicts Körte's claim that it dates to the 220s, but does not produce any arguments against it. Note the phrase *τὴν ἀποευκταίαν χάριν*, which also occurs in P78 and on an undated stone, P86.

LIST OF DATED INSCRIPTIONS

(italicised dates are those favoured by the editors)

Reference	Date	Sulla	Actium
P49	<i>ZA</i> (37)	49/8 BC	AD 6/7
C84	<i>Δ</i> (94)	AD 9/10	63/4
C224	<i>ZMP</i> (147)	62/3	116/7
C87	<i>ENP</i> (155)	70/1	124/5
C226	<i>HNP</i> (158)	73/4	127/8
C246	<i>ΘNP</i> (159)	74/5	128/9
C247	<i>ΘNP</i> (159)	74/5	128/9
C262	<i>EP</i> (160)	75/6	129/30
C232	<i>PEA</i> (161)	76/7	130/1
C251	<i>AEP</i> (161)	76/7	130/1
C250	<i>AEP</i> (161)	76/7	130/1
C227	<i>AEP</i> (161)	76/7	130/1
P89	<i>BEP</i> (162)	77/8	131/2
P90	[<i>BE</i>] <i>P</i> (162)	77/8	131/2
C233	<i>BEP</i> (162)	77/8	131/2
C293	<i>BEP</i> (162)	77/8	131/2
C254	<i>BEP</i> (162)	77/8	131/2
C255	<i>BEP</i> (162)	77/8	131/2
*P91	<i>BEP</i> (162)	77/8	131/2
C234	<i>ΓEP</i> (163)	78/9	132/3
C284	<i>ΓEP</i> (163)	78/9	132/3
C164	<i>ΔEP</i> (164)	79/80	133/4
C295	<i>ΔEP</i> (164)	79/80	133/4
C270	<i>EEP</i> (165)	80/1	134/5
C256	<i>EEP</i> (165)	80/1	134/5
P92 + C290	<i>PEE</i> (165)	80/1	134/5
P93	<i>PEH</i> (168)	83/4	137/8
C295	<i>AOP</i> (171)	86/7	140/1
P94	<i>POB</i> (172)	87/8	141/2
P95	[<i>P</i>] <i>ρ</i> (190)	105/6	159/60
C51	<i>ΣA</i> (201)	116/7	170/1
C50	<i>ΣKZ</i> (226)	141/2	195/6
C283	<i>ΣMB</i> (242)	157/8	211/2
C416	<i>ΣE</i> (260)	175/6	229/30
C65	<i>ΣEΓ</i> (263)	178/9	232/3
P96	<i>ΣEZ</i> (267)	182/3	236/7
†P64	<i>ΣOE</i> (275)	190/1	244/5
P76	<i>ΣOH</i> (278)	193/4	247/8
P97	<i>ΣΠ[Γ]</i> (283)	198/9	252/3
C162	<i>ΣΠΔ</i> (284)	199/200	253/4
*C174	<i>TI</i> (310)	225/6	279/80

Gravestone made c. AD 140 but actually used much later.

Upper Tembris Valley.
See note *ad loc.*

*P98	<i>TBI</i> (312)	227/8	281/2	
*C175	<i>TKE</i> (325)	240/1	294/5	
*P79	<i>TKE</i> (325)	240/1	294/5	
*P99	<i>TA</i> (330)	245/6	299/300	Aur. Onesimes
C57	<i>TAH</i> (338)	253/4	307/8	Dedication to θεὸς σώζων
*P109	<i>TM</i> (340)	255/6	309/10	
P78	<i>TMA</i> (341)	256/7	310/1	
*C176	<i>TMA</i> (341)	256/7	310/1	Aur. Alexandraia
P100	<i>ΦIH</i> (518)	433/4	487/8	First indiction

*From Tavşanlı area

†From Kırıl area

NOMENCLATURE

A small number of the personal names found at Aezani appear to go back to the original implantation of military settlers, which is implied by the interpretation we have given to the temple lands dossier of inscriptions (above xxxvi–xlii). Areidaïos (C248), Prepelaos (C272), and possibly Rhodope (P258) are all names with Macedonian associations, the first two in particular being sufficiently unusual to suggest that they were inherited from Macedonian mercenary families of the Hellenistic period.¹ Macedonian royal names, Alexander, Philip, Berenice or Beronice, are found much more commonly, but it is unlikely that they reflect any special sentiment or attachment to the Macedonian dynasty. Like the Seleucid royal names Antiochus and Stratonice, Attalus from the Pergamene kingdom and Nicomedes from the Bithynian, they had gained wide popularity all over and outside Asia Minor, and retained no particular political or social significance.

Aezani was geographically remote from the coastal regions of Asia Minor, which were more developed in the pre-Roman period. Although access was possible from the west, up to the valley of the Hermus, and the north, along the Rhyndacus (above, p. xix), there is no evidence for extensive or frequent traffic between these areas and Aezani, in the nomenclature or elsewhere. The name Beithys (P12) may indeed indicate a connection with Bithynia, although not necessarily a recent or a close one, but this is an exception to the general pattern. There are no Lydian names typical of the lower Hermus valley region, nor any of the Thraco-Bithynian forms which occur in Bithynia and less often in the coastal regions of Hellespontine Mysia.² The fact that neither the Hermus nor the Rhyndacus was navigable in its upper reaches doubtless contributed to this isolation, and this is reflected in the rarity with which Aezanitan appear outside their home territory.³ The presence of Aezanitan traders in the Dobrugea is an exception to this rule, partly to be explained by the fact that at least one member of the *émigré* family enjoyed joint citizenship with Nicomedia.⁴ Otherwise citizens of Aezani attested abroad are confined to members of the civic aristocracy, who held posts in the organisation of the koinon of Asia or curatorial appointments in other Asian cities on behalf of the Roman authorities, a priest setting up a dedication to the chief deities of Aezani in neighbouring Cadi,⁵ and a handful of private individuals of more modest standing, one at Mytilene on the island of Lesbos, another at Aktaş in Lydia.⁶

In this relatively isolated and parochial community, indigenous names are naturally attested, but they by no means dominate the picture in a city which had, by the first and second centuries AD, acquired a considerable veneer of hellenism. For the most part they are undistinctive and unreverberant: Ammios and Ammion, Appas, Appes, and Appe, A(ph)phion, Babeis, Dades and Dade, Mateis, Mation, Nan(n)as, Paparion, Pap(p)as, Papias, Tatakos, Tatas and Tateis, Tatia, Tatias, and Tation. Most of these are either *Lallnamen*, familiar domestic forms widely attested throughout the whole of the east Mediterranean and Levantine world, or names with no very distinctive local distribution. In no sense do they indicate a ghetto of underprivileged native families, kept apart from a Graeco-Roman élite. Names which occur within a single family are often of disparate origin, as in C304, which has Magnus, Babeis, and Teimotheos, *i.e.* a Roman cognomen, a *Lallname*, and a Greek name, used indiscriminately; the father of one of Aezani's most distinguished citizens of the Claudio-Neronian period, Ti. Cl. Menogenes, bore the name Nannas.⁷

Religious beliefs certainly had some influence on nomenclature, although it would not merely be hazardous but demonstrably wrong to argue that a theophoric name indicates that the bearer, or the family that named him, had a particular association with the god in question. It is likely that devotion to or interest in Semitic, Egyptian and Iranian cults led to the adoption at Aezani of the names Belos, Herodias and Mathias, Nilus and Psamathe (in the same household), and Mithres respectively. Theophoric names derived from closer at hand are obviously much more common. The two patron deities of the city, Zeus and the Mêtêr Theôn, certainly had their names borrowed too often all over the Greek world for the frequency at Aezani of names compounded with Dio- or Metro- to be of any significance. It is however worth noticing the large number of names derived from Mên, the moon god,⁸ whose cult is directly

attested at Aezani itself only by one inscription and perhaps one relief.⁹ While the forms Menophilus, Menogenes, Menothemis, Menogas, Menas, etc., occur regularly in Aezani and throughout Phrygia, two of them, Menophilus and Menogenes, are to be found at the highest level of society. First, Apollonius son of Menophilus was high priest at Pergamum when the new calendar was introduced in 9 BC.¹⁰ To the same family, but at a date unknown, belongs Menophilus son of Apollonius honoured by the boule and demos for his conduct of several magistracies, including the *strategia* (P43). Menophilus son of Nicostratus, ten times priest of Zeus, was likewise honoured by boule and demos (P44). A Claudian official bears the same name (P27), Dionysius, son of Dionysius, son of Menophilus, was *neocorus* of the Emperor (P15), while the generosity of Menophilus, father of Meneclis and Metrodorus, was acknowledged in a letter from Nero (P11). A century and a half later Philostratus and Philippus, both sons of a Menophilus, and Philippus' own son Menophilus, were all sent on an embassy to Septimius Severus, as their distant forbears had approached Nero (P12). Finally, a certain superiority of social status may be ascribed to the Menophilus who honoured his *syntrophos* and servant as *heros* (P189). The second name, Menogenes, is not so strikingly persistent, but Menogenes son of Nannas, awarded the *civitas* by Claudius, must have been one of the wealthiest and most eminent men in the city in his day.¹¹ Finally, the contexts in which the less common Menothemis occurs also suggest that it enjoyed a certain social cachet.¹²

During the second century AD, as doubtless earlier, the city had taken pains to establish and emphasise its connections with Greece, in particular with Arcadia to which it traced its origin.¹³ Sentiment, both popular and official, made much of these links with a heroic if not mythological past, and it is reflected not only in claims made on the city's behalf but also in individual nomenclature. Names with Homeric associations were particularly popular throughout the Greek East in the second and third centuries,¹⁴ and Aezani is no exception in this respect. Agathenor, Achilles, Helen, Menelaus, Diomedes, Phoenix, and Troilus are all taken from the Trojan cycle. Aeneas had a special significance in Phrygia, and at Aezani. Not only was the name popular in Macedon, which the hero was thought to have visited,¹⁵ but legend linked Aeneas and various other Trojan heroes with the cities of the Anatolian hinterland, to which they supposedly escaped, or which indeed they founded after the sack of Troy.¹⁶ Homer was not the only inspiration for these archaizing names. The occurrence of Atalanta, Hylas, Pelops, and Pylades shows that other legends had their place in shaping the consciousness of Aezanites of the second century, and a better attested period of the Greek past is reflected in the choice of the names Solon, Pericles, Demosthenes, and Socrates.

None of these features was unique to Aezani—a similar development in nomenclature can be documented all over Roman Asia Minor, both in the great cities and in the remote rural settlements of upland Anatolia. Behind it lay a great spread in literacy. Aezani has to date produced no examples of the *philologi* and *philosophi* who occur with surprising frequency even in the remote areas of central Asia Minor,¹⁷ but literacy and literary achievement is duly acknowledged by the appearance on gravestones of *stilus* cases and writing tablets,¹⁸ by occasional reference to teachers,¹⁹ by the various verse epitaphs which have survived in the epigraphic record, some of considerable ingenuity and sophistication, if not of great literary merit,²⁰ and, more directly, by names such as Graptos and Grapte. Indeed the very fact that so many inscribed gravestones have emerged from the city cemeteries, principally of the second and early third centuries, is the best testimony to the wide spread of literacy at this date.

In many areas of the Greek East, substantial numbers of immigrants from Italy are detectable by their *nomina*. Aezani, characteristically, cannot boast many of these, but some of the Roman names that occur are distinctive and interesting. Most striking of all is the gravestone of Gargonia Rhode (?), daughter of Ti. Gargonius and wife of Q. Sestullius Gorgonianus (C274). The Sestullii were a *negotiator* family with extensive Asiatic and especially Phrygian connexions.²¹ Both in the Ciceronian age and under the empire the family appears in Phrygia: Cicero in the *Pro Flacco* shows them active in Acmonia, and inscriptions of the late second century AD show them to have owned property in the upper Tembris valley south of Cotiaeum. They originally stemmed from central Italy, Fundi, Tarracina, or Circeii.²² The Gargonii are

likely to have come originally from Umbria (though the ending -onius might suggest Etruria); they also occur at Capua.²³ If Σαρούριος (C138) represents Saturius, we have at Aezani a member of a family with Picene connections,²⁴ as with the Sal(l)ii, attested at Aezani and in the upper Tembris Valley (C290 with note), whose Italian distribution centres on Amiternum, Spolegium, and Asculum.²⁵ A north Italian, but this time perhaps Etruscan origin may be conjectured for the Visedii (C283), although they have members in Picenum and Cisalpine Gaul, and it is difficult to trace them because of the several variants of the name (Vesidius, Vesedius, Visidius): the form found at Aezani seems to be unique.²⁶ The forbears of P. Steminus, if that is the correct form of his name (C294) are more elusive than those of the Visedii, but they may have come from Latium itself.²⁷ It is worth noting that Steminus could afford one of the more expensive types of doorstone (IVD), Sestullius, Visedius and the husband of Salia the most expensive of all that series (IVE).

These nomina, and those of the emperors which have been discussed elsewhere (p. xxiv), do not exhaust the repertory at Aezani; but the other Roman names found there may be put down to individual caprice, or have origins which can no longer be guessed at. None can securely be shown to have been acquired through a genuine tie of patronage with a governor or other person of distinction. Apart from the Sestullii and possibly M. Ulpius Eurycles (cf. C188 and C361), no family spread its name by the emancipation of slaves. Common praenomina, such as Gaius, do duty as full names; gentilicia and cognomina, of greater and lesser distinction, some of them perhaps but not certainly borrowed from governors of the province, serve the same turn. Most of these Roman names excite no comment, the exceptions, such as Bolas, the hypocoristic form of Bolanus, invite speculation but no firm conclusion (see p. lv.). The more common the name usurped, the less likely it is to denote connection with an individual Roman, or the desire to enhance distinction in a Greek community.

Double names are found on occasion at Aezani outside the ranks of Roman citizens.²⁸ There is controversy about the origin and spread of this practice, but their use was surely encouraged by the spread of tria nomina, and perhaps by the use of more than one cognomen by distinguished cives, such as P. Aelius Zeuxidemus Cassianus (C26). Apart from two instances of double names in women (P306, Leucis Tyche; C188, Marcia Parthenion), the phenomenon is confined to males.

On the basis of the evidence at Aezani, few distinct reasons for adopting double names may be identified. Sometimes a second name served to distinguish the owner from other members of his family who shared his first name. The dedication by Dades Stephanas to Dades his father is a clear instance (C224); equally certain are the examples of Asclepiades, son of Asclepiades, Charax (C290), and Menophilus Bassus, son of Menophilus,²⁹ Antiochus, son of Antiochus, Trophimus (P123), and Apollonius, son of Apollonius, Marcion (P128). The form of these second names might be familiar or affectionate, as probably Stephanas and Trophimus, or unusual and distinctive, as the Roman name Marcion.³⁰ Prestige is another factor to be taken into account. It is very doubtful whether, in general terms, possession of a Roman name conferred more prestige on the owner than a Greek one. The Roman and Greek elements in the provincial society of Roman Asia Minor were too well blended for these distinctions to count for much, or even to be noticed. The indiscriminate way in which Roman praenomina, nomina, and cognomina were used to serve the same purpose suggests that their users were insensitive to many of their implications. There are several instances of a Roman name being added to a Greek one, Menophilus Faustus (C28) and Aeneas Lurius (?) (C29), Asclepiodorus Aulus (P32), Teimotheus Gaius (C88), Antiochus Gaius (C206), and —Faustus (?) (C369). However, the prestige value of second names in general is better shown by the class of society in which they commonly occur. Teimotheus Gaius was a neocorus, and Artemidorus Aulus honoured in a civic decree. Asclepiades Menander (C221, P55) and Aur. Eumenos Menogenes Apollinarius (?) (P21) were likewise public personages. In these cases, and in those of Metrodorus Menander (C38), Artemidorus Asclepiades (C238), and apparently —ander Demetrius (C236), as well as the examples with Roman second names listed above, the first name is always resoundingly polysyllabic, probably generally an upper class phenomenon in a city where the popular and abbreviated forms of common names had such a vogue (see

below). Men who played or might play a part in public life were precisely those both to need and to wish for the distinctiveness that the second name conferred. However, domestic affection is certainly another element that played its part in shaping the second name. In a number of cases it is quite clear that the second name has the form of a nickname or familiar form. Apart from Dades Stephanas already quoted, we find Dionysius Trophas (P89) and Demetrius Helicas (C83).

Among the mass of the population it is hard to arrive at firm conclusions for the reasons for naming. Some forms have obvious significance, such as the names that reveal a preoccupation with the fertility of the soil on which the prosperity of Aezani depended: Anthos and those compounded with it; Euporia, Thallos, Thallousa;³¹ Karpophorus, Karpon, and Karpion; Klados and Kladaios; and Staphylos. Many favoured Greek names in their informal, hypocoristic versions ending in -âs: Agathas, Apellas and Apollas, Achas, Demosthas, Demas, Helicas, Hermogas, Zenonas, Heraclas, Heras, Hermas, Menas, Menophas, Menophoras, Mnaseas, Onesas, Philipas, Plotias, Praxias, Stephanas, Sotas, Teimas, Teuthras, Trophimas and Trophas.³² All these forms became particularly common in the Roman period, and this is also true of types ending -ikos or -ike,³³ producing names such Arch(i)eratikos (C358) and Poleitike (C143).

More diverse are names that betray the feelings of individual parents at the time of birth: the child is a desired acquisition, or precious; other names show parents' wishes for the future; he is to be courageous, lucky, or happy in temperament. Not all names clearly belong to one group or the other, but into the first we may put Auxanon, Auxanousa, Auxesis, Auximus, Epictetus, Euche, Philetus, Philoumenus, Pothus, Symphorus, Terpsis, Theodorus, Theodotus, Onesimus and Onesime, Onesiphorus, Isochrysus, Chryson, and Chrysotyches. Into the second may go Andron and Andromenes; Eupraxia and Euodia, Tyche and its derivatives (note especially the rueful playing on the name of Eutyches ὁ δυστύχης, son of Eutyches and Agathotyche in P78); Elpis and Elpidophorus, Amerimnus, Euboulus, Euphrosyne, and Hilaron; Dynamis and Hygea;³⁴ Lampousa, Itharus, and Phaeinus, in a single family (C427); Chaereas and Polychares. It is particularly worth noting the Alexander who sired a Thrsea and a Hypsaesus (C267). One particular wish is expressed explicitly enough by the names Philopator³⁵ and Philopappus.

Connexion between the meaning of a parent's name and those of his children is only to be expected. So in C124 we find Tyche and Symphorus, and in C319 Epitynchanus and Eutychis. The idea, presumably, was to preserve the family's luck. If the spouse's name is also of a kind, as in P79, it gives rise to the suspicion that we are dealing with a household of slaves or freedmen.

1. See L. Robert, *A travers l'Asie Mineure, Bibl. des Ét. fr. d'Ath. et de Rome* 239 (Paris 1980), 243 n.22, citing *Villes²* and *Noms ind.*, indexes s.v. Macédoines, and *Gnomon* xxxv (1963), 71ff. For Macedonians in the middle Hermus valley, see now C. Naour, *ZPE* XLIV (1981), 18 n.30.
2. For which see S. Mitchell, 'Onomastic Survey of Mysia and the Asiatic Shore of the Propontis', *Pulpudeva, Semaines philippopolitaines de l'hist. et de la culture thrace* (Plovdiv 1976), 199ff., esp. 121f., and L. Robert *apud* N. Firath, *Les stèles funéraires de Byzance gréco-rom.*, *Bibl. arch. et hist. de l'Inst. fr. d'Arch. d'Istanbul* (Paris 1964), esp. 148f.
3. Compare L. Robert's remarks on the low incidence abroad of citizens of Bithynium-Claudiopolis, in contrast to those of Prusias ad Hypium, attributable to the same cause, in *A travers l'Asie Mineure* 104f.
4. *AEMO* VIII (1884), 24 no. 62 (from Karaharman near Constanța, in the territory of Tomis); cf. L. Robert, *BCH* CII (1978), 422ff.
5. A. Körte, *Inscr. Buresch.* 26 no. 44.

6. *IG* XII 2, 442, corrected by J. Zingerle, *JOAI* xxx (1937), Beibl. 167 (see *IG* XII Suppl. p. 28): Παπίας Στράτων[ι] Ἀλξανίτη ἀνέθηκεν μ.χ. τῷ ἀδελφῷ; Aktaş: *TAM* V 1, 13 (AD 94-5): Τέρτιος Ἐξανίτης ἐποίει (i.e. he was a stonemason).
7. P14; cf. p. xxiii
8. See E. N. Lane, *Corpus Monumentorum Religionis Dei Menis, Ét. prélim. aux religions orient. dans l'emp. rom.* 1-IV (Leiden 1971-8).
9. C62; P64 (from the Katoikia Alianon).
10. See p. xxiii
11. P14; see n.7.
12. See C246n.
13. See p. xxiii and xxvii n. 4.
14. See E. L. Bowie, 'The Greeks and their past in the Second Sophistic', *Past and Present* XLVI (1970), 3ff., reprinted in M. I. Finley, ed., *Studies in Anc. Society* (London 1974), 166ff., at 197-200. Compare the reflections of L. Robert on the name of the Severan poet of Laranda, Nestor, in *Στήλη εἰς Μνήμην Ν. Κοντολέοντος* (ed. V. K. Lambrindoudakis, Athens 1980), 20 n.71.
15. See C276n.
16. See P. Carrington, 'The Heroic Age of Phrygia in Ancient

- Literature and Art', *AS* xxvii (1977), 117ff.
17. L. Robert, *Hell.* xiii (1965), 45ff.
 18. See C420, and for a general discussion M. Waelkens, *Ancient Society* vii (1977), 277. He notes, in conversation, that they are less common in the milieu of a city like Aezani than in the rural environment of the upper Tembris Valley, where literary accomplishments could not so readily be taken for granted.
 19. C445, C477. See above p. xxv.
 20. C73–81, with references at the beginning of that section; P74–86.
 21. S. Mitchell, 'A Roman Family in Phrygia', *AS* xxix (1979), 13ff. (*Bull. épigr.* 1980, 386 no. 171); T. Drew-Bear, *REA* lxxxii (1982), 179–82.
 22. Circeii is suggested by E. Badian (who would reject Tarracina), *AJP* ci (1980), 470ff. at 476f.
 23. Schulze, *LE* 171, citing *CIL* xi 629 (Faventia), 5103 (Mevania); ix 1506 (Pagus Veianus), 5019 (Hadria); x 3779 (Capua); Umbrian: T. P. Wiseman, *New Men in the Roman Senate 139 BC–AD 14* (Oxford 1971), 233.
 24. *LE* 225, citing *CIL* ix 5456 (Nursia), 3299ff. (Asculum), 5391 (Firmum), *Eph. Epigr.* viii, 57 no. 231 (Cupra Maritima), Pliny, *Ep.* iv, 15, 3, Saturius Firmus, perhaps a connexion of the governor of Raetia in AD 80 (R. Syme, *Tacitus* (Oxford 1958), ii, 801); there is a Saturius on a stone in Naples Museum (*CIL* x, 1956).
 25. See *LE* 224 and 424, C290n. for their settlement in Phrygia, Narbonensis, and elsewhere; in Italy they are found at Amiternum (*CIL* ix 4206f., 4297, 4399) and nearby Aveia (3638); Asculum (5235), Spolegium (xi 4918), and Mevaniola to the N. (6603).
 26. *LE* 255, citing Vesidius at Aquae Statiellae (*CIL* v 7526) and Visidius at Dertona (5830) in Cisalpina; Vesidienus at Urvinum Metaurense (xi 6068) and Visidius at Pisaurum (6406) in Umbria; Visidius at Pisa (xi 1502) and connected with Spolegium (vi 29046); Vesidius at Sutrium (xi 3254), Tuder (4670), and Narnia (6684 = xv 353), with the outlying Vesedius at Beneventum (ix 1682f.); the distribution is similar to that of the Gargonii and the variations in spelling apparently not significant.
 27. *LE* 237, with Steminius and Stiminius (two inscriptions from Rome and connected with the modern place names Stimigliano (Sabini), Stignano, Stilliano?).
 28. For some recent bibliography, see R. Merkelbach, *ZPE* xxii (1976), 200ff.; L. Robert, *BCH* cii (1978), 518ff., and 543; C. P. Jones, *AJP* xcix (1978), 338f. with n.7; *SEG* xxvi, 1896, with the sage but daunting prescription that one should make a list of relevant cases, attributed chronologically and geographically, before one can attribute the phenomenon to Roman influence. The Aezani examples will not help to settle this question.
 29. *AEMO* viii (1884), 24 no. 62.
 30. The ending *-io* is rather pejorative (Kajanto, *Cognomina* 37), but this implication must have been lost before the name was taken up in the Greek East.
 31. Note a Zeus Thallos worshipped in the nearby upper Tembris Valley: *Bull. épigr.* 1971, 521 no. 659 and 1979, 509 no. 524. An example, carried from there, has entered the museum at İznik, see S. Şahin, *Inschr. Mus. İznik* 1, no. 630, see *Bull. épigr.* 1980, 464 no. 504. The name was given to mortals there too: *MAMA* vi, 365 (Haydarbeyli); v, 156 (between Dorylaeum and Nacolea); *Bull. épigr.* 1971, 521 no. 651 (Cotiaeum). Cf. Fick–Bechtel, *GP* 139.
 32. See M. Lambertz, *Glotta* iv (1913), 122ff., and L. Robert, *Noms ind.*, 148 and 272ff.
 33. See L. Robert. *Stele ... Kontoleon*, 1f.
 34. See p. lxv.
 35. Cf. S. Mitchell, *AS* xxvii (1977), 79, where the observation that the name Philopator is comparatively rare should be withdrawn.

THREPTOI AND SLAVES

The words *θρεπτός*, *τροφεύς*, *σύντροφος*, *θρέψας*, *τρόφιμος*, are frequent in the inscriptions of Asia Minor, especially in Phrygia, Pisidia, and Lydia; in spite of this (or perhaps because of it) there has been no exhaustive study of fostering and its social implications. But the admirable article of A. Cameron, 'ΘΡΕΠΤΟΙ and related terms in the Inscriptions of Asia Minor', *Buckler* 27ff. (which drew on the inscriptions copied by Cameron and Cox in the Tembris valley) has been followed up by more general works: T. G. Nani's paper 'ΘΡΕΠΤΟΙ' in *Epigraphica* v-vi (1943-4), 45ff., and by M. Flood's unpublished M.A. thesis on threptoi and the family in Asia Minor (Macquarie, N.S.W., 1978); see also A. N. Sherwin-White, *The Letters of Pliny* (Oxford 1966), 650ff., *ad Pliny, Ep. x*, 65f., I. Biézuńska-Małowist, *L'Esclavage dans l'Egypte gréco-romaine: II. Pér. rom.*, *Polska Akad. Nauk, Komitet Nauk o Kultur Ant.* (Wrocław, etc., 1977), 21ff., with bibliography, and G. Sacco, 'Osservazioni su *Τροφεῖς*, *Τρόφιμοι*, *Θρεπτοί*', *Sett. Misc. grec. e rom.*, *Studi pubbl. dall'Ist. ital. per la storia ant.* xxxi (Rome 1980) 270ff.

Cameron distinguished three types of relationship: that of the foster-child to the foster-parent, who might be a dependant of the child's family; that of the adoptive child to the adoptive parent, including the relationship of step-child to step-parent; and that of the slave of a particular class to his master, either house-born slaves or children of free status exposed and brought up as slaves. Nani, drawing on evidence from all over the empire, adopted a more complex scheme:

- I. *Threptoi of servile status*
 - consisting in
 - 1) slaves
 - a) *alumni (expositi)*
 - b) *sanguinolenti*
 - c) *οικογενεῖς*
 - 2) *liberti*
- II. *Liberi*
 - a) *adoptati*
 - b) *pupilli*
 - c) *discipuli*

Unfortunately these categories are not mutually exclusive: a threptos might pass from servile to libertine status. As scholars have pointed out, threptos is a social rather than a legal term, and in many individual cases it is not possible to assign the threptos to any one of the several possible categories.

The occurrence of threptoi on the inscriptions of the Aezanitis needs to be considered in the context of the other terms of relationship found on the gravestones. Mentions of ascendants and descendants to the second generation, siblings, and spouses are naturally commonplace. In addition we find more sporadic references to a paternal uncle (*θεῖος*), a maternal uncle (*μήτρων*), a cousin-german (*ἐξαδελφός*), nephews (*ἀνεψιός*), a son-in-law (*γαμβρός*), husband's brothers-in-law (*δαήρ*), a brother's wife or husband's brother's wife (*ἐνάτηρ*), a stepmother (*μητροιά*), bride (*νύμφη*), fathers-in-law (*πενθερός*, *έκυρός*), and a mother-in-law (*πενθερά*) as well as to friends and companions (*φίλος*, *ἐταῖροι*, *φράτορες*). In marked contrast to these occasional mentions, threptoi of whatever sort appear or are implied on a score of inscriptions, evidence for the strength of the bond set up by fostering in the society,¹ of whatever kind the fostering may have been. The affection that might underlie this bond is occasionally made explicit, as in the third century metrical epitaph P79 where an eight year old child is made to say that by his death *γονεῖς ἔθλιψα κέ τροφεῖς ἐσπλαίχμισα*. As will appear from what follows, many threptoi were of servile status, but the explicit vocabulary of the verse epitaph P86, where a mother mourns her twins as *γονεῦσι χρηστοῖ δεσποταῖσι τεῖμι[οι]* is an exception to the general rule. The rarity of the words *δούλος* and *ἀπελεύθερος* shows that (in setting up funerary monuments at any rate) members of that society avoided alluding to the legal realities of the relationship between slave and master, and preferred the softer term of a human relationship that could exist between free persons also.²

How does the material from Aezani fit Cameron's three categories and the seven of Nani?³ There is

one certain case of a child put out for rearing to a family of lower status:⁴ P79, where the eight year old Eutyches, son of Eutyches and Agathotyche, is fostered by the significantly named Philodespotus and Fadilla. Children seem to be fostered by families of equal or lower status in C73 (σύντροφος), where the object may have been that the child should learn music (Nani II c); C241 (θρεψίαση)⁵ and 407 (τροφέυς) are less certain. C133 (πραγματευτή) and P191 (ὑπηρετήσαντι), like P86, look like slaves, C185 and C223 (τρόφιμος θρέψαντι, two men of the same name), C270 (βλαστός, θρέψαντι, two men of the same name), C272 (two men of the same name) like the by-blows of a paterfamilias (Nani, I, 1c); so perhaps C133. There are no compelling examples of threptoi adopted by their fosterers; in C112, C133, C142, C252, C407, C475, C478, C537, and P279 threptoi may have been legally adopted, or they may simply have been cherished foundlings or favoured slaves.

There are four instances of male threptoi honouring male fosterers with a tomb (C108, C223, C270, C407), which is not surprising: whether the boy was put out for nursing or was a true threptos (Sacco contrasts the transitory status of the τροφίμος, the slave's 'young master' of LSJ, with the permanent status of the θρεπτός), perhaps an illegitimate son, or adopted, the fosterer would be in loco parentis towards him, as would the foster mother of C241, whose charge was a girl; it was the same quasi-filial obligation that led to the setting up of a stone to a paideutes (C445, C477). There are two examples of married couples burying male threptoi (C190 and C438); they might be childless couples who took in and perhaps adopted a male threptos as heir; the same might be said of women who bury threptoi (P275 and P277).⁶ Another stone has a lady putting up the memorial to her actor Trophimus (C310), who may have begun life as a threptos (his name is suggestive); and the threptae who commemorate or are commemorated by women (C241, C478) may have been brought up to be maids; the dead fosterer of C241, Hygea, has a name that looks almost like that of a professional nurse, while her charge bore the honourable name of a Roman citizen, Flavia Tateis. Only one threpte is known to have received a memorial from a male fosterer (P264).

A conspicuous feature of these inscriptions is the number of male syntrophoi who set up tombstones for their (almost invariably male) counterparts: C73, C107, C112, C259, C455 (Myrsine), P187, P191, P217. When two foundlings are not in question, one might expect to find the better class syntrophos erecting the memorial, not because of a differential in the death rate, but because a threptos might have nobody else to see to the arrangements (so evidently with C107 and P191); in C455 Thalamos and Myrsine may both have been threptoi. The verse epitaph of a musician who may be described as 'of high descent' (C73) was put up by his brothers and a syntrophos, Gais, who is expressly said to be ἐσθλός; this may be a case of fostering between families of equal status; Gais would not wish to be taken for a foundling or verna. P191 is particularly interesting: Menophilus preserves the memory of a syntrophos who worked faithfully and with good will and who is now a 'hero'. This and other memorials set up by syntrophoi illustrate both the close ties established by the relationship and (as Cameron pointed out) the softer side of the institution.

Fostered children of status equal or superior to that of their fosterers must be excluded before there is anything to be gained by examining the nomenclature of threptoi. That done, if we could be sure that the threptoi in the remaining inscriptions had been named by the foster-parents or masters, we might suspect that genuine affection could be detected in the choice of the names Psittacus, Philetus, and Philoumenos (C438, C252, P277). Nani noted the prevalence of names that allude to the benefits that the slave brought (Onesiphorus), or to the upbringing provided (Tryphon, Trophimus),⁷ or to the power of chance in the life of the threptos (names compounded with -tyche); to the threptos as a gift from heaven, or to merits (Euphrosyne, Thallousa, Calliope, Phronime, Chryse); some of the names are alleged to be appropriate to slaves (Protogenes, Primigenius). At Aezani we find Onesiphorus (C112), Epictetus (P187, with Lampousa, C361), Trophimus (C185, C190, C223), Carpon (P61), Carpophoros, syntrophos of Tryphon (P217), Callityche (C475), Eutyches and Thallus (C78 and C107), and Thallousa (C414, C478). The name Hermes may hint at a wish for efficient service, and it seems to have been fulfilled (P191); not so with Philetus: the raised palm of his memorial gable shows that he died prematurely (C259).

The extreme paucity of clear references to slaves and freedmen (see C76, C310?, C361, P61, a ἱερός or

sacred slave, and P86), deserves further comment. Agricultural slaves on large estates could not have paid for funerary monuments and would probably not have known their master well enough to earn one from him. Only favoured domestics who might also be emancipated could be expected to figure in the epigraphic record. Yet even they are not conspicuous. Are we to conclude that Nani's *threptoi* class I, 1, entirely included or are co-extensive with the class of domestic slaves at Aezani, and her *liberti*, I, 2, with freedmen, whether because the *threptos* vocabulary was preferred or because that was how slaves were acquired? This cannot be so, because the *threptoi* are clearly individuals in a favoured position in the family, while most of the families to which they belonged were able to afford elaborate and expensive funerary monuments and so were likely to have many more slaves than one. One must conclude that there was a separate, lower and unsung class of *douloi* at Aezani. That there were slaves who could not be sure of a decent burial is shown by C77, which apparently commemorates a slave who received freedom during his master's lifetime and burial when he died; only those who probably with the advantage of beginning as *threptoi* won their master's affection and confidence and so their freedom would obtain from him or afford for themselves the handsome tribute of a memorial doorstone or sarcophagus (C310, C361, and possibly C373 and C534); an exceptionally wealthy master if it could be shown that the *Ulpii* of C361 owed their name to M. Ulpus Eurycles. Three other stones (C176, C361, and possibly C373) seem to show former members of a *familia* married; persons of servile extraction may be detectable in C188 and C198; others may well be concealed because their masters were not Roman citizens, but it would be incautious to assume that freedmen contributed very substantially to the epigraphic record of Aezani.

1. See Nani, *art. cit.* 46 and 59.

2. Cameron, *art. cit.* 45f. Note the anonymous *threptos* who is mentioned as an afterthought in his master's memorial to himself (C122).

3. For a sub-class of Nani's class I, 1, c (children handed over to a former master by emancipated slaves) see K. Hopkins, *Conquerors and Slaves* (Cambridge 1978), 158.

4. On this see also Nani, *art. cit.* 63f., who notices that the word *threptos* is avoided in such relationships, and omits the category from her scheme. The avoidance is clearly due to the servile connotations of the word; hence a *θρέψας*

does not imply the existence of one who would consider himself a *threptos*; but the fosterer may have thought of his charge as just that (see C81).

5. For this term, see Nani, *art. cit.* 81f.

6. For the statistics of the sex of *threptoi* and their supporters, see Nani, *art. cit.* 83, n.13: she concludes that they were usually of the same sex; male fosterers of female *threptae* were more common than the reverse (whether because they were the child's natural parent or because they had to provide the upbringing).

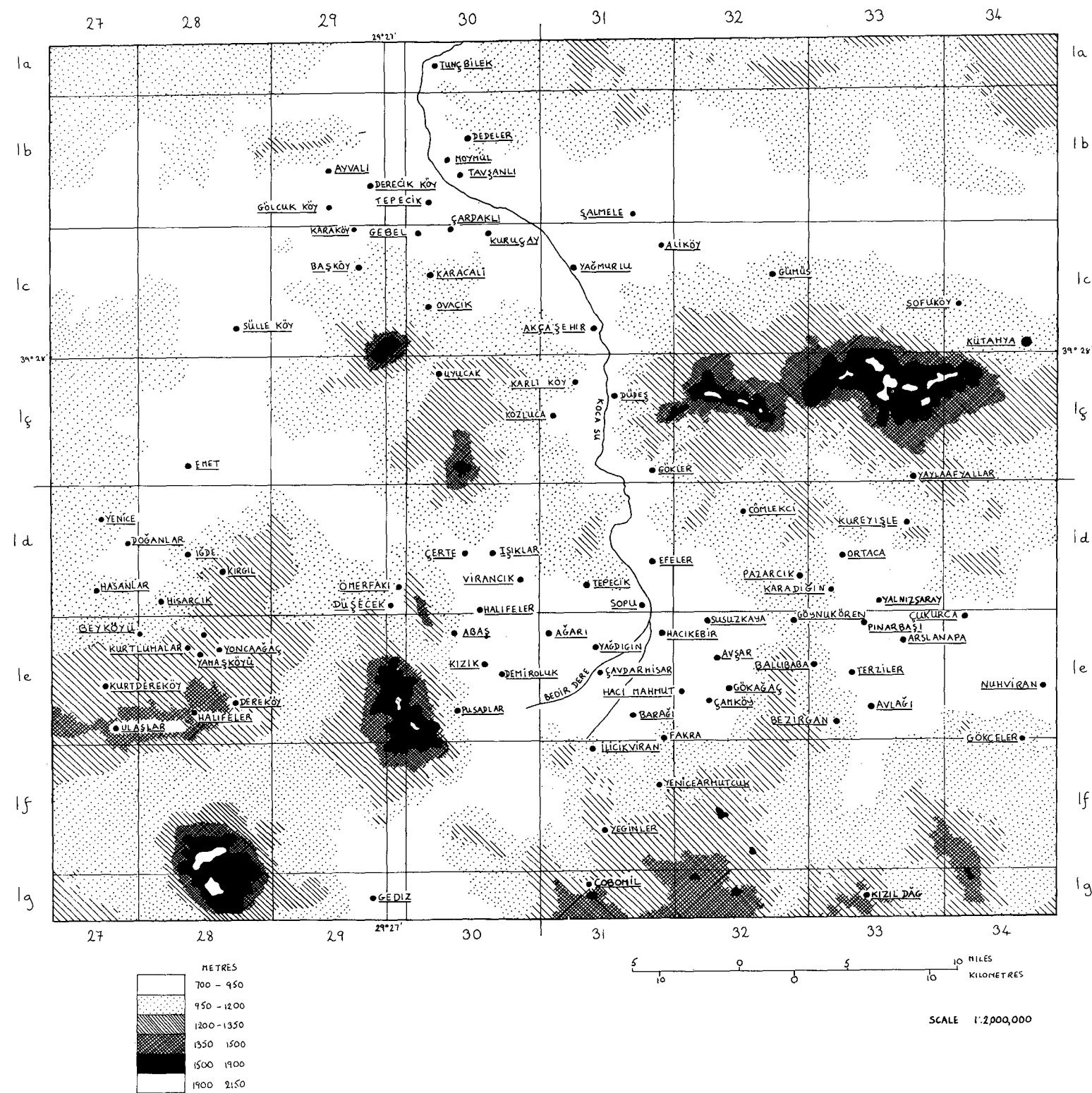
7. Lambertz, *Glotta* v (1914), 143.

ORHANELİ

ESKİŞEHİR

SİMAV

AFYON



MAP INDEX AND LIST OF FIND SPOTS

Abaş	Simav 30 Ie	C111
Ağarı	Afyon 31 Ie	C22, C29, C49, C59, C71, C90, C211, C324, C343, C345, C356, C408, C412, C424, C442, C461, C494, C582, C583
Akçakilise	Eskişehir 31 z	Coins 95
Akçaşehir, Yukarı	Eskişehir 31 Ic	C168
Ali Bey Köyü	Afyon 36 If	C217
Arslanapa	Afyon 33 Ie	C428
Avlağı	Afyon 33 Ie	
Avşar	Afyon 32 Ie	C112, C159, C218, C292, C461
Ayvalı	Orhaneli 29 Ib	C67, C179
Bahtılı	Simav 24 Ic	Coins 67-73
Ballıbaba	Afyon 33 Ie	
Barağı	Afyon 31 Ie	See C449
Beş Köy	Orhaneli 29 Ic	
Bey Köyü	Simav 27 Ie	C214
Bezirgan	Afyon 33 Ie	
Cobomil	Afyon 31 Ig	
Çakıl	Eskişehir 31 y	Coins 101?
Çamköy	Afyon 32 Ie	C71b
Çardaklı	Orhaneli 30 Ic	C359, C470, C550a; Coins 51?
Çarşamba	Orhaneli 31 z	Coins 54, 116?, see n. at 155
Çavdarhisar	Afyon 31 Ie	C7, C10, C12, C16-21, C23, C27, C30, C31, C35-44, C46-48, C53, C64, C70, C71a, C72, C76?, C78, C79, C83, C84, C86, C88, C89, C91-100, C113-120, C121-125, C127, C128, C157, C160, C163, C187-191, C194-204, C207-209, C212, C221-226, C228, C229, C229a, C231-240, C242, C245-255, C257-273, C275, C277, C279-291, C293, C294, C299-302, C305, C310, C312, C318-320, C322, C326, C328-334, C337, C339, C341, C346, C352, C355, C357, C361, C364-366, C372, C374, C377-380a, C382-387, C393, C394, C396-401, C406, C407, C416-418, C421, C423, C427, C429, C432, C435, C438, C441, C443, C445a-448, see C449, C450-460, C462-464, C472, C475, C476, C478, C485, 487, C490, C495, C501, C503, C505-516, C519-525, C527, C529-532, C535-543, C547-549a, C557, C558, C562-7, C569, C573-575, C577, C579-581, C584, C586-589; Coins 3, 5, 7, 9-14, 17, 21-23, 28, 30, 36, 38?, 39-41
Çerte	Simav 30 Id	C110a, C129, C130, C132, C304, C347, C395, C473, C500; Coins 25?
Çömlekçi	Afyon 32 Id	
Çukurca	Afyon 34 Ie	
Dedeler	Orhaneli 30 Ib	Coins see 156-160
Demirölük	Simav 30 Ie	

Derecik Köy	Simav 29 Ib	C170
Dere Köy	Simav 28 Ie	C369
Doğanlar	Simav 27 Id	C484
Durebey	Eskişehir 31 y	Coins 106?
Düdeş	Afyon 31 Ic	
Düşecek	Simav 30 Id	
Efeler	Afyon 31 Id	C25, C131, C161, C314, C350
Emet	Simav 28 Iç	Coins 55?, 56, 57, 58?
Fakra	Afyon 31 Ie	
Gebel	Orhaneli 30 Ic	
Gediz	Simav 29 Ig	
Gökakaç	Afyon 32 Ie	C1, C2, C63, C68, C73, C74, C107, C133, C134; Coins 2, 4
Gökceler	Afyon 34 If	Coins 126, 127
Gökler	Afyon 31 Iç	
Gölcük Köy	Orhaneli 29 Ib	C81
Göynükören	Afyon 33 Ie	See C315, C488
Gümüş	Eskişehir 31 Ic	
Hacı Kebir	Afyon 31 Ie	C9, C14, C15, C28, C56, C57, C77, C85, C101, C135, C136, C205, C210, C353, C381, C426, see C436, C437, C489, C496, C499, C528, see C550; Coins 33-35, 37?, 42, 43?
Hacı Mahmut	Afyon 32 Ie	C3, C102-104, C126, C137, C276, C295, C308, C327, C344, C362, C363, C371, C373, C388, C415, C425, C486, C492, C551, C554, C555, C559; Coins 6, 8
Halifeler	Simav 30 Id	C192, C444, C561a, C572
Hasanlar	Simav 27 Id	
Hisar	Eskişehir 31 y	Coins 82, 86
Hisarcık	Simav 28 Id	Coins 55?, 58?, 59-61
İğde Köy	Simav 28 Id	C62, C180, C186, C186a, C469, C482
İlicikviran	Afyon 31 If	C120a, C219, C297, C409, C504, C517
Işıklar	Simav 30 Id	C61, C69, C138-142
Karacalı	Orhaneli 30 Ic	C178
Karadığın	Afyon 33 Id	
Karaköy	Orhaneli 29 Ic and 30 z	C165, C174
Karaköy (Ören)	Orhaneli 30 z	C552
Karlı Köy	Afyon 31 Iç	C55, cf. C108, C173, C175
Kırgıl	Simav 28 Id	C58, C181-185, C402-405, C466, C467, C483, C546
Kızık	Simav 30 Ie	C556, C568
Kızıl Dağ	Afyon 33 Ig	
Kozluca	Orhaneli 30 y	Coins 26?, 133, see 141-143
Kozluca	Afyon 31 Iç	
Kureyişle	Afyon 33 Id	
Kurtdereköy	Simav 27 Ie	
Kurtluhalar	Simav 28 Ie	
Kuruçay	Orhaneli 30 Ic	C64a, C108, C173, C175
Küçükilet, see Tunçbilek		

Kütahya	Eskişehir 34 Ic	C480, C502; Coins 87?
Moymul	Orhaneli 30 Ib	C303, C335, C351, C375; Coins see 156-160
Nuhviran	Afyon 34 Ic	C313
Ömerfakı	Simav 30 Id	See C132
Ortaca	Afyon 33 Id	
Ovacık	Orhaneli 30 Ic	
Pazarcık	Afyon 32 Id	C336, C420
Peşemit	Eskişehir 31 z	Coins 52?, 83?, 92a?
Pınarbaşı	Afyon 33 Ic	
Pusadlar	Simav 30 Ic	
Sofu Köy	Eskişehir 33 Ic	
Sopu Köy	Afyon 31 Id	C4, C6, C8, C11, C26, C33, C34, C45, C52, C75, C76?, C106, C143-148, C156, C158, C256, C274, C342, C367, C370, C390, C392, C413, see C550, C550b, C576
Susuzkaya	Afyon 32 Ic	C149, C309, see C315, C338, see C436
Sülle Köy	Orhaneli 28 Ic	C166, C177
Şalmele	Eskişehir 31 Ib	
Tavşanlı	Orhaneli 30 Ib	C5, C54, C80, C110, C171, C172, C220, C278, C307, C323, C340, C360, C433, C439, C440, C477, C491, C493, C534, C552, C553, C561, C561b; Coins 49?, 109?, 130?, 139?, see 156-160, 162?
Tepecik	Afyon 31 Id	C65, C150, C151, C162, C213, C368, C410, C445, C448a, C465, C560, C578
	Orhaneli 30 Ib	C60, C109, C176; Coins 51?, 103?, 143, 146, 150, see 156-160
Terziler	Afyon 33 Ic	C391
Tunçbilet (Küçükilet)	Orhaneli 30 Ia	C349
Ulaşlar	Simav 27 Ic	
Uyucak	Simav 30 Iç	C169, C561?
Virancık	Simav 30 Id	C24, C32, C51, C152-154, C164, C216, C348, C358, C518, C526, C571
Yağdıgın	Afyon 31 Ic	C13, C82, C105, C193, C206, C227, C230, C243, C311, C316, C317, C321, C325, C354, C419, C474, C479, C585
Yağmurlu	Eskişehir 31 Ic	C50, C167
Yalnız Mezarlık	Afyon 31-32 Ic	C570
Yalnızsaray	Afyon 33 Id	C411, C422, C430; Coins see 156-160
Yamaşköyü	Simav 28 Ic	
Yaylaafyallar	Afyon 34 Iç	
Yeginler	Afyon 31 If	C389
Yemişli Köy	Simav 25 Ic	Coins 62-66
Yenice	Simav 27 Id	See C376
Yenice Armutcuk	Afyon 31 If	C87, C155, C241, C414, C434
Yoncağaç, Aşağı	Simav 28 Ic	

TEXTS

Entries are set out in the following standard format: village where found; find-spot; previous publication; description; dimensions; photographic illustrations; text; date; commentary.

MILESTONES

1 Gökağaç

Outside *cami*.

Round pillar, very badly weathered and bottom broken; sides invisible. Top of inscribed area very uncertain. Letters: very unevenly cut.

Ht. 1.32 broken; diameter *c.* 0.40; letters: line 1 0.035; lines 2f. 0.05–0.06.

MIΘYOIWN\ / B
[A]ουκίου Δομ[ετίου]
[Aύρ]ηλιανού Σεβ[αστοῦ] [-?]-
‡E

AD 270–5.

1. Possibly these letters form part of the titulature of Aurelian.
3. There may be letters missing at the end of this line.
4. Gökağaç is *c.* 10 km. E. of Çavdarhisar; for another milestone (also *μί(λια) E*) from the village, see C2. Aurelian did not leave Rome for the east until the end of AD 271. The stone presumably belongs to the period after the return of Asia Minor south of Bithynia to Roman rule. For other milestones of Aurelian in Asia Minor, see Magie, *RR* 1576, n.48: three of them are on the roads leading to Ancyra, but one (*IGR* IV, 1482; see now *SEG* XXVI, 1298) is the sixth on the road from Smyrna to Sardis, which gave access through Cadi, Aezani, and Cotiaeum to Galatia, which had remained loyal to Rome. For the importance of this route to Aezani, see p. xix. (For help in the interpretation of this inscription and the five that follow we are much indebted to Mr David French.)

2 Gökağaç

E. side of cemetery wall.

Slender milestone of greyish marble, broken above, buried below, much worn at back; and inscribed at each end. The stone was inverted when (b) was cut at the opposite end to (a).

Ht. 1.35 broken; circumference 1.165; diameter 0.375; letters 0.0175–0.0625. Pl. I (squeeze of (a)).

- (a) Upwards from the point where the stone is buried:
Maximiano

- et
[[Severo]]
[[s]emper Augg
[[et Maximino]]
et
Constantino
nob(ilissimis) Caes(aribus)
[ab] Aezanos (*sic*)
10. Mi(lia) V
Mi(λια) E

AD 306–7; the erasures were made AD 307–13.

1. C. Galerius Valerius Maximianus, Augustus AD 305–11.
3. Flavius Valerius Severus, Augustus AD 306–7.
4. 'No sign of plural, but the traces are very worn and it may be there' (notebook).
5. The Caesar whose name has been erased is C. Galerius Valerius Maximinus (Daia), Caesar AD 305–10, Augustus 310–13.
7. Constantine was Caesar AD 306–7. The inscription was replaced by (b) after he became Augustus. (cf. *MAMA* IV, 13, a *miliarium* inscribed AD 317–24, 324–6, and 364–75). It should be noted that the re-inscribing of these milestones does not imply the reconstruction of the road, merely a decision on the part of the local community to honour the incumbent rulers (see T. Drew-Bear and W. Eck, *Chiron* VI (1976), 300 n.35, citing H. E. Herzig, *ANRW* II.1 (1974), 638ff.)

(a)

MAXIMIANO
ET
EMPERAT^{or}
CONSTANTINO
NOBB CXESS
AEZANÜY
MU
ME

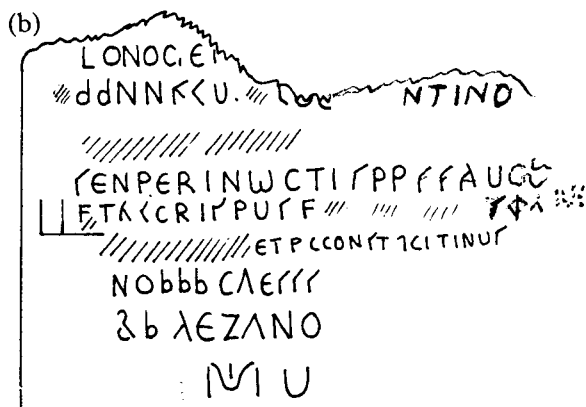
- (b) Downwards, from the break:

LONOC EI[-----]
D(ominis) N(ostris) Fl(avio) Val. Ço[nsta]ntino
[-----]
semper invictis p(iis) f(elicibus) Aug(ustis)
5. et Fl(avius) Crispus (*sic*) et [...] [traces of 5 letters]
[-----] et Fl(avius) Constantinus
nob(ilissimi) Caes(ares) v.

ab Aezano (*sic*)
Mi(lia) V

AD 317-24, when Constantinus came last in the order of the Caesars.

- 1-2. The notebook indicates the possibility of letters missing at the beginning of these lines.
3. This line contained the name of Valerius Licinianus Licinius, Augustus AD 308-24.
4. The squeeze has a stroke \ before SEMPER.
5. See fig. for remaining traces.
6. This line contained the name of Valerius Licinianus Licinius junior, created Caesar 1 March, AD 317, with Flavius Iulius Crispus and Flavius Claudius Constantinus. He lost his title in AD 324. For these Caesars on milestones, see *MAMA* IV, 233; *CIL* III, 6965 (between Apollonia and Pisidian Antioch); *IGR* IV, 750 (territory of Synnada); T. Drew-Bear and W. Eck, *Chiron* VI (1976), 301ff. no. 10 II (near Çay = Iulia); G. Petzl and H. Pleket, *ZPE* xxxiv (1979), 292 no. 8 (S.E. of Thyatira), in most cases with the same erasures.



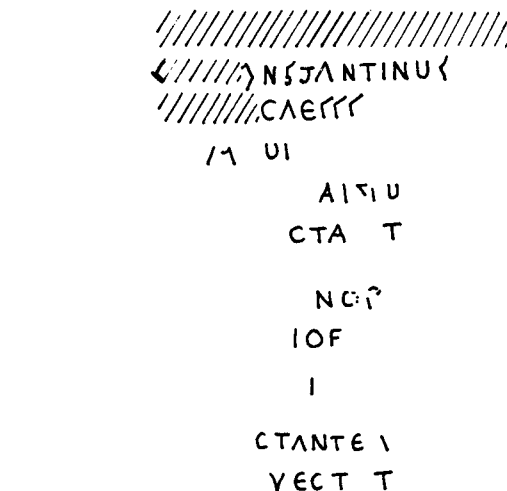
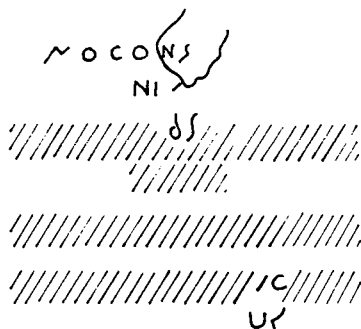
3 Hacı Mahmut

In *mehtep* (school).

Milestone in form of pillar of bluish white marble weathered yellow. The two inscriptions that follow were cut on opposite sides. Later the pillar was inverted and C555 was inscribed, partially obliterating 3(b), which is 'still more worn' than (a).

Ht. 1.93 till buried; circumference 0.97.

(a)



? AD 317-24; 333-7.

It is not clear how much was deliberately erased, how much lost by accident or weathering.

1. 'Cut on broken part' (notebook). Lines 1-5 seem to have contained the names and titles of Fl. Valerius Constantinus and Valerius Licinianus Licinius, Augusti.
- 9f. [Flavius C]onstantinus, with three Caesars implied. The others could be Crispus and Licinius, erased as in C2(b).
11. M(ilia) VI ? The village is 6.4 km. E. of Çavdarhisar.
- 12ff. These lines form a text of Constantinus with Constantinus, Constantius, and Constans.
13. ? *Kων*σταντ[είνω].
17. Mr French remarks that this is a not uncommon error for the dative of Constans, at least on milestones. For a (Greek) milestone of AD 333-7 on the Hermocapeleia-Thyatira road, see *ZPE* xxxiv (1979), 283 1b, and for another from the road between Balbura and Tyriaion in Lycia see C. Naour, *Ancient Society* IX (1975), 181 no. 8.
18. Probably restore *ἐπιφα]νεστ[ά]τοις* [*Καίσαροι*], ruling out the possibility that this was a milestone of Constantinus, Constantius, and Constans as Augusti, 337-40. The text appears to have been inscribed in a mixture of Greek (ll. 13, 17, 18) and Latin.

(b)



2. *Αἰζαν*[-], inscribed in Greek.
3. Perhaps *m(ilia) S'*.
4. 'Apparently deliberately defaced' (notebook).

4 Söpu Köy

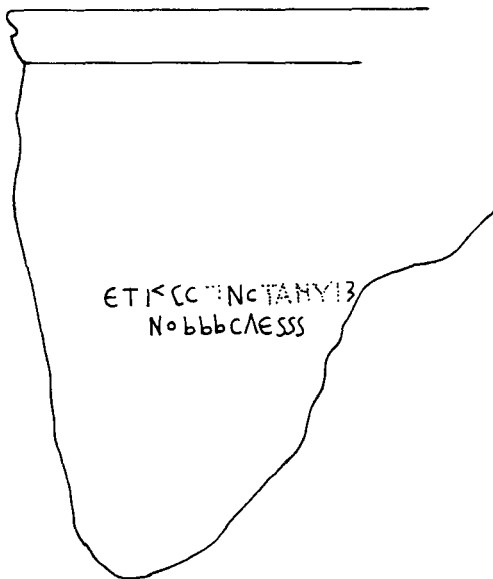
Reused column, the inscribed area and 0.40 above it weathered.

Circumference 1.49; diameter 0.50; letters: 0.0175–0.03.

[-----]
et Fl(avius) C[o]nstanti[nus]
nobbb. Caesss.

AD 317–324.

For the date, cf. C 2(b) and C3(a). The name could be restored in the dative. Apparently blank below, which suggests that the distance was not inscribed.



5 Tavşanlı

In the school; presumably brought from near Çavdarhisar, possibly from Söpu. Grey and white column broken at foot and top.

Ht. 1.03; circumference c. 1.24; diameter 0.322; letters 0.012–0.0175.

(at top)
]ANT
]KIMIN
?E

(lower)

ME

5. [-----]οἷς κυρίως ἡμῶν
Φλαβ. Οὐαλ. [Κ]ωνσταντῖνον
καὶ Λικιννιαν[ὸν] Λικιννίου

τοὺς ἐ[ω]νίας Σεβ[αστοῦς]
καὶ τοὺς ἐπιφανεστίους
10. Καίσα[α]ρας Κρίσπον
Δ[-----]ατῖνον Λικίννιον
καὶ Κωνσταντῖν[ο]ν

ME
Ε

AD 317 (1 March)–324.

The stone seems to have been inscribed on three occasions, unless the mileage was mentioned above as well as below the main inscription. Since there is no other evidence for a Roman road at Tavşanlı, and the mileage indicated can be linked to no known *caput viae*, we assume that this is one of the many inscriptions carried from the plain around Çavdarhisar to Tavşanlı, and relates to the same road as nos. 1–4.

- 1–3. There may be a reference to Constantius and Galerius as Augusti and Severus and Maximinus as Caesars (AD 305 (1 May)–306).
5. More letters, perhaps as many as ten, may be missing before *O*.
6. A change of construction. There is very little space for the *K* and a *vac.* after *τ*. The whole line is 0.46 in length, with 0.08 in the gap.
7. 0.095 in the gap.
8. *ἐωνίας sic.* 'four or five more possible' (Cameron): perhaps Σεβ[β]?
9. *ἐπιφανεστίους sic.*
- 10f. Reference to the Caesars is brusque.
11. Δ: probably the first letter (Cameron); *ατῖνον sic.*: this should be a reference to Valerius Licinianus Licinius Caesar.
12. 'Probably end' (Cameron).

6 Söpu Köy

In the cemetery wall.

Slender milestone of greyish marble, buried below and broken above. Apparently traces of four inscriptions, (a) and (b) above, (c) and (d) below.

Ht. about 0.90 buried and broken; circumference 0.945; letters 0.0275 and 0.04 above, 0.055–0.085 below. Pl. I.

For text see fig.

- (a) [-----]
[-----]iano P(atri) P(atriae) P(io) F(elici)
[inv]ict(is) Auggg. [-----]

If the reading Auggg. is correct we should expect three emperors: Septimius Severus, Caracalla, and Geta, AD 209–11, or Licinius, Maximinus, and Constantine, AD 311–13. But the traces of the last emperor's name, which seems to end in -r]iano, -c]iano, or -l]iano, are not compatible with either trio. Valer]iano would fit, but Valerian shared power only with Gallienus (AD 253–60).

- (b) [Φλς Ουαλεντινια]ρόν καὶ Φλς
[Ουάλεντα το]ύς ἐωνίους
[Σεβαστούς]

ἀπὸ Αἰζανῶν

5. [μείλια - ἦ] πόλις

28 March, AD 364–24 August AD 367.

Areas above and below (a) seem to have been smoothed out (and letters erased) to accommodate the text.

- 1f. For a milestone of Valentinian see *ZPE* xxiv (1979), 254 no. 1c.

(c) *III NECANNI*

It is possible that these letters belong to inscription (b).

- (d) D(ominis) N(ostris)
Fl(avio) Iul(io) Cons(i)tantio
Aug(usto) et Fl(avio) Cl(audio)
Con(s)tantio
5. {l} nob(ili) Caesari

AD 351–4 under Constantius II and Constantius Gallus Caesar. Mr French notes the combination as rare, but compare the inscription honouring Fl. Cl. Constantius set up by Acmonia at this period, T. Drew-Bear and W. Eck, *Chiron* vi (1976), 293f. no. 4 (*SEG* xxvi, 1354). Before (d) was inscribed an attempt was made to erase (c).

- 1–3. Abbreviations are signalled by strokes above the line.

ΟΥΑ/ ΙΟΝΚΜΙΦΛΣ
ΟΩ/ ΝΙΣ ΣΕΩΝΙΟΥΣ
ΤΧ ΑΥΓΓΓ ΑΡΑΙΖΑΝΩΝ
ΠΟΛΙΣ
ddNNWNECANNI
RICUSCONSITANTIO
AUSSEEECI
CONTANTIO
INOBCAESAPI

AEZANI AND THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

(see also C571, C573f.)

7 Çavdarhisar

In house supporting stairs on l. of lane leading from S. Roman bridge to r. of bridge (on S.W. edge of village).

Bluish marble statue base, top cut flat, mouldings simple and projecting about 0.01; badly chipped by chisel.

Ht. 1.18; width 0.73; thickness 0.61 till bottom rim (0.53 between rims). Letters about 0.0275 above, 0.025–0.0275 below. Pl. I (squeeze).

Αὐτοκράτορα
Νέρουα[ν] Τ[ρ]α[αν]θόν
[Κ]α[ί]σαρα [Σ]ε[β]αστόν
[Γε]ρμανικόν υ.
υ.

5. ἐπεμελήθη Φίλιππος Σω-
τὰ γραματεὺς τῆς γερο-
υσίας

28 January AD 98–end of 102, when Trajan became Dacicus.

- 5f. Σωτᾶς: see Robert, *Bull. ép.* 1969, 497 no. 45 ('Σωτᾶς était exactement un enfant recueilli'). The same would hardly be true in this instance, and the name is common.

- 6f. γραματεὺς (sic) τῆς γερουσίας: for this official, see p. xxx

8 Söpu Köy

Under stairs in a *hoca's* house in middle of village.

Slab of greyish marble, broken on l. Letters to l. faint, to r. deep.

Ht. 1.29; width 0.47; thickness 0.285. Letters 0.0275. Pl. I (squeezes).

ΙΙ ΑΥΤΗ
ΝΟΙΤ
SAPAT
ΛΕΝΣ
ΙΟΡΡΙΜΠΙΛΑ
ΤΙΙΑΝΣΑΔΡΙΑ
ΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣΥΓΙΑ
ΟΥΣΙΑΣΤΟΙΓ
ΟΛΕΙΑΙΖΑΝΙ
ΑΛΟΥΚΑΙΠΡΟΥ
ΑΙΣΙΤΗΣΕΝΜΕ
ΑΙΟΥΣΑΤΟΥΡΝΕΙ
ΑΙΩΣΠΡΟΥΣΙΑΣ

- [Imp. Caesar Traianus Hadrianus] Aug. p. p.
[cos. III trib. pot. XIII fines Iovi co]ndito[ri]
[et civitati Aezanitorum dato]s ab At[talo]
[et Prusia regibus restituit] mens[uris]
5. [actis a Septimio Saturni]no primipila-
[ri, sicut Prusias rex egerat]

- [Αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ Τρ]αιανὸς Ἀδρια-
[νὸς Σεβαστὸς, πάτηρ] πατρίδος, ὑπα-
[τος τὸ γ' δημαρχικῆς ἐξ]ουσίας τὸ γ'
10. [χώρας Διὶ κτίστη καὶ π]όλει Αἰζανι-
[τῶν δοθείσας ὑπὸ Ἀτ]τάλου καὶ Πρου-
[σίου βασιλέων ἀποκ]ατέστησεν με-
[τροῦντος Σεπτιμίου Σατουρνεί-
[ου πριμιπιλάρου κα]θὼς Προυσίας
15. [βασιλεὺς ἤρξατο]

For commentary, see C9.

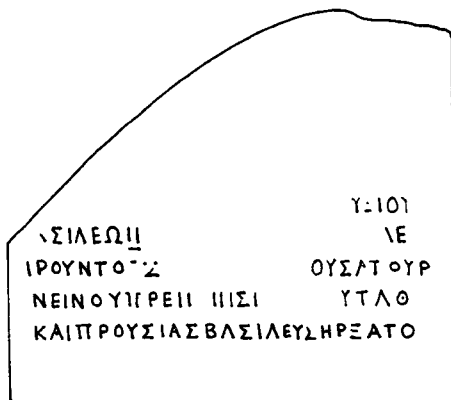
9 Hacı Kebir

In S. wall of large cemetery.

Slab of bluish marble, broken above but apparently complete on r., certainly on l. Letters evenly cut.

Ht. 0.65; width 0.95; letters 0.035. Pl. II.

- [— — — — —]
[ὑπὸ Ἀττάλου καὶ Προ]υσίου
[β]ασιλέων [ἀποκατέστησε] με-
τροῦντος Σεπτιμίου Σατουρ-
νείου πριμ[ι]πιλάρ[ου] καθώ[s]
5. καὶ Προυσίας βασιλεὺς ἤρξατο



AD 129. Hadrian left Ephesus early in the year, travelling along the highway to Laodicea through S.W. Phrygia to Lycia (Magie, *RR* 618ff.). Nothing in these texts implies a visit to Aezani.

For the historical context of this decision see p. x1. The Latin text of C8 is restored by comparison with P5 (cited below), but in turn enables improvements to be made to that text.

C8 l.4 *Mens[uris actis]*: cf. Pliny. *Ep.* x, 17 (b); Frontinus, *De agr. qual.* in *Grom. Vett.* (Lachmann) I, 5: 'eadem ratione et privatorum mensurae aguntur'; Pliny, *NH* II, 4. *Factis* could also be restored, cf. *ILS*

5942 = McCrum and Woodhead, *Docs.* 339: 'ex auctoritate imp. Caesaris Vespasiani Aug. loca publica a privatis possessa T. Suedius Clemens tribunus causis cognitis et mensuris factis reipublicae Pompeianorum restituit' (an inscription with other points in common with our text); but *actis* is picked up by *Prusias egerat* in the last line.

4. For *primipilares* on similar missions, compare Suetonius, *Gaius* 21. The Emperor, wishing to dig a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth, 'miserat iam ad dimetiendum opus primipilarem'. For *primipilares* on the general staff, dispatched for special duties, see A. v. Domaszewski, *Die Rangordnung des röm. Heeres* (ed. 2 by B. Dobson, Cologne and Graz 1967), xxx, 116; B. Dobson, *Die Primipilares* (Cologne 1978), 66; A. Passerini in E. Ruggiero, *Diz. epigr. di ant. rom.* IV (1950), 600f., who cites *Grom. Vett.* (Lachmann) I, 251, for a *primipilaris* resolving a similar boundary dispute in Italy under Antoninus Pius. A closer parallel is supplied by an inscription of Pessinus, referring to Caracalla who ἀγροὺς πάσης χώρας τῆς λαμπρᾶς Περσινουντίων πολὺως (sic) μετρηθῆνε ἐκέλευσε σὺν τῇ εἰερᾷ γραμῇ ἐφεστῶτος Κησίου Φηλικισίμου π(ριμ)π(ιλάρου) (J. Devreker, *Latomus* xxx (1971), 352ff., citing the parallel at Aezani n. 362).

We take the opportunity to re-edit P5:

- Imp. Caesar Traianus Hadrianus
Aug. p. p. cos. III trib. pot. XIII fines Iovi c[on-]
[di]tori et civitate Aezanitorum datos
[a]b Attalo et Prusia regibus restitui-
5. [it mensuris actis a] Septimio Sat-
urnino primipilare sicut Prusi-
as rex egerat
Αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ] Τραιανὸς Ἀδρ-
ιανὸς Σεβαστὸς [πάτηρ] πατρίδος
10. [ὑ]πατος [τό γ', δημαρχι]κῆς ἐξουσ-
[ίας τὸ γ', [χώρας Διὶ κτίστη καὶ] πό-
[λει Αἰζανιτῶν δοθείσας ὑπὸ Ἀτ-
[τάλου καὶ Προυσίου] βασιλέων ἀ-
[ποκατέστησεν μετροῦ]ντος [Σεπτι-]
15. [μίου Σατουρνείου] πριμουπι-
[λάρου καθὼς Πρου]σίας
βασιλεὺς [ἤρξ]ατο
2. c[re]a[tor]i Jacopi, who also suggested c[on]d[itor]i;
(G)[e]n[itor]i Laffi after Broughton, *Studies in Honor of A. C. Johnson* (ed. P. R. Coleman-Norton, Princeton 1951), 238 n.10, but also considering c[on]d[itor]i.
4f. *restitu[e]bam cura agente* Jacopi, Laffi; but one would expect the third person and the perfect tense. *Cura agente* is colourless and not supported by the other version. We suggest that Jacopi's eye saw the VR of *mensuris* and restored the familiar phrase (the stone, he admits, was read very hastily). The present version harmonises the text with C7.
11. [χώρας Διὶ Γενέτορι καὶ] Laffi.

12.]σας Jacopi; δοθεῖ]σας Laffi. We might contemplate [ὄρους ... τιθέν]τας, but this is against the evidence of Jacopi's copy, and although ὄρους precisely renders *fines*, τιθέντας is only an approximation for *datos*.
- 13f. ἀ[ποκατέστησα Laffi.
14. ἐπιμεληθέντος| [Σεπτιμίου Jacopi, Laffi. We have restored the beginning of Septimius' name at the end of 14 to give more even line length.
16. καθ' ἃ Jacopi; καθώς Laffi.
17. [...]ιτο Jacopi; [κατεστήσ](α)το Laffi.

10 Çavdarhisar

In cemetery, N. side towards W.

Grey-white marble slab, complete top and bottom, ends broken; top line of inscription badly chipped, l. edge preserved only at l.3.

Ht. 0.295; width 1.26; thickness 0.17; letters 0.0275–0.03. Pl. II (squeeze).

Διὶ Αἰζανῶν καὶ Αὐτοκράτορι Καίσαρι Τίτῳ Αἰλίῳ
 Ἀδ[ριανῷ Ἀντωνεῖνῳ Σεβασ-]
 [τ]ῷ Εὐσεβεῖ καὶ Αὐρηλίῳ Καίσαρι καὶ τῷ σύνπαντι
 οἰκῷ τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ ν.]
 ἡ Αἰζανειῶν πόλις τὸ ὕδωρ εἰσαγαγούσα
 ἀποκατέστησεν --c.12-- ἐκ]
 τῶν δημοσίων πόρων καὶ ἐκ δωρεᾶς χρημάτων [-c.15-]
 5. [ο]ν 2 συντελεσθείσης τῆς τοῦ ὕδατος εἰσαγωγῆς
 -c.21-]
 [Λου]κίου Κλαυδίου Σεβηρίνου τοῦ ἀρχινομάρχου ν.?

AD 139–61, under Antoninus Pius, with M. Aurelius as Caesar.

2. Although the general sense of this inscription is clear, and the line length is probably defined by the restoration of l.1, it seems impossible to achieve certainty in ll.2–6. Even l.1 could be restored without Σεβαστω (unusual, but cf. *OGIS* 576, *SEG* xxvi, 171), assuming that it is implied by τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ in l.2. For contemporary references to the whole imperial house, see *IGR* III, 348 (αὐτοῦ), 1274 (Σεβαστοῦ), 1351, 1358, 1370 (αὐτῶν); τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ here fills most of the line; αὐτοῦ or αὐτῶν is also possible but would leave a larger blank at the end.
3. The building must be connected with the water supply: perhaps τὸ νυμφαῖον or τὰς κρήνας. For aqueducts dedicated to emperors see C. Naour, *Ancient Society* ix (1978), 166f. no.1, and *IGR* III, 466 (Balbura, Vespasian, Titus and Domitian as Caesars); M. Gough, *Anat. Stud.* II (1952), 149 (Anazarbus, Domitian); *Bull. épigr.* 1954, 188, no. 278 (Cyrene, ὕδωρ Σεβαστόν); *IGBulg.* 1², 60 (Odessus, Antoninus Pius).
 The source of the funds used for such expensive works is often mentioned on inscriptions, e.g. at Balbura (above), *IGR* III, 804 (Aspendos, a private contribution); IV 1491 (Casaba in Lydia, public funds); 1653 (Abae, private); 242

(Hadriani, aqueduct public, fountain private). See too Pliny, *Ep.* x, 37, with Sherwin-White *ad loc.* and Jones, *GC* 214, on the gradual introduction of aqueducts into Asia Minor.

- 4f. Supply here the name of a private benefactor.
5. We would expect a reference to the source of funds for the aqueduct itself, either supplied by L. Cl. Severinus, or by the city, or by both. In the second case we should presumably restore [δημοσία, ἐπιμεληθέντος] at the end of the line, cf. C28 l.8.

11 Söpu Köy

In the cemetery wall.

Part of big architrave slab of grey marble, cut roughly level at each end and on top, smooth below; letters large, regular, and very deep.

Ht. 0.36; width 2.00; thickness 0.53. Upper fascia 0.155 and cut roughly level a fraction of a cm. higher than the inscribed fascia; inscribed fascia 0.105; third fascia 0.07 and cut 0.0075 below the third; fourth fascia 0.03 and cut 0.005 below the third. Pl. II (squeeze).

[Διὶ Αἰζανῶν καὶ Αὐτοκράτ[ορι Καίσαρι ---]

Second century AD?

Restored as suggested in notebook. For the formula see C10.

12 Çavdarhisar

In cemetery, near E. end.

Top of grey-white marble pillar; very slight overhanging top, cut square. Surface very much eaten by white lichen; inscription chiselled away on r. and below.

Ht. 0.96 broken; diameter 0.42; letters 0.04–0.045. Pl. II (squeeze).

Αὐτοκράτορι Καίσαρι Α[ουκίῳ Σεπτί-]
 μιῳ Σενήρῳ Π[ι]ερτινῳ[κι Σεβαστω...]

AD 193–211.

The chiselling away of the stone suggests re-use rather than erasure. For dedications to Septimius Severus made in Asia Minor in the aftermath of the civil wars, see Magie *RR* 676, with particular reference to the courtesies exchanged by him and Aezani in AD 195 (P12). Aezani also honoured Caracalla (P20).

13 Yağdıgın

In a court; said to have been brought 20 years previously from the necropolis of Aezani.

Slab of grey-white marble; letters worn very faint, often traceable only from discolouration of stone.

Ht. 0.49; width 1.48 till broken; thickness 0.29; letters 0.02. Pl. II (squeeze).

- ἐκ Περγάμου
 Γάιος Νόρβανος Φλάκκος ἀνθύπατος Αἰζανειῶν
 ἄρχουσι βουλῇ δήμῳ v. χαίρειν.
 Μενεκλῆς καὶ Ἱέραξ καὶ Ζήνων οἱ πρεσβευταὶ ὑμῶν
 5. ἀνέδωκάν μοι Σεβαστοῦ Καίσαρος ἐπιστολὴν ἐν ᾗ[ι]
 ἐγγράπτῳ συνεχώρηκεν ΑΣΥ[.]ΠΠ[....]ΔΗΣΙΑΝ
 ΣΥΠΙΑΓ[.]ΟΦΙΛΑΒΙΟΙΩΝΕΠΙΩΡΟ[.]Σ[.]Ω[--ΙΙ or Ι2--]
 ΡΕΚΛ[.]ΝΞΕΚΑΜΕΙ συνχωρησ[.]Α[--Ι3--]
 πόλιν. ἐγὼ οὖν συναύξειν βουλο[μ]ΑΠ[.]Σ[.]C[.]ΙΑ[-6-]
 10. ΠΑΡ[.]**[π]όλεως ὑμῶν ἐπιτρέπω κατὰ τὸ [-5 or 6-]ΩΠΙΜΑ
- v. ΤΟΥΝΔΙΣ[---]
 v. ΔΕΥΙΑΤΑ[---]
 v. [...H[---]
 v. [...]
 v. [...]

ΕΚ ΠΕΡΓΑΜΟΥ

ΓΑΙΟΣ ΝΟΡΒΑΝΟΣ ΦΛΑΚΚΟΣ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΖΑΙΣΑΙΝΕΙΤΩΝ
 ΑΡΧΟΥΣΙ ΒΟΥΛΗΔΗΜΩΛ ΧΑΙΡΕΙΝ
 ΜΕΝΕΚΛΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΕΡΑ ΚΑΙ ΙΗΝΩΝ ΟΙ ΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΕΣ ΤΩΝ
 ΑΝΕΔΩΚΑΝ ΜΟΙ ΕΠΙΣΤΟΛΗΝ ΕΝ ᾗ
 ΕΓΕΓΡΑΓΤΟ ΣΥΝ ΕΧΩΡΙΗΚΕΝ ΣΥΝ ΔΗΣΙΑΝ
 ΣΥΜΑΤ... ΟΦΙΛΑΒΙΟΙΩΝΕΠΙΩΡΟ Χ...
 ΡΕΚΛ... ΝΤΕΚΑΠΕΙΕΥΙΧΩΡΗΣ... Α...
 ΠΟΛΙΝ ΕΓΩ ΟΥΝ ΣΥΝΑΥΖΕΙΝ ΒΟΥΛΟ... Σ... ΙΝ...
 ΠΑΡ... ΟΛΕΩΣ ΥΜΩΝ ΕΠΙΤΡΕΠΩ ΚΑΤΑ ΤΟ... ΩΠΙΜΑ

ΤΟΥΝΔΙΣ
 ΔΕΥΙΑΤΑ

////// Η
 //////////
 //////////

Soon after 12 BC (see below).

1. ἐκ Περγάμου; for this formula cf. P10, [ἀπὸ Β]ονωνίας (apparently not part of the letter but recorded by the city as giving weight to its contents), P11 ἀπὸ Ῥώμης).
2. C. Norbanus C.f. Flaccus was cos. 38 BC, his homonymous son and grandson in 24 BC and AD 15 respectively; for their careers see *RE* xvii (1937), 932ff., no.9ff. The proconsulship of a C. Norbanus Flaccus in Asia is attested by Philo, *Leg. ad Gaium* 315, where he writes to Ἐφεσίων ἄρχουσι, making known the view of Caesar that Jews should not be prevented from meeting and contributing to the upkeep of the Temple at Jerusalem. His similar letter to Σαρδιανῶν ἄρχουσι καὶ βουλῇ is preserved by Jos., *Αἵ* xiv, 171, the instructions to Norbanus on which it is based being cited at 166. Thirdly an undated inscription from Pergamum, *IGR* iv, 428, honours the proconsul.
 The documents preserved by Philo and Josephus do not use the title Augustus, and it has been assumed that it was the consul of 38 BC who became proconsul of Asia (see E.M. Smallwood *ad Philo loc.cit.*, with R. Syme, *JRS* xlv (1955), 159 on M. Grant, *From Imperium to Auctoritas* (Cambridge 1946), 383 n.9). If the proconsul of the Jewish letters and of the Pergamene

inscription are identical with the Norbanus of the present inscription (it is an economical hypothesis) he will rather be the consul of 24 BC; so Smallwood, *loc.cit.*, with earlier bibliographical references, and giving a year soon after 12 BC. She is followed by F. Millar, *JRS* lvi (1966), 161. The weakness of the argument from the Princes' titulature in Philo and Josephus is evident: the present inscription has the full title (5).

4. Μενεκλῆς, κτλ.: These are distinguished names in the society of Aezani: Menecles and his brother Metrodorus, the sons of Menophilus, undertook an embassy to Nero (P11, and cf. C27 with p. 000) and a Menecles, son of Menecles, received honours from council and people (P42). A Hierax was eponymous magistrate on coins of Aezani during the reign of Claudius (H. v. Aulock *apud* Naumann, *Zeustempel* 83); Aur. Zenon is called *archineocorus* on those of Gallienus (*ibid.* 84). It is likely that Menecles and Hierax are members of two families prominent in Aezani for a substantial part of the first century AD.
- 5ff. In spite of the worn condition of the stone (see above) the gist of Norbanus' letter emerges. Augustus had granted or confirmed a right to the city, and its envoys had drawn the attention of the proconsul to its contents, presumably because the right had been violated. The citation of Augustus'

letter probably ends only just before the sentence beginning ἐγώ, in which the proconsul insists on his own wish to promote the welfare of Aezani and concedes full enjoyment of the right granted by Augustus.

Σεβαστοῦ: the copy reads: Σ Γ Λ Σ Γ Θ Υ . At the end of the line the copy has $\epsilon\tau\iota\eta$.

6. ἀσ[λ]ία[ν] καὶ ἀ[λ]ησίαν? On ἀλησία synonymous with ἀσλία see *LSJ*. Aezani has a ἱερός καὶ ἄστυλος δῆμος in P20 (Caracalla), cf. P35. The right of asylum often figures in correspondence between Greek cities and Roman governors: see Sherk, *Docs. index s.vv.* ἀσλία, ἄστυλος; J. M. Reynolds, *Aphrodisias and Rome* (London 1982), nos. 8, 35, and 41. For attempts to restrain abuse of it, see Tac., *Ann.* III, 60ff.
- 9f. βούλο[μ]αι is most consistent with the traces on the stone; but a participle seems to be required: perhaps βουλό[μ]ε[νο]ς [τ]ὰ [φ]ιλ[άνθρω]ω[ν] πα[ρ] τῆς [π]όλεως; cf. the letter of M. Messala to Teos, 193 BC, Sherk, *Docs.* 34, l.22 (also on asylum): ...τὰ εἰς ὑμᾶς φιλάνθρωπα πειρασόμεθα συνεπαύξειν; and *Aphrodisias* no. 41.
- 10f. The squeeze suggests $\Omega\Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon$; although there is no hesitation in the copy over Ω one would be happy to read ἐπικριμα (see L. Robert, *Ant. Class.* xxxv (1966), 406ff.). These letters and those that survive in the first line of the next column are very faint; perhaps there is a reference to the decision τοῦ Καίσαρος].

14 Hacı Kebir

In W. wall of mosque about 2 m. high.

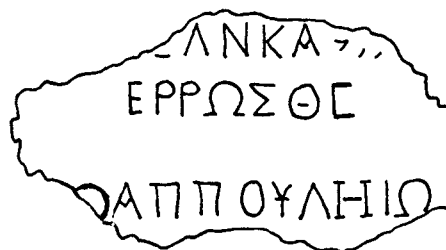
Fragment of bluish marble; letters well cut.

Ht. 0.25 broken both ways; width 0.36 perhaps complete on l. as on r.; letters 0.035.

Σ ? ANKA[-3 or 4-]
ἐρρωσθε
v.
]ω Ἀπποληγίω

Late first century BC? See below. 'An imperial or proconsular letter. The name below could be a dating ... or a second letter to the proconsul after one to the city' (notebook).

2. ἐρρωσθε: See Sherk, *Docs.* 197.
3. Sex. Appuleius, *PIR*² A 961, *cos.* 29 BC, was proconsul of Asia and was widely honoured: as a benefactor at Pergamum by the demos and also by the demos of Cotiaeum (*IGR* IV, 402f.; cf. 323), at Assos and at Samos where he was the city's patron (*IGR* IV, 253, 1719), at Colophon as founder (unpublished inscription of Claros, cf. *Arch. Anz.* 1965, 463f. n.52), at Aeolian Cyme as saviour and benefactor (U. Weidemann, *Arch. Anz.* 1965, 446ff.), at Metropolis in Ionia as saviour (*IEphesus* VII, 1, 3435), and at Aphrodisias (J. M. Reynolds, *Aphrodisias and Rome*, 171 no. 44). The date of his proconsulship is uncertain.



15 Hacı Kebir

In the S. wall of the cemetery.

Slab of grey-white marble; letters well tipped.

Ht. 0.29; width 0.79; thickness c.0.35; letters 0.02.

INHIA $\iota\kappa\alpha\iota$ Γ

- [— — —] Καίσαρι Σεβαστῷ Γερμα- v.
[νικῶ---μην]ός Λώου θι' v. Τιβέριος Κλαύδιος v.
[--υῖος--καί] Τιβέριος Κλαύδιος [Σ]τράτωνος υἱός v.
5. [--καί---] $\iota\beta$ $\iota\alpha$ ι ϵ [δο]γματογράφησα v.

11 July in some year of Claudius, Nero, or Domitian.

This is the end of a decree of the polis. It is probably dated by the consulship of the Princeps, by a Macedonian calendar date, and probably also by a year in the era of Aezani. For such combined Greek and Roman methods of dating see the decree of Acmonia dated to 5 March, AD 85, by the Roman calendar date, Domitian's eleventh consulship, a year in the era of Acmonia, and a date in the Macedonian calendar (*IGR* IV, 661 = McCrum and Woodhead, *Docs.* 500). That document is concerned with safeguarding of civic revenues; the subject of the present inscription is probably equally weighty.

3. E.g. [νικῶ ὑπάτω τῷ .. ἔτους .. μην]ός.
This suggests that about half the inscription is missing on the left. If we insert δημαρχικῆς ἐξουσίας as well, the line is surely too long.
There were presumably three *dogmatographi*, as at Mytilene in *IGR* IV, 45, and at Assos, 259. For the office, see p. xxx. Two of the men belonged to families that had received citizenship from Claudius, if indeed they themselves were not the recipients (cf. P27: [Τιβε]ρίου Κλαυδίου, Εὐδόξου υἱού, Κουρεῖνα, Εὐδ[όξου], which is of Claudian date, and P14, honours to Claudius from [Τιβε] Κλαύδιος, Ναννᾶ υἱός Μηνογένης, whose father Nannas was not a citizen).
5. The final *nu* seems to have been omitted inadvertently.

16 Çavdarhisar

On inside of wall of grass lane passing below temple enclosure wall; writing upwards.

P29.

Slab of greyish marble, r. edge broken and buried in wall; letters regular, fine, and tipped.

Ht. 0.37; width c. 1.045 till buried in wall; thickness 0.38 till buried; letters 0.02. Pl. II.

- [-----]ΕΙΗΝΥΠΙΟΝΑ ΣΟΝΙ
 [-----]ς ἀτέλῃαν θνητοῦ ον
 [--γενο]μένων εἰς τοὺς ἀγῶνας ἀναλωμάτων
 [--κώμη]ν Πάλοκα καθὼς μεγίστη καλλίστη
 5. [--Γερ]μανικοῖς αὖξουσιν Σεβαστοῖς ὁμοβωμίους
 [τὴν στεφ]ανηφορίαν καὶ τὴν ἀγνωθεσίαν
 [----]ας ἐκεῖνος διακαθέξει τοῖς αὐτοῖς
 [----]γίνει μου προσήκων στεφανηφο-
 [----]τῆς διαδοχῆς εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα τῷ ἐμῷ
 10. [----]Ι ἡ κώμη καὶ ὁ π[ρό]σοδος σ[ω]θῆ ου

Principate of Claudius or Nero.

The present copy of P29 distributes the surviving text between the lines differently from earlier editions. For similar texts see P27f. and P30, and perhaps C571.

1. LW, IGR have only Υ.
2. ἀτελῇ ἂν LW, IGR; ὄν[τος] LW, IGR.
4. LW, IGR insert καὶ. The adjectives belong 'aux titres des grandes villes', L. Robert, *Rev. phil.* xli (1967), 59.
8. [ὅταν δέ τις τῷ γ]ένει μου προσήκων στεφανηφο[ρήσῃ] ἢ ἀγνωθετήσῃ LW, IGR.
9. τῷ ἐμῷ [γένει] LW, IGR.
10. [σω]θῆ LW, IGR.

17 Çavdarhisar

In court to S. of village.

Grey-white bomos, remains of statue base above.

Ht. 1.48; width 0.84 (top), 0.64 (shaft), 0.83 (base); thickness 0.80 (top), 0.60 (shaft), 0.90 (base); letters 0.03. Pl. III.

- Ἀγαθὴ τύχη.
 ἡ λαμπροτάτη
 Αἰζανειτῶν πόλις
 Αὐρ. Θέωνα, τὸν κρά-
 5. τιστον ἐπίτροπον
 τῶν Σεβαστῶν, τὸν
 ἑαυτῆς εὐεργέτην,
 ἐπιμεληθέντος τῆς
 ἀναστάσεως Αὐρ. Φι-
 10. λίππου τρίς, υἱοῦ καὶ
 ἐγγόνου ἀρχιερέων
 τῆς πατρίδος, στρα-
 τηγοῦ πρώτου

The names point to a date after Caracalla's grant of universal citizenship, c. AD 212 (cf. *AS* xxvii (1977), 71 n.26), and possibly before c. AD 260, after which the name Aurelius is found less often. The procuratorship dates to the reign of two or more emperors; for the possibilities see *AS* xxvii (1977), 68 (AD 244–9, 251–60).

2. The δῆμος is λαμπρότατος in P35.
- 4ff. The post is presumably that of procurator of Asia. For an earlier procurator active at Aezani, see the temple lands inscriptions, P1ff. For other holders of the office in this period see H. Pflaum, *Les*

Carrières procuratoriennes équestres III (Paris 1961), 1072. Theon does not figure in Pflaum's work, nor in A.H.M. Jones, J.R. Martindale, and J. Morris, *The Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire* I (Cambridge 1971).

- 9f. For the name Φίλιππος at Aezani, see p. lix. The prominent, but unenfranchised men of this name in the Severan document P12 may be his immediate forebears.
11. ἐγγονος presumably (if not also in P48) in its proper sense of 'grandson'.
- 11f. ἀρχιερέων τῆς πατρίδος: apparently in contrast to ἀρχιερεὺς Ἀσίας; cf. P40: *M. Αὐρ. Σεουήρον ἀρχιερέα Ἀσίας ναῶν τῶν ἐν Περγάμῳ κὲ τῆς πατρίδος τό γ'*; also C37.
- 12f. For primacy of office, see p. xxx.

THE CITY AND ITS INSTITUTIONS

(see also C571, C573f.)

18 Çavdarhisar

On S.W. edge of village, inside house yard over wall on l. of lane leading from S. Roman bridge.

Big bomos of bluish marble, sides of base and capital either never finished or broken; careful punctuation dots between words in ll. 2–4.

Ht. 0.245 (base), 0.80 (shaft), 0.28 (top), 0.10 (pediment); width 0.57 (shaft), 0.53 (top), till buried and broken; thickness 0.65 (shaft), 0.97 (base), till buried; panel 0.56 high, 0.36 wide; writing ends after 0.19, letters 0.025. Pl. III.

ἡ βουλῇ καὶ ὁ δῆ-
 μος ἐτίμησεν Τι.
 Κλ(αύδιον) Παρδαλᾶν ἀρχι-
 ερέα Ἀσίας να-
 υ.

Date and commentary: see 21.

1. For the spelling βουλῇ, cf. C26 and the note of F. K. Dörner, *Bericht über eine Reise in Bithynien* (Vienna 1951), 9 no. 1. It is not clear why this inscription was left unfinished. For inscriptions of the same type, honouring ἀρχιερεῖς Ἀσίας ναῶν τῶν ἐν Περγάμῳ/Σμύρνῃ see P40, P55, and C23. If the present inscription had been completed it too would clearly have continued with the name of the appropriate city, most probably Pergamum (see C21 n.). For ἀρχιερεῖς Ἀσίας see M. Rossner, *Studii Clasice* xvi (1974), 101ff.

19 Çavdarhisar

In house wall in lane at S.E. edge of village.

P52.

Bomos of greyish marble broken below and to r.; letters clear, regular, and tipped.

Ht. 0.93; width 0.60; thickness 0.31; letters 0.0275–0.03. Pl. III.

- [ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος ἐτείμησαν]
 [Ti.] Κλ. Παρ[δαλᾶν ἀρχιερέα]
 [Ἀσ]ίας ναῶν [τῶν ἐν Περγάμῳ]
 [σ]τεφανηφορήσαντα καὶ ἀ[γ-]
 5. [ω]νοθετήσαντα τρις τῶν μ[ε-]
 [γ]άλων πενταετηρικῶν [ἀ-]
 [γ]ώνων, στρατηγῆσαν[τα....?]
 [κ]αὶ ἱερατεύσαντα τοῦ Ἀ[ι]ός]

See C21.

As previously published the inscription was acephalous and the distribution of letters between the lines was slightly different.

- 4f. For the posts held by Pardalas, and the 'Great Pentaeteric Games', see p. xxiv.
 6. Room for a numeral at the end of the line?

20 Çavdarhisar

In the S.W. cemetery.

Base of very white marble with grey spots. It is complete and cut square on all faces except back, which is roughly finished off; there is a round hole 0.06 deep on top towards r. back, and slot to l., presumably to take a statue. Possible moulding on front below inscription now chipped flush with smooth surface above.

Ht. 0.30; width 0.87; thickness 0.38; letters 0.04–0.05. Pl. III (partial squeeze).

Ti. Κλ(αύδιον) Παρδαλᾶν
 ἡ πόλις

See C21.

21 Çavdarhisar

In street by N. bank of river below *camî* bridge.

Bomos, bottom invisible, broken l.; letters worn very shallow and rather untidy. Inscription inside recessed panel on shaft; perhaps a reused stone.

Ht. 1.07 (visible); width 0.72 (till broken); letters 0.035–0.04. Pl. III (squeeze).

Κλ(αύδιον) Παρδαλᾶν
 ἡ πόλις

Mid-second century.

Ti. Claudius Pardalas (on the name see Robert, *Noms ind.* 172) is to be identified with, or at least is certainly related to, Claudius Pardalas, *PIR*² C 951, who was strategus at Pergamum under Antoninus Pius (Münsterberg, *Beamtennamen* 70) and also neocorus (H. v. Fritze, *Die Münzen v. Perg.* (Berlin 1910), 93 and 96). According to A. Stein, *PIR*² *loc. cit.*, the strategus was also a friend of Aelius Aristides and, from boyhood, of

C. Iulius Severus, *suff. c.* AD 139 (*PIR*² I 573) see Ael. Arist. L (26) 27 (432K), where Aristides calls him a supreme connoisseur of oratory, and 87 (447K), where Severus concurs. Severus was originally from Ancyra but had connexions in Phrygia: inscriptions of his family are found at Acmonia (S. Mitchell, *JRS* LXIV (1974), 34ff.), and Aristides describes him as being τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς ἀνωθεν Φρυγίας (L (26) 12 (428K)). Aristides does not give Pardalas' praenomen and nomen; nor does the Pergamene inscription *Abh. Akad. Berl.* 1932, 5, 47, no. 11 = *Alt. v. Perg.* VIII, 3: *Die Inschr. des Asklepieions* (Berlin 1969), 141 no. 140, with the comments of Chr. Habicht, which describes Pardalas as a περιθύτης; but in both cases there are sound reasons for identifying the men involved with Claudius Pardalas. So probably with the Pardalas mentioned in another inscription of Pergamum, dated perhaps to the reigns of M. Aurelius and L. Verus (*Ath. Mitt.* LXVII (1902), 133 no. 160; see Habicht, *loc. cit.*).

B. Keil *ad* Ael. Arist. L27 calls the Pardalas of the Pergamene inscriptions 'nobilissimae gentis Sardianae', with Habicht's concurrence. The men of that name from Sardis included Socrates Pardalas, priest of Rome early in the first century BC (L. Robert, *REA* LXII (1960), 344, and an inscription published in *BCH* CII (1978), 405); C. Iulius, priest and agonothete under Augustus (*OGIS* 470, 1, 9ff.) with his father; Ti. Iulius, witness on a diploma of AD 68 (*ILS* 1988); the politicians referred to by Plutarch *Praec. Rei Publ. gerend.* 32 (825C-D), cf. 17 (813F) — the work is dedicated to Menemachus of Sardis; and probably the *idiologus* of Egypt under Hadrian, Iulius Pardalas (*PIR*² I 448). In that article Aristides' Pardalas is also called 'Sardianus'; likewise Habicht, *loc. cit.*, describes the strategus of Pergamum as a native of Sardis. But it is clear that the family of Sardis bore the name Iulius. (Ti.) Claudius Pardalas of Aezani and Pergamum is distinct; the friend of Iulius Severus and Aristides should be dissociated from the family of Sardis.

Another inscription of Aezani, carried to Tavşanlı, records a L. Cl. Pardalas, responsible for setting up a bomos (which had been voted by the council and people) in honour of his friend T. Fl. Lepidus (P46). This same Pardalas appears also on a dedication on his behalf, which was either set up at Tavşanlı or also carried there from Aezani (P73 = C54). It is conceivable that he rather than Ti. Cl. Pardalas is the man attested at Pergamum, but C19 (as restored) established the latter's Pergamene connections independently, and the cumulative evidence of C18–21 makes him appear a much more likely person to have had such eminent acquaintances. L. Cl. Pardalas will have been a less distinguished member of the family.

22 Ağarî

Beside the bridge on the E. bank of the river.

Octagonal column of greyish marble; socket in flat top for second column above; letters much worn with hard

weathering deposit.

Ht. 1.02 (shaft 0.82, base 0.20); width 0.24 each face; thickness 0.58; letters 0.025. Pl. IV (with P39).

- [---ἀρχι-]
ερέα ναῶν
τῶν τῆς λαμ-
προτάτης
Σμυρναίων
5. πόλεως, σ[τε-]
φανήφορον
καὶ ἀγωνο-
θέτην ἀπο-
δεδειγμέ-
10. νον, τῆς πα-
τρίδος τὸν
εὐεργέτην,
ἐπιμεληθέν-
τος Ἀσκλη-
15. πιάδου Παπί-
ου Μ]ενάνδρου
φυλάρχου.

Reign of Commodus, cf. Cl. Lepidus, H. v. Aulock in Naumann, *Zeustempel* 93 no. 64.

This inscription should be compared with P55, which reads ἡ Ἡρακλεὰς φυλὴ| Α. (reading of Cox against A. of earlier publications) Κλ. Λέπιδον, τὸν| ἀρχινεωκόρον, ἐ|ερέα τοῦ αὐτοκράτο|ρος διὰ βίου, ἀρχιερέ|α Ἀσίας ναῶν ἐν| Σμύρνη, στεφανή|φορον καὶ ἀγωνο|θέτην ἀποδεδει|γμένον, τῆς πατρί|δος τὸν εὐεργέ|την, ἐπιμεληθέν|[τος κτλ.]. Both texts clearly honour the same man who, like Ti. Claudius Pardalas (C18ff.), was high priest of Asia attached to the temples of another city, on this occasion Smyrna. It was presumably erected by another of the Aezani tribes (see also P56). Several L. Claudii are now known among the aristocracy of Aezani, including L. Cl. Severianus, archineocorus (C10), and L. Cl. Pardalas (P46 and P73). For the shape of the stone, compare P39 (Pl. IV).

5ff. στεφανήφορον, κτλ.: for the association of stephanephorate and *agonothesia*, see p. xxx.

23 Çavdarhisar

In field on extreme N. of village (field wall full of bits of the same marble, none with inscription or carving visible).

Part of cornice of grey-white marble: projecting line of ornament between second and third lines of inscription.

Ht. 0.17; width 0.87 (0.75 to end of writing); thickness 0.31; letters 0.04 (l.1), 0.03 (l.2). Pl. IV (squeeze).

- [--τη γλυ]κυτάτη πατρίδι [---]
[---]τῆς εἰσόδου ὑπέρ τε τῆς [---]
[----]ίου ἀρχιερέως ναῶν τῶν ἐν--]

Second century AD?

The restoration of all this inscription is made especially

difficult by the fact that the original line length is quite uncertain.

1. A reference to the Emperor(s) and to a god or gods (most likely Zeus) may have preceded the preserved fragment of this text. The name of the dedicator would normally follow.
2. The word τε should link at least two activities that gave occasion to the dedication. The first of these, εἰσόδου, would perhaps be the entry of the magistrate into office, as in *OGIS* 458, l.15: τῆς εἰς τὴν ἀρχὴν εἰσόδου. That would be the occasion for a benefaction to the city: see Robert, *Noms ind.* 250, referring to an inscription of Mylasa, *BCH* XII (1888), 12 no. 3, l.8 In that case the second noun might be ἀρχαιρεσίας; cf. Abbott-Johnson, *Mun. Ad.* 406 no. 85, l.14, where it is restored in reference to election to the boule of Ephesus. In the present text it might refer to election to the high priesthood of Asia (cf. ἐκκλησία ἀρχαιρεσιακή and ἀρχαιρετική of Asia and Lycia (*Sardis* VII i (Leiden 1932), 16 no. 8, l.76; *IGR* III, 474 and *TAM* II, 905). But one would expect election to be referred to before entry into office. An alternative suggestion, that εἰσόδος refers to the entrance of a building, leads to considerable difficulties.
3. If we assume that the name of the dedicator has already appeared in l.1,]ίου will not be the end of his patronymic, but a reference to the person, not himself, on whose behalf the dedication was set up. For high priests of Asia attached to temples in Pergamum or Smyrna, see C18 (with n.), C10, C22.

24 Virancık

Greyish marble stele with slightly projecting base; letters rather rude and irregular, sometimes now mere scratches.

Ht. 1.14 broken; width 0.53; thickness 0.28 till out of sight; letters 0.03. Pl. IV (partial squeeze).

- [ῆ β]ο[υλή καί]
ὁ δῆμο[s ἐ-]
τείμησεν
Ἑρμέρωτα [Με-]
5. νάνδρου
τοῦ Βιάνο[ρος]
ἡρώα, ζήσ[αν-]
τα κοσμίω[s]
καὶ ἐπικικώς,
10. ἀναστήσαν-
τος τὸν ἀν-
δρίαντα Με-
νάνδρ[ο]υ τοῦ
ἀδελφοῦ
15. αὐτοῦ

An inscription set up by the boule and demos to honour one of its citizens *post mortem*; for a similar text, see P45.

6. *PIANC*, copy. The second letter might be I or Y.

- 7ff. *Βιάνο[ρος]* seems the only possible restoration.
κοσμίω[ς] καὶ ἐπικεικώς: modest virtues, probably of a young man who had achieved little; but M. Ulpius Eurycles was congratulated by the Areopagus in a letter to Aezani for his *κοσμίότης* and by Antoninus Pius for being *ἐπικεικός*. See, in general, Robert, *Hell.* XIII (1965), 222f.
 10ff. For a similar formula, see P46, ἀναστήσαντος παρ' ἑαυτοῦ Λ. Κλ. Παρδαλά τοῦ φίλου αὐτοῦ. Contrast the implication of C28 ll.6–8, ἀναστησάντων αὐτοῖς τὴν τεμὴν δημοσίᾳ.

25 Efeler

In cemetery wall, inside.

Weathered greyish marble bomos of the honorary type; plain, regular letters.

Ht. 0.06 (pediment, buried a little), 0.15 (capital), 0.57 (shaft), 0.15 (base); total 0.93; width 0.44–0.53 (pediment), 0.43–0.46 (shaft), 0.61 (base); thickness 0.61 (base; rest out of reach); letters 0.0275.

ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος
 ἐτείμησεν Ἀρχέλα-
 ον Ἐπινείκου τὸ[ν]
 εὐεργέτην

The names do not recur in the aristocracy of Aezani.

26 Söğüt Köy

In field on N.W. of village.

Bomos of grey-white marble; shallow framed panel.

Ht. 1.01 buried; width 0.64 (shaft); thickness 0.60 (shaft); letters 0.03–0.035.

- ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ
 δῆμος ἐτεί-
 μησε[ν] Πόπλι-
 ον [Ἀἴλιον] Ζευ-
 5. ξ[εῖδ]μον Κ[α]σ-
 σ[ιανόν, ἀρχ]ι-
 ρέα Ἀσίας, τὸν
 λογίστην, εὐ-
 εργέτην τῆς
 10. [πόλεως]

First half of the second century AD.

The boule and demos honour a native of Hierapolis, named in an inscription set up there in honour of his son P. Aelius Zeuxidemus Ariston Zeno (*IGR* IV, 819). The father (*PIR*² A 282) was enfranchised by Hadrian and became high priest of Asia, the son (A 281) rose to equestrian rank as advocatus fisci in Phrygia and Asia, and a grandson, Aelius Antipater (A 137), was a sophist, *ab epistulis graecis* of Septimius Severus, tutor to Caracalla and Geta, *adlectus inter consulares* by Severus, and legate of Bithynia. After the murder of Geta he starved himself to death at the age of sixty eight. The rise of this family is paradigmatic in the progression from

municipal aristocracy (now attested in the present text) through equestrian status to the senatorial order; see now E. L. Bowie, *Yale Classical Studies* xxvii (1982), 46f., referring to this text.

1. For the parasitic *iota*, see C18.
- 4ff. The name is restored from *IGR* IV, 819.
- 6f. ἀρχι|ρέα Ἀσίας: also in *IGR* IV, 819.
- 7f. τὸν| λογίστην, εὐεργέτην: it must have been as curator of the city that P. Aelius Cassianus became known to the people of Aezani. For discussion of *curatores reipublicae* in Asia see G. P. Burton, *Chiron* ix (1979), 465ff. For *logistae* who were also *Asiarchs*, see his list, 482f., nos. 3, 11f., 19, 23f., 29f., and 32. It was as *logistes* that Cassianus was able to do Aezani the services that earned him the city's gratitude: cf. *IGR* IV, 218 (Ilium) and 1343 (Magnesia ad Sipylum), and the discussion of *curatores* at Aphrodisias by J. M. Reynolds, *Aphrodisias and Rome* 184ff.

27 Çavdarhisar

Buried in wall on W. side of lane running from street of Nero's letter (P11) to mosque, E. of river between the two Roman bridges.

Statue base of greyish marble with moulded top and base; a bit broken beneath and behind; back may be gone, though it felt like the natural back to the fingers; hollows as for pole and foot on top; letters finely finished, inscription almost complete.

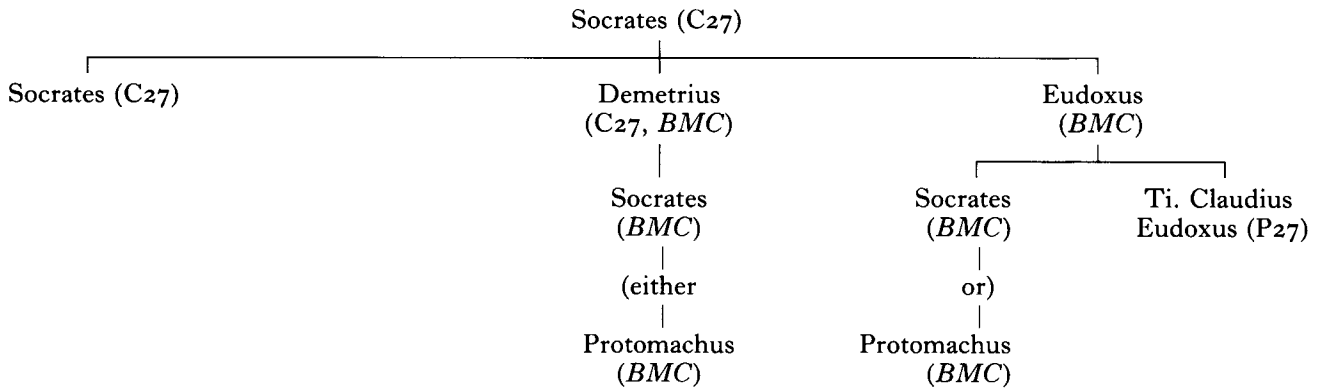
Ht. 0.31; width 0.77; thickness 0.68 till the present edge; letters 0.0275–0.03 (top), 0.02 (rest).

Pl. IV.

- [ἡ βουλ]ῇ καὶ ὁ δῆμος ἐτείμησεν
 Δημήτριον Σωκράτους διὰ τε τὰς ἑαυτοῦ
 ἀρετὰς καὶ διὰ τὴν Σωκράτους τοῦ ἀδελ-
 φοῦ αὐτοῦ εἰς τὸν δῆμον μεγαλοψυχί-
 5. αν καὶ εὐνοίαν, ψηφισαμένη καὶ ἀναθεῖσα
 δημοσίᾳ τὰς τιμὰς αὐτοῦ

Mid-first century AD?

2. ἑαυτοῦ (*sic*).
- 2f. Socrates son of Eudoxus, Socrates son of Demetrius, and Protomachus son of Socrates appear on coins of Aezani struck under Claudius: *BMC Phrygia* 34 no. 83f., 35 no. 87f.; *SNG* v. *Aulock* 3348, 3351. The second could be the son of the Demetrius honoured in the present text, but all probably belong to the same family: H. v. Aulock in Naumann, *Zeustempel* 84 n.222, constructs the series grandfather Eudoxus or Demetrius, son Socrates, grandson Protomachus. Combining these suggestions, and bringing in the Ti. Claudius Eudoxus, son of Eudoxus, mentioned in the Claudian or Neronian document P27, we might construct the following stemma for a leading family of Aezani in the mid-first century AD:



Other arrangements would be possible, and the absence of Eudoxus from the present inscription is awkward; note too the Demetrius of C28 and the one honoured by *neoi* in P38: the latter may be identical with the Demetrius honoured here; or he may rather belong to a later generation of the same family, which seems to emerge again in the time of Hadrian with the Apollas son of Eudoxus who is honoured by his young companions (C86).

- 2, 5. ἐτείμησεν, ψηφισαμένη, ἀναθείσα: note number and gender. The singular is usual after ἡ βουλή καὶ ὁ δῆμος on inscriptions of Aezani, and although the text stresses the younger Socrates' generosity to the demos, its role is characteristically passive.

28 Hacı Kebir

In wall N. of village.

Slab of grey marble, the top broken; letters certain.

Ht. 0.37; width 0.54; thickness 0.18; letters 0.0175, bottom line 0.015.

- [ἡ βουλή καὶ ὁ δῆμος ἐτείμη-]
σαν Μηνόφιλον Δημητρίου
τὸν καὶ Φαῦστον καὶ Ἀφίον τή-
ν γυναῖκα αὐτοῦ διὰ τε τὴν α-
5. ναστροφὴν αὐτῶν καὶ τὴν
εἰς αὐτοὺς εὐνοίαν ἀνα-
στησάντων αὐτοῖς τὴν ν.
τειμὴν δημοσίᾳ, ἐπιμελη-
θέντος Αἰνίου Διονυσίου
10. τοῦ [κ]αὶ Λουρίου (?)

Mid-first century AD? See below.

- 1f. The plural is unusual: see C27. The formula recurs in P38 and C35, where the names Demetrius and Menophilus respectively are also found. Demetrius son of Socrates is also an eponymous magistrate on coins of Aezani struck under Claudius, see C27, while Menophilus is the recipient of Nero's letter (P11); another or the same Menophilus is mentioned in the Claudian or Neronian document P27 and a Μητροδώρος Μηνοφίλου τοῦ Μενά[νδρου] in C38. The names

probably ran in the leading families of Aezani (see p. lx), but it would be possible to attach Menophilus Faustus son of Demetrius to the stemma devised at C27 if he were the brother of Socrates son of Demetrius. An even earlier Menophilus of distinction is to be found in P15: his grandson Dionysius was one of the first to consecrate a statue of Claudius. A relatively early date in the series of honorific inscriptions set up by boule and demos is suggested by the absence of Roman citizens and by the phraseology of the text, which is neither stereotyped nor over-elaborate; cf. also C27.

- 4f. ἀναστροφὴν: the way of life of the couple, *LSJ* s.v., II 2: so *MAMA* vi, 173 l.4 (Apameia, 188–159 BC), VIII, 407, 412 (b), and 414 (Aphrodisias).
6. εὐνοίαν: cf. C27, but in the present case the goodwill is shown by their fellow citizens to the honorands; so in P7.
9f. Karpon son of Aeneas in P61; for these names see p. lxii and C276n. Dionysius appears on coins struck under M. Aurelius: *BMC Phrygia* 49 no. 113; *SNG Deutschland, Samml. v. Aulock* 3357.
10f. The reading is certain ('only one letter gone', notebook; and traces of a vertical hasta remain), the interpretation not clear. For Pape-Benseler the name stands for the Latin Lurius; Schulze, *LE* 182, gives the forms Lorius and Loreius. Perhaps τοῦ [.]αἰλουρίου (grandfather of Aeneas)?

29 Ağarı

In pier of bridge.

Tall bomos of grey-white marble, back rough, base and r. side broken; sunk framed panel of three sides; inscribed area worn in centre.

Ht. 1.62 (0.35 capital, 1.08 shaft, 0.19 base); width and thickness 0.71 (capital), 0.56 (shaft); letters 0.04 (EYΦ 0.055). Pl. IV (partial squeeze).

- Ἄγαθῃ Τύχῃ
ἡ ἱερωτάτῃ βου-
λῇ κέ ὁ λαμπρό-
τατος δῆμος
5. Αὐρ. Εὐφῆμο[ν]
Βειθέως τὴν
πρώτῃν ἀρχὴν
στρατηγήσαντα
δὲς κέ βουλάρχῃ-
10. σαντα καὶ ἐν
πόλλοις ἄλ-
λοισ καὶ μεγά-
λοισ χρήσιμον
γενομένον
15. τῇ πατρίδι[ι].

After AD 212 (pseudo-praenomen Aurelius).

5. Εὐφῆμο[ν] is in larger letters than the rest (including Αὐρ.).
6. Βείθυσ Δημητρίου was a member of an embassy to Septimius Severus, P12. Euphemus was probably Demetrius' grandson. Βείθυσ, -υος is a name occurring in Thrace (*Bull. épigr.* 1948, 178 no. 148; 1956, 140 no. 162; 1967, 509 no. 373 (near Serdica); 1972, 428 no. 287 (near Byzantium)), in Macedon (1939, 476 no. 185; 1953, 146 no. 112; 1954, 147 no. 166), and widely elsewhere: cf. D. Detschew, *Die thrakischen Sprachreste*, *Öst. Akad. d. Wiss., phil.-hist. Kl., Chr. d. Balkan Kommission, ling. Abt.* 14 (Vienna 1957).
6ff. τὴν πρώτῃν ἀρχὴν, κτλ.: see P13. χρήσιμον also in C30, P39, P45, and P54; and cf. P38, P41, and P53 (εὐχρηστον).
The corresponding claim by an individual is the basis of a Hadrianic petition for membership of the boule of Ephesus, Abbott-Johnson, *Mun. Ad.* 85, 1.8f.

30 Çavdarhisar

In the W. end of the cemetery.

Bottom of base or bomos of grey-white marble, with moulded base; letters well cut and spaced; the surface is badly covered with white lichen.

Ht. 0.55 (base 0.15); width 0.51 (base 0.65); letters 0.0275. Pl. V (squeeze).

- [--c.18-20--]
[-c.6-] Πωλλίω[α ἀγορα-]
[νο]μήσαντα ἐπιφ[αν]ῶς καὶ

[ἐ]πιδόντα καὶ τὸν υἱὸ[ν Πωλ-]

5. λίωνα εἰς εὐσεβείαν τ[ῶν]
Κυρίων ἀμφιθαλῇ καὶ ἐν
ἄλλοις πολλοῖς χρήσιμον
γενόμενον τῇ πατρίδι

Second century AD.

1. Pollio must be the object of some honour done him by the city: ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος ἐτείμησεν.
2f. [ἀγορα][νο]μήσαντα (notebook): the second vertical hasta of M survives; for ἀγορανομεῖν ἐπιφανῶς cf. C33.
4f. ἐπιδόντα, κτλ.: cf. τὸν ἑαυτοῦ ζῆλον εἰς τὴν φιλοδοξίαν ἐπιδιδόναι, *Inscr. v. Priene* (Berlin 1906), 114 no. 12, to devote oneself to something; ἑαυτὸν εἰς τὴν πρεσβείαν *Bull. épigr.* 1970, 387 no. 240 (Athens), to volunteer; cf. 1934, p. 245 (Iasus).
5. ἀμφιθαλῇ: see Th. Pekáry, *Ist. Mitt.* xv (1965), 121 no. 5 (Miletus, reign of Commodus), citing L. Robert in *Ath. Stud. pres. to W. S. Ferguson*, *HSCP Suppl.* 1 (1940), 509ff. = *OMS* 1, 633ff., and *Gnomon* xxx (1959), 663, on A. Rehm, *Die Inscr. v. Didyma* (Berlin 1958), nos. 162f., 195, where further examples are cited. The agonistic ἀμφιθαλῆς was a young man charged with cutting the victors' wreaths and carrying them to the scene of the contest. The vocabulary of the present text suggests that the boy was here devoted to religious duties connected with the imperial cult, on which see L. Robert, *REA* LXII (1960), 316ff. (*OMS* II, 832ff.), H. Pleket, *Harv. Theol. Rev.* LVIII (1965), 331ff., and S. Price, *JRS* LXX (1980), 28ff.
6ff. χρήσιμον, κτλ.: see notes to C29.

31 Çavdarhisar

In a cornfield in the S.E. border of the S.E. quarters, built into the outer wall of a house garden.

Fragment of greyish marble, broken all round; deep and elaborate letters in a slightly sunk arch.

Ht. 0.175; width 0.335; thickness c. 0.18 (in wall); letters 0.03. Pl. V.

Εὐρυ-
κλέους

Mid-second century?

Probably M. Ulpius Eurycles, *PIR* V 551.

Four texts from Aezani honour Eurycles: P6, a letter of the Areopagus to Aezani; P7, a letter of the Panhellenium to Aezani; P8, a letter of the Panhellenium to the koinon of Asia; P9, a letter of Antoninus Pius dated 30 November, 157. All are preserved on the wall of the Temple of Zeus; see Naumann, *Zeustempel* 36, Günther, *Ist. Mitt.* xxvi (1976), 114 n.17. In P18, a dedication to M. Aurelius and L. Verus dated AD 161 or later, Eurycles was high priest of Asia designate; see Münsterberg, *Beamtennamen* 155. Note also the cornice fragment C58.

He was synedros at Athens in AD 156–7: P6f.; Robert, *Bull. épigr.* 1971, 519 no. 657; curator of the gerousia at Ephesus AD 162 or 163: *OGIS* 508, with R. Heberdey *et al.*, *Forsch. in Ephesos II* (Wien 1912), 119 no. 23; curator at Aphrodisias during the 180s: *MAMA* VIII, 505; J. M. Reynolds, *Aphrodisias and Rome* 185ff.; he was archiereus of Asia for the second time under Commodus: *OGIS* 509. At Aezani he appears as grammateus: *BMC Phrygia* 24, no. 8; cf. 39 no. 112 (τῇ γερουσίᾳ).

LW ad 866 (P9) comment on the elaborate form of the letter *P* in that and the three preceding inscriptions (P6ff.): *π*; the letters of the present text are equally elaborate though not precisely similar.

What is the nature of the present text? Perhaps the other elements in Eurycles' name were featured in similar panels and attached to a structure paid for by him or set up in his honour; alternatively the decoration may represent a stylized wreath denoting a victory crown at games named in Eurycles' honour; for bibliography, see Robert, *Hell.* VII (1949), 93 n.1, Pl. Xff.; *Rev. Phil.* XXXII (1958), 20 n.3; *CRAI* 1982, 229f., n.5. Robert cites L. Anson, *Numismata graeca* 1 (London 1911), where no. 723 from Tralles (= *BMC Lydia* 342 no. 103) shows Olympic and Pythian crowns. The 'wreath' (?) of the present monument is closer to the first.



32 Virancık

In corner of outer house wall near E. cemetery.

Slab, broken and buried; inscription on sunk panel on raised tablet; small, fairly regular letters.

Ht. 0.36, broken below; width 0.20, panel 0.10; thickness 0.175 till buried; letters 0.02 above, 0.175 below.

ΟΛΒΙΟ
ΛΗΟΝ
ΕΣΤΑ
ΗΔΓ

5. [ἡ β]ουλὴ καὶ ὁ [δῆμος ἐτείμησεν]
M. Οὐλ[πιον----]

Second cent. AD?

1–4. Uncertain, perhaps a verse fragment.

Dr. Hansen comments:

1. ὀλβιο[does not have to be a name; cf. Peek, *GV* 2040 l.16; 1113 l.3.
3. The last letter has got to be A, whatever the

interpretation.

4. Not π or γ; ρ must be right.
- 5–6. Probably the beginning of an honorific inscription set up by the council and people for M. Ulp(ius). The only notable M. Ulpius known at Aezani was M. Ulpius Appuleius Eurycles, on whom see C31n.



33 Söpu Köy

Bomos of grey marble, sides bare, panel in front; lying on back, top buried a little; letters regular and tipped; text clear.

Ht. 0.55 (pedestal, buried), 0.165 (capital), 0.69 (shaft), 0.135 (base); width 0.50 (pedestal), 0.61 (capital), 0.46–0.475 (shaft), base projects 0.08 on one side; letters 0.015 above, 0.0225 below.

Ἀγαθῇ Τύχῃ

ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆ-
μος ἐτείμησαν
Φιλόπαππον

5. Μηνογένους
νεωκόρον τοῦ Δι-
ὸς διὰ βίου, ἀγορα-
νομήσαντα ἐπι-
φανῶς

First or second century AD.

3. For the plural verb, see C28n.
- 6f. νεωκόρον τοῦ Διὸς: see p. xxx and index s.vv.
νεωκόρος, ἀρχινεωκόρος.
- 7f. ἀγορα|νομήσαντα ἐπιφανῶς: C30n.

34 Söpu Köy

In wall of cemetery.

Bomos of greyish marble, top gone; inscription on panel on shaft; deep strong tipped letters.

Ht. 0.94 broken, panel 0.62; width 0.54–0.565 shaft, 0.76 base; thickness 0.525 shaft base, 0.72 base. Pl. V (squeeze).

- [.....] Αὐρήλιον
[-3-4-]Ἰριον Εὐτυ-
χοῦς νεωκόρον
τοῦ Διὸς καὶ ἱερέα
5. Διονύσου διὰ βί-
ου

After AD 161.

The inscription probably began [ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος ἐτειμήσεν].

1. Μάρκον fits the space available.
2. ἸΠΙΟΝ: perhaps Πα]πίριον, but]ΙΤΡΙΟΝ is equally possible.
- 3ff. νεωκόρον| τοῦ Διὸς: see p. xxx, and index s.vv. νεωκόρος, ἀρχινεωκόρος.
- 4ff. ἱερέα| ... διὰ βί|ου: see index s.vv. ἱερεὺς and ἱερατεύω.

35 Çavdarhisar

On r. bank of river between Roman bridges.

P44.

Pillar of Docimian marble, broken top and bottom; letters very well cut.

Ht. 1.60 broken; diameter 0.56; letters 0.025–0.035. Pl. V (squeeze).

- ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος
ἐτειμήσεν Μηνόφι-
λον Νεικοστράτου
ἱερατεύσαντα τοῦ Δι-
5. ὁς δεκάκις καὶ ἐν τοῖς
λοιποῖς πᾶσιν φιλοδό-
ξως τῇ πατρίδι προσ-
εγενχέντα

First or second century AD.

- 2f. Μηνόφι|λον Νεικοστράτον: for other distinguished holders of the name Menophilus see p. lx.
- 4f. ἱερατεύσαντα τοῦ Δι|ὸς: see p. xxx and index s.vv. ἱερεὺς, ἀρχιερεὺς, ἱερατεύω, and for the ten years' tenure, C416, tombstone of a (?) [νεωκό]ρος υ' τοῦ Διὸς.
- 6f. πᾶσιν φιλοδόξως τῇ: omitted in previous editions. For the idea, see C29n.

36 Çavdarhisar

No description or measurements; squeeze shows letters 0.031–0.035.

- HMOΣ
ΑΝΠΑΙ
ΕΡΑΛΠΦΙΩ
ΟΥΧΡ.ΣΙΜ
5. ΡΟΣΥΝΗΣ
v.

First or second century AD.

Apparently part of a public inscription.

1. [ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος.
2. (?) [ἐτειμήσ]αν Π. Αἰ[λ.---]
3. (?) [θυγατ]έρα or [μητ]έρα Ἀπφιον[; She may be a connection of Zeuxidemus (C26); but we may be dealing with a male: (?) Π. Αἰ[λ.ιον ...] Νιγ]έρα.
4. (?) ΟΥ χρ[ῆ]σιμ[ον γενόμενον]: see note on C29.
5. (?) [τῇ πατρίδι σωφ]ροσύνης [ἐνεκα : cf. P80: σωφροσύνη is a typical virtue of the Phrygian woman: see Robert, *Hell.* XIII (1965), 39 and 222.

37 Çavdarhisar

On corner opposite *oda*.

End of block of white and grey marble.

Ht. 0.67; width 0.52; thickness 1.40; letters 0.025. Pl. V (squeeze).

- [---c.9---]PON[---4-5---]
[---c.4---]ΠΙΟΝ, ἄνδρα τε [κα-]
[λόν] καὶ ἀγαθόν, καὶ ἀνα-
θέντα ἐκ τ[ῶ]ν ἰδίων τῷ
5. πατρίω Διὶ [τ]ὸ ἔμπυρον
σὺν ᾧ παντὶ τῷ περὶ αὐ-
τὸ κόσμῳ

First or second century AD.

Presumably this inscription also opened with the formula ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος ἐτειμήσεν.

- 1f. [βου|λευτ]ικόν is an attractive restoration; [συν|κλητ]ικόν, *senatorium*, or [ὑπατ]ικόν, *consularem*, would suggest a man of very high status. A member of the local boule would be more plausible. But the squeeze does not favour *IKON*, rather *IPON* or *TPON*. If [βου|λευτ]ικόν is accepted, *PON* in l. 1 represents the end of a man's name, e.g., [Διόδω]ρον, which is favoured by the squeeze, or [Σεου]ήρον; if not, the name continues into l. 2.
- 2f. For a man who is ἀνδ[ρ]α [κ]αὶ [ἀγαθ]όν καὶ φιλό[πα]τρυν see P41; but the penultimate letter looks like *Λ* or *Α*.
- 3f. ἀνα|θέντα: cf. P50: ἀναθέντα καὶ τὰ ἱερά τὰ ἐν τῇ ἐξέδρᾳ τῆς βασιλικῆς, and C39.
5. τῷ πατρίω Διὶ: Zeus was of course the presiding deity at Aezani: see index and p. xxxiii ff. [τ]ὸ ἔμπυρον: see F. Sokolowski, *ZPE* xxxiv (1979), 65 n.9. The adjective ἔμπυρος denotes what is burning or set on fire, the noun the utensil, *vas*, or small altar keeping materials that are on fire. Sokolowski cites examples from Athens, Delos, Pergamum, and Ostia. An inscription from Sardis of the fourth century BC reinscribed under the Empire orders servants of the cult of Zeus μὴ μετέχειν μυστηρίων Σαβαζίου τῶν τὰ ἔνπυρα βασταζόντων καὶ Ἀνγδίστεως καὶ Μᾶς (L. Robert, *CRAI* 1975, 306ff., l.9ff. of inscription). ἔμπυρα, therefore, were elaborate and probably expensive vessels for carrying incense or other burning

material used in cult practice. *σὺν ᾧ παντὶ* [τῷ ... κόσμῳ: for the phrase cf. P55: τὸ βῆμα καὶ τοὺς κείοντας σὺν τῷ κόσμῳ; *IGR* IV, 556: σὺν τῷ ἐπιφερομένῳ κόσμῳ παντί.

38 Çavdarhisar

Built into house wall in garden to S.W. of village on left bank of river.

Grey marble slab, broken r., cut square rather roughly to l., but probably recently. A number of uninscribed bits of the same marble seen in the walls around; inscribed in two lines along top of block; most of stone blank below; Φ very well cut with apices.

Ht. 0.51; width 0.185 broken; thickness 0.28; letters 0.03. Pl. V (squeeze).

[ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος] Μητροδώρου Μηνοφίλου τοῦ Μενά[νδρου]
[ιερῆως τῶν βουλαίων καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς εὐκοσμίας ἀρχοντος]

First half of the first century AD?

Our text could be the heading of a decree or the genitives could act as a dating formula for some other type of inscription. For the first alternative cf. P27: [ψήφισμα τοῦ δήμου τοῦ Αἰζανειῶν] [ἐπὶ ἀρχόντων --- ἐπὶ τῆς εὐκοσμίας ἀρχοντος διὰ βίου καὶ Μηνοφίλου, κτλ. Cf. also *IGR* IV, 556, the acephalous building inscription from Eğrigöz, which honours a man who was a priest for life τῶν βουλαίων and ἐπὶ τῆς εὐκοσμίας ἀρχών.

1. For the name Menophilus in the municipal aristocracy of Aezani, see C28n. Here we presumably have a double name preceding filiation rather than three generations of the family (see p. lxi), but Metrodorus could be the son of Menophilus addressed by Nero, P11. Certainly the men named in the inscription belong to the same family as those of the dated inscription C84, q.v.
2. [ιερῆως τῶν βουλαίων: cf. *IGR* IV, 556, and Dittenberger *ad OGIS* 332 n.33: the gods were those especially worshipped in the council house (Zeus, Athena, Hestia). ἐπὶ τῆς εὐκοσμίας ἀρχοντος: for this official at Aezani in the time of Claudius see P26; at Smyrna, *CIG* 3185, with Liebenam, *Städteverwaltung* 350f.; at Tiberiopolis (?), *IGR* IV, 556.

39 Çavdarhisar

In inner cupboard compartment of house court wall in N.W.

Smooth slab of marble, probably white, broken above and to r., buried to l. and below; letters of the best type, firm and uniform, regularly but unostentatiously tipped.

Ht. 0.195 broken; width 0.71; letter 0.03. Pl. V (squeeze).

[--- ἀνα-]
θέντα τά τε κατα[---]
ρια τά ἐν ταῖς στοα[ῖς---]

First or second century AD.

For this text, which presumably began with the formula ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος ἐτειμησεν, cf. C37.

1. There are traces of letters at the beginning of the line, the first 'probably Σ, to the feel more likely than Ε', the second 'more likely to be an upright than an Α, Λ, or Δ from the slight tilt' (notebook).
 - 1f. [ἀνα]θέντα: see C37n.
 2. κατα[σκευάσματα] ? cf. *SIG* 330 1.4 (Ilium); Demosthenes XXIII, 207; or κατα[στεγάσματα], cf. *Bull. épigr.* 1951, 154 no. 76, on L. B. Holland, *AJA* LIV (1950), 337ff.
 - 2f. [καὶ τὰ οἰκητή]ρια is suggested by Cox, citing Keil-Premmerstein, *Zweiter Bericht* 21 no. 37 (= *IGR* IV, 1189): αἱ στοαὶ καὶ τὰ ἐν αὐταῖς οἰκητήρια; cf. *CIG* 3480 (*IGR* IV, 1209, cf. L. Robert, *OMS* II, 1102f.): τὰς στοάς, τὰς τε καταγωγὰς καὶ τὰ ἐν αὐταῖς ἔργα[σ]τῶν οἰκητήρια. [ἐργαστή]ρια is perhaps more likely, cf. G. Petzl, *ZPE* XXIII (1976), 243 no. 1, with *Bull. épigr.* 1977, 408 no. 450 (*SEG* XXVI, 1321), on an inscription from Thyateira, reading [οἰκητ]ήριον or [ἐργαστ]ήριον. There the singular makes the ἐργαστήριον seem more likely.
- For stoa and *ergasteria*, the combination promised and finally constructed for his native city by Dio of Prusa (*Or.* XLVI, 9), see *IGR* III, 112 (Sebastopolis); 287 (Isaura); 364 (Adada); *JHS* XVIII (1898), 87 no. 24 (Baharlar nr. Inegöl), where Anderson restores [βουλευ]τήριον; [ἐργαστ]ήριον is more likely.
- Cox also gives [θυμιατή]ρια as a possibility; for similar objects as gifts, see C37 with n. on ἔμπυρον; there was a θυμιατήριον in the Asclepieum at Pergamum (see C21n.) and a θυμιατήριον ἔμπυρον in the temple of Serapis at Ostia (*IG* XIV, 915). But the sense of the inscription seems to demand a reference to buildings.

40 Çavdarhisar

First turn to r. out of road leading E. from minaret, in field wall.

Biggish bomos of greyish marble, sides forming smooth surfaces.

Ht. 1.00 to where (presumably) buried; width 0.53 (? rest broken); thickness 0.84 (top), 0.60 (shaft). Pl. VI (squeeze).

Ἡλιόδ[ωρον?.....]
τὸν ἀρχ[---]
ἡ πατρ[ῖς v.]

Late second or early third century?

The surface of the stone seems to be preserved for about

half the original width. The inscription seems very brief but appears to be complete above.

1. Perhaps the line was completed by a patronymic.
2. ἀρχ[ινεωκόρον ?]: see p. xxx, and especially P55f. and C10, where this office is singled out for mention, as it may be here: ὁ δεῖνα ὁ ἀρχινεωκόρος; but ἀρχιερεύς is possible.
3. ἡ πατρίς: this word occurs frequently in the inscriptions of Aezani, but usually in the dative case (see index s.v.); however, see P34 (reign of Commodus or Severus) for a parallel.

41 Çavdarhisar

In court of house on r. bank of river below bridges.

Grey-white marble slab, broken at beginning, cut square at end and back; letters very well cut and elaborately tipped, very faint towards end but quite clear to sight.

Ht. 0.37; width 1.73; thickness 0.45; letters 0.08–0.085. Pl. VI (squeeze).

[--Με]νάνδρου τοῦ Ἰκεσίου [---]

This substantial and well cut inscription is carved on the pediment of an architrave; possibly a date in the form [ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος Με]νάνδρου (cf. C38n.) or to indicate responsibility for the building: [ἐπιμεληθέντος Με]νάνδρου.

42 Çavdarhisar

In the *oda* grate.

Thin slab of greyish marble, broken l. and perhaps r., cut roughly level below and feeling smooth above (out of sight); out of sight behind; letters large and clear.

Ht. 0.105; width 0.66 broken (front 0.35 broken); thickness 0.84; letters 0.085.

[---]ΟΥ

Part of an architrave; letters are the same height as C41, but they are not part of the same inscription: C41 has Υ, C42 Ψ.

43 Çavdarhisar

Brought to Cox at mill, one hour S. of village near S.E. cemetery.

Probably fragment of architrave slab of greyish marble broken each side and above, cut square behind.

Ht. 0.18; width 0.59 broken; thickness 0.37 broken; letters 0.03–0.035. Pl. VI (squeeze).

[---]τοῦ προπύλου

The modest size of the lettering should point to a similarly modest structure, but it is probably not part of

a tomb: Kubińska, *Mon. fun.* 155f., has only θύρα associated with funerary monuments. For τὸ πρόπυλον as the equivalent of τὰ προπύλαια, see *MAMA* VI, 251, a monumental gateway erected at Acmonia during the principate of Domitian. Cf. also *IGR* IV, 636, 712 = 1698, 1349, 1422, none referring to a funerary structure.

44 Çavdarhisar

No details except letter height: 0.065.

[--- ιερ]εὺς διὰ βίου

ιερ]εὺς or ἀρχιερ]εὺς: for other priests and high priests διὰ βίου see index, s.vv.

45 Söpu Köy

In street wall in front of *oda*.

Fragment of block or slab of grey-white marble; letters apiced.

Ht. 0.16; width 0.37; thickness c. 0.35; letters 0.02–0.025, average 0.0225. Pl. VI (squeeze).

Τιβέριος Κλαύ[διος --]

Καίσαρη ΟΙ[---]

ΓΙΣΤΟΝ ΑΙΟ[---]

After 41 AD.

We are grateful to Mr Simon Price for his help with this text.

1. Τιβέριος Κλαύ[διος]: for enfranchisement under Claudius, see p. xxiv. Possibly the present inscription is connected with the documents P27ff., which belong to the late Julio-Claudian period and are concerned with games, the Σεβαστὰ Κλαυδίηα.

- 2f. Καίσαρη ΟΙ[s], Καίσαρήωι or Καίσαρήων: if games are in question one would expect the plural (e.g., [νικήσας ἐν τοῖς] Καίσαρήωι[s] ἐν --- ἀνέθηκε τὸν μέ[γιστον] ΑΙ. The squeeze favours ΗΩΙ, and at the end of 3 is consistent with ΑΙΟ or ΑΙΩ; perhaps εἰς τὸν αἰῶνα, with reference to financial provisions or, as in P29, to inherited privilege. The singular Καίσαρήωι favours a building, the Caesareum: see J. B. Ward-Perkins, *PBSR* xxvi (1958), 177; Robert, *Bull. épigr.* 1960, 148 no. 98; A. Balland, *Fouilles de Xanthos* VII. *Inscriptions d'époque impériale* (Paris 1981), 27f. There is no other mention of a Caesareum at Aezani, and no building has been identified as such, but the central area of the city was redeveloped in the mid-second century. Such buildings had no standard form (K. Tuchelt, *Ist. Mitt.* xxxi (1981), 167ff.).

46 Çavdarhisar

In garden wall of house in N.W. part near *oda*.

Fragment of bottom of greyish marble slab, obviously large, with projecting base.

(a) Ht. 0.32 broken; width 0.43; thickness 0.06 till out of sight.

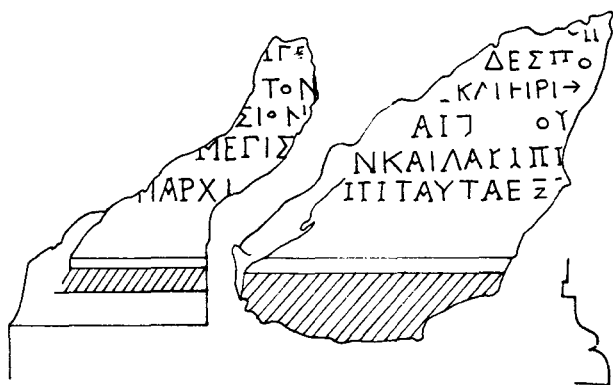
(b) Ht. 0.33 broken; width 0.58 broken; thickness 0.09 till out of sight.

(a) and (b) Distance between last line and moulding 0.05; projection of moulding 0.0175; ht. of moulding 0.10; letters 0.02, *omicron* 0.01. Pl. VI (squeezes).

For text see fig.

First or second century AD?

2.]ΔΕΣΠΟ[:]δὲ σπο[υδῆ]?
3.]ΚΜΗΡ[[: τ]εκμήρι[ον]?
4f. ΓΟΥ[ᾶρξ]αντα τὴν μεγίστην καὶ λαμπρ[οτάτῃ]ν
ἀρχήν?
5. ἐπὶ ταῦτα ἐξ[ετέλεσεν?



47 Çavdarhisar

In house wall on r. bank of river between bridges.

Fragment of grey-white marble; crack separating two parts of stone by 0.0075; apparently remains of a former projecting cornice.

Ht. 0.78; width 0.19; thickness 0.07 visible; letters 0.08. Pl. VI (squeeze).

?] καὶ τῷ δῆ[μῳ]

48 Çavdarhisar

In field W. of village, S. of *kale*.

Base of grey-white marble; very well cut letters.

Ht. 0.90; width 0.62; thickness 0.62. Pl. VI (squeeze).

[-υῦ-υῦ-υῦ-υῦ]

οἱ μὲν ἀπ' αὐτῇ[s]/

Εὐρώπης ἱερῆς, οἱ δ' [ἐξ 'Α-]

σίης μεγαλ[είης],/

5. τοὺς πόλιν Αἰζ[α]ν[ων] [ῥῖσους]

ποιήσατο π[ά]ντας?,/

γῆθομένη τειμαῖς δ[υῦ-υ]

ἀριπρεπ[υ-]

Third century AD? See below.

Dr Hansen writes: 'The only viable solution to the curious layout is as follows: ignore the small indentation of the second preserved line (an error?), and assume that the remaining (substantial) indentations indicate spillover from preceding lines. An almost complete parallel (the only difference being that words are not divided between lines) is *SEG* xxiv, 1075 (Tomis, 3rd or 4th century AD) with indentations of 4-5 letters; this inscription is illustrated: A. Aricescu and others, *Noi monumente epigr. din Scythia Minor* (Constanța 1964), 21 no. 5. At least one line is lost before the first preserved line'. Dr Hansen finds another parallel for the layout in A. Maiuri, *Nuova silloge epigrafica di Rodi e Cos* (Firenze 1925), no. 47 (illustrated) = Peek, *GV* 932.

5f. [ῥῖσους] ποιήσατο or [ῥῖσους ἐ]ποιήσατο (Hansen). What survives of the text suggests that we have a public verse inscription (note the well-cut letters) which recorded the presence of visitors at Aezani from Europe and Asia (lines 2-4). The city of Aezani seems to have done them some service (putting them all on the same footing?, lines 5-6), and rejoiced in the honours which it received (lines 7-8). It is possible that the occasion was the foundation of ecumenical or iselastic games at Aezani, when delegates from the whole Greek world would attend to join in the inaugural sacrifice. For recent discussion of this phenomenon, see L. Robert, *CRAI* 1982, 228f., and for the possible foundation of games by M. Ulpius Eurycles, see C31n.

DEDICATIONS

(see also C587?, C589)

49 Ağari

In *cami* cemetery.

Columnar stele of white grey-veined marble; wreaths going right round, all defaced except tops; letters regular, apiced, elegant and fine; well preserved.

Ht. 0.135 (capital), 0.805 (shaft), 0.11 (base); diameter 0.52 (capital); circumference 1.53 (capital), 1.34 (shaft top); 1.50 (bottom); letters 0.015-0.0175. Pl. VI.

Δι Βεννίῳ

ὕπερ τῆς ὁμοτε-

χνίας τῶν κηπουρῶν
 Στευννηῶν Νεικοφάνης
 5. καὶ Ἀγαθήνωρ Μήνιτος
 ἀνέθηκαν

1. For Ζεὺς Βέννιος see Ramsay, *HG* 146f., and S. Şahin, *Studien zur Religion u. Kultur Kleinasiens, Festschr. für F. K. Dörner* 11 (Leiden 1978), 771ff., who demonstrates that he was a fertility and weather god; especially see 783 (d), for Βέν|νος Δεὶ Καλοκάγαθῷ ὑπὲρ καρπῶν at Sağır near Pisidian Antioch. For a dedication to Διὶ Βροντῶν|τι καὶ Βέννι| Σερεανῶ, see *MAMA* v, 176, and Şahin, *art. cit.* 784f. Note also two dedications from Appia, one newly discovered, the other republished by T. Drew-Bear, *GRBS* xvii (1976), 254ff. nos. 11 and 12 (*SEG* xxvi, 1369–70).
- 2f. ὁμοτεχνία (not in *LSJ*): equivalent to ὁμότεχνον in Keil-Premmerstein, *Zweiter Bericht* 112 no. 217 (Saittae, to which the term is peculiar, AD 145–6). One or other of these terms may occur in C66. See also S. Bakir-Barthel and H. Müller, *ZPE* xxxvi (1979), 166 no. 26 (τῶν γναφείων). It seems to be interchangeable with ἐργασία (in spite of the superior skill it implies): see Bakir-Barthel and Müller, *art. cit.* 172 no. 30, and P. Herrmann, *Ergebnisse einer Reise in Nordostlydien, Österr. Akad. der Wiss., phil.-hist. Kl., Denkschr.* 80 (Vienna 1962), 14 no. 7: ὁμότεχνον λιναρίων (AD 183–4); 15 no. 8: ἐργασία λιναρίων (211–2). Note also the συντεχνία τῶν ὑδραλετῶν at Hierapolis, *Bull. épigr.* 1971, 514 no. 643; and for further discussion and other words for professional associations in Asia Minor, see F. Poland, *Gesch. gr. Vereinsw.* (Leipzig 1909), 122; Robert, *Ét. anat.* 63 n.2; *Hell.* ix (1950), 37 n.1; *Rev. phil.* 1958, 22 n.3; *Bull. épigr.* 1961, 184 no. 399 (on *IGBulg.* 11, 703 and 111.1, 1401 bis); *BCH* ci (1977), 91 n.4; P. Herrmann and K. Z. Polatkan, *Grab- u. Votivstelen aus d. nordöstlichen Lydien im Museum v. Manisa, Sonderabdr. aus dem Anz. der phil.-hist. Kl. der Österr. Akad. der Wiss.* Nr. 16 (Vienna 1963), 121; G. Petzl, *Festschrift Dörner* 11 751, n.27. The most common word is συνεργασία (Bakir-Barthel and Müller, *art. cit.* 166).
- 3f. κηπουρῶν | Στευννηῶν: for gardeners and their associations, see *CIG* 4082 (Pessinus); L. Robert, *CRAI* 1968, 494f. and *BCH* ci (1977), 93 (Miletus); *Hierapolis* 52f. and 140 no. 218, with Robert, *Bull. épigr.* 1971, 516f., no. 648 (also on Bubon); and 1973, 178 no. 463 (also on Cibyra). This association must have been responsible for the upkeep of the garden around the sanctuary of the Steunene Mother (see p. xxxiii).
5. Μήνιτος: cf. Μήνις, -ιδος in *CIG* 3827 l (Cotiaeum), or, if we have a double name in the nominative, Μήνοιτος in *TAM* v, 1, 13 (Aktaş).

50 Yağmurlu

P63a.

Grey marble bomos cracked across; decorated on front of shaft with eagle on thunderbolt (head destroyed), on l. probably with a relief (no longer recoverable), on r. side with damaged relief of ?woodman's axe (cf. C177).

Ht. 0.60 buried (capital 0.22, shaft 0.38); width 0.38 (capital), 0.34 (shaft); thickness 0.20 buried; blade of axe 0.07 high, 0.09 wide; letters 0.02–0.35. Pl. VII.

Ἔτους σκζ'
 [Κ]ρατερὸς Ἀπολ-
 [λ]ωνίου ὑπὲρ τῆς ἰδί-
 [α]ς σωτη[ρ]ία[ς] καὶ τ-
 5. ὦν Ι[-c.4-5?-] τῆς
 κώμης Διὶ
 Βροντῶν-
 τι
 εὐχ-

10. ἦν

AD 195–6.

5. Some space between the surviving letters may have been taken up with the head of the eagle, but that is more likely to have ended in l.6. *MAMA* restores ἰδίων καὶ τῆς κώμης. If that is too long, perhaps τῶν ἰδίων τῆς κώμης, Krateros' family and friends in the village, or a reference to specific possessions belonging to the village, e.g. τῶν κ[τήν]ων.

51 Virancik

At gate of the E. cemetery.

Round bomos of grey-white marble, the back half broken away, decorated below the inscription with an eagle looking l. over shoulder and standing on a thunderbolt; deep, strong, irregular letters, all clear.

Ht. 0.895; diameter 0.46; letters 0.0175–0.025. Pl. VII.

Διὶ Βροντῶντι καὶ
 Ἀππᾷ τῷ ἀδελφῷ
 Ἀπολλώνιος μετὰ τῶν
 ἀδελφῶν καὶ τοῦ πατρός
 5. ἔτους σα

AD 170–1.

A tombstone also dedicated to Zeus Bronton. Many examples of this phenomenon are attested in the region of Dorylaeum: see *MAMA* v, xxxiv ff., and Haspels, *Highlands* 355 no. 147. The formula is not found otherwise at Aezani, and indeed the cult of Zeus Bronton is not prevalent in the area; perhaps the family was from Dorylaeum, or the stone itself was brought from there. But the eagle resembles those on Aezani doorstones of Antoninus Pius and the second half of the second century.

52 Söpu Köy

In the cemetery.

Bomos of grey-white marble, very badly weathered and one side broken; on front a bust in a wreath of leaves, apparently folds of drapery indicated by incisions; l. side much smaller bust with very narrow neck, also in wreath; r. side body of eagle (?); back an eagle looking l.; wreaths joined by what might be small narrow horses' heads, now damaged.

Ht. 0.83 buried; width 0.48 (shaft), 0.57 (capital, inscribed); thickness 0.48 (shaft), 0.55 (capital); letters 0.0275–0.03. Pl. VII (squeeze).

On front:

ΩΣΑΣ Δὺ / \ / \ ΘΙΩ ΒΡΟΝ

on r.:

[-]H[-]ITIQ εὐχὴν

A dedication to Zeus Bronton (his bust on the front of the stone), with another adjective (Ἀγάθιος ?); the inscription probably began on the l. side of the stone: [ὁ δαίνα --- καθιερ]ώσας Δὺ Ἀγαθίω Βρον υ. τ[ώντι---] ITIQ εὐχὴν. The penultimate word was presumably a third adjective qualifying Zeus.

For Zeus Agathios see H. Schwabl in *RE* xA (1972), 254 (and Suppl. xv (1978), 1149), accepting Boeckh's interpretation of the title at Leucæ (Lefke, Osmaneli) near Nicaea (*CIG* 3766; this stone and six new attestations from the same region are published by S. Şahin, *Inscr. Mus. Iznik* II, 1, 1061–67, with commentary on 1061). Compare Zeus Kalagathios at Sağır near Pisidian Antioch (Ramsay, *Studies* 345 no. 25 = *SEG* VI 550, cited by Şahin, *Festschrift Dörner* II, 783 (d)) and Zeus Agathios in Phrygia, (T. Drew-Bear, *GRBS* XVII (1976), 249n.).

53 Çavdarhisar

S.W. cemetery.

P62.

Bomos of very hard grey-white marble, very badly covered with white lichen; sadly disproportionate statue on pedestal below.

Ht. 1.25 (pedestal 0.16, capital 0.14, base 0.13, shaft 0.77, figure 0.139); width 0.46 (shaft), 0.57 (capital); thickness 0.40 (shaft); letters 0.03–0.04.

[Ἀ]γαθῇ [Τύχη]
Ἀπολλεινάριος
[Δ]εὶ ΜCΙΓΗΝΩ
εὐχὴν

1. Only in LW copy; not visible on his squeeze, or to Cox.
3. Συμοτηνῶ LW; .CΙMCIΓΗΝΩ notebook; perhaps [Δ]εὶ Μοιγηνῶ or Μοῖττηνῶ or Συμοιγηνῶ. For Δεὶ see Ramsay, *Studies* 345 n.7; it is a very common

variant for Δὺ. It may be that the god's name is connected with the 'Moetana' mentioned on a sarcophagus from Prymnessus, on which see M. H. Ballance, 'Regio Ipsina et Moetana', *AS* XIX (1969), 143ff. This region Ballance associates in turn with the much emended inscription found at Yapılcan in the upper Tembris valley (J. G. C. Anderson, *JHS* XVII (1897), 417ff., XVIII (1898) 341); for further references see Ballance, *art. cit.* 146 n.4, who places the regio 'between Ipsus and Soa' (i.e., S.E. of the Tembris valley); J. Strubbe, *Ancient Society* VI (1975), 231f. n.6, is more precise and locates the Moetani in the territory of Appia. See also J. and L. Robert, *Bull. épigr.* 1972, 471f., no. 456, who, after commenting on the derivation proposed for the word, ask: 'Est-il assuré qu'il faille corriger KOINOMOITEANΩN et pourrait-on avoir un ethnique de village commençant par Kouvo--?'.
 54 Tavşanlı

54 Tavşanlı

In Armenian churchyard.

P73.

Niched squared stele on column capital; broken below; in niche, male figure standing facing, wearing himation and holding staff in l.

Ht. 1.00 (niche 0.345); width 0.31 (stele), 0.39 (capital), 0.205 (niche); thickness 0.26 (stele), 0.29 (capital); letters 0.015–0.0225 (above), 0.0225–0.025 (below). Pl. VII.

- (a) ὑπὲρ τῆς [τ]οῦ κυρ[ου]
σωτηρίας Λουκίου [Κλαυ-]
δίου Παρδαλά Χρηστό[ς]
ΑΓΕΑΙ[.Δι] Ἀβοζηνῶ εὐχ[ήν]
5. καὶ τοὺς [βω]μοὺς ἀνέστησεν
- (b) C [-3? -] Μηνογένους
[---]γένους
[---] ΕΡΕ

Second century AD?

Cullen recorded a monument of related form at Çerte, outside the *camii*: it was a pillar with a rectangular capital on a round shaft, but without niche, decoration, or inscription; the dimensions were: Ht. 0.86 (rectangular capital 0.16, rectangular shaft 0.30, circular capital 0.08, circular shaft 0.32 buried); width 0.50 (rectangular capital), 0.41 (rectangular shaft); thickness 0.42 (rectangular capital), 0.36 (rectangular shaft); circumference of circular shaft 1.00.

1ff. The κύριος is L. Claudius Pardalas: in C18ff. we have a series of honours for Ti. Claudius Pardalas (mid-second century), in C22 an inscription recording honours for L. Claudius Lepidus (Commodan). The 'master' here is probably related to both those men (note the unusual combination of 'L. Claudius'): see C21n.

3. 'Room for 3' at end of line (notebook); we should restore the name of the servant, almost certainly *Χρηστό[s]*.
4. *ΑΓΕΛΙ[.]*: This may represent Chrestus' second name or patronymic: cf. *Ἀγέλης*, -εω (Chios, *Bull. épigr.* 1959, 225 no. 314), and, more pertinently, *Ἀῦρ*. *Ἀγέλιος* at Nicaea (S. Šahin, *Inscr. Mus. Īznik* 1, 555). *Διῖ* *Ἀβοζηνῶ*: Zeus Abozenus is found at Nacolea: *MAMA* v, 216; H. Schwabl, *RE* xixa (1972), 253, distinguishes him from *Ἀπόλλων θεὸς βοζηνός*, a rider god. For the name, see Robert, *Noms ind.* 321 n.1. It may be difficult to connect this form with names such as *Μιθραβουζάνης* because the -βουζανης element occurs in anthroponyms only, and if it is formed with a patronymic suffix -*āna*- is unlikely to appear in a divine epithet. Dr Gershevitch, to whom, as to Professor A. M. Davies, we are much indebted for help, suggests an alternative explanation for our word. If this was Parthian in origin, it could represent a form **ab-bujēn* derived from the O. Ir. **abi-bujā*- 'to save, redeem' with the Parthian causative suffix -*ēn*; the meaning would be 'he who causes to redeem'. The verb *buj-* is attested in Parthian and the same stem (*būja-* or *būjā-*) is found in Avestan with a variety of preverbs including *abi*. In spite of the Avestan evidence we expect a short *u* in the root, and this could explain the -o- of Greek.
- (b) The connection between this and the upper inscription is not clear; perhaps it represents a date (cf. the genitive case and the civic distinctions attained by men called Menogenes at Aezani; see p. 1x). If this is correct, the surviving letters at the end of the third line may represent the word *ἱερέως*, and the *C* at the beginning of the first, where Munro was able to read *Ε*, would be the initial letter of *ἐπὶ*.

55 Karlı Köy

Supporting wall forming foundation of mosque on W. side.

Grey marble bomos, capital hacked away for gold; bearded, draped bust on shaft, facing; r. hand raised to heart; features and hand very crude; strong irregular letters.

Ht. 1.17 (inscribed basis on capital 0.12, capital 0.13, lower moulding 0.02, shaft 0.72, base 0.09, lower moulding 0.09); width 0.42 (top); capital projects 0.045 on l.; 0.40 (top of shaft); letters 0.02–0.35. Pl. VII.

Μηνόφιλος εὕξ-
ατο εὐ[χ]ήν θεῷ Δι-
εὶλέοντα κέ ἀπέδ-
[ωκεν?---]

Second or third century AD?

1. For the name *Μηνόφιλος* see p. xxv.
- 3f. The dedication of a (stone) lion to a god is unusual, but compare *MAMA* VIII, 446, with Robert, *Hell.* XIII (1965), 128f., re-edited by J. M. Reynolds, *Proc. Cambr. Phil. Soc.* NS xxvi (1980), 71 no. 1, now *Aphrodisias and Rome* 155 no. 32, which records the dedication of a figure of victory with a lion to the divine Augusti. See also *IGBulg.* II, 865 (Durostorum, very dubious) and IV, 2342 (Nicopolis and Nestum, dedication of τὸνλέοντα καὶ τὸν βομόν), where Mihailov rightly distinguishes such dedications from the erection of funerary lions, which is quite widely attested in central Anatolia (for recent bibliography see C. Naour, *Tyriaion en Cabalide* (Zutphen 1980), 11f. no. 43c). ἀπέδ[ωκεν]? Menophilus fulfilled his vow. As many as three lines may have been hacked away.

56 Hacı Kebir

Top of circular pillar of white marble decorated with thunderbolt. Pl. VIII.

Διὸς – *Σωτήρος*

The copy, confirmed by the photograph, shows a hyphen between the words. The deity occurs at Laodicea Catacecaumene (*MAMA* I, 5; VI, 2); *Ζεὺς Βροντῶν καὶ Σωτήρ* between Dorylaeum and Nacolea (V 151); *Πάπας Ζεὺς Σωτήρ* at Nacolea V R.19, cf. 213 bis, n.; see H. Schwabl, *RE* xa (1972), 362ff.

57 Hacı Kebir

E. end of S. wall of cemetery.

Bomos of bluish marble, r. side gone, base buried, back broken; surface worn with lichen, letters dug out with difficulty but clear; on shaft bust of girl; band on chest in slight relief.

Ht. 0.24 (capital); 0.64 (shaft), 0.09 (base till buried); width 0.41 (capital till broken). Pl. VIII.

ἔτους τλη' Ἀρτε[μῆας]
κς Ἀντιπᾶς κατὰ κ[έλ]ευ-
σιν θεοῦ Σώζον[τος]

338 = AD 253–4 (Sullan era), 308–9 (Actian). If the Actian era date is accepted, the stone is remarkably late (see p. 1v).

- 2f. κατὰ κ[έλ]ευ[σιν]: as in *MAMA* I, 5, 7 and 9 (Laodicea Catacecaumene); VII, 106 (Tyriaeum); v, 17 (Dorylaeum) has κατὰ κέλευσιν τοῦ θεοῦ; discussion p. xli.
3. For the θεὸς Σώζων see Roscher, *Lex gr. rōm. Myth.* IV (1909), 1280ff.; O. Weinreich, *RE* IIIA (1927), 1248ff.; *MAMA* I, 8 n.; Robert, *Hell.* III (1946), 69ff. At Acmonia: see T. Drew-Bear, *GRBS* xvii (1976), 249f. no. 3, from a sanctuary site N.W. of Banaz (this may be Apollo-Sozon,

since other dedications from the site are to Apollo; Drew-Bear notes that dedications to Sozon are relatively rare; *id. ib.* 266f. no. 19, perhaps from N. Pisidia (*SEG* xxvi, 1357 and 1388).

58 Kırğıl

Buried in S. end of cemetery.

Small limestone bomos decorated with radiate bust on front of shaft.

Ht. 0.63 (capital 0.07, descent 0.075, shaft 0.32, descent 0.075, base 0.09); width 0.126 (capital, with one projection of 0.03), 0.275–0.29 (shaft), 0.39 (base); thickness 0.31 (capital), 0.275–0.29 (shaft), 0.345 (base); letters 0.12–0.0275. Pl. VIII.

[Σ]ώζοντος

Second or third century AD?

I for *N*.

Sozon is radiate like Helios or Hosios Dikaïos (cf. C171 n.). For dedications to Sozon in Phrygia, see T. Drew-Bear, *GRBS* xvii (1976), 249f. no. 3 (territory of Acmonia), and 266f. no. 19 (Afyon museum). The latter, like the present text, is a small altar with a radiate bust, in contrast to most reliefs of Sozon which depict the god on horseback (v. Drew-Bear, *loc. cit.*). For a relief which possibly depicts Sozon mounted, see C71. Drew-Bear cautiously suggested that the example in Afyon Museum might have been brought from the area of Burdur in Pisidia. This parallel from the Aezanitis suggests that a Phrygian provenance is at least as possible.

59 Ağarı

In wall on W. side of *camı*.

P69.

Slab of grey-white marble, broken top and bottom and both sides; dots at r., apparently part of some pattern.

Ht. 0.125; width 1.72; thickness 0.35 at least; letters 0.04–0.045.

ΛΝ.. Ἀλεξάνδρου ΙΕΙΟΝΙΟC
ὑπὲρ ἐ[α]υτοῦ [θ]εῶ ὑψίστῳ εὐχὴν

Second or third century?

1. ?[Γαι]αν[ό]ς; ethnic at end [Π]ειόνιος? LW; but the first letter is *T* or *Γ*: Γειόνιος, Τειόνιος, Τετόνιος, Γεγόνιος, Τεγόνιος.
2. Earlier publications omit the first two words. Dedications to Θεός or Ζεὺς ὑψιστος are common in second and third century Phrygia and reflect an increasingly monotheistic development of paganism. For a dedication to Θεός ὑψιστος (and Ὅσιος and Ζεὺς) at Nacolea, see T. Drew-Bear,

Nouv. inscr. 41 no. 8; at Acmonia, *id.*, *GRBS* xvii (1976), 247ff. nos. 1 (probably Jewish; cf. the inscription from Acmonia published by Robert, *Hell.* xi–xii (1960), 399f. and 2 (pagan) = *SEG* xxvi, 1355 and 1356. See also P68.

60 Tepecik (Orhaneli 31 b)

Outside *tekke* to S. of village.

Grey marble pillar, broken above and below; letters clear, not very regular.

Ht. 0.58 broken; circumference 0.90; diameter 0.284; letters 0.175–0.0275. Pl. VIII.

Ἀγαθῇ Τύχῃ
[.]οζοτος κώμη
Ἀπόλλωνι Εὐ-
ρέῳ εὐχὴν
5. ἐπιμελητεύσαν-
τος Ἀρτεμιδώρου
Τροφίμου,
Ἐπικτήτου προφη-
τεύσαντος

Second or third century AD?

2. [.]οζοτος: The form recalls τῆς κώμης Ζύνγοτος, on an inscription of the upper Tembris valley, Ramsay, *JHS* v (1884), 26of. no. 13.
- 3f. Εὐ|ρεῳ: The text should be compared with an inscription copied by Th. Wiegand at Hadriani, in Mysia: Ἀσκληπιάδης Ἐπινίκου καὶ Στεφανὶς θεῶ Εὐρέῳ εὐχὴν ἀνέστησαν, προφητεύσαντος Ἀγαθό[ποδος?] Διοδώρου (*Ath. Mitt.* xxix (1904), 335), which is evidently dedicated to the same god, with his associated prophet; Tepecik, in the plain of Tavşanlı, lay close to the boundary which divided the Aezanitis from the territory of Hadriani to the N.W. It was natural for gods associated with prophecy to be identified with the Greek god of prophecy, Apollo, as in the new text.
- 5f. ἐπιμελητεύσαντος: acting as ἐπιμελητής. ἐπιμελη-θέντος is the favoured word at Aezani itself.
- 6f. Τροφίμου is probably a patronymic rather than a double name.
- 8f. προφη|τεύσαντος: Epictetus was holding the priestly office of προφήτης when the vow was fulfilled, and so served to date the inscription; cf. L. Robert *apud* Des Gagniers, *Laodicee* 289 no. 6: προφητείας| Λ. Ἀντωνίου, κτλ.; *Bull. épigr.* 1971, 494 no. 591 (Didyma); 1972, 476 no. 461 (Claros, AD 147–8); all are cults of Apollo. The office, as Robert observes in *OMS* I, 421f., is rare in the rural environment of Lydia and Phrygia. He notes instances at Cam Paşa in the Hyrcanian plain (citing *Villes*², 91f.; *Hell.* vi (1948), 131f.), at Laodicea on the Lycos (as above), in the text from Hadriani cited already, and on an inscription which he published for the first time from the plain of Borlu, near Saittae in Lydia. Add now P.

Herrmann, *Ergebnisse einer Reise in Nordostlydien* (Vienna 1962), 55 no. 49 (Menye, ancient Maeonia). For a *προφήτης* of the Eleusinian Mysteries at Termessus, see *TAM* III, 1, no. 870. The inhabitants of Aezani, and of the upper Tembris valley, consulted the prophetic shrine of Apollo at Claros, and inscribed the replies they received (P58); see A. Petrie in Ramsay, *Studies*, 128 (Yalınızsaray, upper Tembris valley).

It should be noted too that prophets and prophecy were a feature of Christian worship in Phrygia, especially of course in the Montanist heresy. For a recently published example see the gravestone of the prophetess Nanas found in the Phrygian highlands, Haspels, *Highlands* 1, 338 no. 107.

61 Işıklar

N. wall of E. cemetery.

P70.

Grey-white marble bomos chipped at sides; framed panel; letters very well cut with pronounced apices.

Ht. 1.07 (panel 0.52); width 0.52 (capital), 0.46 (shaft), 0.60 (base), (panel 0.345); thickness 0.48 (shaft), 0.65 (base); letters 0.025–0.0275.

Κυρίω Ἀσκλη-
πίω σωτήρι §
καὶ Ὑγείᾳ θεοῖς
ἐπηκόοις Ἀκύ-
5. λας β' λατύπος
ἀνέθηκε τὸν
βωμὸν σὺν τῷ
ἐπικειμένῳ
κρίνῳ §

Note variation between *iota* adscript (1, 2, 9) and subscript (3, 7, 8).

- 1f. Dedications to Asclepius Soter and Hygeia in central Asia Minor are commonplace.
5. For λατύποι in this region see T. Drew-Bear, *GRBS* xvii (1976), 245ff.; Gibson, 'Christians', 80 no. 29 l.34 (?); M. Waelkens, *Actes du VII^e Congrès Internationale d'épigraphie grecque et latine* (Bucarest 1979), 122f.; at Aezani C451 and see p. xxv.
9. κρίνῳ: doubted by Babinger (see P70); confirmed by squeeze. It is a white lily or an architectural ornament: *LSJ*, citing *IG* xi (2) 161 A72 (Delos, third century BC). No trace of the ornament remains on the stone.

62 İğde Köy

Supporting stone slab outside mosque.

Small bomos (top not visible) of the base type usually not inscribed; broken to r. a little, otherwise very good

preservation; letters between lines, regular and good.

Ht. 0.33 buried (capital 0.05, descent 0.04, shaft 0.18, descent 0.06, base buried); width 0.305 (capital), 0.23 (shaft), base buried; thickness 0.26 (capital), 0.22 (shaft), base buried; letters 0.02 (small C 0.0125).

Τατιανὸς Διο[γέ?]
νοὺς Μηνὶ θεῷ εὐ-
χὴν ἔτους σ-
πγ'

AD 252–3 (Actian era), 298–9 (Sullan).

- 1f. Both Diogenes and Diophanes are attested at Aezani (see index).
2. The Ἀλιανῶν κατοικία set up a dedication to Mên in AD 190–1 (Sullan) or 245–6 (Actian) at Kırğıl nearby (P64). For the sites of the city Alia and the Ἀλιανῶν κατοικία, see T. Drew-Bear, *ANRW* II, 7, ii, 934ff., and p. xviii f. For the cult of Mên, see E. N. Lane, *Berytus* xv (1964), 5ff.; xvii (1967), 13ff.; xvii (1968), 81ff.; *Corpus Monumentorum Religionis Dei Menis* I–IV (Leiden 1971–78), especially III 38ff. ('The Cult in Asia Minor, apart from Lydia and Antioch in Pisidia') and Maps I and II in *Berytus* xvii (1968), with epigraphic and literary material also from Synaus, Saittae, Kula, Dorylaeum, and Nacolea; and numismatic from Accilaeum, Metropolis, Bruzus, Grimenothyrae, Alia, and Temenothyrae.
3. 'C small' (Cox).

63 Gökağaç

On the inside of S. wall of cemetery.

Probably originally a tall slender stele of bluish marble, perhaps with pedestal to insert in ground below; grooving sunk a little at bottom of shaft; surface to r. broken away. Difficult to say now which sides cut in ancient, which in modern times.

Ht. 1.57; width 0.48 at broadest point; thickness 0.28; letters 0.03.

.ENTI[...εὐ-]
[ξ]άμενος [ὑπὲρ ?ιδί-]
ων Ὀσίῳ [Δικαίῳ]
v. εὐχῇ[v]

The chief difficulty in restoring lies in the uncertainty about the amount missing on the r. Ὀσίῳ in l.3 suggests the full restoration Ὀσίῳ [Δικαίῳ] with 6 letters missing; hence the suggestions for l.1f. For the deity, see C64, C171n., C589. Outside the Aezanitis, see, e.g. *MAMA* v, 183 R6 (Kuyucak between Dorylaeum and Nacolea); KB 9 (Nacolea); vi, 10f. (Laodicea); 183ff. (Apamea); vii, 132 (Hadrianopolis); 281a (Amorium; ὑπὲρ ... σωτηρίας); cf. *Rev. Phil.* XLIV (1922), 130 no. 20 (Philomelium); discussion by Robert, *Hell.* x (1955), 95f.; 106f.; Haspels, *Highlands* 200, and T. Drew-Bear,

Nouv. inscr. 38 no. 7 (nr. Nacolea).



64 Çavdarhisar

In W. cemetery, dug up for Cox.

Inscribed cornice (?) of white marble flecked with grey, broken above and to l., cut smooth below.

Ht. 0.21; width 0.83 (0.13 from break at l. to first surviving letter; 0.645 inscription; 0.055 from last letter to r. hand edge); thickness 0.33; letters 0.025–0.03.

[εὐξάμε]νος ὑπὲρ σωτηρίας Ὁσίου[-]

Ὁσίου perhaps for Ὁσίω; but we might restore Ὁσίου [βωμὸν ἀνέστησεν] *vel sim.* For dedications to Ὁσίου alone, see Drew-Bear, *Nouv. inscr.* 39 no. 5, collecting earlier examples. But the combination Ὁσίου (καὶ) Δίκαιος is much commoner in the area: see C63n.; it is found with the phrase ὑπὲρ ... σωτηρίας in *MAMA* v, KB 9.



64a Kuruçay

Corner of fountain.

Greyish marble bomos, broken below, back and r. side buried. On front of shaft horseman in high relief, galloping r., within panel; on l. side probably basket with fruits in similar panel; upper surface poor, any inscription gone.

Ht. 0.075 (top), 0.16 (capital), 0.35 (shaft), 0.33 (panel, broken); width 0.44 (shaft and top), capital projecting 0.06 at l. side, 0.30 (panel); thickness 0.34 (top), 0.44 (capital), 0.36 (shaft), 0.04 (panel). Pl. IX.

For rider gods, see Robert, *Hell.* III (1946), 38ff., and below, C71n. The deity on this monument bears a close resemblance to the rider god on P72 from Kuruçay, a dedication to Θεῷ Ὁσίω, where Tuğrul cites *JRS* xv (1925), 161 no. 150 (to Ὁσίω Δικαίω). This monument too is probably a votive to Ὁσίου.

65 Tepecik (Afyon 31 1d)

In use as 'straddle' supporting corner of wooden shed on N. side of village.

Bomos of greyish marble, bottom buried, with framed sunk panel; capital and base cut back to shaft level at back; letters well cut and regular.

Ht. 0.815; width 0.38 (shaft), 0.46 (capital); width 0.33 (shaft), 0.38 (capital); panel 0.31–0.50; letters 0.02. Pl. IX (squeeze).

ἔτους σξγ' Μητρὶ
θεῶν τὸ θύρωμα



263 = AD 178–9 (Sullan era), 232–3 (Actian).

- 1f. Μητρὶ θεῶν: see xxxiii. The inscription may but need not have come from the sanctuary of the Meter Steunene.
2. τὸ θύρωμα: Not in Kubińska, *Mon. fun.*; see

Robert, *Hell.* XI-XII (1960), 118 no. 2, and *Laodicée* 254, no. 60. The word refers to a door leading to a temple or other sacred building, and dedications or consecrations of those are not uncommon. Cox makes the suggestion that a companion bomos may have borne the name of the dedicator: ὁ δεῖνα τοῦ δεῖνα ἀνέθηκεν.

66 Çavdarhisar

In court E. of centre of village.

Slab of grey-marble with very slightly projecting cornice above; letters well cut.

Ht. 0.17; width 0.94; thickness c. 0.10 visible; letters 0.35. Pl. IX (squeeze).

[Μη]τρὶ Κουαήνη ὑπὲρ τῆς ὁμοῦ[εχνίας?]

The deity is not otherwise attested.

The suggested restoration is by analogy with C49 (see n. there); ὁμο[οίας] is also possible.

67 Ayvalı

In fountain in centre of village.

Grey marble bomos of large size; front has vertical curved double bar on either side of capital; stylized ivy wreath on shaft; r. side narrower; double-barred as front, with top of shaft filled with wreath; l. side similar; back moulded but no inscription; lettering strong and well-preserved.

Ht. 0.965 (capital 0.145, descent 0.05, shaft 0.61, base 0.16); width 0.46 (capital), 0.40 (shaft), projection of 0.03 on r. side of base; thickness 0.34 (capital), 0.26 (shaft); letters 0.02–0.026. Pl. IX.

Ἀντίοχος Διογέ-
νους Μητρὶ Γο-
νανη εὐχῆν
καὶ τὴν τρά-
πεζαν

5.

Second century AD?

1. Ἀντίοχος: for Macedonian and Seleucid influence on the nomenclature of Aezani, see p. 000.
- 2f. Μητρὶ Γο|νανη: the deity may be named after her place of origin, and that may not be far from Ayvalı; but cf. Διὶ Γονέως between Aphrodisias and Tabae (*Bull. épigr.* 1951, 290 no. 211).
- 4f. τρά|πεζαν: see B. Levick, *JHS* xci (1971), 80ff., with works cited there; the large bomos presumably itself constitutes the table of the deity.

68 Gökağaç

Outside cami.

Round pillar of bluish marble weathered yellow, badly weathered in l.; letters well cut.

Ht. 0.96; diameter of capital 0.49; letters 0.25. Pl. IX (squeeze).

[ὁ δεῖνα τοῦ ---]ανίου κωμαρχῶν ἐκ τῶν ιδίων ἀνέθηκε
ὑπὲρ ἑαυτοῦ καὶ τῆς κώμης σωτηρίας εὐξάμενος

'Impossible to say if first cuts in each line are natural or if there was more' (notebook).

1. Λ IIIΘΥΚ (copy). For the participle κωμαρχῶν cf. H. Collitz *et al.*, *Sammlung gr. Dialekt Inschr.* (Göttingen 1884–1910), 3069 (Selymbria); Keil–Premierstein, *Dritter Bericht* 78, no. 109 (mid-third century AD, near Hypaepa); *SEG* xxvi, 1321 (after AD 212, near Thyateira); these annual officials might be land-owners of the district and holding office *honoris causa*.
2. Λ ΣΚ (copy). Other inscriptions of Aezani mention τὴν κώμην Παλοκα (P27 and P29 = C16 (mid-first century AD)), and [.]οζοτος κώμης (C60). Similar prayers for τῆς κώμης (or κατοικίας) or its σωτηρίας are offered near Dorylaeum and Nacolea in *MAMA* v, 127 (named villages), 178, 182, 184, 217, and 220; cf. 173 and KB1; also T. Drew-Bear, *GRBS* xvii (1976), 252f. no. 9 (*SEG* xxvi, 1367), from Appia. The formula is too common to require extensive illustration.

69 Işıklar

Inside E. cemetery *turbe*, against wall by door.

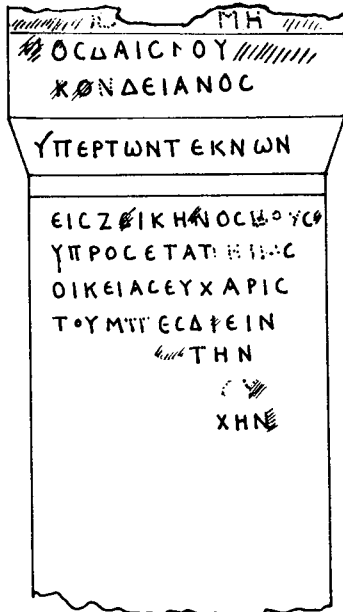
Bomos, apparently limestone: hollow in top perhaps new, not cut down, rather scraped. Six-petalled rosette within circle cut roughly in centre of r. side, l. side bare, back out of reach but from sides looks bare of relief; buried below.

Ht. 0.15 (pedestal), 0.11 (capital), 0.70 (shaft); width 0.47 (pedestal), 0.415 (capital), 0.40 (shaft); thickness 0.42 (pedestal), 0.38 (capital), 0.36 (shaft); hollow in top 0.20 wide, 0.23 thick, 0.025–0.03 deep; letters 0.0175–0.0225. Pl. IX (squeeze of upper part).

[ἔτο]υς [--] μη-
νὸς Δαισίου [- Σε-]
κονδειανὸς
ὑπὲρ τῶν τέκνων
5. Εἰσαΐκηνὸς ΒΟΥΣ
ΥΠΡΟCΕΤΑΠΗΗC
οἰκείας εὐχαρισ-
τοῦντες Διεῖ{ν}
v. τὴν
10. v. εὐ-
v. χήν

Second or third century AD.

2. 'Room for 2 or 3' at end (copy).
3. At beginning 'perhaps one gone, but doesn't look like it' (notebook); at end 'room for one'.
5. *Εἰς ζεικηνός* would be an ethnic, not otherwise attested. The fifth letter is 'not O but E or C' (notebook). *BOY*: 'E or B, B more likely'; O: 'A not out of question'; C: 'C or O'.
- 6f. *ΑΠΗΙHC*: 'looks like *ΤΩYHC*'; *δαπάνης|οικείας* (Robert, *Bull. épigr.* 1973, 181 no. 475) seems excluded by the clear *ET*. Possibly *ἐταίρειας*?
- 7f. *εὐχαριστοῦντες* 'certain'.
8. At end 'N with perhaps a tiny letter crushed in before end'.
- 9ff. 'The last three lines are blank to r. [in squeeze], though one or two letters might be lost before the clear 3 letters on l.; the middle line looks blank but *EY* is possible.'



70 Çavdarhisar

In wall of house yard, E. of river and S. of S. Roman bridge.

Fragment of a slab of greyish marble, broken below and to r., cut smooth l. and above; letters fine and tipped.

Ht. 0.105 broken; width 0.225; thickness 0.15 till out of sight; letters 0.02–0.025. Pl. IX (squeeze).

εὐξάμε[vos? ---]
 ΠΥΟΥ ἀνέ[θηκεν? ---]
 ΕΙΛΕΟΝΤΗΙΑ[---]
 [...]ΙΑΙ v.

The inscription is 'almost certainly' complete on l. (notebook). Cox suggests that we have part of two or more inscribed slabs, and it is not clear how much has been lost to r.

- 1f. εὐξάμε[vos υπέρ του ---]||ΠΥΟΥ or υπέ||ρ υού.
3. The copy has Γ, but the squeeze seems to make E or C likely; perhaps [θεόν]||εἰλεον.
4. Four letters partially or wholly obliterated: the top of the second is visible; the third is the top of A, Δ, or Λ; the last looks like I: this favours the restoration of τῇ πα[τρ]ίδι, but this would produce a very odd sense.

71 Ağarı

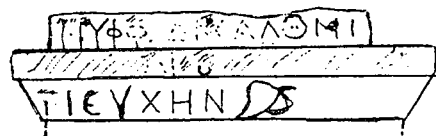
Supporting an old column now holding up a ruined roof outside a house in a street in the upper part of the village.

Bomos of greyish marble with considerable widening in the shaft; on front, relief of horse and rider; head, neck, and breast of rider much worn; the chlamys seems to be fastened in front; the back of the head (now in slightly higher relief) has two little horns sprouting from it, just as though the rider were wearing a small crown; surface of inscribed area much pitted; letters very strong and deep.

Ht. 0.715 (pedestal 0.055, capital 0.045–0.055, shaft 0.46, base 0.06 and 0.04 till buried); width 0.395 (pedestal), 0.44 (capital), 0.385–0.445 (shaft), 0.51 (base); thickness 0.305 (pedestal), 0.345 (capital), 0.31–0.35 (shaft), 0.40 (base); letters 0.035–0.04. Pl. X.

Τρυφ[-5]-ΑΟΝΙ
 [— — —]
 τι εὐχῆν

1. Letters 1–4: 'H most likely, Π next most likely, ΓΙ or ΤΙ just possible; barely room for P'; next 4 letters 'very doubtful'; next letter 'like A'; then 'Δ likely, Δ improbable, O or Θ, H, M, or conceivably N; apparently blank after I, room for end of N or H, etc.' (notebook). *Τρυφών vel sim.* is the dedicator.
2. 'Looks like part of a round letter as a definite cut in the centre'.
3. 'ΤΙ most likely, could be ΓΙ or possibly ΙΤ'. The deity honoured may be Mên, because of the 'horns' (= crescent?); Professor E.N. Lane points out that there is a superficial iconographic resemblance to certain Mên reliefs, especially to *Corpus Monument. Relig. Dei Menis* 1 (Leiden 1971), no. 124; Mên was worshipped at the *Katoikia Alianon* (P64, C62) which, we argue, was a part of the Aezanitis; but the *θεὸς σώζων* is a better candidate: he is worshipped at Aezani (C57, C58), his name is consistent with the final letters of l.3, and he is shown with radiate crown (see Weinreich, *RE* IIIA (1929), 1248ff., C58n., and C171n.). For the 'Horseman-gods' of Asia Minor see Robert, *Hell.* III (1946), 38ff.



71a Çavdarhisar

N.E. end of the ridge of Tombs.

Greyish marble base, almost square, with bevelled socle and upper moulding (ledge, fascia, ledge, ovolo, ledge), decorated with garlands on all four sides; they hang from a goat's head on at least one corner, and from an ox-head in the middle of each side; on the E. side they are supported by a woman carrying two objects; above the garlands relief: N. face: l. male bust with radiate nimbus (Helios); r. bust with Phrygian cap (?); W. face: l. standing figure, r. blank; S. face: l. standing nude man with objects in r. hand and over l. shoulder, probably a purse and a caduceus, thus identifying him as Hermes, r. female bust; E. face: l. crater with voluted handles, r. tree (?), between them a seated female figure with tympanum in hand and an uncertain object in l. hand (Cybele).

Ht. 0.72; width 1.135; thickness 1.155; faces about 0.035 below top and bottom rims. Pl. X (N., E., W.)

Clearly a votive altar, apparently depicting a set of familiar Phrygian deities: Helios (radiate head), Attis or Mên (with Phrygian cap); Cybele or the Mêtêr Thêon (tympanum); Hermes and an unidentified female figure. Cf., from this region, the reliefs on the dedication to Hosios found at Kuruçay near Tavşanlı (P72); and a study promised by Robert, *Bull. épigr.* 1965, 163 n.386. For similar monuments, see L. Robert, *Rev. phil. Sér. III*, Vol. XIII no. 4 (1939), 202 = *OMS II*, 1355ff., discussing in particular a relief from Dorylaeum in the Louvre, depicting Zeus Bronton with Helios and the Moon, a rider god carrying a double axe, an unidentifiable female bust not dissimilar to the one depicted here, the pairs Hosios and Dikaïos, Heracles and Hermes.

71b Çam Köy

Outside *cami*.

Inverted bomos of bluish marble, top buried; on front, radiate draped bust (Helios, see C71a), r., bust with crescent behind shoulders (Mên), l., bird on perch, back, horseman (the last two worn away); all within deep garlands tied together with ends turned in; no trace of writing.

Ht. 0.94 to top of shaft; width 0.61 (bottom), 0.48 (shaft); thickness 0.55 (bottom), 0.45 thinning to top (shaft). Pl. X (front; r.).

For Helios see C71a. but Sozon also appears in a similar guise, see C58n.; for Mên see C62n., C71n.

72 Çavdarhisar

In house wall in yard in S.W. part of village on l. of road leading from temple to S. Roman bridge.

Slab of greyish marble, broken on l., cut straight below and on r. and apparently on top, going up to another straight edge at top r. corner; letters deep, big and regular, cut wide and splayed at tips.

Ht. 0.255 (0.27 at r.); width 0.67 till broken; letters 0.05—0.0575.

Αἰσχροίων Ἀσκλη-
πιοδώρου Εὐκαρ-
πείδης ἐπόει.

Perhaps the base of a statue carved by Aeschriion of Eucarpia (a city 90 km. S.S.W. of Aezani); he is otherwise unattested as mason or sculptor. The name of the god or person depicted would have been on the other side of the stone, hidden in the house wall, unless the statue itself made a designation superfluous.

FUNERARY MONUMENTS**VERSE INSCRIPTIONS, STELAE, PILLARS, COLUMNS, BOMOI, SINGLE AND MULTIPLE.**

(See also C576ff., C580; for verse inscriptions see also C48, C93?).

73 Gökağac

In the middle of the S. side of the cemetery wall.

Bomos of bluish marble, left side broken at top; bottom buried; on shaft, double flutes in relief. The thin strokes may be for binding them together or to the wearer (Cox).

Ht. 1.12 until buried; width 0.46 (top), 0.425 (shaft). Pl. XI; Pl. XI (squeeze).

- [παῖς ἦν ἐ]ὐγενέταο Οἰλᾶ
[---]τοῦνομα δ' ἦν μοι Ἀρμ-
[όνιος?, α]ὐλῶν ἀρμονίης ἔταρο[s]
[κεῖ]μαι δ' ἐν ξείνῃ πάτρῃς
5. [ἄπο], εἴκοσι πέντε
[πληρώ]σας ἐτέων θεσμὸν [---]
[--- σ]ῆμα δε μοι Βῆλος καὶ [---]
-νις ἐνθάδ' ἔτευξαν
δύο κασίγνητοι καὶ Γαῖς
10. σύντροφος ἐσθλός

Second or third century AD.

We have six lines of two elegiac couplets followed by two hexameters, with appropriate epic forms.

1. [παῖς ἦν ἐ]ὐγενέταο, restored by Dr. Hansen. The name of the father, (---), should follow. There are traces of three or four letters on the stone. *O* or *B*, then two upright strokes, and a triangular letter

- (A, A or M); Dr. Hansen suggests *Θυρα*].
- 2f. Dr. Innes, comparing Hom., *Iliad* v, 60; and Dr. Hansen draws attention to Lucian's *Harmonides*, about an *αὐλητής* who was a pupil of Timotheus (pp. 850–58 Reitz) as a possible source of the name. [*αὐλῶν ἀρμονίης*, Cox.
4. The expression is elliptical, a noun such as *γῆ* having been omitted after *ξείνη*, as in Peek, *GV* 353 (Salona).
5. [*ἀπό*], *εἴκοσι*: note hiatus before digamma.
- 6f. A five-syllable adjective for *θεσμών* would be suitable; perhaps *ἀωρότατον*.
7. *Βήλος*, cf. *Bull épigr.* 1940, 217 no. 90 (Cos); 1942, 360 no. 164 (Palmyra). The name is that of the Semitic Bel, but not unique or geographically limited, as Dr. Hansen points out, comparing the Doric form *Bālos* in his *Carmina Epigraphica Graeca* 365 (Argos, 5th century BC).
- 7f. For the second brother the photograph demands a name (---) ending *-νις*.
9. For the anomalous acephalous scansion Professor Davies compares *φίλε κασιγνήτε*, *Iliad* IV, 155, and *διὰ μὲν*, III, 357. *Γάις* for *Γάιος*, giving a spondee.
10. For the arts at Aezani, see p. xxv

74 Gökağac

N. end of cemetery.

Whitish marble bomos, capital broken; on shaft, a wreath consisting of an ear of corn, grapes and vine leaves, fruit, a laurel leaf; inside, a snake in shallow relief, with head broken.

Ht. 1.00; width 0.52 (base), 0.455 (shaft); thickness 0.54 (base), 0.465 (shaft). Pl. XI; Pl. XI (squeeze).

Μουσάων, θεράποντ' αὖ λυγρὸν νοῦσον τ' ἐπαρωγὸν
τῶιδ' Ἀσκληπιάδην σήματι λαϊνέωι
τιμῆντα κασιγνήτος φθιμένων .ΕΘΑΕΙ
καὶ ζῶων Μενεκλῆς θῆκεν ἐπεσομένους

Second or third century AD.

1. *Μουσάων θεράπων* is a well established phrase. See Peek, *GV* 445 (Nicopolis); J. H. Kent, *Corinth VIII.iii The Inscriptions 1926–50* (Princeton 1960), 60 n.129 (of Herodes Atticus). *λυγρός* is an appropriate epithet for a servant of the Muses, see Homer, *Od.* xxiv, 62; *Hom. Hymn.* xxxii, 30; Hesiod, *Theog.* 100; Theognis 769; Aristophanes, *Birds* 909.
3. Dr. Hansen suggests *μεθ' αἰζ[ων]*, with the error originating from false analogy with the meaningless aspirates used in connection with *ἔτος* and *ἐνιαυτός*; see Schwyzler, *Grammatik* I, 305, with Peek, *GV* 104, 556, 932, 936, 948, and 1976 line 6, showing 'teens' spelt with *chi*.

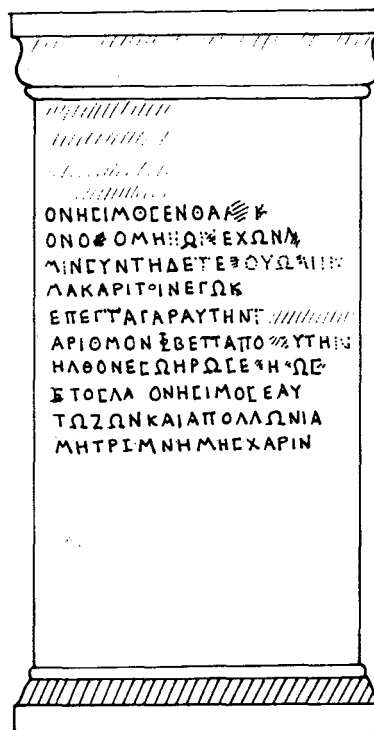
75 Söpu Köy

In cemetery wall.

Greyish marble bomos, with moulded top; partly broken behind and much worn from weathering.

Ht. 2.195 (0.145 bottom, a little buried; 1.865 shaft; 0.185 top); width 0.67 (bottom, broken), 0.51–0.55 (shaft), 0.62 (top, broken); thickness 0.505 (centre of shaft). Pl. XI (squeeze).

- Ὀνήσιμος ἐνθάδε κεῖται
οἰκοδομ(ούμ)ενον ἔχων μνη-
μιν σὺν τῇδε τεκούσῃ, ἡν
μακαρίτιν ἐγὼ κρίνω.
5. ἔπειτα γὰρ αὐτὴν πλ[ήσας]
ἀριθμὸν ἱβ' εἶτα ποτ' αὐτὴν
ἦλθον ἐγὼ ἥρως ἐζικῶς
ἔτος ἑλ' Ὀνήσιμος ἐαν-
τῷ ζῶν καὶ Ἀπολλωνία
10. μητρὶ μνήμης χάριν.



Second or third century AD.

(We are particularly indebted to Dr. Hansen for his help in elucidating this text):

1. *T* is certain: change of person is not unusual, even in formally correct composition' (Hansen).
2. 'All letters certain; *OYM* omitted by haplography' (Hansen).
- 2–3. 'μνημιν presumably = *μνημεῖον* rather than *μνήμην*' (Hansen).
5. *μακαρίτιν* for *μακαρίτιδα*.
6. 'ποτ' = *ποτί* = *πρός* is quite clear' (Hansen).
- This is a puzzling tombstone. ll.8–10 state that

Onesimus put it up for himself and his mother while he was still alive. ll.2–6 imply that he had buried his mother when he was twelve years old; but ll.1 and 6–8 show him to be dead, aged 31, and to have followed her to the same grave. Despite the inconsistencies the whole text appears to have been engraved at the same time. Perhaps Onesimus' heirs had it inscribed in this form, overscrupulously faithful to formulae prescribed by him before his death.

76 Söpu Köy or Çavdarhisar

Grey marble bomos, reversed and buried; letters fine and apiced, but early lines missing (?).

Ht. 0.705 (broken); width 0.575, 0.56, 0.44; thickness 0.46, 0.63, 0.45; letters 0.03–0.0325.

.ΤΗΣΕΜΕΡΣ..ΜΦΙΟΣ
ΔΟΙΑ....ΚΑ.ΤΕ.ΜΑΙ
ζῶον ἐλευθερίῃ
[καὶ] νέκυν εὐταφίῃ

1. Νυμφίος?.
2. ?δοίαις τεύμαις.
- 3–4. These lines suggest that this was the epitaph of a former slave, who received the double honour of freedom during his lifetime and a decent burial when he died.

77 Hacı Kebir

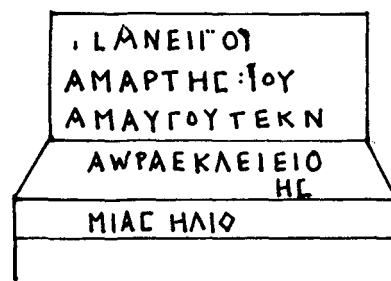
N.E. corner of cemetery wall.

Top of rectangular pillar of bluish-white marble, lying on its side and built into wall; reading very difficult after the first few lines.

Ht. 0.52 (inscribed face), 0.28 (top); width 0.34 (inscribed face; letters 0.02–0.03, smaller on right, height increasing in lower lines.

[.]ΕΑΝΕΙΓΟΥ[-2/3-]
ΑΜΑΡΤΗΣΙΟΥ[-2-]
ΑΜΑΥΓΟΥΤΕΚΝ[.]?
[.]ΑΩΡΑΕΚΛΕΙΕΙΘ
ΗΣ
ΜΙΑΣΗΛΙΟ[-]
ΤΟΝΔΕ

- 5.
2. ?άμαρτη, with εἰάν in line 1? Or ἀμαρτή = 'together'.
3. ἀμαυροῦ? Dr. Hansen compares Peek, *GV* 889.
- 3f. τέκν[α]|| ἄωρα (Cox was uncertain whether the Α came at the end of 3 or the beginning of 4)? Dr. Hansen compares Peek, *GV* 1529.
6. [ἐρη]μίας ἡλίο[υ]?
7. 'Seems to begin ΤΟΝΔ' (Cox).



78 Çavdarhisar

W. cemetery.

Slab of grey marble; front divided into three sections with inscription to l. and r. on either side of a blank area, top and r. broken, l. buried; stone left rough at bottom.

Ht. 0.38; width 1.28; thickness 0.22; letters 0.045–0.05. Pl. XI.

a) γένος αἰέν b) Θαλλ[
ἔχοι θενει

a) suggests a fragment of a verse epitaph, expressing the wish that the violator of the tomb may suffer: cf. an epitaph from Docimium (*Αἴα* 1 (1885), 143 line 9): αἰεὶ οἱ γενεή τε καὶ οἶκος πῆματ' ἔχοιτο; for other threats to the whole *genos*, see L. Robert, *CRAI* 1978, 281, 287 n.2. Or perhaps, as Dr. Hansen suggests, we have a verse dedication.

- b) 1. Θάλλ[ω]? The squeeze does not show the second Α; as Dr. Hansen points out, θάλαμος is another possibility: cf. C81 and C89.
2. θενει: traces of another letter follow on the squeeze. If this is an epitaph, a name, such as [Δημοσ]θένει, is possible.

79 Çavdarhisar

P82.

Refer to LW.

Width of whole stone 0.42; of border 0.07; on first line of text to r. side of last surviving letter 0.255; of other lines 0.26. Pl. XII.

Μηνογένης ὄνομ' ἐ[στί],
τέχνην δ' ἵπποι[σιν]
ὀχέισθαι εὖ εἰδ[ώς],
ἔθανον λοιμοῦ ν[έ-]
φει ἐνκαταληφθεῖς

AD 165 or soon after? See below.

1. Cox copied *ONO* and *N* or *M*, followed by *O* or *Θ* from photo. This readily permits ὄνομ' ἐ[στί], suggested by Dr. Hansen (compare Hansen, *Carmina Epigraphica Graeca* (Berlin 1983) 91, 171, 175, 349). Earlier editions restore ὅ[δ' ἐγώ].

4. The squeeze shows the first vertical hasta of *N*. For horses and horsemanship at Aezani, see p. xxv. Waelkens has pointed out that the so-called stadium in front of the theatre at Aezani has most of the characteristics of a hippodrome.

It is always tempting to link references to a plague with the great epidemic which L. Verus' troops brought back from their Parthian wars in 165 (cf. Magie, *RR* II, 1533–4). In this instance the chances of this being correct are perhaps better than average. A verse oracle pronounced by the serpent god Glycon of Abonuteichos in the context of this plague, and used for apotropaic purposes on an inscription of Syrian Antioch, contains, as Kaibel saw, a phrase very close to the one found here: Φοῖβος ἀκερσεκόμης λοιμοῦ νεφέλην ἀπερύκει (Lucian, *Alex.* 36, v.l. ἀκειρεκόμης; L. Robert, *A travers l'Asie Mineure* (Paris 1980), 404). The phrase is striking enough to suggest that on each occasion it refers to the same disaster.

81 Gölcük Köy

Under mulberry tree in centre of village; origin unknown.

Grey marble bomos with incised ornament of mirror flanked l. and r. by six-pointed rosette above quatrefoil.

Ht. 0.84 (0.065 capital, 0.615 shaft, 0.07 descent, 0.09 base); width: 0.41 capital (0.04 broken); 0.365 shaft; 0.46 base; thickness: capital broken; 0.325 shaft; 0.40 base; letters 0.0125–0.02. Pl. XII.

Γονεῖς μὲν θάλαμον
διετάσето, Μοῖρα δὲ
τύνβους· ὠκύτερον δὲ
ρόδον μεμαραμένη ἐνθάδε
κείμαι. Ἀὐρ. Ἰουλιανὸς καὶ
Χρυσίππη Ἰουλίᾳ θυγατρὶ
ἁώρῳ,
θρέψας ματαίως
Ἀπολαυτὸς αἰνὸ τὸ σῆ-

μα τετευχώς

After AD 212 (pseudo-praenomen Aurelius).

- 1–5. A pair of hexameters.
1. θάλαμον: bridal chamber, Hom., *Il.* xi, 227, and in later poets (see *LSJ*); also in C89.
2. διετάσето (*sic*): singular for plural.
3f. On the withered rose, see R. Lattimore, *Themes in Gk. and Lat. Epitaphs* (Illinois 1962), 195, citing *MAMA* 1, 102 (Laodicea Combusta), with A. Wilhelm, *Byzantion* vi (1931), 461, and P. Perdrizet, *BCH* xxiv (1900), 299ff.
5. ἁώρῳ: see Lattimore, *op. cit.* 185ff., and L. Robert, *CRAI* 1978, 259ff.
8. θρέψας: singular for plural? Or are we dealing with a third party, Apolaustos, foster-father to Julia? If so, a verb seems to be required.
9. 'T seems to me certain and *IN* not *N* alone very probable; *A* rather than *A* before *AYTO* [clear I think' (Cox). Ἀπολαυτὸς for Ἀπολαυστός, αἰνὸ for αἰνόν?
9f. σῆ|μα τετευχώς: cf. Hom., *Il.* xxi, 322.

80 Tavşanlı

Amongst material collected for new school.

Part of large white and grey marble slab broken below, above, and to r.; inscription in strong deep letters in panel; roughly smooth behind.

Ht. 1.125 (panel 0.87); width 0.49 (panel 0.27); thickness 0.27 (panel 0.035); letters 0.02–0.055. Pl. XII.

βούλει μα[---]
στήλην τ[ήνδε-]
τούτου χά[ριν-]
θαδι στά[---]
5. κομητο[---]
Θεοπομπ[---]
τι δῆτα ρ[---]
ω τούτο[---]
βουλῆς κ[---]
10. σθενῶς[---]
λανπ[π;ρῶ[---]
ἐν βροτοῖ[ς ---]

Second or third century AD.

'Only pseudo-metrical (prose work with poetic flavour)' (Dr. Hansen).

1. βούλει from βούλομαι? μανθάνειν? (cf. Peek *GV* 1290).
3f. [ἐν]|θαδί? Or [ἐν]|θα διστ[---].
5. Was the death (of Theopompus?) preceded by the appearance of a comet? Another possibility that has been suggested to us is that there is a reference to an athlete's long hair (cf. στά[διον?] in 4).
9. A reference to βουλῆ καὶ δῆμος seems hardly appropriate: perhaps βούλομαι again.
9f. [ἀ-]|σθενῶς is the obvious interpretation. Perhaps the author makes a comparison between the actual fate of the deceased and the distinction he might have achieved.

82 Yağdıgın

In street against wall near *oda*, said to have been dug up recently at Mal Tepe.

Greyish marble pillar, tapering to base where a shaft for sticking in the ground remains; above inscription two ivy garlands, right round.

Ht. 1.33, 0.14 (shaft); circumference 1.03 (bottom); diameter 0.46 (top), c. 0.32 (bottom), 0.24 (shaft); letters 0.034–0.04. Pl. XII.

Μηνᾶς
Μητροδώρου
ἥρως

Probably one of the earliest gravestones of Aezani: its decoration is related to some monuments of the Hellenistic period (see, e.g., E. Pfuhr and H. Möbius, *Die ostgriechischen Grabreliefs* II (Mainz 1979), 2259 Pl. 319): perhaps late Hellenistic or early imperial.

1. *Μηνᾶς*: for names ending in *-ās*, see p. lxii.

83 Çavdarhisar

In wall of same road as C251 (i.e., in field S.E. of village), further out.

Stele; all that remains is a simple shaft of grey marble, surface gone on l.; remains of wreath of fine ivy leaves with hanging ribbons.

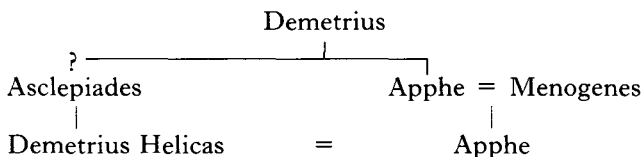
Ht. 2.27; width 0.70; thickness 0.23. Pl. XII (squeeze).

Δημήτριος Ἀσκληπι[ιάδου]
Ἑλικᾶς ἐτίμησεν Ἀπ[φήν]
Μηνογένους τὴν αὐ[τοῦ]
γυναῖκα καὶ Ἀπφὴν Δη[μή-]

5. *τρίον τὴν πενθερὰν ζ[ώ-]*
[σα]ν ΛΙΟΥΣ [...] ΚΑΙΡΑ

Between AD 70 and 171? (see l.6); the stele in any case is probably a later version of a type decorated with wreaths, already known at Aezani at the beginning of the first century AD (see R. Naumann, *TAD* xx, 1 (1973), 160 fig. 4: laurel); fine ivy leaves occur on some door stones of Aezani from the Trajanic and Hadrianic period (W35, W71, C85, C312); thus probably first or early second century.

- 1f. For double names, see p. lxi.
2. *Ἑλικᾶς* must be *Ἑλιξ* (*CIG* 248h, Anapha; *Bull. épigr.* 1973, 177 no. 461, Bubon) + *ās*; for names of that type see p. lxii.
ἐτίμησεν on tombstones: see index and C105n.
1-5. The fact that Helicas' mother-in-law was the daughter of a Demetrius suggests that she was also his aunt, and that he married his cousin:



6. 'Slight space after *I*, stroke over *P* apparently complete' (Cox); just possibly the last word was *χαίρ(ετε)*; a date of unusual form (*ἔτους[...] καὶ ρ'*) seems more likely.

84 Çavdarhisar

In garden to S.W. of village, on l. bank of river.

Slab of blue-white marble; top blank; inscription (a) about two thirds down from top; (b) below it; (c) at bottom; size and style of lettering varied; lettering worn very shallow.

Ht. 1.30; width 0.72; thickness 0.13; letters 0.0175-0.02 (top); 0.02 (middle); 0.025 (bottom). Pl. XII (squeeze of (a) and (c)).

(a) *ἔτους δρ' Μητρόδωρος Μενο[ι]τ[ι]ου*
τοῦ Μενάνδρου ἥρωος χαίρε

(b) [-----]
[---]ΟΙ[---]
? [-----]
ΙΟΣ χαίρε

(c) [*Α*]πολλώνιος Μητρ[οδώρου]
[τοῦ Μεν]οιτίου[---]

(a) AD 63-4.

(b) contains traces of three, perhaps four lines (there may be a third, cramped line between 1 and 2). If (b) is the funerary inscription of Menoetius then all three generations descended from Menander are commemorated on the stone; perhaps his name is to be found in the second line.

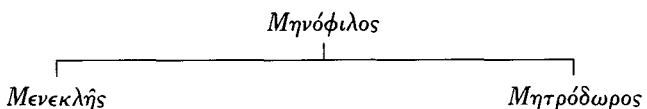
4. The letters faintly visible at the beginning of the line may represent the word *ἥρωος*, as in (a).

The persons mentioned appear to be related to those on C38, a similar stone found in the same place:

C84:
Μένανδρος
|
Μενοίτιος
|
Μητρόδωρος
|
Ἀπολλώνιος

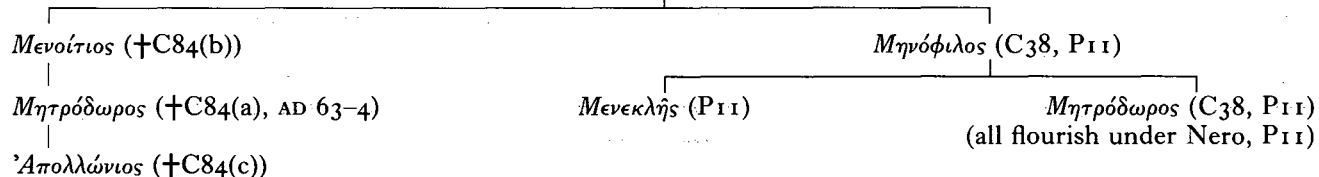
C38:
Μένανδρος?
|
Μηνόφιλος
|
Μητρόδωρος

The father and sons mentioned in Nero's letter P11, should also be brought in:



The following composite stemma may be constructed:

Μένανδρος (P38, C84)



If the identifications suggested here are correct, they confirm that Aezani used the Actian era: see p. lv.

85 Hacı Kebir

Stele of blue-grey marble with triangular gable, acroteria decorated with palmettes; in pediment six-petalled rosette; under pediment egg-and-dart moulding; on shaft two knotted ivy tendrils with fine leaves.

Ht. 0.60; width 0.57; thickness 0.23.

Perhaps later first or early second century AD (see C83, which has similar decoration).

86 Çavdarhisar

In little cemetery on l. of road leaving from E. quarter to chaussée.

Stele with projecting triangular gable, shaft cut smooth and plain, back cut pretty smooth all over; on top of pediment acroteria in relief decorated with palmettes; the palmette at the top has a shape which is more or less related to one on C267 (early thirties of second century AD) and seems to herald the top palmettes of W53 (shortly before AD 140), whose leaves are already more isolated from each other; the voluted outer leaves are best compared with those on C230 (c. AD 130 or shortly before); the sepals from which the half-palmettes spring are similar to those on C225 (first half of Hadrian's reign) and those on C246 (= W42 from AD 128-9, but without the stems); the veining of the palmettes belongs between C246 and the late Hadrianic-early Antonine W39f; in pediment a four-petalled rosette.

Ht. 0.835 till buried; width 0.465 (gable), 0.39 (top of shaft), 0.40 (middle of shaft); thickness 0.125 (gable), 0.07 (shaft); letters 0.022-0.024. Pl. XIII.

Ἀπολλᾶ Εὐδόξου
οἱ ἑταῖροι μνήμης
χάριν

Probably middle Hadrianic, c. or shortly after AD 130.

1. Ἀπολλᾶ Εὐδόξου: for names ending -ās, see p. lxii. A Eudoxus (or Endoxus?) features on the coinage

of Aezani in Claudian times; he may be a forbear of Apollas (see H. v. Aulock in R. Naumann, *Zeustempel* 84).

2. *ἑταῖροι*: colleagues in a religious or gymnastic association, see *MAMA* VI, 47, from Colossae, with Robert, *Bull. épigr.* 1939, 506 no. 392, and, from Prusa, 1955, 245 no. 168, where J. and L. Robert comment: 'dans la plupart des cas, il s'agit aussi de groupes de camarades et amis d'un défunt.' Such associations were particularly common in N. W. Lydia, in the communities of the middle Hermus valley, where they could be described as a *συμβίωσις*, *οἱ συμβιωταί*, or simply *οἱ φίλοι*. See, most recently, C. Naour, *Epigr. Anat.* v (1985), 44 no. 6 with nn. In general see F. Poland, *Gesch. des gr. Vereinwesens* (Leipzig 1909), 54; E. Ziebarth, *Aus dem gr. Schulwesen* (ed. 2, Leipzig and Berlin 1914), 89ff., and, for further references, the indexes of *Bull. épigr. Néoi* in association are mentioned at Aezani in P38, where they are responsible for the erection of a statue to one Demetrius, who may be another member of the family honoured in C27.

87 Yenicearmutçuk

In the fountain.

Aezani stèle; in triangular pediment, supported by plain pilasters, a basket containing flowers or fruit, probably pomegranates (this was the most common sepulchral motif on women's tombstones at Aezani); on shaft traces of wreath with two flowers at top, and two hanging ribbons.

Ht. 1.27; width 0.61; letters 0.025. Pl. XIII.

ἔτους εἰρ' μῆνός
Λώου
Ἀμμίω Μηνοφίλ- v.
[ov?---]

23 June-23 July, AD 125.

3. The end of the line is 'apparently uncut: surface rather uneven with hard protruding lumps' (notebook); the rest of the inscription has probably been broken away.

88 Çavdarhisar

In house yard E. of *oda*.

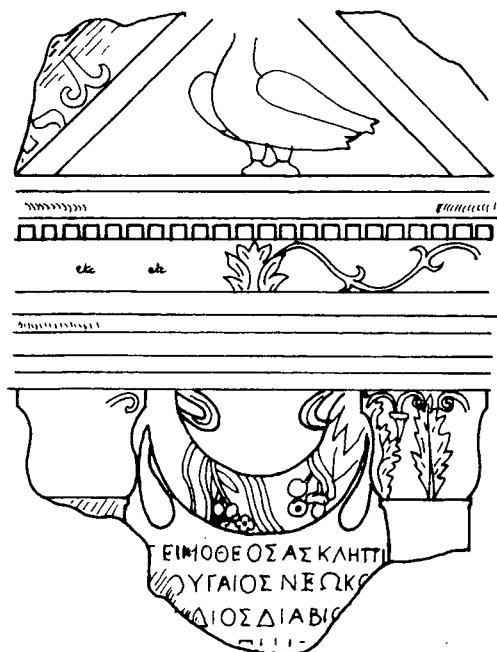
Top of tall fine greyish marble stele, broken below, sides cut down square to apparently flat back and moulded at the front with pilaster ends, squares etc., but not flower pattern; in front triangular gable supported by plain pilasters with Corinthian capitals; along pediment traces of half-palmette and tendrils. In pediment eagle; between pediment and capitals cyma reversa, row of dentils, frieze with fine leafed tendrils (related to those on pilasters of W98 from first half of Antoninus Pius' reign (see p. lii n.20 and C376)) springing from palmette in middle, and architrave with 3 fasciae; between capitals garland of fruit and poppies entwined with ribbons; letters careful, tipped.

Ht. 1.10 broken each end; width 0.85 at widest point of gable, 0.87 at widest point of shaft; thickness 0.24; letters 0.025. Pl. XIII.

Τειμόθεος Ἀσκληπι-
[ἀδ]ου Γαῖος νεωκό[ρ]-
[ος] Διὸς διὰ βί[ο]υ---

Probably second quarter or middle of second century.

- 1f. The praenomen Gaius is used as a second name: cf. Robert, *Noms ind.* 278 n.1 on Ἀπολλώνιος Ἀπολωνίου Πόπλιος in Fränkel, *Inscr. Perg.* II, no. 485; see p. lxi.
4. Traces of a round letter and three hastae.



89 Çavdarhisar

Dug up in N.E. corner of W. cemetery.

Tall stele of greyish marble with triangular gable supported by plain pilasters; l. of pediment, half

palmette; in pediment, omphalos plate; under pediment row of dentils, frieze with fine, leafed tendrils, springing from bush in middle; on shaft traces of hanging ribbons above tabula ansata.

Ht. 1.055; width 0.365 (gable), 0.325 (shaft); thickness 0.23 (gable), 0.19 (shaft); inscribed area: 0.165 by 0.175. Pl. XIII.

- κεῖμ' ὑπὸ τὴν ταφίην
νέος Εὐτυχὸς Ὠρίμου [υἱός],
ὃν προπετὴς δαίμων
ν ἤρπασε πρὶν θαλάμ[ου].
5. Μοῖρα δέ μοι κατέκλ-
ωσε καὶ ὤμοσε πότμ-
ον ἄωρον καὶ προπε-
τὴς δαίμων, ὃς με
κατεσκότισε, κτείν',
 10. ἥδ' ἐστήλην οἱ φράτο-
ρες ὧδ' ἀνέθηκαν
εἰκόνα καὶ μνήμης
δεῖγμα καὶ εὐσεβίης

Similar to type of C88 and P91, but certainly later than either; perhaps second half of second century AD.

This tall oblong stele is very unusual for Aezani. Its general shape, its thin, slightly projecting side pilasters, the high, steep gable and tall palmettes are characteristic of stelae from Dorylaeum and its territory. Almost certainly the stone was brought to Çavdarhisar from that area, either directly or via Kütahya, whose Greek and Armenian populations made extensive use of ancient gravestones from a wide area (see Waelkens, *Türsteine* 88f. for bibliography). A native of Çavdarhisar might have bought the monument as a headstone for his grave. Dr. Hansen has made a particularly substantial contribution to the decipherment of this text.

- 1-4. It is necessary to assume that vv. 2 and 4 ended in the r. margin, on the frame, where the last letters of 6 and 13 are to be found. For parallel Dr. Hansen draws attention to *Greek Inscriptions in the British Museum* 1004 (Troad, 2nd cent. AD).
2. Ὠρίμου: the name is found on several dedications in a Mithraeum near Tomis: M.J. Vermaseren, *Corpus Inscr. Monum. Rel. Mithr.* II, 2304, 2307-9; 2307 is the work of a sculptor from Nicomedia: see *Bull. épigr.* 1972, 434 no. 308.
3. Cf. ἤρπασεν ἢ προπετὴς μοῖρα, Peek, *GV* 1555 = *IG* V 1, 1355 (Messenia, 2nd cent. AD).
4. θαλάμ[ου]: cf. C81.
5. Μοῖρα(ι): mentioned on several other verse texts of Dorylaeum, *MAMA* V, 28, 30, 63, 91.
9. κατασκοτίζω, Galen, *De Usu Partium* 10.3 = veil in darkness.
10. ἐστήλην = εἰς στήλην, common at all periods.
- 10f. Compare the *phratores* who honour τὸν ἑαυτῶν συνπολείτην at Julia Gordus in Lydia, *Bull. épigr.* 1971, 498 no. 601.
12. Despite the reference to an *eikon* there was no image of the deceased on the monument.

90 Ağari

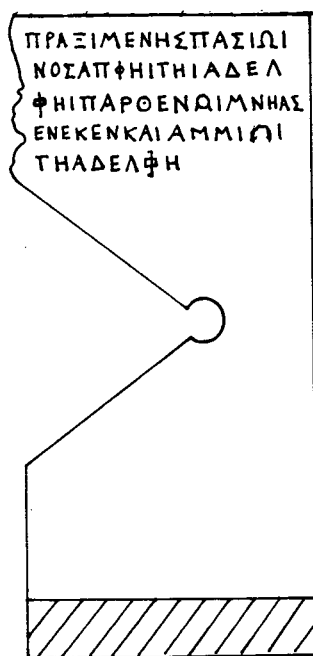
In mosque verandah, doorway into minaret.

Greyish marble monument, probably long stele, top and base doubtless projecting, now smooth, cut roughly rectangular (complete however at edges), with entry into minaret cut out; letters uncouth.

Ht. 1.435 (top 0.085, shaft 1.185, base 0.165); inscription field 0.20; width 0.56; thickness 0.13; letters 0.0225–0.0325. Pl. XIII (squeeze).

Πραξιμένης Πασιω{ι}-
νός Ἀπφης τῇ ἀδελ-
φῇ παρθένῳ μνήας
ἔνεκεν καὶ Ἀμμίῳ
5. τῇ ἀδελφῇ

1. Except for line 5, the stone cutter was rigorous in the use of iota adscript, and he was misled into inserting one at the end of this line.
3. An omicron was originally engraved, then corrected to omega.
- 4f. The last two lines are in a similar but less tidy hand and were probably carved after the rest of the inscription, when the mason no longer took the trouble to write the iota adscript.



91 Çavdarhisar

Near court in E. of village.

Top of stele; in pediment a boss; in gable top and corners a palmette with a dolphin in between; beneath

inscription a leaf and flower scroll including a cinquefoil with one extra leaf.

Ht. 0.88; width 0.73; thickness 0.12 visible; letters 0.02. Pl. XIII (squeeze).

100[---] μνή[μης] χάριν

92 Çavdarhisar

At corner of an outside house wall in a garden on the S.E. border of the S.E. quarters.

Greyish marble slab, perhaps fragment of a stele, with broken r. edge, conceivably level above; letters to r. worn and shallow.

Ht. 0.21; width 0.505; thickness 0.28. Pl. XIV (squeeze).

Πρικίσλλα ἀ(ν)δ-
ρὶ Διογένῃ καὶ
τῷ(ν) πεδίων καὶ
ἐα(ν)τῆς

Third century AD?

1. APΔ on stone.
3. The construction changes after 1.2, ὑπὲρ being understood. For πεδ— in place of παιδ— see index.

93 Çavdarhisar

Brought from a house between *oda* and first street to bridge.

Inscribed greyish marble slab, part of stele (?), broken all round, though back is perhaps complete; inscription on flat surface.

Ht. 0.14; width 0.36; thickness 0.20 (might be complete); letters 0.04. Pl. XIV (squeeze).

[--] ἄμ' ἀλλήλ[οις-]
[--] ἘΝΟΙΚΙΜΕ[--]

1. Restoration by Cox; if correct, it suggests a verse text.

94 Çavdarhisar

Brought to street on S.E. edge of village.

White marble funeral slab, probably fragment of plain stele, broken except on right; letters deep and regular.

Ht. 0.145 broken; width 0.14 broken; thickness 0.125 broken; letters 0.02–0.0225.

[--σν]μβίω
[μνήμ]ης χάριν
[καὶ ἐαυτ]ῶ ζῶν



95 Çavdarhisar

In wall of house court in N.W.

Greyish marble fragment, probably broken all round, though conceivably the edge is preserved above.

Ht. 0.075; width 0.31; thickness 0.05; letters 0.025–0.0275.

[-----]
[μνήμης χ]άριν κἔ
[ἐαυτῇ] ζῶσα



96 Çavdarhisar

In garden.

Grey-white marble slab, fragment of stele, broken top, left, and bottom; inscription on slightly raised panel with χάριν below; letters slightly stabbed.

Ht. 0.73 (face of panel 0.19); width 0.31 (face of panel 0.13); thickness 0.26; letters 0.015. Pl. XIV (squeeze).

[B]ωλαν-
[ό]ς καὶ
Κλαυδ-
ιανῇ Βω-
5. λανῶ τ-
ῶ καλῶ
τέκνω
μνείας
χάριν

The inscription recalls P218: *Βωλανὸς Κλαυδίᾳ Ἀταλάντῃ Κυρίλλῃ ἀμέμπτως ζήσασῃ ἔτη κβ' μνήμης καὶ εὐχαριστίας ἔνεκεν*; but the form of omega used here does not favour connection between the two stones, and the published inscription is on a doorstone.

If., 4f. *Βωλανός*: see index and p. lv.



97 Çavdarhisar

In wall of court just E. of lower bridge.

Grey-white marble fragment of stele, perhaps complete on right; letters with pronounced apices.

Ht. 0.44; width 0.19; thickness 0.10 at least; letters 0.0275–0.035. Pl. XIV (squeeze).

[--]ΠΑΠΟ[--]
[--]ΙΑΤΗ[--]
[--]ΑΔΕΛ[--]
[--]ΙΑΓΛΥ[--]
[--]ΜΗΣΧ[--]

A possible restoration:

[Αὔρ.] Πάπο[ς μητρὶ]
[Ἀνεμ]νάτῃ [καὶ ἐαν-]
[τοῦ] ἀδελ[φῇ Λικι-]
[νυ]ία γλυ[κυτάτῃ]
[μνή]μης χ[άριν]

but Cox notes that the stone may be complete on right.

1. For Πάπος, a Greek or a native name, see Robert, *Noms ind.* 62f., 513, and *Bull. épigr.* 1972, 445 no. 366.

98 Çavdarhisar

In court on l. bank between bridges.

Grey-white marble fragment of stele (?).

Ht. 0.06; width 0.18. Pl. XIV (squeeze).

[--]Τ]ειμοθ[ε--]
[--]αῦτὰ (?) ΜΑ[--]

1. First letter very uncertain.
2. The remains of the first letter could be the top of Α, Λ, or Δ: of the rest of the letters only the top survives.

99 Çavdarhisar

In court in street.

Grey-white marble slab, fragment of stele (?), broken above, complete l., r. worn smooth, bottom probably complete; top line of letters much smaller than rest; letters very shallow.

Ht. 0.79; width 0.62; thickness 0.22; letters 0.0175–0.03.

[--]ΙΗΝ[--]
[-c.5-]ΑΝΤ[-2-3-]
[-c.4-]ΤΕΝΟΥ[-?2-]
[-2-]ΟΙΒΕ[---]
v.

3. A name ending in -γένης?

100 Çavdarhisar

In back garden of house.

Fragment of stele (?); inscription in very rude letters, broken r.

Ht. 0.10; width 0.29. Pl. XIV (squeeze).

Θάλλος έα[v-]
τῶ ζῶ[v]

1. Θάλλος: for the name and its significance, see p. lxii.

101 Hacı Kebir

In N.E. corner of village.

Bluish-white marble stele.

Ht. 0.81; width 0.51 (top), 0.47 (shaft); letters 0.0425–0.04.

Τιτ[ι]ανὸς Τα-
[τιανῆ] μητρὶ v.
[κἔ] Ἀν[ν]ί]α ἀδε-
[λφῆ] μν[ή]μης χά-
ριν

5.

- 2f. The restoration of the names is uncertain.

3. 'A not Α' (notebook), but the last three letters surely are the beginning of ἀδε|λφῆ, those that precede representing the name of the deceased sister.

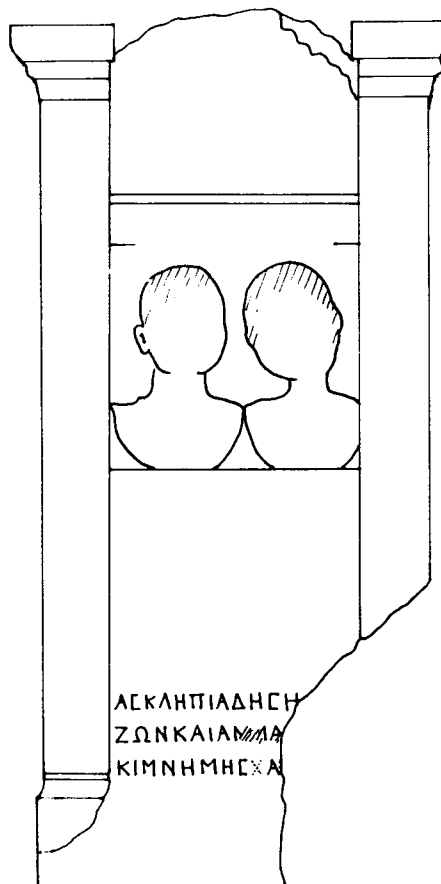
102 Hacı Mahmut

Well between Hacı Kebir and Hacı Mahmut (probably same well as C103, copied on same day).

Grey marble 'Byzantine' column of round type 'surprisingly' turned into a stele with side columns and gable; on shaft two heads; the relief is formed by a shallow sunk panel, the heads being on shaft level; gable rim in slight relief; it probably contained no ornament but both it and head surfaces are much worn; letters fairly regular but not skilful.

Ht. 1.61, 0.32 (from broken top to panel), 0.53 (panel), 0.39 (panel to inscription), 0.14 (inscription), 0.23 (base); width 0.67; thickness 0.15; letters 0.0275.

Ἀσκληπιάδης ἡ[αυτῶ]
ζῶν καὶ Ἀμμία [γυναι-]
κὶ μνήμης χά[ριν]



103 Hacı Mahmut

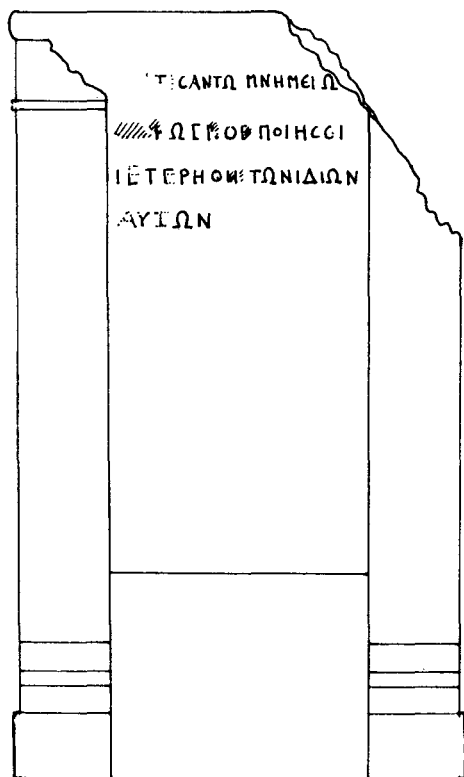
In well 20–30 minutes N. of village on Hacı Kebir road.

Grey-white marble double pilaster of typical 'Byzantine' form, pilasters rounded, very much worn; letters regularly spaced, but not very regular in size or shape.

Ht. 1.57; width 0.70, 0.43 (between pilasters); thickness 0.215; letters 0.02–0.0275. Pl. XIV (squeeze).

τις ἄν τῷ μνημείῳ
[κ]ακῶς ποσποιήσῃ,
στερηθῇ τῶν ἰδίων
αὐτῶν

1. Cullen read traces compatible with *TI* at the beginning of the line, although they are not visible on the squeeze.
2. ποσποιήσῃ for προσποιήσῃ; for the mistake see E. Gibson *TAD* xxv (1980), 69 no. 9 (Altıntaş district). For the formula cf. A. Wilhelm and R. Heberdey, *Reisen in Kilikien*, *Oest. Ak. Wien* 44, VI (1896), 163 no. 272; *MAMA* IV, 27; VII, 246. For the word κακός in similar expressions, and a full discussion of these Phrygian funerary imprecations, see L. Robert, *CRAI* 1978, 241ff., especially 253f.
3. The 3rd person singular aorist subjunctive passive of στερέω, correctly formed; but Cullen read a letter *Y* or *I*, at the beginning of the line, so perhaps the word was inscribed with a prothetic vowel.



104 Hacı Mahmut

In small cemetery to N.

Grey marble stele, inscription in panel with curled edges resembling tabula ansata; moulding at top of stele; letters fine, well cut, very clear.

Ht. 1.425, 0.38 (panel); width 0.51 (pedestal broken), 0.61 (capital broken), 0.54 (shaft), 0.67 (base); thickness, buried up to face; letters 0.045.

Δημήτριος
πατρὶ Δη-
μητρίῳ μνή-
μης χάριν

For the leading Aezani family, in which the name often occurs, see C27n.



105 Yağdıgın

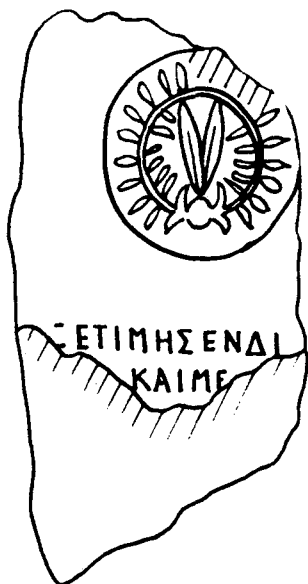
Four minutes from village on road to Tepecik.

White marble slab, probably part of stele: leaf pattern in shallow relief on slightly sunk circle.

Ht. 0.61 broken; width 0.55 broken; thickness 0.14; letters 0.03–0.035. Pl. XIV.

[--] ἐτίμησεν Δι[--]
[---] καὶ Με[---]

Probably part of a gravestone; Waelkens, *Actes du VII^e Congrès Internationale d'épigraphie grecque et latine* (Bucarest 1979), 118 n.66, writes that ἐτίμησεν is found only once on gravestones of the Aezani region (P95) and is not typical there, though very popular at Cotiaum and in the upper Tembris valley; but see now C83; see also L. Robert, *Rev. Phil. Ser. III* Vol. XIII (1939), 191.

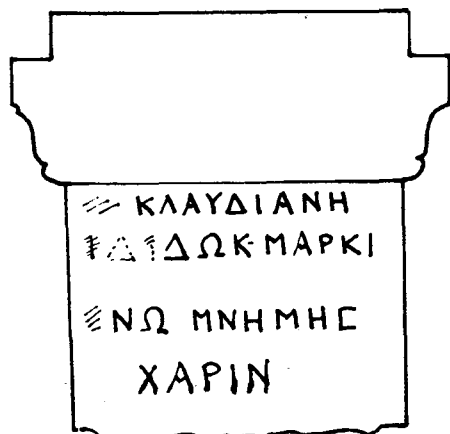


106 Söpu Köy

Bomos, inscribed on shaft.

Ht. 0.485 buried; width 0.51 (top), 0.38 (shaft); thickness 0.32 (shaft); letters 0.035–0.04.

[--]Κλαυδιανή
Διδῶ κέ Μαρκι-
[α]νῶ μνήμης
χάριν



1. Cox suggested that one or two letters were missing at the beginning, but the text might be complete.
2. Cox thought that there might be traces of a letter missing before Δ.
For the masculine name Διδῶς see Robert, *Hell. x* (1955), 90 n.4 and 93 n.; but feminine Διδῶ, which is likely here, is also well attested in Galatia and E. Phrygia, see Zgusta, *KP* §282f.

107 Gökağaç

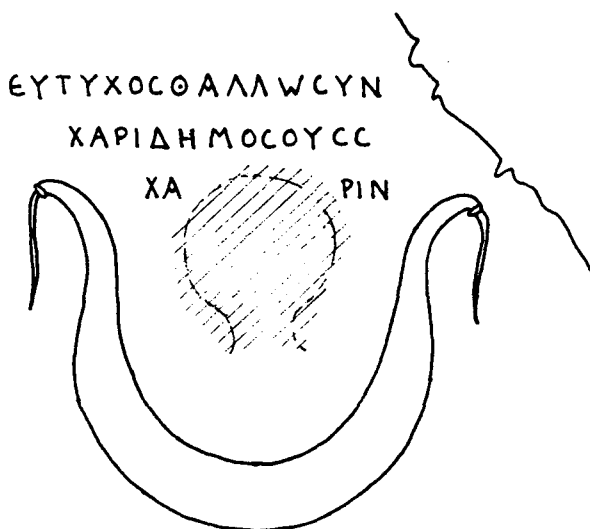
In cemetery E. wall.

Round bluish-white marble pillar inscribed round top; probably a round bomos; large wreath on shaft probably with head inside; letters untidy.

Ht. 1.46; diameter 0.63 (base), c. 0.55 (shaft).

Εὐτυχος Θάλλω συν[τρόφω ? καὶ ?]
v. Χαρίδημος ΟΥCC[ω--- μνήμης]
χά- ριν

1. ω: 'Apparently Ω but middle strokes might be weather' (Cullen).
For Θάλλος see Croon. and p. lxii, and for σύντροφος p. lxiv f.
2. 'No trace of rest of circles ever having been there' (Cullen, of the last two letters).



108 Kuruçay

Stones brought from Karlı Köy were used in construction there.

Mounting stone outside oda in S. of village.

Small grey marble pillar, broken below; irregular rather rude letters above eagle in relief.

Ht. 0.45 (capital 0.15, shaft 0.30); diameter 0.27 (capital); 0.23 (shaft). Pl. XV.

Ἀγάθων Ἀπολλω-
 {ο}νίω ὁ θρεπτὸς
 μνήμης χάριν

Second century AD?

- 1f. Ἀπολλω|ονίω ὁ: The lapicide may have forgotten that he had already inscribed Ω in line 1, and added the redundant O; the second O in l.2 is not clear: 'O or Θ more likely than C on the stone' (Cox). For the relationship, see p. lxxv.

109 Tepecik (Orhaneli 30 Ib)

In cemetery at end of grave.

Small grey marble column; writing weathered.

Ht. 0.55 buried; circumference 0.835; diameter 0.28.

Παρθενόπη
 μετὰ τῶν τέκνων[ν]
 Χρυσόπαις καὶ [---]
 Εὐρυκλῆ(ς) τῷ γλ[υ-]
 5. κυτάτῳ συνβίῳ
 Χρυσόπαιδι
 μνήμης χάριν
 ἔτους τμ'

AD 255–6 (Sullan era), 309–10 (Actian); the earlier date is more plausible.

- 1ff. The names are impressive, the grammar less so. For *Χρυσόπαις* see p. lxii, on the blessing of offspring.
 4. 'ΕΥΡΥΚΛΗ squeeze' (Cameron); at end, 'room for 3 or perhaps 4'.
 7. 'From squeeze' (Cameron).

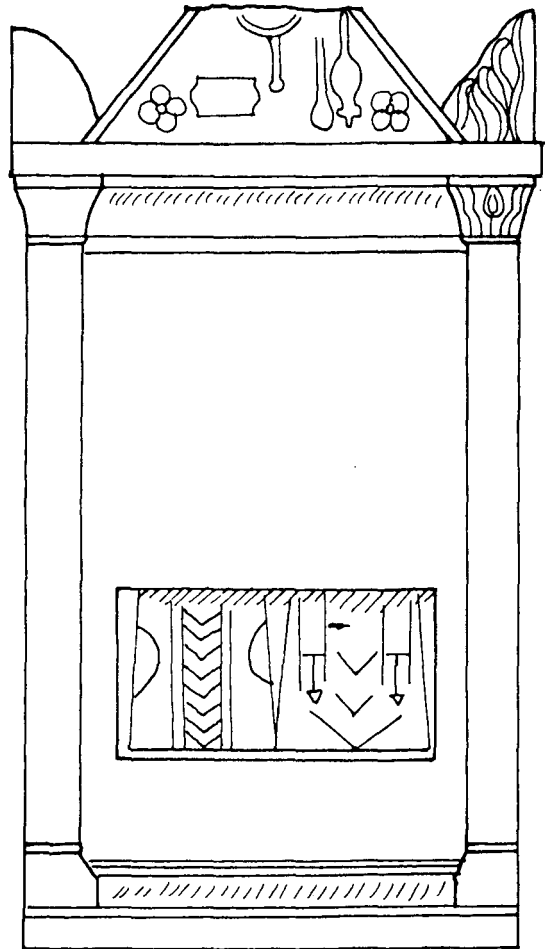
110 Tavşanlı

In the Armenian churchyard.

Small grey marble stele, broken at top, with steep triangular gable on plain pilasters; palmettes on acroteria; in gable between two rosettes comb, mirror, spindle, and distaff; stylized leaf motive on capitals of pilasters; shaft cut away for Armenian inscription, but lower part of two female figures in long, highly schematized local dresses visible; this dress will be discussed in *MAMA* X.

Ht. 1.18 (pediment 0.16, panel 0.78); width 0.63 (pediment 0.49, panel 0.50); thickness 0.19 buried.

Later second or third century AD.



110a Çerte

N.E. from village by spring.

White grey marble stele, broken below, worn smooth above. On front, shallow semicircular hollow containing three busts, one in centre behind outer ones; faces gone, ears visible on centre one.

Ht. 0.82 broken; width 0.46; thickness 0.23; hollow 0.26 from top to shoulder of busts, 0.06 from shoulder to break, 0.35 wide. Pl. XV.

111 Abaş

Outside mosque.

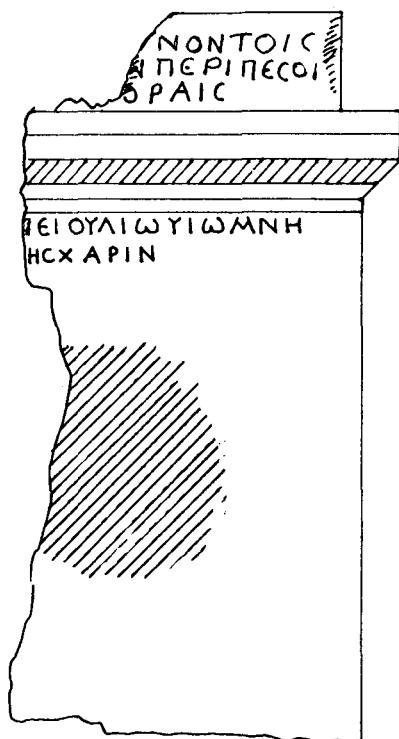
Bomos of greyish marble, buried below, l. face gone, part of front gone with l. side; on shaft defaced relief of eagle looking back to l.

Ht. 1.20 buried, 0.805 (shaft); width 0.55 (shaft), 0.32 (capital, broken); thickness 0.42 (shaft), 0.49 (capital); letters 0.02–0.0225 on pediment, 0.0225–0.023 on shaft.

[e.g. ὅς ἂν προσοίσει χεῖρα]
[τὸν βαρύφθο]νον τοῖς
[αὐταῖς?]Ν περιπέσοι-
[το συνφ]οραῖς

5. *ΙΕ'Ιουλίω νύμφῃ μνή-*
[μ]ης χάριν

1. For the curse formula see L. Robert, *CRAI* 1978, 241ff., and especially 253ff; for examples at Aezani, see P75 and P193.
2. τοῖς: ταῖς should be understood.
3. [αὐταῖς?]: as in P193; it leaves Ν unexplained; perhaps τέκνων or πολλῶν ἁώρων, as elsewhere in Phrygia (Robert, *art. cit.* 261); that would be appropriate where the deceased was a child who had died prematurely; but there is hardly room for more than eight letters at the beginning of the line, and ταῖς is not part of the formula.
5. [κα]ὶ Εἰουλίω is probably to be understood.



112 Avşar

W. side of the village.

Bomos of whitish marble, weathered dull yellow, and chipped at sides; pattern on capital on all sides; letters of uneven height, not cut straight.

Ht. 0.64 (to where buried); width 0.425 (capital), 0.355 (shaft); thickness 0.39 (capital), 0.315 (shaft). Pl. XV.

Τρόφιμος κα[ι]
Εὐτυχιανός
Μίθρη πατρ-
ῖ καὶ Ὀνησιφό-
5. *ρῳ συντρό-*
φῳ μνήμη[s]
χάριν

2. *Εὐτυχιανός*: cf. LW 828 (fourth century AD: four occurrences in the upper Tembris valley); at Aezani: see index, and p. lxi.
3. *Μίθρη*: a name of Persian origin: see Robert, *Noms ind.* index, and, for Iranian elements in the cities of W. Asia Minor, *Laodicée* 333f. and *CRAI* 1978, 283ff.; see p. lix.
- 5f. *συντρόφῳ*: see p.lxiv f. Onesiphorus came into the family as foundling, *verna*, or illegitimate offspring of Mithres.
6. 'Stone chipped, but hardly room for Γ' (notebook).

113 Çavdarhisar

In court on W. edge of village near N. end.

Base of grey-white marble, cut off square top and bottom, broken r. and l.; roughly square at present and hollowed out on top.

Ht. 0.30; width 0.72; thickness 0.59; letters 0.03. Pl. XV (squeeze).

[---]ιλλνος καὶ Ἀπφιον Ν[---]
[---]αὶ ἑαυτοῖς ζῶσιν v.

1. [ιλλνος:]ιλλρινος? (Ἀ)φρ ινος?); or -ηνος, the end of an ethnic. The line ends with the initial letters of a name, e.g. *Νίγερι* after which there would have been a term indicating relationship with the first pair.

114 Çavdarhisar

In house wall in the l. bank of the river just below lower bridge.

Bomos of grey-white marble, broken all except bottom; within a garland a bull with head curiously lowered and muscles of neck and back and indicated; the animal appears to stand on a platform, shown as two rectangles, one inside the other; perhaps a trough is meant.

Ht. 0.80, width 0.47; thickness 0.22 (all broken). Pl. XV.

[---]ω μ[νήμης]
[χά]ριν

115 Çavdarhisar

In open space by N.E. *oda*, on r. bank below bridges.

Bomos of grey-white marble, broken r., top, and bottom; in panel, pedestal bearing basket of fruit (l.) and eagle (r.); below, box, scalpel, and scissors; all letters but top line rather chipped but clearly visible.

Ht. 0.135; width 0.55 (shaft); thickness 0.55 (capital), 0.69 (cornice), 0.54 (shaft), 0.74 (base); letters 0.0225 (lines 1 and 3-5), 0.025 (2 and 6). Pl. XV.

[X]αῖρε ἀναγινώσκων. Αἰ[λίοι]

Μάρκος καὶ Ἀπολλεινάριος

Ἀγαθόποδι πατρὶ

ἀρχια[ια]τρῶ μνήμης χάρι-

5. *ιν*

καὶ Ἀμμία μητρὶ

{μνη} ζώση

Possibly after 140s, see V. Nutton, *PBSR* XLV (1977), 201f., and in any case not earlier than Hadrian.

1. For the formula, cf. *MAMA* v, 89 (Dorylaeum).
3. Ἀγαθόποδι (Λ copy): for the name, see *MAMA* IV, 265 (Dionysopolis); v, 32 (Dorylaeum); VII, 167 (Hadrianopolis Phrygiae); VIII, 245 (Savatra); 379 (territory of Neapolis).
4. *APXIAIATPΩ*: 'second A chiselled away' (Cox). For doctors at Aezani, see C74, and for archiatri, Nutton, *art. cit.* 191ff. Of the many civic archiatri attested in the cities of Asia Minor, none is known before the reign of Antoninus Pius, who, in a letter to the *koinon*, restricted the number of doctors eligible for immunity from taxation in a given town (*Dig.* xxvii, 1, 6, 2ff.). For the full list of known archiatri, see Nutton, *art. cit.* 218ff.
7. *MNH* 'chiselled down almost right away but still traceable and clearly visible through squeeze' (Cox); the lapicide began to write *μνήμης χάριν*.

116 Çavdarhisar

Built into wall of court.

Small bomos of grey-white marble; projecting capital chipped away; letter well cut but rather uneven.

Ht. 0.82; width 0.47 (capital), 0.41 (shaft). Pl. XV.

Κλάδω · καὶ · Δό-

μνω · καὶ · Ἀρχε-

στράτω Δόμνα

μήτηρ · καὶ · Εὐτυ-

5. χιανός · ἀδελ-

φός · μνήμης

χάριν ·

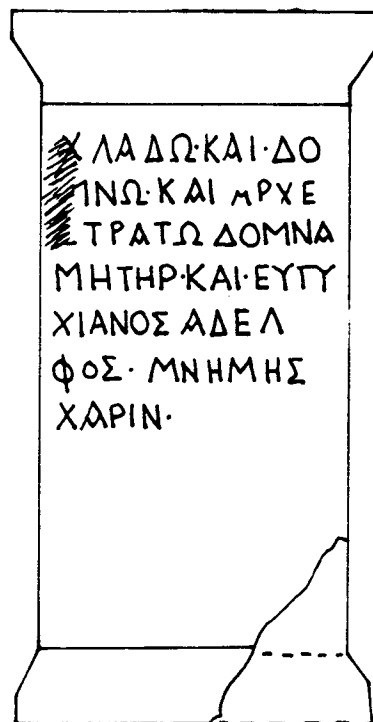
Note the punctuation between words, not common in Greek texts.

1. Κλάδω: the name occurs at Hadriani, *Bull. épigr.* 1972, 443 no. 357, and at Smyrna as the cognomen of a man of Cibyra: H. Pleket, *The Greek Inscr. in the 'Riksmus. van Oudheden' at Leyden*, Suppl. to *Oudheidkundige Medelingen* xxxviii (Leyden 1958), 85 no. 16, suggesting a slave origin, but see

Robert, *Hell.* xi-xii (1960), 234; *Bull. épigr.* 1961, 133 no. 85; *Noms. ind.* 271f. See also p. lxii.

2f. Ἀρχεστράτω: cf. *MAMA* v, 170 (territory of Dorylaeum); Ἀρχεστράτη, 134; *CIG* 3825 (Cotiaeum).

4. Εὐτυχιανός: see p. lxi.



117 Çavdarhisar

In the W. cemetery, almost buried.

Bomos of bluish marble, l. of front broken away; shaped on all sides but only front with inscription and relief; on shaft a long-haired male figure on a pedestal, apparently holding a club in his l. hand and an unidentified object in his r.

Ht. 0.82; width 0.455 (capital), 0.35 (shaft), 0.465 (base); thickness 0.35 (capital), 0.29 (shaft), 0.29 (base, till broken); letters 0.02. Pl. XVI.

[ὁ δεῖνα τῇ δεῖνι γυναικί]· αὐτ[ο]ῦ

[ἐκ τῶ]ν ἰδίων αὐτοῦ

[μνή]μης χάριν

The figure might be Heracles. The concluding formula inevitably suggests a gravestone, but the phrase *ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων* is more common in dedications.

118 Çavdarhisar

At corner of house near upper Roman bridge.

Bomos of grey-white marble, inscription badly cut and rather weathered; below, a basket in a wreath.

Ht. 1.21; width 0.61 (capital), 0.51 (shaft); thickness 0.61 (capital), 0.49 (shaft); letters 0.0275; inscribed area on r. side 0.43 by 0.12. Pl. XVI (squeeze).

(a) Π. Αἰλ. Μητροδόωρος Μεναν-
δρᾶ Τατίῳ γυναικὶ γλυκυτά-
τῃ μνήμης χάριν

(b) on r. side some rudely cut scratches:
ΠΕΒ

(a): Reign of Hadrian or later in second century.

1. The dedicator was a Roman citizen enfranchised by Hadrian, his father apparently a *peregrinus*, or, less probably, an Imperial freedman.
- 1f. For names ending in -ās, see p. lxii.

119 Çavdarhisar

By *camī*.

Bomos of grey-white marble; the front of the capital, which probably carried the beginning of the inscription, is broken; letters straggling; wreath on shaft below inscription.

Ht. 0.80 buried; width 0.505 (capital), 0.44 (shaft); thickness 0.37; letters 0.025–0.0325.

Δημητρίῳ καὶ μη-
τρὶ Στρατονίκη μνή-
μης χάριν

For the names see p. lix.



120 Çavdarhisar

Bomos; relief of heavily armed gladiator in action, with greave on r. leg, heavy shield, helmet; rosettes on either side of head representing victory crowns; inscription on capital above; good condition.

Ht. 0.73; width 0.39 (shaft), 0.45 (base); letters 0.045. Pl. XVI.

[E]πιπτάς

Similar illustrations may be found in Robert, *Gladiateurs*. *Πιπτάς* is a name not otherwise attested and hardly suitable for a gladiator; cf. Robert, *op. cit.* 297f. But [E]πιπτάς should probably be restored. An inscription from the territory of Philippopolis, depicting a heavily armed gladiator and a *retiarius*, is inscribed 'Επιπτάς πουλοάτωρ (*IGBulg.* III 1, 1453), the name being derived from the verb ἐπιπταίω (*Bull. épigr.* 1948, 181 no. 162). For a commentary on that text see Robert, *Hell.* VII (1949), 135ff., and 245.

For another similar bomos see C120a and for a *venatio* scene from Aezani, C588.

120a İlicikviran

Built into fountain.

Grey marble bomos, capital cut down flush with l. side and shaft, base with l. side; on front, gladiator, as on C120 but facing r., holding dagger in raised r. hand and with an additional rosette in front of ? knee, making three in all; helmet projecting slightly over eyes, with attached neck-guard (cf. *CRAI* 1982, 241 fig. 3, Sardis); arm, body, and legs clothed; greave on l. leg, apparently with foot guard attached; face a little damaged. Presumably the name of the gladiator has been lost from the capital (cf. C120).

Ht. 0.89 (capital 0.19, shaft 0.55, base 0.15); width 0.41 capital, 0.355 top of shaft; 0.40 bottom of shaft, 0.46 base. Pl. XVI.

See C120.

121 Çavdarhisar

In court by *oda*.

Small bomos; a mirror on front of stone below inscription.

Ht. 0.95; width 0.465 (pediment), 0.32 (shaft); thickness 0.29; letters 0.02.

Τειμᾶς Τατιανῇ γυ-
ναικὶ μνήμης χάρι-
τις

1. *Τειμᾶς* hypocoristic for *Τειμόθεος*, *Τειμογένης* etc. Note, however, *Τειμέας* three times at Cotiaenum (in a family of sculptors), Waelkens, *Actes du VII^e*

Congrès internationale d'épigraphie grecque et latine (Bucarest 1977), 123, and once in the upper Tembris valley at Altıntaş Köy, *JRS* XVIII (1928), 32 no. 287, l. 11.

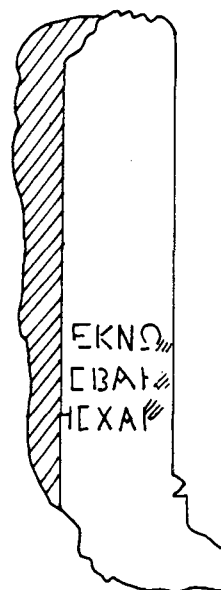


base.

Ht. 0.77; width 0.34 (base to shaft 0.09, first lines of inscription 0.125, rest 0.085); thickness 0.31 till broken at base; letters 0.0325–0.035. Pl. XVI (squeeze).

[--- τ]έκνω
[---] ΕΒΑΙ[.]
[μνήμ]ης χάρι-
[ω]

2. Perhaps two names:]ς Βαρ[.



122 Çavdarhisar

In front of house yard gate on S. side of road leading E. from town to *chaussée*.

Well preserved fragment of bomos of greyish marble with moulded top; letters of irregular size but some finish.

Ht. 0.26 till buried; width 0.435 (top), 0.345 (shaft); thickness 0.185 till broken; letters 0.0325–0.0175. Pl. XVI.

Μηρόφιλος Ἀ-
ριστέου Νει-
[-5-]ΙΙΥ[...]

1. Μηρόφιλος: see p. lix f.
- 2f. Νει[κ....]?: See p. lix. Traces of a third line may be seen, especially in the squeeze.

123 Çavdarhisar

In wall above W. bank of Penkalas, N. of Roman bridge.

Small bomos of white marble, now very dirty; r. edge survives, cut or broken away smooth l. front; moulded

124 Çavdarhisar

In outer wall of house on N.W. corner of S.E. quarter, dug out of the earth in the garden.

Upper part of greyish marble bomos with moulded top; both edges visible; surface rather battered from modern implements; lettering faint and none too skilful.

Ht. 0.39 broken; width 0.39 (capital), 0.355 (shaft); letters 0.03–0.0325. Pl. XVII.

Τύχη Συν-
φόρῳ τέκνω
μνήμης χάριν

1. There is a gap between the sigma and the upsilon where the stone was damaged.
- 1f. For the combination of names, see p. lxi; for Αἰλία Τύχη see *Rev. phil.* (1912) 62 no. 24 (Iconium); for Σύνφορος, *MAMA* VII, 472 (Bulduk Tekke, Galatia); Σύνφορος, *JHS* XXII (1902), 117 no. 40 (no provenance, in Konya Museum).

125 Çavdarhisar

W. cemetery, E. side.

Greyish marble bomos, top broken; decorated with a garland.

Ht. 0.78 (shaft 0.50); width 0.38 (below wreath), 0.375 (top of shaft); base projects 0.05 on r.; thickness 0.34 at same point; letters 0.03. Pl. XVII (squeeze).

[---]ιος Πόθω
καὶ Πόθω πατρὶ υ.

Perhaps [Ιούλ]ιος Πόθω [ύ(ι)ώ].

For the name see *JHS* xxii (1902), 343 no. 68 (Iconium); *MAMA* vii, 453; *RECAM* ii, 291 (both in central plateau).

**126 Hacı Mahmut**

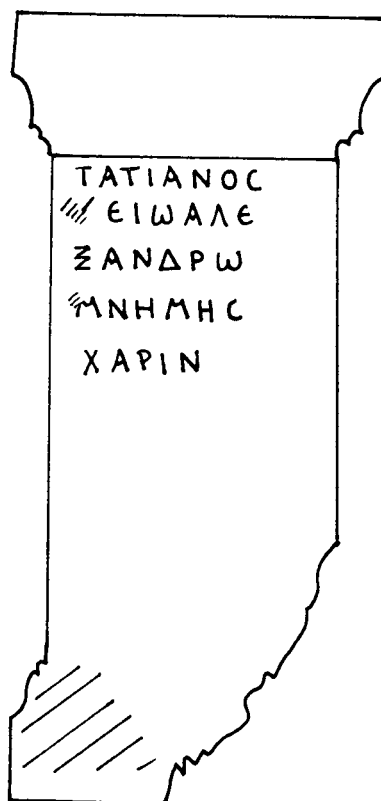
On W. edge of cemetery.

Bomos of whitish marble with blue weathering; letters of varying size not written to end of each line.

Ht. 1.00; width 0.46 (top), 0.35 (top of shaft); thickness 0.43—0.35 (top of shaft), 0.37 bottom of shaft; letters 0.025—0.04.

Τατιανὸς
ὑειῶ Ἀλε-
ξάνδρῳ
μνήμης
χάριν

5. 1. A Τατιανός was eponymous magistrate at Aezani on coins struck under Commodus (*BMC Phrygia* 39 no. 18); for other examples see index.

**127 Çavdarhisar**

In the big cemetery.

P307.

White marble bomos, top broken.

Ht. 0.79 broken (panel 0.27 broken); width 0.385 (panel 0.21); thickness 0.35; letters 0.025. Pl. XVII (squeeze).

[---]Ιφό-
ρῳ ἰδίῳ τέ-
κνῳ μνή-
μης χάριν

- 1f. [Νικ]ηφόρῳ? LW has τῷ ἰδίῳ.

128 Çavdarhisar

In wall of hut on l. bank of river between bridges.

P235.

Bomos of grey-white marble, top chipped; within large wreath, eagle standing l., looking back, apparently on box (edges cut square) with key pattern; on r. hand side of stone, large wreath, surface gone; similar wreath on back, linked on l. by horse's head with star on forehead; probably similar on other side.

Ht. 1.26; width 0.68 (shaft 0.49); thickness *c.* 0.45; letters 0.025 (top), 0.03 (bottom).

Ἐ(λ)πίδιων καὶ Τάτιον Μητρο-
δώρω τέκνω μνήμης χάριν

1. Stone has ΕΔΙΓΓΙ; LW read Δίων καὶ [*Αμ]ιον.

129 Çerte

In cemetery wall.

Bomos of greyish marble with pediment on top (covered); surface weather-worn and edges broken; on shaft mirror and basket of fruit.

Ht. 0.98 (capital fasciae 0.085, 0.04, 0.03, moulding 0.09; shaft 0.655; base 0.08 till broken); width 0.485; basket 0.25 by 0.18; letters (line 1) 0.0275, (2f.) 0.0175, (4f.) 0.0275–0.03. Pl. XVII.

[...]λιανὸς Διογ[ενι-]
ανῇ γυναικὶ γλυκυτ-
[ά]τῃ καὶ Ἀκύλας υἱοῦς
μνήμης χάρι-
ιν

5.

130 Çerte

N.E. from village, at spring.

Grey-white marble bomos; inscription on panel on shaft, inscribed area worn at bottom, letters clear and well cut.

Ht. 0.76; width 0.56 (capital), 0.45 (shaft); thickness 0.49 (capital), 0.42 (shaft); letters 0.015–0.02.

Ζηνωνᾶς
Ἀφίω γυναι-
κὶ μνήμης
χάριν

5. καὶ ἑαυτ[ῶ]
ζών

1. For the form of the name, see p. lxii.

131 Efeler

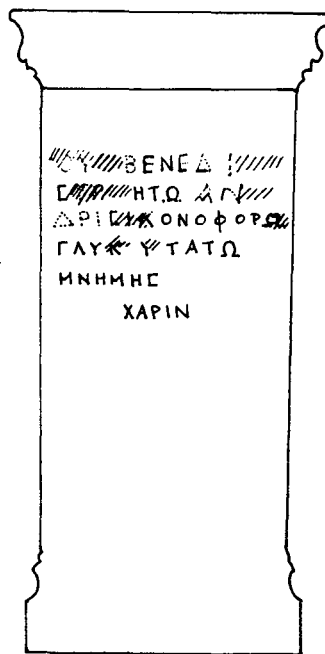
In cemetery.

Bomos of grey-white marble, face badly weathered and

lichened, letters rather irregular and badly cut.

Ht. 1.01 buried; width 0.50 (capital), 0.42–0.44 (shaft); 0.54 (base); thickness 0.36 (shaft; capital and base broken); letters 0.03–0.035. Pl. XVII (partial squeeze).

[— — —]
[— — —]
ΟΛ[.]ΒΕΝΕΔΙ[.]
Γ' Π[.]ΗΤΩ ἀν-
δρὶ εἰκονοφόρῳ
γλυκυτάτῳ
5. μνήμης
χάριν



Above the inscription room for two more lines, but no trace.

3. εἰκονοφόρῳ: for εἰκόνας, see L. Robert, *RÉA* LX (1962), 316ff. = *OMS* II, 832ff. They are images or busts cast in metal (gold, silver, or gilded bronze) of the emperors or other members of the imperial family. Another term for them was *προτομαί* (half-length portraits), and *POxy.* 1265 refers to a *κωμαστής* θείων *προτομῶν* καὶ *Νείκης* αὐτῶν *προαγούσης*, an official who carried the busts in ceremonial processions (Robert, *OMS* II, 836 n.7 with references). An inscription from Termessus Minor refers to a festival day ἐν ᾗ ἐκομίσθη εἰκὼν ἱερὰ τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶν Οὐαλεριανοῦ νέου Σεβαστοῦ (*IGR* III, 481, with other references at *OMS* II, 839 n.1); Claudius' letter to the Alexandrians envisaged his golden statue being carried in solemn procession (*PLond.* 1912 = Smallwood, *Docs. Gaius–Nero* 370, 38f.) and *πομπικοὶ εἰκόνες* are recorded at Termessus Major in Pisidia (*TAM* III i, 136) and at Ephesus (*Ephesus* II, 127 no. 27). A letter of M. Aurelius and Commodus addressed to the *Gerousia* at

Athens concerning *προτομαί* specified that they be of a reasonable size, *ὡς ῥάδιον εἶναι ...*] *κ[αθ' ἐκ]άστην τ[ὴν] συνόδων εἰσκομίζεῖν ἔνθα ἂν βούλησθε αὐτὰς* (J. H. Oliver, *The Sacred Gerousia, Hesp. Suppl. VI* (Baltimore 1941), 108 no. 24, 1.34f.). There is an abundant series of terms ending -*φόρος*, denoting carriers of such objects (L. Robert, *Rev. Phil.* 1939, 124f. = *OMS II*, 323 n.6, cf. 1277f. The *εἰκονοφόρος* (a new term, apparently) joins the series.

132 Giaour Sandıklar

= Kökü Köy between Ömerfakı and Çerte.

Half buried in scrub.

Bomos of white marble; traces of a head and shoulders bust on raised field, and surprisingly to the r. of it.

Ht. 1.335 (pedestal 0.195, capital 0.175, shaft 0.79, base 0.175); width 0.52 (pedestal), 0.575 (capital, broken), 0.485–0.52 (shaft), base broken; letters 0.02–0.025. First two lines 0.20 wide till words illegible, the top line being widely spaced; the third is 0.48 wide, 0.275 down to last stroke.

[Α]ούκιος [τοῦ δέινος γλυκυτάτη]
[γ]υναικὶ Ἰλ[άρω] μνήμης χά-
ριν καὶ ἑαυτῷ ζ[ῶν]



2. Ἰλ[άρω]: cf. Ἰλ[άρων] Φρυ[γία] at Athens: *Hesperia* XXIX (1960), 75 no. 139 ('*saec. II/Ia.*'); or Ἰλ[άρω], cf. *MAMA I*, 314 (Aὔρ. Ἰλάρω); or from Ἰλάρω cf. *RECAM II*, 116 (N. Galatia).

133 Gökagaç

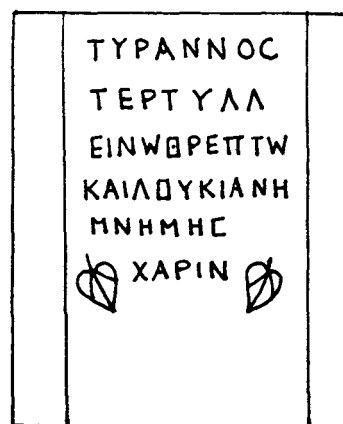
In E. wall of cemetery.

Bomos of whitish marble weathered yellowish; back broken, surface slightly worn.

Ht. 1.00; width 0.56 (capital), 0.425 (shaft); thickness 0.32; letters 0.03 (line 1), 0.02 (line 4).

Τύραννος
Τερτυλλ-
εἰνῷ θρεπτῷ
καὶ Λουκιανῇ

5. μνήμης
5. χάριν
3. θρεπτῷ: see p. lxv.



134 Gökagaç

Outside *camî*.

Bomos of grey-blue marble, badly weathered, especially top; letters well cut.

Ht. 1.16; width 0.60 (top), 0.50 (shaft), 0.64 (base); thickness 0.50 (top), 0.43 (shaft), base broken; letters 0.02. Pl. XVII (squeeze).

ΑΙ[-----]ΑΛΩΝΙ
Τ[.]ΙΔΙΑΙ[---]Ι[---]Υ
ΑΡΙΑ[Κ[-----]ΑΥ[.]Τ
ΤΙ[---]ας χάριν

5. ὅς ἂν δὲ σκύλη τὸν βω-
μὸν ἀποδώσει τῷ φίσ-
κῳ δη[ν]άρια χεῖλια
μόνον ΓΟΙ δὲ τοῦ βώ-
μου Ἀπολλώνιος
10. χαίρε
παροδείτα

1. [Ἀπο]λλωνι[-]
2. τ[ῆ] ἰδία γ[υναικ]ί?
4. Perhaps *μνείας χάριν*, or in commemoration of some quality of the deceased.
5. *σκούλη*: for this term in warnings on sepulchral inscriptions, see L. Robert, *CRAI* 1978, 269ff. It was especially prevalent at Nicaea in Bithynia (Robert, *art. cit.* 272), but is also found in Phrygia, e.g. at Apamea (*MAMA* VI, 218).

135 Hacı Kebir

In S.E. corner of cemetery wall.

Slender slanting bomos of blue marble; front of base broken away; bust of male figure with hands folded across chest above inscription.

Ht. about 0.81; width about 0.30 (top), 0.25–0.31 (shaft), base 0.35; probably square; letters 0.02–0.0475. Pl. XVII.

Ἑρμογᾶς
Παπαρίων[ι]
τεκνῶ
γλυκυτ[άτω]
5. [μ]νή[μης χάριν]

1. o is not completed. This hypocoristic form of Hermogenes is attested at Nacolea (*MAMA* v, 264), at Burdur and Uşak (*CIG* III 3865 o and 4376), and at Yaylababa Köy near Kütahya (unpublished inscription in Kütahya Museum).
2. *Παπαρίων[ι]*: see *Bull. épigr.* 1938, 463 no. 419: the name is to be found 'dans les régions les plus diverses de l'Asie Mineure': *BCH* VIII (1884), 384 no. 3 (Julia Gordus); *MAMA* IV, 26 (Afyon Karahisar) and VIII, 413 (c) (Aphrodisias); *Ét. anat.* 150 (Halicarnassus) and 469 (Julia Gordus); see also L. Robert, *La Carie* II (Paris 1954), 234 n.5, and *Monnaies grecques* (Geneva and Paris 1967), 62 n.6 ('nom formé sur un hypocoristique de parenté').

136 Hacı Kebir

S. wall of cemetery.

Large bomos of bluish marble, its base buried; relief of eagle and basket (of fruit?) below inscription.

Ht. 1.06 (0.07 base, 0.08 descent, 0.83 shaft, 0.08 descent; rest gone); width 0.445–0.47 (shaft), 0.60 (base); apparently square: base 0.64 thick; letters 0.02. Pl. XVIII.

Σατούριος {N} Ἀνθί-
α γυναικὶ μνήμης
[χ]άριν καὶ ἑαυτῷ ζῶ-
ν

1. *Α. Σατούριος* is known from Rome (*CIG* III, 6465, and another *Σατούριος* from the *Anth. Pal.* VI, 11. Possibly the name is a version of Satureius (cf. *Anth. Pal.* IX, 776) or Saturius; see Schulze, *LE* 225, for the distribution of Saturius: N.W. Italy in Picenum.

137 Hacı Mahmut

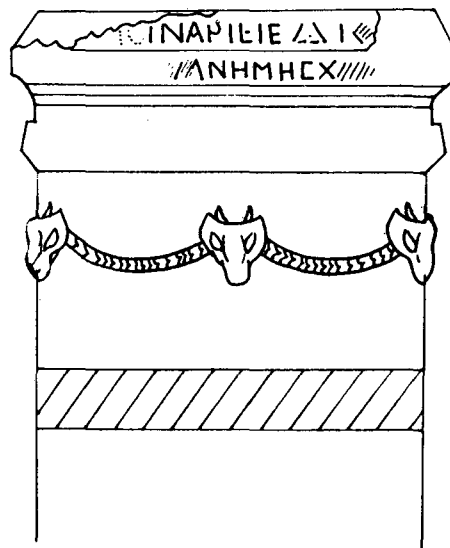
Supporting roof beam of shed on S.E. edge of village.

Bomos of bluish marble, base buried; horned rams' heads at four corners and in centre of sides (double at front corners, single at back), joined by wreaths; below, a relief broken away; inscription on cornice.

Ht. 1.10 to base of shaft; width 0.60 (top), 0.49 (shaft); thickness c. 0.56 (top), 0.50 (shaft); letters 0.025 (line 1), 0.015 (2).

[--6-7--]ΙΟΙΝΑΠΙΕΙΕΑΝ[-c.5-]
μνήμης χά[ριν]

1. The last letter but one surviving might be *A* or *Δ*.



138 Işıklar

Outside wall in E. of village.

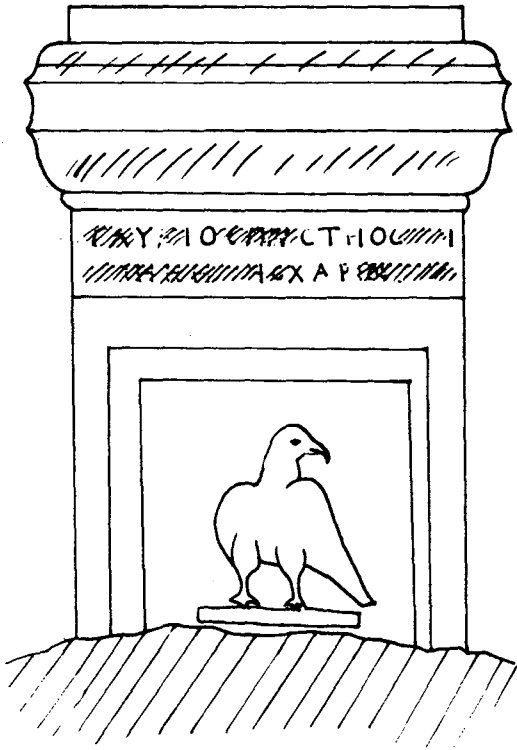
Bomos of greyish marble, buried at bottom, face of capital much worn, perhaps inscription gone; in panel on shaft eagle looking r., standing on a pedestal.

Ht. 0.68 buried (pediment 0.06, capital 0.18); width 0.48 (shaft), 0.55 (capital), 0.31 (panel); thickness 0.40 (shaft); letters 0.02.

ΓΑΥΙΟΙΟ[...]*CTHOC*[...]
[.] μνήμης χάριν

1. ?Γλύκιος or Γλυπτός.

For the single eagle on the shaft, cf. P195 (father), C111 (son), C139 (son), C145 (with basket, husband and wife), C151 (son), C156 (child, presumably male). It was evidently associated with deceased males.



139 Işıklar

In E. cemetery.

Greyish marble bomos, sides and back bare, buried at bottom; in panel on shaft eagle looking r. standing on pedestal; letters deep, clear and regular but at irregular intervals; eagle and inscription well preserved.

Ht. 1.12 (0.10 pedestal, 0.15 capital, 0.77 shaft, 0.10 base till buried); width 0.46 (pedestal), 0.56 (capital), 0.425 (shaft till buried); thickness 0.455 (pedestal), 0.56 (capital), 0.42 (shaft till buried); letters 0.0225–0.025.

Νίκανδρος
Πατίου Νικάν-
δρω νύμφης μνή-
μης χάριν

140 Işıklar

At head of earth tomb in *turbe* in E. cemetery.

Greyish marble bomos, sides and back plain, shaft buried.

Ht. 0.88 buried (0.195 capital, 0.09 descent); width 0.505 (capital), 0.385 (shaft); thickness 0.47 (capital), 0.345 (shaft); letters 0.0275–0.03.

Ἀππης Μηνοφίλω
νύμφης μνήμης χάριν



141 Işıklar

In E. cemetery.

Bomos of grey-white marble, capital buried and apparently broken; on shaft, two busts, faces broken; hair of r. bust coming down round neck and meeting in front.

Ht. 1.15 buried (0.87 shaft, 0.18 base, 0.43 busts); width 0.48 (shaft), 0.60 (base); width 0.57 (shaft), 0.60 (base, broken); letters 0.015–0.02.

ΑΚ[.]Λας καὶ Ἀμμία
Τροφίμῳ νύμφῃ
χάριν καὶ ἑαυτοῖς
ζῶντες

1. Possibly 4 not 3 letters missing at start; probably read Ἀκ[υ]λλας.



142 Işıklar

In E. cemetery.

Bomos of grey-white marble, capital broken on r. and back; on shaft a bust; lettering of lines 1 and 2 large, widely spaced; lines 3 and 4 quite different style, more roughly cut.

Ht. 0.61 buried (0.10 capital, 0.15 cornice, 0.22 descent, 0.35 shaft, 0.19 bust); width 0.33 (top), 0.36 bottom (shaft); thickness 0.335 (top), 0.36 (bottom); letters 0.025–0.025 (line 1), 0.0175–0.02 (2), 0.0125–0.0175 (3f.).

Ἀπολλώνιο[ς]

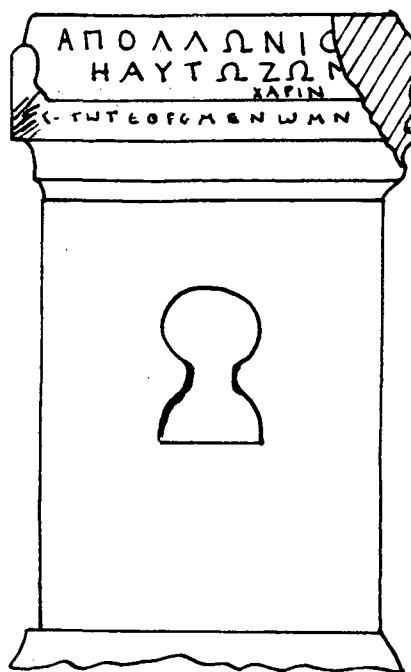
ἑαυτῷ ζῶν

χάριν

κὲ τῷ τεθρεμένῳ μν[--]

4. The unnamed foundling (see p. lxv.) secured mention on the stone as an afterthought, perhaps because he died when the first two lines of the inscription had been cut and the monument carved; Apollonius did not give him a separate memorial.

'Room for not more than 3 letters, probably only 1 or 2, MNH, MNHC, MNIAC' (notebook).



143 Söpu Köy

Corner of outer house wall on E. edge of village.

Probably part of bomos shaft of greyish marble, broken below, buried above, broken behind; much battered inscription on panel.

Ht. 0.46 broken; width 0.58; thickness 0.34 broken; letters 0.0175–0.02. Pl. XVIII (squeeze).

Τατιανῆς Σεου-
ήρω {Μ} τῷ ἑξα-
δε[λ]φῷ μνήμης
χάριν καὶ Πο-
λειτική ἑαυτῇ
ζῶσα

1. Τατιανῆς: for female names ending in -ῆς, see Robert, *Noms ind.* 215, with n.5 for further references.
2. 'Ω = Ω, but IM not out of question' (Cox); perhaps an error of the lapicide; then ΙΩΕΧΑ with penultimate letter resembling Δ or X or Α; τῷ

ἐξα|δελφῶ suggested by Cox in 1926; the squeeze appears to show *I..ωΕΞΑ*; possibly the stone was never inscribed in the two apparent spaces, so read τῶ or ἰ<διδί>ω. For ἐξαδελφός, cousin german, see *TAM* II, 224 (Sidyma), *CIG* 3991 (Eumeneia), cited by *LSJ*, and *Bull. épigr.* 1959, 262 no. 459 (Syria).

4. For names ending in -ικός, -ική, which were especially common in the Imperial period, see L. Robert, *Στήλη ... εἰς Μνήμην Ν. Κοντολέοντος* (Athens 1980), 1f.

144 Söpu Köy

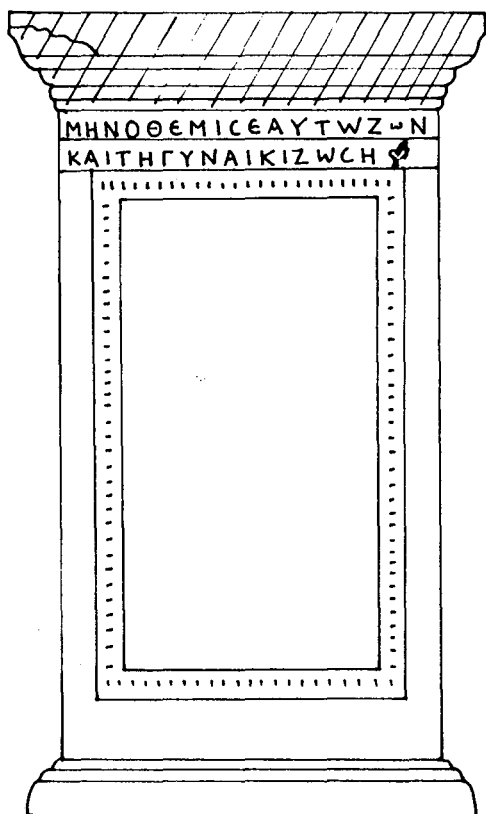
In the cemetery wall.

Bomos of greyish marble weathered grey, sunk panels down each face; a fine specimen, faces and letters much weathered.

Ht. 1.24 (0.17 capital, 0.88 shaft, 0.19 base); width 0.67 (capital, buried), 0.56–0.59 (shaft), 0.755 (base); thickness 0.53 (base of shaft); letters 0.03–0.035. Pl. XVIII

Μηνόθεμις ἐαυτῶ ζῶν
καὶ τῇ γυναικὶ ζώσῃ

1. The last omega inscribed very small. For other persons with this name see index and p. 000.



145 Söpu Köy

In the cemetery wall.

Top of bomos in greyish marble; flat above, broken below, sides smooth; in sunk arch of shaft, which breaks before its edge is clear, l. an eagle, r. a basket; body and tops of wings at same level, rest of wings sunk and incised; writing meant to be fine, but more laborious than elegant; some letters tipped.

Ht. (at back) 0.755 (pediment 0.115, capital 0.21, shaft 0.35 (inscription 0.10, relief 0.145)); 0.105 gone from shaft in front; at back base is 0.08 till buried; width 0.425 (pediment), 0.515 (capital), 0.435 shaft till broken (width of back tapers from 0.405–0.385); thickness 0.365 (pediment), 0.455 (capital), 0.365 (shaft); letters 0.025–0.03. Pl. XVIII.

Διονύσιος Λολία
γυναικὶ γλυκυτάτῃ
καὶ ἐαυτῶ ζῶν μνήης
χάριν

1. Λολία = Lollia.

146 Söpu Köy

In the cemetery.

Bomos of grey marble, top cut away on r. side to form peak; traces of relief now unrecognizable.

Ht. 0.85 buried; width 0.41; thickness 0.46; letters 0.025–0.03. Pl. XVIII (squeeze).

[?Γαί]ος Διοκλῆ πατ[ρ-]
[ἰ μ]νήμης χάρι[ν]

1. Space for 2–3 letters at beginning; 'no room for more' at end (Cullen); nevertheless one letter must have been squeezed in.
2. 'Room for little more than M, certainly not for ΔΙΜ or ΠΙΜ' (Cullen). Either πατ[ρ|ι] or πατ[δ|ι] must be restored in 1f.; the latter would be exceptional in the funerary monuments of Aezani.



147 Söpu Köy

In the cemetery.

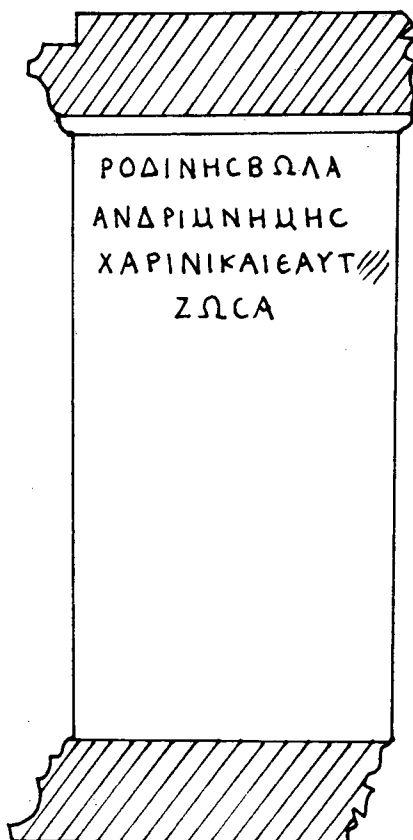
Bomos of grey-white marble with moulded top; capital and base broken away on front.

Ht. 1.075; width 0.41 (shaft); thickness 0.30 buried; letters 0.03 (bottom line 0.0225–0.0275). Pl. XVIII (squeeze).

Ῥοδιῆς Βωλᾶ
ἀνδρὶ μνήμης
χάριν(ι) καὶ ἑαυτ[ῇ]
ζῶσα

Later than the proconsulship of M. Vettius Bolanus, AD 75–6.

1. For the feminine names ending in -ῆς, see C143n.; Ῥοδίνη occurs on C233. Βωλᾶ: see p. lv and (for hypocoristic names ending in -ās) p. lxii. This version of Βωλανός occurs on an unpublished gravestone from the upper Tembris valley in Kütahya Museum: Φίλιππος Βωλᾶ (see M. Waelkens, *Actes du VII^e Congrès Internationale d'épigraphie grecque et latine* (Bucarest 1977), 125 no. 108); and on another unpublished text copied by W. M. Ramsay at Altıntaş Köy, upper Tembris valley.
3. For other instances of the parasitic iota, see index, with *Bull. épigr.* 1968, 489 no. 377; 1971, 523 no. 668.



148 Söpu Köy

In the cemetery.

Bomos of grey-white marble with moulded top; bottom buried, capital rather broken.

Ht. 1.01 buried; width 0.50 (shaft); thickness 0.50 (shaft); letters 0.0225. Pl. XIX.

Τροφίμας Ἡρακλᾶ καὶ
Χρυσοτυχῆς Ἡρακλᾶ
καὶ Εὐφράτης τέκνοις
μνήμης χάριν

Stemma:

Heraclas

Trophimas = Chrysotyches
Heraclas Euphrates

- 1f. For names ending -ās, see p. lxii. For Ἡρακλᾶς see *MAMA* VI, 214 (M. Ulpian, at Apamea); v, 238 (Dorylaeum); there is a Ἡρακλῆς on an unpublished gravestone in Kütahya Museum.
2. For names of women ending in -ῆς, see C143n. For the class of names to which Chrysotyches belongs, see p. lxi.
3. For Εὐφράτης see *MAMA* I, 3 (Laodiceia Catacecaumene); VII, 478 (Kötü Uşak), and the discussion of its distribution by T. Drew-Bear, *Epigraphica Anatolica* IV (1984), 144–9.

149 Susuzkaya

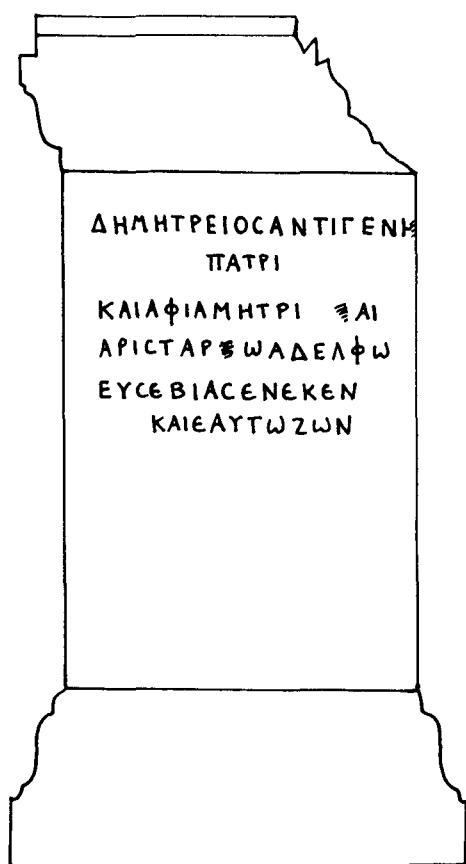
In the cami courtyard.

Bomos of grey-white marble with moulded top and base; capital broken on r.; nice regular and clear, tipped letters.

Ht. 1.225 (pedestal 0.85, capital 0.21, shaft 0.72, base 0.21); width 0.43–0.445 (shaft), 0.555 (base); thickness 0.40–0.425 (shaft), 0.57 (base); letters 0.0175.

Δημήτριος Ἀντιγένη
πατρὶ
καὶ Ἀφίᾳ μητρὶ καὶ
Ἀριστάρχῳ ἀδελφῷ
5. εὐσεβίας ἕνεκεν
καὶ ἑαυτῷ ζῶν

5. εὐσεβίας: cf. C89; for this virtue on tombstones, see Robert, *Hell.* II (1946), 81ff., and *Les Stèles fun. de Byzance, Bibl. arch. et hist. de l'Inst. fr. d'Arch. d'Istanbul* XV (Paris 1964), 40 no. 1; but on this inscription it doubtless refers to Demetrius' own pietas towards other members of his family: *Hell.* XIII (1965), 40 n.1, on SEG VI, 548.



but not unpretentious.

Ht. 0.934 buried (capital 0.085 buried, base 0.17); width 0.38–0.305 (shaft), 0.345 (base); thickness 0.29 (shaft centre); 0.335 (base); letters 0.025–0.0275. Pl. XIX (squeeze).

Μάτρων κὲ Κυρίλα
Συνεγδήμω τέ-
κνω γλυκυτάτ[ω]
μνήμης χάριν

1. Μάτρων: cf. *Bull. épigr.* 1972, 424 no. 285, from Karaevli in Thrace, on an epitaph with several Thracian names; see p. lix.
2. Συνεγδήμω τέκνω: the name is found at Bubon in Lycia: F. Schindler, *Die Inschr. v. Bubon, Österr. Akad. der Wiss., phil.-hist. Kl., Sitzungsab.*; CCLXXVIII Bd. 3 Abh. (1972), 55 no. 28; L. Robert, *Villes*² 329, n.6, gives bibliography. Synegdemus died in childhood, as the rattles (crepitacula, παταγαί) reveal; for similar objects, see E. Saglio in Daremberg–Saglio–Pottier, *Dict. des Ant. gr. et rom.* 864, fig. 5942, s.v. rhombos; and for the subject see D. M. Robinson, *Excavations at Olynthus* x (Baltimore 1941), 485ff. Pl. CLXIV, 2561; J. Devreker in *Hommages à M. Renard* II, *Coll. Latomus* CII (Brussels 1969), 215 Pl. XII.

150 Tepecik (Afyon 31 id)

In corner of house in street in N.W. corner of village.

Bomos of greyish marble in good preservation; base built in out of sight; pediment has no traces of statue; on shaft eagle (l.) looking r. and basket of fruit on base; letters firm and with apices, not very regular.

Ht. 0.93 (pedestal 0.07, capital 0.18, shaft 0.525, base 0.155); width 0.365 (pedestal), 0.47 (capital), 0.38 (shaft); thickness 0.365 (pedestal), 0.47 (capital), 0.385–0.41 (shaft); letters 0.02–0.025. Pl. XIX.

Ἀφφίον Ἀσκ(λ)ηπίδῃ ἀνδ-
ρὶ μνήμης χάριν καὶ
ἐαυτῇ ζῶσα

1. ΑΓΚΔ on stone.

151 Tepecik (Afyon 31 id)

In cemetery wall, N. side.

White marble bomos, capital buried; on shaft beneath inscription an eagle on perch looking over l. shoulder; below, wreath on either side, rattles; lettering irregular



152 Virancık

Outside house in street.

Greyish marble bomos with capital and base projecting only slightly.

Ht. 1.07 (capital 0.26, shaft 0.64, base 0.17 broken); width 0.36 (shaft, capital projecting only 0.03 on available side); thickness 0.25, probably broken; letters 0.05–0.055. Pl. XIX.

- Κλα. Ἰου-
λία . Ἰου-
λίω Θε-
οδώρῳ
5. βενεφικι-
αρίῳ γλυ-
κυτάτῳ
τέκνῳ μν-
ήμης χά-
ριν
10.
1f. S-shaped punctuation marks.
5f. βενεφικι|αρίῳ: beneficiarii staffed police posts; in particular they looked to the security of the roads: see O. Hirschfeld, *Sitzungsb. d. Berlin Akad.* (1891), 863ff. = *Kl. Schr.* (Berlin 1913), 595ff.; A. v. Domaszewski, *Westdeutsch. Ztschr.* xxi (1902), 158ff; *Rhein. Mus.* xvii (1902), 330ff.; M. Rostovtzeff, *Soc. Econom. Hist. Rom. Empire* (ed. by P. Fraser, Oxford 1957), 738 n.17; P. Weilleumier, *L'Administration de la Lyonnaise sous le Haut Empire* (1948), 30ff. (*non vidi*: cited by Robert, *Hell.* x (1955), 172ff.). Robert *loc. cit.* cites beneficiarii posted in Asia Minor, e.g. at Olympus in Lycia (guarding the coast road) and Perge in Pamphylia (*SEG* vi, 729); see also *Bull. épigr.* 1968, 524 no. 534, for a beneficiarius ὑπατικοῦ in Pontus; G. Bean and T. B. Mitford, *Cilicia* 102 no. 41 for a beneficiarius ἡγεμόνος at Cibyra Minor in E. Pamphylia. This auxiliary died in service to the governor of Lycia-Pamphylia and the inscription was set up at home by his brother and mother. Was Julius Theodorus (his name and his mother's confirm that the family possessed civitas) posted at Aezani or elsewhere? If at Aezani it suggests that the route through the town was of some importance. Nothing on this inscription suggests that he died away from home. But Aezani need not have been his native city; Theodorus may have brought his (widowed?) mother with him. An epitaph from near Belosem in Thrace shows the beneficiarius with his wife (*JOAI* xxxv (1943), *Beiblatt* 119 no. 6). The answer may be that, like the man from Cibyra and the Bithynian from an ala serving as beneficiarius ἡγεμόνος in the same province (*IGR* III, 677), Theodorus was serving in his own province, perhaps close enough to his native city for his remains to be brought home for interment.

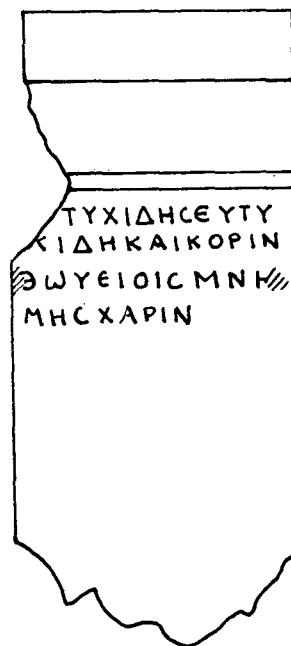
153 Virancık

In N.W. corner of *cami* wall.

Bomos of grey-white marble, bottom broken, corners of capital chipped away; letters rather rough.

Ht. 0.84; width 0.39 (shaft); thickness 0.35 broken at back; letters 0.0275–0.035. Pl. XIX (squeeze).

[Εὐ]τυχίδης Εὐτυ-
χίδῃ καὶ Κορίν-
θῳ ὑείοις μνή-
μης χάριν



154 Virancık

In fountain in E. of village.

Bomos of grey-white marble; inscription in panel above a wreath.

Ht. 1.18 (capital 0.28, shaft 0.69); width 0.56 (capital), 0.52 (shaft), 0.62 (base); thickness 0.21 broken; inner measurements of panel 21 high by 20 wide; letters 0.02–0.025. Pl. XIX (squeeze).

- Μηνογένης
καὶ Μένανδρος
καὶ Ἀπολ[λ]ώ[ν]ι-
ος Μενάνδ-
ρω πατρὶ ἱερεῖ
5. μέλας χάριν

The names, especially Menogenes, are found in good families at Aezani: see p. lix f.

5. For ἱερεῖς see index.

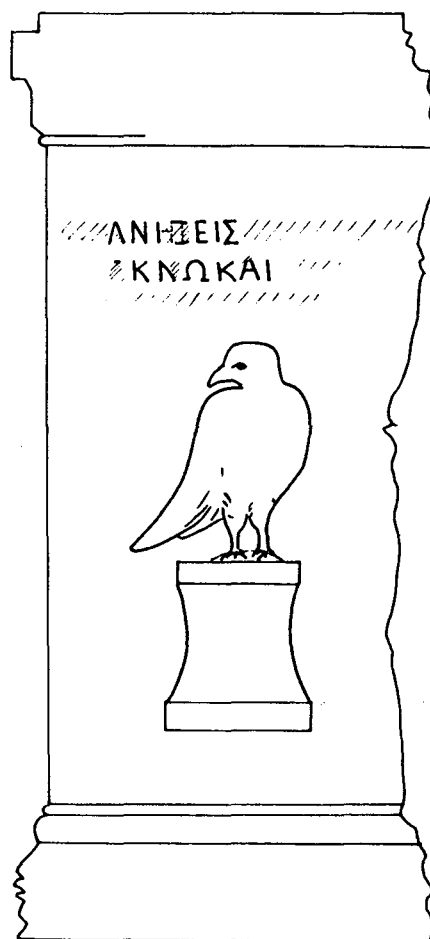
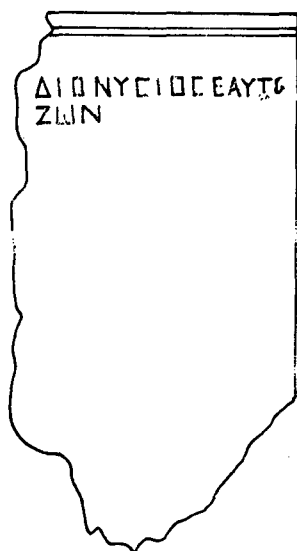
155 Yenicearmutçuk

In fountain in S. of village.

Rectangular slab of grey marble, might have been part of bomos (moulding above); bottom broken; letters regular, angled.

Ht. 1.00; width 0.41; thickness 0.07; letters 0.03.

Διονύσιος ἐαυτῷ
ζῶν

**156 Söpu Köy**

Bomos of white marble, buried r., broken bottom l. On shaft traces of eagle standing on bomos in slight relief.

Ht. 1.285 (pedestal 0.13, capital 0.215, shaft 0.695, base 0.245); width 0.52, with capital projecting 0.05 l. and 0.065 r. Eagle's body 0.245 high; bomos ht. 0.025 (capital), 0.08 (shaft), 0.0275 (base); width 0.105 (capital), 0.0825 (top of shaft), 0.08 (middle), 0.09 (bottom), 0.12 (base); letters 0.0225.

[..]ΑΝΗΞΕΙΣ[-----]
[τέ]κνῳ καὶ [-----]

157 Çavdarhisar

In court S. of village.

Bomos of grey-white marble, the capital squared off to make a building stone; wreath below inscription; letters very untidy.

Ht. 1.23 (0.30 to bottom of capital); width 0.60; thickness 0.47; letters 0.02–0.035. Pl. XX (squeeze).

Ἀπολλώνιος ῥάπτης
ἐαυτῷ

1. ῥάπτης: a clothes-mender or tailor, see *LSJ s.v.*, citing *Cat. Cod. Astr.* 8 (4), 208, *P.Hamb.* 56 v 7 (sixth or seventh century AD), and glossaries; P. Preisigke and E. Kiessling, *Wörterbuch der gr. Papyrusurk.* (Berlin 1927–71), *s.v.*: '.....Teppichsticker....sämtl. byz.'. For an example at Corinth see *Bull épigr.* 1973, 93 no. 177 (Christian), and at Nicomedia, *TAM IV*, i 132.

158 Söpu Köy

In field of barley N.W. of village.

Bomos of greyish marble, base presumably buried, inscription on panel on shaft.

Ht. 1.30; width 0.75 (top), 0.65 (shaft); thickness c. 0.70–0.55. Pl. XX (squeeze).

Μ[άρ]κος Ἀνρή-
[λι]ος Ἀσκληπι-
άδης Κλαυδια-
νός Αἰλία Δόμν-
5. η μάμμη γ[λ]υκυ-
τάτη καὶ Ἀνεί-
κήτω μητρωνι
μνήμης χάριν

The full nomenclature suggests a citizen enfranchised before the *Constitutio Antoniniana*, under M. Aurelius; his grandmother bears Hadrian's nomen; if they were both first generation citizens, the inscription is of the mid- to late second century.

7. μήτρων = μήτρως, a maternal uncle or other male relation on the mother's side; the form is attested in inscriptions of Sardis, elsewhere in Lydia, and Cotiaeum: see *LSJ s.v.*

159 Avşar

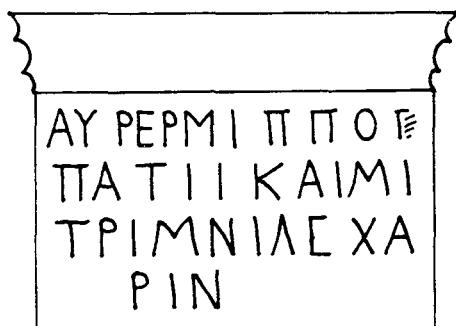
In courtyard of mosque.

Bomos of blue-streaked marble; corners broken, rather worn surface.

Ht. 1.16; width 0.59 (capital), 0.53 (shaft), 0.60 (base); thickness 0.54 (capital), 0.48 (shaft), 0.58 (base).

Ἀνρ. Ἑρμιππος
πατρὶ καὶ μη-
τρὶ μνίας χά-
ριν

After AD 212.



160 Çavdarhisar

In the W. cemetery, dug up for Cox.

Bomos of greyish marble, buried behind, going back very thick; inscription on as it were the flat base of a wide thin bomos built into a structure, with only inscription showing.

Ht. 0.20; width 0.48 (0.45 shaft); thickness 0.50 till buried; letters 0.035–0.04. Pl. XX (squeeze).

Ἀνρ. Ἐπιφάνιος Ἑρμ-
ανοῦ σὺν τῇ συνβίῳ
ζῶντες χάριν

After AD 212.

1. Ἐπιφάνιος: also in C560 (a bishop).
2. Ἑρμ|ανοῦ: an iota may originally have been carved at the end of the line, giving the familiar name Ἑρμ[ι]ανοῦ.
3. μνήμης apparently omitted in error.

161 Efeler

Standing upside down in village street.

Greyish marble bomos, sides and back moulded but bare; beneath inscription wreath in high relief with incised zig-zag pattern to represent leaves; centre sunk but higher relief than shaft; letters scrappy and irregular; surface pretty worn and reading difficult.

Ht. 0.97 (capital 0.07 till buried; moulding 0.065; shaft 0.68 (0.225 to wreath, 0.19 from wreath to base; inscription 0.16); moulding to base 0.06; base 0.095); width 0.51 (capital), 0.46 (top of shaft), 0.475 (bottom of shaft), 0.545 (base); thickness 0.42 (shaft top), 0.49 (capital); base out of reach and buried; letters 0.015–0.025. Pl. XX (squeeze).

Ἀνρηλία Κυρίλλα Μηνο-
φίλῳ τέκν[ω] καὶ Δό-
[μ]νος καὶ Ἀμάχιος
[ἀ]δελφῶ μνήμης
5. [χ]άριν

After AD 212.

1. Ἀνρηλία: the last four letters are inserted above the line.
4. Ἀμάχιος: for Ἀμάχιος in an inscription of N. Africa, *Bull. épigr.* 1946–7, 370 no. 255.

162 Tepecik (Afyon 31 Id)

Under side of house wall in N.W. corner of village.

Bomos of white or greyish marble; on front from l. to r. mirror with voluted handle, two unidentified objects

(the bigger perhaps a basket), comb; on l. hand side, standing f. figure facing r.; bare back and unmoulded, r. hand side face down and invisible.

Ht. 0.11 (pedestal), 0.105 (capital), 0.525 (shaft) (0.095 to top of decoration, 'basket' 0.175, 0.255 to bottom of shaft); 0.135 (base); width 0.35 (shaft) (0.05 to mirror, mirror 0.055, 'basket' 0.145, next object 0.055, comb 0.03, 0.045 from comb to edge); thickness 0.35 (shaft), 0.405 (base), 0.395 (capital); uncertain how far base and capital project to side as surface is worn and only roughly level, but looks as if not much; letters 0.02–0.0225. Pl. XX (squeeze).

[-----]

ΑΙ Κυρίλλῃ θυγα[τ-]

ρὶ μνήμης χάρι[ν]

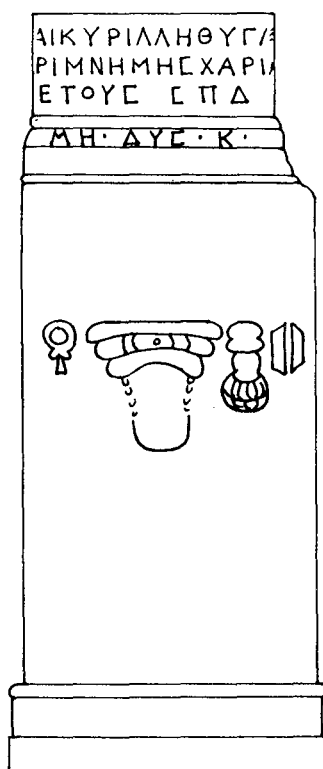
ἔτους σπδ'

μη(νός) · Δύσ(τρον) · κ' ·

12 Feb., 284 = AD 200 (Sullan era), 254 (Actian). See p. lv.

1f. If pedestal is on same level as shaft, no letters lost to l., about 2 to r.

AI: [κ]αὶ or Αἰ(λία).



163 Çavdarhisar

In road leading S., just beyond C448, loose beside a house on r.

Greyish marble bomos, capital buried; garland of oak leaves with flowers in centre; under garland a chisel with straight edge, a nib-pointed chisel (see on these tools G. Susini, *The Roman Stonecutter* (ed. E. Badian, tr. A. M. Dabrowski, Oxford 1973), 26, and a hammer, the tools of a stonemason or stonecutter, for whom the monument was probably made.

Ht. 1.00 till buried (shaft 0.81); width 0.52–0.40 shaft base; thickness 0.47 base, 0.34 shaft base, 0.39 shaft top. Pl. XX.

The garland belongs to the later second century (cf. upper part of R. Naumann, *Röm. Mitt.* LXXXVI (1975), Pl. 85, 1).

See p. xviii n.39. Compare the monuments from Docimium, Synnada, and the upper Tembris valley, discussed by M. Waelkens, *Ancient Society* VIII (1977), 288f. with nn.

164 Virancık

Outside old mosque.

Greyish marble bomos, probably inscribed on capital (now broken away); three faces blank; on front, (bearded?) male and female figures clad in himation that leaves r. shoulder free.

Ht. 0.995 (capital 0.09 broken, shaft 0.76, base 0.145; male figure 0.38, female 0.3575); width 0.46, base projecting 0.04 on r. side (male figure 0.18, female 0.155 at base); thickness 0.395 shaft, base projecting 0.035 behind. Pl. XX.

Very primitive and certainly local altar from the imperial period.

The reliefs suggest a tombstone, not a dedication.

165 Karaköy (Orhaneli 29 Ic)

In use as minaret outside *cami*.

Large greyish marble bomos reversed, with eagle on thunderbolt looking r. in high relief; writing buried: bottom line traces only and all very worn.

Ht. 1.05 buried (capital 0.08, descent 0.10, shaft 0.73, base 0.04); width 0.49–0.52 shaft, 0.68 base; thickness ?–0.52 shaft, 0.66 base; letters 0.02–0.03. Pl. XXI.

[---]Ο[.]Μ[.]ΙΑ[---]

[.]Υ[.]ΠΙΩΣ'Ιούλιος ΤΟΓ

[.]ΩΜηνοφίλω ἀ[δ-]

εἰφῶ γλυκυτάτῳ

Second century AD? See below.

1. The surviving traces recall the name Menophilus (cf. l.3), but there does not seem to be room for it in the copy. In any case, unless the monument is

- dedicated to a deity, we should have the name of another mourner, presumably a brother.
2. The first name looks like *Οὔλιος*: if so, the man boasted two Roman nomina (and may have been no citizen), and the stone belongs to the reign of Trajan or later.
 - 2f. *ΤΟΓ*[.]Ω conceals either the dead man's first name or a patronymic or even a third name for Iulius. On the last two characters, Cox noted 'perhaps large *M* or *I* after *Ω*'. The first possibility is preferable, but stonemasons are not always consistent over iotas adscript.

Ἀὐρ Κράτε[ρ]ος
Νεῖ...ΡΩΓ [γυν-]
αἰκὶ γλυκυτάτῃ
 [-c.6-]*M*[...]

5. [-c.2-]*Π*[[-c.2-]]*Π*[-c.2-]

After AD 212.

2. Possibly *νεώτερος*.
4. The name of the deceased is lost.
5. 'Probably the last line; no traces observable later' (Cox).

166 Sülle Köy

At foot of *oda* staircase.

Small size greyish marble bomos, back and sides buried; surface trodden and irretrievably worn.

Ht. 0.885 (0.20 capital, 0.095 descent, 0.42 shaft, 0.09 descent, 0.08 base); width 0.33 capital, 0.28 shaft, 0.34 base; thickness c. 0.265 capital, 0.24 shaft, 0.30 base; letters 0.02–0.025.

- [-c.3-4-]*Π**Ι**Τ**Η**Σ**Ι**Ι*
 [-c.11-]*Δ**Ε**Φ**Σ*
 [-c.8½-]*Χ**Α**Ρ**Υ*
 [-c.10½-]*Λ**Ι**Ο**Γ**Ε*[.]
 5. [-c.11-]*Ι**Μ**Η**Ι**Ε*
 [-c.10½- τ]*Ε**Κ**Ν**Ω**Υ*
 [-c.10½-]*Δ**Ω**Ρ**Α**Σ*
 [-c.12-]*Μ**Ο**Ρ**Α**Ω*
 [-c.10-]*Η**Ν**Ο**Ν*
 10. [-c.10-]*Χ**Α**Ρ**Υ*

Second or third century AD?

1. 'Επίκτησις not impossible but not suggested by stone' (Cox).
2. 'ΕΦ sic: perhaps *ἀ*[δεφρ[-] for *ἀδελφρ*[-].
3. and 10. Presumably [*μνήμης*] *ΧΑΡΥ*.
4. *ΛΙΟΓΕ*[.]: *Διογεν[ν]ης*?
7. Part of a name such as *Μηνοδωρᾶς*?

167 Yağmurlu

In corner of *cami*.

Grey marble bomos chiselled away above and in field in ancient times. In side, panel with comb and mirror.

Ht. 1.11 broken (0.27 capital, 0.84 shaft, broken; 0.59 panel, broken); width 0.52 capital, 0.48 shaft, 0.42 panel; thickness 0.45 capital (broken), 0.42 shaft, 0.01 panel; side panel 0.62 high by 0.20 wide; letters 0.016–0.019. Pl. XXI.

168 Yukarı Akçaşehir

In wall of mosque, under roof.

Greyish marble bomos, broken behind, at projections, and above; three objects in worn relief on shaft front: falx vinitoria, basket, and comb.

Ht. 1.33 broken (corners of capital 0.04 broken, inscribed face of capital 0.12, shaft 0.99, base 0.18 broken); width 0.415 capital, broken, 0.39 shaft, 0.42 base, broken; thickness 0.21 broken; letters 0.02–0.025.

Ἀὐρ. Πάνφιλος πα-
τρὶ καὶ μητρὶ μνή-
μης χάριν

After AD 212.

For the falx vinitoria as decoration, see p. xlix f.

169 Uyucak

Well cover of house in S. of village.

Small greyish marble bomos of type found at Kırıl: on front of shaft, bust, facing; eyes and sockets clear; no sign of writing.

Ht. 0.60 (capital 0.08, shaft 0.38, descent 0.03, base 0.11); width 0.285 shaft (rest broken); thickness 0.25 broken in building.

170 Derecik Köy

In fountain in E. of village.

Part of big grey marble bomos, defaced and probably broken at r. and above; l. side smooth with base projecting; base probably cut away; uncertain ornament on front.

Αν[ρ.?] ---]
Φιλότι[---]
ΖΩΝΕΟ[---]
τῷ ἀνδ[ρ]ι ---]

5. *θένει υ*.

After AD 212 (pseudo-praenomen Aurelius)?

2. Φιλότιμος? This name is attested at Aezani (P12, Ševeran). But 'first letters not certain' (Cox, of lines 2f.).
- 4f. [Σωσ]θήνει vel sim.

171 Tavşanlı

In house yard.

Biggish bomos of greyish marble; all traces of inscription gone and some of reliefs worn to traces only; on front (or back) obliterated relief with pair of scales surviving at bottom l.; on r. side, male bust, draped, radiate, on shallow pedestal; on upper moulding, cross of the standardised flower form, typical of the Simav region; on l. side, relief of horseman, moving r.; on upper moulding circle containing boss.

Ht. 1.31 (capital 0.29, shaft 0.81, base 0.21); width 0.51 (capital), 0.46-0.495 (shaft); base broken; thickness 0.041 (shaft); rest broken.

Second or third century AD?

For the bust, cf. C544; like C58 it displays the rays characteristic of Helios, 'vengeur des crimes en Galatie, à Macistos, à Périnthe et à Salamine de Chypre' (*Bull. épigr.* 1968, 526 no. 535). For the mounted figure, cf. L. Tuğrul, *AAMI* XI-XII (1964), 156 no. 20 (P72) from Kuruçay and 158 no. 26 from Çardaklı, both within 5 km. S. of Tavşanlı. The first of these stones is dedicated to θεῶ 'Οσίω, and the author refers to an altar from Kütahya published by Buckler, Calder, and Cox in *JRS* XV (1925), 161 no. 150, dedicated to Hosios and Dikaos (with further references to radiate heads). The scales are appropriate to the same deity, for whom see also L. Robert, *CRAI* 1978, 268f.; but they are the symbol of a cult official in *Ist. Mitt.* XXI (1971), 101.

172 Tavşanlı

In fountain.

Grey and white marble bomos hollowed out to form trough and buried r.

Ht. 0.98 (shaft 0.52, inscribed area 0.16); width 0.35 buried, with capital projecting 0.04 from shaft l.; thickness 0.49 buried, shaft 0.42 buried; depth of trough 0.23; letters 0.02-0.025.

[.....]C 'Αλεξ[αν?]
δρία 'Αθηνά[ωνι]
τέκνω μ[νή-]
μης χάρι[ν]

Second century AD?

- 1f. For double names, see p. lxi. They are rare for women. Alternatively, read 'Αλεξ[αν?]δρία

'Αθηνά[ωνι].

For Alexandria, see a stone copied at Hisarcık and dated AD 256-7 (to be published in *MAMA* x).

3. ΤΕΚΝΩ/ lapis: Cameron notes of the stroke following ω 'may be break', with room for two at end.

173 Kuruçay

Stones from Karlı Köy were used in construction at Kuruçay. In *camı* garden.

Bomos of lumpy crystalline greyish marble, broken and buried; two lines of inscription faint but clear, rest very worn.

Ht. 0.68 broken (shaft 0.53 broken, base 0.15); width 0.33 shaft, 0.41 base; thickness 0.33 shaft, 0.43 base; letters 0.015-0.02.

[---τ-?]
οὐς γονεῖς Ματε[-5?-]
ΓΡΟΝΤΟ τέκνω ΕΙΝ[.]Ο[-2?-]
[---]ΠΡΟ
5. [---]ΝΗ

Second century AD?

- 1f. It is not clear why the parents are in the accusative case, if they are.
2. The father's name would be expected first, which excludes Ματεῖς. Μάτερος is found at Saittae in Lydia: *Bull. épigr.* 1940, 225 no. 145, and it is more likely than Ματερών (Epidaurus, *ibid.* 1973, 96 no. 190).
5. Perhaps the surviving letters represent the remains of μνήμης χάριν.

174 Karaköy (Orhaneli 29 Ic)

Small grey marble bomos, inscription very worn.

Ht. 0.625 (shaft 0.36) buried; width 0.42 (capital), 0.35 (shaft); thickness 0.39 (capital), 0.32 (shaft); letters 0.015-0.025.

"Ετους τι' μη(νός) 'Υπερβερε[-]
ταίου π[-9 or 10-]
[Δ]ιογένους [...]η γλυκυ-
[τ]άτη συνβ[β]ω...ΥΤ ΓΩ
5. CCNIAI[-4 or 5 -]C
[.]IAIHCI[-9-]
NHC[.]NC[-9 or 10-]
[.] μνή[μ]ης [χ]άριν

23 August-22 September AD 226 (Sullan era), 280 (Actian); the earlier date is more plausible; in l.2. π can hardly represent a number, except as the initial of πρώτος, πέμπτος (καὶ δέκατος, καὶ εἰκοστός), and that would be anomalous in the dated stones of the region;

more probably it is the initial letter of the dedicator's name (*Πόπλιος Αἰλῖος vel sim.*).

3. Cameron indicates space for three letters after *Διογένης*: [*Ἀππ*]η would fit.

175 Kuruçay

In corner of house wall.

Small grey marble bomos, top much worn.

Ht. 0.83 (capital 0.24, shaft 0.59); width 0.44 (capital), 0.35 (shaft); thickness 0.18 buried; letters 0.012–0.035.

[ἐτ]ους τεκε' / [-c.4-]

[ὁ δέ]να μετὰ τέ-

κνων Ἀσκλη-

πιάδη πατρὶ

5. μνήμης χά-
ριν

AD 240–1 (Sullan era), 294–5 (Actian); the earlier date is more plausible. A month *μ[η(νὸς) ---]* is presumably mentioned at the end of the line, perhaps in the space that follows.

There is space for three lines between the first and second that survive, but no indication that the space was inscribed.

176 Tepecik (Orhaneli 30 Ib)

In the mosque.

Grey marble bomos, well preserved.

Ht. 1.30 (capital 0.39, shaft 0.79, inscribed area 0.24); width 0.54 (capital), 0.45 (shaft), 0.60 (base); thickness 0.42 (capital), 0.35 (shaft), 0.44 (base); letters 0.016–0.02. Pl. XXI.

Ἔτους τμα'

Αὐρ. Ἀλεξανδρέα

μετὰ τοῦ τέκνου Κυρίης

τῷ γλυκντάτῳ συνβίῳ

5. Ἀλεξάνδρῳ αἰ συζήσασα
καλῶς μ(ε)τὰ σοῦ φ[ι]λίας τό-
δε σῆμα τέθεικα

AD 256–7 (Sullan era), 310–1 (Actian); the earlier date is more plausible.

2. The name Alexandria occurs on a monument from Tavşanlı, C172, perhaps another member of the same family.
5. The fact that husband and wife bear related names suggests that they were slaves or freedmen from the same household.
αἰ for αἰεῖ (Cameron).

177 Sülle Köy

Small grey marble bomos broken at foot; front of shaft decorated with axe (for the woodman's axe in this region, see M. Waelkens, *Anc. Soc.* VIII (1977), 279, citing K. D. White, *Agricultural Implements of the Roman World* (Cambridge 1967), 60 no. 9, fig. 34); writing worn.

Ht. 0.77 (capital 0.22, shaft 0.445); width 0.36 (capital), 0.30 (shaft); thickness 0.28 (capital), 0.25 (shaft); letters 0.015.

Δημοσθᾶς

Δημητρεῖω

τέκνων

μνήμης χά[ριν]

5. [— — —]

[--]H[-]Δ[--]

ΛΥΝΑΜΕΓΙCIIΘ

Γ/Ο Ο°ΑΓΙVO

10. v. [— — —]

[— — —]

[— — —]

[— — —]

Second or third century AD.

For the forests of the middle Rhyndacus, to which the design on the stone is a clear allusion, see p. xvii.

- 1–3. The construction is not clear: *τέκνω*?

For hypocoristic names ending in -*ās*, see p. lxii.

1. At end 'room for two' (Cameron).
2. At end 'room for one; no traces' (Cameron).
4. 'Room for three' (Cameron).
- 5f. 'Two lines missing' (Cameron).
7. ΛΥΝΑΜΕΓ: *Δυνάμει*?
- 9ff. At l., 'no further traces', at r. 'traces of four or five lines missing' (Cameron).

178 Karaca Kaş (? = Karacali)

In square by mosque.

Grey marble bomos, upside down; top buried and broken; front of shaft decorated with bird (damaged), other sides blank, but raised boss on l. side.

Ht. 0.68 (shaft 0.41, base 0.15); width 0.35 (shaft), 0.41 (base); thickness 0.28 (shaft), 0.34 (base); letters 0.025. Pl. XXI.

τὰ τέκνα Ἀντιόχ-

ω μνείας χάριν

Second or third century AD.

179 Ayvalı

Small grey marble bomos, broken at top and bottom and down sides; triangular pediment (with plain acroteria) on all four sides (this type of altar was common in S.W. Phrygia); on shaft (on four sides) twisted garland (with floating ribbons on l. side) suspended from rams' heads at corners; on back, garland interrupted by bust between two ox-heads. The upper part of the shaft appears to have been cut back to make room for the second inscription.

Ht. 0.92 (pediment 0.10, shaft 0.51, base 0.31) broken; width 0.40 (capital), 0.355 (shaft); thickness 0.37 (capital), 0.35 (shaft); letters 0.01–0.03 (upper inscription), 0.015–0.025 (lower). Pl. XXI.

(upper)

Ἐτους [--]
Γιγαντὶς Μαξί-
μάδι καὶ Εὐν-
εγίω ἀώροις τέκ[ν-]

5. οἰς μνήμης χά-
ριν

(lower)

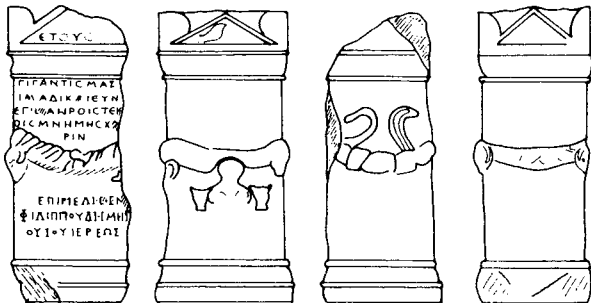
Ἐπιμεληθέν[τος]
Φιλίππου Δημητρ-
[ίου τοῦ ἱερέως]

Probably second century AD.

2ff. Μαξίμαδι seems to come from Μαξίμας.
Εὐν|εγίω: presumably Εὐν|ενίω was intended.

4. ἀώροις: see C81n.

7–9. This is part of the inscription originally cut on the stone, when it served as dedication rather than funerary monument; the name of the deity honoured and other details may have been obliterated when the upper inscription was cut. For the Macedonian ring of the name of the priest and his father, see p. lix.



inscription, a motive particularly popular in Kirgıl (see Waelkens, *Türsteine* 48); letters very neat and regular, between lines, and with very fine apices.

Ht. 0.75 (capital 0.11, descent 0.085, shaft 0.555 to where buried); width 0.495 (capital), 0.43 (shaft); thickness 0.40 (capital, broken), 0.36 (shaft); letters 0.025–0.0275. Pl. XXII.

Μηνᾶς κ' Ἀντίπατρος
Μηνᾶ πατρὶ μνήμης
χάριν

Second century AD?

For hypocoristic names in -ās see p. lxii; they were popular in the region of Kirgıl: see C182, C184f., C186 (?), C536.

For the implication of the decoration, see p. xlix n. 52.

181 Kirgıl

In cemetery (new corner).

Top half of small bomos, probably of limestone (pink tinted), but pretty hard; letters rude and irregular, but clear. The photograph seems to show the upper part of a wreath above the break.

Ht. 0.345 broken (capital 0.07, descent 0.07, shaft 0.205 broken); width 0.32 (capital), 0.26–0.265 (shaft, broken); thickness 0.325 (capital), 0.27–0.28 (shaft, broken); letters 0.025 (M 0.015)–0.0375.

Δουδους
Περσίω-
νι συνβί-
ω μνηταίη-
5. s χάρις

Third century AD?

1. Δουδους: see Zgusta, *Kl. Personennamen* 154 §306–7. This feminine form occurs twice in the country south of Iconium towards the boundary of Lycaonia and Isauria, *BCH* x (1886), 506 no. 11; *MAMA* VIII, 309; Δουδουσα is found at Laodicea Catacecaumene (*MAMA* I, 221; VII, 92); at Pessinus (*Bull. épigr.* 1969, 518 no. 567). Other forms based on the root Δουδ- are found in E. Phrygia, Phrygia Paroreius, Galatia and Lycaonia.

2f. Περσίωνι: not apparently attested elsewhere; there might be a connexion with Perseus or with Iran (see p. lix).

4f. Spelling and syntax failed author and lapicide.

180 İğde Köy

Outside house on S.E.

White marble bomos, buried below; bunch of grapes hanging within wreath on front of shaft below

182 Kirgıl

In cemetery.

Grey-white marble bomos, buried below, l. side flush with shaft (probably modern cut); in good condition (obviously new from ground); wreath decorates front of shaft; inscription above it, in neat, regular letters, perfectly clear.

Ht. 0.85 to bottom of shaft; width 0.41 (capital), 0.37 (shaft); thickness 0.45 (capital), 0.40 (shaft); wreath in 0.01 relief; letters 0.025–0.0275. Pl. XXII.

Δημήτριος Δαμα-
λᾱ Παπαρίωνι υἱ-
ῶ μνήμη[ς χάριν]

Second century AD?

- 1f. Δαμα|λᾱ (or Δαμα|λᾱ (genitive): for the names Δαμάλης, Δαμάλων see Robert, *Noms ind.* 60 n.1.
2. There is a gap between *A* and *P*, probably due to a large flaw in the stone, probably ancient, 'if anything is gone, *A* most likely' (Cullen); 'second *A* is cut small, apparently to avoid the same flaw'. Παπαρίωνι: see nos. C135 and C378; and for double names, in this case due to the retention of a pet name, Δαμαλᾱς, p. lxi. But if Δαμα|λᾱ is genitive, filiation of Demetrius, the double name vanishes.

183 Kirgıl

White marble bomos, damaged top l.; front of shaft decorated with wreath encircling ox-head; on sides (not back) a whorl; letters of inscription above wreath a trifle rough, but regular.

Ht. 0.88 (capital 0.145, shaft 0.58, base 0.155); width 0.45 (shaft), 0.50 (base); thickness 0.39 (shaft), 0.425 (base); wreath in 0.02 relief, diameter 0.36, whorl in 0.05 relief, diameter 0.16; letters 0.025–0.03. Pl. XXII.

Ἀγαθοφόρος πα[τρὶ]
Στεφάνῳ μνείας [χά-
ριν]

Second or third century AD.

1. Ἀγαθοφόρος: for good-luck names see p. lxi.

184 Kirgıl

White marble bomos, very badly weathered, capital broken, base broken and partly buried, flush with shaft front and l., projecting behind; traces of decoration on front of shaft, probably ox-head within wreath, inscription above, letters rough.

Ht. 1.26 broken (shaft 0.92, base 0.18); width 0.47 (shaft); thickness 0.45 (shaft); letters 0.02.

Θεόφιλος καὶ Ἑρμογ-
ᾱς καὶ Ἀππας Ἑρμογᾱ
[-----]
[---]

Second century AD?

1. 'Init. probably ΘΕ: first looks like *M*, quite different from other probable *Ms*, but right stroke is probably flaw. After *C* either *Ε* or *Κ*' (Cullen).
2. 'Second letter looks like *O* not joined at top, but might be *C* with flaw. Then *K* or *Κ*'.
3. 'Inscription quite gone'. But it is likely that the deceased was father of three brothers, the dedicators: [τῶ πατρὶ αὐτῶν μνήμης χάριν].

185 Kirgıl

In fountain at S.W. of village.

P124.

Bomos of whitish marble (looks very like limestone); sides of capital and base chipped off; inscription on capital (one line), top of shaft (2 lines), within panel slightly sunk within double moulding (6 lines), bottom of shaft (2 lines); letters very roughly cut, varying in shape and size, but decidedly rougher after first μνίας χάριν.

Ht. 1.09 (capital 0.13, descent 0.09, shaft to panel 0.155, panel (external) 0.345, shaft below panel 0.16, base 0.21); width 0.43 (shaft; panel (external) 0.23); thickness 0.195 (shaft, broken); letters 0.025–0.0325. Pl. XXII.

Τροφ[ιμ]ᾱς ἀδ[ελ-]
φῶ Ἀπολλω-
νᾱ καὶ Γαίος
πατρὶ
Ἀπολ-
λωνᾱ
μνίας
χάριν
καὶ Τρο-
φίμῳ θρεπτ-
ῶ μνίας χάριν

Second or third century AD?

Apollonas' brother and son united in erecting the memorial to him; rather later they associated his threptos in the memorial (perhaps an illegitimate son, see p. lxxv), or Gaius reused the stone to commemorate his own dead threptos.

186 İğde Köy

Upside down in N.W. of village.

White limestone bomos decorated with ox-head within wreath on front of shaft and panel with border containing four four-petalled rosettes about a lozenge, a fifth rosette within; inscription on capital and above wreath; letters very elaborate and clearly cut.

Ht. 1.13 (capital 0.20, shaft 0.73, base 0.20); width 0.42 (shaft), 0.45 (base, broken); thickness 0.41 (shaft), 0.50 (base); panel 0.58 high by 0.215 wide; letters 0.03. Pl. XXII.

[Δ]ιογένης κέ Δ[--]
τῷ πατρὶ Διογένῃ
μνήμης χάριν

Second century AD?

1. '3 after Δ to broken edge; either ◇ or Λ after Δ, then perhaps *M'* (Cullen): Δαμάς would perhaps fit; Δαμαλὰς seems too long.

188 Çavdarhisar

Dug up in l. bank just below lower bridge.

Double bomos of grey-white marble worn yellow; surface weathered into rough-cast spots; sunk panels with double moulding; letters clear.

Ht. 1.34 (from upper edge to panel 0.22, from panel to lower edge 0.24); width 1.36 (panels 0.59 each, intervening space 0.18); thickness 0.53; panel moulding 0.085 wide; letters (a) and (b) 0.02–0.025; (c) 0.025–0.03. Pl. XXIII (squeeze of (a), (b) and (c)).

(a)	(b)	(c)
[Ἐπι]κτῆτω	κέ Τατία- <i>M. Οὐ. Ἀχιλλί</i> σπον-	
[--]η κέ Μαρκία	νῇ ἑνα- δαύλῃ κέ Μαρκία	
[Παρ]θενίω υ.	τρί μνή- Οὐ. Ἰουλιανῇ	
[γονε]ῦ· σι γλυκυ-	μης ἀδελφοῖς γλυκυ-	
5. [τάτ]οις μνήμης	χάριν τάτοις μνήμης	
χά· ριν	χά· ριν	

Trajanic or later (M. Ulpus); if Epictetus was not a citizen the inscription should be Hadrianic.

As restored, the text omits the name of the dedicator.

- (a) 1. Ἐπικτῆτω: a common name at Aezani; or Κτῆτω could be complete, cf. *MAMA* vi, 319 and 336 (Acmonia).
2. [--]: 0.29 to *H* from l. hand edge (panel moulding 0.085 wide); a masculine name in dative, e.g. *Εὐτυχῇ, Εὐγένῃ* or Ἄππῃ.
3. [Παρ]θενίω: 0.285 from l. hand edge to *E* allows three letters to be restored. The couple both had double names: Ἐπικτῆτος [--]ης and Μαρκία Παρθένιον.
4. [γονε]ῦσι (with stop between *Y* and *L*); 0.27 between l. hand edge and *L*.
5. [τάτ]οις: 0.23 between l. hand edge and *L*.
(b) Evidently this member of the family died last and was included as an after-thought, one name sufficing, and no endearments.

2f. ἑνα|τρί: here meaning brother's wife, see *LSJ* s.v. εἰνάτερες, citing Keil–Premierstein, *Zweiter Bericht* 67 no. 138 (Thyatira, AD 120–1); Buresch, *Aus Lydien* 147 (15 km. N. of Synaas); cf. *JRS* xviii (1928), 176 (Gerasa). The term, also in the sense found here, is attested on two inscriptions of the upper Tembris valley, in Lydia (as early as 46–5 BC) and eastern Mysia. See the references collected by E. Gibson, 'Christians' 13 nn.2–3, who cites the scholiast on *Iliad* xxii 473: εἰνάτερες δέ αἱ τῶν ἀδελφῶν γυναῖκες πρὸς ἀλλήλας. εἰνάτερες δέ αἱ γυναῖκες τῶν τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἀδελφῶν.

- (c) 1f. σπον|δαύλῃ: flute player at a sacrifice, cited by *LSJ* from *CIG* 2915 (Magnesia on Maeander), 2983 (Ephesus), and *IG* xiv, 617 (Rhegium). M. Ulpus Achilles might be connected with M. Ulpus Eurycles. His sister seems to have treated the name Μαρκία as a kind of praenomen, equivalent to his Μάρκος.

186a İğde Köy

In same wall as C469, near *camî*.

White marble bomos, cut square in ancient times on l. side of capital and base; rich upper and lower mouldings; visible side decorated with an ivy plant.

Ht. 0.625 (0.115 capital, 0.37 shaft, 0.14 base); width 0.26 (capital), 0.25 (shaft); 0.38 (base). Pl. XXIII.

Probably third century AD.

The bomos was made by a local sculptor, probably at Kirgîl.

187 Çavdarhisar

Part of the quay E. of the river just S. of S. Roman bridge.

Double bomos of grey marble with middle partition lines incised; letters very mixed but deep and meant to be elegant.

Ht. 1.15; width 1.11 +, probably 0.065 below (at top of shafts each bomos 0.48, space between 0.085); thickness 0.54 (top), 0.495 (shaft); letters 0.0325–0.0375. Pl. XXIII; Pl. XXIII (squeeze).

Ἀρτεμίδωρος
καὶ Τερκουάτω

Σωσστράτῳ πατρὶ
ἀδελφῷ μνήμης χά-
ριν

1. Τερκουάτω: Torquatus.

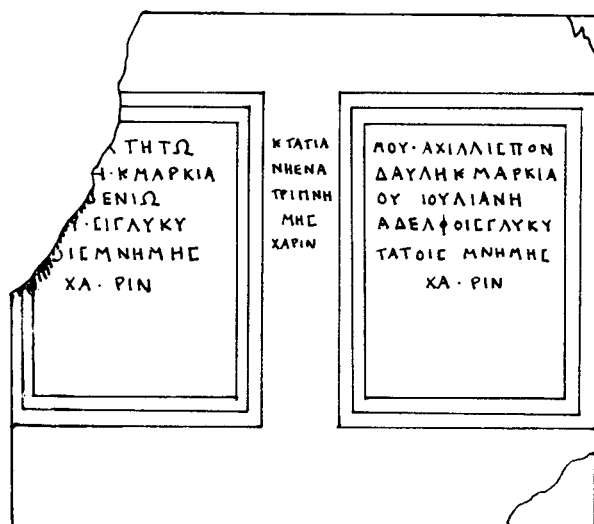
Stemma:

[Epi]ctetus = Marcia Parthenion

Dedicator

M. Ulpus Achilles = Tatiane

Marcia Ulpia Iuliane

**190 Çavdarhisar**In wall of court near *oda*.

Stele of grey-white marble, divided into three panels; top and perhaps r. broken.

Ht. 0.79; width 0.82; letters 0.02–0.045 (average 0.025–0.03). Pl. XXIV.

(a)	(b)	(c)
Ἀκύλας	καὶ Οὐα-	καὶ Τρο-
καὶ Δω-	λερία	φίμω
ρίς Περι-	θυγα-	θρεπτῶ
κλη ὑῶ	τρί	μνήμης
		χαρίν

5.

- (a) 2f. Δω|ρίς: found at Acmonia, *MAMA* VI, 336.
 (c) Τρο|φίμω: an apt name for a threptos, see p. lxv.

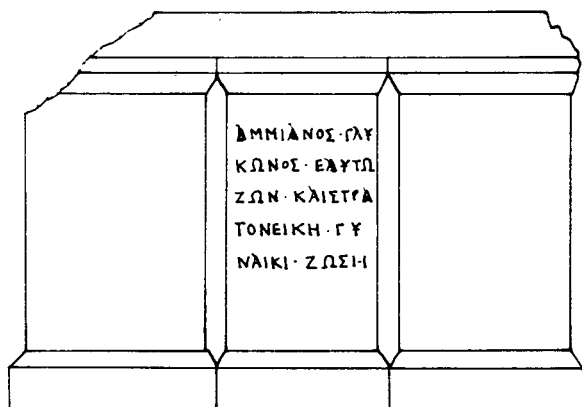
189 Çavdarhisar

On l. bank of river near big wash-house.

Triple bomos (or stele) of grey marble, with projecting cornice; three slabs separated by flat grooves.

Ht. 0.96; width 1.54 (base 1.70, grooves 0.06 and 0.07); thickness 0.35. Pl. XXIII.

Ἀμμωνός· Γλυ-
κωνός· ἐαυτῶ
ζῶν· καὶ Στρα-
τονείκη· γυ-
5. ναικί· ζώση

For points between words, see index, *s.v.* punctuation.**FUNERARY MONUMENTS: DOORSTONES****191 Çavdarhisar**

In S.W. cemetery.

P305.

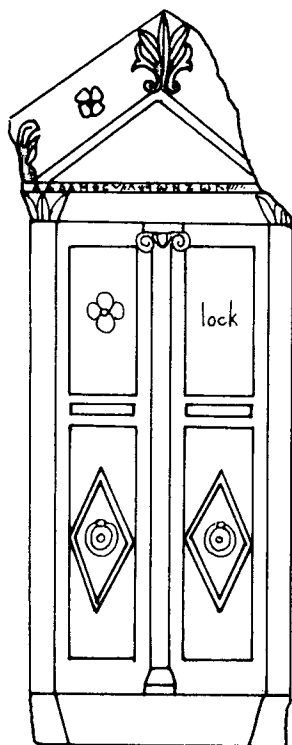
Grey-white marble doorstone of type IA, top r. corner broken; shallow small pediment without decoration; on top of pediment, palmette, on lower corners, half-palmettes; between them four-petalled flower; pilaster capitals decorated with standing leaves; the door has a replum with schematized Ionic capital (cf. W27); panels very shallow; in upper panels, l. four-petalled flower, r. keyplate; in lower, door-ring round aspis (see Waelkens, *Türsteine* 46) within a lozenge.

Ht. 1.54 (panels 0.93); width 0.57 (panels 0.44); thickness 0.18; letters 0.025. Pl. XXIV; Pl. XXIV (squeeze).

ΑΑΔΑΜΟC..ΤΩΝΖΩ.

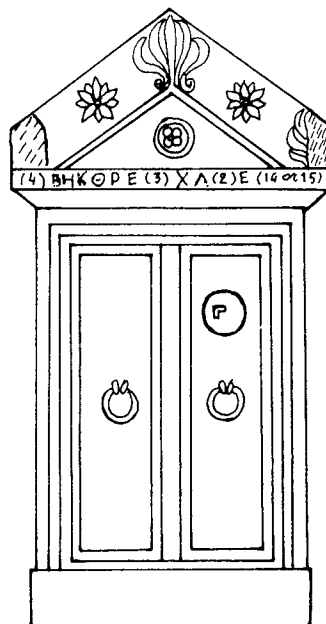
The monument and especially its door are closely related to W27 (end of first or beginning of second century AD), but the decoration of the door panels shows that it is more recent, still end of first or beginning of second century.

LW reads ααδαμοσναγωνζω.. and interprets Ἀδαμος (?) αὐ[τ]ῷ ζῶν; one or two letters might be missing at the beginning.



The monument connects C191 with the first gables of type IVA: first quarter of second century AD.

[Θίσ]βη?: cf. P211, or a name ending in -βης.
θρε[πτῶ] Χα[ιρ]έ[α]?



193 Yağdıgın

In the cemetery.

Grey-white marble doorstone, type IA; in pediment quatrefoil; on top of pediment, large smooth acroteria (unique for Aezani); door with smooth replum; in upper panels, r. circular keyplate, in lower panels door-ring; may have been inscribed on lower border of pediment.

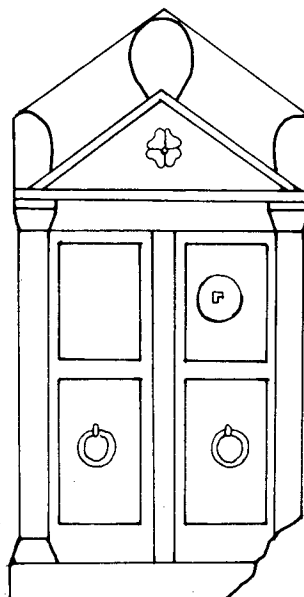
192 Halıfeler

In old cemetery on hills E. of village.

Doorstone of type IA (with fasciated door frame instead of pilasters); in small pediment four-petalled rosette within circular ornament; on top of pediment, palmette; on lower corners, half-palmettes; between them ten-petalled flower; door with smooth replum and valves without panelling; on the door valves below, door-ring, on r. valve above, circular keyplate.

Ht. 1.23 (capital 0.35, capital base to top of panel 0.11, panel 0.64, base 0.11); width 0.66 (capital), 0.56 (shaft); thickness 0.11 buried (pediment projects c. 0.06 from shaft); letters 0.02.

[-4-]βη κέ θρε[πτός] ΧΛ..Ε[14 or 15] —



Ht. 1.17; width 0.62 (capital), 0.60 (top of shaft), 0.64 (bottom); thickness 0.21; pillars very shallow (0.01); capital projects 0.05 from shaft; pediment flush on capital.

Best compared with C192; the broad pediment points however to a later date (see type IV): probably Antoninus Pius.

194 Çavdarhisar

S.W. cemetery.

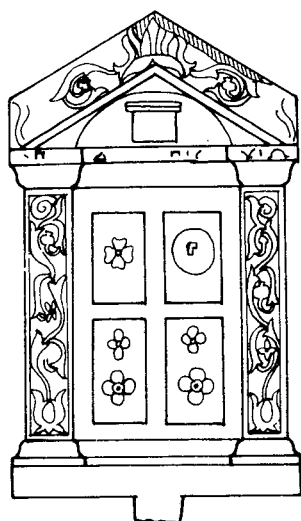
Small doorstones of grey-white marble, type IA with a recessed arch (without archivolt) in the triangular pediment, thus creating a mixture of IA and VIA; inscribed area very badly worn; on top of pediment, palmette on double leaf (both shape of W80 = P310) from which sprouts a short leafed stem ending in a poppy; in arch closed diptych with stylus-holder; leafed tendrils with alternating ivy leaves, poppies and flowers growing out of a bush (for shape see W76 = P290) in recessed pilaster-shafts; in door panels above, l. quatrefoil, r. circular keyplate; below, two four-petalled rosettes (twice).

Ht. 0.96 (capital and base not including peg); width 0.60 (shaft 0.54); thickness 0.11; letters 0.015. Pl. XXIV.

ΑΠ [---]Δ[---]ΠΙΘ[---] υἱῶ

The conformity with W76 = P290 (first half of reign of Antoninus Pius, see p. lii, n.19) and W80 = P310 (middle of reign of Antoninus Pius) points to a date towards the end of the second quarter of the second century AD.

?[- Ἀσκλη]πίω [τῶ] υἱῶ.



195 Çavdarhisar

In court.

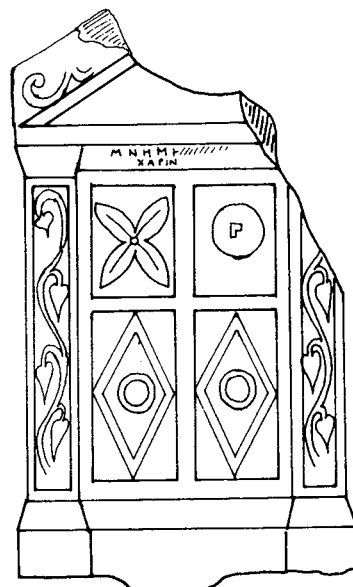
Doorstone of grey-white marble weathered yellow, type IA; stem tendril along pediment; ivy tendrils in recessed shafts of pilasters; in upper door-panels, l. leaf cross (cf. W80 = P310), r. circular keyplate; in lower door panels schematized door-ring within lozenge; inscription on sloping capital.

Ht. 0.71 (panels 0.41); width 0.54 (base), 0.47 (shaft) (panels 0.32); thickness 0.11; letters 0.0225–0.025. Pl. XXIV.

μνήμη[s]
χαρίν

The leaf cross (cf. W80 = P310), the stem tendrils along the pediment (see Waelkens, *Türsteine* 47 and here types IV–VI), the ivy tendrils on the pilasters (ibid. and here type VI), and the style of the monument point to a date in the middle of the second century AD.

Undecipherable traces of inscription in line above.



196 Çavdarhisar

At washing place in E. bank, well S. of village where river turns W.

P259 (lower part without inscription).

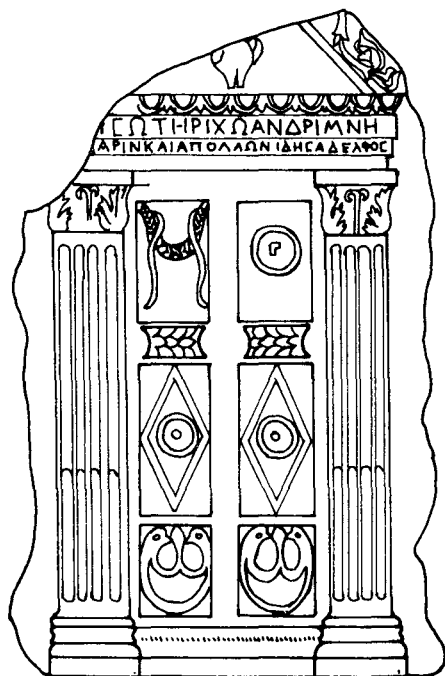
Bluish grey-white marble doorstone with l. top broken away; mixed type (IA and VIIA), having a triangular pediment instead of an arched recess; there is no longer a projecting socle moulding, but the mouldings of the pilaster bases continue in simplified form on the door niche; small eagle in pediment, along which runs a tendril with ivy leaves ending in a half-palmette;

architrave with three fasciae and egg-and-dart moulding under pediment; fluted pilasters (bottom part filled) with floral palmettes on the impost; in upper door panels, l. garland with hanging ribbons, r. circular keyplate with raised border; below schematized door-ring round aspis within a lozenge, above a pelta with bird heads; garland motive in small middle panel; letters faint, cutting slight and irregular.

Ht. 1.21 full (0.815 panels); width 0.85 with the rough, 0.73 as shaped (base); thickness *c.* 0.25 (panels 0.85); letters 0.02–0.025 (top l.), 0.01–0.015 (bottom l.). Pl. XXIV.

[---] | Σωτηρίχῳ ἀνδρὶ μνή-
[μης] χάριν καὶ Ἀπολλωνίδης ἀδελφός

The general similarity of the gable (proportions of pediment, tendrils) to C323 (= W196, forties of the second century AD), give a date in the first half of the reign of Antoninus Pius.



197 Çavdarhisar

In first street from *oda* to Roman bridge on r. lying loose outside house.

This greyish marble rectangular doorstone without door panelling and with only 'irregular and very rude' incised ornaments (in pediment boss, in shaft keyplate and boss) is completely isolated at Aezani; it was probably an imitation of type IA made by a less skilful artist (not belonging to the main workshop); letters irregular and very rude, irregularly spaced.

Ht. 0.64; width 0.50; thickness 0.13; letters (line 1) 0.02, (line 2) 0.025. Pl. XXIV.

Ἀλέξανδρος Ἀπ(?)[.]α πα-
τρι

First or second century AD.

Ἀλέξανδρος: see p. lix.

The second name 'could be ΑΠΠΑ widely spaced, but traces might be ΑΙΑ or ΑΠ equally' (Cox). The squeeze favours ΑΓΑ.ΑΠΑ, and Ἀγαθᾶ (cf. C288) or Ἀγαθία fits these traces better than Ἀππα.

198 Çavdarhisar

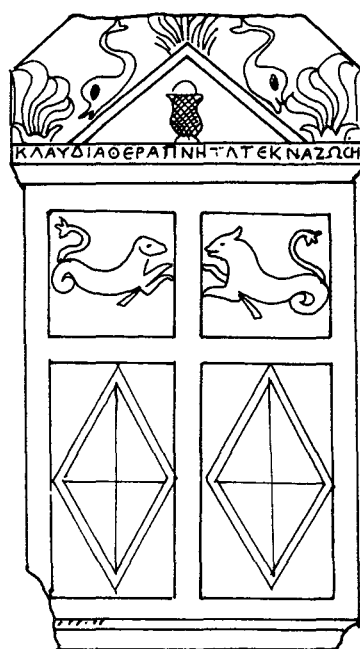
In centre of S.E. cemetery.

P219.

Smallish but thick doorstones of almost grey (very little white) marble of type IB; in small pediment, basket (with wool?); on top of pediment, palmette; l. and r. of pediment, half-palmettes springing from a flat leaf (same as on late Hadrianic-early Antonine gables W39 = P202, C239, W40 = P136, C240f.); between palmettes large dolphins (similar to those on Antonine W79 = P159); in upper door panels a griffon (no wings) with a fish tail (cf. W79 = P159, see p. 00, n. 19); in lower panels lozenge with incised cross.

Ht. 0.99 broken off flat at top; width 0.58 (capital), 0.53–0.54 (shaft) bottom broken; thickness 0.32 (at top), 0.30 (shaft); sides smooth for 0.02 then going away roughly and buried); letters 0.017–0.02. Pl. XXV.

Κλαυδία Θεράπνη τὰ τέκνα ζώση



The connections with gables of type IVA and W79 date the stele to the (late Hadrianic or) early Antonine period; its smaller pediment places it before C199.

LW reads *Κλαυδία Θεράπνη* [μητρὶ] ζώση.

For a *Θεράπνη*, see *Bull. épigr.* 1967, 492 no. 432 (Chios); perhaps the woman was of servile extraction.

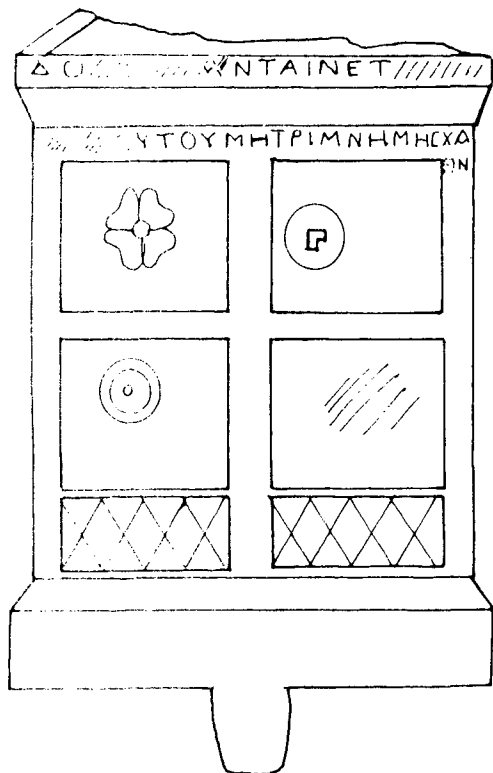
199 Çavdarhisar

W. cemetery, E. slope near wall.

P233.

Small doorstone of type IB, shaft slightly receding from gable, but panels not sunk within shaft; in pediment quatrefoil; on top of pediment palmette springing from double leaf ending in a curved stem with large flower (identical with that on the late Hadrianic–early Antonine gables C237f., P202, C259, P136, C240–2); half-palmettes in lower corners; palmette frieze under pediment; in upper door panels, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; in lower panels schematized door-ring; replum of the door decorated with palmettes; r. of door, traces of leafed tendril with flowers; letters irregular.

Ht. 0.865 to base of panel (pediment 0.185); width 0.575 (shaft 0.015 less on r., coming out of sight on l.), pediment 0.53, panel 0.46; thickness 0.15; letters 0.0175–0.025.



πατρὶ
Μοσχίανος Μηνοφίλῳ ΓΑΙΝ
Α [-2-]ΗΝ

Early Antonine.

2. Not *παιδί*, as suggested by LW, but *χάριν μνήμης* is also impossible, unless bungled.

200 Çavdarhisar

In S.W. cemetery.

P134.

Grey-white marble doorstone of type IB, bottom broken, shaft sides not quite parallel; in pediment, four-petalled flower with dentate leaves (in this form to be found only on doorstones of type III and VIIA, from the first half of the reign of Antoninus Pius: W32, W108, W109 = P274, W110 = P222); on top of pediment, palmette from which a curled stem tendril springs (similar to W52 = P92 from AD 134–5); half palmettes on lower corners; in door panels, above, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, partly schematized door-ring in lozenge probably above hidden lattice work; letters very narrow and compact, with apices.

Ht. 0.69; width 0.44 (capital), 0.40–0.43 (shaft); thickness 0.21; letters 0.175. Pl. XXV.

ρυν
Ἀνδρήας Ἀππη θυγατρὶ μνή[μης χά-]

First half of the reign of Antoninus Pius.

CIG and LW read *ΑΝΔΡΗΑΠΑΠΠΩ...CA...N.....PIN* and interpreted respectively as [ὁ δεῖνα] Ἀνδρῆα πάπῳ [ἐποιή]σα μνήμης χά[ριν] and as [ἡ δεῖνα ἐαυτῇ καὶ] Ἀνδρῆα πάπῳ [ζῶ]σα μνή[μης χά]ριν (it is not stated that the inscription carries on into the pediment above). The reading and interpretation of Cullen are to be preferred: in the first version the verb in the first person singular is objectionable as being very unusual in the funerary monuments of Aezani, and in the second the number of letters lost from the stone (2 in ζῶσα) is too few for the space available; finally, the photograph shows no room for any name in the nominative case before *ΑΝΔΡΗΑ*; the copy shows no hesitation over the letters ('clearly θυγατρὶ'), and is consistent with photograph and squeeze.

201 Çavdarhisar

Grey-white marble doorstone of type IB, l. side curiously awry; on top of pediment, palmette; on lower corners big acroteria with half-palmettes; in pediment and between palmettes, six-petalled rosette in recessed circle; shaft framed by upper and lower cyma reversa; sunken, schematized replum (also on W196 = C323,

forties of the second century AD); in upper panels, l. dolphin, r. circular keyplate; in lower corners schematized door-ring within a lozenge, above crossed lattice-work.

Ht. 1.08 to bottom of slab (panels 0.56; tenon 0.08); width 0.42 (0.52 bottom; panels 0.37 and 0.46); thickness 0.14. Pl. XXV.

Rather primitive work, probably made under Antoninus Pius.

202 Çavdarhisar

W. cemetery, E. side.

Small greyish marble doorstone of type IB, most of field very worn; in upper panels, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; in middle panels, schematized door-ring round aspis; in lower panels, lattice; letters neat and tipped.

Ht. 0.93 (pediment 0.125 buried, shaft 0.565, base 0.13, stand 0.11); width 0.43–0.50 (shaft), pediment projecting 0.025, base 0.0275, stand 0.15; thickness 0.19 (base and capital projecting 0.025 more); letters (line 1) 0.0225, (line 2) 0.02.

Δό[μνος? Π]ανταινέτ[η -c.6-7-]
[τῇ ἐ]αυτοῦ μητρὶ μνήμης χά-
ρις

Its place in the series suggests a date in the middle of the second century AD.

203 Çavdarhisar

House wall in field on W. edge of S.E. quarter.

Small greyish marble doorstone of type IB, broken; pediment and panels sunk c. 0.005, rest of surface level; in pediment, defaced omphalos-plate; in upper door panels, l. whorl (this form most closely related to W101 = P272, later second century AD), r. circular keyplate.

Ht. 0.42 broken (pediment 0.08); width 0.46 (pediment 0.35); letters 0.025–0.0275.



[~c.5-]δης Ὑλᾶ πατρὶ μνήμης χά-
ρις

Probably later second century AD.
Ὑλᾶς: see p. lx.

204 Çavdarhisar

In court in S. street.

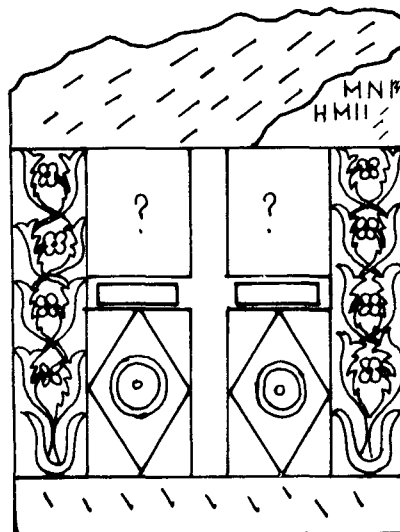
Grey-white marble doorstone of type IA or VA, top broken; l. and r. of door (cf. C199) two entwined leafed tendrils (cf. C407, early forties of second century AD) with identical four-petalled flowers (as with the Hadrianic tendrils from Aezani) springing from an acanthus bush below; in lower panels, schematized door-ring round aspis within a lozenge; letters very straggly.

Ht. 0.78; width 0.64; thickness 0.29; letters 0.0275–0.05.

ΜΙΙΙ
ΗΜΗ

Probably first half of reign of Antoninus Pius.

2. ?[μν]ήμη[s].



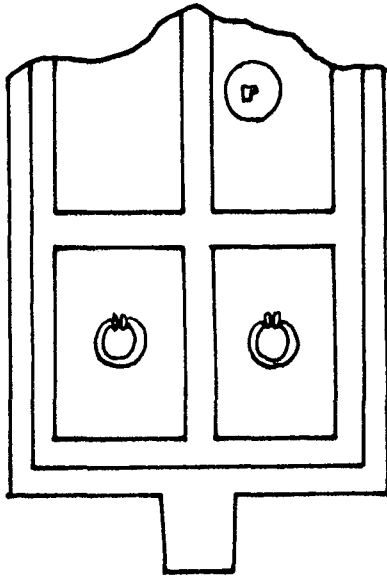
205 Hacı Kebir

Doorstone, probably belonging to type II (no projecting socle moulding), uncertain whether A or B; in upper r. panel, circular keyplate; in lower panels, non-schematized door knockers.

Ht. 0.70 broken (pedestal 0.10); width of panel 0.40 broken to 0.50 (bottom).

The decoration of the panels with non-schematized objects and the absence of rosettes and tools from the

upper l. panel point to a rather early date; but the absence of a replum on this double door (see orientation of lock: Waelkens, *Türsteine* 47) already shows the beginning of a schematization of the door: perhaps late first or early second century AD.



206 Yağdıgın

In court W. of village.

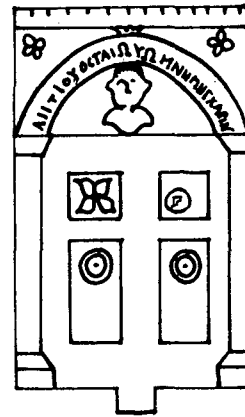
Tiny grey-white marble doorstone of type IIA; pillars and pediment very shallow; projecting 'tag' at bottom for insertion into base; in upper corners four-petalled rosette; on top of archivolt triple leaf-motive; in arch male bust; in upper panels, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; in lower panels non-schematized door-ring round aspis.

Ht. 0.735 (panel 0.32, peg 0.085); width 0.37 top, 0.40 bottom (panels 0.26–0.27); thickness 0.17; letters 0.01. Pl. XXV.

Ἀντίοχος Γαίω ὑπὸ μνήμης χάριν

The hairstyle of the male bust points towards a date in the first or early second century AD. The non-schematized door-knockers and the fact that the keyplate has been carved near the imaginary division between the two door valves, rather than in the middle of the panel (as later), are also indications of an early date; the schematization of the door itself (no dividing line between the two valves) and the presence of a rosette in the upper l. panel, where it did not originally belong, put the monument after W27f. (end of first or beginning of second century AD).

Gaius was a child when he died. The miniature bust in the pediment will have represented him.



207 Çavdarhisar

In W. cemetery.

White and grey marble doorstone of type IIA with large tenon for insertion in ground; in upper l. corner six-petalled rosette, in upper r. corner whorl (identical with those on C226 and on C246 = W42 (both AD 128–9)); above archivolt four-petalled rosette; in middle of upper half of door, amphora, l. handle broken.

Ht. 1.30 (tenon 0.45); width 0.45 (panels 0.29); thickness 0.30. Pl. XXV.

The amphora seems to be of the kind found in the top of the flutings of the columns of the temple of Zeus at Aezani and in a slightly different form on some other contemporary monuments of Asia Minor (see Naumann, *Zeustempel* 21, 68, Pl. 53, and Fig. 34f.); the motive decorates several doorstones of Aezani that must be more or less contemporary with the construction of the temple (see p. lii); the presence of an object carved in front of the door can be paralleled in the probably late-Trajanic W71; the decoration suggests the reign of Hadrian for this monument.

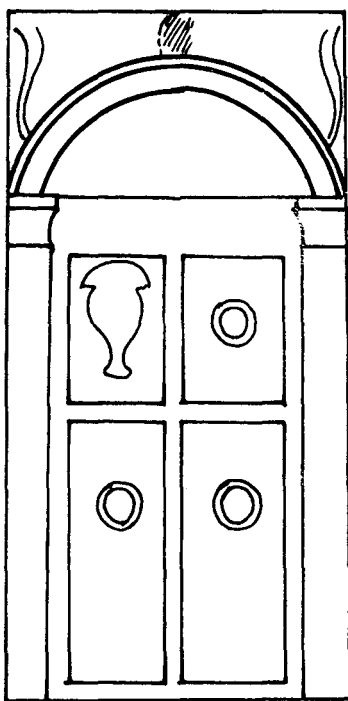
208 Çavdarhisar

In W. cemetery.

Very small grey and white doorstone, probably later form of type IIA (without socle and possibly without tenon; probably inscribed but nothing now legible; in upper corners half-palmettes; on top of archivolt, apparently much weathered eagle; in upper l. panel object that looks more like an amphora with lid than a wool-basket; in upper r. panel circular keyplate with raised border (?); in lower panels schematized door-ring.

Ht. 0.87; width 0.45.

The monument is apparently a development of C206f.: probably second century AD.



209 Çavdarhisar

In pavement under minaret.

Top part of tiny greyish marble doorstone of type IIB, not broken at sides or apparently at top, surface a bit worn; in small pediment four-petalled rosette; l. and r. of pediment half-palmette springing from a double leaf; above palmettes voluted stem; in upper door panels, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate.

Ht. 0.33 till broken; width 0.325; letters 0.0125.

Ι[ά]ιος Στεφάνω ἀδελφῶ
μνήμης χάριν

The presence of a pediment not supported by pilasters or a door frame connects the monument with type IB, starting in the late Hadrianic or early Antonine period; the small pediment (not as wide as the supporting door) points also towards a date in this same period (see type IV).

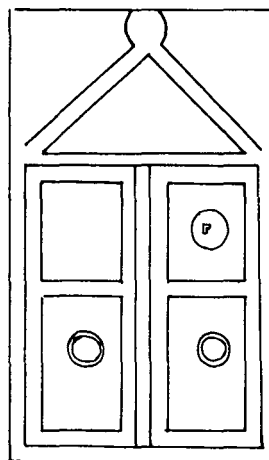


210 Hacı Kebir

Doorstone of type IIB (with broken tenon?) or related rectangular doorstone: uncertain whether stele or front of cist grave; top broken, traces of a faintly cut inscription.

Ht. 0.87 (panel 0.51); width 0.54 (panel 0.41-0.44).

Uncertain, as the monument is isolated and could be local work of the Aezanitis.

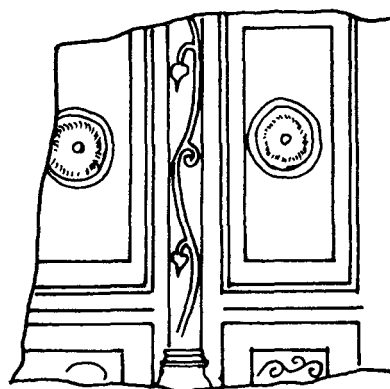


211 Ağari

Fragment, probably belonging to doorstone of type III; the replum (with a base probably resembling that on C212) decorated with an elongated ivy tendril (cf. the leafed tendril on W194 from the first or early second century AD); in big lower panels an aspis in high relief as on W27 (end of first or beginning of second century AD); below, small panels decorated with a stem tendril.

Ht. 0.35 (panel 0.195; of small panel 0.025 survives); width 0.315 (base of panel 0.12; panel with tendril 0.13).

Later first or beginning of second century AD.



212 Çavdarhisar

Garden N. of *oda*; now in depot near Roman baths, Ankara, Inv. no. 8947.

W31.

Grey-white marble doorstone of type III, cut clean along top; replum with base and schematized Ionic capital developed from W27 and C191 (end of first or beginning of second century AD); door locked by a thong (see W31 for a similar lock fixed to the upper l. panel by means of a palmette-shaped plaque, and connected with a circular keyplate in the upper panel, as on W71 = P242 (late Trajanic - early Hadrianic)); above, l. fluted crater, r. twelve-petalled rosette (identical with C229 = W37 from c. AD 130); in lower panels schematized door-ring round aspis within a lozenge, on top of sham lattice. Pl. XXV.

First quarter of second century AD.

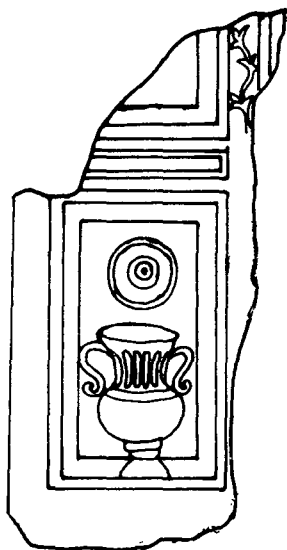
213 Tepecik (Afyon 30 Id)

In cemetery wall.

Fragment of grey marble doorstone of type III (smooth l. side and bottom); replum in middle of door decorated with stem tendril (cf. W194); in lower l. panel schematized door-ring (?) round aspis above a crater.

Ht. c.0.84 broken above (panel 0.41); width 0.43 broken (panel 0.17); thickness 0.125-0.13; crater 0.17 by 0.145.

Probably shortly after C212.



214 Bey Köyü (Simav 27 Ie)

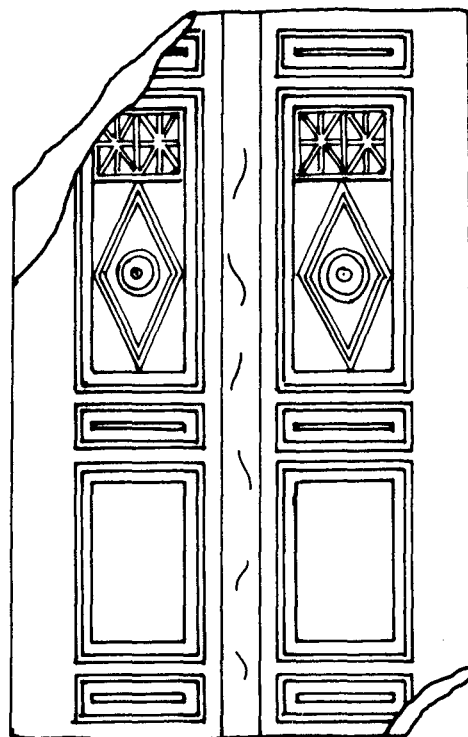
In village.

Grey-white marble doorstone of type III ('cut square all round, only roughly at sides', notebook); upper big panels vacant; in lower, double framed lozenge with stylised door-ring round aspis above a double false lattice; replum with traces of leafed tendril.

Ht. 1.135; width 0.75; thickness 0.115.

The double lozenge can be compared only with the triple-framed lozenge of the early Hadrianic C302: perhaps contemporary with that.

The stone must have been taken outside Aezani territory in modern times. For other inscriptions of local origin from Bey Köyü, see *MAMA* X.



215

Deleted.

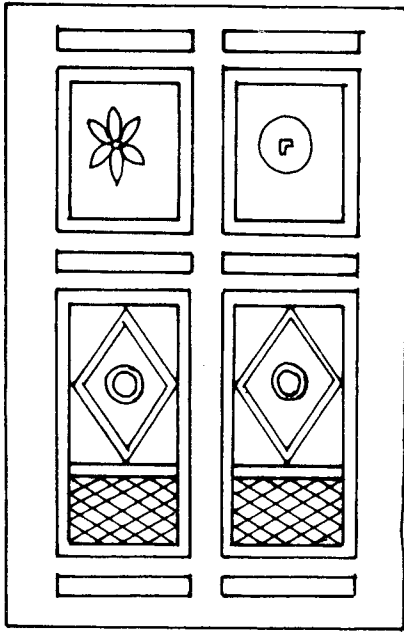
216 Virancık

In fountain in E. of village.

Grey-white marble doorstone of type III ('cut square on all four sides', notebook); in upper panels, l. six-petalled rosette and r. circular keyplate; in lower, schematized door-ring within lozenge, on top of lattice as in C212.

Ht. 0.96 (panels 0.25 and 0.41); width 0.65; thickness 0.12.

This division of the door (on each valve two big panels alternating with three small) was especially popular at Aezani under Hadrian and in the first half of the reign of Antoninus Pius (see Waelkens, *Türsteine* 47 and nos. C32, C98).



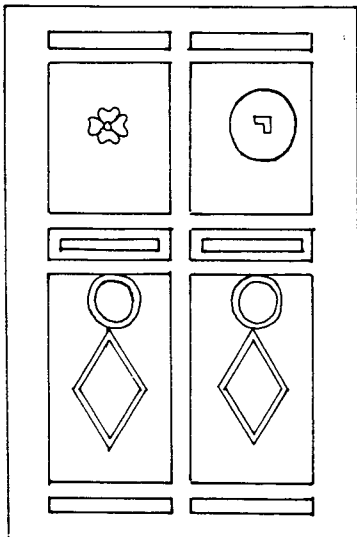
217 Ali Bey Köy (Afyon 36 If)

Mound S.E. of cemetery.

Greyish marble doorstone of type III; in upper panels, l. quatrefoil, r. circular keyplate; in lower panels schematized door-ring on top of lozenge, as on other stones of the second quarter of the second century AD (W62, W66 = P324, W109 = P274, C218f., C337, C378, C502, C504).

Ht. 1.05; width 0.72; thickness 0.15.

The decoration of the lower panels and the door scheme (same as C216) probably point to a date in the second quarter of the second century AD.



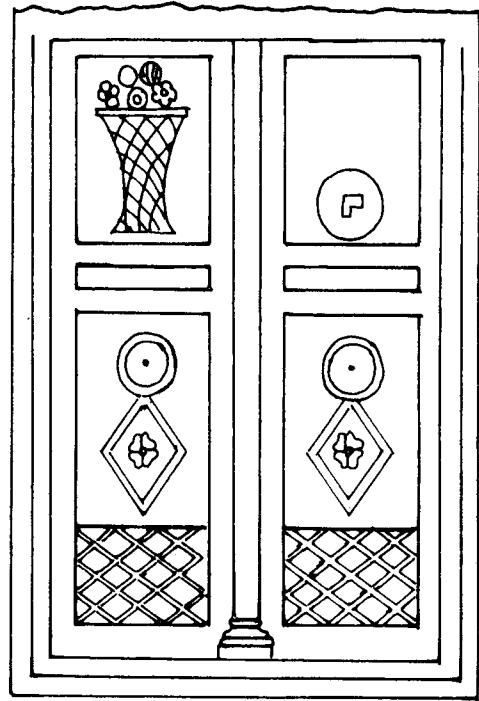
218 Avşar

In pavement of mosque.

Bluish marble doorstone, perhaps of type III, top buried under earth; beautifully straight and regular cutting, especially base of pillar; replum with base; in upper panels, l. basket with fruit and flowers (apparently similar to those on W153, AD 125-50), r. circular keyplate; in lower panels schematized door-ring round aspis on top of lozenge (see C217) holding a four-petalled rosette; below, false lattice.

Ht. 1.06; width 0.76.

The decoration of the lower panels and the contents of the basket point to a date in the second quarter of the second century AD.



219 İlicikviran

In fountain at W. end of village.

Greyish marble doorstone apparently of type III; face of edges a bit broken but cut rectangularly; preservation fairly good; in upper panels pelta with bird-head above a dolphin l. (on same place as on Antonine C201), and circular keyplate r.; in lower panels schematized door-ring round aspis, on top of lozenge, as on several doorstones of the second quarter of the second century AD (see C217); similar peltae can be found on W99 = C438 (Hadrianic) and W117 = C196 (first half of reign of Antoninus Pius).

Ht. 1.25; width 0.81; thickness: panel 0.02. Pl. XXVI.

Probably Hadrianic or Antonine.

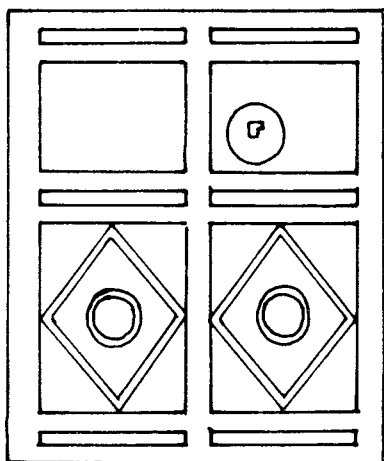
220 Tavşanlı

In fountain E. of town.

Grey marble doorstone apparently of type III ('square at all sides', notebook); in upper r. panel circular keyplate, near the middle of the door; in lower panels schematized door-ring within lozenge.

Ht. 0.70; width 0.615.

The schematized door-ring points to a date after the beginning of the second century AD, the position of the keyplate probably towards a date in the first half of it.

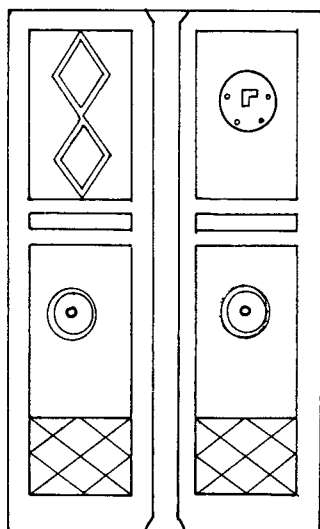
**221 Çavdarhisar**

In court of house N. of *oda*.

Doorstone probably of type III; replum with simple capital and base; in upper panels, l. two lozenges, r. circular keyplate (with nails); in lower panels door-ring above false lattice.

Ht. 1.02; width 0.64; thickness 0.10.

Not exactly to be specified, but probably first half of second century AD.

**222 Çavdarhisar**

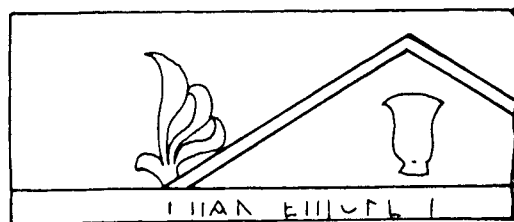
Court of house on r. bank between Roman bridges.

Grey-white marble separate gable of type IVA, broken r.; in triangular pediment with simple acroteria bell shaped basket.

Ht. 0.26; width 0.68 (to mid-point 0.52); thickness 0.58.

For text see fig.

The probability that the stone was rectangular and the absence of a top palmette point towards an early date; the gable can best be compared with W34 = P283, dated to the end of the first or early second century AD; it is certainly older than C224 (AD 117); this gable is even less decorated: later first century AD or early second.

**223 Çavdarhisar**

Yard wall between *oda* and river.

Greyish marble separate gable of type IVA, under-surface cut perfectly smooth, roughly shaped above, ends broken; in small pediment primitive omphalos plate; on both sides of pediment half-palmette, springing from a short stemmed leaf, and six-petalled rosette; there was no palmette on top of pediment; letters deep with pronounced apices.

Ht. 0.305; width 0.81 broken; thickness 0.23 till out of reach in wall; letters (line 1) 0.0175, (line 2) 0.01–0.0125. Pl. XXVI.

μνήμης χάριν
Μενέλαος Μενελάω [τρό]φιμος θρέψαντι

Probably one of the first triangular gables, made (its poor decoration suggests) shortly after W34 = P283 (see C222) but before C224 (AD 117): probably Trajanic.

Μενέλαος: for other Homeric names at Aezani, some, like Menelaus, highly favoured in northern Greece, see p. lix; for [τρό]φιμος θρέψαντι: see p. lxv. The two men have the same name: we have here a father and illegitimate son, or a case of adoption.

224 Çavdarhisar

Built into wall of house on road leading N.E. from *oda*.

White marble separate gable of type IVA (smooth below); half-palmettes on both sides of pediment; in pediment wreath with hanging ribbons; this motive often occurs on early imperial stelae of Aezani (see for instance R. Naumann, *TAD* XX (1973), 156 Abh. 4; cf. also C87 (AD 124–5)); inscription on either side of wreath.

Ht. 0.27; width 0.72; letters 0.0175–0.02. Pl. XXVI.

4. ἔτους ζμρ' μη(νὸς) Ἀρτεμισίου γι' Δαδη[s]
3. Στεφανᾶς Δαδη τῷ πα-
2. τρὶ μνήμης ἐν-
1. ἐκεν

5 April, AD 117.

The lapicide began by inscribing the lower edge of the pediment and worked upwards. The effort caused him to inscribe the last *N* in reverse.

- 4f. Δαδης Στεφανᾶς: the second name of the son presumably distinguishes him from a homonymous father; see p. lxif., as for names ending in -ās. Zgusta, *KP* s.v. gives the distribution of this name as Mysia, Phrygia, Pisidia, and Galatia. For Δαδης in the nomenclature of Odessus, Thrace, and Bithynia, see *Bull. épigr.* 1961, no. 460; at Panticapaeum *CIG* 2130 b (?).

**225 Çavdarhisar**

In road in S.E. of village before houses begin.

Greyish marble separate gable of type IVA; in small pediment basket of calathus type; on top of pediment palmette (shape of leaves somewhat similar to those of W35, which must already belong to the first half of Hadrian's reign); next to lower corners half-palmettes growing out of sepal (like that on C226 from AD 128).

Ht. 0.40; width 0.76; thickness 0.25 sloping down from peak till out of sight; letters 0.015. Pl. XXVI.

Ποτεῖτος Ἰ[ω]νία μνήμης ἐνεκεν

First half of reign of Hadrian.

Ποτεῖτος: cf. *MAMA* VI, 246 (Acmonia), Gibson, 'Christians' 46 no. 17 (Appia).

Ἰ[ω]νία: very uncertain: the squeeze favours *N*, the photo *Δ*; *Ion*ia is paralleled at *MAMA* v, R5 and Ἰωνία is cited for Panticapaeum (third century B.C.) by Bechtel *HP* 551; but Ἰ[ο]νία is also possible, giving two Roman names.

226 Çavdarhisar

S. side of cemetery.

Pl. 102.

Greyish marble separate gable of type IVA; good preservation, buried behind and to r., back till buried receding from top and sides; in small pediment omphalos plate; on both sides of pediment half-palmette growing out of sepal; l. of pediment whorl (as on C229 = W37, C246, and C250), r. six-petalled rosette; letters firm and regular, some with apices, all clear.

Ht. 0.30 broken (pediment 0.21); width 1.09 buried (pediment 0.475); thickness 0.19 buried; letters 0.0225–0.0275.

μη(νὸς) Γορπιαίου αἰ' ἡνρ'
Παπίας Θεοτείμω ὑῷ μνήμης χάριν ἔτους

3 August, AD 128.

The earlier publications are defective and omit the year.

**227 Yağdıgın**

In court in W. of village.

Grey-white marble separate gable of type IVA ('cut square at bottom'); in triangular pediment an omphalos plate (phiale); outside at l. and r. corners a half-palmette.

Ht. 0.17 broken; width 0.97; thickness 0.56; letters 0.015.

ἔτους ἀξρ' Ζώιλος Ἀντιόχω τῷ πατρὶ μνήμης χάριν

AD 130–1.

Ἀντιόχω: for 'Macedonian' names at Aezani, see p. lix.

228 Çavdarhisar

In yard of *hoca's* house near *oda*.

P101.

Greyish marble separate gable of type IVA, in excellent preservation except for broken edges; in small pediment omphalos plate; on top of pediment palmette with two small volutes at bottom (cf. C234 of AD 132); l. and r. of pediment half-palmettes springing from sepal on small triangular support (as on C253 from shortly after AD 130); between palmettes quatrefoil (almost identical with that in l. gable of W35, which belongs to the first half of Hadrian's reign: see C225).

Ht. 0.39; width 0.97; thickness 0.40; letters 0.0275. Pl. XXVI.

[---]ος Ἀντιπάτρω υἱῷ μνήμης χάριν ἐτ[---]

In this series this gable can be placed between C226 (AD 128) and C232 (AD 130-1), probably even shortly after C227 (AD 130-1), which would give a date *c.* AD 130.

The last two letters appear to be an *E* with a dash above it, then a *T*. The dash above seems to exclude ἐτ[ους], and this suggests that *E* is a number. Despite this ἐτ[ους ---] seems more plausible than any other explanation.

229 Çavdarhisar

In l. hand wall in second street to bridge from *oda*.

P118.

Greyish marble separate gable of type IVA, broken above, smooth below; in small pediment twelve-petalled rosette; on top of pediment palmette; l. and r. of it half-palmettes growing out of stemmed sepal (cf. C246 = W42 from AD 128-9 and C233 from AD 131-2); in lower corners of gable whorl as on C226 (AD 128-9), C246 and C250 (AD 130-1).

Ht. 0.26 broken (inside pediment 0.14); width 0.83 (rim remaining 0.79, pediment 0.31); thickness 0.18 till out of sight. Pl. XXVI.

[-?]-ΑΝΑ

The absence of tendrils sprouting from the top palmette places the gable before C230 and C232 (AD 130-1); within its series the monument was probably made between C227 and C232, which gives us a date in AD 130-1.

'Never finished' (Cox).

229a Çavdarhisar

In street.

Greyish marble gable of type IVA, partly buried below, with nicely carved palmettes (top palmette between

C229 = W37 and W38); corner palmettes on sepal (as on C229 = W37, although stemless) in pediment basket; no traces of letters survive.

Ht. 0.37; width 0.80; thickness 0.24 till out of sight. Pl. XXVI.

Shortly after AD 130-1.

230 Çavdarhisar

House court in wall on S. edge of village.

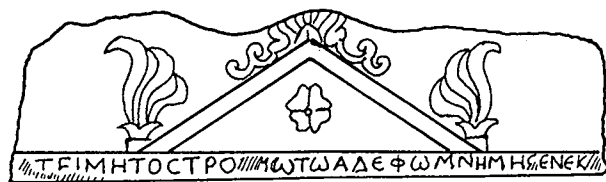
Greyish marble separate gable of type IVA, smooth below, broken behind and a little at sides and above; in small pediment four-petalled rosette; on top of pediment palmette sending out on each side a short stem tendril as on C231 = W38; on lower corners of pediment half-palmette sprouting from a sepal on triangular support (same as on C228 = W36 of *c.* AD 130); letters tipped, but rather irregular and different from each other in execution.

Ht. 0.21; width 0.80; thickness 0.38; letters 0.0175-0.02.

Ἀτείμητος Τροφίμω τῷ ἀδελφῷ μνήμης ἔνεκ[εν]

The stem tendril along the pediment seems to have developed from the volutes of C228 = W36 (*c.* or shortly after AD 130).

For the name Ἀτείμητος, see note on C424.

**231 Çavdarhisar**

In court to S. of village.

P231.

Grey and white marble separate gable of type IVA; in small pediment omphalos plate; on top of pediment palmette on a double leaf sending out on both sides a short voluted stem tendril; l. and r. of pediment half-palmettes springing from a stemmed sepal (cf. C229 = W37); in lower corners of gable a rosette; last two words of inscription added above the line inside the triangular area.

Ht. 0.40; width 0.88; thickness 0.45; letters 0.025-0.0275.

μνήμης χάριν
[---] Μηνογένει τῷ [---]

C. or shortly after AD 130.

For the distinguished family to which a Menogenes may have belonged. see p. lx.

232 Çavdarhisar

In alley N. of *oda*.

Grey-white marble separate gable of type IVA ('cut square below'); in pediment omphalos plate; l. and r. of pediment, half-palmettes coming out of short stemmed sepal (see C229 = W37; C246 = W42 from AD 128–9; C233 from AD 131–2); letters very straggly.

Ht. 0.30; width 0.57; letters 0.02–0.025.

ἔτους ρξα'
Μένανδρος Μενάνδρ[ω?-c.4-5-]

AD 130–1.

2. If a term of relationship (πατρί or υἱῷ) was included there does not seem to be room for μνήμης χάριν.

233 Çavdarhisar

Dug out for Cox by N. Roman bridge on road at E. end.

Grey marble separate gable of type IVA, cut smooth below, sloping away from top to back; first line of inscription within pediment, second on lower edge; bottom line of letters worn; in pediment four-petalled rosette; on top of pediment traces of palmette; l. and r. of it half-palmette coming out of stemmed sepal (cf. C229 = W37).

Ht. c. 0.35; width 0.74; thickness 0.45; letters 0.0175–0.02. Pl. XXVII; Pl. XXVII (squeeze).

ἔτους βξρ
[...κ?]λης Κιανός Ποδίνη τη μητρὶ μνήμ[η]ς [χά]ριν

23 Sept., AD 131–22 Sept., 132.

If the inscription is symmetrical there should be about four letters missing on l. Cox noted that the fifth letter resembled a *tau*, but the two top chips might be accidental. This is certainly the ethnic *Κιανός*, a man from Cius in Bithynia, see p. xx. Although Cius had been known as Prusias ad Mare for much of the Hellenistic age, its coins indicate that it reverted to the original name from the reign of Claudius: L. Robert, *A travers l'Asie Mineure, Bibl. Éc. fr. Athènes-Rome* 239 (Paris 1980), 83.



234 Çavdarhisar

In field wall of S.E. edge of village.

Grey-white marble separate gable of type IVA ('broken all round'); in small pediment omphalos plate; l. and r. of pediment, six-petalled rosette and half-palmette with small volute (cf. C228 = W36); it is uncertain if there was ever a decoration along the pediment.

Ht. 0.28 broken; width 0.80 broken; thickness 0.39.

ἔτους γξρ' Καίσαρος

23 Sept.–23 Oct. AD 132.

The rest of the inscription, including names of deceased and dedicator, must have appeared on the underlying structure.

Καίσαρος is a reference to the first month of the calendar in use at Aezani; it is well attested in Asia (K. Scott, 'Greek and Roman Honorific Months', *Yale Class. Stud.* II (1931), 265).



235 Çavdarhisar

In house yard in lane on S.E. edge of village.

Greyish marble separate gable of type IVA ('smooth below'), broken at each corner and at top edges; in pediment six-petalled rosette; on top of pediment palmette; at its lower corners half-palmettes (?) from which sprouts large voluted stem.

Ht. 0.28 broken a bit at top; width 0.65 till broken on r. (pediment 0.375); thickness 0.34; letters 0.015–0.02.

[-c.6-]Ιεῖος Ἀφίω γυναῖκὶ μνήμ[η]ς [χά]ριν

The pediment itself has become larger; its proportions and the tendril decoration place the monument after C232 (AD 130–1) and C233 (AD 131–2) and before the next series (C237 and following): late Hadrianic.

Ιεῖος: a Roman name?



236 Çavdarhisar

In shed wall in S. street.

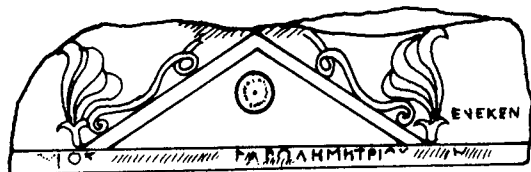
Grey-white marble separate gable of type IVA; in pediment omphalos plate; on lower corners half-palmette springing from a sepal; along pediment curled and voluted stem tendril.

Ht. 0.69 broken; width 0.19 broken (so notebook; the measurements should presumably be reversed); thickness c. 0.45; letter 0.0175–0.02.

ΕΥΕΚΕΝ
[-]ΟΡΟΣ[-].Α[-].ΑΝΔΡΩ Δημητρίω Ο[--- μνήμης]

The stem tendril appears to be one of the earliest attempts at tendril decoration along the pediment of a separate gable (cf. C235); it is not yet as curled as on later gables (from W52, of AD 134–5 onwards); probably late Hadrianic (somewhere in the early thirties of the second century AD); that could be confirmed by the proportions of the gable.

2. The traces (squeeze) would fit 'Αλεξάνδρω or Μενάνδρω; the space favours the former. The owner of the tomb apparently had a double name, see p. lxi; and may have belonged to a distinguished family of Aezani.



237 Çavdarhisar

In W. end of cemetery.

Separate gable (type IVA) of very white marble with grey streaks, cut square for 0.07 then roughly broken off upwards; in pediment, the amphora with voluted handles and lid that can also be found on the columns of the Zeus temple (Naumann, *Zeustempel* Pl. 53) and on W72 = P116; on top of pediment double leaf from which sprouts a palmette and on both sides a stem ending in a big double leaf; l. and r. of pediment a rather flat sepal from which springs a half palmette.

Ht. 0.72 broken; width 0.44 broken; thickness 0.12. Pl. XXVII.

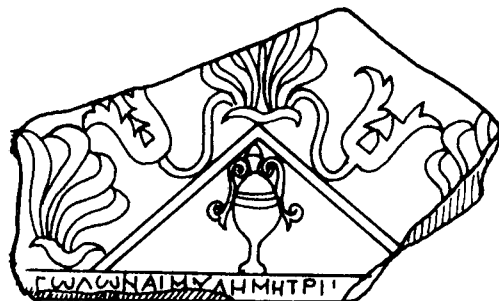
Σώλων Αἰμύλη μητρὶ Ι[-c.16-]

The (wider) proportions of the pediment put the gable at the end of the series IVA; within the series it forms a separate group with C238, W39 = P202, C239, W40 = P136, C240 = W41, C241f., which have almost identical decoration outside the pediment; this gable must be the oldest of the group, as the sepals under the half-palmettes are not as flat as later (see W39 = P202);

the top palmette is already related to the closed palmettes of the gable simas of the temple (Naumann, *Zeustempel* Pl. 56a), but does not yet have the rendering of the veins (ibid. p. 24) which is typical of them and which appears on W39, while its leaves are still held more tightly together at the bottom; its place in the series and its relation to the decoration of the temple date it to the end of Hadrian's reign or to the beginning of Antoninus Pius'.

We have a version of Σώλων, which is found in *MAMA* VI, 68 (Attouda) and 164 (Tabae, the same man); VII, 276 (Pissia?); VIII, 107, 370 (Pisido-Phrygian borderland); for the 'Tomb of Solon' at Kümbet, see Haspels, *Highlands* I, 307 no. 30.

Αἰμύλη: See also C408. If it corresponds to Aemula it would make sense as a Latin name (= 'rival'), cf. *Αἰμυλος* in *BCH* XVII (1893), 290 no. 7; but it is not mentioned by Kajanto, *Cognomina*. Perhaps it is a corruption of Aemilia: the daughter of Aeneas and Lavinia is called *Αἰμυλία* by Plut. *Rom.* 2 (and *Αἰνῆας* occurs at Aezani and elsewhere in Phrygia); and cf. *Αἰμύλιος* for *Αἰμίλιος* in *IGR* IV, 944 (Chios); *Bull. épigr.* 1970, 423 no. 422 (Mytilene); 1971, 485 no. 546 (Pergamum).



238 Çavdarhisar

Built into wall.

Grey and white marble separate gable of type IVA ('cut clean' below); in pediment double eight-petalled rosette (apparently similar to that on r. pediment of early Hadrianic W35); on top of pediment palmette out of whose outer leaves springs on each side a stem ending in large double leaf as on C237; on lower corners of pediment half-palmettes on a rather flat sepal (also compare C237).

Ht. 0.335; width 0.75; letters 0.0175–0.025.

μνήν ἧς χάριν
Ἀρτεμίδωρος Ἀσκληπίδης Ναν[-c.5-]

The stem does not spring any longer from a leaf under the palmette, but, as on the following examples belonging to the same group, from the palmette itself; the sepal under the half-palmettes is not yet as flattened and wide as on W39 = P202, W40 = P136; those of a gable of type IVE (W53 = P196), made shortly before

another of the same type dated in AD 140–1 (C285), can be placed precisely between them, so that our gable must have been made in the later thirties of the second century AD.

1. *μνήν* (*sic*).
2. *Ἀσκληπίδης*: a double name: see p. lxi. At the end perhaps *Ναν[ᾱ]* or *Ναν[ῶ] πατρὶ* (for the name at Aezani see index, note on C306, and p. lx).



239 Çavdarhisar

Built high up into wall on path to theatre.

Separate gable of type IVA ('cut square along base'); in pediment eagle looking r.; on top of pediment palmette from which springs on each side a stem ending in a large double leaf; at lower corners half-palmettes on a wide flat sepal (as on W39f.).

Ht. 0.44; width 0.935; thickness 0.25 at least; letters 0.025.

Μηνογένης Διαφάνη τῷ πατρὶ μνήμης χάριν

The gable forms a very close group with C237f., W39 = P202, W40 = P136, C240 = W41, C241f., and is most closely related to W41 (contemporary with W39; thus c. AD 140 or shortly after, see p. lii, n.12): early Antonine (probably early forties).

Διοφάνης in *MAMA* v, 17, 135 (Dorylaeum). The spelling here is odd, but for the substitution of *A* for *O*, see J. Strubbe, *Mnemosyne* xxxiv (1981), 111, commenting on inscriptions from the region of Pessinus in Galatia.



240 Çavdarhisar

In wall on l. of road leading S.W. of W. cemetery towards Demiroluk, two or three minutes beyond cemetery.

P229.

Greyish marble separate gable of type IVA, buried, but obviously would be cut smooth beneath; in pediment, eagle looking r. over shoulder flanked by small refined hand; on top of pediment palmette, from whose outer leaves springs a stem ending in a large double leaf; on lower corners half-palmette on a wide flat sepal (as on W39 = P202, W40 = P136, and C239).

Ht. 0.72 buried; width 1.07; thickness 0.56 base (top 0.24); letters 0.025–0.03. Pl. XXVII.

μνήμης χάριν
Τατίον Μηνοδότῳ υἱῷ καὶ Μένανδρος καὶ Παπίας
ἀδελ[φῶ]

The gable is contemporary with W39f.: early Antonine (probably early forties of the second century AD, see p. lii, n.12).

For the hands, see p. xlix.

241 Yenicearmutçuk

Above trough by village fountains.

Greyish marble separate gable of type IVA, in good preservation; the type has, however, been embellished with a cyma recta, a row of dentils, and a fascia under the original simple ledge; in pediment basket; on top of pediment, palmettes from whose outer leaves springs on each side a stem ending in a large double leaf; on lower corners half-palmettes on wide flat sepals.

Ht. 0.50 till buried; width 0.94; thickness 0.40; letters (line 1) 0.03, (line 2) 0.025. Pl. XXVII.

χάριν
Φλαβία Τατεῖς Ὑγήα τῇ θρεψάσῃ μνήμης

Richer, but contemporary with W39 = P202 (see p. lii, n.12), W40 = P136 (n.12), C240 = W41, W53 = P196 (n.16): early Antonine.

Flavii are not common at Aezani: see index.

Ὑγήα: a version of a name in which the proximity of vowels makes variation easy: *Ὑγείη*, *Ὑγία*, *Ὑγίη* and *Ὑγεία*. *Ὑγία* occurs nearby on an unpublished stone copied by J. R. S. Sterrett at Cotiaenum; and on one copied by W. M. Ramsay at Çayırbaşı, upper Tembris valley.

τῇ θρεψάσῃ: see p. lxxv. Flavia Tateis was fostered by Hygea, probably a dependent of her family (the nurse's name itself is suggestive) and repaid the debt to her foster-mother.

242 Çavdarhisar

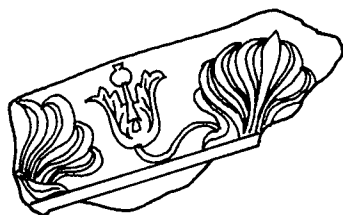
In house wall near well.

Upper l. border of separate gable of type IVA; on top,

palmette from whose outer leaves spring a stem ending in a big double leaf containing a poppy; in lower corners half-palmette on wide, flat sepal.

Ht. 0.28 till broken; width 0.59 till broken.

Contemporary with W39 = P202, W40 = P136, C239, C240 = W41, and C241: early forties of second century AD.



243 Yağdıgın

In bridge S. of village in roadway facing up.

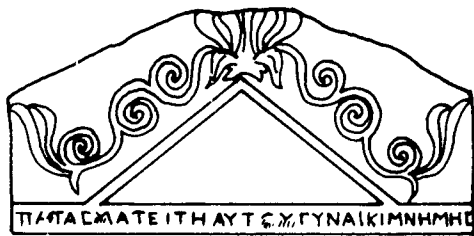
Grey marble separate gable of type IVA, face worn and inscription imperfectly battered away; pediment empty; on top of pediment palmette, apparently on leaf motif, from which springs a heavily voluted stem tendril ending in half-palmettes.

Ht. 0.36 top broken; width 0.74; letters 0.0225.

Παπας Ματει τῇ αὐτοῦ γυναικὶ μνήμης
[χάριν]

The stem tendril ending in a half-palmette has probably developed out of W52 = P92 (AD 134–5) and connects this gable with the probably early Antonine gables W50 = P250, see p. 00, n.14, and W55, and with C258 and C271f. (AD 135–40 or shortly after): beginning of the reign of Antoninus Pius; the still rather small pediment excludes a date far into the reign of this emperor.

Ματεις: see index and, for the name at Cotiaeum, *JRS* xv (1925), 159 no. 146, and an unpublished stone in Kütahya Museum.



244 Yağdıgın

In wall of same court as C13.

Grey marble separate gable of type IVA, smooth below, broken above; in pediment omphalos plate; on lower corners half-palmettes; letters: verticals and A's tipped.

Ht. 0.19; width 0.32; thickness 0.28 till out of sight; letters 0.015–0.0175.

Ἀρτεμίδ[ωρος]
Ἀπφία τῇ γυν[αικί]
μνήμης χάριν

The fragment belongs to one of the older gables of type IVA (first quarter of second century AD?), but cannot be given a precise place.

245 Çavdarhisar

Under *oda* steps.

Grey-white marble separate gable of type IVA ('cut square below'), broken top and ends; first line letters within pediment, second on lower rim; in pediment feet of an eagle.

Ht. 0.22; width 0.68; thickness 0.54; letters 0.0225.

ἔτους .. [-]
[---]ος καὶ Δαμάς ΑΙΙΜΗ[-7 or 8-] μνήμης χάριν

The gable cannot be exactly placed within group IVA, but must belong, like the entire group, to the period from Trajan till the beginning of the reign of Antoninus Pius.

2. ?[Γά]ος καὶ Δαμάς Δημη[τρίω πατρὶ] μνήμης χάριν

246 Çavdarhisar

In court by *oda*; now in open-air depot, inscription no. 7. P87.

White marble separate gable of type IVB ('cut square along bottom'); row of dentils on inner side of pediment; in pediment eagle looking r.; on top of pediment palmette; on lower corners half-palmettes growing out of stemmed sepal; between palmettes a whorl; in lower corners of gable a dolphin.

Ht. 0.515; width 0.88; thickness 0.49; letters 0.025. Pl. XXVII.

Ἀντίοχος Μηνοθεμίδι ὑπὸ μνήμης χάριν
ἔτους θηρ'

AD 128–9.

Ἀντίοχος: for the name's connections, see p. lix; Ἀντίοχος Μητρογένους was an eponymous magistrate on coins of Aezani struck under Claudius: *BMC Phrygia* 34 no. 78.

Μηνοθεμίδι: of several examples at Aezani one is a P. Aelius, brother of Bolanus, Sosandra, and Nicomachus, the last a student of law (P241); another is father of Heras who married a Beronice (C286); a third is father of a man responsible for carrying out a decree (P57). We suggest that the name was characteristic of the better class at Aezani.

247 Çavdarhisar

W. cemetery, dug up for Cox near top of hill; now in open-air depot, no. 33.

P88.

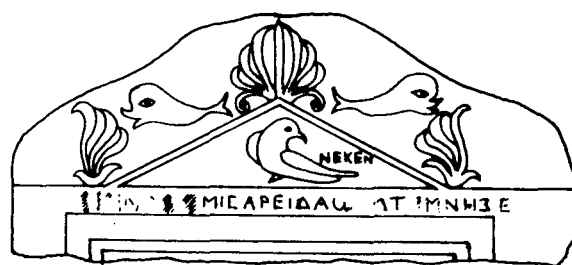
Greyish marble separate gable of type IVB; broken above, complete l. and r., smooth below, cut roughly level at back for bottom 0.13, sloping gradually but roughly down to that from front; in triangular pediment lower half of eagle (broken); on each side of pediment part of palmette flanked by sea-horses (r. broken).

Ht. 0.26 broken (at back 0.13); width 1.015; thickness 0.48; letters (line 1) 0.025–0.0275, (line 2) 0.02. Pl. XXVII.

ἐτους θνρ' μηνὸς Δύστρου γ' Παπίας Παπύ-
λῳι τῶι υἱῶι μνήμης χάριν

26 Jan., AD 129.

1. Παπίας: see Robert, *Noms ind.* 348, on *IGR* IV, 790.
- 1f. Παπύλῳι: the copy shows a gap between Λ and Ω . On the name see *MAMA* VII, 164 (Hadrianopolis); Robert, *Noms ind.* 62f.; *Hell.* XIII (1965), 255; *Bull. épigr.* 1968, 482 no. 342; 1969, 484 no. 386 (Byzantium).



249 Çavdarhisar

100 yards into corn field just above surface a quarter hour N. of village almost opposite where Hill of Tombs ridge reaches river on E. side.

Grey marble separate gable of type IVB, top buried, smooth beneath; along the three fasciae the door frame has the moulding of a Lesbian cyma; letters deep and regular.

Ht. 0.20 till buried (door frame 0.125); width 0.97 (door frame 0.705); thickness 0.13 till buried; letters (line 1) 0.0225–0.0275, (line 2) 0.015–0.02.

Παπας σὺν τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς Φιλίππῳ
τῶ πατρὶ μνήμης χάριν

The gable should be classified between C247 (AD 129) and C252 (c. AD 131–2), and must be contemporary with C250 (AD 130–1) and C251 (AD 131): thus c. AD 130–1.

Παπας: a name common in Phrygia: *CIG* 3821 (near Dorylaeum), 3822e (Orcistus), 3823 (Cotiaeum); Haspels, *Highlands* no. 32; Drew-Bear, *Nouv. inscr.* 95 no. 32 (Eumeneia); it is also strong in northern Greece, in the Balkans, and round the Euxine: *CIG* 1997c (Edessa), 2052f. (Sozopolis and Mesembria), 2130f. (Anapa); *Bull. épigr.* 1953, 121 no. 12 (Bulgaria); *Hell.* XI–XII (1960), 372 (Dionysopolis, Odessos, and Apollonia). But the form is too common to allow much to be made of this.

248 Çavdarhisar

In N. wall of road leading E. from town to *chaussée* one minute outside village.

White marble separate gable of type IVB, buried below; in pediment eagle looking r. (closely related to eagle on C246 = W42 from AD 128–9); on top of pediment palmette with two small volutes at bottom (as on C228 = W36, date c. AD 130); on lower corners of pediment half-palmettes on a rather flat sepal (?); between palmettes a dolphin (closely related to dolphins of C246 = W42).

Ht. 0.48 till buried; width 1.11; thickness 0.18 till immured; letters (line 1) 0.025, (line 2) 0.0225.

NEKEN
[-- ?]ο[θε]μῖς Ἀρειδαῖ[ω] τῶ πατρὶ μνήμης ἔ-

Shortly after C246, c. AD 130.

2. [Χρυσ]ο[θε]μῖς or [Μην]ο[θε]μῖς would both be possible, but the traces on the squeeze are very indistinct. The second name appears to be Ἀρειδαῖος, of Macedonian origin; cf. *BCH* XI (1887), 86 no. 6 from the Hermus Plain, *TAM* v, 1, 403 from Gölde, and an Ἀρειδαῖος at Gölde in N.E. Lydia (*ZPE* XLIV (1981), 18 n.30). See the comments of L. Robert *apud* F. Salviat, *BCH* LXXXVI (1962), 276. For Macedonian names at Aezani, see p. lix. The first sigma in the line is right-angled, the last four-barred, but reversed.

250 Çavdarhisar

By tree in W. wall about a quarter of an hour along lane E. of river to mill from S.E. part of village.

Grey marble separate gable of type IVB, flat beneath; in pediment sea-horse (cf. C247 = W43 and W49 = P169); on top of pediment palmette; on lower corners half-palmettes springing from small leaf (as on C247); between palmettes whorl (similar to those on C246 = W42, C229 = W37 and C226); between pediment and lintel row of dentils; letters very faint.

Ht. 0.453; width 0.97; thickness 0.25 till buried; letters 0.0125–0.0175.

ἔτους ἀξρ' Πασίωνι Πασίωνος ὁ ἀδελφὸς
μνήμης ἔνεκεν

AD 130-1.

The brother who erected the tombstone is apparently not named.



251 Çavdarhisar

In field S.E. of village.

Grey-white marble separate gable of type IVB; in shallow triangular pediment eagle with a dolphin l. and r.; palmette acroteria; the monument can best be compared with C246 = W42.

Ht. 0.36 sloping back from peak; width 0.88; thickness 0.44; letters 0.0175.

[ἔτο]υς ἀξρ' ῥ(νός) Δαισίου Σεβαστῇ Ἀπολλώνιος
Ἄνθος Ἀμμία γυναικὶ μνήμης ἐν[εκ]εν

23 April, AD 131.

1. Σεβαστῇ, i.e. the first day of the month; cf. Robert, *Ét. anat.* 373 n.3 (Cibyratis); 549 (Lagina, Caria); Robert cites Keil-Premmerstein, *Zweiter Bericht* 76, and W. Kubitschek, *Die Kalendarbücher von Florenz, Rom, und Leyden, Denkschr. d. kais. Akad. d. Wiss. in Wien, phil.-hist. Kl.* LVII, *Abh.* 3 (Vienna 1915), 81f.; see also S. Bakır-Barthel and H. Müller, *ZPE* xxxvi (1979), 187 no. 44 (Saittae, Lydia).
- 1f. Ἀπολλώνιος| Ἄνθος: for double names, and for the significance of names such as Ἄνθος, see p. lxi f.

252 Çavdarhisar

W. cemetery on E. peak.

P276.

Greyish marble separate gable of type IVB, cut flat beneath, broken at top, sides buried, back rough hewn going down from top sharply at first, then more level, then receding into the earth; in pediment omphalos plate; on top of pediment palmette; on lower corners on small sepal half-palmettes whose inner leaves end in short voluted stem along pediment; in lower corners of gable, hand; between palmettes four-petalled rosette.

Ht. 0.46 till broken; width 1.13; thickness 0.525 till buried; letters (l.1) 0.02, (l.2) 0.0225-0.025. Pl. XXVIII.

Ἀσκληπιάδης Φιλήτω τῷ θρε-
πτῷ μνήμης χάριν

In series IVB this gable should be classified between C233 (AD 131-2) and C254 (AD 132), and probably shortly before C253 where a tendril decoration has been added: c. AD 131-2.

For the hands depicted on the relief, see p. xlix, and for foundlings, etc., at Aezani p. lxiii; this one evidently died prematurely.

253 Çavdarhisar

In wall above E. bank of river S. of Roman bridge.

Greyish marble separate gable, probably belonging to type IVB; in small pediment omphalos plate; on top of pediment, palmette whose elongated shape and middle leaves springing from the central leaf anticipate the closed palmettes on the cornice of the colonnade round the temple courtyard (see Naumann, *Zeustempel* Pl. 64b (middle of second century AD)); on lower corners of pediment half-palmettes springing from a small sepal on a triangular support (as on C228 = W36 and C230, both c.AD 130 or shortly after); the rendering of their veins is identical with that of some palmettes on the temple (*op. cit.* Pl. 56a and p. 24); the inner leaves of the half-palmettes send a short voluted stem along the pediment (cf. C252 = W44); from their sepal springs on the outer side a leafed tendril with two voluted stems ending in a four-petalled rosette, and a flower (l.) or pine-cone (r.); between palmettes, six-petalled rosette; along the door frame, instead of *cyma reversa*, egg-and-dart and astragal.

Ht. c.0.43; width 0.935; thickness 0.36 till out of reach. Pl. XXVIII.

The gable is a richer variety of C252 = W44, and must have been made shortly after it; the tendril decoration was probably also to be found on C254 (AD 132), where traces of a leaf sprouting from the sepal on the outer side of the half-palmettes, and probably belonging to a similar tendril decoration, can be seen: c.AD 131-2.

254 Çavdarhisar

In inner courtyard in house in S.E. quarter of town.

Greyish marble separate gable of type IVB, broken above; in lower corners of pediment half-palmettes on sepal from which springs a leaf, apparently belonging to a leafed tendril decoration identical to that on C253; letters neat and regular.

Ht. 0.21 till broken (from base of pediment 0.13); width

0.75 (from rim to rim 0.71); thickness *c.* 0.52; letters (l.1) 0.02, (l.2) 0.0125–0.02, (l.3) 0.01–0.0125.

ἔτους βξρ' μηνὸς Περειτίου λ'
Ἀθηναῖος καὶ Νεικόμαχος καὶ Φίλιππος
ΣΟΠΑΤΕΠ[...] Σ ἔνεκεν

22 Jan., AD 132.

3. In the gap [μνήμη]s is the obvious supplement; [μνή]s is also possible.



255 Çavdarhisar

In field wall on W. bank of river near N. (wooden) bridge.

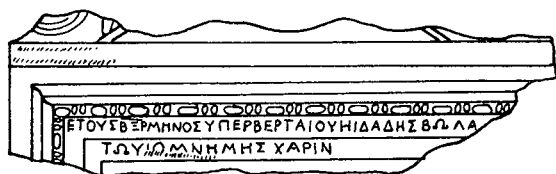
Greyish marble separate gable of type IVB, top smooth and broken away; in lower l. corner of gable, l. of pediment, traces of tendril decoration; between the cyma reversa and the fasciae of the door frame bead-and-reel moulding.

Ht. 0.29 to broken top; width 1.02; thickness 0.48 to where buried; letters (l.1) 0.0175, (l.2) 0.015. Pl. XXVII (squeeze).

ἔτους βξρ' μηνὸς Ὑπερβερταίου ἡὶ Δαδης Βωλανῶ
τῷ υἱῷ μνήμης χάριν

4 Sept., AD 134.

1. Δαδης: cf. C256, and for the distribution C224. Βωλανῶ: on this name, and on Βωλᾶς and Βῶλος, see *MAMA* v, 229, Robert, *Ét. épigr.* 167f., and Zgusta, *KP* s.vv. All accept the view of Waddington that Βωλανός and Βωλᾶς, LW 891 = 824 = *CIG* 3546 (from Cotiaeum), are derived from the name of M. Vettius Bolanus, proconsul of Asia AD 75–6. For the significance of this name on a stone dated to the 162nd year of the city's era, see p. lv.



256 Söpu Köy

In ruins of a house.

Greyish marble separate gable of type IVB, smooth beneath, broken above; in triangular pediment an amphora.

Ht. 0.50 (pediment *c.* 0.16, three inner fasciae 0.12); width 1.08 (base of pediment 0.48, pediment 0.83); thickness 0.52; letters 0.0125–0.015. Pl. XXVIII.

ἔτους (ε)ξρ' μηνὸς Περειτίου β'
Δαδης Ἀπφίῳ τῇ γυναικὶ μνήμ(η)ς χάριν

25 Dec., AD 134.

1. *LEP* copy, but notes that *EEP* is possible. The squeeze confirms *LEP*.
2. Δαδης: see C255n. The two men Dades are probably not to be identified; the mother might have been expected to appear in C255 as a partner in setting up the stone.

257 Çavdarhisar

Inside cowshed in house in N.W., near *oda*.

Greyish marble separate gable of type IVB, broken at sides, smooth beneath; in pediment omphalos plate; on top of pediment palmette from which springs along the pediment a thick heavily voluted stem tendril, best compared with that on W52 = P92 (AD 134–5).

Ht. 0.645 (pediment 0.24 (internal)); width 0.49 broken; surviving letters in line 1 0.265 (0.17 to N); thickness *c.* 0.10; letters (l.1) 0.02, (l.2) 0.0225–0.025.

[ὁ δεῖνα εἰ]αυτῷ ζῶν καὶ Δόμ[νη γυναικί]
[καὶ? Μηνόφ]ιλος πάτηρ θ[υγατρὶ]
[Δόμ]νη μνήμη[s] χάριν

Because of the similarity with W52, middle of the thirties of second century AD; the heavy stem tendril decoration must also be later than the tendrils on C253f.

258 Çavdarhisar

(a) In housewall facing N. between temple and Roman bridge. (b) In N. wall of shed before *oda* and Roman bridge.

(a) = P263; (b) unpublished.

Double separate gable of type IVB, well preserved; in l. pediment a lion (best compared with that on W53 = P196 from shortly before AD 140, see p. lii, n.16), in r. basket with fruit; along pediments heavily voluted stem tendrils sprouting from a top palmette and ending in half-palmette in the lower corners of the gable; letters firm and regular.

(a) Ht. 0.67 till broken; width 0.5; letters 0.0225 (top), 0.025 (bottom). (b) Ht. 0.42; width 0.75; letters 0.02. Pl.

XXVIII ((a) and (b)).

(a) on left hand side

Σωσθένης καὶ Ῥούφος Τατᾶ πατρὶ
μνήμης χάριν

(b) on right hand side

[Σ]ωσθένης καὶ Ῥούφος Χρυσίω
μητρὶ μνήμης χάριν

The stem tendril is already smaller and thinner (cf. W45 = P239) than that on W52 (AD 134–5), out of which it must have developed, and ends in half-palmettes, like later tendrils on Aezani monuments (see W50 = P250, W55, C243): probably AD 135–40 (or shortly after).

- (b) 1. For Χρυσίον, see Robert, *Noms ind.* 19 n.2 (applied to little boys) and 275 n.9, citing F. Bechtel, *Die Attischen Frauennamen* (Göttingen 1906), 111 (a very common woman's name); see also p. lxi.

259 Çavdarhisar

Low in house wall in yard in S.W. part of village.

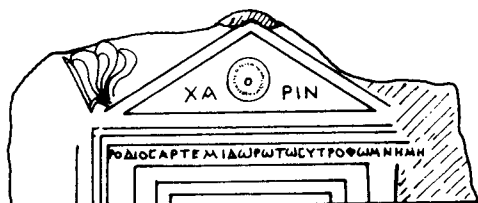
Greyish marble separate gable of type IVB; in pediment omphalos plate; on top of pediment traces of palmette; on lower corners half-palmettes on schematized sepal; uncertain if there was any decoration along the pediment; letters very shallow and a trifle rude.

Ht. 0.35 till broken; width 0.88 (gable 0.48); thickness 0.12 till out of reach; letters (l.1) 0.0275, (l.2) 0.0175.

χά ριν
Ῥόδιος Ἀρτεμιδώρῳ συτρόφῳ μνήμη(ς)

As the pediment is almost as wide as the door frame, the gable must be later than W45 = P239 (where its stem tendril makes it more or less contemporary with C258); the proportions of the pediment can best be compared with those of P94 (AD 141–2): probably beginning of the reign of Antoninus Pius.

2. Ῥόδιος is normally an ethnic, but see P162 and *Bull. épigr.* 1955, 222 no. 118a. For συτρόφῳ cf. *MAMA* 1, 65, where the proper name is so spelt; see p. lxxv. μνήμη(ς): 'No room for s and apparently not added anywhere else' (Cullen).



260 Çavdarhisar

On ground level under stairs in house in S.E. quarter.

Grey marble separate gable of type IVB (one fascia 'probably buried', which would bring their number to three); inscribed surface now very soft, letters very faint; in pediment between voluted stem tendrils eagle looking r., related to eagle on W46 = P106 (whose isolated palmette-leaves can be compared with those on the gable sima of the temple of Zeus (Naumann, *Zeustempel* 24 and Pl. 56a), and whose pediment has the proportions of P94 (AD 141–2), so that this gable must be early Antonine); on lower corners half-palmettes on sepal; along pediment leafed tendril with alternating poppies and flowers.

Ht. 0.38 broken; width 0.95; thickness 0.07 till lowest slab; letters 0.0225–0.025.

Ἄφιον Θεογένῃ τῷ υἱῷ

The proportions of the pediment can be compared with those on P94 (AD 141–2); this and the eagle date the monument to the beginning of the reign of Antoninus Pius (probably early forties).



261 Çavdarhisar

In new cemetery W.

Grey-white marble separate gable of type IVB cut square below, sloping roughly down as from peak to bottom square level; in triangular pediment traces of omphalos plate; at r. corner outside pediment traces of palmette; inscribed area defaced.

Ht. 0.28 broken; width 0.82; thickness 0.25; letters 0.015.

[---] μνή-
μης χάριν

The fragment is too small to be dated, but must belong, like other gables of the same type, to the second quarter of the second century AD.

262 Çavdarhisar

Built into shed wall on l. bank of river below *camî* bridge.

Probably fragment of grey-white marble separate gable

of type IVB, broken on all sides; inscribed area apparently below pediment and above shaft as usual.

Ht. 0.14; width 0.37. Pl. XXVIII (squeeze).

[---] Ματιον Τειμο[---]
[--- μνήμη]ς χάριν ἔτους ξρ
ΥΠ

? 23 Aug.–22 Sept., AD 130.

1. The trace of a letter at the beginning of the line slants, implying Ματιον not Τατιον (see Robert, *Noms ind.* 343f.; cf. *Bull. épigr.* 1969, 509 no. 505; 1971, 428 no. 261); evidently she is the second dedicator. The second surviving name (in the dative case) could be Τειμόθεος or Τειμογένης, both attested at Aezani.
3. ΥΠ: probably the beginning of the twelfth month of the Macedonian year, Hyperberetaeus.

263 Çavdarhisar

Kale mound.

Fragment of grey-white marble, cut square below; probably separate gable of type IVB or IVC; upper line of inscription on slightly projecting moulding.

Ht. 0.09; width 0.25; thickness 0.11; letters 0.02–0.025.

[---]ΙΙΙΕΝΑ[---]
[--- μνήμη]ς ἐνε[κα or -κεν]

The type belongs to the second quarter of the second century AD.

1. Perhaps Μενα[νδρ-].

264 Çavdarhisar

In the cemetery.

P227.

Separate gable of type IVC; broken above and on r.; l. end probably complete, but very rough and might possibly be broken; cut square below; above moulding with date, stone is cut back nearly horizontal for 0.075, then goes nearly vertical for 0.02 till broken; letters carefully cut and with elaborate apices but a little crooked; the carver's chisel was not equal to his idea of style.

Ht. 0.25 (broken); width 0.87 (buried); thickness 0.18 (buried); letters 0.05 (top), 0.025–0.03 (bottom).

ἔτους δξρ' [μνη(νός)]
ῶλλία Μαρσῶ μνήμης χάριν Ε[α(νδίκου)]

21 Feb.–23 March, AD 134 (Actian).

2.]ωμία CIG. For Ollii, see Schulze, *LE* 73 n.4; 424;

the name is to be distinguished from that of the *negotiator* family of the Ollii (Hatzfeld, *Trafiqants* 398).

Ε[α(νδίκου)]: 'On the analogy of the l. end, there would be 0.065 after N, i.e. room for only Ε and one other cramped letter' (notebook).

265 Çavdarhisar

In street wall outside court in N.E. of village near old cami (oda) very near r. bank.

Grey-white marble separate gable of type IVC, broken at l., cut square below, sloping back from peak; small (0.015) peg in bottom at back near r. edge; inscribed moulding very much chipped and worn; in triangular pediment a head with long hair; above pediment a palmette; at corners half-palmettes linked by stem tendrils with short leaves.

Ht. 0.45; width 0.75 broken; thickness 0.53; letters 0.02. Pl. XXVIII.

[---]ισια Νava[---]Υ[.]Α μνήμης χάριν

The cyma reversa along the door frame (cf. also W47 = P319 which the proportions of the pediment show to be late Hadrianic rather than early Antonine) connects this gable with the older gables of type IVB; somewhere in the late Hadrianic period it was replaced by a cyma recta (in this type from W49 = P169 on); the small proportions of its pediment place the gable at the very beginning of series IVC, and certainly before the reign of Antoninus Pius; the tendrils form a link between the stem tendrils of C270 (AD 134–5) and those of W47 = P319: late Hadrianic.

See C306 n. and p. lix for the name.

266 Çavdarhisar

In wall of house in road in S.E. quarter.

Probably greyish marble separate gable of type IVC, broken all round, smooth below; at lower corners of pediment half-palmette springing from leaf; along pediment apparently tendril decoration.

Ht. 0.19; width 0.165; thickness 0.03–0.04 till out of sight; letters (l. 1) 0.02, (l. 2) 0.01.

[χ]άρων
[---]

Though it cannot be placed exactly within the group, the type points towards a date in the late Hadrianic or early Antonine period.

1. This is the second half (?) of a line inscribed within the pediment, e.g. [μνήμης χ]άρων.
2. The reading is very uncertain; it might contain the beginning of μνήμης.

267 Çavdarhisar

E. of river between the two bridges; in road leading from *cami* cornfield N.; in outer house wall on E. side.

P117.

Greyish marble separate gable of type IVd; in pediment four-petalled rosette; on top of pediment palmette, which is a little earlier than the corresponding palmette of C237 (late Hadrianic or early Antonine); on lower corners half-palmettes growing out of a sepal (both similar to those on C275 from the early thirties); between the palmettes, six-pointed rosette; panel of the inscription framed on three sides by an astragal, a cyma reversa, and a ledge. Letters firm and deep, mostly tipped, but lower line a bit broken.

Ht. 0.44; width 0.84; letters 0.015. Pl. XXIX

Ἀλέξανδρος Ἀμμίω γυναικὶ ἰδίᾳ
καὶ Θρασέας καὶ Ὑψίᾳ οἱ υἱοὶ μητρὶ ἰδ[ίᾳ]

Probably in the early thirties, as tendril decoration along the pediment became increasingly common from this period onwards (see C230f. for type IVA, C252 for type IVB, C265 for type IVC, and W52 for type IVd).

2. Ὑψα[ί]ος LW: 'Looks like YI; YΨ or H possible' (Cox). For the names, see p. lxii and C475 n.

268 Çavdarhisar

In house wall on r., first turn to r. out of road leading E. from minaret.

Greyish marble separate doorstone of type IVd; in pediment omphalos plate; on top of pediment palmette (almost identical with that on W63 = P280 from the early thirties, see p. lli, n.17); on lower corners half-palmettes with a sepal on small triangular support (as on C228 = W36, dated c. AD 130; C230, c. or shortly after AD 130; C253 from shortly after AD 130); upright letters tipped at oblongs.

Ht. 0.39; width 0.69; letters 0.015. Pl. XXIX (squeeze).

Ἀρούντιος καὶ Ἀπολλᾶς Ἀππῆ μητρὶ
μνήμης χάριν

Early thirties of second century AD, before W52 (AD 134–5) where there are already large tendrils along the pediment.

1. The *nomen* Arruntius occurs at Synnada (*MAMA* IV, 53 and 70; VI, 372). L. Arruntius Scribonianus, a descendant of Pompey (*PIR*² A 1147), was honoured at Prymnessus (*ILS* 976); for C. Arruntius Arabus at Eumeneia and distribution of the *nomen*, v. Drew-Bear, *Nouv. inscr.* 17 no. 9.

269 Çavdarhisar

On l. bank of river above bridges.

P133.

Grey-white marble separate gable of type IVd; in pediment eight-petalled rosette (similar to W37 = C229 from c. AD 130–1); on top of pediment palmette; on lower corners half-palmettes springing from a rather flat sepal (as on C237 and C238 from the late thirties of the second century AD); between palmettes four-petalled rosette (related to those on W44 = C252 from c. AD 131–2).

Ht. 0.43; width 0.90; letters 0.02.

Φοῖνιξ Ἀππῆ γυναικὶ μνήμης] χάριν

Probably somewhere in the thirties of the second century AD shortly before or at about the same time as W52 = P92 (AD 134–5).

270 Çavdarhisar

In court by *kale* mound.

P92; W52 is the missing r. side of the present monument.

Fragment of grey marble separate gable of type IVd; projecting cornice above with top l. corner rather higher; cut square beneath; only the panel with the inscription is partly preserved (l. corner). Its measurements and the beginning of the inscription itself prove that this is the missing part of W52.

Ht. 0.30; width 0.55; thickness 0.31.

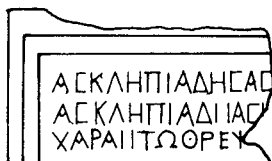
Ἀσκληπιάδης Ἀσ[κληπιάδου] βλαστό[s]. Ἔτους ρξέ'.]
Ἀσκληπιάδῃ Ἀσ[κληπιάδου] τοῦ Ἀρτέμωνος
Χαράλλ τῷ θρέψ[αντι] καὶ ἐμαντῷ ζῶν. Χαῖρε]

W52 is dated to AD 134–5.

Right-hand sections as in W52.

- 1f. For the repetition of names in one family, see P108: Ἀσκληπιάδης Ἀμῖα μητρὶ μνήμης χάριν. Ἀσκληπιάδης Ἀμῖα θυγατρὶ μνήμης χάριν; possibly the two dedicators are identical; but P108 is a double doorstone.
3. Χαράλλ lapis: Χάρακι from Χάραξ. The name seems to have been used in this instance as a sobriquet to distinguish Asclepiades from his homonymous father and illegitimate son. For double names see p. lxi.
θρέφαντι: the regular term for the foster-parent, see p. lxx. Asclepiades might have been fostered by Asclepiades Charax as a dependent, if the pedigree revealed by W52 had not shown Charax to be a person of family (note the Ἀσκληπιάδης Χάραξ on coins of Claudius' reign, H. v. Aulock in Naumann, *Zeustempel* 83). It looks as if the dedicator was the dependent; his parent's name was the same as that of his fosterer: the simplest

explanation is that he was the illegitimate son (note the poetic word *βλαστός*) of his fosterer.



271 Çavdarhisar

Built into wall in street S. of village.

Grey-white marble separate gable of type IVD; in pediment eagle looking r.; on top, palmette from which springs a heavily voluted stem tendril ending in a half-palmette.

Ht. 0.60; width 0.45 buried; thickness 0.15 at least. Pl. XXIX.

Στράτων Ἀφίω τῇ μητρὶ καὶ
[ἐ]αυτῷ ζώντι

The stem tendril places the gable between C270 (AD 134-5) and C272: late thirties of second century AD.

272 Çavdarhisar

Built into wall in garden court on N.E. of village on r. bank below bridges.

Grey-white marble separate gable of type IVD, sides not at right angles with front but sloping very slightly outwards towards back; in pediment omphalos plate; along pediment thick stem tendril ending in a half-palmette (best compared with W45 = P239 from AD 135-40 or shortly after).

Ht. 0.83; width 0.36; thickness 0.21 visible; letters 0.02-0.0225. Pl. XXIX.

Πρεπέλαος Πρεπελάου θρεπτός
Ἑλένη τῇ γυνεκεὶ μνήμης χάριν

Probably AD 135-40 or shortly after.

1. The name, that of a general of Cassander and Lysimachus, recalls Macedonian influence in N.W. Asia Minor, cf. *BCH* XI (1887), 86: see p. lix.

For the term *θρεπτός* and its correlates, see p. lxiii. Does the line mean Prepelaos son of Prepelaos, a foundling, or Prepelaos, foundling of Prepelaos? Perhaps effectively it makes no difference. The ambiguity of the language may reflect the ambiguity of the younger Prepelaos' position: he is either a foundling adopted as a son or an illegitimate child taken into the home.

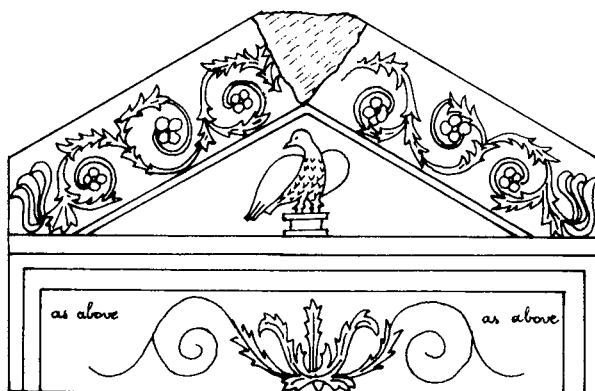
273 Çavdarhisar

In wall of road N. of village.

Grey and white separate gable of type IVE ('cut off straight' below); in small pediment above receding mouldings eagle looking l. over shoulder on small pedestal; along pediment leafed tendrils with tightly curled stems ending in a four-petalled flower; the tendril ends in half-palmettes and is almost identical with the corresponding tendrils of the early Hadrianic W60 = P179 (type VA); under pediment similar tendril decoration springing from a central acanthus bush (almost identical with the bush on the pilasters of W60).

Ht. 0.75; width 1.23; thickness 0.32.

Early Hadrianic.



274 Söpu Köy

In cemetery.

Grey-white marble separate gable of type IVE, apparently with dowel holes below ('at points 0.18-0.20 from sides round holes, 0.04 deep, cut under surface'); cut square below, top buried; inscribed area rather lichened and chipped; in small pediment basket with wool (?); under pediment leafed tendrils with alternating four-petalled flowers and leaves springing from acanthus bush in middle.

Ht. 0.46 buried; width 1.21; thickness 0.52; letters 0.02-0.025.

2. Κόντος Σηστύλλιος Γαργωνιανός Γαργωνία Τι. Πωδία
1. τῇ μητρὶ μνήμης χάριν

The tendril decoration with its heavy voluted stems is still very closely related to that on C273, which points to an early Hadrianic date.

The two lines are inscribed in reverse order. For Sestullii in Phrygia and elsewhere, see S. Mitchell, *AS* xxix (1979), 13ff., E. Badian, *AJP* ci (1980), 470ff., and T. Drew-Bear, *REA* lxxxii (1982) 179-82, and add a reference to two further inscriptions from the upper Tembris valley, mentioned briefly by A. Cameron, *Buckler* 29 nos. 9 and 9a; the complicated history of

these two texts has been discussed by M. Waelkens, *Actes du VII^e Congrès internationale d'épigraphie grecque et latine*, 113f.; cf. *Bull. épigr.* 1980, 386 no. 171. It appears that freedmen and kinsmen of the Roman senatorial gens Sestullia were living in Phrygia by 62 BC. By the middle or later second century AD the focus of the family activities appears to have been near the modern village of Çayırbaşı in the upper Tembris valley, where M. Sestullius Severus and his son, M. Sestullius Severus Flavianus, *archiereus* of Asia, were buried. Freedmen and relatives can be traced in several parts of Phrygia, including Tiberiopolis, Dorylaeum, Prynnessus, Stectorium, and Aezani. They are also found further afield in Smyrna, Derbe in Lycaonia, and Sinope in Pontus.

Γαργωνία *Τι. Πωδία*: *Τιρωδία* and *Τιρωλία* (the squeeze favours Δ) do not seem plausible names. Gargonius could have been the daughter of *Ti. Gargonius* and preserved the Roman form of filiation. She too belonged to a family of *negotiatores* (not in Hatzfeld, *Trafiquants*) of Etruscan or Umbrian origin and with senatorial connections (see p. lxi). Hence Q. Sestullius Gargonianus (likewise conforming to the rules of Roman nomenclature) adopted his mother's *nomen* as a *cognomen*.



275 Çavdarhisar

In field wall on S.E. edge of village.

Grey-white marble separate gable of type IVE ('cut square below'), surface gone at top, broken at l. edge; inscribed area below pediment damaged r. and l.; in small pediment eagle, looking l. over shoulder; along pediment leafed tendrils with flowers, ending in half-palmettes below, and apparently springing from palmette on top of pediment; similar tendrils under the pediment.

Ht. 0.50; width 0.68 broken; thickness 0.18; letters 0.01–0.0125.

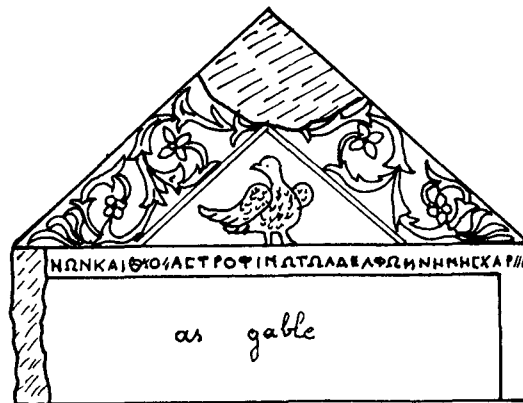
[-.5-]νων καὶ Θ · Ο · ΑΓ Τροφίμω τῷ ἀδελφῷ
μνήμης χάριν

The tendril decoration is still very closely related to that on C273, but apparently less rigid (the stems of the flowers are less voluted and the flowers are not all identical): first half of Hadrian's reign.

1. [Αὐξάν]ων, *vel sim.*

Θ · Ο · ΑΓ: Θόας Cox, assuming damage to the stone on either side of the omicron. Θωνῶας or

Θωνῶας might be possible and the marks on the squeeze suggest letters (E or Y, O or Ω, then N or I) rather than accidental damage. On the 'banale Name' Θόας, see Zgusta, *KP* 186, and Robert, *Noms. ind.* 546; for Θωνῶας, see *Bull. épigr.* 1946–7, 307 no. 50; *CIG* 2111 (?) (Panticapaeum), and 4951 (Thebes, Egypt).



276 Hacı Mahmut

Furthest N.E. cemetery.

Grey-white marble gable of type IVE; in pediment basket; on lower corners of pediment half-palmettes apparently with rather isolated leaves (as on gable simas of the temple of Zeus); along pediment whorl (as on Hadrianic C207 and on separate gables C226, C246 = W42, C229 = W37, and C250, belonging to the period AD 127–31); under the pediment two leafed tendrils with four-petalled flowers springing from acanthus bush (similar to that on the late Hadrianic or early Antonine W74 = P165, whose tendrils are however more recent) in middle of lintel.

Ht. 0.38 broken (gable 0.17); width (gable) c. 0.80 at base; thickness 0.30 buried; letters 0.0225.

3. Αἰνῆας μετὰ τῶν τέκνων καὶ τῆς συνβίου καὶ τοῦ πατρὸς]
2. Ἀντιόχου Στρατονίκη τῇ μητρὶ μνή-
1. μης χάριν

Probably middle Hadrianic (at latest the early thirties).

The lines are inscribed in reverse order.

For the nomenclature of this family, see p. lix.

For the Macedonian connotations of Aeneas, see Aeneas, father of Alexander, at Ialysus, Rhodes, *Bull. épigr.* 1973, 164 no. 426; Aeneas at Bostra in Syria, 1966, 437 no. 474; a Macedonian, 1964, 185 no. 248, citing at Amphipolis *BCH* xviii (1894), 434 no. 9; cf. L. Robert in *Gnomon* xxxv (1963), 72f. no. 41, on a man of Beroea, *BSA* xxxix (1938), 96 no. 6. Aeneas in Macedon was allegedly a foundation of Aeneas, *Bull. épigr.* 1948, 162 no. 101. But Aeneas was equally at home in Phrygia itself: see p. lx.



277 Çavdarhisar

W. cemetery.

Separate gable of type IVE; before gable a ledge goes back 0.03 and gable then goes up at an 80° angle; in small pediment four-petalled rosette; on top of pediment palmette with isolated leaves as on the temple of Zeus (Naumann, *Zeustempel* 24 Pl. 56); on lower corners similar half-palmettes (cf. C276); between them pointed four-petalled flowers; from the half-palmettes apparently sprang a short tendril (cf. C253f., early thirties of second century AD); under pediment, in panel framed on three sides by a cyma reversa, two leafed tendrils with alternating flowers and ivy leaves (?) ending in half-palmettes in the middle of the lintel.

Ht. 0.38; width 0.35 buried; thickness 0.48. Pl. XXIX.

Probably early thirties of second century AD.

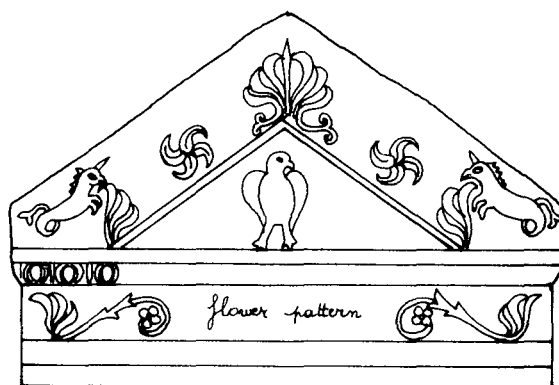
The monument must have been used three times in antiquity: first as separate gable; second, probably set up on its r. side, in some sepulchral construction, when its original under-surface was decorated with a mirror; finally, upside down, it served as base for another sepulchral monument, altar or stele, when the mirror was hollowed out for libations and provided with a small channel leading to it.

278 Tavşanlı

Built into wall in garden of Hacı Osman Effendi; said to have come not from Çavdar but from Karlı Köy.

(‘Copied from memory after seeing for one minute’, Cox): grey or greyish marble separate gable, probably richer variety of type IVE; in pediment eagle looking r.; on top of pediment palmette from which springs on each side short twice voluted stem (as on C230 and C231 = W38, c.AD 130 or shortly after); on lower corners of pediment half-palmettes; between palmettes whorl (popular in middle Hadrianic period, see C276); in lower corners of gable sea-animal, a mixture of the sea-horse (cf. C247 = W43, W49 = P169, C250) and the griffon (W79 = P159); under the pediment some kind of architrave with three fasciae and upper egg-and-dart moulding; the upper fascia is decorated with leafed tendrils (bearing four-petalled flowers), springing from half-palmettes in the corners.

Probably early thirties of second century AD.



279 Çavdarhisar

Inside cowshed in wall of house by well in S.E. quarter.

Greyish marble separate gable of type IVE, broken above, smooth beneath, l. and r. edges practically complete; traces of half-palmettes on lower corners of pediment and probably of voluted stem tendril along the pediment; under pediment, tendril and ivy leaves springing from bush in middle of lintel.

Ht. 0.29 broken; width 0.93 (another cm. or two buried at r.); thickness 0.12 till out of sight; letters 0.02.

Ἀσκληᾶς Κησίδι τῇ ἰδίᾳ γυναικὶ μνήμης χάριν ἔτους
ου βί'
ἐξρ' μην[ός--]

AD 135. The 12th or 22nd day of a month containing no more than five letters, i.e. Λῶος, making the date 4th or 14th July.

1. βί: the squeeze suggests βκ.
2. Ἀσκληᾶς: for the names ending in -ās, see p. lxii. Κησίδι does not seem to be attested elsewhere; κησσόν—εὐδομον Hesychius (*LSJ*). At the end room for 4–5 letters, if the inscription is symmetrical.



280 Çavdarhisar

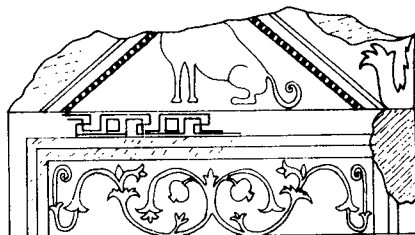
In field N.E. of village.

Grey-white marble separate gable of type IVE; on pediment seated lion (same as on C270 = W52 = P92 from AD 134–5); along inner side of pediment row of dentils; on lower corner, huge acanthus bush, continuing on r. side as on W52, and almost certainly, as there, belonging to a free-standing acroterion in the

shape of a half-palmette; under pediment maeander frieze; below, two leafed tendrils with alternating flowers and poppies, touching each other in the middle of the lintel.

Ht. 0.62 broken (lion 0.27); width 1.29 (base of pediment 0.76, of lion 0.41); thickness 0.49 till buried.

Contemporary with C270 (type IVD) of AD 134-5.



281 Çavdarhisar

On N.E. end of ridge of tombs.

Greyish marble separate gable of type IVE cut smooth below, cut roughly level at sides; in pediment lion leaping l. (head similar to lion's head of W53 = P196, made shortly before AD 140-1, see C285 and p. lii, n.16); on top of pediment palmette from which springs voluted stem tendrils (to be placed between C270 = W52 = P92 and C258 from AD 135-40, where it already ends in half-palmettes); on lower corners half-palmettes on wide sepal; under pediment in panel, framed on three sides by astragal and egg-and-dart moulding, two leafed tendrils with alternating four-petalled or laterally displayed flowers and ivy leaves; their sepals are isolated from the stem by an incised line as on C279 (AD 135) and W53 = P196.

Ht. 0.545; width 1.155; thickness 0.465; letters 0.0175. Pl. XXIX.

Πατίας Ζεύξιδι τῷ υἱῷ μνήμης χάριν

C. AD 135-40.

Ζεύξις is tentatively restored in C406.



282 Çavdarhisar

Wall on E. of *chaussée* just E. of village.

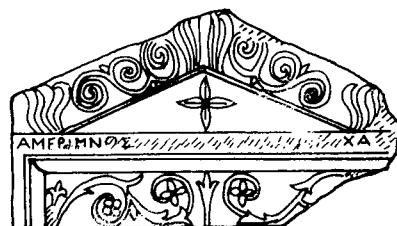
Greyish marble, probably separate gable of type IVE (otherwise upper part of stele of type VA), broken on r.: smooth below. In pediment pointed, four-petalled flower; on top of pediment palmette with isolated leaves (cf. gables of Zeus temple) from which springs stem tendrils (same type as on the late Hadrianic or early Antonine W49 = P169, where the tendrils are, however, more elongated and less tightly curled, as was usual later); the very tight curling of the stem can be compared with the tendrils on C270 = W52 = P92 (AD 134-5) and those in the corners of the door lintel of W63 = P280 (first half of the thirties: see p. lii, n.17); on lower corners half-palmettes with isolated leaves; below pediment, two leafed tendrils with alternating four-petalled flowers (related to W63 and to W64 = P322 from the later thirties; see n.17); in middle of lintel standing leaf; letters: much gone.

Ht. 0.42 (pediment 0.19); width 0.70 (pediment 0.48); thickness 0.22; letters 0.02-0.0225.

Ἀμέριμνος [-c.5?]- μνήμης] χάριν

Probably somewhere in the mid-thirties (late Hadrianic).

Ἀμέριμνος: attested at Acmonia: *MAMA* vi, 316. The name takes up 0.20; to the centre is 0.125 more.



283 Çavdarhisar

Brought to *oda*.

Fragment of grey-white marble separate gable of type IVE, broken all round except bottom and part of l. side; along pediment traces of stem tendrils with small leaves (cf. early Antonine W50 = P250, which resembles C260, and tendrils in pediment of C260 belonging to the same period); under pediment two leafed tendrils with alternating three- and four-petalled flowers touching each other in middle of lintel.

Ht. 0.49; width 0.28; thickness 0.10; letters 0.015, (1.4) 0.02-0.025. Pl. XXIX (squeeze).

[-c.3?]-

[-c.7?]-

[-c.9-]

α θυγατρὶ [...]

Γαίος Οὐισέδιος Βά[σ]

σος γυναικὶ μνήμης χ[άριν]

ἔτους . σμβ' . μηνὸς Ἐα[νδίκου..]

The gable was made in the (late Hadrianic or) early Antonine period (as the width of its pediment also shows) and reused (or used for the first time) much later, when the inscription was added and dated 21 Feb.–23 March of the year 242 (AD 158 Sullan, 212 Actian). The Sullan era might have been used by an Italian family that came from elsewhere in Phrygia; but even 158 is late for the tendril decoration of the stone and for this type, and there is no evidence that the Visedii were not native to Aezani.

The first lines contained the names of the parents of the dead woman, and her name; the deceased had married C. Visedius Bassus, who joined her parents in putting up the tombstone.

1. *ιδίᾳ θυγατρὶ* or *θυγατρὶ* [*ιδίᾳ*] with the name first.
2. The copy has *ΓΑΙΟΛΟΥ. ΙΛΕΔΙΟΛΒΑ*: Before the stone Cullen and Cox were undecided between *Λ* and *Δ*; the former would introduce a family already known as *negotiatores* (Hatzfeld, *Trafiqants* 59 n.2), but the latter is confirmed by the squeeze. For the distribution of Visedii and Vesidii, see p. lxi.



284 Çavdarhisar

Other side of wall between cornfield and garden from P11, garden side.

Probably fragment of separate gable of type IVE; greyish marble much weathered; in pediment eight-petalled pointed rosette; on top of pediment palmette from which springs stem tendril (same type as on C282); under pediment leafed tendril(s) with poppies (looks identical with corresponding tendrils of the late Hadrianic or early Antonine W53 = P196 made shortly before AD 140–1, and W54); letters small and irregular.

Ht. 0.37 broken; width 0.61 broken; thickness 0.22 till out of sight; letters 0.01–0.0175.

χάριν

[---]ΟΙΙΑ[.]ΑΤΡΙ μνήμη[ης]

Beginning of the reign of Antoninus Pius.

2. 'ΘΥΓΑΤΡΙ would fit - *Γ* being as likely as *Π* in the vacant space' (Cox on copy); but copy and squeeze rather suggest a name followed by *πατρί*.



285 Çavdarhisar

In house yard in house wall off road leading towards the theatre.

Greyish marble separate gable of type IVE, cut smooth beneath, broken at top; in pediment eagle looking r. over shoulder; on top of pediment palmette (identical with that on W53 = P196) from which springs on both sides a voluted stem tendril with large laterally displayed flowers (identical with those on W53) ending in half-palmettes (on W53 still separated); under pediment two partly leafed tendrils (identical with corresponding tendrils on W53) with same flowers as those along pediment and poppies springing from a bush in middle of lintel.

Ht. 0.34 till broken above; width 0.80 (inscription rim 0.74); thickness 0.05 till out of sight; letters 0.02–0.0225. Pl. XXIX.

ἔτους αορ

Πλόκαμος Τροφίμω ἀδελφῷ μνήμης χάριν

AD 140–1.



286 Çavdarhisar

Court in street N. of street between temple and Roman bridge, near *oda*.

Bright, grey-white marble separate gable of type IVE with elements of type IVC, cut square below, broken on top, sloping away as from peak, sides broken; bottom thickness complete; under pediment two partly leafed tendrils related to those on W54 = P250 and W55 (see Introduction: Doorstones: Typology, n.16) springing from bush in middle of lintel.

Ht. 0.27 broken; width 0.89; thickness 0.43; letters 0.0175–0.02.

Ἡρᾶς Μηνοθεμίδος Βερονείκη γυναικὶ μνήμης χάριν

Forties of the second century AD.

Ἡρᾶς: for names ending in –*ās*, see p. lxii.

Μηνοθεμίδος: see C246.

Βερονείκη: (*Βερο*– in P160, *Βερε*– in P161); for Macedonian influence at Aezani, see p. lix.

Βερονεικιανός occurs twice in the same family at Appia (Gibson, *‘Christians’* 9 no. 1); *Βερονικῆς* (f.) at Akçaköy (Ramsay, *Studies* 208 no. 4), both in the upper Tembris valley.

287 Çavdarhisar

Just before bridge on road leading from E. edge of village to *chaussée* in field wall on l.

P135.

Greyish marble separate gable of type IVE, bottom buried, cut smooth beneath; in pediment (for the first time as wide as the gable itself) eagle looking r. over shoulder (almost identical with eagle of the early Antonine W55); on top of pediment palmette from which springs stem tendrils with alternating voluted stems and ivy leaves; under pediment two partly leafed tendrils with alternating ivy leaves and poppies developed from tendrils of the late Hadrianic or early Antonine W54.

Ht. 0.44 till buried (pediment 0.19); width 1.00 (pediment 0.83); thickness 0.21 till out of sight; letters 0.01.

On the r. hand side of the sloping pediment

[τ]ὰ τέκνα μνήμης χάριν

On the horizontal border of the pediment

*Αὔξιμος καὶ Μένανδρος [καὶ] Ἀη[μ]οσ[θε]ν[ος] [καὶ]
Ἀμμῖον Α[-3-4-]α τῇ μητρὶ*

Forties of the second century AD.

2. *Ἀ[νεμ]γάτη μητρὶ* or *Ἀ[ππ]α τῇ μητρὶ* are possible.



288 Çavdarhisar

In outer house wall on S.E. edge of village.

Separate gable (type IVE) of greyish marble, sides broken; in pediment eagle and along it ivy tendrils, apparently springing from half-palmettes at lower corners, and ending in palmette at the top; under pediment two ivy tendrils touching each other in the centre of the lintel; letters pretty worn to l.

Ht. 0.52; width 0.64 broken; letters 0.02.

[-c.8-] *Ἀγαθᾶ νύμφῃ μνήμης χάριν*

Antoninus Pius: the tendril decoration must have developed out of that on C287.

Ἀγαθᾶ: for names of this form, see p. lxii.

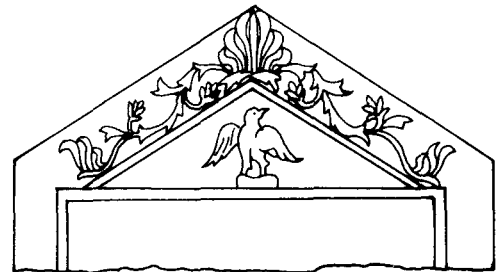
289 Çavdarhisar

Built into wall of shed on road leading N.E. from *oda*.

Apparently separate gable of greyish marble, type IVE; buried below; in pediment eagle on small base, looking r.; on top of pediment palmette from which springs a leafed tendril with double leaves or flowers at the end of each stem, ending in half-palmettes; partially buried 'leaf pattern' (i.e., tendrils) under pediment.

Ht. 0.48 till buried; width 0.50; thickness 0.14 till immured.

The gable cannot exactly be placed within the group, as the pattern of the tendrils on the lintel is unknown.



290 Çavdarhisar

In wall from *oda* to bridge.

P258a.

Separate white marble gable of type IVE or upper part of doorstone of type VA (uncertain); in pediment basket between two rosettes; along pediment stem tendril with four-petaled flowers; under pediment on lintel two stem tendrils touching each other in middle.

Ht. 0.37; width 0.53; thickness c. 0.11; letters 0.02.

Ἰωνικὸς Σαλῖα γυναικὶ μνήμης [χάριν]

Hadrianic (see commentary on W59).

Ἰωνικός: cf. Ἰωνία? in C225.

Σαλία: the Latin Sal(l)ia. Two Sallii, father and son, in the upper Tembris valley, AD 232–3 (E. Gibson, *ZPE* xxviii (1978), iff. no. 1, cf. Robert, *Bull. épigr.* 1978, 480 no. 472). Note that in that inscription the father's name is spelled Σάλλιος, the son's Σάλιος. This family, from central and northern Italy (see p. lxi), settled in Narbonensis and Attica as well as Phrygia (*CIL* XII 2697, 4326; *Bull. épigr.* 1966, 363 no. 167).

291 Çavdarhisar

In small waste garden between streets leading from *oda* to bridge.

Possibly fragment of separate grey-white marble gable of type IVE (otherwise doorstone of type VA), bottom cut square, thickness complete at base; in pediment eagle looking l. over shoulder; along pediment heavily curled stem tendril (as on C282); under pediment two leafed tendrils with four-petalled flowers ending in a half-palmette on both sides of a standing leaf in middle of lintel (compare C282); letters ΩΤΜΚ with pronounced apices.

Ht. 0.54 nearly complete; width 0.42; thickness 0.22; letters 0.0225.

[–]κῶ τῷ υἱῷ μνήμη[ς χάριν]

Probably more or less contemporary with late Hadrianic C282 (somewhere in the mid-thirties).

Restore, e.g., [Μάρ]κῶ or [Ζωτι]κῶ τῷ υἱῷ.



292 Avçar

Fragment of separate gable (type IVB or IVC) or top of a doorstone of type VB ('broken' below); in pediment lion; on top of pediment palmette, on lower corners half-palmette; between palmettes four-petalled rosette.

Ht. 0.71; width 1.12 (panel 0.67).

If the proportions of the pediment are correctly drawn in the notebook, probably late Hadrianic.

293 Çavdarhisar

In field wall on S. edge of village.

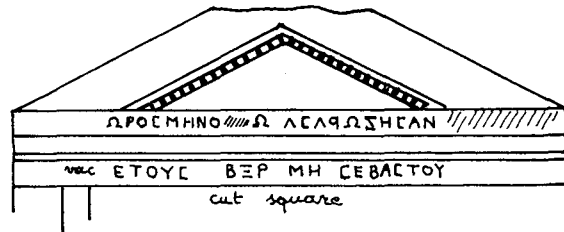
Separate grey-white marble gable of type IVB, c, or D? ('cut square below') or top of doorstone of type Vc (l. doorpost on sketch?); line 1 of inscription damaged and lacunose r. and l.; in pediment small eagle; on inner side of pediment row of dentils (cf. C246 = W42, C280, C297f.); the profile of the door lintel is not clear.

Ht. 0.28; width 0.89; thickness 0.39; letters 0.0175.

[–οδ]ωρος Μηνο[δωρ?]ω [ἀ]δελφῷ ζήσαν[τι ἔτη–]
ἔτους βξρ' μη(νός) Σεβαστοῦ Ϟ

26 Oct., AD 131.

1. [Ἀπολλόδ]ωρος *vel sim.*
2. At Aezani all the months of the Macedonian year are attested except the second, third, and ninth (Audnaeus, Apellaeus, and Panemos). Kaisar is the first month, leaving room for Sebastos as the second: evidently the people of Aezani wished to go further than the letter of the proconsul and decrees of the *Koinon* had enjoined: see Ehrenberg and Jones, *Docs.*² 98. The symbol at the end of the line is probably a monogram for τριτῇ.



294 Çavdarhisar

In wall in house yard in S.E. part of town.

Two fragments of separate gable (type IV) of marble more white than grey and of uncertain type, cut smooth beneath, broken elsewhere; (b) clearly fits on r. of (a); in pediment omphalos plate; on lower corners half-palmette on stemmed sepal; letters not deep but fairly regular; first line on either side of r. edge of pediment.

(a) Ht. 0.25 broken; width 0.41 broken; thickness 0.14 till out of sight; letters (l.1) 0.0225, (l.2) 0.0125. (b) Ht. 0.095; width 0.145; thickness 0.08; letters 0.0125. Pl. XXIX (a).

(a) ἔτου[ς] γξρ' μη(νός) Ξανδίκου[ς] (b) [μης χάριν]
Πόπλειος Ἰστεμένιος Θαλο[ύ]σα τει γυναικ[ὶ μνή–]

21 Feb.–23 March, AD 133.

The restoration of line 2 is very uncertain, but the husband's name seems to be the Latin P. (ΠΟΠΑΕΙΟ[squeeze] Steminus, Stiminus (see p. lxi) with prothetic iota (cf. Ἰστέφανος at Vasada, Pisidia, *Bull. épigr.* 1969, 526 no. 577 and often; 'formes banales', 1973, 75 no. 82).

Θαλο[ύ]σα: Cox suggested the name but doubted whether the traces of the fifth letter could be part of Y; for the significance of the name, see p. lxii.

τεῖ = τη; cf. the spelling Πόπλειος.

295 Hacı Mahmut

Cami court wall.

Separate gable of type IV or top of doorstone of type V, first line of inscription written on pediment, second on lower rim; traces of palmette on l. of pediment.

ἐτους δξρ'
[---]ΠΙΠΜΟΣΜΕΝΙ[---]

AD 133-4.

- Probably the names of dedicator and deceased, dividing after Σ: -]ρμος Μεν[-. The second name might be Μενί[σκος?]; the first presumably ended in -ε]ρμος.

296 Çavdarhisar

In wall in street S. of village.

Fragment of grey-white marble separate gable (type IV) of uncertain type, broken all round and built into wall; in pediment eagle looking r. over shoulder; half-palmettes on lower corners; above, two volutes sprouting from a palmette now lost (as on C228 = W36, C234, and C248 from c. AD 130 or shortly after).

Ht. 0.23; width 0.72. Pl. XXIX.

[---] ΑΝ.ΞΑΙ.Ι. \[---]Μ
[---].εα τη μητρι μνήμης χά[ρην]

Probably c. AD 130 or shortly after.

- Ἀν[α]ξ[α]γ[ό]ρ[α]ς? but the name is not favoured in inscriptions of the imperial age, and the final surviving letter might be M or X.
- ΚΕΑ or ΔΕΑ possible.

297 İlicikvıran

In fountain in middle of village.

Central part of monumental separate gable (?) or fragment of the top of huge doorstone (?), broken below; greyish marble, fairly good preservation; on inner side of

pediment cyma recta above row of dentils (cf. C280 and C298); on pediment Medusa head between fine, heavily voluted tendrils, sometimes ending in ivy leaves; on lower corners half-palmettes (veined exactly in the middle as on C246 = W42 from AD 128-9), springing from sepal on small triangular support (as on W36 = C228, C230 and C253, all c.AD 130 or shortly after).

Ht. 0.28; width 1.07; thickness of pediment 0.02.

The fine tendrils with their ivy leaves seem to link the early Hadrianic ivy tendrils of W35 and those of W71 = P242 (late Trajanic - early Hadrianic) with those along the pediment of C298 (middle of the thirties); this and the other features probably point to a middle Hadrianic date.

298 Çavdarhisar

In wall inside yard of house near well.

Middle part of monumental separate gable (?) or fragment of top of huge doorstone (?); greyish marble, broken below and above; on inner side of pediment cyma recta above a row of dentils (cf. C280); in pediment lion with paw on circular object; on lower corners half-palmettes on big acanthus bush (both rather similar to those of C270 = W52 = P92, from AD 134-5, and the contemporary C280); the outer leaves of the palmettes have a double volute below, from which springs a partly leaved tendril with ivy leaves and small flowers; palmettes extend round sides on smooth surface reaching for 0.175, then rough surface slightly projecting for 0.21, then rough surface rapidly receding; roof falls after the 0.175.

Ht. 0.36; width 1.26; thickness about 0.62. Pl. XXX.

Somewhere in the mid-thirties of the second century AD.

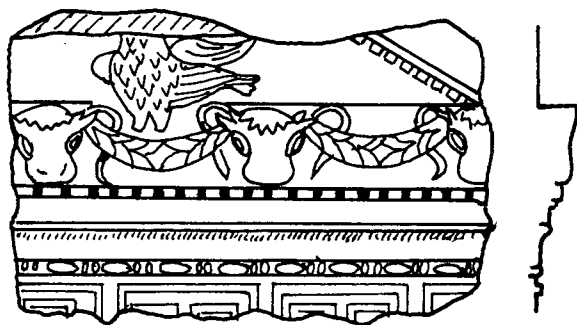
299 Çavdarhisar

In street wall at S.E. corner of village.

Fragment of monumental gable? On inner side of pediment eagle looking r. over shoulder; under pediment, garlands with ribbons hanging from ox-heads (above r. garland rosette), row of dentils (?), cavetto, cyma reversa, bead-and-reel and maeander frieze (cf. also on C280 from c. AD 135).

Ht. 0.33 buried (surviving pediment 0.085; garland frieze 0.105; from garland frieze to maeander 0.105), width 0.64 broken; thickness at least 0.12 (in wall); bird in ordinary relief from gable, which recedes 0.05 from cornice.

Late Hadrianic?



middle of lintel same leaf motive; in upper panels r., very close to middle of door (as on oldest doors) circular keyplate; in lower panels schematized door-ring round aspis, within lozenge.

Ht. 1.11 (panels 0.69); width 0.72 (panels 0.37); thickness 0.19 (panels 0.11); letters 0.0125.

[---]N[---]

Probably contemporary with W60 and C300: early Hadrianic.

The surviving letter is near the r. side and presumably part of *μνήμης χάριν*.

300 Çavdarhisar

High up house wall by wash-house E. of river between bridges.

Upper l. corner of greyish marble doorstone of type VA; on top of small pediment large acanthus leaf from which springs a tightly curled leafed tendril with identical four-petalled flowers (as W60 = P179) ending in a voluted stem in lower corners of gable; similar tendril on l. doorpost; letters big, clear.

Ht. 0.72 broken; width 0.43 broken; letters 0.027.

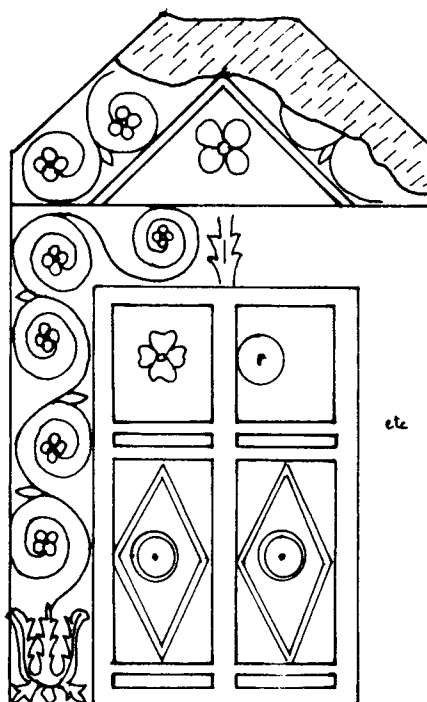
Διοκλῆς A[---]

The tendril decoration is almost identical with that on the early Hadrianic W60; but the tendril along the pediment ending in a voluted stem instead of a half-palmette, and the acanthus leaf in the top of the gable instead of a palmette, as was usual on later items, might suggest a slightly earlier date: the beginning of the reign of Hadrian.



301 Çavdarhisar

Doorstone of type VA; in small pediment four-petalled rosette; along pediment tightly curled leafed tendril with identical four-petalled flowers; similar tendrils springing from a bush below the doorposts (identical with that on W60 = P179) on doorposts and lintel; in



302 Çavdarhisar

On S. bank of river bed.

P267 (W61).

Doorstone of type VA; in small pediment of the recessed gable traces of a dolphin (?) (so notebook), or rather of a leafed tendril (W); above the door-frame egg-and-dart moulding; from an acanthus bush below each doorpost springs a leafed, still tightly curled tendril with four- and five-petalled flowers; both tendrils are entwined in middle of door lintel where they end in a laterally displayed flower; in upper door-panels garland above four-petalled rosette, l. and circular keyplate (near middle of door), r.; in lower panels schematized door-ring within triple framed lozenge above false lattice; in four corners four-petalled rosette.

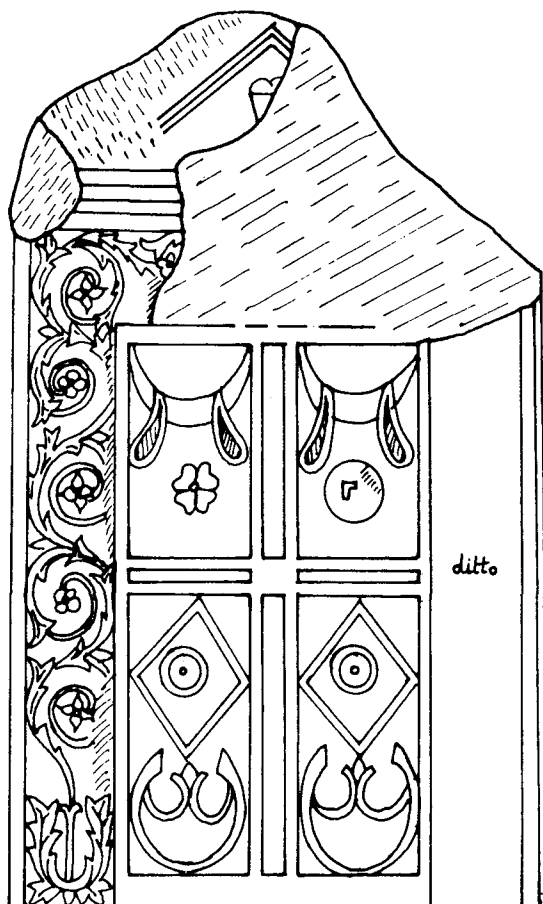
Ht. 1.00 broken (upper panel 0.285, border between it and central panel 0.075, central panel 0.39, lattice 0.17, lower border 0.09); width 0.95, 1.02 (panel 0.51, 0.52); thickness 0.36; letters 0.025. Pl. XXX.

Μάγνος καὶ Βαβεις Τειμοθέω νύμφῃ
ἡς χάριν

The tendrils are still as tightly curled as and very closely related to those on W60 = P179, but they already look less rigid, as not all their flowers are still the same; shortly after W60 (cf. also panel decoration): early Hadrianic.

1. *Μάγνος*: note the Roman, Greek, and native names existing side by side in the one family.
Βαβεις: for the names *Βαβις*, *Βαβεις*, see Zgusta, *KP* 115f., with examples from Nacolea (*MAMA* v, 247); *Βαβους* occurs at Cotiaeum, *JRS* xv (1925), 155 no. 141; *Βαβεις* at Appia, upper Tembris valley, the mother of *Γ. Ιούλιος Μαρτιάλης* and *Ξεννᾶς* (unpublished stone copied by J. G. C. Anderson); for all names with the root *Βαβ-*, 'bon exemple de "Lallnamen"', see Robert, *Noms ind.* 368.

303 Moymul



W. fountain.

Grey marble doorstone, type VA; pediment (badly broken) was probably recessed as on C302 = W61, as there are mouldings above the door frame, and contained basket with fruit; on door frame tightly curled tendrils with alternating pointed and rounded four-petalled flowers, growing out of an acanthus bush (as on W60 = P179) below the doorposts; in upper panels garland with ribbons above four-petalled rosette l. and circular keyplate r.; in lower panels schematized door-ring round aspis within lozenge, on top of pelta (no bird heads).

Ht. 1.77 (pediment 0.31 broken; panels 0.95); width 0.93 broken (panels 0.535); thickness: 0.24 buried (pediment); 0.195 (panels). Pl. XXX.

The tightly curled tendrils with their alternation of two types of flowers can best be compared with those of C302: early Hadrianic.

304 Çerte

N. cemetery wall.

Upper part of grey-white marble doorstone of type VA, broken top r. and bottom; in small pediment a basket (calathus) with wool (?); along pediment (mouldings as on C303?) leafed tendrils with identical four-petalled flowers; on door frame similar tendrils, apparently entwined in middle of door lintel where they end in a laterally displayed flower (identical with C302 = W61).

Ht. 0.57 broken (top of panel to ridge of pediment 0.40); width 0.72 broken; thickness 0.21 broken; letters 0.0175-0.02.

2. [Ἀπ]ολλᾶς καὶ Μόσκος Τατί[α μ]ητρι μ[νή-]
1. μῆς χάριν

Somewhat more recent than C302 as the tendrils are apparently less tightly curled: first half of Hadrian's reign.

[Ἀπ]ολλᾶς: the notebook suggests 2-3 letters missing at start; for names ending in -ᾶς see p. lxii.

Μόσκος: for Μόσχος.



305 Çavdarhisar

House wall on S. just where road leading E. to *chaussée* leaves village.

Part of top of very elaborate white marble doorstone of type VA; in small pediment of recessed gable (cf. C302 = W61, C303 and C311) amphora as on the columns of the temple of Zeus (see C207) and on the Hadrianic or early Antonine doorstones C207, C237, C331, and C406; on the door lintel two leafed tendrils with identical four-petalled flowers growing towards each other in middle (as on the probably middle Hadrianic W62); strongly related tendril along pediment.

Ht. 0.63 till broken; width 0.76 till broken; letters 0.0225. Pl. XXX.

[---]ς Ἀμφίω γυναικί

Probably middle Hadrianic.

306 Çavdarhisar

In court on l. bank between bridges.

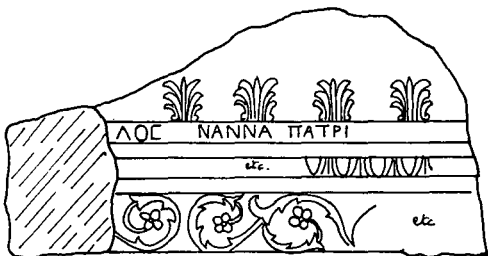
Fragment of grey-white marble doorstone of type VA (the notebook mentions buried pillars below); on door lintel two leafed tendrils with four-petalled flowers (similar to C302 = W61 and C305) growing towards each other in the middle. The door lintel has above apparently a sima with widely separated standing palmettes (as on the late Hadrianic C438 = W99) and an egg-and-dart moulding (as on C302 = W61).

Ht. 0.95 broken; width 0.46 broken; thickness 0.34.

[---]λος Ναννα πατρι

Probably middle Hadrianic.

Ναννα: the name is common at Aezani and used in leading circles; see index, and p. lix, and Zgusta, *KP* 351; there are five examples at Cotiaenum (unpubl.; *SEG* VI, 118; *JRS* xv (1925), 159 no. 147; 169 no. 160; LW 818 = *CIG* 3827g); three in the upper Tembris valley (LW 786 = *CIG* 3857i; *BCH* xxxiii (1909), 294 no. 49; 297 no. 51).



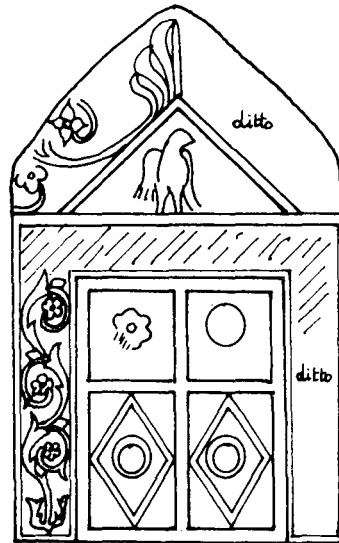
307 Tavşanlı

In house yard.

Grey marble doorstone, type VA; lintel much weathered and inscription obliterated; in pediment (already growing in size), eagle looking r.; on top of pediment palmette from which springs a leafed (?) tendril with four-petalled flowers, alternately pointed and rounded (cf. C303), ending in a flower below (as on C301 and C305); on doorposts leafed tendrils with four- and five-petalled flowers growing out of a bush below; in upper panels, l. rosette, r. circular keyplate; in lower panels schematized door-ring within lozenge.

Ht. 0.78 (pediment 0.10, panels 0.42); width 0.57 (pediment 0.29, panels 0.36); thickness 0.22 (pediment 0.05, panels 0.09). Pl. XXX.

The tendril and the curling of its stems look very similar to those on C306: probably middle Hadrianic, or first half of the reign.



308 Hacı Mahmut

In furthest cemetery.

Probably fragment of grey-white marble doorstone of type VA, partially buried, l.; in pediment a basket (calathus type); on door lintel a leafed tendril with four-petalled flowers sprouting from bush in middle.

Ht. 0.38; width 0.76; thickness 0.30; letters 0.02.

[μνή-?] v. μης χ[άριν?]

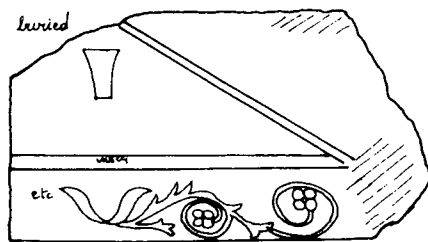
[---]NOX[?]

[---]ΓΤΑ[.]Q[?]

The fragment is most closely related to the gable C276 (middle Hadrianic or at latest the early thirties of the second century AD) and contemporary with it.

It is not clear how the lines were arranged on the stone: it

is surprising to find the memorial formula at the top, but it may have been forced there by lack of space below.



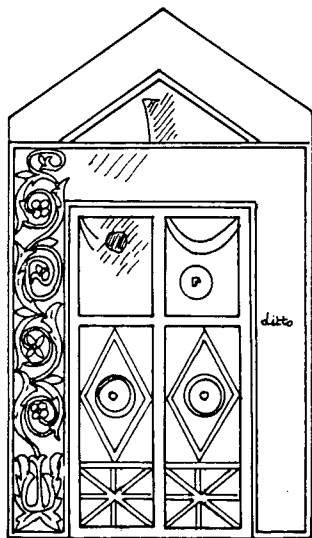
309 Susuzkaya

Loose outside house.

Blue marble doorstone of type VA; in pediment probably basket (worn away): door lintel and upper l. panel much weathered; on doorposts leafed tendril with alternating rounded and pointed four-petalled and laterally displayed flowers (most closely related to W63), springing from a big acanthus bush (similar to that on W63) below; in upper panels of door, garland above weathered rosette (?) l. and circular keyplate r.; in lower panels schematized door-ring round an aspis within lozenge above crossed false lattice; inscription above or below pediment gone.

Ht. c.1.47 (panels c.o.79); width c.o.755 (panels c.o.42); thickness c.o.22 (panels o.o.12).

The tendril decoration looks most like that on W63, but must be somewhat older as it contains still more elements (e.g. tightly curled stems) of W60 = P179 and C302 = W61: middle Hadrianic.



310 Çavdarhisar

In outer house wall overlooking field in lane E. of river, N. of N. Roman bridge.

Fragment of doorstone top of type VA (rather than IVE: the ledge below the door lintel, found on several doorstones of type VA, never occurs on IVE); in

pediment possibly eagle, worn away; on top of pediment palmette, on lower corners half-palmettes; between them, four-petalled rosette (as on W63); on door lintel two leafed tendrils with four-petalled flowers, ending in half-palmette in the middle (as on C277 from the early thirties); letters very faint to l.

Ht. 0.56 complete; width 0.51 at widest (broken); letters 0.02. Pl. XXX.

[Στρα]τονίκη Τροφίμω πρ<α>γματ[εύτη (?)]--

Probably early thirties of second century AD.

For Στρατονίκη, see index.

Τρόφιμος is a suitable name for an actor, perhaps originally a *θρεπτός*, see p. lxx; presumably he was employed (and owned?) by Stratonice.

πρ<α>γματ[εύτη] is doubtless correct, but there is no space for the first alpha.



311 Yağdıgın

In cemetery.

Fragment of grey-white marble doorstone top of type VA; in pediment of stark recessed gable (cf. C302 = W61, C303, C305) feet of an eagle, apparently between two small four-petalled rosettes (only the l. preserved); along pediment tendril ending in half-palmette; on door lintel two partly leafed tendrils with alternating fine voluted stems, four-petalled flowers and ivy leaves; letters stabbed and regular.

Ht. 0.42 broken; width 1.17 (0.57 cut square); thickness 0.22 buried; projecting cornice (ht. 0.17) bearing inscription recedes 0.065 nearly horizontally above to level of face bearing pattern (ht. 0.16); letters 0.025.

Ἀφφια Θεοφάνει τῷ υἱῷ μνήμης χάριν



The alternation of flowers and ivy leaves on tendrils occurs with the gables of type IVE for the first time in the early thirties of the second century AD (see C277); our fine tendril decoration is also related to that on C298 (mid-thirties): probably somewhere in the first half of the thirties.

312 Çavdarhisar

W. cemetery.

Upper l. part of grey marble doorstone of type VA; in enlarged pediment nicely carved basket filled with flowers between two rosettes (cf. C311); along pediment fine ivy tendrils springing from half-palmettes at lower corners; on those tendrils a bird; on doorpost leafed tendrils with alternating flowers and small ivy leaves (compare with C311); on door lintel motif with ivy stems; the replum is voluted at its top.

Ht. 0.55; width 0.42; thickness 0.17; letters 0.0175. Pl. XXX.

Κλαυδία Ψαμάθη καὶ Φιλ[-c.15-]
σει καὶ Νείλω τέκνοις μνήμ[ης] χάριν

The tendril decoration of the door frame has developed out of C311, and can also be compared with that on C298 (mid-thirties). Fine ivy tendrils occur also on the middle Hadrianic C297: probably first half or middle of the thirties of second century AD.

1. Ψαμάθη: like Νείλος, suggests an Egyptian inspiration: cf. *CIG* III, 4923 (Philae, Augustan); in a post-Hadrianic list of initiates into the cult of Demeter in the Argolid (1211, line 24) Ψαμάθα occurs with one other 'African' name: Αἰβύς; it is the name of a worshipper of Zeus Serapis at Stratoniceia (2716); Ψαμάθις is found twice in F. Preisigke, *Namenbuch* (Heidelberg 1922); see p. lix. Assuming that the lettering is even, there should be room for about fifteen letters at the end of the line.

313 Nuhviran (Afyon 34 Ie)

W. well.

Grey marble doorstone of type VA, made at Aezani or by sculptors from the workshop near the quarries of Göynükören and taken to the Tembris valley either recently or more likely in antiquity (cf. note on C411 from Yalınızsaray), as the valley did not have an important workshop of its own in the first half of the second century AD (see Waelkens, *Türsteine* 89).

Broken lengthwise; in pediment nicely carved basket (cf. C312) with fruit (?), between spindle and distaff, and alabastron (?) in l. corner; on top of pediment palmette, from which springs a short-leafed tendril with a four-petalled flower and an ivy leaf; on lower corners half-palmette on a rather flat sepal; on doorposts leafed tendril with alternating four-petalled or laterally displayed flowers, and ivy leaves ending in two voluted stems, on which sits a bird (cf. C312); on door lintel two

leafed tendrils with petalled flowers springing from central acanthus bush (somewhat older than W53 = P196); replum decorated with fine ivy tendril; in upper panels of door, garland with ribbons above vine l., and circular keyplate r.; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge on top of false lattice.

Ht. 1.51 (pediment 0.21, panels 0.92); width 0.89 (pediment 0.66, panels 0.44); thickness 0.26 (panels 0.155); letters 0.015–0.02. Pl. XXX.

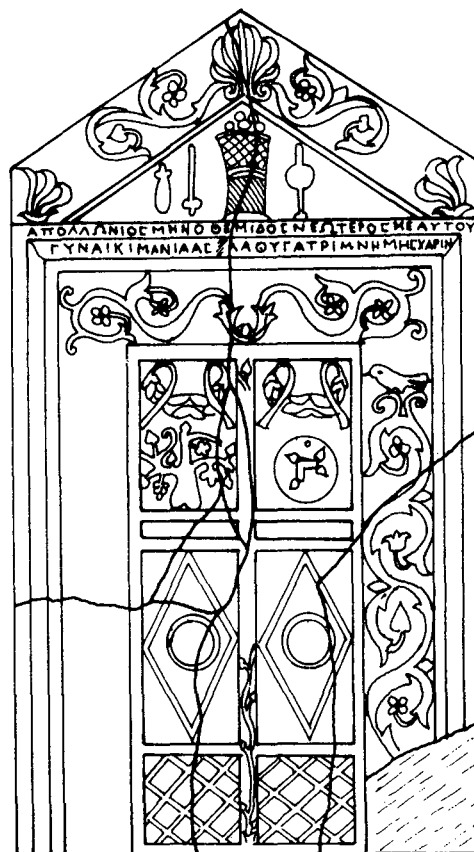
Ἀπολλώνιος Μηνοθεμίδος νεώτερος ἑαυτοῦ
γυναικὶ Μανίᾳ Ἀσκληᾷ θυγατρὶ μνήμης χάριν

The tendril decoration on the door frame is a further development of the tendrils of C311f.: late Hadrianic.

Μηνοθεμίδος: a name for persons of rank at Aezani, see C246 n.

ἑαυτοῦ: for mistakes with this pronoun, see index.

Ἀσκληᾷ: evidently another person of consequence, since his son-in-law thought him worth mentioning; for names ending in -ās, see p. lii.



314 Efeler

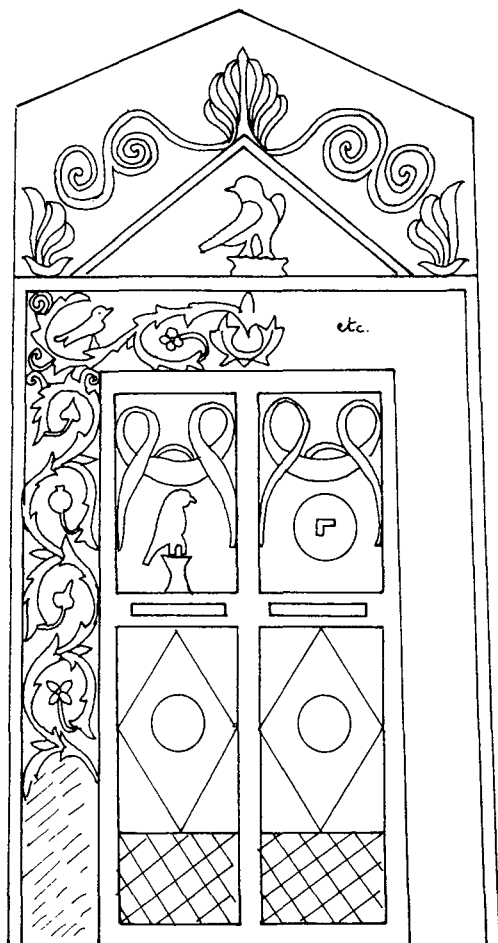
S.E. of village.

Grey-white marble doorstone of type V; in pediment eagle on small base looking l. over shoulder; on top of pediment palmette from which springs tightly curled stem tendril (very similar to that on C281 of AD c. 135–40); on lower corners half-palmettes on rather flat sepal (as C313); on doorposts leafed tendrils with

alternating four-petalled flowers, ivy leaves, and poppies (cf. first on C280 of c. AD 134-5), ending in two voluted stems above (cf. C313); on door lintel similar tendrils on which a bird sits (cf. C313), springing from an acanthus bush in the middle and ending in two voluted stems; in upper panels garland with ribbons (related to C313), above, bird (eagle?) on pedestal l., and circular keyplate r.; below, schematized door-ring, within lozenge, on top of false lattice (same as that of C313); inscription gone.

Ht. 1.67 (panels 0.93; top of panel to lower edge of lintel 0.145; lintel 0.075; gable 0.32 (vertical), 0.20 (ridge)); width 0.73 top, 0.97 bottom (panels 0.41 top, 0.49 bottom); thickness 0.35 bottom (panels 0.20 top, 0.22 bottom). Pl. XXX.

Contemporary with or shortly after C313; later thirties of second century AD.



315 Between Göynükören and Susuzkaya

In fountain by road (N. side) near crest of hills.

P107.

Marble doorstone of type VA; in pediment basket with fruit (?); on top of pediment palmette from which springs a stem tendril similar to that on C314, but

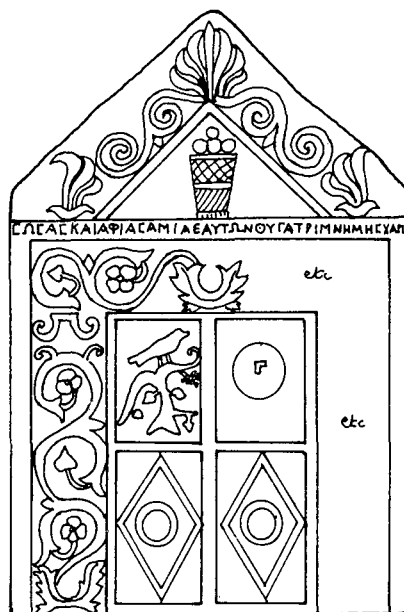
already provided with buds between the volutes (as on the late Hadrianic or early Antonine W49 = P169, C375 = W200, C282, C284); in lower corners half-palmettes on a rather flat sepal (both identical with those on C314); on doorposts leafed tendrils with alternating four-petalled flowers and ivy leaves, ending in two voluted stems above; on lintel two similar tendrils growing out of a central acanthus bush (similar to C314); between tendrils of lintel and doorposts, motive with two volutes (developed out of voluted stems of C313 and C314); in upper panels, l. bird (cf. C313 and C314) on a vine (cf. C313), r. circular keyplate; in lower panels schematized door-ring round aspis within lozenge.

Ht. 1.18 (panel 0.64); width 0.76 (panels 0.34 and 0.36); thickness 0.29 (panels 0.14 at top, 0.17 at bottom); letters 0.02. Pl. XXX.

Σωσᾶς καὶ Ἀφίας Ἀμὶν αὐτῶν θυγατρὶ μνήμης χάριν

Later thirties of second century AD, probably immediately after C313 and C314.

Σωσᾶς: for names ending -ās, see p. lxii.



316 Yağdıgın

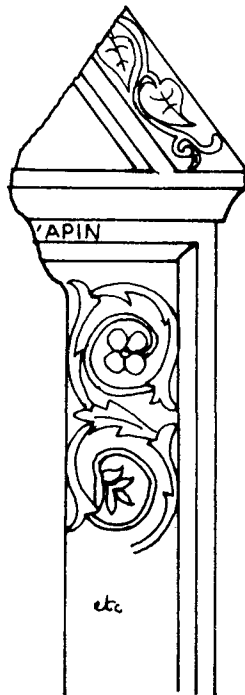
In cemetery.

Upper r. corner of white marble doorstone of type VA complete to r.; along pediment, ivy leaves very similar to those on W76 = P290 (first half of reign of Antoninus Pius, see p. 00, n. 19); on door frame leafed tendril with alternating four-petalled and laterally arranged flowers (closely related to late Hadrianic W73).

Ht. 1.06 buried; width 0.40 broken, rim width (= pilasters) 0.185; letters 0.022.

[-- μνήμης] χάριν

Late Hadrianic or more probably early Antonine.



317 Yağdıgın

In house wall.

Separate gable of type VA cut square below; in small pediment eagle looking r.; on top of pediment palmette from which spring leafed tendrils with laterally displayed flowers ending in half-palmettes; on door-frame leafed tendrils with laterally displayed flowers ending in half-palmettes in middle of lintel.

Ht. 0.57; width 0.77; letters 0.02. Pl. XXXI.

2. *Μηνόφιλος καὶ Κύριλλος Ἀπολλᾶ πατρὶ μνή-*
1. *μης χάριν*



The tendril decoration must be situated after those on the door-lintel of W64 = P322 (late Hadrianic-early Antonine) and C282 (mid-thirties) and can best be compared with the tendrils along the pediments of C323 = W196 (Antoninus Pius): probably beginning of reign of Antoninus Pius.

Ἀπολλᾶ: cf. *SEG* vi, 115 (Cotiaeum); LW 789 = *CIG* 3857 h (Gökçeler, upper Tembris valley); and in favour at Aezani (see index); for names ending in -ās see p. lxii.

318 Çavdarhisar

In field wall on l. on road leading N.E. from Roman bridge (first turn to r.).

Upper part of greyish marble doorstone of type VA, broken off below, receding normally from edges and top to broad curved back, roughly cut; in pediment stark protruding omphalos plate; on top of pediment palmette from which springs a leafed tendril with flowers that are almost identical with those on door lintel of W53 = P196 (shortly before AD 140, see p. 00, n.16); on lower corners half-palmettes from which spring short tendrils; on door lintel two leafed tendrils ending in half-palmettes in middle (similar to C317); letters rather irregular.

Ht. 0.715 (to top of panels 0.60); width 0.79; thickness 0.26; letters (l.1) 0.0225-0.025, (l.2) 0.015. Pl. XXXI.

*Λεύκιος Ἀντώνειος <Σ>τρατο-
νείκος Ρούφω πατρὶ μνήμης χάριν*

Beginning of the reign of Antoninus Pius.

1. The initial sigma omitted.

319 Çavdarhisar

House by well in S.E. quarter on N. of road.

Small doorstone of white, grey-veined marble, type VA, broken on r.; in pediment four-petalled flower; on top of pediment palmette on double leaf from which springs ivy tendril with many voluted stems (almost identical with those of gable C287 from the forties of second century AD); on door frame two leaved tendrils with alternating laterally arranged flowers (same type as on early Antonine gables W53 = P196, W55, C285 and C287), leaves and poppies touching (?) each other in middle of door lintel and growing out of a bush below the doorposts; in upper panels, l. garland, r. circular keyplate; in lower panels schematized door-ring round aspis within lozenge.

Ht. 1.01; width 0.64; thickness 0.28; letters (l.1) 0.0175, (l.2) 0.01.

ΠΖ

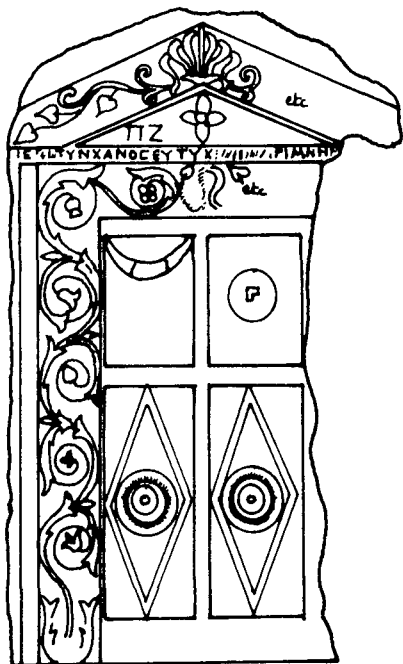
Ἐπιτύχανος Εὐτυχίδι μῆτρὶ μνήμ[ης χάριν]

Early forties of second century AD.

1. *ΠΖ*: this might be a date (= 87) but AD 56-7 (Actian era) hardly suits the style of the monument; perhaps *π(νεῦμα) ζ(ώης)*; if inscribed when the stone was first erected it is early evidence

for Christianity in the district (cf. *MAMA* v, 260); but Christianity made slow headway in the Aezanitis: p. xxvi.

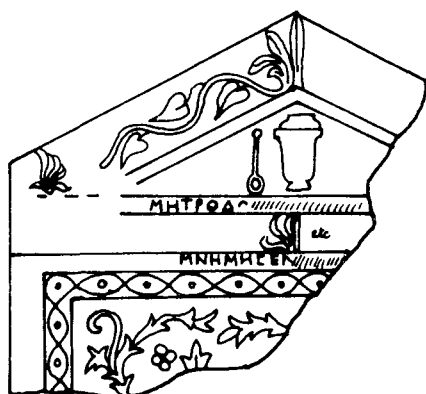
2. For the names for luck in parent and child, clear on the squeeze, see p. lxii.



320 Çavdarhisar

In street wall.

Upper l. corner of grey-white marble doorstone of type VA; in pediment spindle (without wool) and wool basket; on top of pediment palmette with foliate leaves (cf. W108, W109 = P274) from which springs on both sides an ivy tendril (similar to the Antonine W81 = P175); on lower corners, half-palmettes on sepal; below pediment, row of standing palmettes; in middle of door frame ovolo decorated with two entwined stem tendrils with dots in their loops; on door lintel richly leafed tendril with flowers (later than those of C282 and leading towards those of C323 and P206).



Ht. 0.58 broken; width 0.795 broken; thickness 0.23; letters 0.0175–0.02. Pl. XXXI.

Μητρόδω[ρος τῷ δέινι]

μνήμης ἐν[έκεν οἱ -εκα]

First half of reign of Antoninus Pius.

1. Length of restoration uncertain.

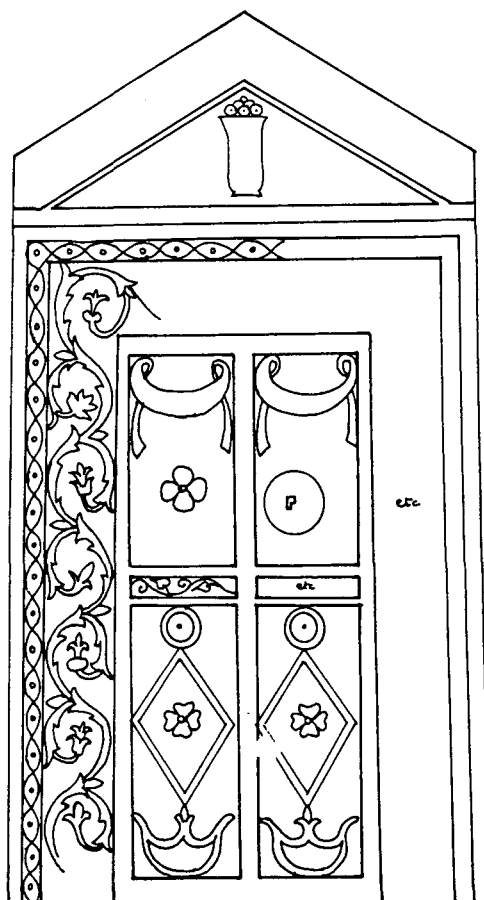
321 Yağdıgın

In S.W. of village.

Grey-white marble doorstone of type VA; in pediment almost as wide as gable, basket with fruit; along pediment traces of palmette and of a 'leaf pattern'; door frame with decoration in centre as in C320; on inner side of this, leafed tendrils with alternating single and double laterally arranged flowers; in upper panels of door, garlands with ribbons above four-petalled rosette l. and circular keyplate r.; central panel decorated with ivy tendril; in lower panels schematized door-ring round aspis on top of lozenge with four-petalled rosette, above a pelta.

Ht. 1.70 (panels 1.09); width 0.92 top, 0.97 bottom (panels 0.495 top, 0.54 bottom); thickness 0.36 (panels 0.14–0.17 deep).

Contemporary with C320.



322 Çavdarhisar

In shed near house on road leading N.E. from *oda*.

Upper r. corner of grey-white marble doorstone of type VA; in pediment that is practically as wide as the door frame and the gable itself, an evolution that was completed at some time in the forties of the second century AD (see type IV), a four-petalled rosette; on doorposts fine tightly leafed tendrils with flowers and voluted stems (already related to the Antonine W65 = P323); in middle of door-lintel acanthus bush from which spring two short ivy tendrils; letters rudely cut.

Ht. 0.62 (from break to top of panel 0.30, from top of panel to pediment 0.11, gable 0.21); width 0.65; letters 0.015–0.025.

v. *χάριν*
[Τ]ροφιμᾶς Ἀφίω γυνεὶ μνήμης

Some time in the forties of second century AD.

1. Note ligature of XA at end of l.1.
2. Τροφιμᾶς, Τροφᾶς, Τροφιμᾶς are all favoured at Aezani, see index, and p. lxii; for Cotiaeum SEG VI, 116; Aslanapa, in upper Tembris valley, Gibson, 'Christians' 33 no. 15.



323 Tavşanlı

Inside wash-house on S. edge of town.

P131.

Greyish marble doorstone of type VA broken below in front to rest on trough, preservation good; in pediment as wide as door frame and practically as wide as gable, basket with fruit; along slopes of pediment richly foliate tendrils on each side, ending in a half-palmette; on door frame tendrils with an extremely rich foliage (as P206) and alternating laterally displayed flowers, leaves, and poppies, ending in half-palmettes in middle of lintel; between them, four-petalled rosette; between adjacent stems of tendril, instead of a bud, ivy leaf (cf. P206); in upper panels, garlands above four-petalled flower, l., and keyplate, r.; in lower panels door-ring round aspis within lozenge.

Ht. 1.515 (pediment 0.30; vertical gable 0.355; ridge 0.205; from base of pediment to top of lintel 0.95; lintel 0.15); width 0.97 (capital), 0.73 (pediment), 0.52 (panels); thickness 0.26 (panels 0.185; pediment

receding 0.02); letters 0.0150–0.175.

Ἀνδρῶν Ἀππῆ γυναικὶ μνήμης χάριν

Somewhere in forties of second century AD.

324 Ağar

Washplace on l. bank above bridge.

Grey-white marble doorstone of type VA broken halfway down panels; in pediment eagle between two hands; on top palmette, on lower corners half-palmettes; between them four-petalled flowers; on door frame leafed tendrils with alternating flowers and ivy leaves (most closely related to W65 = P323, which must already belong to the middle of Antoninus Pius' reign because of its place in the group; see p. lii, n. 17) ending in half-palmettes in middle of door lintel (cf. C323 = W196); in upper panels of door, l. rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, apparent lozenges; letters rather crowded on r.

Ht. 0.70 broken; width 0.61 (panel 0.34); thickness 0.16 (panel 0.06); letters 0.0125–0.015. Pl. XXXI.

Μηνογένης Δημη[τ]ρίῳ ἀδελ[λ]φῶ μνήμης χάριν

Middle of reign of Antoninus Pius.

For the up-raised hands in pediment see p. xlix.

These brothers could be members of a distinguished family of Aezani: p. lx.

325 Yağdıgın

In court.

Grey-white marble doorstone of type VA, bottom and top broken, door frame defaced; in pediment four-petalled flower; along pediment leafed tendrils with flowers ending in half-palmettes below; traces of tendrils on door frame; in upper panels garland above l. four-petalled flower, r. circular keyplate; in lower panels door-ring in a lozenge; letters well and regularly cut, Y with slight apices.

Ht. 1.01 (panels 0.63); width 0.80 (top), 0.86 (bottom), (panels 0.50, pillar 0.17); thickness 0.29 (pillar 0.09 broken); letters 0.0225–0.025.

χάριν
[Α]πολλώνιος Ὀνησίμῃ γυνεὶ μνήμης

The worn surface makes it impossible to place the monument exactly within its group, but the similarity of the gable tendrils to those on W73 (late Hadrianic), and the pediment that is not yet as wide as the door frame, point towards a date in the late Hadrianic (or early Antonine) period.

Ὀνησίμῃ for *Ὀνησίμη*.

326 Çavdarhisar

On E. bank of river just N. of Roman bridge.

Big single doorstone of blue marble of type VA,

ornament and inscription hopelessly worn; along pediment (almost as wide as gable) stem (?) tendrils springing from palmette on top; on doorposts tendrils with flowers and ivy leaves; in upper r. panel circular keyplate, in lower panels lozenge.

Ht. 1.93; width 1.22; thickness *c.* 0.50; letters 0.025.

[---]ελ[.]ω μνήμη[ης]

Not before the forties of the second century AD.

Perhaps a name ending in -ελλος, such as *Μάρκελλος*, or simply [ἀδ]ελ[φ]ῶ. The inscription 'should be a bit more to l. [in the drawing], but hardly room for *χάριν*' (Cox).

327 Hacı Mahmut

Serves as bowl of trough on village green.

White marble doorstone of type VA, full of water, well preserved; in top of pediment (as wide as gable) small four-petalled rosette; in upper panels l. rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring around aspis within lozenge; letters irregular, running up on to pediment.

Ht. 0.885; width 0.43 (top of pediment), 0.54 (bottom of pediment); thickness 0.61–0.21 (bottom); letters 0.02–0.03. Pl. XXXI.

Διονύσιος Διονυσίω
ὦΝ μνήμης χάριν

Not to be dated exactly, but the pediment is not earlier than the forties of the second century AD.

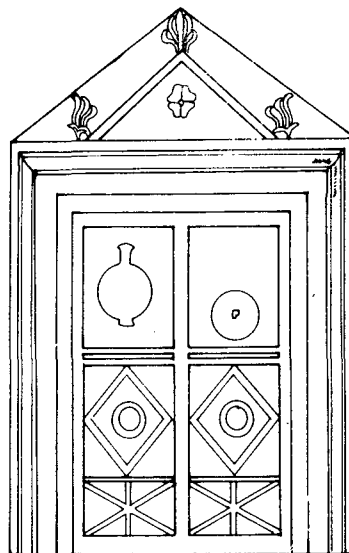
1. ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΩ on stone.
2. *ΩΝ sic*: 'no room for *Z* unless small on edge—no trace' (Cox). *νίω* is required here, but there is no hesitation about the reading. The anomalies of this stone are similar to those of P183, a bomos decorated on the front with an eagle on a small stand, within garland with floating ribbons: ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΩ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΩΧΩΜΜΕΑΗΓ; there l.2 is interpreted by LW as *νίω μνήμης*. Both monuments use the three-bar sigma and the shape of the eagle on the bomos suggests the second rather than the third century AD; the name Dionysius is common, but P183 might have been meant as a replacement for the bungled C327.

328 Çavdarhisar

On r. bank of river by spring, 1/4 hr. above Roman dam and bridge.

Grey marble doorstone of type VB; in pediment (smaller than gable) four-petalled rosette; on top of pediment palmette, on lower corners half-palmettes; between them, pointed four-petalled rosette; door frame consisting of two fasciae, cyma recta, and outer ledge; in upper panels of door, l. poppy, r. circular keyplate; below, door-ring within lozenge above false lattice.

Ht. 1.52 (panels 0.89); width 1.02 (panels 0.59); thickness 0.30.



The door frame is the same as that of the gables of type IVC (late Hadrianic period onwards), while the cyma recta occurs on separate gables from the mid-thirties onwards; this and the relatively small pediment point towards a date in the second half of Hadrian's reign.

329 Çavdarhisar

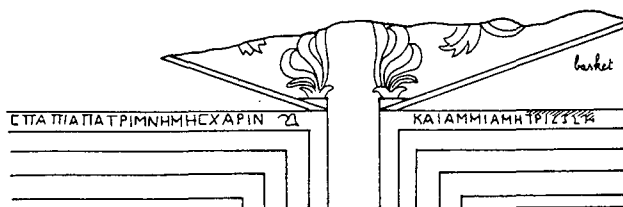
Near entrance of W. cemetery.

Part of double gable slab, smooth below, broken elsewhere; in r. pediment (practically as wide as gable), basket, contents unrecognizably battered; along pediment apparently tendrils with rich foliage (cf. C320, P206, and C323 = W196, all from the first half of the reign of Antoninus Pius); on lower corners half-palmettes with foliate sepals on triangular supports; letters symmetrical, neat, regular, and tipped.

Ht. 0.40; width 0.96 broken; thickness 0.21; letters 0.017.

[---]ς Παπία πατρί μνήμης χάριν ἔκ και Ἀμμία μητρί
ζώση

Probably forties of second century AD.



330 Çavdarhisar

In wash-house S. of river.

P271.

L. part of grey and white marble double doorstone of type VB (r. part possibly W168 = P270; see below); in l. pediment eagle looking r. over shoulder; on top of pediment a palmette on double leaf (cf. C319 from first half of the forties) from which springs on both sides a leafed tendril with small flowers ending in half-palmettes; between the two doors small sunken panel.

Ht. 2.05; width 1.01 (to centre); thickness 0.41 (panel 0.24 deep); letters 0.025–0.045 (or 0.035).

Τι. Κλ. Τρόφιμος ἐαυτῷ ζῶν

The width of the pediment (see type IV), suggests the middle of the reign of Antoninus Pius.

For Ti. Claudii at Aezani see p.xxiv; for a Ti. Claudius Trophimas, P270. That inscription, reading -] Τι. Κλ. Τροφίμῳ πατρὶ[-, is closely comparable with this one, and the suspicion arises that they are parts of the same monument. However, C330 has a triple fascia above the inscription forming the door lintel, whereas P270 (which Cox copied) has the inscription above an acanthus pattern.

331 Çavdarhisar

In field on N.W. of village.

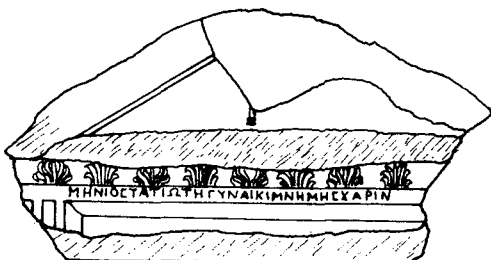
Probably r. half of double doorstone or single doorstone of grey-white marble of type VB, broken except bottom, cut square below; in pediment base of a vase (amphora?); below pediment row of open and closed palmettes; l. of door frame small sunken panel (cf. W68 = C330) and beginning of a second door frame(?).

Ht. 0.35; width 1.08; thickness 0.45; letters 0.0175–0.02.

Μήνιος Τατιῷ τῇ γυναικὶ μνήμης χάριν

More or less contemporary with W68 = C330?

Μήνιος: the name seems to have been widespread in the N. Aegean, round Byzantium, and on the Black Sea: CIG 2163g (Thasos); 4150b 11 (Heraclea (Amastris)); Bull. épigr. 1968, 482 no. 342f. (on Arch. Anz. 1940, 38 no. 18 (Balkans and S. Russia)); 1970, 412 no. 389 (Byzantium), discussing E. N. Lane, *Muse (Annual of the Museum of Art and Archaeology, Univ. of Missouri-Columbia)* III (1969), 35ff. (Lane collects the instances).

**332 Çavdarhisar**

'Hill of tombs': in field S. of theatre.

W70.

Double doorstone of considerable width: type VB with one gable and two doors; in pediment big omphalos plate between two sitting lions; in upper panels of each door, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring.

Ht. 2.12 (pediment 0.48); width 2.00 at top, actual pediment 1.50.

Hadrian or Antoninus Pius (see W70).

333 Çavdarhisar

In wall of house by *oda*.

Small white and grey marble doorstone, simple variety of type VB (only one fascia on door frame; panel not sunk); in pediment (as wide as gable) four-petalled rosette; on top of pediment palmette, in lower corners half-palmettes; in upper panels of door, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring.

Ht. 0.75; width 0.38; thickness c. 0.08; letters 0.015.

Πώσιος Πωσίῳ πατ-
ρι

Uncertain, but probably not before the middle of the reign of Antoninus Pius (pediment).

Πώσιος: Latin Pusius? Πωσίλλα = Pausilla: LW 1155; Bull. épigr. 1939, 426; Ét. épigr. 159; and Pausilla probably = Pusilla, see Schulze, LE 462 n.4.

**334 Çavdarhisar**

In wall in road leading to theatre.

Fragment of greyish marble doorstone of type VB, broken l., buried r.; under pediment apparently a row of palmettes (cf. C331).

Ht. 0.48 broken above; width c. 0.20 till out of sight; thickness 0.32; letters 0.02.

[---] μνήμη[s] χάριν

(Hadrianic or) Antonine.

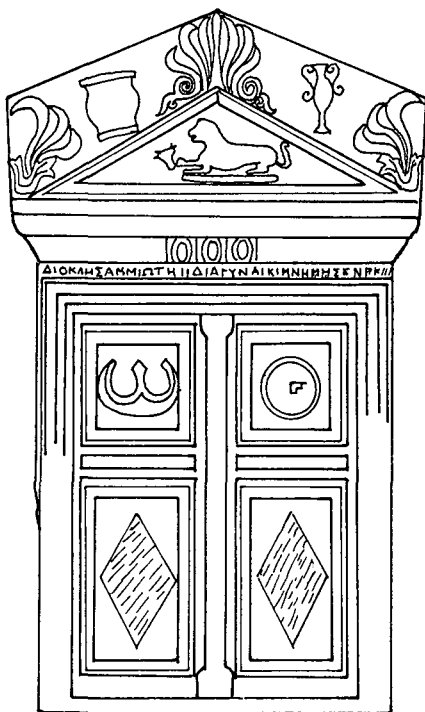
335 Moymul

In fountain in street in upper W. part of town.

Doorstone of type VB, of marble, probably greyish, now coated with dirt; on top of pediment palmette, whose outer leaves end in two volutes (cf. W44 = C252, and C253, both from the early thirties); on lower corners half-palmettes growing out of acanthus bush (cf. W52 = P92, C280 and C298 from the middle thirties or shortly before); between palmettes, vase, r. amphora with voluted handles (popular on doorstones under Hadrian and in the first half of Antoninus Pius's reign: W72 = P116, C207f., C406 = W86, C237, C256, C305, C337); in pediment lion couchant with ox-head; below pediment egg-and-dart moulding; door frame with three fasciae; 'replum' with simple capital and base; in upper panels, l. pelta (in this shape on doorstones from Hadrianic and early Antonine period: W108, C517, C303, C321), r. circular keyplate with raised border (popular in second and third quarter of second century AD); below, traces of plain (?) worn lozenge.

Ht. 0.57 (capital), 0.76 (shaft), 0.20 (pediment), 0.73 (panels); width 0.85 (capital), 0.70 (shaft), 0.58 (pediment), 0.56 (panels); thickness c. 0.105 (front), 0.045 (capital and pediment), 0.02 (panels); letters 0.015–0.0175. Pl. XXXI.

Διοκλῆς Ἀμμίω τῇ ἰδίᾳ γυναικὶ μνήμης ἕνεκ[α]



The width of the pediment, which is as wide as the gable, would normally exclude a date earlier than the forties of the second century; there is only one exception to this

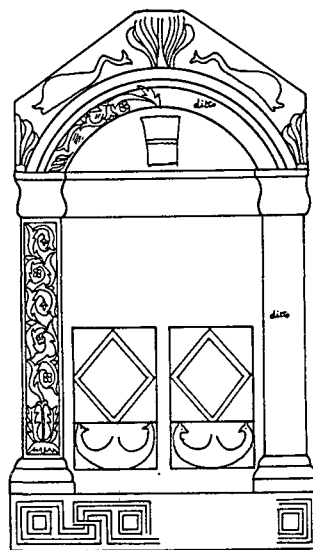
rule, namely W52 = P92 with very similar half-palmettes; but there the acroteria were free and not just indicated in relief, which prevented them being put l. and r. of the pediment. Either the present monument is an exceptional parallel to W52, with acroteria in relief, or it is a work made by a local sculptor imitating contemporary monuments of Aezani. The exceptional presence of objects between the palmettes might favour the last possibility.

1. Note the combination of iota subscript and iota adscript (see index).
2. 'A of ἕνεκα must have been crushed at edge' (Cox).

336 Pazarcık

Doorstone of type VIA, but with socle moulding as on doorstones of type IA (cf. also W74 = P165, of type VIA); in top of pediment palmette, in lower corners half-palmette; between them, dolphin; in arch, basket (?) out of which grow leafed tendrils with four-petalled flower ending in half-palmette below; on pilasters leafed tendrils with alternating four-petalled and laterally arranged flowers (related to W74, C438 = W103, and C309 from c. AD 130–40, see p. 00, n.19), growing out of an acanthus bush which seems almost identical with that on the early Hadrianic W60 = P179; in lower panels traces of lozenge, on top of pelta with bird heads (to which the best parallel is the middle or late Hadrianic W99 = C438); socle moulding decorated with maeander frieze; the absence of tendrils along the outer side of the archivolt is paralleled in some middle Hadrianic separate gables (see type IVB) and doorstones (see W63 = P280 and C310, see n.17).

Probably middle Hadrianic.



337 Çavdarhisar

In court on N.E. of village on r. bank below bridges.

Very hard, dark, grey-white marble doorstone, surface gone on l. pilaster; hybrid form of type VA and VIA: a triangular gable with arched recess (= type VIA) rests upon a tendril-decorated door frame (of type VA); arch decorated with a shell (cf. W156); in top of gable palmette from which springs on both sides a very tightly curled stem tendril (cf. W52 = P92, C282 and C291 from the mid-thirties of second century AD and the door lintel of W63 = P280 from the first half of the thirties, see p. lii, n.17) with buds and short leaves; in lower corners half-palmettes with isolated leaves (cf. W46 = P106, C282); on door frame two leafed tendrils with alternating four-petalled and laterally arranged flowers (related to W63) growing out of an acanthus bush below the doorposts, and arranged on both sides of a standing leaf in middle of lintel (cf. C282, C291); in upper panels, garland above an eagle l., circular keyplate r.; in lower panels schematized door-ring round aspis (in high relief) on top of lozenge with an amphora; letters well cut but rather cramped at end of first line.

Ht. 1.56 (panels 0.885); width 1.00 (panels 0.50, pillars 0.24); thickness 0.41 (pillars 0.22); letters (l.1) 0.025, (l.2) 0.015. Pl. XXXII.

Ἀπολλώνιος Τιμοθέω υἱῷ καὶ Μένανδ-
ρος ἀδελφῷ μνήμης ἔνεκα

The tightly curled tendrils still resemble those of the first half of Hadrian's reign (W60 = P179, W61, C302) but display a greater variety of flowers (as on W63) and richer foliage; the stem tendrils in the gable point towards the late Hadrianic period: probably mid-thirties (rather before AD 135 than after); the hybrid form of the monument can be explained by its date: a moment when type VI was not yet fully established and type V was still the most popular (cf. also W71 = P242).

338 Susuzkaya

At well in fields about ¼ hr. S. of road to S. of village.

P120.

Double doorstone of grey and white marble of type VIA with a single gable covering the two arches (cf. W70); a small ledge, running parallel with the rim of the gable slopes, rests upon the two archivolt (cf. C194); above this, a leafed tendril with identical large four-petalled flowers springing from a palmette on a leaf (similar looking to that of W74 = P165) in top of gable and ending in half-palmettes below; in both arches a four-petalled rosette; on pilasters leafed tendrils with identical four-petalled flowers growing out of an acanthus bush below and ending in half-palmettes above; in upper panels on l. door, l. mirror, r. circular keyplate; on r. door, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular

keyplate; in lower panels door-ring within lozenge above crossed lattice.

Ht. 1.20; width 1.04; thickness 0.225; letters 0.0125–0.015. Pl. XXXII.

Navas Ἀντ[.]ο[.]ἄνδρ[ι]
μνήμης χ[ι]λάρων
Navas ἡαυτῇ ζῶσα
καὶ φρονούσα

The tendrils apparently belong somewhere between those of W60 = P179, W61, C302 and those of W74 = P165: probably late Hadrianic.

1. CIG 3856 reads *NANASANTEΩANΔPI*, interpreting: *Navάσ[η] Ἀντέω ἄνδρ[ι]*; Cox rejected omega. *Navas* (f.) is required, cf. *Navas Ἐρμιογένου*, Christian prophetess in Haspels, *Highlands* 1, 215f. no. 107; the name is well attested in Phrygia (cf. Zgusta, *KP s.v.*), and at Aezani itself (see index).
3. *Navαση?* [ἡ]αυτῇ CIG; but there is no room; for ἡαυτῇ, see index.

339 Çavdarhisar

Central part of grey marble double doorstone of type VIA, much broken and cracked; apparently with two triangular Syrian gables with a slightly recessed connecting part between: Waelkens, *Türsteine* 47; between gables, two big dolphins; in top of gables palmette with rather isolated leaves (see also W73), from which starts at least the beginning of a stem tendril (cf. C337 and to some extent W74 = P165); in l. arch eagle looking r. over shoulder, in r. arch basket with fruit; central pilaster decorated with leafed tendril bearing four-petalled flowers (very similar to W73); in upper r. panel of l. door, circular keyplate, in upper l. panel of r. door, four-petalled rosette; below, apparently lozenge; letters deep, rather worn, very irregular.

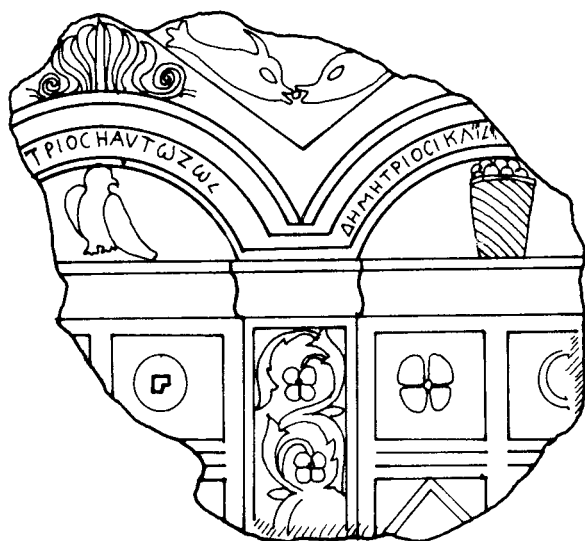
Ht. 0.87 broken; width about 1.00; thickness 0.27 (panels and pediment 0.12); letters 0.025–0.03.

[Δημή]τριος ἡαυτῷ ζῶ<ν> Δημήτριος καὶ Δ[---]

More or less contemporary with W74; there the acanthus bush is almost identical with that on the door lintel of C315 = W215 (later thirties of second century). The tendrils along the gable of W74 are partly leafed, partly stem tendrils; these form a link between those of C337 and those of the early Antonine W55; other features of W215 also point towards a date c. AD 135–40.

ζῶ<ν>: The mark that follows ΖΩ is 'almost certainly accidental' (Cox).

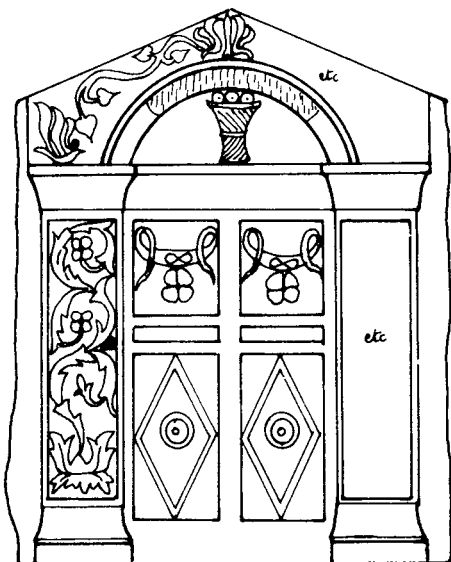
καὶ Δ[ημητρία] (Cox), but the first letter of the name could be Δ or Α.



340 Tavşanlı

Flanking road bridge at island 10 mins. S. of town.

Grey and white marble doorstone of type VIA; unshaped sides; sunk panel defaced; inscription in Arabic characters; no sign of inscription on ends l. and r. where uncut. In top of gable palmette from which springs on each side ivy tendril; in lower corners half-palmettes on rather flat sepal (cf. C237f. from the later thirties); in arch basket (of calathus type) with fruit (chiselled away); pilasters decorated with leafed tendril (completely identical with that on W74 = P165) with alternating four-petalled and laterally arranged flowers, growing out of acanthus bush below; in upper panels garland (same as on C314 of the later thirties) above four-petalled rosette l. and circular keyplate (?) r.; below, schematized door-ring round aspis within lozenge.



Ht. 0.99 (pediment 0.14, panels 0.64); width 0.84 (rough edges; to smooth edges of capital 0.715, of shaft 0.695; pediment 0.34, panels 0.41); thickness 0.32 (pediment 0.075; panels 0.11). Pl. XXXII.

Late thirties of second century AD.

341 Çavdarhisar

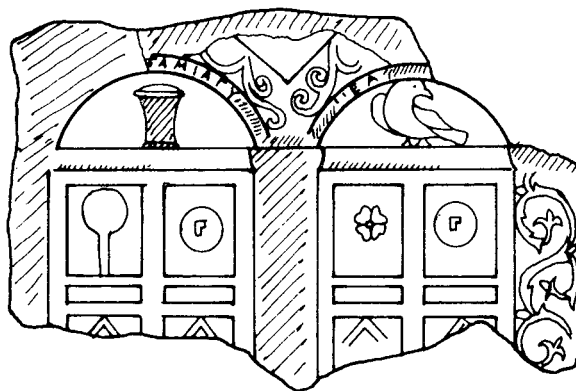
In field wall on W. bank of river, S. of washing place on E. bank to S. of village.

Small double doorstone of greyish marble, type VIA (apparently with two triangular Syrian gables and a slightly recessed connecting part in the middle, as on C339), l. and centre pilasters and all gables except centre broken away, lower panels buried; along archivolt apparently stem tendril (already more elongated than the late Hadrianic type); in arches l. basket (calathus), r. eagle looking r. (similar to early Antonine eagles W50 = P250 and C260); on r. pilaster leafed tendril, related to W73, but only with the same laterally arranged flowers; in upper panels of l. door, l. mirror, r. circular keyplate; of r. door, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, traces of lozenges.

Ht. 0.68 till buried; width 1.07 till broken on l.; thickness 0.09 till buried (pediments c. 0.11, panels c. 0.15–0.16); letters 0.025.

[ὁ δεῖνα -] Ἀμὶα γυν[ναῖκί(?) κ]αὶ ἐαυ[τῶ(?) ζῶν]

Probably early Antonine.



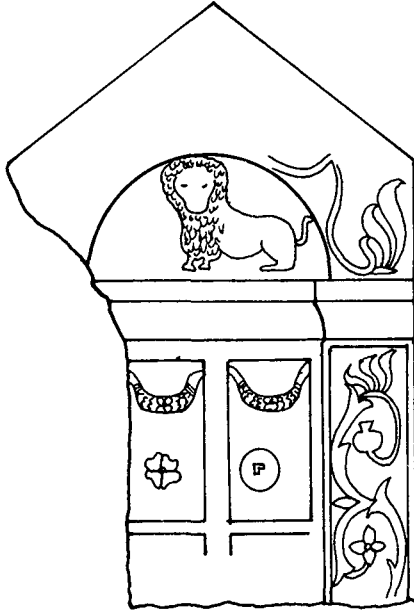
342 Söpu Köy

In dry stream bed 5 mins. S. of village.

Doorstone of type VIA, broken l., buried below; along archivolt stem (?) tendril ending in half-palmette below; in arch lion (somewhat akin to W52 = P92, of AD 134–5); on r. pilaster leafed tendrils with alternating four-petalled flowers and poppies, ending in half-palmette above; in upper panels of door garland (leading towards W196 = C323, somewhere in the forties) above, four-petalled rosette l. and circular keyplate r.

Ht. 1.02; width 0.66 broken (pillar 0.16); thickness 0.66 (pillar 0.19).

Probably early Antonine.



343 Ağarı

Washing place S. of bridge E. of river.

Grey marble doorstone of type VIA, a bit broken above, otherwise well preserved; in top of Syrian gable palmette from which springs an ivy tendril; in arch eagle looking l. over shoulder; on pilasters leafed tendrils with alternation of voluted stem, half-palmette, four-petalled flower, and laterally arranged flower, growing out of an acanthus bush below (still same form as W73); the tendrils are still more curled than those of W75 = P147); in upper panels garland with ribbons above circular keyplate r.; in lower panels schematized door-ring around aspis within lozenge above false lattice; letters not deep, fairly regular.

Ht. 1.26 (panel 0.705); width 0.71 (panel 0.39); thickness 0.27 (panel 0.095, pediment 0.09); letters 0.0225–0.0325.

Ναῦας Πασιῶνι πατρί μνήμης χάριν

Probably early in reign of Antoninus Pius.

Navas: for this and related forms see index s.vv. *Navvas*, *Navas*, *Nava*.

344 Hacı Mahmut

Face down in stream S. of village.

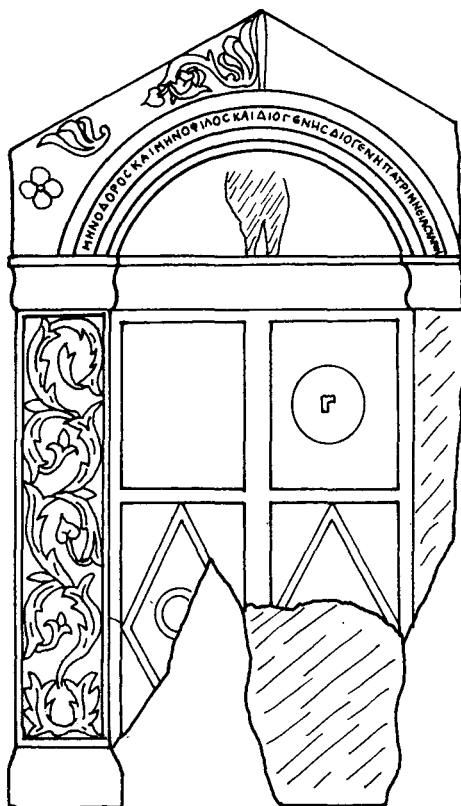
Blue marble doorstone of type VIA; gash out of bottom panels, surface of relief very worn; in top of gable palmette, from which springs short ivy tendril, in lower corners half-palmette above four-petalled rosette; in arch traces of eagle; on l. pilaster leafed tendrils with alternating ivy leaves and laterally arranged flowers (as on W76 = P290) springing from a bush below, whose form should be put between those of W75 = P147 and W76; in upper r. panel circular keyplate; in lower panels schematized door-ring within lozenge.

Ht. 1.50; width 0.92; thickness 0.22 (pediment and panel 0.12).

Μηνόδωρος καὶ Μηνόφιλος καὶ Διογένης Διογένη πατρὶ μνείας χάριν

First half of reign of Antoninus Pius (in forties).

Μηνόφιλος: see p. 1x.



345 Ağarı

Wash house on r. bank below bridge.

Grey-white marble double doorstone of type VIA; in top of gables palmette from which spring ivy tendrils; in arches l. eagle looking l. over shoulder, r. basket from which springs an ivy leaf; on pilasters leafed tendrils (similar to W76 = P290) with alternating laterally arranged flowers and ivy leaves ending in half-palmette above, and growing out of schematized acanthus bush (as on W76) below; in upper panels garland (similar to that of W108) above, l. four-petaled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, door-ring within lozenge.

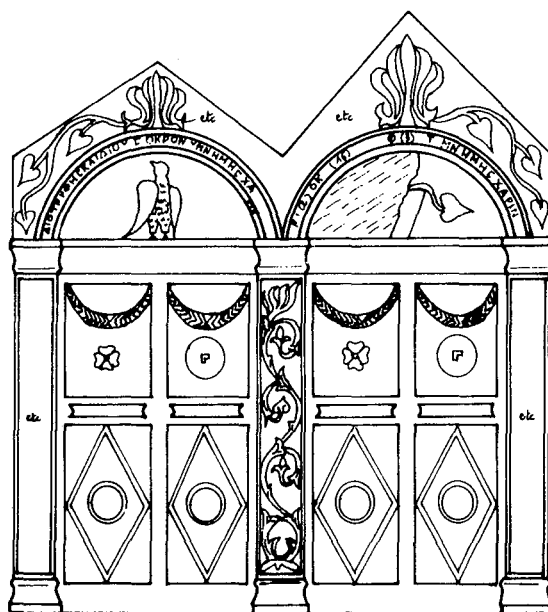
Ht. 1.33 (l. gable 0.43, r. gable 0.55, panels 0.79); width 1.38 (panels 0.45); thickness 0.27 (panels 0.14); letters (l.1) 0.015–0.0175, (l.2) 0.0075. Pl. XXXII.

Διοτρέφης καὶ Διον. ΟΚΡΟΝ [-9 or 10-] μνήμης χά-
ριν

ΒΙ.ΟΚ [-15-] θ[υγα]τ[ρι] μνήμης χάριν

Contemporary with W76, whose foliate sepal under its half-palmettes is similar to that on C329 (forties of the second century AD), and whose acanthus bush below is already more schematized than that on W75 = P147: probably (mid-)forties of second century AD.

1. Perhaps Διον[υσ]οδωρ- or Διος [νε]ωκορ-, but Διον[ύσι]ο<ς> Κρον[-] is more likely.
2. 'Looks more like θυγατρί than θρέπτω' (Cullen), and the basket in the pediment indicates a female.



346 Çavdarhisar

W. cemetery.

L. pilaster of greyish marble doorstone of type VIA with Syrian gable; on pilaster tendril with ivy leaves very closely related to W76 = P290.

Ht. 1.00 till buried (0.78 in front); width 0.19 broken (pilaster 0.125); thickness 0.28 (panels 0.13); letters 0.015.

Ἰππ[ο---]

Probably (mid-)forties of second century AD.

For horse breeding in the Aezanitis, p. xxviii n. 59.

347 Çerte

Washplace on stream.

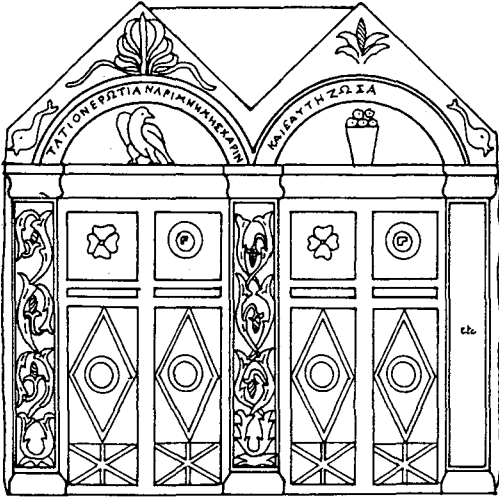
Grey-white double doorstone of type VIA; in top of gables, l. palmettes from which spring two short stems, r. double leaf or flower; in outer corners a dolphin; in arches, l. eagle looking r. over shoulder, r. basket with fruit; on pilasters leafed tendrils entwined on middle pilaster with laterally arranged flowers (as on W76 = P290), growing out of a schematized bush (similar to that on W76); in upper door-panels, l. four-petaled rosette, r. circular keyplate with raised border; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge above false lattice.

Ht. 1.07 (panels 0.64); width 1.13 (pilasters 0.125, panels 0.34); thickness 0.25 (panels 0.15).

Τατιον Ἐρωτι ἀνδρὶ μνήμης χάριν καὶ ἐαυτῇ ζῶσα

Somewhere in the (mid-)forties of second century AD.

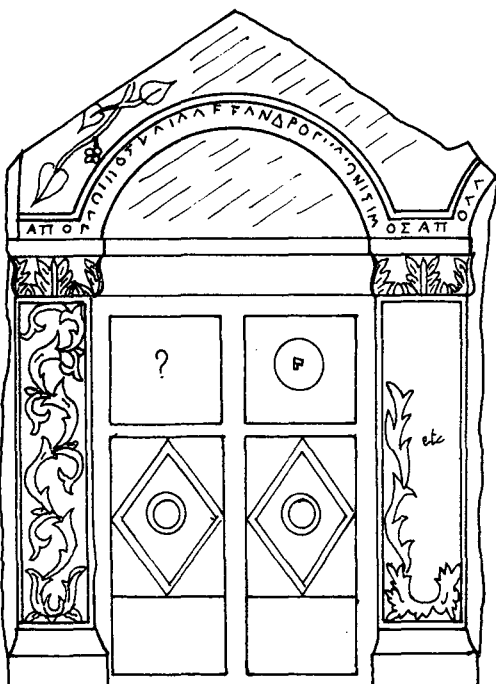
*Ερωσ: very widespread, especially in Macedonia, Thrace, and Egypt.



348 Virancık

On stream by wash-house S. of village.

L. half of double doorstone of grey-white marble, type VIA with Syrian gables; along gable ivy tendril (with small flower); on imposts standing acanthus leaves (probably identical with those on W79 = P159); on l. pilaster leafed tendrils with laterally arranged leaves (or flowers?), similar to those on C347 but without the bud, growing out of a schematized bush (as on W76 = P290); on middle pilaster two foliate tendrils growing from an acanthus bush below; in upper r. panel of l. door circular keyplate; in lower panels schematized door-ring within lozenge above false lattice.



Ht. 1.15 (panels 0.63); width 0.75 (panels 0.435, pillar 0.12); thickness 0.285 buried (panels 0.11, pillar 0.14).

*Απολλώνιος καὶ Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ Ὀνήσιμος Ἀπολλ[---]

Shortly after C347 and shortly before W79 = P159 (with hairstyle of Faustina the Elder). Probably (second half of) the forties of second century AD.

In all probability the stone commemorated the father of three brothers, one of whom bore the same name as himself.

349 Küçükilet = Tunçbilek

Outside cami in wall.

Top of greyish marble doorstone of type VIA; surface of pediment gone, broken at bottom corners and above; in top of gable palmette on double leaf (both completely identical with those on W79 = P159); in lower corners traces of half-palmettes; between them winged griffon with fish tail and dolphin (both identical with those on W79); in arch lioness (?) on ox-head (?).

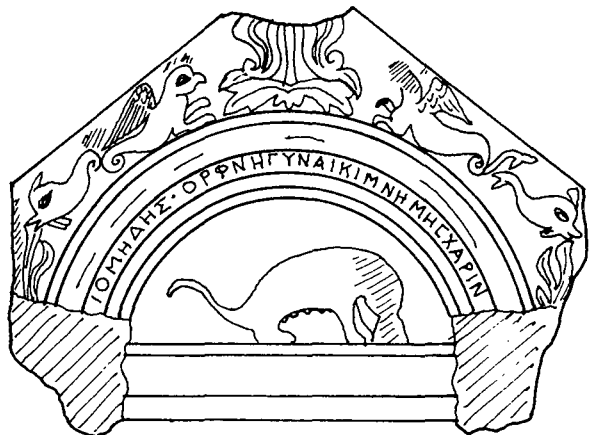
Ht. 0.87 (pediment 0.38); width 1.16 (pediment 0.79); thickness 0.20 till out of sight (pediment 0.18); letters 0.0233–0.0266. Pl. XXXII.

[Δ]ιομήδης · Ὀρφνη γυναικὶ μνήμης χάριν

Contemporary with W79 and made by the same artist; the only difference is the arch of the latter, which has a female portrait with hairstyle of Faustina I; the foliate sepal under the half-palmettes of W79 developed from those of W76 = P290 (mid-forties; see p. lii, n. 19) and C329 (forties); the isolated leaves, the rendering of the veins and the double leaf on which the top palmette stands are nearly related to the closed palmettes on the gable sima of the temple of Zeus; all this points towards the middle of the reign of Antoninus Pius for W79 and C349.

[Δ]ιομήδης: for heroic names at Aezani, see p. lix.

*Ὀρφνη is more obscure: a nymph of the underworld in Ovid, *Met.* v, 539, with Bömer *ad loc.*



350 Efeler

Cemetery wall.

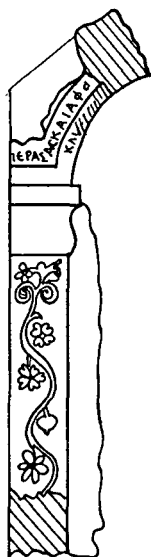
Grey-white marble doorstone of type VIA with Syrian gable, l. pillar and part of top only remaining; on l. pilaster fine tendril with alternating flowers and ivy leaves (best compared with middle Antonine tendrils of W65 = P323 and W88, see p. lii, nn.17 and 21); letters well cut but very shallow.

Ht. 1.35 buried; width 0.30 (pillar 0.19); thickness 0.24 (pillar 0.12); letters (l.1) 0.0225, (l.2) 0.02.

Ἰεραξᾶς καὶ Ἀφφ[---]
καὶ [---]

Possibly middle of the reign of Antoninus Pius.

1. Ἰεραξᾶς: for names ending in -ᾶς, see p. lxii.
Ἀφφ[ιον?]: presumably a husband and wife.



351 Moymul

In fountain in narrow street in W. of village.

P145.

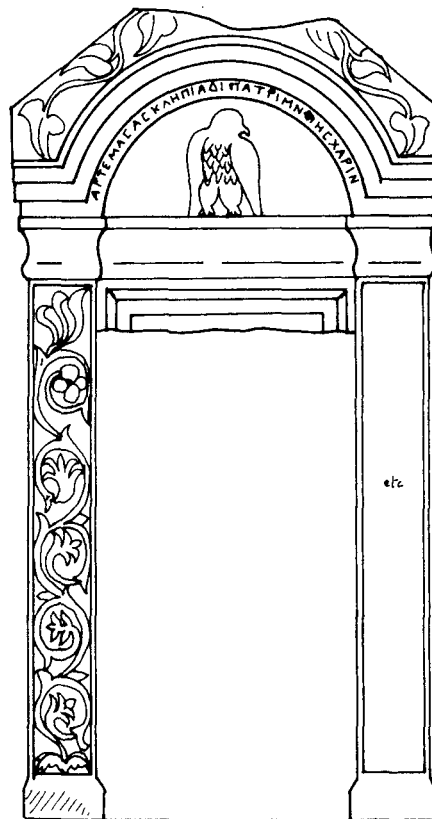
Grey marble doorstone of type VIA; along archivolt of Syrian gable, ivy tendril (leaves similar to those on W80 = P310); in arch, eagle looking r. over shoulder; on pilasters tightly curled leafed tendrils with alternating four-petalled and big laterally arranged flower, growing out of a double dentate leaf below (its carving and shape related to leaf under top palmette of W79 = P159); inscription in strong but irregular letters.

Ht. c. 1.52 (pediment 0.23, panels c. 0.96); width 0.91 capital, 0.84 shaft, pediment 0.51, panels 0.54; thickness 0.15, pediment and panels 0.12; letters 0.0175–0.0225. Pl. XXXIII.

Ἀρτεμᾶς Ἀσκληπιάδῃ πατρὶ μνήμης χάριν

Probably middle of reign of Antoninus Pius.

Ἀρτεμᾶς: for names ending in -ᾶς, see p. lxii.



352 Çavdarhisar

In court on l. bank near lower bridge.

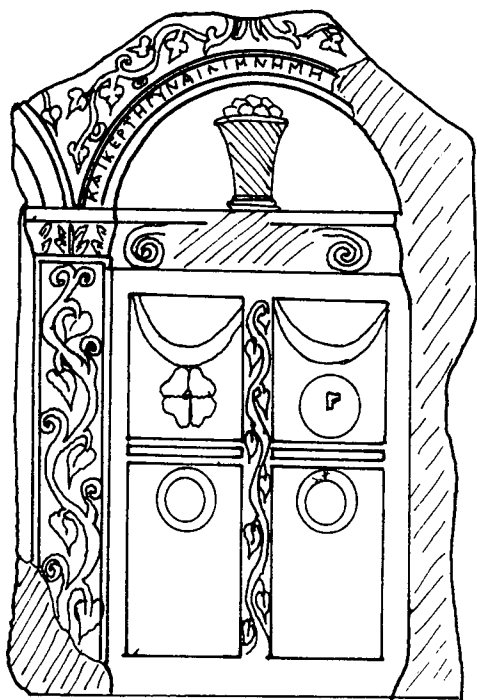
R. half of double doorstone of grey-white marble of type VIA, surface gone on r., pediment decoration worn very smooth; in top of r. gable palmette (seemingly identical with that of W80 = P310) from which spring two ivy tendrils along the archivolt; in arch, basket of calathus type with fruit (cf. W108); impost of middle pilaster decorated with acanthus leaves (similar to those on W79 = P159); apparently (stem ?) tendril on moulding below arch; on middle pilaster tendril with alternating ivy leaves and voluted stems; ivy tendril on replum (same as W108, forties of second century AD); in upper panels garland (same as C345 from ?mid-forties) above four-petalled flower l. and circular keyplate r.; in lower panels schematized door-ring.

Ht. 0.95 broken; width 0.58 broken; thickness 0.24; letters 0.02. Pl. XXXIII.

[---] καὶ Κέρτη γυναικὶ μνήμη[s] χάριν

Middle of reign of Antoninus Pius.

Certa? See Kajanto, *Cognomina* 254, and cf. *Képtos*, an officer, Bean and Mitford, *Journey* 69ff. no. 48. It would have been valuable to know the name of the husband.



353 Hacı Kebir

Fountain on far side of village.

Grey marble double doorstone of type VIA; in top of gable palmettes from which spring ivy tendrils; in arches, l. eagle looking r., r. basket with fruit; on pilasters ivy tendrils growing out of a triple leaf below (both identical with those on W80 = P310); in upper l. panels, l. four-petaled rosette, r. mirror; in upper r. panels circular keyplate; in lower panels schematized door-ring around aspis within lozenge above lattice; letters very crowded but all clear.

Ht. 1.22; width 1.20; thickness 0.26. Pl. XXXIII.

Λουγείνος Εὐνόμῳ πατρὶ ζῶντι Λουγείνος Κατμα
μητρὶ μνήμης χάριν

Contemporary with W80 whose palmette is identical and whose triple leaf below the tendrils is a further simplification of the motive on C351 = W197: middle of reign of Antoninus Pius or beginning of third quarter of second century AD.

KATMA is clear on the stone; there is no solid reason to connect it with (the Celtic) Κατμαρος (on which see Robert, *Hell.* XIII (1965), 262ff.).

354 Yağdıgın

Cemetery on Çavdarhisar–Virancık road.

Fragment of greyish marble doorstone, complete on l., type VIA; in top of gable, palmette from which spring ivy tendrils (closely related to those of W80 = P310); the pilaster ivy tendrils are already related to those of W107 = P226 from second half of second century AD; letters clear but not very regular.

Ht. 0.76 broken; width 0.38 broken (pilaster 0.12, pediment 0.10, panels 0.12); thickness 0.23; letters 0.02–0.0225. Pl. XXXIII.

Ἀσκλᾶς Ἐπιεικῶ [---]

Probably second half of reign of Antoninus Pius.

‘[The mason] has cut what unquestionably looks like Δ, but may have tried to round it off a little at the top corner’ (Cox).

Ἀσκλᾶς: for names ending in -ās, see p. lxii.

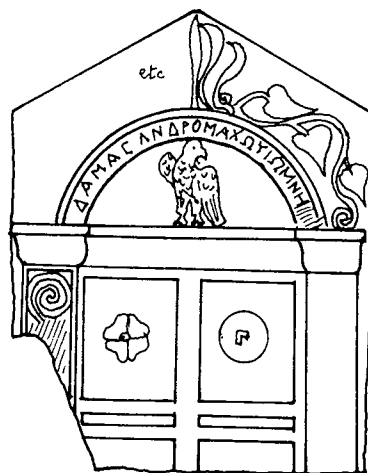
355 Çavdarhisar

In court in street S. of village.

Grey-white marble doorstone of type VIA; in top of gable palmette from which spring ivy tendrils ending in a volute; top of similar tendril(?) on l. pilaster; in arch eagle looking r. over shoulder; in upper panels l. four-petaled rosette, r. circular keyplate.

Ht. 0.73; width 0.58; thickness 0.12; letters 0.02–0.0275.

Δαμάς Ἀνδρομάχῳ υἱῷ μνή[μης χάριν]



The tendrils might have developed out of those of W81 = P175, where the ivy stem of the pilasters is already curled at its end; this monument also has small flowers among the ivy leaves (cf. already C348 from the later forties), while the bush from which they grow is almost completely schematized; this points to a date in the second half of the reign of Antoninus Pius for W81, see

p. lii, n. 19, and in the third quarter of the second century AD for C355.

Δαμάς: for names ending in -ās, see p. lxii.

356 Ağarı

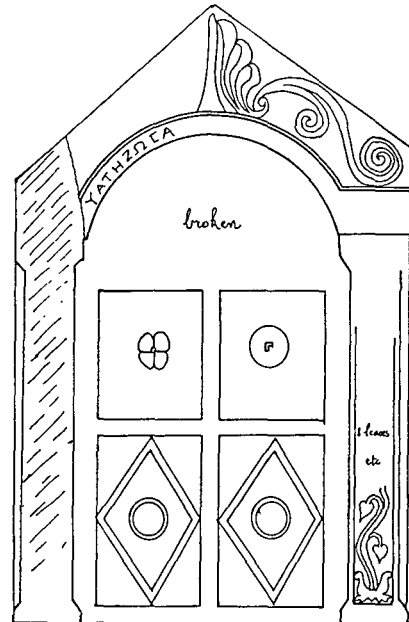
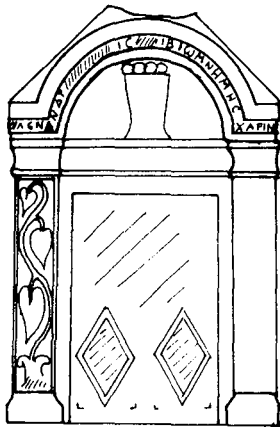
Washing shed N. of bridge on E. bank.

Small single greyish marble doorstone of type VIA with Syrian gable, top broken, surface worn very smooth; in arch, basket with fruit; on pilasters, ivy tendril apparently growing out of a bush that looks related to that on W81 = P175 (though it is further developed); in lower panels, lozenge.

Ht. 0.92 (panels 0.56); width 0.67 (panels 0.37); thickness 0.28 (panels 0.11, pediment 0.06); letters 0.0225–0.025.

Μένανδρ[ος.....] | σ[υ]μβίῳ μνήμης χάριν

Possibly third quarter of second century AD.



358 Virancık

In wall by entrance of wash-house furthest upstream.

Greyish marble single doorstone of type VIA, broken r.; inscription below ground except three letters; in l. corner of gable traces of stem tendril; on l. pilaster vine tendril related to W90 = P205, W91, and W154 (first half of last quarter of second century AD, see p. liii, n. 21); in huge l. lower panel of door lozenge above huge crossed lattice.

Ht. 0.99 till buried (panels 0.63); width 0.59 broken (pilasters 0.125); thickness 0.305 (panels 0.085); letters 0.0225.

Ἀρχερατικός Ἀππη γυναῖκ[ι ---]

357 Çavdarhisar

By *oda*.

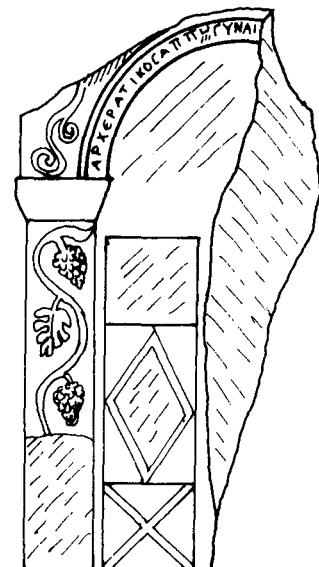
R. part of double doorstone of type VIA; in top of Syrian gable big palmette from which spring elongated, voluted stem tendrils (cf. W81 = P175); on r. pilaster ivy tendrils growing out of bush (best compared with W81); in upper panels, l. rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge.

Ht. 1.49 (panels 0.67); width 1.00 (across base of pediment 0.70, panels 0.28); thickness 0.31 (panels 0.05, pillars 0.13); letters 0.02.

[--- έα]υτῇ ζωσα v.

Probably third quarter of second century AD.

Most of the rest of the text, in the form ?[ῆ δέινα τῷ δέινι μνήμης χάριν καὶ έα]υτῇ, was on the l. hand portion.



Probably first part of last quarter of second century AD.

'Αρχερατικός = 'Αρχ(ι)ερατικός: a name found at Icaros, *Bull. épigr.* 1939, 491 no. 290; cf. ἀρχιερατικός πατήρ at Syedra, 1972, 493 no. 508; perhaps 'Αρχερατικός was born in the year of his father's high priesthood. For names in -ικός, see p. lxii.

359 Çardaklı

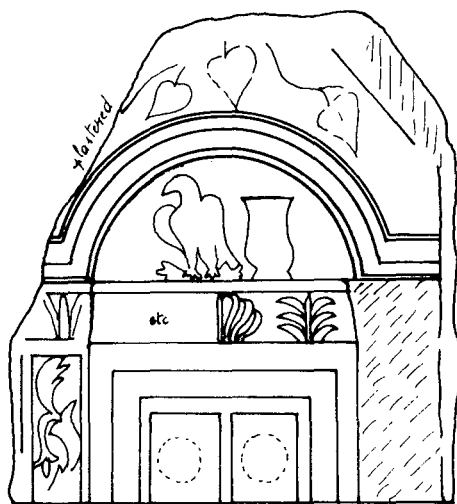
In fountain E. of village.

Grey marble doorstone of type VIA broken off through top; ornament and inscription badly worn; along Syrian archivolt ivy tendrils; in arch eagle looking l. and basket; apparently on imposts and on moulding below arch, palmettes; on pilasters leafed tendrils whose branches with stemmed flowers have developed into a large laterally arranged flower (same type on outer pilasters on W82 = P171, last quarter of second century AD, and on early Severan W83 = P286; in upper panels two circular ornaments (rosette and keyplate?).

Ht. 0.91 (pediment 0.26, panel 0.19); width 0.85 (pediment 0.51, panels 0.33); thickness: buried; pediment 0.05; panels 0.065; letters 0.01–0.015. Pl. XXXIII.

'Απολλών[ιος ---?]

Last quarter of second century AD (between W82 and W83).



360 Tavşanlı

In house yard of Hacı Mustafa Efendi; brought from Düdeş.

Grey-white marble doorstone of type VIA, surface worn; in top of Syrian gable big palmette from which spring ivy tendrils; in arch, basket with fruit; on l. pilaster, tendril with huge vine leaves (as on P197); in

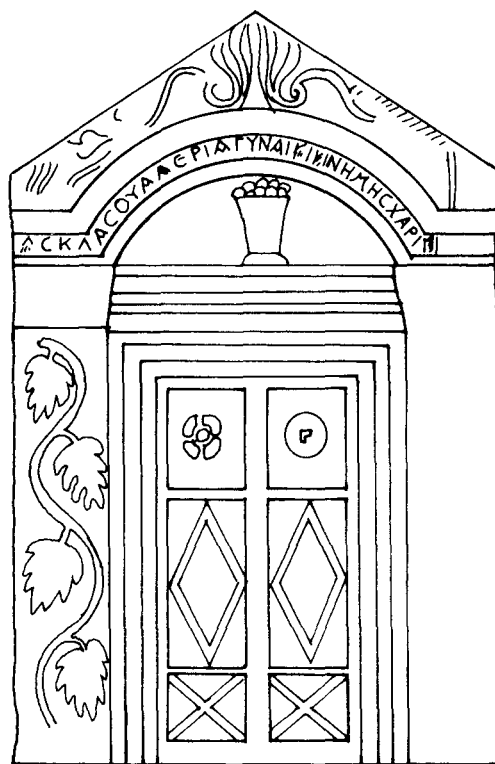
upper panels, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring round aspis within lozenge above crossed lattice; inscription in big smoothed letters.

Ht. 1.35 (gable 0.35, pediment 0.11, lintel 0.12, shaft 0.59); width 0.94 (pediment 0.50, pilasters 0.22, mouldings 0.09 and 0.11, panels 0.30); thickness 0.37 (pediment 0.12, panels 0.13); letters 0.025–0.0275.

'Ασκλᾶς Οὐαλερία γυναικὶ μνήμης χάριν

Probably late second century AD.

'Ασκλᾶς: for names ending in -ās, see p. lxii.



361 Çavdarhisar

In court near *camî* bridge on W. bank of river.

Grey-white marble triple doorstone of type VIA; l. hand portion missing, r. end buried, broken below; in top of centre gable, whorled rosette, in top of r. gable omphalos plate; on pilasters two entwined leafed tendrils enclosing simple flowers (further developed out of C418, which belongs to early last quarter of second century AD, as the flowers are apparently no longer connected with the stem).

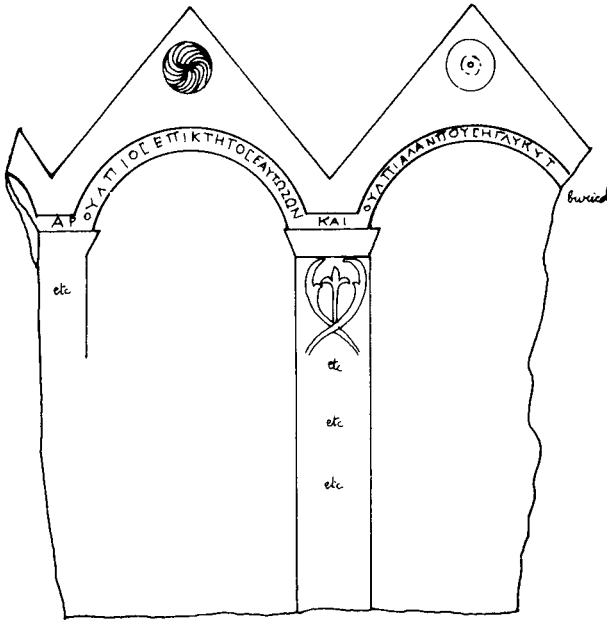
Ht. 1.19 broken; width 1.10 broken.

[?-- χ]άρ[ις] Οὐλπίος Ἐπίκτητος ἐαυτῷ ζῶν καὶ Οὐλπία Λαυρούση γλυκυτ[άτη---]

Probably late second century AD (or at latest early third.)

Ἐπίκτητος, Λανπούση: for names signifying gain, and brilliance, see p. lxii.

The man and his presumed wife both have the same nomen, which is relatively uncommon at Aezani. They are likely to be the freed slaves of another Ulpus. Were they both ingenui it would be unusual for them to have the same family name; for another family of Ulpii, perhaps also of servile origin, see C188; see p. lxvi.



362 Hacı Mahmut

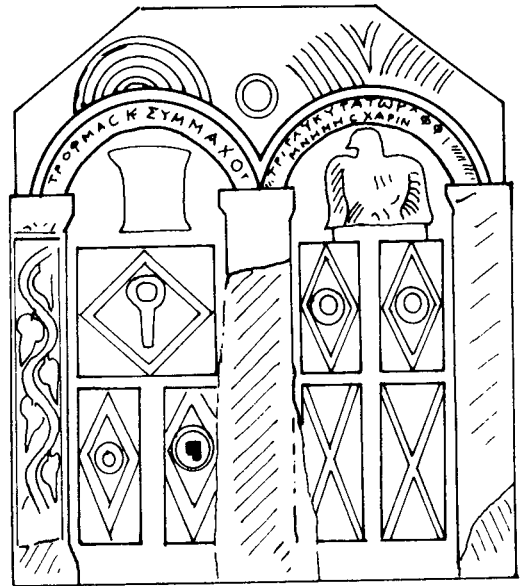
In S.W. of village.

Blue-white marble double doorstone (type VIA); circular rings along l. arch and curved lines along r. arch; omphalos plate between gables; in arches, l. basket, r. eagle; ivy tendrils (?) on l. pilaster; l. door has only one big upper panel with mirror within lozenge; below, two door-rings, within two lozenges; in upper panels of r. door door-ring within lozenge; below, huge crossed lattice. Pl. XXXIII.

Τροφίμας καὶ Σύμμαχος [πα]τρὶ γλυκυτάτῳ κ(ἐ) Ἀφφίῳ [...]
μνήμης χάριν

The degeneration of the door (for elsewhere in Phrygia, see Waelkens, *Türsteine* 10 f.) points towards the advanced third century; the absence of Aurelius from the nomenclature suggests a date before 212, or in the late third century.

1. Τροφίμας: for names ending in -ās see p. lxii. [μητρὶ] is what might be expected at the end of the line, but Cullen notes 'room for 3 letters'; they must have been in ligature.



363 Yenicearmutcuk

On its back near village washing place.

Greyish marble double doorstone of type VIA, very rough cutting and workmanship; in r. arch, bird on a basket (unusual at Aezani but common in upper Tembris valley); on pilasters, vine tendrils; doors without further panelling; on l. door falx vinitoria above two lozenges.

Ht. 1.49; width 1.31; thickness 0.19; letters 0.035–0.04. Pl. XXXIV.

πατρὶ Παπύλῳ καὶ μη[τρὶ -c.4- μνήμης] χάριν

Διονύσιος [κέ?] Ἀσ<κ>ληπιάδης καὶ Παπύλος

Probably somewhat later than C362 as the door has further degenerated. The unusual decoration of the r. arch could, however, point to a local work, imitating the Aezani doorstones of the advanced third century AD.

For the falx vinitoria, see p. xlix.

1. For Παπύλος, see I. I. Russu, *Eph. Dacorom.* VIII (1938), 207, citing *IG* XI, 785 Μενέστρατος Παπύλου Μακέδων; Robert, *Ét. épigr.* 178, indicating the name is Greek; *Bull. épigr.* 1939, 455 no. 2, adding references to *MAMA* VI, 168 and 399; *Rev. Phil. sér. III* vol. XVII (1943), 201 n.4; *Noms ind.* 62; *Hell.* XIII (1965), 255 on *MAMA* VIII, 164; *Bull. épigr.* 1968, 482 no. 342. A short woman's name, not more than about four letters, is required. The isolated Δ on the l. in the copy might be part of an ornament.

364 Çavdarhisar

In outer wall of new house on N.W. corner of S.E. quarter.

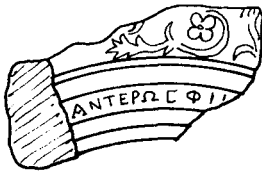
Fragment of a greyish marble gable of type VIA, no certain edges visible; in top of gable palmette; along archivolt traces of tightly curled, leafed tendril with four-petalled flowers; letters deep and regular.

Ht. 0.155 broken; width 0.41 broken; letters 0.025–0.0275.

Ἀντρέως Φιλ[---]

The tendrils are probably Hadrianic (or at latest early Antonine).

Ἀντρέως: this name occurs five times in the upper Tembris valley.

**365 Çavdarhisar**

In garden in N.E. of village near old *cami* (*oda*) very near r. bank.

Grey-white marble doorstone top of type VIA; in top of gable palmette and two leafed tendrils with flowers; in arch, end of tail that looks more like fish's than lion's; letters very squat.

Ht. 1.05 complete; width 0.75; thickness 0.32; letters 0.02–0.025.

Τειμογένης ἐαυτῷ ζῶν

The tendrils appear Hadrianic or early Antonine.

**366 Çavdarhisar**

In road.

Greyish marble doorstone of type VIA, broken below and to r.; in top of gable six-petalled flower between short stem tendrils; in l. corner tail of a dolphin; in arch mirror and basket with fruit; on impost palmettes; on l. pilaster, top of tendril, ending in half-palmette; letters thin and faint, worn to r.

Ht. 0.76 broken; width 0.70 broken; thickness 0.20 (pediment 0.11); letters 0.015–0.02. Pl. XXXIV.

Ἑρμᾶς Νείκη γυναικὶ μνήμης χάρι[ν]

Probably late Hadrianic or (early?) Antonine.

Ἑρμᾶς: for names ending in -ās, see p. lxii.

367 Söpu Köy

Bridge over river ¼ hr. from Söpu on road to Hacı Kebir.

Grey-white marble doorstone of type VIA; in top of gable palmette, in lower corners half-palmettes; in arch eagle looking l.; on pilasters tendrils (not detailed); in upper l. panel four-petalled rosette.

Ht. 1.20; width 0.68; thickness 0.35; letters 0.02.

[---]Α[---]ΥΙΙ[.]ν[.] μν[ή]μη[ς] χάρι[ν]

If tendrils are ivy, probably from middle of reign of Antoninus Pius on, but because of the half-palmettes in the gable, probably not much later; see p. xlvii.

368 Tepecik (Afyon 31 Id)

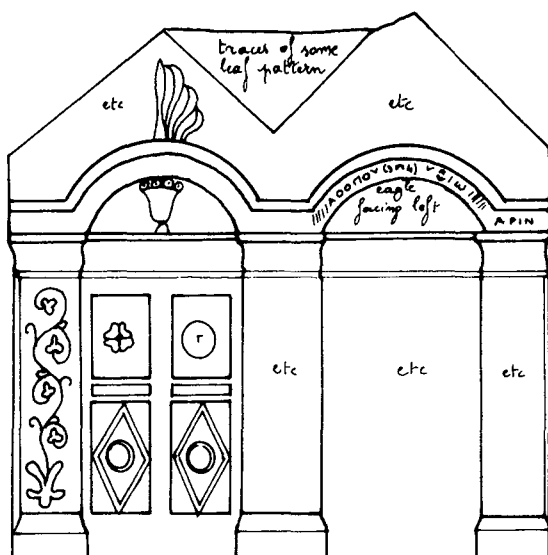
In court in centre of village.

Grey-white marble double doorstone of type VIA, r. half taller than l.; on the Syrian gables palmettes; in arches, l. basket with fruit, r. eagle facing l.; on pilasters leafed tendril with flowers or ivy leaves (?) growing out of a bush below; in upper door panels, l. four-petalled flower, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge; inscription very far gone.

Ht. 0.94 (l.), 0.97 (r. broken), gables 0.14 (l. vertical), 0.225 (l. pitched), 0.155 (r. vertical), 0.265 (r. pitched), panels 0.515; width 1.01, panels 0.30; thickness 0.20, panels 0.085.

[---]ΑΘΟΠΟΥ [?]Διονυσίω μνήμης χάρι[ν]

The sketch is not very accurate, but the tendrils suggest the middle or second half of the second century AD.



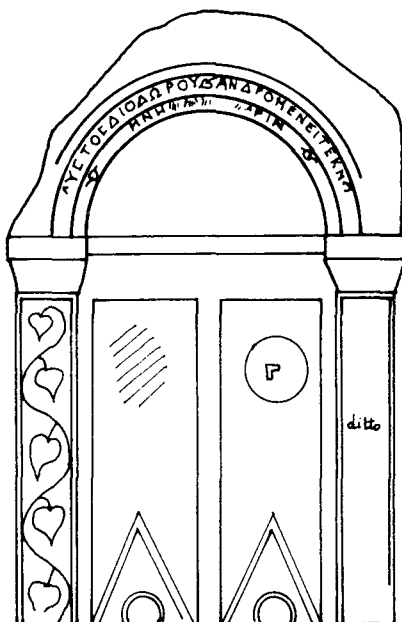
369 'Seki Viren' near Dere Köy

In fountain by stream.

Grey marble doorstone of type VIA, broken at foot; pediment and l. panel partly defaced; on pilasters ivy tendrils; in upper r. panel circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge.

Ht. 1.11 broken (pediment 0.31, panels 0.54); width 0.75 (pediment 0.43, panels 0.46); thickness: buried; pediment 0.06, panels 0.07; letters 0.015–0.023. Pl. XXXIV.

[-6-Φ] αὐστος Διοδώρου Β' Ἀνδρομένει τέκνῳ
μνήμης χάριν



Probably middle or second half of second century AD (tendrils).

1. The lacuna suggests a double name, for which see p. lxi.

370 Sopu Köy

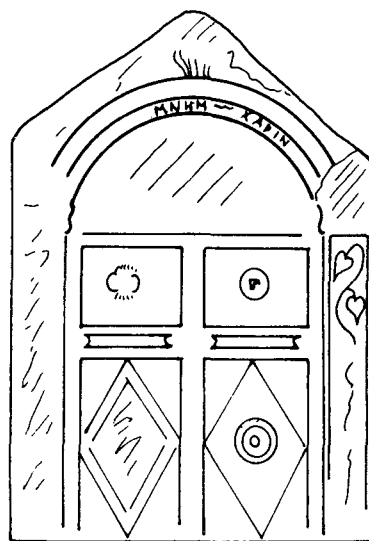
Well on road to Sopu from Çavdarhisar.

Small greyish marble doorstone of type VI very much weathered; in top of gable palmette; on r. pilaster ivy tendril; in upper panels, l. rosette (?), r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring round aspis within lozenge.

Ht. 0.95; width 0.68; thickness 0.19; letters 0.0175.

[-] μνήμ[ης] χάριν

Probably middle or second half of second century AD (ivy tendrils).



371 Hacı Mahmut

In cowshed.

Bluish marble doorstone of type VIA, surface very worn; ivy tendrils along archivolts; in arches, l. basket with fruit, r. eagle looking l.; traces of tendrils on central pilaster; in upper panels circular objects (rosette and keyplate?); at bottom of lower panels lattice work.

Ht. 1.00; width 1.14; thickness 0.38; letters 0.02.

[-] Μηνογένης [-c.8-] ^ [V]ΙΛΛΗΜΙ [-]

At Aezani ivy tendrils in gables normally point to a date from Antoninus Pius onwards.

The copy has the last six letters above the rest of the inscription, probably only for lack of space on the page.

For Μηνογένης, see pp. xxv and lx.

372 Çavdarhisar

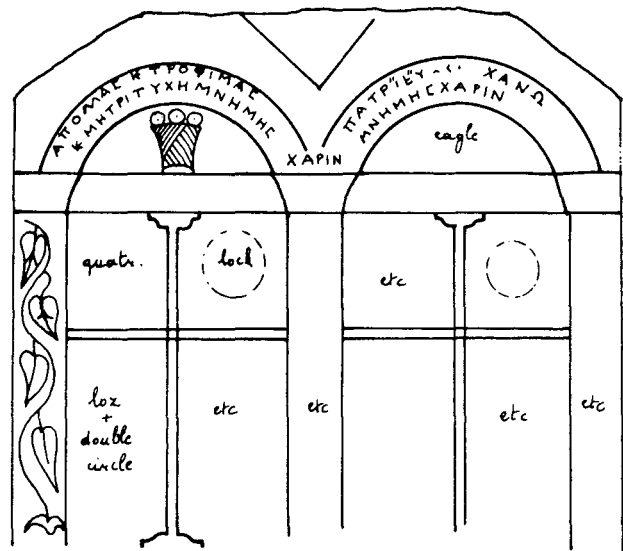
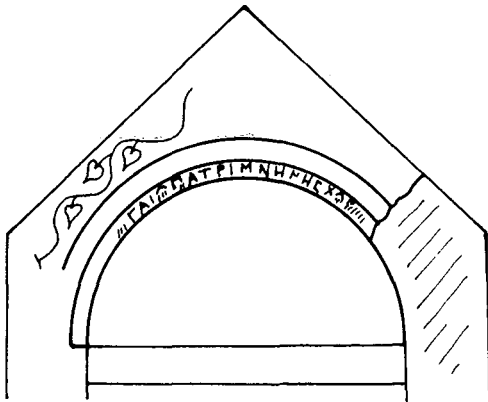
In court in S. street.

Top of grey-white marble doorstone of type VIA cut square below; in top of gable palmette from which spring two ivy tendrils.

Ht. 0.70 to base of pediment; width 0.91; thickness 0.26.

ΒΟ[---]ος Γαίω πατρὶ μνή[μ]ης χάρι[ν]

The gable tendrils are normal from Antoninus Pius onwards.



374 Çavdarhisar

In wall on l. of lane from village W. of river just before road forks in three to bridge and theatre.

Top of greyish marble doorstone of type VIA with Syrian gable, broken r. and below, buried above; in top of gable a tendril growing from l. corner; in arch an eagle looking over shoulder to r.; in upper panel l. a quatrefoil; letters very small and worn.

Ht. 0.60 broken; width 0.42 broken; thickness 0.13 (panels and pediment 0.09); letters 0.015–0.0175.

[Ἀ]σκ(λ)ηπιὸς καὶ Ἀβάσκαντος [---]

The type belongs to the late second or third century AD.

Ἀσκ(λ)ηπιός: the name occurs at Dorylaeum and Nacolea and in the villages between them: *MAMA* v, 35; 120; 230; 249; at 35 the editors note and illustrate the use by human beings in this area of the names of Greek gods. For the λ omitted, see Robert, *Hell.* xi–xii (1960), 582: 'un fait de phonétique'.

Ἀβάσκαντος: close to Aezani this common name is found twice in the same family at Cotiaeum *JRS* xv (1925), 145 no. 128 = *SEG* VI, 120, cf. *Bull. épigr.* 1971, 521 no. 659, and at Appia, upper Tembris valley (E. Gibson, *Bull. Amer. Soc. Papyr.* xii (1975), 151ff.); for the spread of such 'noms parlants' see *Bull. épigr.* 1951, 146 no. 55.

375 Moymul

Street in S.E. of village.

W200, Pl. 19.

Greyish marble double doorstone of type VIA with framed pilasters; pediments and panels cut continuously

373 Hacı Mahmut

In S.W. of village.

Low double doorstone of white marble with blue streaks: type VIA; in arches, l. basket with fruit, r. eagle (?); on pilasters ivy tendril; replum with laterally indicated capital and base; in upper panels of both doors, l. four-petalled flower, r. circular keyplate; below, dooring within lozenge; letters well cut and clear.

Ht. 0.95 (top broken); width 1.15; thickness 0.40; panels 0.11 deep; letters 0.03 (χάριν 0.02). Pl. XXXIV.

Ἀπολλᾶς καὶ Τροφιμάς πατρὶ Ἐπ[ιτυ]χάνω
καὶ μητρὶ Τύχη μνήμης χάριν μνήμης χάριν

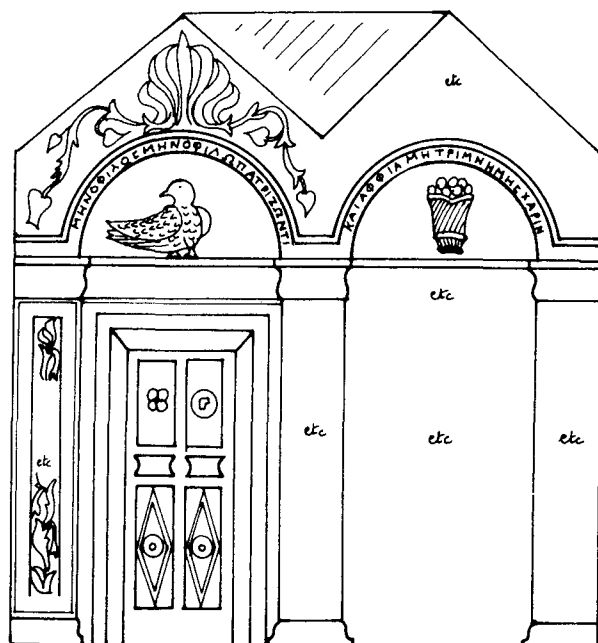
Middle or second half of the second century AD (tendrils and replum).

1. *ΑΠΟΜΑΓ* copy. For names ending in -ās, see p. lxii. 'Room in the copy for 5 letters between E and X' (Cullen).
2. *Τύχη*, which occurs on C124, is known in the territory of Daldis in Lydia (Robert, *Noms. ind.* 174 n.6), from Attouda and Acmonia (*MAMA* vi, 77 and 289), from Byzantium (*Bull. épigr.* 1968, 482 no. 342), and elsewhere. The fact that both parents bore 'good luck' names suggest that they were slaves from the same household: see p. lxii.

away till centre of panels; on top of gables, palmettes from which spring tightly curled stem tendrils with short leaves and buds (most closely related to those of the late Hadrianic C337), ending in an ivy leaf between the archivolts; on imposts, palmettes; in framed pilasters, l. and r., rather fine, partly leafed tendrils with laterally arranged flowers (of a type popular from mid-thirties onwards and in first half of reign of Antoninus Pius: see W73, W74 = P165, C341, C343f.); they grow out of an acanthus bush (related to Hadrianic C438); on framed middle pilaster completely foliate tendril; in upper panels of door, l. schematized door-ring round aspis, r. circular keyplate; on r. door, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; in middle panels of each door schematized door-ring round aspis; below, lozenge upon crossed lattice.

Ht. 1.30 (pediments c. 0.21, panels (outer) 0.73, (inner, where not defaced) 0.52); width: capital 1.35, shafts 1.31, pediments 0.42; outer panels 0.44, inner 0.25; thickness 0.21 in front; pediments c. 0.14; panels 0.08. Pl. XXXIV.

Probably late Hadrianic.



376 (Ağalar) Yenice (= ?Yenice)

In dry fountain in prison.

P234a.

Grey-white marble doorstone of type VIA with framed pilaster; roughly finished behind, surface gone above; in top of Syrian gables, palmette from which spring ivy tendrils; in arches, l. eagle, r. eagle with fruit; in framed pilasters complete foliate tendril (related to W98 = P226) ending in half-palmette above; in upper panels of door, l. four-petalled flower, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring round aspis within lozenge; letters neat and slightly tipped.

Ht. 1.24 (gables 0.48; 0.20 to mid point between ridges; lintel 0.08; panels 0.58); width 1.22 (tympanum 0.39 at base; panels 0.23; pilasters 0.14); thickness 0.32 (panels 0.07; pilaster 0.13); letters 0.0125–0.015. Pl. XXXIV.

*Μηνόφιλος Μηνοφίλω πατρὶ ζῶντι καὶ Ἀφφια
μητρὶ μνήμης χάριν*

If the sketch of the tendrils is accurate, the monument was probably made shortly after W98 (early Antonine): first half of the reign of Antoninus Pius.

(Ağalar) Yenice is outside the territory of Aezani; the stone was probably taken there in recent times.

Μηνόφιλος Μηνοφίλω: for this name, see p. lx.

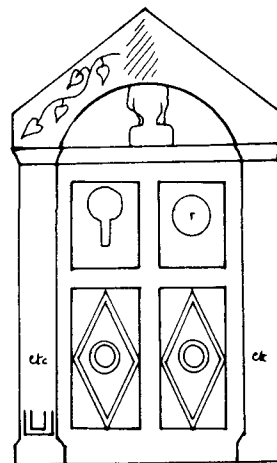
377 Çavdarhisar

At wash-place S. of village, on r. bank of river just at bend from W.

Small grey-white marble doorstone of type VIA with framed pilasters; along arch ivy tendrils; in arch female bust; in pilasters narrow grooves with raised strip between; in upper panels, l. mirror, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge.

Ht. 0.90; width 0.56; thickness 0.25.

Uncertain; gable tendrils suggest Antoninus Pius onwards, the absence of decoration, even of a cyma reversa, on the pilasters, a rather late date.



378 Çavdarhisar

High up in house wall on l. bank below bridges.

Apparently rectangular doorstone related to type IIA (but without socle), otherwise of type VIA or VIIA; pilasters damaged; on archivolt palmette, from which springs on both sides a heavily voluted stem tendril decoration; in arch eagle looking r. over shoulder; in lower panels door-ring on top of lozenge.

Ht. 0.99 broken; width 0.47; thickness 0.20 (panels recessed 0.04).

[-1 or 2-] ΑΙΤΑΠΠΙΩΝ Ἀσκληπιάδῃ ἀδελφῷ μνήμης
[χ]άριν

The combination of door-ring above lozenge was apparently especially popular in the second quarter of the second century AD; the monument may belong to the same period.

1. ΑΙΤΑΙΠΙΩΝ copy; [IT]απαρρίων? For Παπαρίων cf. C135 n. and C182. In the form Παπαρρίων the name occurs on a gravestone in the Istanbul Museum, published by G. Mendel, *Cat. Mus. Imp. Ott.* III (Constantinople 1914), 302f. no. 1070. The style of the stone shows that it comes from the region between Altıntaş and Acmonia, most probably from the Tembris valley (M. Waelkens, *Actes du VII^e Congrès int. d'épigraphie gr. et lat. à Constantza 9-15 Sept. 1977* (Bucarest 1979), 119 no. 71).

379 Çavdarhisar

Built into wall in street S. of village.

Gable fragment of doorstone of grey-white marble of type VIA or VIIA, broken r. and l.; in top palmette from which spring leafed tendrils with flowers, apparently related to late Hadrianic W73.

Ht. 0.47 (from edge of arch to top); width 0.74 (edge of gable, r. side).

[ὁ δεῖνα] Εὐάνθῃ ὑῷ μνήμης χάριν

Probably late Hadrianic (or early Antonine?).

For Εὐάνθης, see p. lxii; the name might have inspired the choice of decoration on the palmette.

380 Çavdarhisar

In lane running from Well Road to mosque, E. of river between the two Roman bridges.

Upper fragment of greyish marble doorstone of type VIA or VIIA, buried and broken at edges, inscribed area very worn; in top of gable palmette from which spring ivy tendrils.

Ht. 0.21; width 0.35; letters 0.015-0.02.

[---]χος Τατεῖ γυ[ναικὶ ---]

Probably from reign of Antoninus Pius (ivy tendrils on gable).

]χος: [Σωτηρι]χος?

Τατεῖ: Cox wrote TATH by his drawing. This form (which is epigraphically just as possible as Τατεῖ) is attested in Caria and the Cibyratis (Zgusta, *KP* 495f.), but Τατεῖ is preferable, to judge by the parallels from Aezani.

380a Çavdarhisar

Built face down into house wall on quay just above upper bridge.

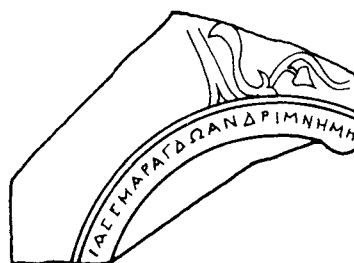
Grey-white marble fragment, gable of type VIA or VIIA; traces of ivy tendrils along archivolt.

Ht. 0.45; width 0.58; thickness 0.19; letters 0.02.

[---]Λίας Σμαράγδῳ ἀνδρὶ μνήμης[ς χάριν]

From Antoninus Pius onwards (ivy tendrils on gable). 'Apparently Λ or Α before Γ' (notebook); this part of the inscription could not be reached with the squeeze. Possibly [Ἡρω]δίας?

Σμαράγδῳ: for the distribution of this name, see Robert, *Noms. ind.* 276 no. 7 (Athens, Asia Minor, Latin inscriptions); *Bull. épigr.* 1967, 512 no. 387 = 1971, 464 no. 434 (Tomis).



381 Hacı Kebir

Loose on its back near well by cemetery.

P129?

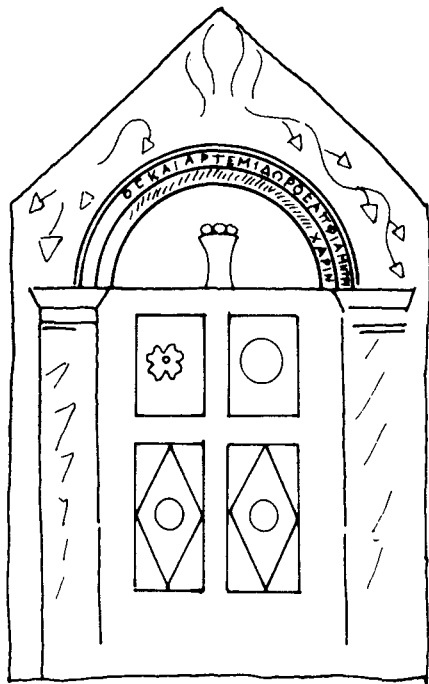
Bluish marble doorstone of type VIA or VIIA. In top of gable palmette from which spring ivy tendrils; in arch basket with fruit; in upper panels of door, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, door-ring within lozenge; bottom line of inscription broken away.

Ht. 1.20; width 0.78; thickness 0.15; letters 0.025.

[---]ος καὶ Ἀρτεμίδωρος Ἀπφία μητρὶ
[μνήμης] χάριν

Antoninus Pius onwards (tendrils).

Find spot and similarity of names make it likely that this stone is identical with P129: LW print *Μένανδρος καὶ Ἀρτεμίδωρος Ἀ[π]πᾶ*.



382 Çavdarhisar

In house wall near *oda*.

Gable of white marble doorstone of type VIA or VIIA, a fragment apparently of centre, probably broken all except top; in top of gable palmette (apparently identical with top palmettes of W109 = P274 and W79 = P159 from forties of second century AD and middle of reign of Antoninus Pius respectively, see p. lii f., nn.24 and 19 respectively); to r. unidentified object or ornament.

Ht. 0.29 (from top of gable down); width 0.22 till broken; letters 0.025.

[--- μ]νήμης χ[άριν]

Probably forties of second century AD or middle Antonine.

383 Çavdarhisar

Brought from a house in S.E. quarter.

Gable fragment of smallish greyish marble doorstone, type VIA, broken except above; in top of gable palmette, in r. corner half-palmette springing from acanthus leaf; between them dolphin; in arch eagle looking r.

Ht. 0.36; width 0.51; thickness 0.215 (pediment 0.115); letters (l.1) 0.0175, (l.2) 0.01–0.0125. Pl. XXXV.

[---]ος καὶ Μένανδρος Ο[---]

[--πα?]τρί μνήμης χάρι[ν]

Eagle, dolphin, and palmettes are identical with those on W109 = P274 (forties of second century AD, see p. liii, n.24); they must be contemporary and made by the same sculptors.

384 Çavdarhisar

In little cemetery on l. of road leading from E. quarter to *chaussée*.

Gable fragment of doorstone, type VIA or VIIA, of white marble veined bluish, broken below and to l.; r. of arch griffin with fish tail, four-petaled rosette and half-palmette with long dentate sepal (all almost identical with, though somewhat less finished than, corresponding elements of W79 = P159); letters deep and with pronounced apices.

Ht. 0.61 till broken (to base of pediment 0.45); width 0.33 till broken (capital 0.19); thickness c. 0.15; letters 0.0225. Pl. XXXV.

[---] πατρί μνήμης χάριν

Probably middle of reign of Antoninus Pius.

385 Çavdarhisar

In court on l. bank of river below *cami* bridge.

Upper r. corner of grey-white marble doorstone of type VIA or VIIA; along archivolt ivy tendril; in r. corner half-palmette springing from a double bush (developed from dentate sepals of W109 = P274 and more closely related to single sepal of W79 = P159).

Ht. 0.585; width 0.28; thickness 0.20.

[---] χάριν

Probably middle of reign of Antoninus Pius.

386 Çavdarhisar

Brought from a house by the S. Roman bridge washing place.

Gable fragment of greyish marble doorstone of type VIA or VIIA, possibly complete on l. edge, broken elsewhere including underneath; along archivolt ivy tendrils with small flowers (cf. C348 from second half of forties and W81 = P175 from second half of reign of Antoninus Pius, see p. lii, n.19); the ivy leaves look identical with those of W80 = P310 (middle of reign of Antoninus or beginning of third quarter of second century AD, see n.19).

Ht. 0.49 broken (to top of capital 0.405); width 0.36 broken (across capital 0.20); thickness 0.09; letters 0.0175–0.02. Pl. XXXV.

Μένανδρος Κυρ[ίλλω? -]

Probably middle of reign of Antoninus Pius or shortly after.

later.

The original text must have been erased to make way for the Christian inscription.

H: 'H or I; might be very clumsy C' Cullen.

K: 'might be K or Π'.

P[.]: 'probably Y' (Cullen); but Γ and P were also canvassed.

ή άγω Νησσηκωρ[--] or Νησση κωρ[: a female saint?

387 Çavdarhisar

In N. wall of lane between S.E. of village and *chaussée*.

W121 = P163.

White marble doorstone of type VIA or VIIA; sides surface broken, broken vertically on l., broken and buried r.; in top of gable rosette, in arch lion; in upper panels of richly moulded door, l. rosette, r. protruding circular keyplate; below, door-ring.

Ht. 1.83 (gable 0.79; from peak to rim of arch 0.27; rim of arch 0.025; panels 0.81); width 1.08 buried (pillar 0.245; panels 0.395–0.445); thickness 0.37 (pillars 0.20; panels 0.11); letters 0.0225–0.0275. Pl. XXXV.

[--- Γλ]ύκωνι δαίερι μνήμης χάριν

Possibly second or third quarter of second century AD (see W121).

δαίερι: δάηρ, brother-in-law on husband's side in Homer, *Il.* xxiv, 769, see LW 1153 (Cius), Buresch, *Aus Lydien* 116 no. 55 (Selendi), *BCH* VIII (1884), 382 no. 2 (Julia Gordus), *JHS* xxxvii (1917), 105 no. 16 (Mermere); Gibson, 'Christians' 12 no. 3 (Yalınızsaray, upper Tembris valley). It seems to have been favoured in Lydia, whether because it was needed by a native population with 'a wider system of relations than was usual in more hellenized communities' or simply because of a local literary fashion in funerary inscriptions (Cameron, *Buckler* 32).

388 Hacı Mahmut

In well ¼ hr. from C449 on road towards Gediz.

Grey-white marble double doorstone of type VIA or VIIA; in top of Syrian gables large palmette from which spring short tendrils; in l. corner a dolphin; in arches, l. lion upon bull's head, r. basket with wool; garlands below the arches; replum with laterally indicated capitals and bases; in upper panels, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, door-ring round aspis; letters very straggling.

Ht. 1.03 (panels 0.49); width 1.08 (panels 0.30); thickness 0.24 (panels 0.08); letters 0.035. Pl. XXXV.

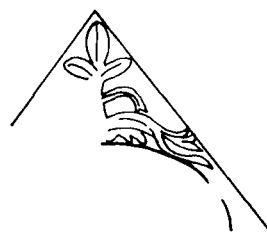
† ΗΑΓΙΩΝΗC † CΗΚΩΡΥ[---]

The style of the original monument points towards a date in the second half of the second century AD. The Christian inscription and the crosses have been added

389 Yeğınler

Fragment of a doorstone of type VIA or VIIA; in top of gable big foliate (?) palmette from which springs a short foliate tendril; in r. corner dolphin.

The palmette could point to a date in the second half of the second century AD.



390 Söpu Köy

In outer wall of house in N.W. of village.

Fragment of grey marble doorstone of type VIA or VIIA; upper surface and some letters much worn; along plain Syrian archivolt ivy tendrils springing from half-palmettes; letters late and irregular.

Ht. 0.52 broken; width 0.42 broken; thickness 0.075 till out of reach; letters 0.015–0.03.

Αύρ. Κυριακός σὺν Τ[η] γυναικὶ ὑπέρ[του τέκνου ἡμῶν] [--- μνήμης χάριν]

Later than AD 212.

Roughly half the inscription is missing, so perhaps Αύρ. Κυριακός σὺν τ[ῇ] γυναικὶ ὑπέρ[του τέκνου ἡμῶν] [--- μνήμης χάριν]. The name may well be an indication of Christianity, otherwise surprisingly little in evidence at Aezani before the fourth century.

391 Terziler

In the well.

Grey marble double doorstone of type VIA and VIIA, very badly worn; between the two Syrian gables a vine(?); in top of l. gable a falx vinitoria; in l. arch eagle looking l.; in upper panels of l. door, rosette (?) l. and

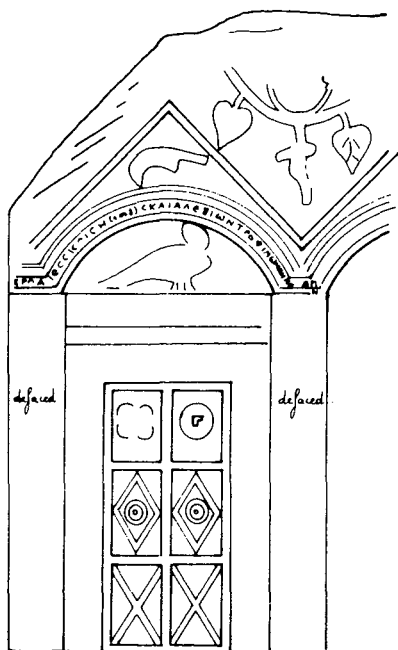
circular keyplate r.; below, door-ring round aspis above crossed lattice.

Ht. 1.41 (pediment 0.26, panels 0.60); width 0.90 (pediment 0.48, panels 0.30); thickness 0.23 (pediment 0.12, panels 0.01–0.03); letters 0.02–0.025.

ΕΡΘΑΙΕΚΚΑΙΣΦ[.]ρας καὶ Ἀλεξίου Τροφίμου
μνήμη[ς] χ[ρ]άρι-
ν

The style of the monument (note the high lattice) suggests the later second or rather third century AD.

For the *falx vinitoria* see p. xxi n.15.



392 Söpu Köy

In house court.

Grey-white marble double doorstone of type VIA or VIIA, top of l. half remaining; in l. arch basket.

Ht. 0.35; width 0.51, 0.265 (panels); thickness 0.26; letters 0.0175–0.02.

ΑΓΓΕΛΙΟΙΟΥ Ἰ. Α. μητρὶ μνήμης [χάριν ? -] II[--]

Type suggests last three-quarters of the second, or third century AD.

393 Çavdarhisar

On Demiroluk road in broad gorge r. of road.

Double doorstone of type VIA or VIIA; much of surface gone; in upper panels of both doors, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, door-ring within lozenge.

Ht. 1.19 (panels 0.52); width 1.53 (panels 0.315); thickness 0.35 (panels 0.08, pillars 0.17); letters 0.035–0.04.

[--]NH γυναι[κί -]

The type belongs to the last three-quarters of the second and to the third century AD.

394 Çavdarhisar

Brought to Cox in road in S.E. quarter.

Gable fragment of greyish marble doorstone of type VIA or VIIA; along archivolt stem tendrils.

Ht. 0.17; width 0.15; thickness 0.05; letters 0.02.

[--]ρος β' ? [--]

The type belongs to the last three-quarters of the second or to the third century AD.

For this form of filiation at Aezani, see P258b and *BMC Phrygia* 28, no. 33 (Gallienus).

395 Çerte

In N. cemetery.

Bottom fragment of grey-white marble doorstone of type VIA or VIB (or VA); the l. side looks like a normal pilaster of type VI rather than a doorpost (which has thicker outer mouldings): it bears tightly curled leafed tendrils with four-petalled flowers (best compared with those of W60 = P179 and W61 = C302), growing out of an acanthus bush (similar to W60); in upper l. panel four-petalled rosette; below, realistic door-ring round four-petalled rosette between two ivy leaves, within lozenge.

Ht. 0.50 broken; width 0.72 broken (panels 0.41). Pl. XXXVI.

Probably (early) Hadrianic.

396 Çavdarhisar

In wash-place outside S. edge of village on E. bank of river.

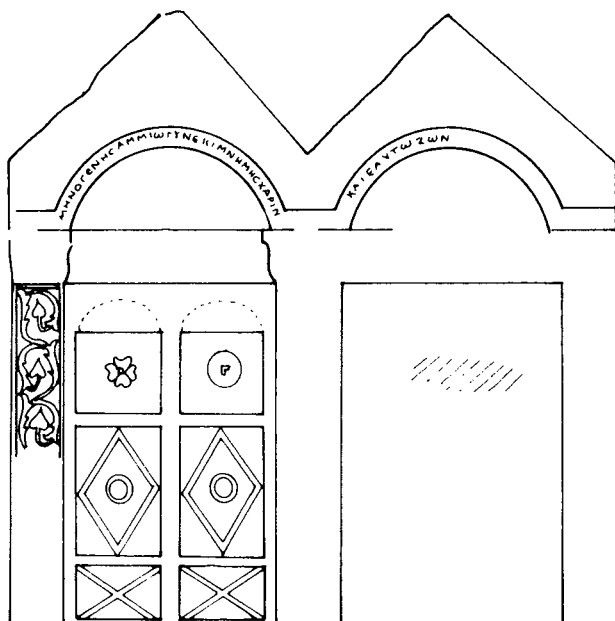
Grey-white marble double doorstone of type VIA or VIB with Syrian gable; two pilasters much broken, pediments and panels much worn; pilasters decorated with leafed tendrils with ivy leaves (apparently related to those of C346 and W76 = P290 of the mid-forties, see p. lii, n.19); in upper panels of l. doors, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring around aspis (obliterated on l. door) above crossed lattice.

Ht. 1.36; width 1.47; thickness 0.33 (panels and pediments 0.18); letters 0.025.

Μηνογένης Ἀμμίω γυνεὶ μνήμης χάριν καὶ ἑαυτῷ ζῶν

Probably mid-forties of second century AD.

For the family to which *Μηνογένης* may have belonged, see p. xxv.



397 Çavdarhisar

W. cemetery.

L. pilaster of doorstone of type VIA or VIB with a 'Syrian' gable; buried below, broken top and r.; in pilaster tendrils as on C346 and C396.

Width 0.125 (pilaster).

Ἰππ[---]

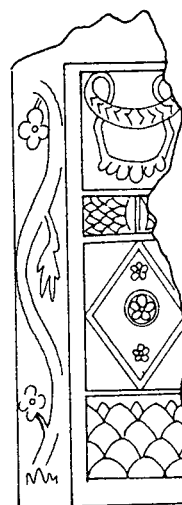
Probably (mid)-forties of second century AD.

398 Çavdarhisar

In wall upside down about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from village on road leading N.E. from *oda*.

Left side of grey-white marble doorstone of type VIA or VIB (if not VA); on pilaster (?) leafed tendrils, apparently not tightly curled, with four-petalled flowers; in upper l. panel garland (schematized as on some items of first half or middle of Antoninus' reign: W108, W109 = P274, W178 = P291, C343, C345, C352), with hanging ribbons above second garland (?); in middle panel garland (as on C260 from first half of Antoninus' reign); below, door-ring round five-petalled rosette within lozenge (small rosettes in upper and lower corner) above 'transenna'-like lattice.

First half or middle of reign of Antoninus Pius?



399 Çavdarhisar

At wash-place S. of village on r. bank, first bend from W.

Grey-white marble doorstone of type VI? According to notebook similar to C438; ordinary leaf and flower pattern on pillars and strip over panels; in panels, top l. quatrefoil, r. lock; beneath, lozenge and circle; square top to panels. Inscription on base of pediment.

Ht. 0.96 broken; width 0.76; thickness 0.23.

[--- μνήμης χ]άριν

Uncertain date.

400 Çavdarhisar

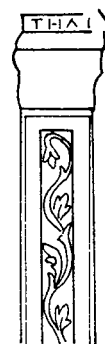
In house wall on l. in lane between river and Roman bridge.

Pilaster of greyish marble doorstone of type VIA or VIB with framed pilasters decorated with foliate tendrils (related to those on W200 = C375?).

Dimensions all judged from below: Ht. 0.95; width 0.13; letters 0.02 (?).

[---]ΤΗΛ

Possibly contemporary with W200 (late Hadrianic).



401 Çavdarhisar

W. cemetery.

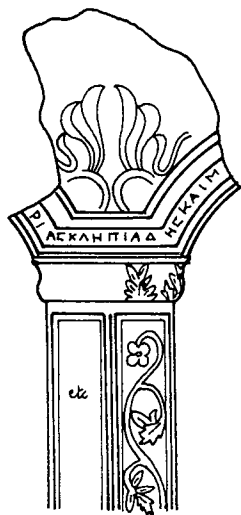
Middle pilaster of large double doorstone of grey and white marble, type VIA or VIB with framed pilasters; between the two Syrian archivolts two half-palmettes; on impost standing acanthus (?) leaves; on pilasters tendril with alternating flowers and leaves.

Ht. 0.93 (to top of pediment 0.50; gable till broken 0.43); width (pilaster) 0.235, (capital) 0.30; letters 0.0125.

[---]ρι Ἀσκληπιάδης καὶ Μ[---]

Uncertain but probably middle or third quarter of second century AD.

1. πατ]ρί, μητ]ρί? This ends inscription over l. hand arch.



(on arch)

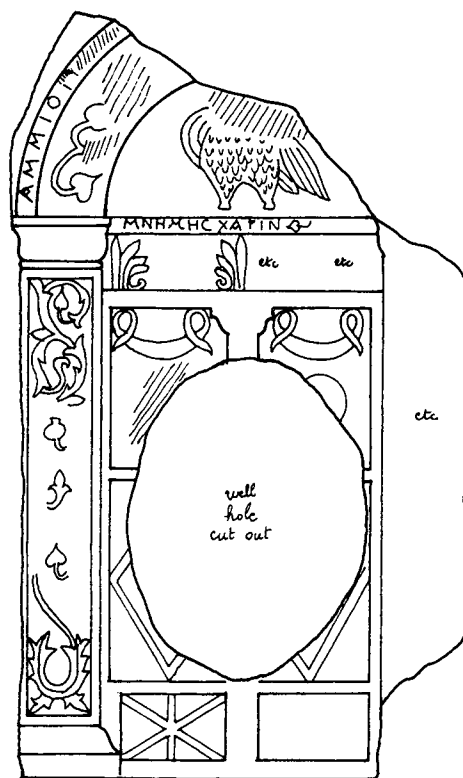
Ἀμμιον Λ[---]

(below arch)

μνήμης χάριν

Probably first half or middle of reign of Antoninus Pius.

The last surviving letter looks like Δ, the initial of Ammion's husband or male relative, deceased (cf. the eagle).

**402 Kırıl**

In a dry well $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. from Hisarcık on Kırıl road.

Apparently rectangular stele of grey marble, influenced by Aezani type VI (as C403, C467, and C469); lower half of archivolt decorated with ivy tendrils; in arch eagle (apparently looking over shoulder r.); on moulding under arch row of palmettes alternately open and closed; in pilasters leafed tendrils of the Aezani type, with alternating ivy leaves, poppies, and laterally arranged flowers (same tendril as on C439: probably still from first half of Antoninus Pius' reign) growing out of bush (similar to that of W87 = C407 from early forties of second century); replum with laterally indicated capital (popular from Antoninus Pius on, see W108); in upper panels garland with hanging ribbons (similar to that on C313f., C340, C343, and C472, from second quarter of second century); below, traces of lozenge on top of false lattice; letters very neat and regular.

Ht. 1.36 (moulding 0.16; panel 0.845); width 0.83 (panel 0.53; pillar 0.15); thickness 0.39 (pillar 0.11); letters 0.0225–0.0275. Pl. XXXVI.

403 Kırıl

In fountain E. of cemetery.

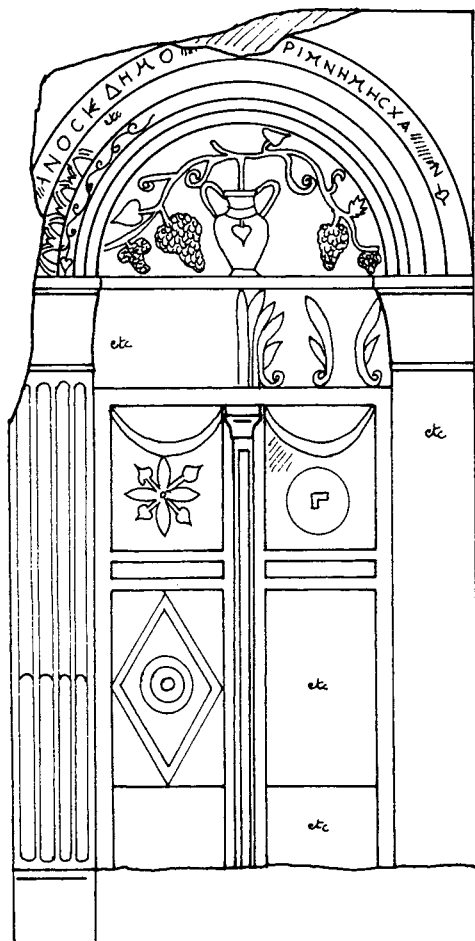
White limestone (or marble?) rectangular doorstone influenced by type VI (as C402, C467, and C469); on archivolt inverted egg-and-dart moulding (cf. C467) above stem tendril ending in ivy leaf below; in arch vase with two handles from which grow vine tendrils (as in C467); on moulding under arch, row of alternately open and closed palmettes, very similar to C402 and probably older than those of C467; in upper panels of door garlands (r. with hanging ivy leaves), above, l. four-petalled rosettes with ivy leaves among petals (the same as on C467), and r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-rings round aspis on top of false lattice; the flutings of the pilasters are filled up below; letters nicely cut.

Ht. 1.66 (capital 0.38, lintel 0.17, panel 0.06); width 0.87 (pillar 0.145, panel 0.58); thickness 0.39 (pillar 0.10); letters 0.0225. Pl. XXXVI.

[-6-7-]avos κὲ Δημο[--- μητ?]ρὶ μνήμης χά[ρι]ν Ϛ

Probably between C402 and C467, somewhere in the middle of Antoninus Pius' reign.

The first name might be, e.g. [Εὐρυχί]avός, the second Δημο[σθένης] (cf. C467), leaving little or no room for the name of their (?) mother (cf. the vase.).



404

Deleted.

405 Kırgıl

In the cemetery.

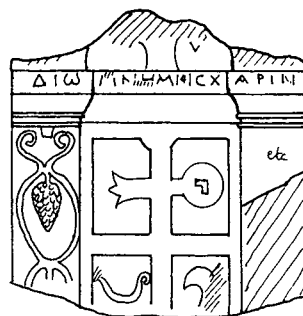
Middle section of white marble doorstone, influenced by Aezani type VI; in arch lower part of decoration (vase with tendrils (?) or 'basket and spindle' suggested by Cullen); pilasters decorated with two entwined stem tendrils ending in volute above (cf. C420 from Pazarcık); in upper panels circular keyplate r. connected by thong with l. panel (cf. C484); below, door handle l., upper part of falx vinitoria r.; letters very rough.

Ht. 0.54 broken; width 0.56 (pillars 0.13); thickness c. 0.12 (pillars 0.015); letters 0.02–0.275.

ΔΙΩ μνήμης χάριν

The tendrils are closely related to those on C420 (probably first part of last quarter of second century AD), and must be more or less contemporary with them: probably last quarter of second century AD.

'No sign of *I* or anything else before *Δ*' (Cullen); 'probably *MNHMHC*: first letter looks like *T* or *Π* but is probably flaw: probably very bad *M* with no sign of cross-bar and considerable space after it'. Presumably the names of the dedicator and deceased, with the first letter of *ἰδίω*, were inscribed over the arch.



406 Çavdarhisar

Standing in field on Hill of Tombs just W. of Yağdıgım road.

W86 = P157.

Big double doorstone of white marble of type VIb; between the Syrian gables acanthus bush from which spring stem (?) tendrils along the sima; under the simas, above the middle pilasters and between the two archivolts eagle between two small rosettes; in arches, l. mirror, basket with fruit, spindle and distaff, r. lion; below the arches garlands with ribbons hanging from ox-heads; on pilasters leafed tendrils with alternating four-petalled rosettes, laterally arranged flowers, and ivy leaves ending in a voluted stem and a half-palmette above; in upper panels of l. door garland with hanging ribbons ending in an ivy leaf above an amphora like that on the columns of the Zeus temple l., and a circular keyplate r.; below, door-ring around rosette within lozenge; in upper panels of r. door plain garlands above four-petalled rosette l. and circular keyplate r.

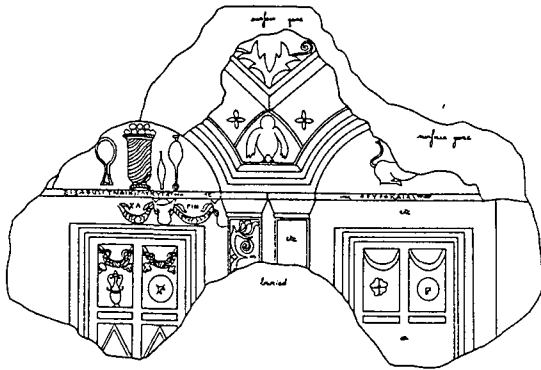
Ht. 1.57 (gable 0.80 till buried, bottom of gable to interim of inscription 0.21); width 2.48 broken both ends (panels 0.46, pillars 0.37); thickness 0.63 broken (panels 0.155, pillars 0.20); letters 0.02. Pl. XXXVI.

[?Zεῦ]ξίς Ἀφίω γυναικὶ γλυκυτάτῃ [μνήμ]ης
χάριν

v. [Z]εῦ[ξίς] καὶ Αὔ[---]

Late Hadrianic (see W86).

Σ of [Zεῦ]ξίς written in reverse.



407 Çavdarhisar

E. bank of river some way N. of Roman bridge.

P166.

Greyish marble doorstone of type VIb, gable top gone, also l. pilaster, rest in fair preservation; in lower corners of gable small four-petalled rosette; in arch eagle (now gone); on pilasters two entwined leafed tendrils with alternating laterally arranged flowers, pine-cones, and poppies springing from an acanthus bush below and ending in a half-palmette above; in upper panels (now worn off) two circular objects (rosette and keyplate?); below, schematized door-ring round aspis within lozenge above crossed lattice.

Ht. 1.20 till broken; width 0.82; thickness 0.33 (pediment 0.13, panels 0.23); letters 0.025.

Τάτακος Γράπτω τροφεὶ μνήμης χάριν

The tendrils and the bush from which they sprout are slightly older than those of W76 = P290 (mid-forties, see p. lii, n.19): probably first half of forties of second century AD.

Τάτακος: see P182 (perhaps the same man) and *Ath. Mitt.* xxv (1900), 409 no. 18 (Çırcı Çal Köy, upper Tembris valley). The name is not mentioned by Zgusta, *KP*, or by Robert, *Noms ind.* The names *Τατα* (f.) and *Τατας* are common in Phrygia and the Pisido-Phrygian borderland; Robert, *Noms ind.*, 348, classes them with those 'Lallnamen, d'origine indigène, mais que l'on peut dire d'apparence internationale, ayant leurs semblables ou leurs parallèles en toute langue'. For another possible derivative, see H. Hepding, *Ath. Mitt.* xxxv (1910), 423 no. 11, Col. II, line 14 *Τατανος* (Pergamum), with *Noms ind.* 109f.

Γράπτω: see p. lx.

τροφεὶ: see p. lxiv.

408 Ağarı

In washing house, S. of bridge, W. of stream.

Greyish marble double doorstone of type VIb, broken away in middle, at each top corner, and above; surfaces of pediments and panels worn smooth; in top of l. gable

omphalos plate; in l. arch traces of basket with fruit; on l. pilasters entwined tendrils, almost identical with those of W87 = C407, except that there are no half-palmettes here.

Ht. 1.235 (panels 0.65); width 1.28 (panels 0.40); thickness 0.31 (pediment 0.13, panels 0.22); letters 0.025.

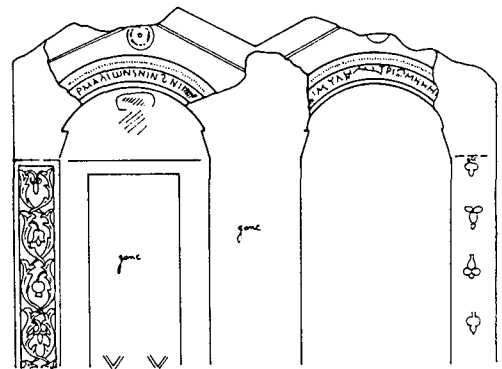
[?Αὔ]ρ. Μαλίων [NIN]NI [-- ?καὶ Α]ἰμύλη μητρὶς
Σ μνήμη[s] χάριν]

If correct, the pseudo-praenomen would impose a third century date for the inscription; but *M. Αὔρ.* may have been meant. The style of the monument suggests a date in the middle forties of the second century, which would exclude even this, unless the stone were inscribed later (as C283).

[?Αὔ]ρ. Μαλίων: *Μαλλίων* in Preisigke, *Namenbuch*; but *Αρμαλιων* is possible.

[NIN]NI: if the punctuation marks (?) are ignored, we have *νύνη*, a word for grandmother or mother-in-law found in Macedonia (*LSJ*); her name (short) would have followed in the missing r. side of the arch; certainly a woman was named here (the basket shows it); but on the r. arch the name precedes the relationship; hence perhaps we have the name *Νύνη*; cf. *Bull. épigr.* 1967, 518 no. 47: *Νύνα Μενίσκου* (Carpathus; Meniscus is from Sardis).

?καὶ Α]ἰμύλη: for this name, see C237 n.



409 İlicikviran

Fountain N. of village.

Doorstone of type VIb; in top of Syrian gable palmette, in lower corners four-petalled rosette; in arch eagle looking r. over shoulder; on pilasters leafed tendrils with laterally arranged flowers (same as W76 = P290) growing out of acanthus bush below (similar to W76 from mid-forties, see p. lii, n.19); replum with laterally indicated capital; in upper panels, l. rosette on circular plate, r. circular keyplate with raised border; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge; letters irregular.

Ht. 1.27; width 0.76; letters 0.015–0.025. Pl. XXXVI.

Ἀντίπας καὶ Μηρόφιλος Μητροφάνη
ἀδελφῶ μνήμης χάριν

Probably mid-forties of second century AD.

For names ending in -ās, see p. lxii.

410 Tepecik (Afyon 31 Id)

In wash-house.

Double doorstone of grey-white marble (type VIB) with single gable; in top of gable palmette on top of double leaf, from which spring ivy tendrils; in arches, l. basket with fruit, r. eagle looking l.; on pilasters leafed tendrils with laterally arranged flowers related to those of W76 = P290, C341f., C409, and P291, growing out of small bush, apparently similar to W197 = C351; in upper panels, l. rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge, above 'transenna'-type lattice related to C398 and W32; lettering very much worn.

Ht. 1.28, 0.42 (gable), 0.77 (panels); width 1.18, 0.11 (pillars), 0.37 (panels), thickness 0.37, 0.12 (panels); letters 0.0125.

(left) For text see fig.

(right) [--]ρ μνη[ε.?]τρὶ μνήμης

Related flowers belong to first half of reign of Antoninus Pius, bush to middle, lattice to first half or middle of reign.

The l. hand side seems to end ζώση; no trace of χάριν anywhere.

411 Yalnızsaray

In open place; origin unknown.

Greyish marble doorstone of type VIB, pediment and upper parts hacked; in top of Syrian gable basket with fruit; on pilasters partly leaved tendrils (only the main stem is foliate) with alternating laterally arranged flowers and poppies (?) ending in half-palmette above; in lower panels schematized door-ring within lozenge.

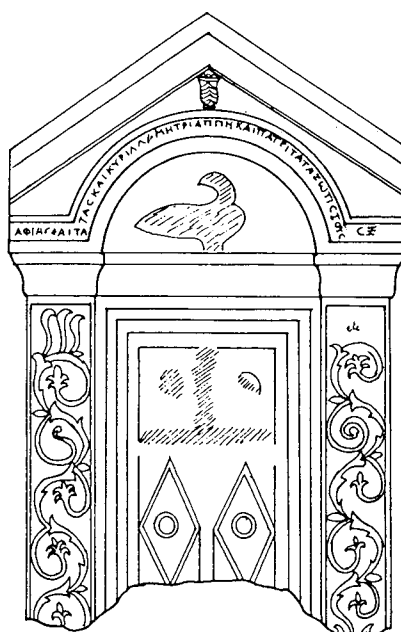
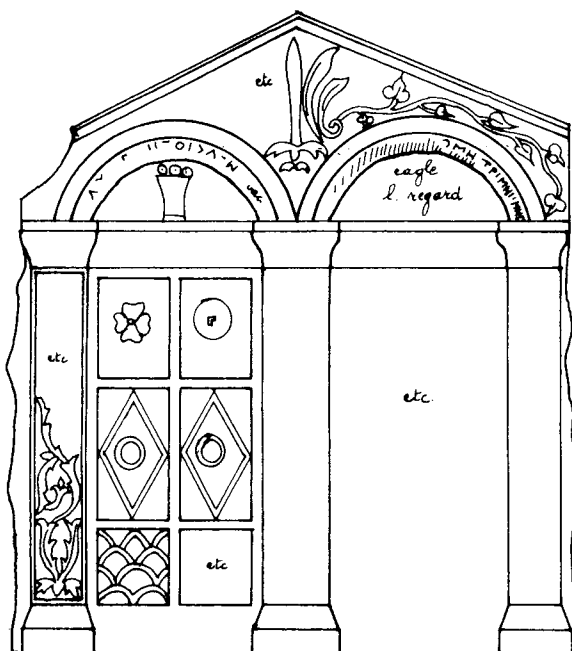
Ht. 1.60 broken (pediment 0.305; panels exterior 0.177 broken, interior 0.59 broken); width 1.06 (pediment 0.61; panels exterior 0.83, interior 0.41); thickness 0.35 (pediment 0.17, panels exterior 0.175, interior 0.06); letters 0.015–0.0225. Pl. XXXVII.

Ἀφίας καὶ Τάτας καὶ Κυρίλλα μητρὶ Ἀππη καὶ πατρὶ
Τατὰ ζῶτι μνίας χάριν ἔτους σξ'

Year 260: AD 229–30 (Actian era) or 175–6 (Sullan). The partly leaved tendrils of this stone (compare also W198 = P201 and C420) were apparently the link between the older tendrils, where all stems were foliate, and the degenerated forms from the last quarter of the second century, where the bare smaller stems have developed into some kind of long sepal (W82 = P171, C359); the era used on this stone was the Sullan one, the prevalent dating scheme in the upper Tembris valley; the stone was exported in antiquity to the N.W. part of the upper Tembris valley where it was found.

The nomenclature is banal.

ζῶτι: presumably for ζῶσι rather than ζῶντι; otherwise one would expect some sharper distinction to be drawn between mother (dead: μνήμης χάριν) and father (living).

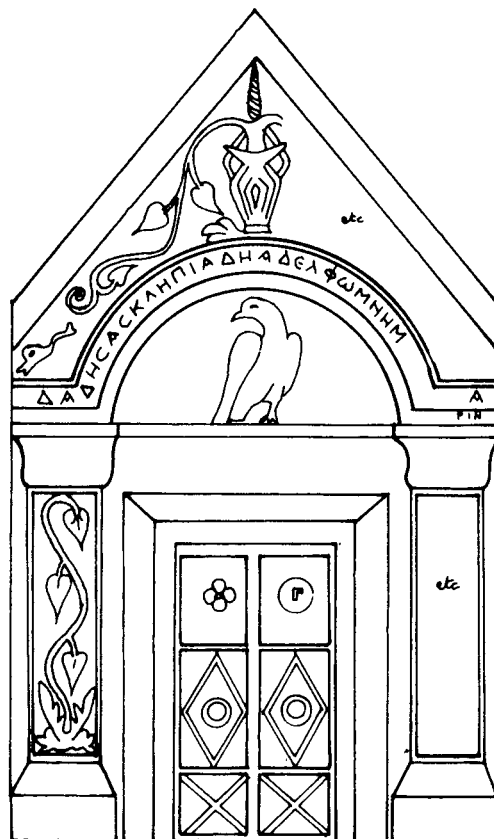


412 Ağari

Double doorstone of type VIb; in top of gable apparently omphalos-plate; in arches, l. basket with fruit, r. probably eagle; on pilasters ivy tendrils growing out of an acanthus bush (as on W77 from later forties, p. lli, n.19, whereas the ivy tendrils later had different bushes below); inscription on arches obliterated.

Ht. 1.45 (panels 0.745); width 1.54 (panels 0.465); thickness 0.34 smooth below (panels 0.18).

Probably somewhere in middle of second century AD.



413 Söpu Köy

Cemetery.

Grey-white marble doorstone of type VIb; in top of Syrian gable cantharus from which spring two ivy tendrils ending in a voluted stem (cf. C355 from third quarter of second century AD); in lower corners a dolphin; on pilasters ivy tendril growing out of acanthus bush (as on C412); in upper panels, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge on top of crossed lattice.

Ht. 1.48 (gable 0.235 vertical, 0.50 pitched, panel to base of gable 0.215); width 0.92 (base of pilasters 0.20, pilasters to panel 0.105, panel 0.29); thickness 0.31.

Δάδης Ἀσκληπιάδης ἀδελφῶ μνήμ[ης χ]ά-
ριν

Probably middle of second century AD.

414 Yenicearmutcuk

Fountain.

Grey marble double doorstone of type VIb; between the two Syrian gables, bust of a man (with beard?); in top of gables flower between leaves; in arches l. basket with fruit, r. eagle looking l. over shoulder; on pilasters laurel garlands with ribbons; in upper panels of doors l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring around aspis within lozenge.

Ht. 1.20; width 1.06; thickness (panels) 0.115; letters 0.015. Pl. XXXVII.

Λέσβιος Θαλλούση συνβίω ζώση καὶ ἐαυτῷ ζῶν v.

The decoration of the pilasters seems to be taken from the soffits of the temple (see Naumann, *Zeustempel* 24 fig. 11, Pl. 55). Possibly middle of second century AD.

According to Pape-Benseler the name Λέσβιος occurs at Cyme and Thyatira, as well as in Athens and the Peloponnese and on the island of Lesbos itself; cf. Λεσβία at Silandus in N.W. Lydia, *Épig. Anat.* v (1985), 63 no. 17; one of the few Aezanians attested abroad is found at Mytilene: *IG* XII 2, 242; see p.xxiii.

415 Hacı Mahmut

In a cowshed.

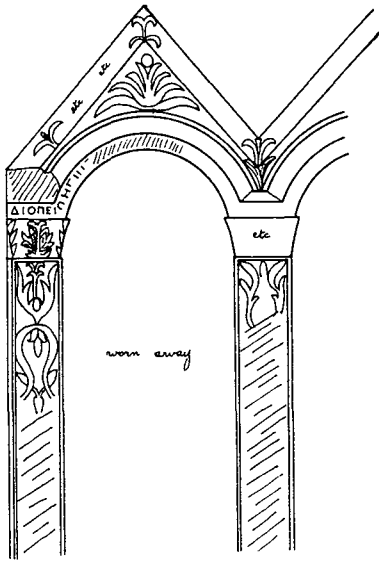
Double doorstone of type VIb; sima of Syrian gable decorated with palmettes; in top of l. gable big foliate palmette (probably similar to C443 from early third quarter of second century AD); on imposts leaf motive (as on C443?); on pilasters entwined leafed tendrils, from whose crossing points hang alternating laterally arranged flowers and poppies (best compared with P230).

Ht. 1.53; width 1.42; thickness 0.30; panels 0.80 by 0.46; letters 0.02.

Διοπείθης[- -]

The double leaf motive on the sima above the middle pilaster looks related to those on the frieze and sima of the second phase of the Propylaea to the temple of Zeus, built not long after the middle of the second century AD (see Naumann, *Zeustempel* 74f., Pl. 67 b and d); thus probably third quarter of the second century.

The copy has ΔΙΟΠΕΙΠΗΝΗ.



416 Çavdarhisar

In cart shed under first floor of house on l. bank near big wash-place below bridges.

Double doorstone of grey-white marble of type VIb, broken on l. and slightly on r., top broken; between the two Syrian gables, wreath; r. of r. gable big dolphin; in top of r. gable comb, mirror, and basket with fruit; between the two archivolt ivy leaf; in l. arch traces of lion with something (ox-head?) between front paws; on imposts acanthus leaves (apparently similar to W79 = P159); under arches garlands with ribbons hanging from ox-heads (look similar to W118 = P199, dated by a portrait to the later third quarter of the second century AD); on middle pilaster leafed tendril with alternating four-petalled flowers and poppies; these are no longer connected with the normal curled stem, but hang down

on another leafed stem in the middle of each curl, no doubt under the influence of the entwined tendrils on e.g. W87 = C407, P230, and C415; in upper panels of r. door, l. six-petalled rosette, r. keyplate in high relief.

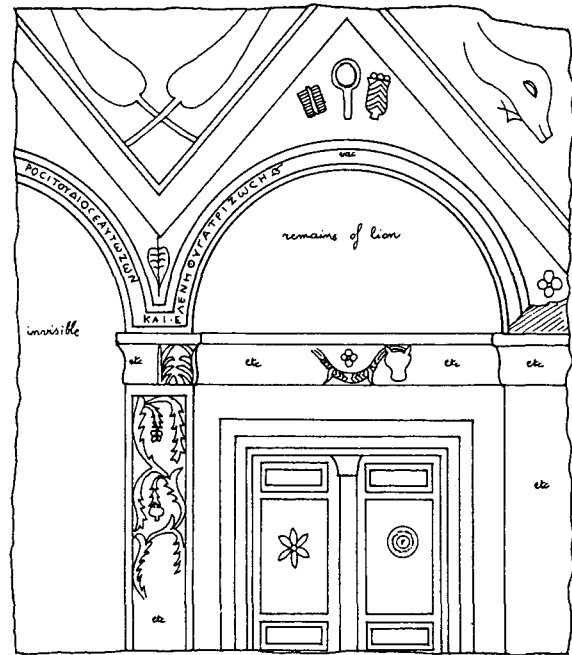
Ht. 1.63 top broken, bottom buried (panels 0.50; top of panel to bottom of gable 0.31; bottom of gable to upper edge of arch 0.41; upper edge of arch to top of monument 0.41); width 1.49 both sides broken (panel 0.50); thickness, pillars 0.29, panels 0.20; letters 0.025.

[ὁ δεῖνα νεωκό]ρος ἰ' τοῦ Διὸς ἐαυτῷ ζῶν καὶ Ἑλένη
θυγατρὶ ζώσῃ

Probably third quarter of second century AD.

νεωκό]ρος ἰ': see p. xxx.

Ἑλένη: see p. lx.



417 Çavdarhisar

Washing place outside S. edge of village on E. bank of river.

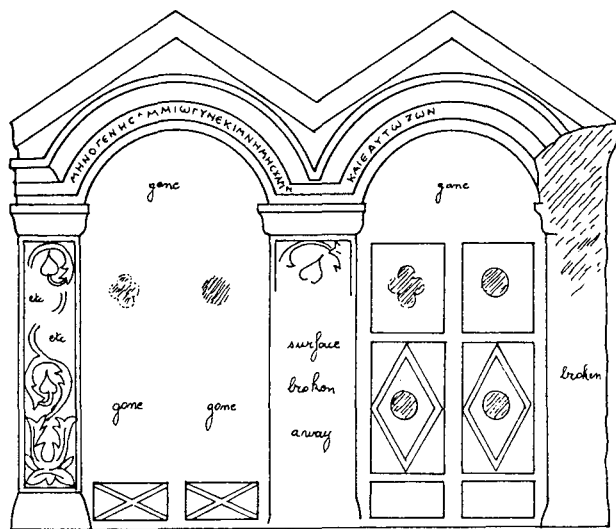
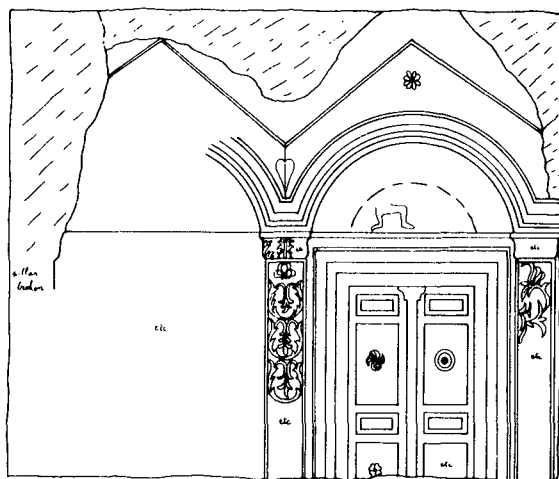
Greyish marble double doorstone of type VIb with Syrian gables; two pilasters much broken and pediments and panels much worn; the panels do not fill their due space at sides; such panels as there are are sunk neatly enough but are disproportionately small in shallow relief. All smooth above top panels, but probably pediments have been scooped smooth since then; on pilasters leafed tendrils with ivy leaves instead of flowers, growing out of huge acanthus bush below; in upper panels of doors, l. flower, r. circular keyplate; below, door-rings (?) in lozenge, on crossed lattice; inscription clear.

Ht. 1.36 (centre of pediments 0.26); width 1.14 (bottom to panels 0.02, panels 0.61, panels to where bottom of centre pediment should be, 0.19); thickness 0.32 (panels and pediment 0.18); letters 0.02.

Μηρογένης Ἀμμίω γυνεὶ μνήμης χάριν καὶ ἑαυτῷ ζῶν

The acanthus bush of the tendrils looks very like that on W198 = P201, whose acanthus leaves on the imposts and entwined foliate tendrils on the middle pilaster are at least ten years later than the corresponding elements of W79 = C348; their thick forms already suggest the decoration of the last quarter of the second century AD and point towards a date in the later third quarter; this date of W198 is corroborated by the tightly curled, only partially leaved tendrils on the side pilaster, which are related to those of C411 (AD 175–6).

Μηρογένης: for this name at Aezani, see p. lx.



418 Çavdarhisar

In court in wall leading from *oda* to bridge.

Grey and white double doorstone of type VIB with Syrian gable; all except peaks of pediments in good preservation; bottom panels buried; no trace of inscription; in top of r. gable rosette; between archivolt ivy leaf; acanthus leaves on impost; on central pilaster two entwined leafed tendrils whose stems form the petal of a hanging flower (a little earlier than those of W82 = P171) ending in half-palmettes above; on r. pilaster leafed tendril with big flowers and leaves, ending in half-palmette above; in upper panels of doors, l. whorled rosette, r. circular keyplate with raised border; below, four-petalled rosettes.

Ht. 1.75 buried (probably 2.13); from top to upper edge of panel 1.03; upper half of panel 0.55; width 2.18 (panels 0.50); thickness 0.35 (panels 0.15, pillars 0.25).

The tendrils of the central pilaster belong between those of P230 (third quarter of second century) and those of C423 = W92 (last quarter); probably early last quarter of second century.

419 Yağdıgın

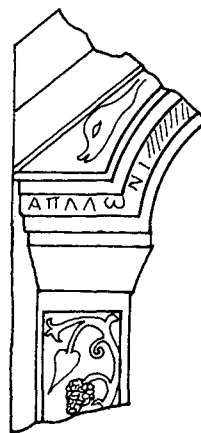
Cemetery 20 mins. from Çavdarhisar on Virancık road.

Upper l. corner of grey-white marble doorstone of type VIB with Syrian gable; in l. lower corner of gable a dolphin; on l. pilaster vine tendril.

Ht. 0.65 broken; width 0.26 broken (pillar 0.18); thickness 0.29 broken (pillar 0.17); letters 0.02–0.0225.

Ἀπ(ο)λλώνι[ος or -δης]

The tendril evidently belongs between the rich tendrils of W104 = P136a (third quarter of second century AD), and those of W90 = P205, W91, W154 = P224, which are dated to the third or fourth quarter of the second century.



420 Pazarcık

In house yard by *oda*.

L. side of greyish marble double doorstone of type VIB; contents of panels, pediment, and gable all battered; on l. pilaster only partly leafed tendril (related to W198 = P201, third quarter of second century AD); on pilaster two entwined stem (?) tendrils, voluted above, and

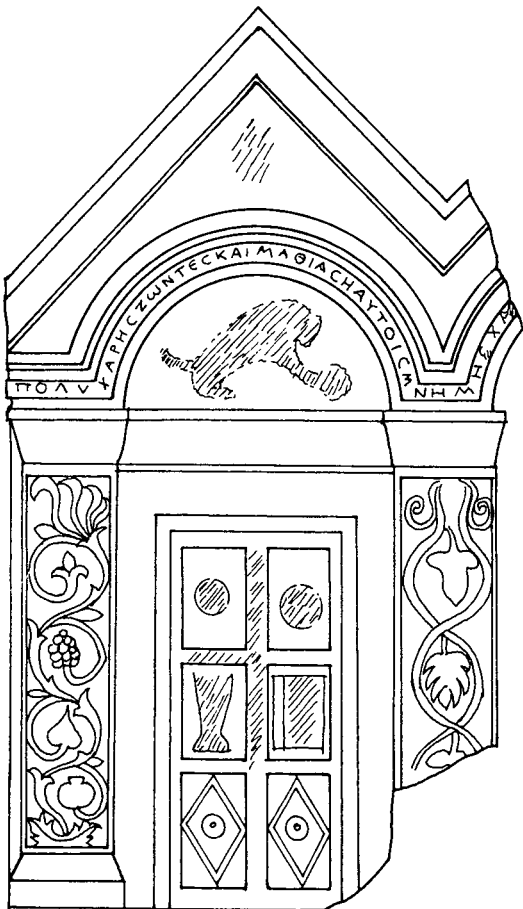
provided with alternating grapes and vine leaves; in upper panels of door two worn circular objects (rosette and keyplate?); in central panels, l. stylus case (?), r. open *volumen*; below, schematized door-ring within an aspis.

Ht. 1.62 (panels, exterior 0.80; interior 0.685; pediment 0.24); width 0.92 (panels, exterior 0.53; interior 0.31; pediment 0.50); thickness 0.375 (panels, exterior 0.125, interior 0.075); letters 0.0125–0.025. Pl. XXXVII.

[–]Πολυχάρης ζῶντες καὶ Μαθίας ἡαυτοῖς μνείμης χά[ρ]ιν]

The tendril decoration of the middle pilasters must date from a period when the original scheme of the entwined tendrils was changed (cf. P230 and C418) and vine tendrils were already popular (for the first time at Aezani with C466 and W104 = P136a); the introduction of grapes on the l. pilaster is also new. Probably first part of last quarter of second century AD (or end of third quarter).

The inscription impossibly suggests that this is a triple doorstone; but the mason garbled the order of the words. For the name Πολυχάρης see p. lxii, and for Μαθίας, C430 n.



421 Çavdarhisar

L. bank of river below *camı* bridge.

W102 = P282 (in part).

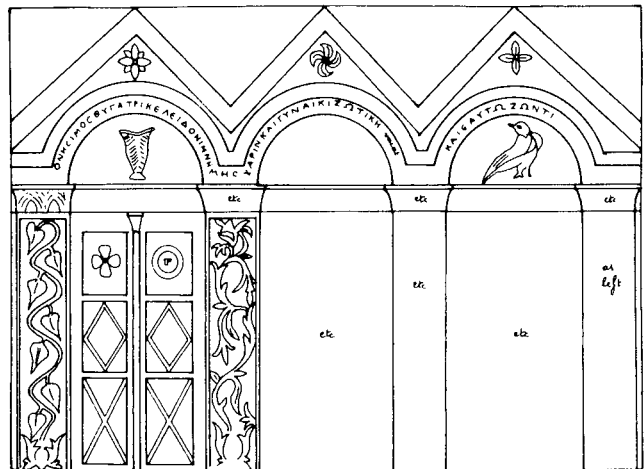
Triple doorstone of type VIb, top slightly broken, complete at sides; in top of Syrian gables from l. to r. double four-petalled rosette, whorl, pointed four-petalled rosette; in arches l. basket, r. eagle looking l. over shoulder; on impostes palmettes (still related to those on W108 and W109 = P274); on outer pilasters ivy tendrils growing out of acanthus bush below; on two inner pilasters wholly foliate tendrils (apparently later than, but still related to, those on C418) springing from acanthus bush below; in upper panels of doors l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate with raised border; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge above huge crossed lattice.

Ht. 1.40 (capitals 0.08, moulding above panels 0.06); width 2.01 (outer pilasters 0.19, inner pilasters 0.17, panels 0.605); thickness 0.40; letters 0.02–0.025.

Ὁνήσιμος θυγατρὶ Χελειδόνι μνήμης χάριν καὶ γυναικὶ
Ζωτικῇ υ. καὶ ἑαυτῷ ζῶντι υ.

Last quarter of the second century AD.

Χελειδόνι: the name occurs on a Jewish or Christian inscription of Laodicea Catacecaumene: *Ath. Mitt.* XIII (1888), 260 no. 83, cf. *MAMA* I, 101; VII, 31 and 85 (Christian); in the territory of Dorylaeum: *MAMA* V, 154; at Nacolea: 267; and at Emir Dağ near Afyon: *Bull. épigr.* 1968, 523 no. 526.



422 Yalnızsaray

Grey marble doorstone of type VIb; in lower corners of gable, rosettes; in arch eagle looking r. over shoulder; on pilaster same kind of leafed tendrils as those on W82 = P171 (outer pilasters) and C359, both from last quarter of second century AD; in upper panels, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring round aspis within lozenge.

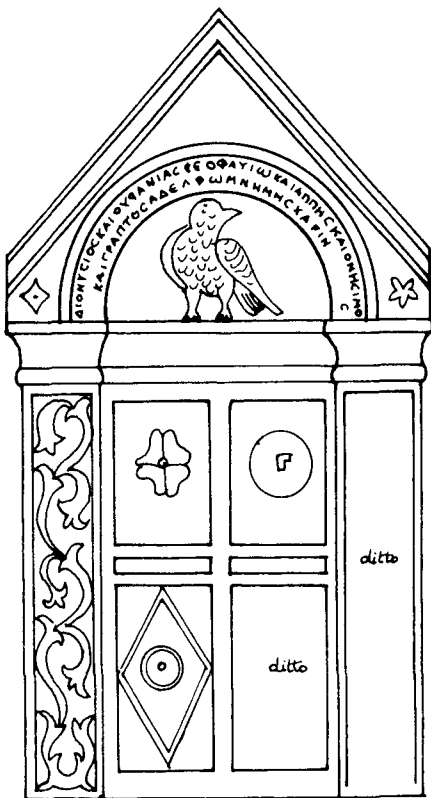
Ht. 1.49 (pediment 0.23, panels 0.74); width 0.81 (pediment 0.38, panels 0.43); thickness 0.31 (pediment 0.10, panels 0.125); letters 0.015–0.025. Pl. XXXVII.

Διονύσιος καὶ Οὐρανίᾱς Θεοφᾶ υἱῷ καὶ Ἀππῆς καὶ
Ὀνήσιμο-

καὶ Γραπτὸς ἀδελφῷ μνήμης χάριν

Last quarter of second century AD; made either at Aezani or by sculptors from there.

Θεοφᾶ, Γραπτὸς: for masculine names ending in -ās, and for those implying an interest in literacy, see pp. lxii, lx.



423 Çavdarhisar

In wash-house by bridge.

P170.

White and blue marble double doorstone of type VIb; on pilasters ivy tendrils growing out of completely schematized bush (same pattern as 'flowers' of tendrils on central pilasters of W82 = P171, last quarter of the second century AD); in upper panels l. four-petaled rosette, r. circular keyplate; in lower panels door-ring in a lozenge; inscribed area worn away nearly smooth and much broken.

Ht. 1.10; width 1.28; thickness 0.38 (panel 0.11); letters 0.025.

Φίλισκος ἐαυ[τ]ῷ ζῶν Ἀμιον Δαμά[λιδι?]
κἔ[...]. Ἀμιω <μνήμης> χάριν

Towards the end of last quarter of second century AD (cf. W92 notes).

Cox indicated space for five letters after ΔΑΜΑ and two after κἔ.

For names beginning Δαμαλ- see Robert, *Noms ind.* 60 n.1; but note Δαμάζων at Heraclea (MAMA VI, 142); or we might have Δαμά [ἀνδρὶ] or Δαμά[λη υἱῷ]: cf. P169.

424 Ağarı

In lane beside river, E. of it, on N.E. edge of village.

Solid single doorstone of greyish marble of type VIb, well preserved except bottoms of columns and worn panels; in top of Syrian gable palmette from which springs (on each side) a short-stemmed ivy leaf; in lower corners a dolphin; in arch lion marching l.; on pilasters leafed tendril with huge laterally arranged flowers (same as on W93 = P122 from the third century AD) filling the whole panel; replum with wide, only laterally indicated capitals and bases; in upper panels l. stilus-case and worn round object (rosette?), r. circular keyplate above closed diptych; below, lozenges apparently with worn door-rings; inscription firm and regular.

Ht. 1.65 (panels 0.86); width 0.91 (panels 0.545); thickness 0.385 (panels 0.165, pediment 0.125); letters 0.025–0.0275.

Ἀτείμητος Σωζομένω τέκνω γλυκυτάτῃ μνήμης
χάριν

Third century AD.

For Ἀτείμητος cf. C230; the son of M. Σηστύλλιος Πίνδαρος on an inscription probably from the upper Tembris valley also has this name, discussed by T. Drew-Bear, *REA* LXXXIV (1980), 181. The name is abundantly attested (*Bull. épigr.* 1941, 265 no. 159).



425 Hacı Mahmut

In cowshed.

Grey-white marble double doorstone of type VIb, letters and carving well cut; in both arches of Syrian gables lion (marching to l.) with ox-head; on outer pilasters vine tendrils, on middle pilaster leafed tendril with big, laterally arranged flowers (as on C424) ending in half-palmette above; in upper panels of door, l. rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, lozenge with schematized door-ring.

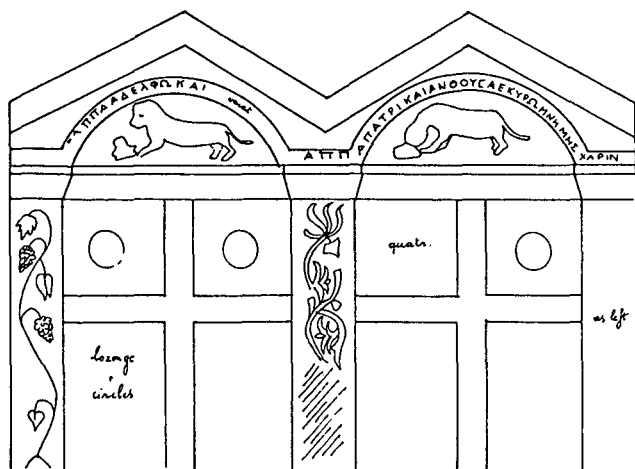
Ht. 1.24; width 1.27; thickness 0.38 (panels 0.125); letters 0.0275.

[---]ς Ἀππᾶ ἀδελφῶ καὶ υ. Ἀππᾶ πατρὶ καὶ Ἀνθοῦσα
ἐκυρῶ μνήμης χάριν

Third century AD.

The dedicator honours Ἀππᾶς his brother and Ἀππᾶς his father, and Ἀνθοῦσα (wife of the dedicator, presumably) honours her father-in-law. Ἀππᾶς, though not unknown in other parts of Asia Minor, is a 'Lallname' very widespread in Phrygia: see Zgusta, *KP s.v.*, and Robert, *Noms ind.* 348.

ἐκυρός: epic for πενθερός; see on δαίρ, C387 n. In this region certain relationships by marriage seem to have been important enough to require the revival of archaic terms, even if, as with ἐκυρός, a prose equivalent existed.



426 Hacı Kebir

N. end of village.

White marble doorstone of type VIb; in arch basket with wool; on l. pilaster tightly curled tendril with four-petalled flowers? In door panels, above l., four-petalled rosette, r., circular keyplate; below, door-ring within lozenge.

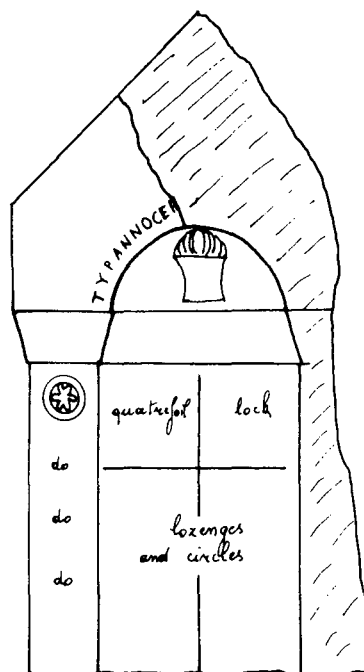
Ht. 1.18 (panels 0.56); width 0.71 (panels 0.37); thickness 0.28.

Τύραννος Επ[---]

If the pilaster decoration is correctly identified, the stone probably still belongs to the Hadrianic period.

Τύραννος: for other examples see index and cf. Τύραννος which occurs on an unpublished inscription in Kütahya Museum; on the name, see J. Labarbe, *Ant. Class.* XL (1971), 471ff., but with the observations of Robert, *Bull. épigr.* 1973, 79f. no. 95, who comment that it is 'répandu dans tout l'Empire', and is no evidence for the servile status of its bearer.

The copy shows the inscription nearly half complete; if the last words in it were μνήμης χάριν, the feminine name (cf. the basket in the pediment) of which two letters survive must have been a very short one.



427 Çavdarhisar

In court in N.E. of village near old cami (oda) very near r. bank.

Grey-white marble doorstone top of type VIb; in top of Syrian gable vase (cantharus?) from which spring short stem tendrils (best compared with those of the Hadrianic and/or early Antonine W99 = C438 and W201, see p. liii, n.22); in lower corners a dolphin.

Ht. 0.66 broken; width 0.76; thickness 0.34; letters 0.02.

Κλαυδιανὸς Φαείνω καὶ Εἰθάρω μνείας χάριν

Possibly Hadrianic or (early) Antonine.

Εἰθάρω for Ἰθάρω, which received comment from Robert, *Noms ind.* 45ff., cf. *Ét. épigr.* 165; it is derived from a rare adjective meaning 'clear', a suitable match for Φαείνος, shining: see p. lxii.

428 Arslanapa

Outside cemetery.

Grey marble doorstone of type VIb; upper panels and l. pilaster defaced; r. pilaster broken; on top of Syrian gable cantharus from each side of which springs a short stem ending in two ivy leaves (as on W201); in arch lion and lioness on ox-head; stem tendril above door frame; tendrils with at least one flower on pilasters; in lower panels schematized door-ring round aspis within lozenge.

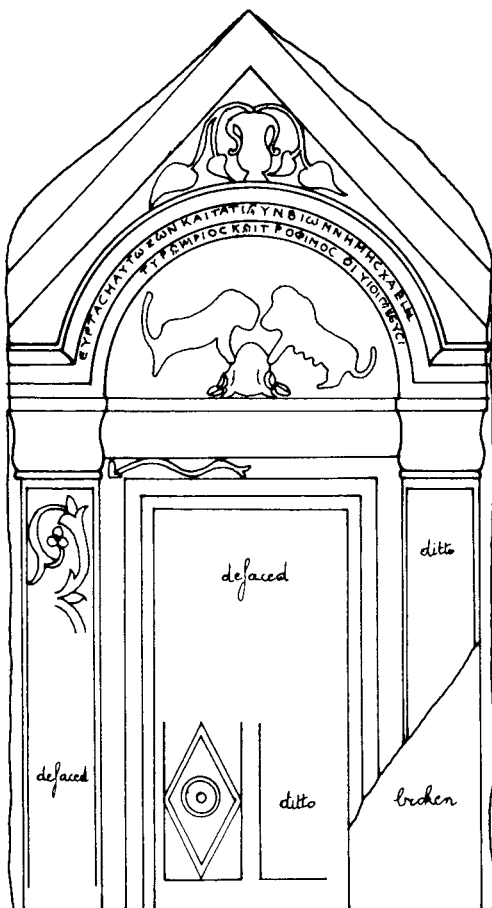
Ht. 1.96 (pediment 0.32, panels 0.79); width 0.97 (pediment 0.57, panels 0.395); thickness 0.33 (pediment 0.125, panels 0.16 + 0.06); letters 0.018–0.025. Pl. XXXVII.

*Εὐρτᾶς ἡαυτῶ ζῶν καὶ Τατι συνβίῳ μνήμης χάριν
Τύραννος καὶ Τρόφιμος οἱ υἱοὶ γ[ο]νεύσει*

Possibly late Hadrianic or Antonine (decoration on top of gable).

Εὐρτᾶς: perhaps a form of *Εορτᾶς*, connected with *Εόρτη*, *Εορτικός*: see Robert, *Noms ind.* 284 for other related names.

ἡαυτῶ: this spelling is not infrequent: see index.



429 Çavdarhisar

By main road 35 minutes' *araba*-trotting S. of village.

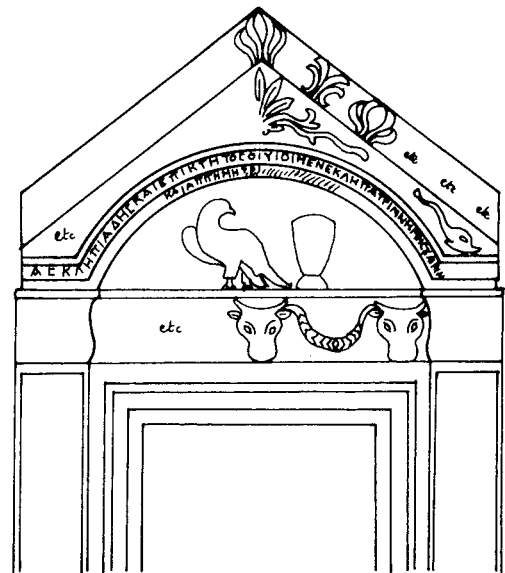
Top of grey and white marble doorstone of type VIb; on sima alternating open and closed palmettes (without central leaf); in top of Syrian gable big foliate palmette from which spring leafed stems; in arch eagle looking over r. shoulder and basket; under arch garlands hanging from ox-heads.

Ht. 1.07 broken; width 1.01; thickness 0.24 (pediment 0.20); letters (l.1) 0.02, (l.2) 0.01. Pl. XXXVIII.

*Ἀσκληπιάδης καὶ Ἐπίκτητος οἱ υἱοὶ Μενεκλῆ πατρὶ
μνήμης χάριν
καὶ Ἀππῆ μητρὶ [ζ]ώ[σῃ]*

Uncertain, but the sima palmettes are probably later than those of the late Hadrianic W99, whereas the decoration in top of gable might be somewhat older than that of C443 (early third quarter of second century AD). This might point to a date under Antoninus Pius (even to the first half of his reign).

- The end of the line is damaged. The last 3 letters of *μητρὶ* are recognisable, followed by a lacuna, then the top of a curved letter, assumed in this restoration to be omega; it is noteworthy that the mother's name should have been entered as an afterthought when she was still living.



430 Yalnızsaray

Grey marble doorstone of type VIb, broken on r. side; on top of a Syrian gable cantharus from each side of which springs ivy tendril (as on middle Antonine C413); in lower l. corner four-petalled rosette; in arch lion with front paws on ox-head (?); leaf motive on imposts; below each, garlands hanging from ox-heads; on pilasters leafed tendril, springing from acanthus bush below,

with alternating laterally arranged flowers, ivy leaves, and poppies; W88 (Antonine) and C411 are roughly comparable; in upper panels of door, l. plough, r. circular keyplate with raised border; below, door-ring in lozenge on top of huge lattice.

Ht. 1.49 (pediment 0.23, panels 0.45); width 0.93 (pediment 0.46, panels 0.315); thickness 0.20 (pediment 0.12, panels 0.12 & 0.07); letters 0.015–0.025. Pl. XXXVIII.

Μηροφᾶς καὶ Τρόφιμος καὶ Μαθίας καὶ Νάβας Τατ[ει]
μητρὶ καὶ?

πατρὶ Μη[ν]ᾶ μνήμης χάριν

Some features seem to point to a date in the middle of the second century AD, but the decoration looks very stylized (see the cantharus and acanthus bush), while the huge lattice is uncommon before the later second century: perhaps then somewhere in the second half of the century; the monument could have been finished locally or it might be a local imitation.

Μηροφᾶς, Νάβας, Μη[ν]ᾶ: for names ending -ᾶς, see p. lxii; the initial letter of the last name is unclear: 'might be irregular M', Cameron.

Μαθίας: perhaps Jewish. The name also occurs in C420 and at Çayırbaşı in the upper Tembris valley, *JRS* XVIII (1928), 26 no. 239, where *Maθios* is also found: see M. Waelkens, *Actes du VII^e Congrès int. d'Épigr. gr. et lat. (Constantza 9–15 Sept. 1977 (Bucureşti–Paris 1979), 116f. on Paris, Mus. du Louvre inv. no. MND 421. Μαθία occurs at Laodicea Catacecaumene, MAMA VII, 12, Μαθα and Μαθος on the central plateau (MAMA VII, 510 and 350). This Phrygian distribution may suggest a*

native rather than a Jewish origin for the names in *Maθ-*; but on *Maθios* Waelkens writes that 'la présence de juifs dans la région...pourrait être une indication que *Maθios* était juif aussi', and we may be dealing, as Robert suggested, *Hell.* XI–XII (1960), 411, with 'une rencontre d'un nom indigène et d'un nom juif'.

It is not clear why the mother was named first; if she died before her husband he might have been expected to put up the monument.

431 Ağarı

Greyish marble doorstone of type VIB, smooth below; in top of gables omphalos-plate; in arches, l. probably basket, r. probably eagle; on pilasters ivy tendrils growing out of acanthus bush (?) below; in lower panels of door traces of lozenges; inscription gone.

Ht. 1.23 (pediment 0.11, panels 0.745); width 1.54 (panels 0.465, pilasters 0.145); thickness 0.345 (panels 0.18).

Probably Antoninus Pius onward (pilaster decoration).

432 Çavdarhisar

Inside field wall on lane between S.E. quarter and river.

Greyish marble doorstone top of type VIB; in top of gable cantharus from which spring ivy tendrils ending in a flower; above cantharus a pine-cone; in lower corners a dolphin.

Ht. 0.325; width 0.54; thickness 0.18; letters 0.03. Pl. XXXVIII.

[---]ΙΗ ἀνδρὶ μνήμ[ης χάριν]

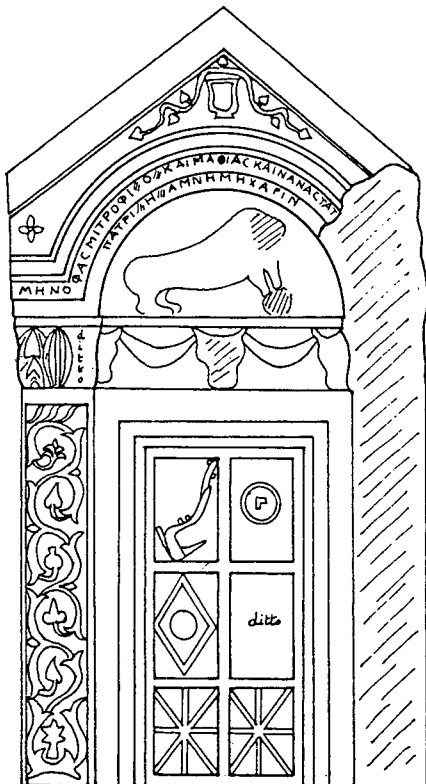
Probably middle or second half of second century AD (gable decoration).

ΙΗ: a masculine name ending in -ῆ (dative)?

433 Tavşanlı

In road on W. edge of town, brought there from fountain, and originally from Aezani, according to supervisor of transport.

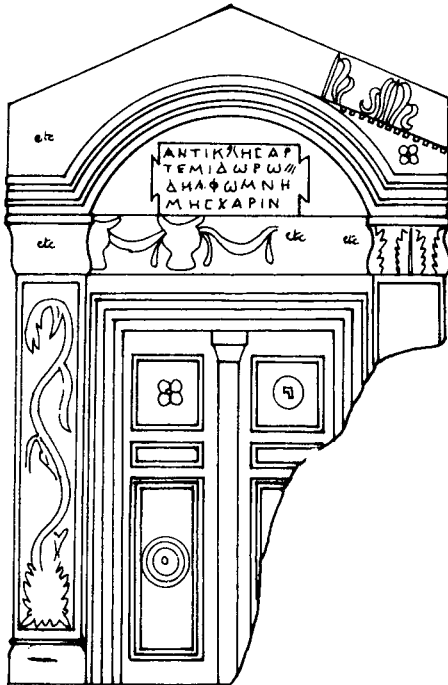
Grey marble doorstone of type VIB, broken bottom r., and inscription, once deep, now worn; simas decorated with palmette; in lower corner rosettes; under sima row of dentils; in arch of Syrian gable *tabula ansata* (inscribed); on imposts leaf motive; under arch, garland hanging from ox-heads; pilasters decorated with foliate (?) tendrils growing out of big bush below; replum with simple capital; in upper panels of door, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, door-ring round aspis.



Ht. 1.76 (0.95 capital, 0.81 shaft, 0.71 panels); width 1.10 (capital), 1.07 (shaft), 0.72 pediment, 0.71 panels; thickness 0.35 (0.21 pediment, 0.18 exterior of panels, 0.175 interior); letters 0.0175–0.02. Pl. XXXVIII.

Ἀντικλῆς Ἀρ-
τεμιδώρω ἀ-
δελφῷ μνή-
μης χάριν

Uncertain, but general style and decoration seem to point towards the second half of the second century AD.



434 Yenicearmutcuk

In stream.

Grey marble doorstone of type VIb, good preservation, elegant workmanship; in top of Syrian gable omphalos-plate; in lower corners a dolphin; in arch mirror and eagle looking r. over shoulder; on pilasters leafed tendrils with flowers (?) ending in half-palmette above; replum with capital; in upper panels, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, door-ring.

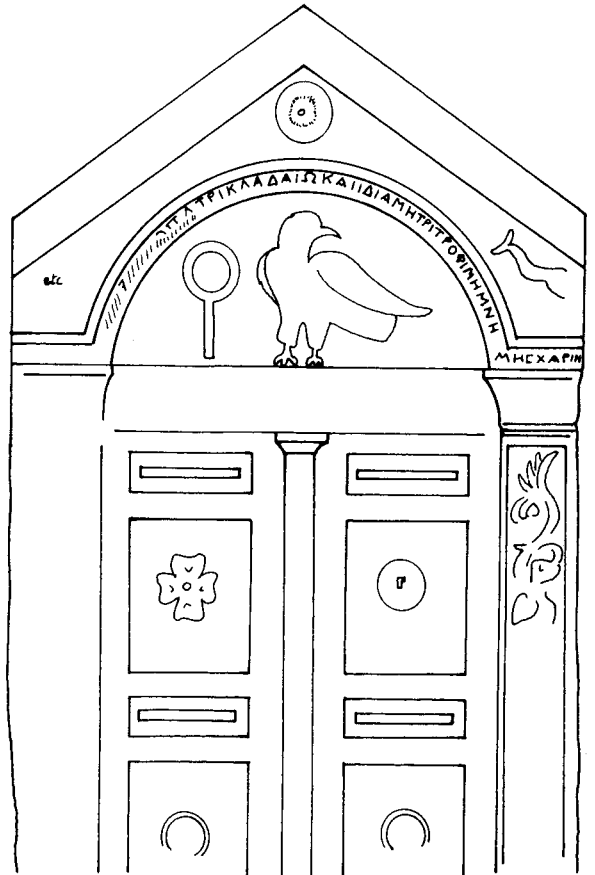
Ht. 1.76; width 1.13; thickness 0.35; letters 0.0275. Pl. XXXVIII.

[–c.7–]ω πατρὶ Κλα(δ)αίω καὶ ἰδίᾳ μητρὶ Τροφίμῃ
μνήμης χάριν

Uncertain but probably middle or second half of second century AD.

τ]ῷ or ἰδ[ι]ῷ? If the mother alone were qualified as 'ἴδιος', it would suggest that the father had married for a second time.

Κλαλαίω lapis: there is no hesitation in the copy and the photograph confirms it. A *Κλάδαιος* is known at Aphrodisias (*MAMA* VIII, 560); perhaps the lapicide neglected to cut the horizontal stroke of Δ. For *Κλάδος*, *Κλάδιος*, *Κλαδίω*, see Robert, *Noms ind.* 271, with further references; *Bull. épigr.* 1969, 518 no. 567 (Pessinus); 1972, 443 no. 357, and see p. lxii.



435 Çavdarhisar

On S. Demiroluk road among sarcophagi and large buried doorstones (about ¼ hr. from village).

Greyish marble double doorstone of type VIb, much weathered, practically all buried; simas with alternating open and closed palmettes; between Syrian gables Medusa-head; in top of gables, in round recess between ivy tendrils, l. owl, r. eagle looking l.; in both arches apparently lion on bull; egg-and-dart moulding on archivolt; impost decorated with standing leaves; under arches garlands hanging from ox-heads.

Ht. 1.53 (panel 0.74, owl 0.1225); width 1.63 broken (0.83 to half way), (panel 0.55, pilaster 0.13, owl 0.105); thickness 0.15 till buried (pediment 0.14). Pl. XXXVIII.

ΑΜΑΛΥΡΤΙΩ μητ[ρὶ μνή]μη[s] χάριν καὶ πατρὶ ζῶντι

The monument seems to be a later version of W101 = P272 (third quarter of second century AD).

Cox's original copy reads as above; the squeeze shows a gap between *A* and *Y*, but there is barely enough room for *A*[ύρ.] *Μυρτίω* and the style of the carving favours a date before AD 212.

436 Hacı Kebir–Susuzkaya

In fountain 200 yards (c. 183 m.) S. of road.

Tall bluish-white marble doorstone of type VIb; in lower corners of Syrian gable, dolphin; the recessed panel of the pilasters is plain; in upper panels of door, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; in lower panels schematized door-ring within lozenge; inscription illegible.

Ht. 1.58; width 1.08; thickness 0.35 (panels 0.065–0.08 deep; pillars 0.13 more).

Uncertain, but type suggests second century (Hadrian onwards) or third.

Grey-white marble double doorstone of type VIb with framed pilasters; sima decorated with isolated palmettes; in top of Syrian gable palmette from which spring short stem tendrils; in lower corners dolphins; in gable eagle looking l. (now gone); palmettes on imposts and on moulding under arch; on pilasters leafed, relatively tightly curled tendrils with alternating four-petalled and laterally displayed flowers growing out of acanthus bush below; ivy tendrils on replum; in upper panels of door, l. whorled rosette, r. circular keyplate with raised border; below, door-ring within lozenge above pelta with bird-heads.

*Ἡρᾶς Ἡρᾶ τρόφιμος ὁ καὶ νεωκόρος Ψιττα[κ]ῶ ἰδίῳ
θρεπτῶ μνήμης χάριν*

Late Hadrianic (see W103); the tendrils suggest probably not before the middle of the reign (see type VA).

Ἡρᾶς: Ἡρασῇ [κ]α[ὶ] Τρόφιμος LW; cf. C286, and for names ending in -ās, see p. lxii.

Τρόφιμος, θρεπτῶ Ψιττα[κ]ῶ: see p. lxxv. The ρ of *θρεπτῶ* is written backwards.

νεώκορος: see p. xxx.

437 Hacı Kebir

In dry fountain on far side of village.

Double doorstone of bluish-white marble: type VIb but made by a local sculptor; on top of Syrian gable, l. a falx vinitoria, r. mirror; in arches, l. eagle looking r., r. basket with fruit. On outer pilasters ivy tendrils, on central pilaster vine tendril; in upper panels of l. door, l. circular plate, r. round keyplate; below, two halves of lozenge (fitting each other), with central boss in each; in upper panels of r. door, l. comb, r. circular keyplate; below, boss in lozenge.

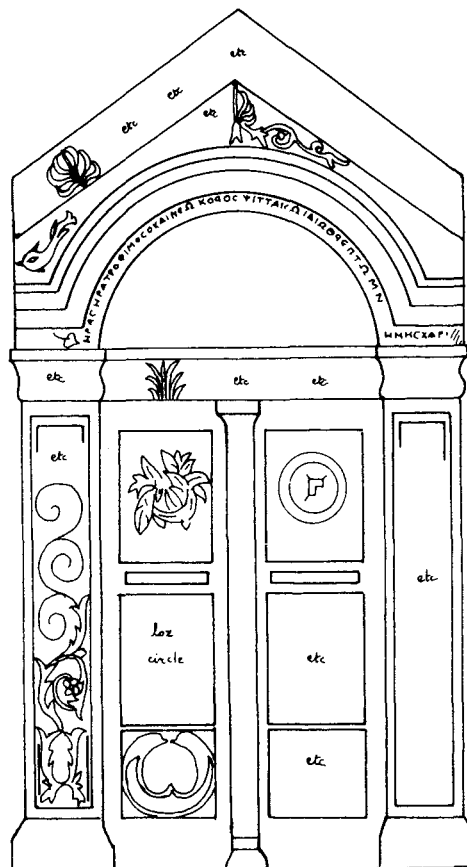
Ht. 1.23 (panels 0.56; 0.78 to top of pediment); width 1.15; thickness 0.26 (panels 0.09 deep). Pl. XXXIX.

*Αὐρ. Ἀμιανὸς Καλιόπη συμβίῳ σέμνῃ μνήμης
καὶ σεαυτῶ ζῶν* *χάριν*

Degeneration of decoration in lower panels of l. door points towards a date in the later third century; and this is consistent with the use of the pseudo-*praenomen* Aurelius.

For the falx vinitoria, see pp. xlix and xxi n.15.

1. *σέμνη*: a characteristic adjective for a woman, cf. *σώφρων*: see Robert, *Hell.* XIII (1965), 222, 227f.
2. *σεαυτῶ*: 'Due to *sibi*'; cf. Keil–Premerstein, *Zweiter Bericht* 139 no. 261; the reverse—3rd for 2nd or 1st—is known (as in Slavonic languages, e.g. Czech, today).' (Cullen).



438 Çavdarhisar

Wash place above bridges.

W99 = P257.

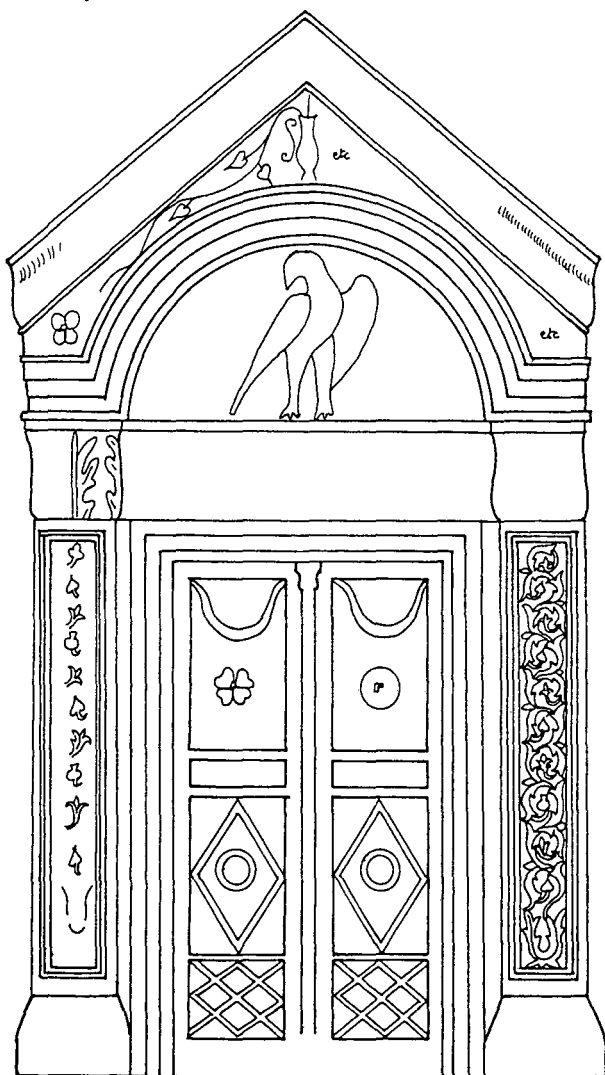
439 Tavşanlı

In the fountain.

Large grey marble doorstone of type VIb with framed pilasters; white-washed; no trace of inscription; on top of a Syrian gable crater from which spring ivy tendrils (apparently to be placed between the late Hadrianic-early Antonine W201 and C413 from the middle of the second century AD); in lower corners four-petalled rosette; in arch eagle looking l. over shoulder; foliate palmettes (?) on impost; in pilasters leafed tendrils with alternating ivy leaves, poppies, and laterally arranged flowers (elements very popular in the early Antonine period: see, e.g., C280, C287, C314, C342, P291, W195 = P200 (late Hadrianic)); replum with capital; in upper panels of door, garlands above, l. four-petalled rosette and r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge upon lattice.

Ht. 2.06 (pediment 0.31, panels 0.98); width 1.13 (pediment 0.72, panels 0.53); thickness 0.31 (pediment 0.14, panels 0.09). Pl. XXXIX.

Probably first half of Antoninus Pius' reign.



440 Tavşanlı

(In the house of) Habib Zade Mehmet.

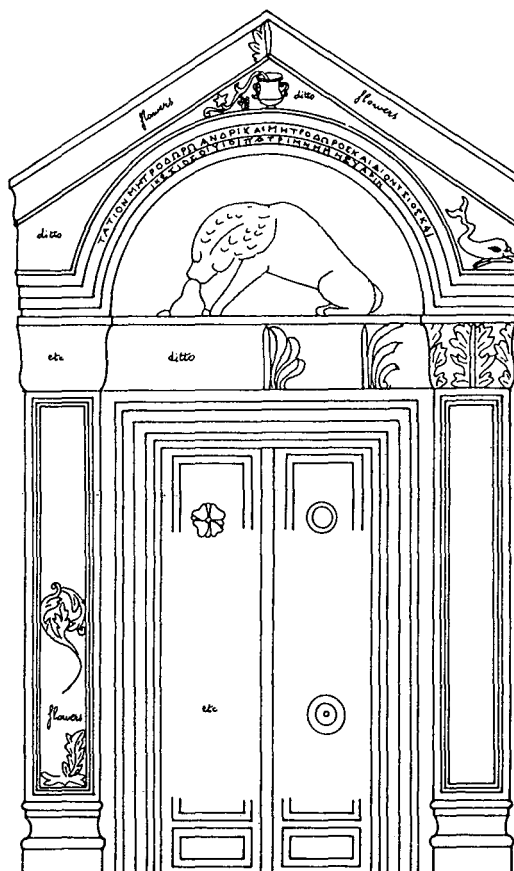
Large grey marble doorstone of type VIb with framed pilasters; well preserved; slightly broken on l. of pediment and on top l. panel at l. bottom corner; sima decorated with palmettes; in top of Syrian gable, cantharus from which spring vine tendrils; in lower corners beautifully carved dolphins; apparently foliate palmettes on impost, and palmettes on moulding under arch; in arch lion, probably on ox-head; in pilasters leafed tendrils with flowers and rich foliage (cf. W196, C320, C323, and P206 from first half of reign of Antoninus Pius) growing out of an acanthus bush below; in upper panels of door, l. four-petalled rosette, r. raised circular keyplate (as on a number of doorstones of the late Hadrianic and Antonine period); below, schematized door-ring round aspis.

Ht. 2.30 (pediment 0.43, panels 1.10); width 1.28 (pediment 0.28, panels 0.555); thickness (buried) 0.25 (pediment), 0.225 (panels, sunk 0.145); letters 0.025-0.35. Pl. XXXIX.

Τατιον Μητροδώρω ἀνδρὶ καὶ Μητροδώρος καὶ
Διονύσιος καὶ

Τρέσιος οἱ υἱοὶ πατρὶ μνήμης χάριν

Probably first half of reign of Antoninus Pius.



441 Çavdarhisar

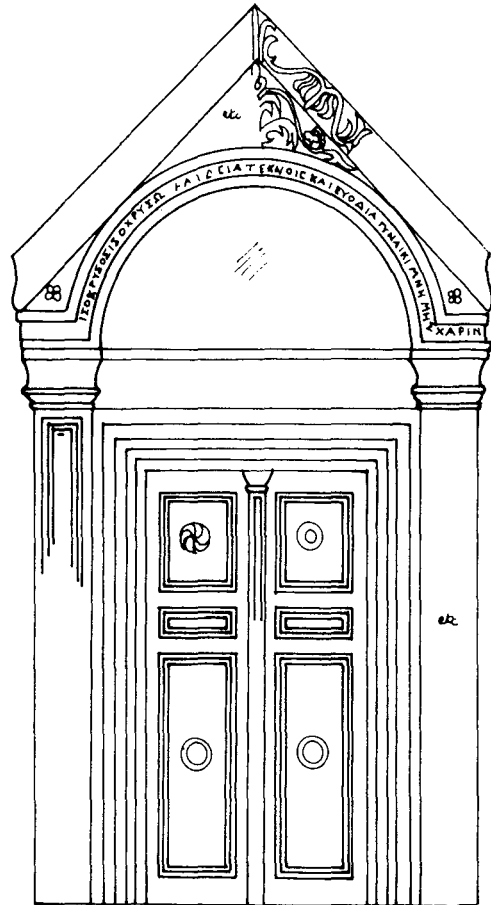
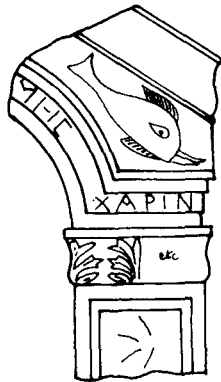
Built into little bridge over ditch just at edge of village in middle of road leading from E. edge of village to *chaussée*.

Upper r. corner of large bluish marble doorstone of type VIb with framed pilasters; in lower corner an inelegant dolphin; on impost foliate palmettes as on several doorstones from the first half of Antoninus Pius' reign (e.g. W98 = P226, W108, W109 = P274, C320, C439f., C474); letters very large and firm.

Ht. 0.72 (capital 0.10); width 0.37 (capital and pilasters 0.31); thickness 0.37; letters (above) 0.035, (below) 0.0375.

[--- μνή]μης χάρις

Probably first half of reign of Antoninus Pius.



442 Ağrı

Wash house on r. bank above bridge.

Doorstone of type VIb with framed pilasters, the arch weathered; sima decorated with tendrils with alternating hanging and standing palmettes; in top of Syrian gable foliate palmette from which springs short tendril with ivy leaves; in lower corners four-petalled rosette; on pilasters tendril with alternating flowers, poppies, and leaves; in upper panels, l. whorled rosette, r. raised circular keyplate (see C440); below, door-ring.

Ht. 1.76 (panels 0.85); width 0.99 (panels 0.69); thickness 0.35 (pillars 0.16, panels 0.09); letters 0.0175-0.02.

Ἰσόχρυσος Ἰσοχρύσω [ι] καὶ Δ[Ι]Α τέκνοις καὶ Εὐδοία
γυναικὶ μνήμης χάρις

The motive in the top of the gable probably comes between that on W100 = P213 and that on C443; thus probably middle of second century AD (or shortly after).

Ἰσόχρυσος: the name occurs at Caesarea in Cappadocia (IGR IV, 1588); Islamköy, Acmonia (MAMA VI, 280); see p. lxii.


Δ[Ι]Α: the second child is Δεῖα, unless the mason has garbled a second Εὐδοία.

443 Çavdarhisar

In well about $\frac{1}{4}$ (hr.; mile?) along Ağrı road on r.
P132.

L. part of greyish marble double doorstone of type VIb in good preservation except pediment; framed pilasters; in top of Syrian gable big double acanthus bush from which spring short partly leafed, partly voluted stem tendrils; on imposts acanthus leaves, apparently related to those of the middle Antonine W79; see p. lii, n.19; in pilasters two entwined leafed tendrils (their leaves still very similar to those of W87 = C407, from the first half of the forties), springing from acanthus bush below; but the loops of the tendrils are no longer filled with flowers, fruits, or leaves hanging from one of the stems (W87, C408), but with laterally arranged flowers connected directly with the touching point of both tendrils (as on P155, third quarter of second century); here they are also upright, instead of hanging; replum with laterally indicated capital and base; in upper panels of door, l., four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring round aspis over pelta with bird-heads.

Ht. 1.455 (panels 0.72); width 0.86 (panels 0.495, pilasters 0.155); thickness *c.* 0.35 (panels 0.28, pediment 0.28); letters 0.02–0.025. Pl. XXXIX.

Ἀτταλος Ἀππη γυναικὶ ζώσῃ  καὶ [...]

Probably about the beginning of the third quarter of the second century AD.

Previous editions omit καὶ.

For the names, see C500 n.

444 Halıfeler

In fountain 5 mins. E. of village.

Doorstone of type VIb with framed pilasters; sima decorated with open and closed palmettes (older than those of W101 = P272); in top of Syrian gable bush with voluted stem (comparable with W89, third quarter of second century AD, see p. liii, n.21) from which spring ivy tendrils; egg-and-dart moulding on archivolt; in arch basket with fruit; under arch, garlands hanging from ox-heads; on right pilaster traces of leafed tendril ending in half-palmette above; inscription presumably gone.

Ht. 1.60 (panels 0.61 buried, but only to *c.* 0.05); width 0.89 (panels 0.285); thickness 0.31 (panels 0.18). Pl. XXXIX.

Closely related to W101, but somewhat older: probably third quarter of second century AD.

445 Tepecik (Afyon 31 Id)

Standing in ground in front of wash-house.

Greyish marble single doorstone of type VIb, upper surface worn; in lower corners of Syrian gable traces of dolphins; in arch eagle facing r.; on pilasters leafed tendrils with flowers and poppies ending in half-palmette above; in upper panels of door, l. rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, door-ring around schematized aspis; letters regular and clear.

Ht. 1.28 buried (panels 0.40); width 0.98 (panels 0.345, pilasters 0.175); thickness 0.335 (panels 0.22, pediment 0.14); letters 0.025–0.0275. Pl. XXXIX.

Ἑρμοκράτης Ἀγαθοπόδι παιδευτῇ

Probably shortly before W101 = P272 (later Antonines), whose tendril decorations already announce W198 = P201 (near the end of third quarter of second century AD, see p. liii, n.21): a date in the second half of the third quarter of the second century AD is very likely for W101 and could be confirmed by the shape of its palmettes (see W101 n.). This points towards a date in the third quarter of the second century AD for C445.

Cf. C477 and pp. xxv and ooo; a grateful pupil to one of his teachers in the gymnasium. Παιδευταί (the term appears to cover the more specialised professions of

γραμματικός and ῥήτωρ) enjoyed the same standing as doctors (witness the decree of Vespasian, McCrum and Woodhead, *Docs.* 458, giving them privileges at Pergamum, and their similar claims to distributions of gifts at Istros, *Bull. épigr.* 1958, 282 no. 336 and 1962, 190 n.239; and for Dionysopolis see L. Robert, *Rev. Phil.* 1959, 205ff.) and sophists (Ephesus, *Bull. épigr.* 1955, 259 no. 194). S. Dow, *HSCP* LXIII (1958), 423ff., brings evidence from Athens that they were associated with the gymnasium; and a stone from Julia Gordus (*Hell.* vi (1948) 89 no. 33) shows a *paideutes* with his charges.

445a Çavdarhisar

In new cemetery.

Fragment of doorstone of type VIb with framed pilasters; only upper r. corner preserved (niche completely gone); tendril decoration invisible; Syrian gable; in lower l. corner of pediment rather roughly carved dolphin.

Ht. 0.69 (buried); width 0.34 (pillar 0.21); thickness 0.15 (broken); letters 0.0035. Pl. XXXIX.

ΕΠΙ[---]

The type and the good carving of the mouldings suggest the second half of the second century.

446 Çavdarhisar

In wall of road N. of village leading up to tombs.

P245 = W153.

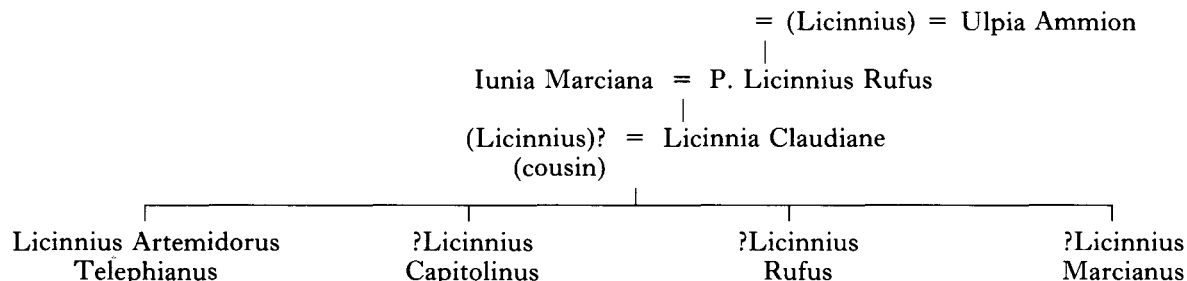
Gable fragment of doorstone of grey and white marble, type VIb or VIIb; above Syrian gable omphalos-plate in high relief; in lower l. corner dolphin; in arch upper part of basket with pomegranates.

Ht. 0.90; width 1.26; thickness 0.39; letters 0.0275–0.03 (omicron 0.01).

Π. Λικίνιος Ροῦφος Οὐλπία Ἀμμω τῇ ἐαυτοῦ
μητροῦ μνήμης χάριν]

The omphalos-plate was especially popular in Aezani during the second quarter and about the middle of the second century AD. The dolphin is closely related to those on W99 (= C438), which belongs to the middle or late Hadrianic period; all this and the excellent quality of the sculpture point to a date in the second quarter or about the middle of the second century AD (see W153); see also below.

1. Π. Λικίνιος Ροῦφος: a man of the same name is honoured in P223 with his wife Iunia Marciana and his grandsons by his daughter Licinnia Claudiane; if they are identical the following stemma can be constructed:



(The relationship between Claudiane and the last three men is not stated.) But the name Licinnius is common in Asia Minor, e.g. *MAMA* 1, 51 (Laodicea Catacecaumene, third or fourth century AD); VII, 330 (Vetissus, second century); Licinianus at 35 (Laodicea Catacecaumene, ? second century).

2. μητροῦα: for μητροῦα.

If it was the father of Ulpia Ammion who was enfranchised by Trajan it is very plausible for her to have been commemorated by her son-in-law in the middle of the second century.

447 Çavdarhisar

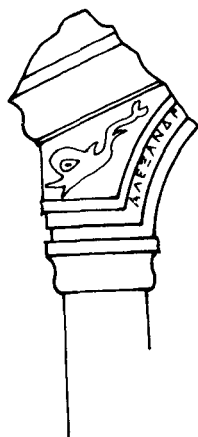
S.E. cemetery, E. edge.

Upper l. corner of greyish marble doorstone of type VIb or VIIb broken off flush with panels and pediment; the latter must have been sunk nearly through to back; in l. corner dolphin (very similar to dolphin on W79 = P159 from middle of Antoninus Pius' reign; see p. lii, n.19); letters clean cut.

Ht. 1.21; width 0.35 (pilaster shaft 0.135, panels 0.175); thickness c. 0.22 at thickest point (panels 0.175; behind panels apparently only c. 0.03); letters 0.02.

Ἀλέξανδρος ---]

Possibly the reign of Antoninus Pius.

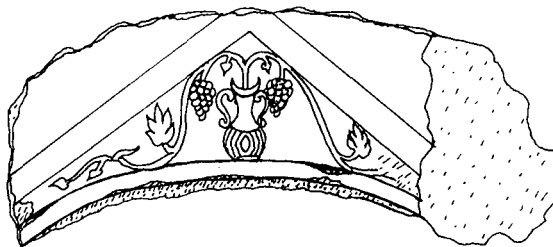


447a Çavdarhisar

In field S.E. of village.

Gable fragment, broken all round, of type VIb or VIIb (the decoration favours VIb); in top of gable, above archivolt, kind of cantharus (?) with fluted body, from which spring short vine tendrils (as on C440 from the first half of the reign of Antoninus Pius).

Ht. 0.52; width 0.84. pl. XL.



Probably reign of Antoninus Pius.

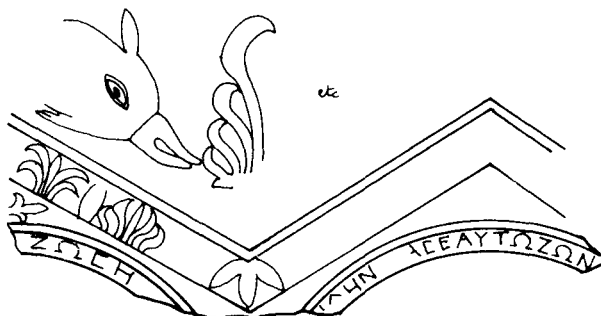
448 Çavdarhisar

Supporting house near well in road leading E. from minaret, first turn to r.

Central part of double doorstone of type VIb or VIIb, cut flat at top, broken below and to l.; between the gables large dolphins l. and r. of huge central palmette; simas decorated with alternating open and closed palmettes; in top of gable traces of tendrils.

Ht. 0.56; width 1.41 broken on l.; thickness 0.23; letters 0.025.

ζώση [---] ΑΗΝ[...] ΑΓ εαυτῶ ζῶν



Probably middle or third quarter of second century AD (huge palmette, shape of palmettes on sima).

A male name ending in -ās, on which see p. lii.

448a Tepecik (Afyon 31 Id)

Near S.W. edge of village.

Grey-white gable fragment of type VIB or VIIIB (the decoration favours VIB); archivolt with three fasciae; in top of gable high cantharus from which spring ivy tendrils; traces of inscription.

Ht. at l. hand edge (broken) 0.35; surviving r. edge of gable 0.54; surviving width at lower edge 0.35.

Pl. XL.

The gable top decoration was popular in the second and third quarters of the second century AD (C413, C428, C430, C439, C451, C471, W201); the stylized tendrils may favour a date in the third quarter of the century.

449 Between Barağı and Çavdarhisar *chaussée*

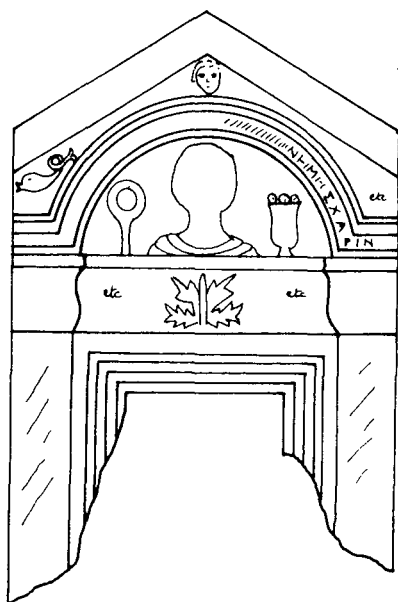
In well.

Upper part of doorstone of type VIB or VIIIB; decoration damaged, pilaster decoration defaced; in top of Syrian gable Medusa-head, in lower corners dolphin with twisted tail; in arch female bust between mirror and basket with wool; on moulding under arch three standing acanthus leaves (?); 1.30 of inscription recently broken away; 0.265 survives.

Ht. 1.22 broken (to top of panels 1.11, pediment 0.745); width 1.34 (pediment 0.38, pillar 0.17); thickness 0.36 (pillar 0.22, panel 0.12 at least); letters 0.0325.

[--- μ]νήμης χάριν

Probably middle or second half of second century AD.



450 Çavdarhisar

In field S.E. of village.

Gable fragment of type VIB or VIIIB; in top of gable cantharus from which springs short vine tendril (as on C440 and W101 = P272).

Ht. 0.52; width 0.84.

The decoration of the gable-top suggests a date about the middle or in the second half of the second century AD.

451 Çavdarhisar

(a) in new cemetery; (b) in court on extreme N.W. of village.

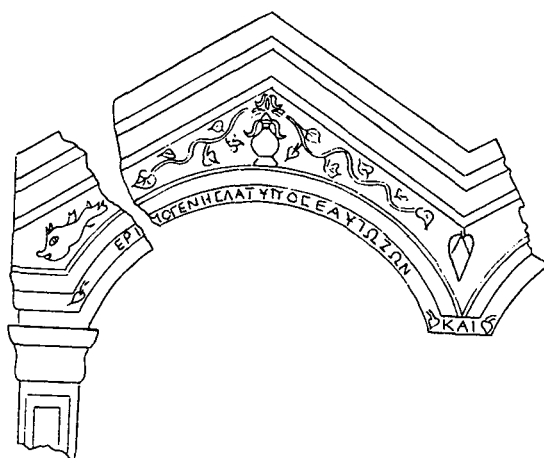
Material, letter size, position of break, form of mouldings, and the general characteristics of these stones all suggest that they are part of the same monument, a double doorstone of grey-white marble, type VIB or VIIIB; above l. gable ivy tendrils (cf. C439 and W105 = P272 from later second and third quarters of second century AD) growing out of an amphora which seems to have developed out of the type popular at Aezani at the time of the construction of the temple of Zeus; ivy leaf between the arches, as in C416 and C418 from the last quarter of the second century; letters finely cut, square, not tipped or stabbed.

(a) Ht. 0.69 buried; width 0.34 (pillar 0.21); thickness 0.15 broken; letters 0.35; (b) Ht. 0.55; width 1.49; thickness 0.17 (0.12 pediment).

[? 'Ερ]μογένης λατύπος ἐαυτῷ ζῶν Ψ καὶ Ψ A[---]

Somewhere in third quarter of second century AD?

λατύπος: for stonemasons in this area, see Gibson, 'Christians' 67ff. (no Hermogenes *vel sim.* is mentioned there), and for other bibliographical references, Robert, *Hell.* XI-XII (1960), 30 n.5. See also C61 n., and p. xxv.



452 Çavdarhisar

Next to river in court in N.E. of village near old *cami*.

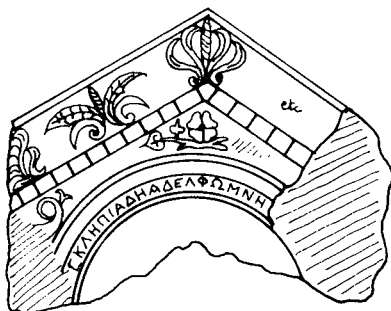
R. side of gable-top of doorstone of grey-white marble, type VIB or VIIB; sima decorated with open and closed palmettes (the open palmettes related to those of second phase of Propylaea leading to the Zeus temple, built in third quarter of second century AD: see Naumann, *Zeustempel* Pl. 67a, b); in top of gable four-petalled flower on leaf from which spring short ivy tendrils (apparently developed from C414, middle of second century); in lower l. corner traces of dolphin with twisted tail.

Ht. 0.62; width 0.76; thickness 0.24; letters 0.015.

[---] Ἀσκληπιάδῃ ἀδελφῷ καὶ Μῆ[---]

Probably third quarter of second century AD.

καὶ Μῆ[---]: squeeze; MNH[(copy).



453 Çavdarhisar

On river bank.

Rectangular quadruple doorstone of white and grey marble with horizontal sima above (could have been the front of a large heroon) and four door niches of type VIB or VIIB below; in top of gables respectively stylized omphalos-plate, similar omphalos-plate, comb, and mirror; in arches basket, eagle looking l. over shoulder, basket, and basket; all doors have a replum with laterally indicated capital; in upper panels, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge.

Ht. 1.48 (0.72 to base of circular pediment); width 2.08. Pl. XL.

The carving of eagles and baskets suggests the middle or third quarter of the second century AD.

454 Çavdarhisar

Among sarcophagi and large buried doorstones about 1/4 hr. along Demirogluk road.

Upper part of double doorstone of greyish marble, type

VIB or VIIB, l. side buried; in upper panels, l. four-petalled rosette, r. keyplate; in lower, schematized door-ring within lozenge; in arches lion on bull.

Ht. 1.62 buried (l. side 0.67, pediment 0.32); width 1.84 (l. side 0.39, pediment 0.635); thickness 0.33 buried (pediment 0.15, panels 0.25). Pl. XL.

Treatment of beasts suggests later second or third century.

455 Çavdarhisar

In garden of new house on S.E. of village.

Grey-white marble doorstone of type VIB or VIIB, panels and pediment worn smooth; high gable, no circular moulding; letters rudely cut on gable.

Ht. 1.07 (gable 0.34, pediment 0.19); width 0.68; thickness 0.27; letters 0.02–0.035.

Θάλαμος Μυρσίνῃ συντρόφῳ μνήμης
χάριν

Probably not before the later second or the third century AD (the very steep gable).

1. Clear traces of a circular letter at the beginning of the line. For Θάλαμος, see *MAMA* I, 29 (Laodicea Catacecaumene); IV, 23 (Afyon Karahisar); VII, 370 (Sarıkaya, central plateau); *JRS* XVIII (1928), 26 no. 240 (upper Tembris valley); further references in Robert, *Hell.* XIII (1965), 245: 'un nom bien attesté'. The fourth letter of the second name was probably a square sigma (the form otherwise used on the stone). There is a horizontal stroke above the iota which follows, perhaps intended for an accent. The character of the lettering generally is cursive, resembling handwriting. For Μυρσίνῃ, see *MAMA* VII, 368 (Οὐλίπια, Alibey Yayla, central plateau); συντρόφῳ: see p. lxxv.

456 Çavdarhisar

S. wall of road leading from village to W. cemetery.

Fragment of greyish marble doorstone top of type VIB or VIIB; top roughly shaped, both sides and bottom broken; r. of gables relief (wreath?); in lower r. corner tail of a dolphin; letters big, clear.

Ht. 0.52; width 0.68; thickness c. 0.23; letters 0.025–0.035.

[---] ψιῶ γυναικὶ ζώ[ση]

The type is found from the late Hadrianic or rather the early Antonine period onwards.

ψιῶ: the first letter is 'not the end of Γ and unlike the other Υ; probably Ψ' (Cox).

457 Çavdarhisar

In field wall on W. bank of river near N. (wooden) bridge.

Top fragment of double doorstone of greyish marble, type VIb or VIIb; in top of gables omphalos-plate; letters well cut, tips deeply incised.

Ht. 0.42 from tip to beneath it; width 0.69 till broken edge; thickness 0.19; letters 0.02.

[---] πατρὶ μνήμ[ης χάριν]

The type suggests the late Hadrianic period onwards.

458 Çavdarhisar

5 mins. from Çavdarhisar in N. wall of road leading between W. cemetery and theatre to the E.N.E., about opposite theatre.

Top of greyish marble double doorstone of type VIb or VIIb; buried above, broken below and to l.; back pretty smooth so far as visible; in top of l. gable tendril decoration; in l. arch vase, basket with fruit and needle (?); in r. arch lion crouched over ox-head.

Ht. 0.55 buried and broken; width 1.24 broken a little at l.; thickness 0.27 (pediment 0.10, panels 0.075); letters 0.0175. Pl. XL.

[---]ῖων Εὐπορία γυναικὶ μνήμ[ης χάριν] καὶ ἑαυτῷ ζῶν

The type suggests the late Hadrianic or rather the Antonine period onwards.

The name Εὐπορία occurs at Smyrna in G. Petzl, *Inscr. v. Smyrna* I (Bonn 1982), 147 (a woman from Callatis); see p. lxii.

459 Çavdarhisar

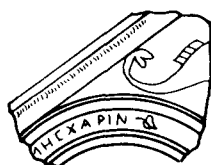
Buried high in house wall in private lane leading into yard of house by well in S.E. quarter.

Gable fragment of doorstone of white marble with grey veins, type VIb or VIIb; in r. corner tail of dolphin; letters small, fine, shallow.

Ht. 0.36 broken; width 0.31 broken; letters 0.015–0.0175.

[--- μνήμ]ης χάριν Λ

Uncertain, but not before the late Hadrianic period (see C457).

**460 Çavdarhisar**

Well between houses in S.E. quarter on N. of road.

Top of greyish marble doorstone, type VIb or VIIb; Syrian gable; in top of pediment a closed diptych and stilus case; in l. corner four-petalled flower; in arch eagle looking r.; letters worn smooth.

Ht. 1.13; width 0.96; thickness 0.20; letters 0.025–0.03. Pl. XL.

Φιλίππας Μητροδώρω πατρὶ μνήμης χάριν

The type is not found before the late Hadrianic period (see C457).

Φιλίππας: for names ending -ās, see p. lxii. Φιλίππας is found at Beroea, *Bull. épigr.* 1954, 145 no. 156 (AD 177–8).

461 Avşar

Fountain in street N. of cami.

Blue marble doorstone of type VIb or VIIb very worn indeed; inscription traceable round pediment but illegible till end; in gable-top omphalos-plate; in arch bird on basket (?); in upper door panels, l. circular object, r. worn circular keyplate; below, door-ring in lozenge.

Ht. 1.22; width 0.75; letters 0.02.

[--- μνήμης] χάριν

The type is not found before the late Hadrianic period.

462 Çavdarhisar

W. cemetery.

Upper l. corner of doorstone of type VIb or VIIb.

Ht. 0.26 broken; width 0.20 broken; thickness 0.23 broken; letters 0.015.

Τρ[όφιμος? ---]

The type is not found before the late Hadrianic period.

Apparently the beginning of the inscription.

463 Çavdarhisar

In street wall near C16.

Gable fragment of grey-white marble doorstone of type VIb or VIIb; in top of gable short leafed tendrils.

[---]μνη μνήμης [χάριν]

The type is not found before the late Hadrianic period.

464 Çavdarhisar

In wall about 7 mins. E. of village on Kütahya–Gediz road.

W125 = P194.

Part of a triple doorstone of greyish marble of type VIB or VIIb, broken below and on l.; over Syrian gables ivy tendrils springing from cantharus, in lower corners dolphins; in l. arch basket with pomegranates, in r. arch eagle looking r. over shoulder; in upper panels of door l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate with raised border; inscription on arched pediment of central and r.-hand sections.

Ht. 0.88 till broken; width 1.35 till broken; thickness c. 0.24 (panels 0.11, pediments a little less); letters 0.0125.

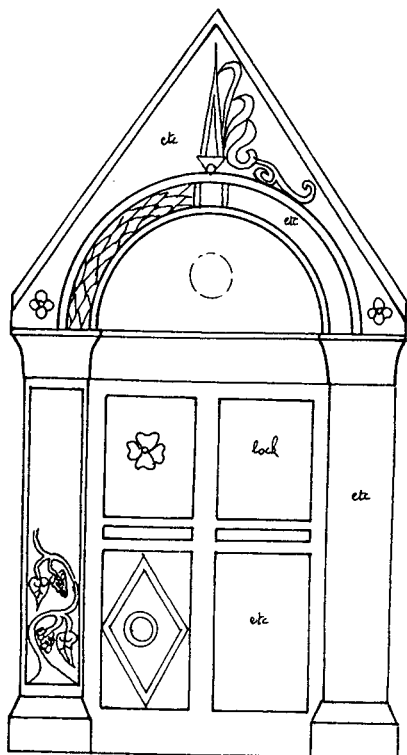
[---] καὶ μητρὶ ζώσῃ υ. Εὐήμερος καὶ Εἰέραξ Εὐκτήμερι
πατρὶ μνήμης χάριν]

The decoration of impost and gables points to the late Hadrianic period onwards.

For *Ἰέραξ* at Aezani, see C13 (Augustan) and *BMC Phrygia* 33f., nos. 69 and 85f. (Gaius Caligula and Claudius); cf. *Ἰεραξᾶς*, C350.

465 Tepecik (Afyon 31 Id)

In wash-house.



Grey-white marble doorstone of type VIC, never inscribed; in top of gable big palmette of which the outer leaves end in twice voluted stem (as on W202 = P214); in lower corners four-petalled rosette; in arch a boss in

high relief (rosette as on W105 = P327?); vine tendril (apparently closely related to W104 = P137, though not growing out of cantharus) on pilasters; in upper panels of door, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge.

Ht. 1.35 (gable 0.59, panels 0.685); width 0.74 (panels 0.42); thickness 0.26 (panels 0.10).

The monument has gable-top and archivolt (only one ribbon here) similar to those of W202, pilaster decoration similar to that of W104; these stones are almost contemporary, so C465 must belong to the earlier third quarter of the second century.

466 Kırıl

In fountain S.W. of village.

Gable of white marble, probably of doorstone influenced by type VIB or VIIb; sima decorated with tendrils bearing alternate ivy leaves and grapes; in top of pediment four-petalled rosette.

L. side of gable 0.42, r. side 0.39, width 0.50 (all broken).

Tendrils suggest later second (or third) century AD.

**467 Kırıl**

In house by threshing floor near edge of village.

Rectangular stele influenced by type VI (as C402f., C469); white marble, looking here and there like limestone, cut roughly level at top and at back; clear symmetrical work; preservation good except bottom corners and top; in upper corners leaf (?); on archivolt inverted egg-and-dart moulding; in arch two-handled vase from which grow vine tendrils; on moulding under arch row of palmettes alternately open and closed; on pilaster ivy tendril (occurring at Aezani on stones of type VIA, from the middle of Antoninus Pius' reign onwards); replum with laterally indicated capital; in upper panels garland (very similar to the middle Antonine C345 and C352) above four-petalled rosette with ivy leaves among its petals l., and circular keyplate r.; below, schematized door-ring round aspis on top of false lattice.

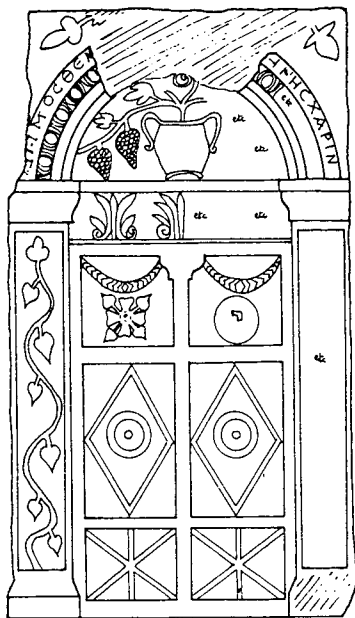
Ht. 1.53 (pediment 0.33; panels 1.07; top panel 0.245, middle 0.305, bottom 0.175); width 0.91 (pediment 0.59; panels 0.56, each 0.025, pilasters 0.15, panels 0.09); letters 0.03–0.035. Pl. XL.

Δημοσθέν[ης --- μν]ήμης χάριν

After C402; probably middle or (early) third quarter of

second century AD.

For the choice of name, see p. lx.



468

Deleted.

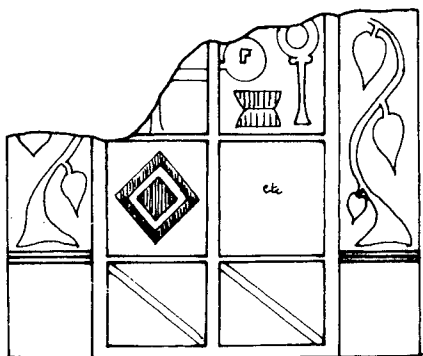
469 İğde Köy

Near *cami*, in same wall as C186a.

Fragment of grey limestone doorstone of same type as C467; on pilasters (no longer provided with a base, as on C402 and C467 and on Aezani doorstones), ivy tendrils; decoration of upper l. panel no longer to be identified; in upper r. circular keyplate, comb, and mirror; in middle panels small lozenge (now a pure ornament); below, high lattice.

Ht. 0.62 broken; width 0.78 (panel 0.46); thickness 0.26.

Probably later second (or even third) century AD.



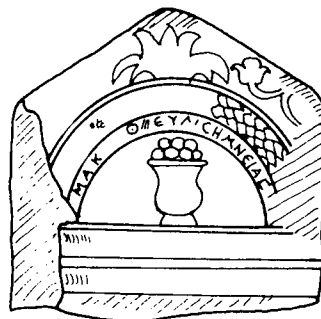
470 Çardaklı

In wall on l. of track from site into village.

Greyish marble gable-top of type VIc, broken below;

letters small and almost all gone; on top traces of palmette on leaf (?); along archivolt traces of tendril decoration; in arch basket with fruit.

Ht. 0.65 broken (pediment 0.185); width 0.68 broken (pediment 0.37); thickness 0.30 (pediment 0.07); letters 0.015. Pl. XL.



[-7 or 8-]MAK [-11 or 12-] Θ[.]ΕΥΑΙΧ μνείας [-10 or 11-]

Uncertain, but the type belongs to the period Antoninus Pius onwards; not much later than the third quarter of the second century AD.

Perhaps only *χάριν* *vel sim.* at end.

471

See P266.

472 Çavdarhisar

W. cemetery.

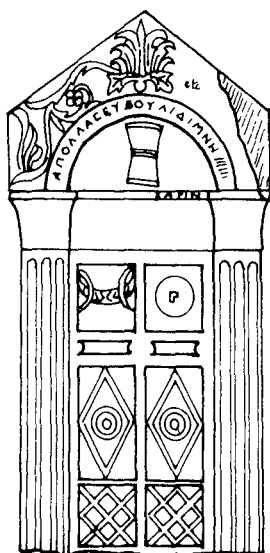
Doorstone of type VIIA, grey marble weathered yellow; in top of gable apparently partly foliate palmette (cf. C442 from middle of Antoninus' reign) on nicely carved leaf (very similar to late Hadrianic W74 and middle Antonine W79 = P159; see p. lii, n.19) from which spring leafed tendrils with four-petalled flowers ending in half-palmette below; in arch basket; in upper panels, l. garland with hanging ribbons (best compared with early Antonine C340 and C343), r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge above false lattice.

Ht. 1.07 buried; width 0.50; thickness 0.16; letters 0.025. Pl. XLI.

Ἀπολλᾶς Εὐβουλίδι μνή[μης]
χάριν

Probably first half of Antoninus Pius' reign.

1. Ἀπολλᾶς: for names ending in -ās, see p. lxii.
Εὐβουλίδι: from Εὐβουλῆς cf. Εὐβουλος, C479 below and MAMA IV, 337 (Eumeneia, second to third century AD), Αὐρ. Εὐβουλα, MAMA VII, 123 (Tyriaeum, third or fourth century; Christian); see p. lxii.



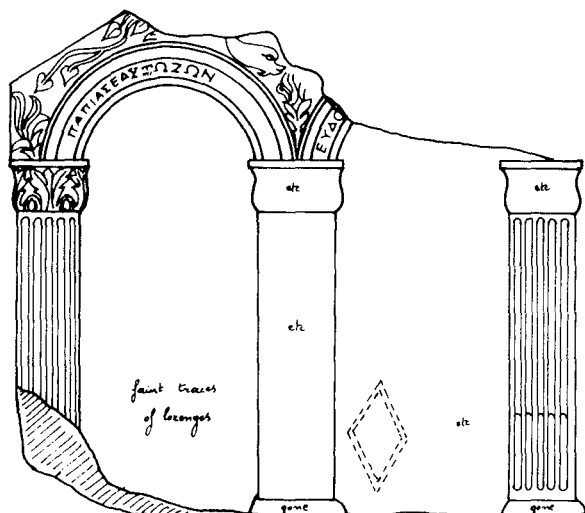
473 Çerte

Washing house of village.

Greyish marble double doorstone of type VIIA, top broken at r., l. top well preserved; along l. side of l. archivolt ivy tendril and half-palmette on partly foliate sepal (to be placed between those of W108 and W109 = P274); on r. side of archivolt dolphin (same as W109); between archivolts palmette growing out of completely foliate sepal (same as W109); on imposts partly foliate palmettes (as on W108 and W109); in lower panels of doors traces of lozenges; letters inelegant but regular, strong, with deeply incised tips.

Ht. 1.17 buried (panels 0.68); width 1.42 (pilasters 0.165, panels 0.42); thickness 0.12 till out of reach (panels 0.10, pediment 0.08); letters 0.02.

Παπίας ἐαυτῷ ζων Εὐδο[---]



Between W108 (somewhere in the forties, a date now confirmed by sepal under half-palmettes, the same as on W76 = P290 and C329, and by the pelta, also to be found in this form on C303 and (approximately) on C321) and W108): first half of reign of Antoninus Pius.

Εὐδόκιμος or Εὐδοξος.

474 Yağdıgın

By well N. of village.

Greyish marble double doorstone of type VII; in top of gables big palmette between two dolphins (identical with those on W109 = P274); between arches half-palmettes growing out of foliate sepal (both identical with those on W109); in arches l. eagle looking r., r. basket with fruit (calathus type as on W108); on imposts foliate palmettes (as W108f.); in lower door panels schematized door-ring above lozenge with rosette (as W109); in upper panels, l. worn ornament on l. door, rosette on r. door; r. circular keyplate; text well preserved.

Ht. 1.19 (panels 0.66); width 1.14 (panels 0.36); thickness 0.21 buried (panels 0.12); letters 0.0225-0.025. Pl. XLI.

(l. arch)

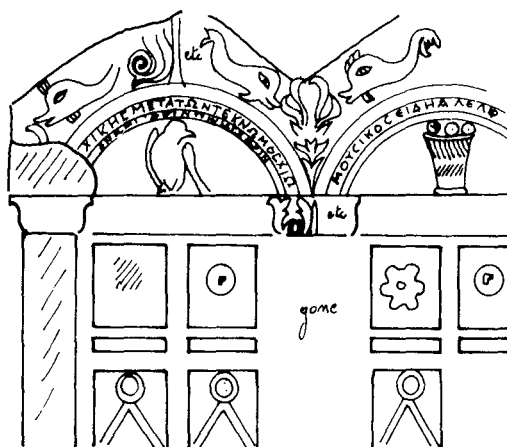
[Τυ]χικῆς μετὰ τῶν τέκνων Μοσχί-
νι ἀν[δρὶ] μνήμης χάριν

(r. arch)

Μουσικὸς Εἰδη ἀδελφῇ μνήμης χάριν

Contemporary with W109 = P274: first half of reign of Antoninus Pius.

Presumably Musicus and Eide were the children of Tychikes and Moschion.



475 Çavdarhisar

In court on bank just below bridge.

Grey-white marble single doorstone of type VIIA; in top of gable palmette (as W108, W109 = P274), in lower corners half-palmettes; between them dolphins (as W109); on imposts foliate palmettes (as W108f.); in upper panels of door, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, door-ring within lozenge.

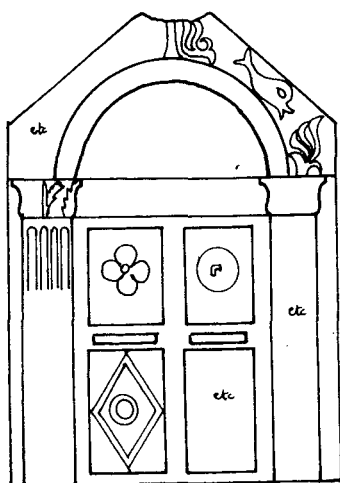
Ht. 0.84 top broken; width 0.62 (probably 0.09 more); thickness 0.24; letters 0.015.

Ὑψεος καὶ Ἀπφιον Καλλιτύχη τεθρεμένη μνή-
μης χάριν

Contemporary with W108f. and so first half of reign of Antoninus Pius.

Ὑψεος: for Ὑψεύς or Ὑψᾶος C267; cf. *IGR* IV 325 (Pergamum). Note too the inscription (LW 280, *CIG* 3827bb) copied at Cotiaeum by Le Bas, where the first name is read as *ΥΨΕΟΝΟC* in the majuscule copy, reported as *ΥΨΕΡΜΟC* in Le Bas' manuscript by Waddington, emended to *[Π]ύ(θ)ερμος* by him and to Ὑψίγονος in *CIG*. He was the son of *Δαμόνεικος* and the last reading seems to be confirmed by an unpublished inscription from Gökçeler in the upper Tembris valley, copied by W. M. Ramsay, which mentions a Ὑψίγονος father of *Δαμόνεικος*.

For fostering at Aezani see p. lxi; the 'lucky' name of the *threpte* suggests that she was a foundling, not a child put out to be nursed.



476 Çavdarhisar

E. bank of river N. of Roman bridge.

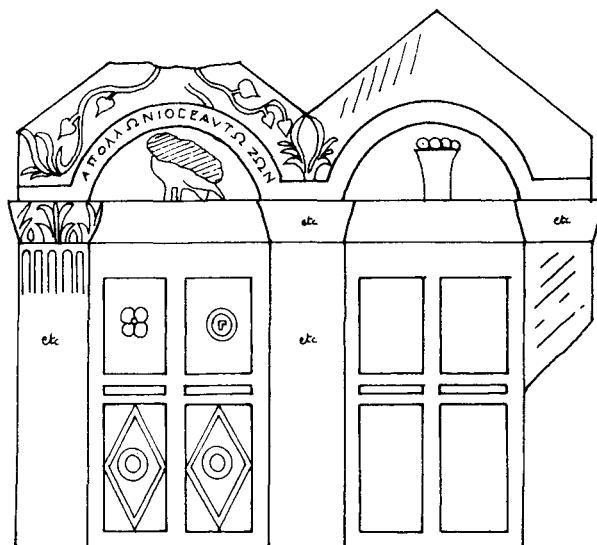
Small double doorstone of greyish marble of type VIIA; r. and l. pilasters much battered, hole in l. pediment, and all traces of r. half of inscription gone; along archivolt of l. gable ivy tendrils (similar to W110 = P222) ending in half-palmette in l. corner; between gables apparently

half-palmettes growing out of foliate sepal (as on W109 = P274, C473f.); impost decorated with (foliate?) palmettes; in arches, l. eagle looking r. over shoulder, r. basket with fruit; in upper panels of doors, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate with raised border; in lower panels schematized door-ring within lozenge.

Ht. 1.19; width 0.96; thickness 0.30 (pediment 0.10, panels 0.13); letters 0.02.

Ἀπολλώνιος ἑαυτῷ ζῶν

Probably after W109 = P274 (and C473f.) and before W110 = P222: thus first half of reign of Antoninus Pius.



477 Tavşanlı

Turned over in Armenian churchyard.

P172.

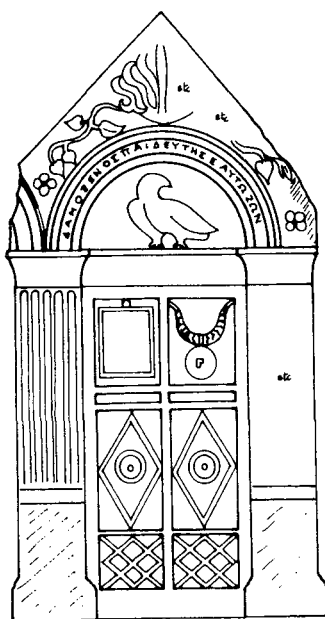
R. half of greyish marble double doorstone of type VIIA, on top of gable palmette from which spring ivy tendrils (almost identical with those on W110 = P222); in lower corner four-petalled rosettes; in arch, eagle looking over shoulder to r.; in upper panels of door, l. tablet (as on W33), r. garland (same as W110 = P222) over circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring round aspis, on top of fake lattice (same as W110 = P222); letters small and firm.

Ht. 1.465 (pediment 0.20, panels 0.85); width 0.80 (pediment 0.40, panels 0.42); thickness 0.28 (pediment 0.12, panels 0.15); letters 0.0125-0.015. Pl. XLI.

Δαμόξενος παιδευτῆς ἑαυτῷ ζῶν

First half of reign of Antoninus Pius.

παιδευτῆς: see p. xxv and C445 n.



479 Yağdıgın

At well 3 or 4 mins. from village on the Çavdarhisar road.

Triple doorstone of grey-white marble of type VIIA (rectangular), half of r. door gone; cut square top, bottom, and l.; in top of Syrian gables, l. and apparently also r., comprehensive stylized leaf motive from which spring two short vine tendrils; in top of centre gable mirror; between gables different Medusa-head (good carving); in l. arch eagle looking r. over shoulder, in centre arch basket with fruit; in upper panels of l. and centre door, l. large double cross-leaf (developed out of the middle Antonine W80 = P139, r. circular keyplate with raised border; below, door-ring within lozenge; letters slightly apiced.

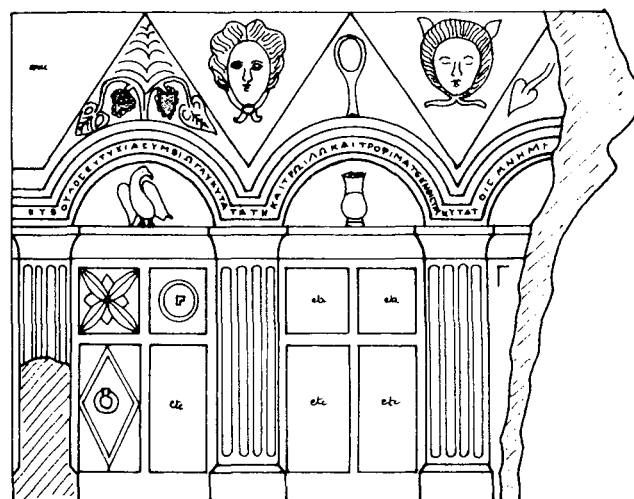
Ht. 1.195 (panels 0.59); width 1.65 broken (panels 0.37, pillars 0.13); thickness 0.355 (panels 0.155, pediment 0.135); letters 0.0175–0.02. Pl. XLI.

Εὐβουλος Εὐτυχία συμβίῳ γλυκυτάτῃ καὶ Τρωίλῳ
καὶ Τροφίμῳ τέκνοις γλυκυτάτοις μνήμη[ς χάριν]

At the end of the series; but the good carving suggests the later third (or at latest early fourth) quarter of second century AD.

Τρωίλῳ: the name, with its Trojan associations, would be particularly attractive to inhabitants of N.W. Asia Minor; see p. lx.

For *Εὐβουλος* see C472 n.



480 Kütahya

Outside Ottoman Bank.

Dark marble doorstone of type VIIA, well preserved; in top of gable ivy tendrils, in lower corners four-petalled rosette (as on W110 = P222, C477f.); in arch eagle, in upper panels of door, l. mirror, flask, and comb, r.

478 Çavdarhisar

In court in S. of village.

L. half of grey-white marble double doorstone of type VIIA; in top of gable palmette from which spring ivy tendrils; in lower corners four-petalled (pointed) rosettes; in arch female bust, the hair parted in centre and combed back in many waves; in upper r. panel circular keyplate; below, l. basket with fruit, r. door-ring.

Ht. 0.78; width 0.59; thickness 0.22; letters 0.0225. Pl. XLI.

Δόμνα Θαλλούση θρεπτῇ μνήμης χάριν

Not long after W203 = P287, whose ivy tendrils look very similar, and are already more closely related to this monument than to W108. However, the top palmette has become even wider here than on W203, where it is still related to that on W109 = P274; the woman has one of the waved hairstyles of Faustina Minor and belongs to the third quarter of the second century AD (see M. Wegner, *Die Herrscherbildnisse in antoninischer Zeit: Das römische Herrscherbild* II, 4 (Berlin 1966), 49ff.). This points towards a date in the second half of the reign of Antoninus Pius for W203 (rather than in the first half; see p. liii, n.24) and a date in the third quarter of the second century AD for the present monument.

Θαλλούση: for this name and correlates in this agricultural neighbourhood, see pp. lxii and n.31 but it is also appropriate to a *threptos* (p. ixvi); *Θάλλος* is the name of a foundling in C107.

keyplate; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge on top of false lattice.

Ht. 1.13; width 0.795 (top), 0.69 (panel); letters 0.025 (upper row), 0.02 (lower). Pl. XLI.

Πάνφιλος καὶ Ἀμμια Πανφίλῳ ὑῷ καὶ Τερτία τῇ
νύμφῃ μνήμης χάριν

Probably somewhere in the later second or in third quarter of second century AD.

The monument was taken to Kütahya in recent times (compare W98 = P226, W112 = P153, and C502).

2. νύμφη: here, in connexion with the dedicators as usual, 'daughter-in-law'.

decorated; replum with laterally indicated wide capital and base; in upper panels, l. cross-leaf with buds between petals (as on C479 from later third quarter of the second century AD), r. circular keyplate; below, door-ring within lozenge, on top of panel with false lattice, covered by garland (with flower in middle); letters very well cut; very slight apices.

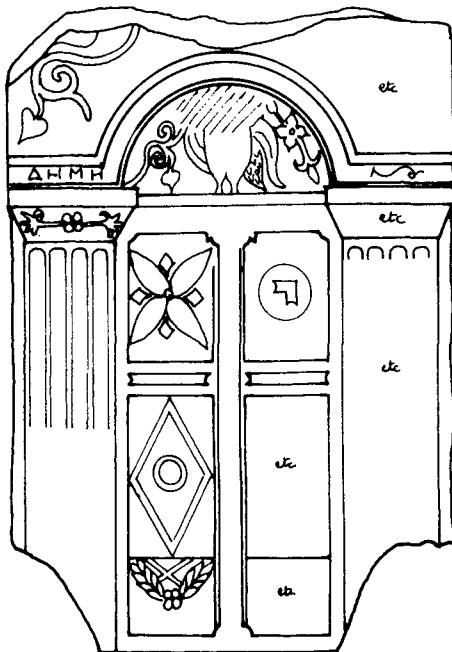
Ht. 1.13 (panels 0.72); width 0.825 (panels 0.43); letters 0.02–0.0225. Pl. XLII.

Δημήτριος Ἀπολλωνίῳ ἀδελφῷ μνήμης χάριν

Probably later third (or early fourth) quarter of second century; that fits the wide capital and base and the presence of garlands in the lower rather than the upper panels of the door.

481

Deleted.



482 İğde Köy

By cami.

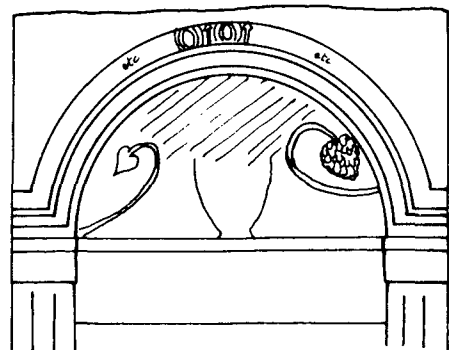
White limestone stele, rectangular and similar to C403; along Syrian archivolt ivy tendril; on r. part of it short incised stem tendril; in arch, l. eagle apparently looking over shoulder, r.; round him, stem with ivy leaves, four-petalled and laterally arranged flowers; on impost flowers and leaf motive; moulding under arch no longer

483 Kırıl

Rectangular stele 'irretrievably weathered', similar type to C403, influenced by type VII; on Syrian archivolt egg-and-dart moulding (looks similar to C403); in arch traces of vase from which spring vine tendrils (cf. C403).

Ht. c.0.725 (pediment 0.31); width 0.825 (pediment 0.59, pilasters 0.125).

Probably middle or third quarter of second century AD.



484 Doğanlar, brought from Kırıl

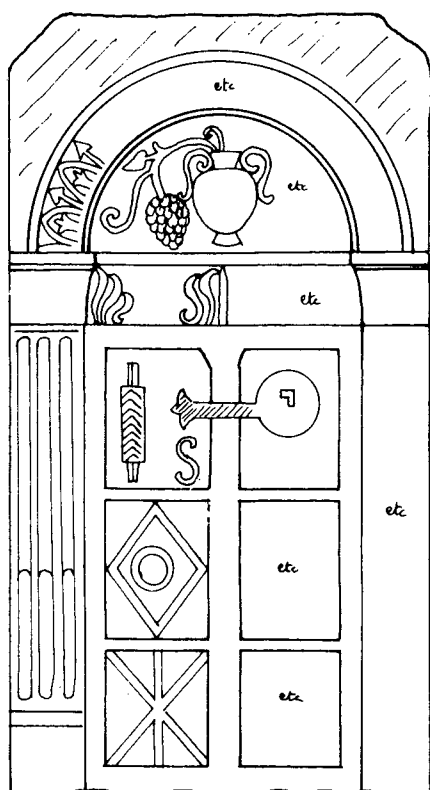
In fountain by cami.

White marble stele, resembling limestone; badly weathered; probably rectangular, broken at upper corners; like C482f. influenced by Aezani type VII; middle part of archivolt decorated with an inverted egg-and-dart moulding (cf. C403) of a degenerated form (the 'eggs' have become a flower motive); in arch two-handled vase from which grow vine tendrils; on moulding under arch row of palmettes alternately open and closed (as on C402f.); flutings of pilasters filled up

below; in upper panels, l. cornstalk (?) or stilus case (and S-shaped door handle (?), r. circular keyplate connected to l. panel by thong; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge on top of huge lattice; perhaps inscribed under arch.

Ht. 1.40 (panels 0.845, arch 0.385); width 0.78 (panels and arch 0.495, pillars 0.14); thickness of pillars 0.07. Pl. XLII.

The degenerated egg-and-dart moulding and the high lattice suggest a date towards the end of the second century or even later; however, palmettes and arch decoration are still closely related to those of C403; the monument probably belongs to the later third or last quarter of the second century AD.



485 Çavdarhisar

Middle part of grey-white doorstone of type VIIA or VIIB; replum with laterally indicated capital and base; in upper panels of door, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge.

Ht. 0.88; width 0.53; thickness 0.19.

The type belongs to the period of Antoninus Pius onwards.

486 Hacı Mahmut

In stream W. of village.

Grey-white marble double doorstone of type VIIA or VIIB, r. half only remaining, top gone; in arch of Syrian gable, eagle looking r. over shoulder (very similar to W198 = P201), lower part of flutings filled up; in upper panels of door, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge.

Ht. 1.39;; width 0.80 single half; thickness 0.38; panel 0.66 by 0.32 (0.33 at bottom) by 0.08; pillars 0.17 deep, 0.13 wide; letters 0.025.

[---] καὶ Μάρκῳ πατρὶ μνήμης χάριν

Antoninus Pius onwards; possibly third quarter of second century (to which W198 belongs).

The name of the dedicator and of another presumably deceased person are missing with the first half of the inscription.

487 Çavdarhisar

In wall of road leading N.W. between Agora and necropolis.

White marble doorstone of type VIIA or VIIB; in upper panels of door, l. whorled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge.

Ht. 0.80 broken; width 0.70; thickness 0.26 (panels 0.115).

The type suggests the reign of Antoninus Pius onwards.

488 Göynükören

In cemetery wall.

R. pilaster of doorstone of type VIIA or VIIB with Syrian gable; four flutings, filled up below.

Ht. 0.88; width 0.17; thickness 0.18; letters 0.022.

[---] μνήμης χάριν

The type belongs to the reign of Antoninus Pius onwards.

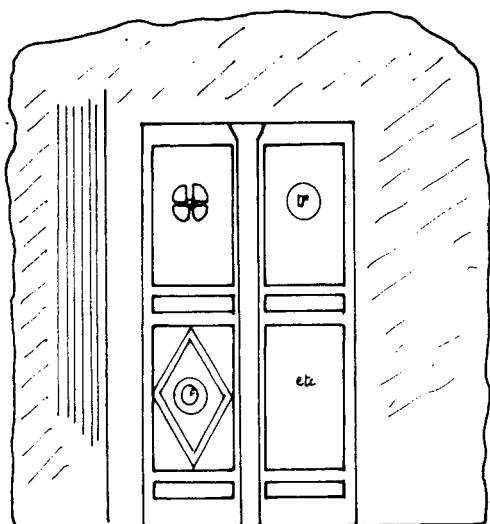
489 Hacı Kebir

In wall of small cemetery.

Lower part of doorstone of type VIIA or VIIB; replum with simple capital; in upper panels, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring round aspis within lozenge.

Ht. 0.91 (panels 0.72); width 0.90 (panels 0.40); panels 0.09 deep.

The type belongs to the reign of Antoninus Pius onwards.



490 Çavdarhisar

S.E. cemetery, E. edge.

Upper l. corner of greyish marble doorstone of type VIIb, broken off behind; in l. corner of Syrian gable six-petalled rosette and dolphin (seems related to W109 = P274) from first half of Antoninus Pius' reign.

Ht. c. 0.94 till out of sight; width 0.305 broken; thickness c. 0.16 (pediment sunk 0.12); dolphin: ht. 0.09, width 0.235; letters 0.02–0.04. Pl. XLII.

Taτ[---]

Possibly reign of Antoninus Pius.

Part of one of the common *Taτ*- names.

491 Tavşanlı

Inside house yard in private fountain.

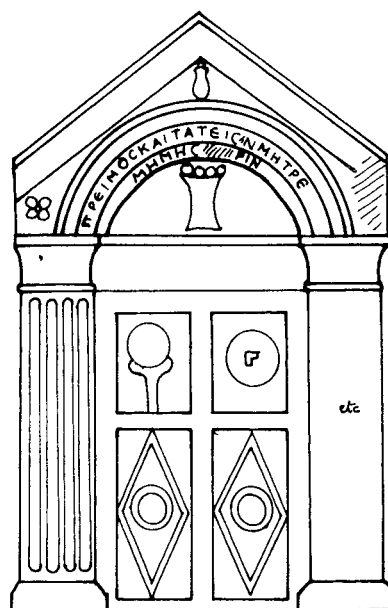
P293.

Grey or greyish marble doorstone of type VIIb, whitewashed; on top of gable alabastron, in lower corners four-petalled rosette; in arch basket with fruit (calathus type); in upper panels of door, l. mirror, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge.

Ht. 1.06 (pediment 0.14, panels 0.59; upper 0.16, lower 0.30; pilasters 0.57; lintel 0.10); width 0.72 (pediment 0.31, panels 0.36); thickness 0.265 (pediment 0.11, panel 0.15); letters 0.02–0.025 above, 0.15–0.02 below.

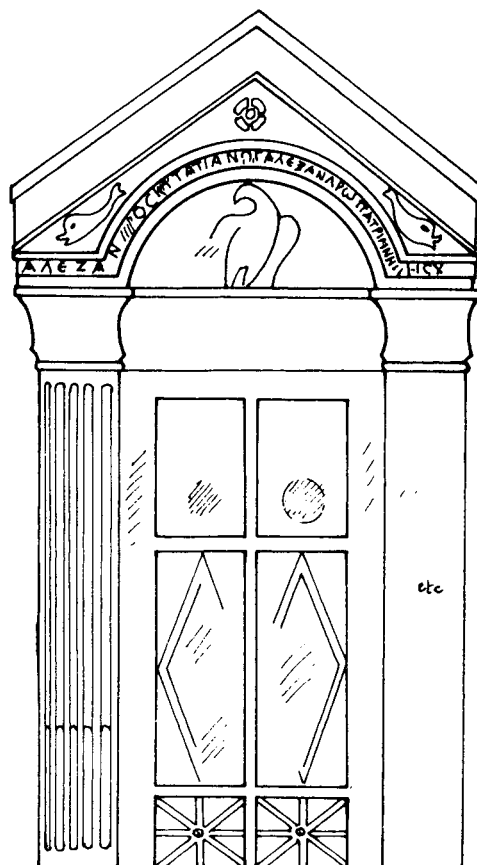
*Πρέμιος καὶ Ταττειον μητρει<ι>
μ<ν>ήμης [χά]ρων*

The general style (note the calathus type of basket) probably points to a date somewhere in the middle or third quarter of the second century AD.



492 Hacı Mahmut

On its back in stream S.E. of village.



Bluish marble doorstone of type VIIb, surface much weathered; in top of Syrian gable four-petalled rosette, in lower corners a dolphin; in arch an eagle looking l. over shoulder; in upper panels of door two worn round objects (rosette and keyplate?); below, traces of lozenge above false lattice; letters irregular and badly cut.

Ht. 1.54; width 0.89 (top), 0.79 (bottom); thickness 0.33; letters 0.02–0.025.

Ἀλέξαν[δρ]ος καὶ Τατιανὸς Ἀλεξάνδρῳ πατρὶ μνήμης χάριν

Middle or second half of second century AD.

A Τατιανός was eponymous magistrate on coins of Aezani struck under Commodus (*BMC Phrygia* 39 no. 118).

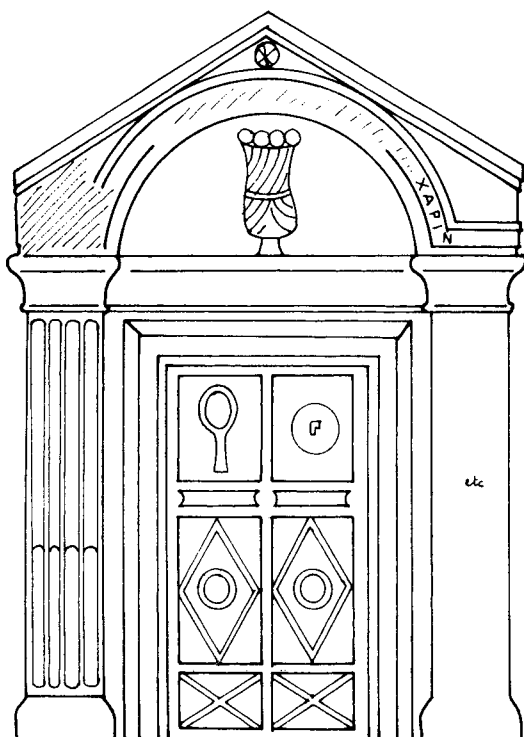
Ἀλεξάνδρῳ: 'Δ not cut'; and at end 'Ο cut, followed by > and space for four letters (broken)' (Cox).

For the nomenclature of this inscription cf. C496, a stone of related type and similar date: Alexander dedicates the stone to his living parents Alexander and Tateis. The two families may be connected.

493 Tavşanlı

In street in S. of town in top of fountain.

Dark weathered grey or greyish marble doorstone of type VIIb; inscription long since cut or plastered away; on top of Syrian gable circular ornament (rosette?); in arch, basket with fruit; in upper panels of door, l. mirror, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge upon false crossed lattice.



Ht. 1.37 (pediment 0.27, panels 0.86); width 1.00 (pediment 0.64, panels 0.37 inner, 0.62 outer); thickness 0.105 (pediment), 0.07 (inner panel); 0.095 (outer panel); letters 0.035–0.04. Pl. XLII.

[--- μνήμης] χάριν

Probably somewhere in second half of second century AD, before W113 = C495.

494 Ağar

Wash place above village on r. bank.

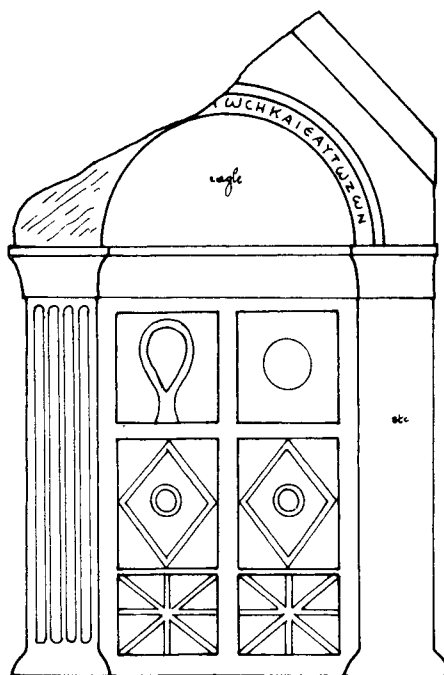
Doorstone of type VIIb; in arch of Syrian gable eagle sitting to l.; in upper panels of door, l. mirror, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge above false lattice; letters fairly well cut.

Ht. 1.35 (panels 0.75); width 0.92 (panels 0.53); thickness 0.38 (panels 0.17); letters 0.025–0.03.

[--- ζ]ῶση καὶ ἐαυτῷ ζῶν

The whole monument is closely related to C495 = W113) and probably also belongs to the later part of the second half of the second century AD.

ζῶση: cf. the mirror; this seems better than restoring a name in the dative.



495 Çavdarhisar

Washing place on E. bank of river to S. of village.

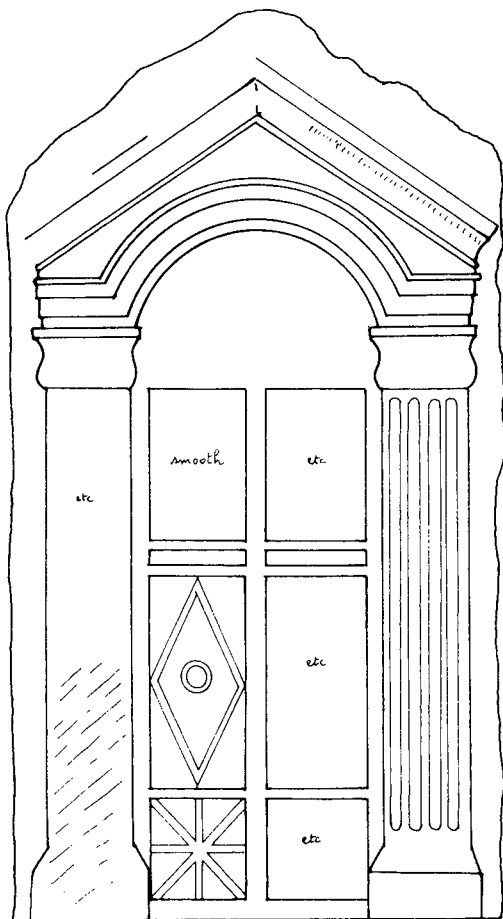
P167 = W113 with photograph.

Greyish marble single doorstone of type VIIb, top broken off; a slight margin of rough left outside the door pattern; l. pilaster worn away at bottom; top panels smooth; in lower panels schematized door-ring within lozenge above almost quadrangular false lattice.

Ht. 1.80 till top broken; width 1.03; thickness *c.* 0.28 (panels and pediment 0.12); letters 0.025.

Δ[-c.6-]ΙΓ[.]ΑΡΙΩ Φιλίππου ἡρώι

The high lattice indicates the early third century AD or the last quarter of the second.



496 Hacı Kebir

In fountain S. of village.

Grey marble double doorstone (type VI or VII) almost perfectly preserved; in top of Syrian gables, l. four-petalled and r. pointed six-petalled rosette; in arches, l. basket with fruit, r. eagle looking l. over shoulder (both look related to those on W198 = P201, advanced third quarter of the second century AD, though somewhat later; see p. liii, n. 21); in upper panels of doors, l. mirror on l. and four-petalled rosette on r. door; r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge, upon highly degenerated pelta with bird-heads (later than C443).

Ht. at either end 1.12, in centre 1.18, at peaks of doorstones 1.575; width 1.58; thickness 0.39; panels 0.67 by 0.32. Pl. XLII.

Ἀλέξανδρος Ἀλεξάνδρω πατρὶ καὶ μητρὶ Τάτει ζῶσιν *v.*

Probably last quarter of second century.

Compare the similar names of the family in C492.

497 Çavdarhisar

W. bank of river N. of Roman bridge.

P110 = W115.

Part of greyish marble double doorstone of type VIIb, surface of l. door gable and l. pilaster wholly broken away, and of both doors circular pediments and panels worn away; in top of Syrian gable a palmette with completely isolated leaves; in lower corners four-petalled pointed rosette.

Ht. 1.26; width 1.53; thickness 0.26 (pediments and panels 0.185); letters 0.02.

[---] καὶ Ἀμια μητρὶ μνήμης χάριν

See note on W115; later second or third century AD.

498 Çavdarhisar

By *camî*.

Grey-white marble double doorstone of type VIIb, broken below and to r.; in top of l. gable omphalos-plate; in l. arch basket with fruit.

Ht. 0.80 broken (gable 0.19 vertical, 0.37 pitched); width 0.88 (l. doorstone 0.62, r. 0.26 broken); thickness 0.26; letters 0.0225.

[---] μητρὶ Ρουφίλλῃ ζῶσῃ (*v.?*) Μενανδρίων Φ[.][---]

The stone is most closely related to W116 = C499, but is probably somewhat older (omphalos); later second or first half of third century AD.

499 Çavdarhisar

On l. bank 200 yards (*c.* 183 m.) above upper bridge.

P294 = W116.

Double doorstone of grey-white marble, type VIIb; rough superfluous edge on r., but no trace of third doorstone; above Syrian gables boss with incised cross (degenerated rosette?); in arches eagle (now gone); in upper panels of door, l. four-petalled flower, r. circular keyplate; on lower panels door-ring within lozenge (all worn off); letters rude.

Ht. 1.14; width 1.44; thickness 0.27; letters 0.0125–0.02.

Πρωτέας πατρὶ καὶ ἀδελφῷ μνήμης χάριν

See note on W116; third century AD.

Πρωτεύας: also at Cotiaenum, *JRS* xv (1925), 157 no. 44, and on a stone from the region of Altıntaş and Acmonia, published by M. Waelkens, *Actes du VII^e congrès int. d'épigr. gr. et latine*, 1977 (Bucarest 1979), 110f. with n.27; from Dorylaeum region, *ABSA* XLIX (1955), 12 no. 2, and perhaps on an unpublished stone copied by W. M. Ramsay at Çayırbaşı, upper Tembris valley; cf. also *Bull. épigr.* 1972, 482 no. 475; 1973, 172 no. 452 (Bubon, third century).

500 Çerte

Washing house of village.

Single doorstone of greyish marble, type VIIb, a little broken at top, pediment gone, panels almost so; in top of Syrian gable small motive with flowers, in lower corners small boss (?); in upper panels of door, l. worn circular object (rosette?), r. circular keyplate; in lower panels schematized door-ring within lozenge; letters irregular, stabbed.

Ht. 1.24 a little broken; width 0.755; thickness 0.24 (at edges, perhaps thicker in centre); letters 0.0225–0.0275.

Ἀτταλος καὶ Ἀππης ἑαυτοῖς

Uncertain, but the type suggests the mid-second century AD on.

Inscription apparently complete.

Ἀτταλος: cf. *JRS* XVIII (1928), 36 no. 252 ('Aykirikoi' = Aykırıkcı, upper Tembris valley); and C443: *Ἀτταλος Ἀππη γυναικὶ ζώση*.

501 Çavdarhisar

In court in N.E. of village near old *cami* (*oda*) very near r. bank.

Fragment of grey-white marble doorstone of type VI or VII, broken all round; in arch seated lion, closely related to lion of W53 = P196 of shortly before AD 140 (see n.16), and to lion of W121 = P163 from second quarter of second century AD; in upper panels of door l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate with raised border.

Ht. 0.73; width 0.66; thickness 0.27; letters 0.02. Pl. XLII.

μνη [---]

Probably (later) second quarter of second century AD.

Perhaps *μνη[μης χάριν]*, with names of dedicatees on the smashed pediment above. X seems to be visible over the r. hand panel in the photograph, but is probably part of the surface damage.

502 Kütahya

In dry fountain in court of Catholic church.

Marble doorstone of type VI or VII, plastered over and top buried; in arch circle with cross (later addition); in upper panels of door, l. eagle facing r. on high pedestal (cf. on same place C314 from AD 135–40), r. worn relief ('fish', 'rosette over wreath' or 'another bird on base', Cullen) over circular keyplate; in lower panels *pelta* with bird heads (cf. C196, C219, C336, C438, C496) over realistically depicted door-ring, on top of lozenge (see C217 for references); in lozenge hexagonal ornament.

Ht. 1.24 (excluding pediment); width 0.73. Pl. XLIII.

The decoration suggests the (later) second quarter of the second century AD.

The stone was taken to Kütahya in recent times (cf. C480 note).

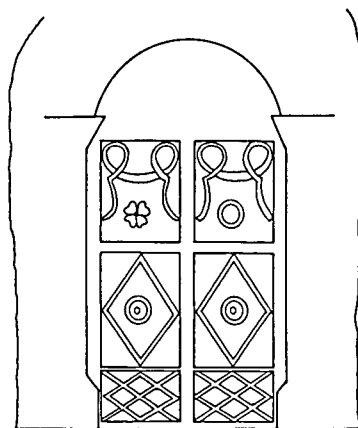
503 Çavdarhisar

S. of Roman bridge, on W. bank.

Remains of bluish marble doorstone of type VI or VII; ornament on pilasters gone, broken off circular pediment, back only roughly cut; in upper panels garlands with hanging ribbons (apparently related to those of C314 and C398) above four-petalled rosette l. and circular keyplate with raised border r.; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge on top of false lattice.

Ht. 1.18 till broken; width 1.04; thickness 0.56.

The garlands and their parallels suggest the first half of the reign of Antoninus Pius.



504 İlicikviran

In fountain in middle of village.

Double doorstone of greyish marble, type VI or VII, in fairly good preservation; in arches shell; replum with laterally indicated capital and base, decorated with the ivy tendril popular in the second quarter of the second century AD (W108, W142, C211, C352); in lower panels door-ring round aspis over lozenge with four-petalled rosette (this combination apparently especially popular in first half of reign of Antoninus Pius: W109 = P274, C218, C321, C474). Pl. XLIII.

Second quarter of second century AD, probably under Antoninus Pius.

505 Çavdarhisar

In S.E. cemetery near E. edge.

P260.

Small white marble doorstone weathered grey, buried below, broken l., of type VI or VII; in top of gable palmette; in arch basket with fruit; 'replum' with laterally indicated capital; in upper panels garlands (very similar in appearance to those of W110 = P222, C439 and C477 from the first half of Antoninus Pius' reign) above, l., four-petalled rosette, r., circular keyplate; below, traces of lozenge; letters deep but irregular.

Ht. 1.05 till broken; width 0.50 broken l.; thickness 0.10; letters 0.015–0.02. Pl. XLIII.

[Στ]άφυλος Στολίδι γυναικὶ μνη-
στήμης χάριν

This type of replum capital appears only from the reign of Antoninus Pius onwards, while garlands in the upper panels disappear somewhere in the third quarter of the second century AD. Thus probably under Antoninus Pius or his successor.

1. [Στ]άφυλος: LW read Οὐλος but report ΛΦΥΛΟΣ on squeeze. For Στάφυλος, see p. xxi n. 15 and lxii; and for Στολίδις, Robert, *Noms ind.* 70.

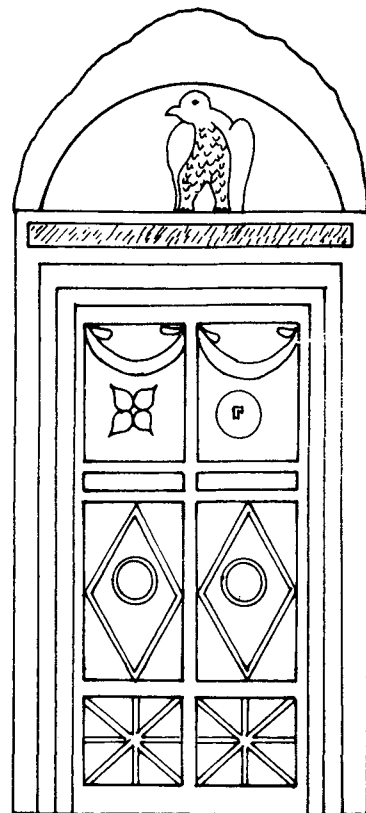
506 Çavdarhisar

In wash-place on l. bank above village.

Grey-white marble doorstone of type VI or VII, edge of top broken; never inscribed? In arch eagle looking over shoulder, l.; in upper panels garland with short knotted ribbons (apparently same as on W108, W109 = P274, first half of reign of Antoninus Pius) above four-petalled rosette l. and circular keyplate r.; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge on top of false lattice.

Ht. 1.35 (1.02 shaft, panels 0.81); width 0.63 (panels 0.345); thickness 0.18 (panel 0.07).

Possibly first half of reign of Antoninus Pius.

**507 Çavdarhisar**

In S. wall of road leading E. from Roman bridge to *chaussée*, just where it leaves the bridge.

Gable fragment of greyish marble doorstone of type VI or VII, top buried; in arch seated lion facing l. (cf. W53 = P196, W121, C501); under arch garlands with hanging ribbons, knotted into ox-heads (certainly older than W118 = P199, which belongs to the later third quarter of the second century). Ht. 0.58 till buried; width 0.96 till broken; thickness c.0.14 till out of sight. Pl. XLIII.

Perhaps somewhere in the middle of the second century AD.

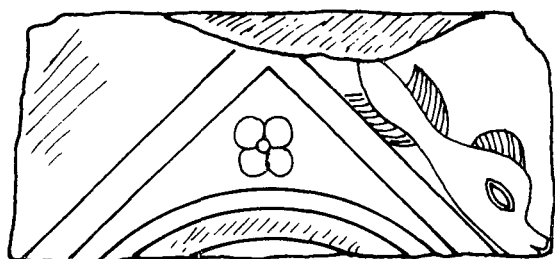
508 Çavdarhisar

In road wall near wash-house.

Top of rectangular (?) white marble doorstone of type VI or VII, back and top cut quite smooth; broken below where pediment is beginning; r. of l. (?) gable excellently carved dolphin; in top of gable four-petalled rosette.

Ht. 0.38 till broken; width 0.84 till buried; thickness 0.26; dolphin 0.34 long as far as visible.

Type and carving suggest later second quarter of second century onwards.



510 Çavdarhisar

In little cemetery on l. of road leading from E. quarter to *chaussée*.

Fragment of greyish marble doorstone of type VI or VII, broken all round except pediment edge; smooth back, accidentally, because pediment must have been broken away; on archivolt, egg-and-dart moulding, apparently with broad, widely separated eggs.

Ht. 0.275 till broken; width 0.35 till broken; thickness c. 0.12 (pediment 0.10); letters (line 1) 0.0225–0.025, (line 2) 0.02.

[---]ράτῳ πατρ[ι]
[μνήμης χάριν]

Probably later second or third century AD.

Either a name ending in *-στρατος*, or *Κοναδράτος* or divide *-ρᾱ τῷ* with a name such as *Ἡρᾱς*.

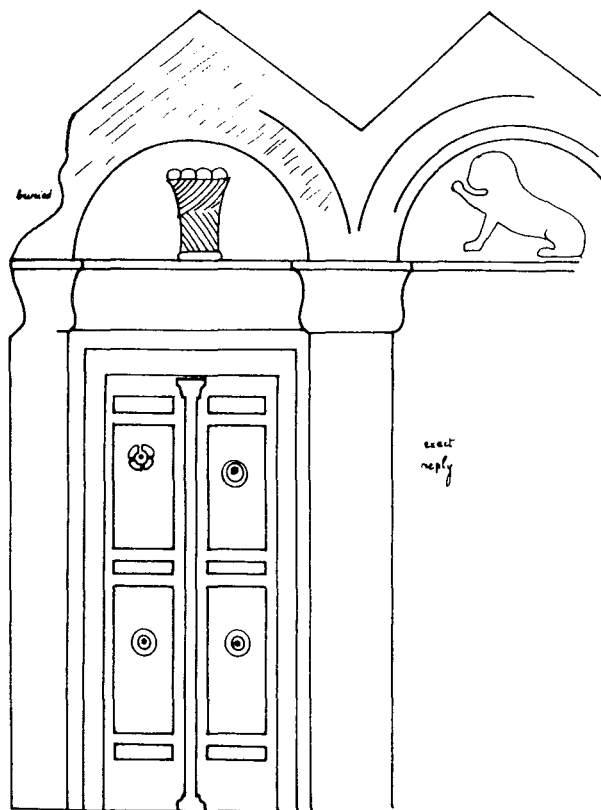
509 Çavdarhisar

On its back in field half an hour towards Hacı Mahmut.

Large double doorstone of greyish marble, type VI or VII; in arches, l. basket with fruit, r. seated lion; replum with capital and base; in upper panels of richly moulded doors, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring round aspis; inscription (above pediment and below probably) hopelessly gone.

Ht. 2.13; width 2.16 till buried; about 2.30 say; thickness (buried) 0.19 (pediments), 0.33 (panels); letters would have been about 0.03.

Perhaps second or third quarter of second century AD.



511 Çavdarhisar

In N. wall of road leading from Roman bridge to *chaussée*.

Fragment of greyish marble doorstone of type VI or VII, only fragment of inscription and relief above it left; tendril (?) above archivolt; letters once good.

Ht. 0.61 till buried; width 0.99; thickness 0.41; letters 0.02.

]Ιόδαρος[

The type belongs to the (later) second quarter of the second century AD onwards.

Part of a name.

512 Çavdarhisar

Brought to Cox in house yard.

Fragment of greyish marble doorstone of type VI or VII broken all round.

Ht. 0.10; width 0.205; thickness 0.15; letters 0.025–0.03.

[--- γυνα]ικὶ ζώσῃ [---]

From (later) second quarter of second century AD (see C511).

513 Çavdarhisar

Brought to Cox in house yard.

Fragment of greyish marble doorstone of type VI or VII, broken all round.

Ht. 0.11; width 0.28; thickness 0.09; letters 0.025.

[ὁ δεῖνα] ζῶν καὶ Φλαο[υι--]

From (later) second quarter of second century AD onwards (see C511).

One of the rare Flavii: see p. xxv.

514 Çavdarhisar

By stream near road leading N.E. from *oda*.

Fragment of top of blue-grey marble doorstone of type VI or VII.

Letters 0.03.

Ti. Κλ. Λολλ[ιανός? ---]

From (later) second quarter of second century AD onwards (see C511).

The cognomen Lollianus, like the nomen Lollius, is widespread, especially in the province of Asia. There might be a connexion with the powerful M. Lollius, *comes* of C. Caesar in the east, *PIR*² L 311.

515 Çavdarhisar

Brought to *oda*.

Fragment of archivolt of gable from grey-white marble doorstone belonging to type VI or VII.

Ht. 0.145; width 0.17; thickness 0.055; letters 0.02 – 0.025.

[--γυναι]κὶ Νάν[α ---]
[---]ΜΥΡΟ[---]

Uncertain; from (later) second quarter of second century AD onwards (see C377).

2. [MYPO]: a name such as *Mύπος*, *Mύρον* *vel sim.* seems likely: see Robert, *Noms ind.* 179f., and note *Μυρότης* from Olbia, Pontus, *Bull. épigr.* 1969, 441 no. 129.

516 Çavdarhisar

'Hill of Tombs'.

Double doorstone of type VI or VII; in l. pediment basket with wool or fruit; central boss in high relief; in r. pediment lion on bull; in upper panels of r. hand door, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; in lower panels door-rings; small intermediate panel and pilaster between l. and r.

Ht. 1.86; width 2.00; pseudo-triangular pediments above arches 0.28 high by 0.28 wide; pediments sunk 0.21, panels perhaps 0.14 more.

For date, see p. li.

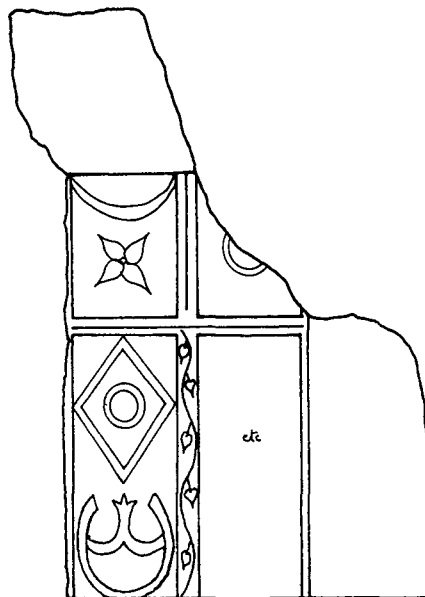
517 İlicikviran

In further cemetery.

Grey-white marble fragment with door; broken top and l.; in upper panels garland above four-petalled rosette l. and circular keyplate with raised border r.; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge above pelta (related to Hadrianic C303 and early Antonine W108); replum decorated with ivy tendril (as on a number of doorstones from second quarter of second century AD; see C504).

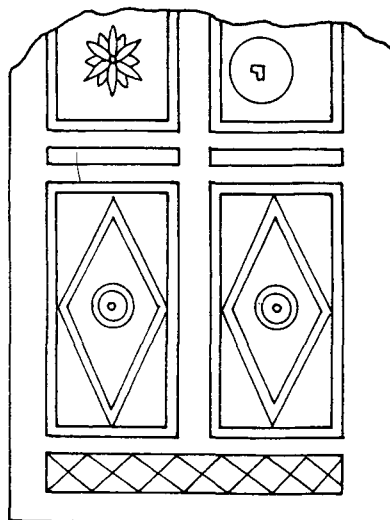
Ht. 1.03 (panels 0.76); width 0.67 (panels 0.45).

Probably second quarter of second century AD.



518 Virancık

In fountain by E. *camı*.



Fragment of grey-white marble with door, derived from type III, top and sides broken; in upper panel, l. nice rosette, r. circular keyplate; in lower panels schematized aspis within lozenge; below, lattice, as wide as two panels.

Ht. 0.92 (lower panel 0.48); width 0.73 (lower panel 0.56).

Apparently very good work, probably belonging to second or even to first century AD.

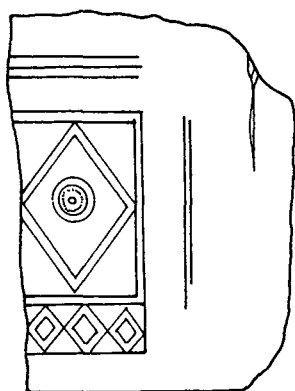
519 Çavdarhisar

By well in first turning to r. in road leading E. from minaret.

Fragment of greyish marble, broken except below; perhaps the lower part of a doorstone, but 'perhaps no top panels beyond these' (Cox); schematized door-ring within lozenge in two panels above false lattice.

Ht. 0.67; width 0.54; thickness 0.13.

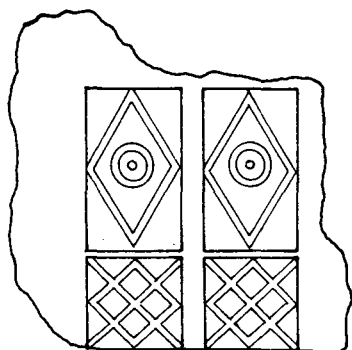
(First or) second century AD.



520 Çavdarhisar

By well $\frac{1}{4}$ hr. S. of town, on W. of main road.

Grey-white marble fragment of lower part of door; on panels schematized door-ring round aspis on top of false lattice.



Ht. 0.49; width 0.45.

Probably good work; the low lattice suggests a date before the latter part of the second century AD.

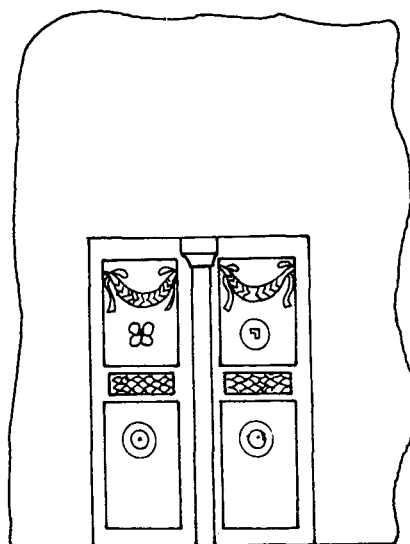
521 Çavdarhisar

In wall dividing field and road to W. of village, S. of *kale*.

Doorstone of grey-white marble, top gone, type uncertain; replum with capital; in upper panels, garland with knotted and hanging ribbons, above, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; a laurel garland fills panels, as on C196 and C398; in lower panels, schematized door-ring round aspis.

Ht. 0.94 (panels 0.55); width 0.92 (panels 0.41).

Laurel garland parallels suggest first half of reign of Antoninus Pius.



522 Çavdarhisar

In garden near *cami* bridge (W. bank).

Probably single doorstone of grey-white marble (uncertain type); broken above, r., and perhaps also l.; inscription, in single line below pediment, damaged l. and r.; in upper panels, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; in lower panels door-ring round aspis.

Ht. 1.11 broken (panels 0.95); width 1.00 broken (panels 0.50); thickness 0.29 (panels 0.20); letters 0.025.

[...Τερ]εγτιανὸς Μελίν[η -c.6-] καὶ [---]

Second or third century AD.

Cullen noted the word καὶ towards the end of the line, about 6 letters distant from the second name, but this is not visible on the squeeze; possibly [-γυναικί] καὶ [ἐαυτῶ].

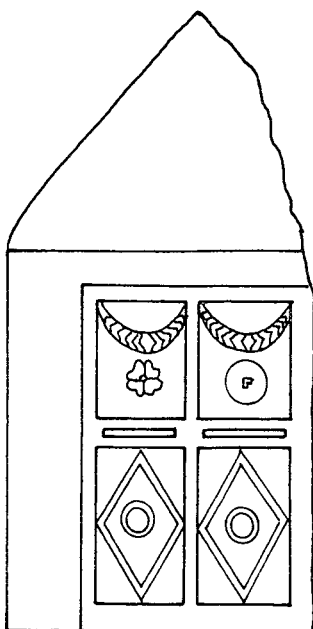
523 Çavdarhisar

In field N.E. of village.

Fragment with door; above, in arch or pediment, traces of eagle; in upper panels garland (similar to middle Antonine C345 and C352); above, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge.

Ht. 1.11 (gable 0.49); width 0.56 broken; thickness 0.27 (panels 0.135).

Possibly reign of Antoninus Pius.



Fragment of white marble with door, broken at top and l., remarkable for deep relief of ornament; replum with laterally indicated capital; in upper panel circular keyplate with raised border; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge.

Ht. 0.85; width 0.53; thickness 0.09. Pl. XLIII.

The keyplate with raised border was apparently especially popular in the (later) second and third quarter of the second century AD; this might be the date of the fragment.

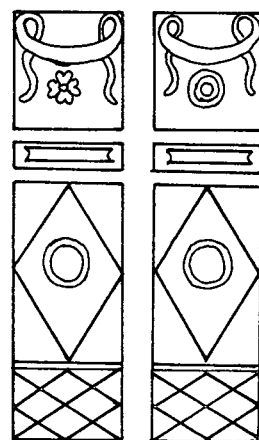
524a Çavdarhisar

In river bed (N. side).

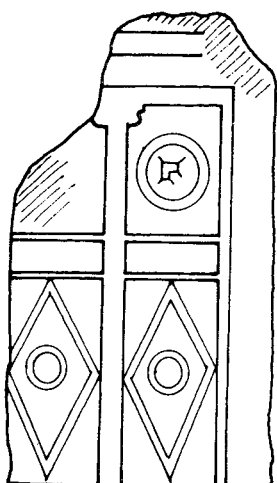
Apparently doorstone of type VI (or VII?); 'sides all smooth and pilasters apparently never carved', notebook; in upper panels garland with hanging ribbons (identical with W60 = P179, first half of Hadrian's reign); above, l. four-petalled rosette (cf. W60) and circular keyplate with raised border; in lower panels schematized door-ring within lozenge on top of false lattice.

Ht. 1.07 to top of circular pediment; width 1.03; thickness 0.38.

Probably early Hadrianic.

**524 Çavdarhisar**

In wall near well.

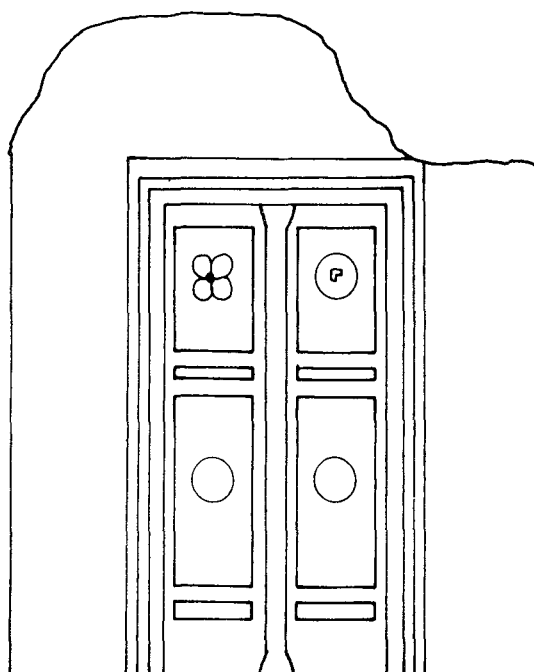
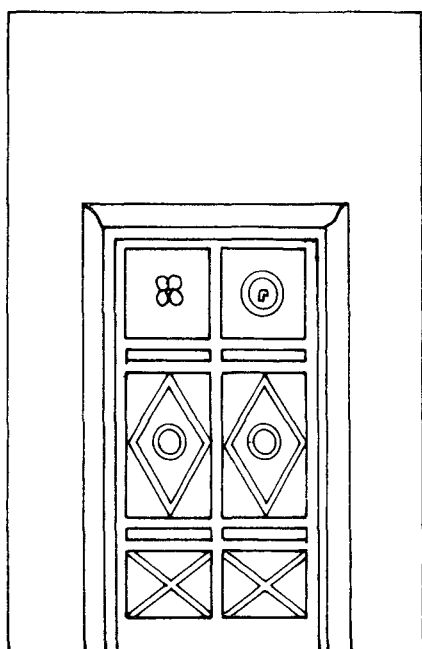
**525 Çavdarhisar**

At wash-place on l. bank above bridge.

Grey-white marble fragment with door; in upper panels, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate with raised border; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge above crossed lattice.

Ht. 1.14 (top 0.34, panelled area 0.74, upper moulding 0.06, upper panel 0.16, moulding below 0.06, lower panel 0.26, moulding below 0.06, lattice 0.12, moulding below 0.04); width 0.78 (panels 0.34); thickness 0.24.

Perhaps (later) second or third quarter of second century AD (see C524).



526 Virancık

W. *camii* fountain.

Rectangular stone of grey-white marble with two doors; space above and around smoothed, never carved; traces consistent with letters above panels; in upper panels of l. door, l. circular keyplate, r. mirror; in upper panels of r. door, l. whorled rosette, r. circular keyplate; in lower panels of both doors, schematized door-ring within lozenge on top of huge false lattice.

Ht. 1.84 (capital to panels 0.90, panels 0.32); width 1.75 (l. edge to inside of l. panel 0.30; inner panel 0.32; r. border 0.09; between panels 0.30; interior of r. panel 0.32; from inside to r. edge of stone 0.29); thickness 0.35 (panels 0.06). Pl. XLIII.

Later second (or third) century AD.

527 Çavdarhisar

In wash-place below village on l. bank of river.

Fragment of grey-white marble with door, once inscribed; replum with simple capital and base; in upper panels, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, 'boss'.

Ht. 1.18 (panels 0.42); width 1.01 (panels 0.84); thickness 0.21 (panels 0.10).

Probably second or third century AD.

528 Hacı Kebir

In cemetery wall.

Doorstone; plain pediment; l. panels of door empty; in r. panels, above, quadrangular keyplate with two projecting corners (as on pre-imperial W219 from upper Tembris Valley), below, door-ring.

Ht. 0.99 (panel 0.545); width 0.54 (top), 0.61 (bottom) (panel 0.39–0.42); thickness (panel) 0.025.

Local work; probably very early (like W219).

529 Çavdarhisar

Eight minutes from Çavdar on Demirogluk road, in cornfield on l.

Fragment with door: two mouldings enclosing panels with three more framing single panels, in upper r. panel quadrangular keyplate with concave sides.

Ht. 0.82 buried (panels 0.42 buried); width 1.15 (panels 0.78); thickness 0.44. Pl. XLIII.

Impossible to date: little decoration and the shape of the keyplate has no parallel at Aezani; probably made by a sculptor from outside the Aezani workshop.

530 Çavdarhisar

In court by C18.

Top of doorstone; palmette on top of triangular gable; in lower corners half-palmettes, rosettes between.

Ht. 0.27; width 0.83 (broken, 0.415 to halfway); thickness 0.25.

Uncertain date.

531 Çavdarhisar

In house wall in street opposite *oda*.

Greyish marble fragment, perhaps gable of type IV; broken below, above, and r., buried l.

Ht. 0.35; width 0.14; thickness 0.62; letters 0.025.

[--]ος Ἀρτ(?)[--]
[---]

Uncertain date.

Ἀρτ[εμιδώρω] *vel sim.*?

532 Çavdarhisar

In new cemetery.

Fragment of grey-white marble double doorstone arch; type uncertain.

Ht. 0.52 broken; width 0.52 broken; thickness 0.12 broken; letters 0.0375.

[---]NE Κ[---]

Probably [μνήμης ἐ]νεκε[ν] inscribed on the right hand arch of a double doorstone.

533

Deleted.

**FUNERARY MONUMENTS:
SARCOPHAGI****534 Tavşanlı**

In private fountain in house of Hacı Osman Efendi: from Çavdarhisar.

P254.

Sarcophagus lid of probably greyish marble, its gable closely related to gables of doorstones of type IVE; under the pediment tendrill frieze with laterally arranged flowers and poppies, very similar to tendrills of the early

Antonine period (W53, W55, C285, C287; see p. 00, n.16); letters well-cut, regular and certain.

Ht. *c.* 7½ (hand) spans (of 0.185–0.19 each), *c.* 1.40; width *c.* 9 spans, *c.* 1.70 (trough only 7 spans, *c.* 1.53); thickness *c.* 4 spans, *c.* 0.76.

M. Πλώτιος Χαρείνος ἑαυτῷ ζῶν

Probably early Antonine.

Tuğrul read Ἡλώτιος: Cox's copy confirms the easy correction.

M. Plotius Charinus may have been connected with the negotiatores of that name who are recorded by Hatzfeld, *Trafiqants* 400; but with his Greek cognomen he may be of servile origin.

**535 Çavdarhisar**

Seven minutes along Demirogluk road.

Greyish marble sarcophagus lid, buried; shallow bottom beside and partly under it; like others on Hill of Tombs; on gable eagle looking over shoulder, r., and pair of hands.

Ht. 1.38 (hands 0.135 maximum); width 0.51–0.60 gable till buried (hands 0.145 maximum); thickness 2.60 (other piece 0.40). Pl. XLIII.

The decoration on the pediment is closely related to that of gable W41 = C240 (early Antonine); perhaps (later) second quarter of second century AD.

536 Çavdarhisar

At well outside *oda*.

Grey-white marble sarcophagus, complete except lid; coffin decorated with a cross inside a circle with raised border, between two sheep. Pl. XLIV.

Byzantine.

FUNERARY MONUMENTS: UNCERTAIN TYPE

(See also C572, C584)

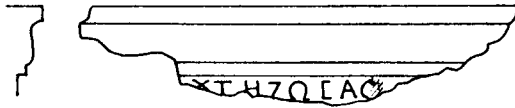
537 Çavdarhisar

In court on l. bank between bridges.

Grey-white marble fragment from monument of uncertain type; moulded projecting top, back similarly moulded, cut square below.

Ht. 0.17; width 0.84; thickness 0.56; letters 0.035.

[--- καὶ ἐα]ντῇ ζῶσα Ϝ



538 Çavdarhisar

In W. end of cemetery.

Slab of grey-white marble from a monument of uncertain type, broken all round; letters very well cut, tips incised a little more deeply.

Ht. 0.44; width 1.42; thickness 0.11; letters 0.045.

[---]ΙΙΙ καὶ Πείσωνι ἀδ[ελφοῖς?]
μνήμης χάριν

539 Çavdarhisar

Standing by wash-house at Roman bridge.

Large greyish marble slab, evidently part of a large structure; hollows under bottom for receiving other stones; cut clear on l. side and on top a hole two thirds the way along to r. 0.13 wide by 0.05 high by 0.09 deep for receiving another slab; beneath, a rim coming out in a curve, on r. side much wider (now broken).

Ht. 0.87, 0.80 (slab), 0.07 (bottom rim); width 2.21, 1.86 (slab), 0.35 (r. edge); thickness c. 0.40, 0.0175–0.02 (bottom rim and r. edge); letters 0.045.

[-----]
Ἀσ[κλᾶ κ]αὶ ἐαντῇ ζ[ῶσ]α Ϝ

For names in -ās see p. lxii.

540 Çavdarhisar

Brought to Cox in house yard.

Fragment of greyish marble broken all round, but smooth edge to the l.; fragment of egg-and-dart moulding above uncertain relief.

Ht. 0.16; width 0.22; thickness c. 0.10; letters 0.0225.

[--- Ἀλεξ- or Μεν]άνδρου Ϝ[---]

541 Çavdarhisar

In field wall at S.E. corner of cemetery.

Door lintel of monumental heroon of grey-white marble; architrave with three fasciae, above which there runs a moulding made of the profile of a Lesbian cyma, a half-torus, a cornice, and a recessed fluted border.

Ht. 0.55; width 1.88; thickness 0.59; letters (line 1) 0.025–0.03, (line 2) 0.0225–0.025.

[---]ιω Μηνοφίλω Φρουγιανῶ τῷ ἰδίῳ ἀνδρὶ μνήμης,
χάριν καὶ ἐαντῇ ζῶσα

Imperial period.

1. Restore a Roman nomen; the monument to which this fragment belonged must have been very imposing; it would not be surprising if it were the property of a Roman citizen, particularly if he belonged to the family of the Menophilus of P11 (see p. 000).

Φρουγιανός: cf. Γ. Κλ. Πωλλίων Φρουγιανός at Cumae, *Bull. épigr.* 1967, 566 no. 688; Φρούγιος (see index) is reported by Ramsay, *CB* II, 559, as a rare name used by Christians in S.W. Phrygia, but cf. *MAMA* IV, 354f., from Eumeneia; I, 11, VII, 57, and *Ath. Mitt.* XIII (1888), 11 and 265 no. 104, from Laodicea Catacecaumene; Sterrett, *EJ* 208 (Iconium); suggesting a wider distribution that Ramsay implies. Frugi (Φρούγιος) is also not uncommon among families of central Asia Minor which acquired Roman citizenship. It occurs in the nomenclature of an Asiatic senator Ti. Iulius Frugi (see H. Halfmann, *Die Senatoren aus den östlichen Teil des Imperium Romanum*, *Hypomnemata* LVIII (Göttingen 1979), 140 no. 45, cf. 189 no. 115, who cites a number of parallel instances), and also, for example, at Iconium (M. Arruntius Frugi, an eques, *ILS* 9013; *Κοδράτος Φρούγιος*, *JOAI* VIII (1905), 155f. IV/V 2), and at a more humble level in the central plateau, *JHS* XIX (1899), 129 no. 149. Its popularity might be ascribable to its resemblance to Φρύξ, Φρύγιος, etc., since most of the holders of the name could reasonably be described as Phrygian.

542 Çavdarhisar

Half in, half out of shed in woman's house in quarter beyond *oda* (N.W.).

Probably door lintel of heroon in white marble veined in grey; cut smooth below, uncertain whether broken or level above; r. edge cut roughly level as though to fit another block; back also level, letters with distinct apices, large, firm and regular.

Ht. 0.22 broken; width 0.54; thickness 0.26; letters 0.0375–0.038.

[---]εἰς μνήμης χάρι[ν ---]

Date uncertain.

The first letter is very uncertain, but the word is presumably a feminine name in the dative case.



543 Çavdarhisar

In W. cemetery.

Greyish marble; probably fragment of heroon; above inscription a large four-petalled rosette; below, a large maeander frieze.

Ht. 0.16; width 0.82; thickness 0.27; letters 0.01.

[---] πατρὶ μνήμης χάριν

Date uncertain.

On the maeander as decoration, see p. 000.



544, 545

Deleted.

546 Kırğıl

In the middle of a juniper bush at the S. end of the cemetery.

(Mentioned by T. Drew-Bear, *ANRW* II, 7, ii (1980), 940 n.28).

White marble slab looking in places like limestone, not worked behind, shaft broken and base buried; panels on front and sides; letters slightly splayed, lightly and regularly cut, rather weathered but clear.

Ht. 1.055 (0.89 broken and buried shaft; 0.11 broken above); width 0.52 (shaft); thickness 0.48 (shaft); panel (about 0.15 from top of shaft, 0.16 from bottom) 0.58 by 0.32 (outside) by 0.02 deep; letters 0.0225-0.0275.

Μηνᾶς Ἰππο-
νεΐκῳ πατ-
ρὶ καὶ Μοσ-
χίῳ καὶ Ἰππο-
νεΐκῳ ἀδελ-
φοῖς θάνου-

5.

σιν ἐν Σμύρ-
νη μνήμ-
ης χάριν

Second century AD?

1. *Μηνᾶς*: For names of this form see p. ixii.
- 6ff. Presumably the whole family was native to Aezani, but some of its members, probably Menas' two brothers, and possibly his father as well, had moved to Smyrna, where they had died. Perhaps the two boys had moved to better their education. The monument seems to imply that they had been brought back to Kırğıl for burial, as happened with other scholars whose remains were returned to their native towns, F. K. Dörner, *Bericht über eine Reise in Bithynien* (Vienna 1952), 58 n.154; S. Mitchell *AS* xxvii (1977), 81 no. 12 with *Bull. épigr.* 1978, 486 no. 491; and *Bull. épigr.* 1972, 492 no. 504.

547 Çavdarhisar

Brought to Cox in lane between S.E. of village and *chaussée*.

Fragment apparently of Docimian marble broken top and bottom; r. side broken rough, l. going away smoothly moulded like front of smoothly moulded but undecorated cornice; slightly raised rim on r. side; letters irregular and rude but usually deep.

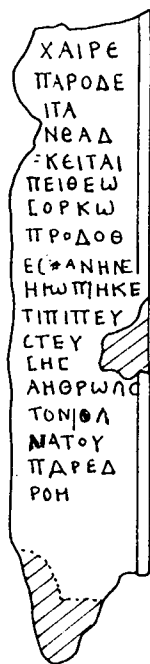
Ht. 0.47 broken; width 0.12; thickness 0.095; letters 0.075-0.0275. Pl. XLIV.

Χαίρε
παροδε-
ῖτα.
[ἐ]νθαδ-

5. ε κείται
Πειθέρω-
ς Ὀρκῳ
προδοθ-
εῖ[ς] ἀνηλε-
ήτῳ. μηκέ-
τι πι(πεν)-
στεύ-
σης,
ἀνθρωπε,
15. τὸν θα-
νάτου
πάρεδ-
ρον

1. For addresses to the wayfarer on tombs, see R. Lattimore, *Themes in Gk. and Latin Epitaphs* (Illinois 1962), 230ff.
7. Ὀρκῳ or Ὀρκῳ (= Latin Orcus) are possible here; for perjury and its consequences see E. Varinlioglu, *Epigraphica Anatolica* 1 (1983), 79ff.; but both the general sense and the adjective ἀνηλέγτος favour the latter.

- 9f. ἀνηλέητος = ἀνηλεής, pitiless.
 11. ΠΙΠΕΥ on stone; perhaps πιστευ- was intended and the mason corrected his error in the next line.
 15ff. On the παρέδρος or attendant spirit, see K. Preisendanz, *RE* XVIII 4 (1949), s.v. (2), 1428ff., on 'die göttlichen und dämonischen Gestalten des Zauberglaubens', citing invocations from *Pap. gr. magicae* (ed. 2, Stuttgart 1973); IV, 1348: ἐπικαλοῦμαι ὑμᾶς ... παρέδρους τοῦ μεγάλου θεοῦ; 1711f.: ὀρκίζω ... δὲ τὸ παρεστὸς Ἀγαθὸν Δαιμόνιον. We presume that Peitheros had been cheated of his hopes of survival or long life; hence his bitter advice to the passer-by.



ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS

548 Çavdarhisar

In wall between bridges.

Fragments of grey-white marble Doric frieze with projecting triglyphs; complete top and l.; bottom cut roughly square as if another block joined on; on one metope five-petalled rosette; cf. Naumann, *Zeustempel* Pl. 34; at least three or four similar fragments in house walls.

Ht. 0.33; width 0.78; thickness 0.37 broken.

549 Çavdarhisar

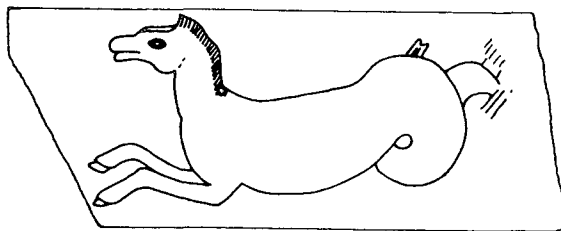
In street on S.E. of village.

Grey-white marble slab, cut along top, buried below, broken on either side, roughly square behind, decorated with sea-horse.

Ht. 0.53, width 1.43 broken; thickness c.0.52; body of horse 0.74 long, 0.28 at chest, 0.19 at rump, 0.15 at

thigh; head 0.32 long. Pl. XLIV.

Probably second quarter or middle of second century AD.



549a Çavdarhisar

Greyish marble block, cut perfectly smooth as for building below at l., on r. cut rough and receding somewhat to back; could be taken for part of a cornice if worked above and if it didn't taper.

Ht. 0.0885; width 0.215 (top), 0.25 (base); thickness 0.29 to l. edge, c.0.325 to r. edge.

550 Söpu-Köy – Hacı Kebir

Under side of E. pier of bridge over river 1/4 hour from Söpu on road to Hacı.

Two fragments of frieze with peltae ending in bird-heads.

Ht. 0.36; width 1.15; thickness 0.31; peltae 0.30 high, 0.42 wide. Pl. XLIV.

The frieze may be compared with a similar but older frieze (R. Naumann, *Röm. Mitt.* LXXXVI (1979), 334f. Pl. 84, 2, dated by him after the middle of the second century AD); there the pelta is related to those on the Hadrianic C438 = W99 and C336, and to those on C502 from the second quarter of the second century, and probably belong to the same quarter-century, perhaps even to the reign of Hadrian. Those on the present monument are more closely related to those on C443 (beginning of third quarter of second century) and C196 (second quarter); thus the frieze might belong to the middle or to the third quarter of the second century; perhaps even to the reign of Antoninus Pius.

550a Çardaklı

Brought out from shed near mosque.

Smooth, greyish marble gargoyle stone, almost certainly used as fountain or conduit gargoyle in ancient times; probably broken behind. The objects on top of the head are broken and doubtful, but the leg seems to make one (rather than two) animals likely. The head is surely animal rather than human but is anyway of poor workmanship.

Ht. 0.10; width 0.115. Pl. XLIV.

JEWISH, CHRISTIAN, AND BYZANTINE MONUMENTS

See also C319, C388, C390?, C436, C502 (Christian), C420f., C430 (Jewish?)

550b Sopy Köy

In dry stream bed five minutes S. of village.

Grey-white marble stele, capital broken and no inscription extant. On front, seven-branched candelabrum (*menorah*), flanked, l. by *ethrog*, r. by *lulab* (incised).

Ht. 0.93 broken; width 0.42 (shaft), 0.53 (base); thickness 0.29 (shaft), 0.315 (base). Pl. XLIV.

Uncertain imperial date.

This uninscribed stele may be compared with two other unpublished Jewish stones, similar in their decoration and workmanship, of uncertain provenance, but now in Kütahya Museum. They may all have come from the same Jewish community.

For the decoration of Jewish monuments in classical times, see E. Goodenough, *Jewish Symbolism in the Greco-Roman Period* (13 vols., Princeton 1953–68); Y. Shiloh in *Israel Exploration Journal* XVIII (1968), 54ff.; L. I. Levine, ed., *Ancient Synagogues Revealed* (Jerusalem 1981). The objects commonly found with (usually flanking) the *menorah* are *shofar* (ram's horn trumpet), Torah scrolls, incense shovel, *lulab* (bunch of palm leaves used at the Feast of Tabernacles), *ethrog* (citron also used at that feast), and wine jar. The object on the l. of the present monument looks like an oil flask and was so described by Cox, but see Goodenough, *op. cit.* I, 96 with fig. 80. 'Oil jars' are 'typical Jewish wine jars', with 'a little base, fat belly and long neck with two handles like large ears'. For representations of the *ethrog*, see Levine, *op. cit.* 165 (from Priene) and 170 (Ostia).

551 Hacı Mahmut

In small cemetery.

Grey marble pillar; deep cut groove just above lintel, traces of large cross above groove; inscription at bottom of pillar, probably one line gone above; letters clear and certain.

Ht. 2.20 till buried; circumference 1.31; letters 0.03–0.035. Pl. XLV.

[— —]

νι εὐχαριστῶν
τῷ Θ(ε)ῷ κὲ τῷ
ἀρχαγγέλῳ
ἀνεστήσεν ὑπὲρ
5. εὐχῆς κὲ σωτη-
ρίας τῶν τέκνων
αὐτοῦ
μοχθήσαν-
τος Μαγα[λ]ᾶ
10. τοῦ πεδός
αὐτοῦ

1. Perhaps restore [ὁ δεῖνα τῷ κίῳ]νι.
- 1f. εὐχαριστῶν τῷ Θεῷ: cf. LXX *Judith* 8, 25; *III Macc.* 7, 16; *I Cor.* 1, 4.
3. The stone has ΘΩ.
4. The name of the archangel is usually specified, as in *MAMA* 1, 434, but cf. IV, 225; St. Michael is presumably intended: cf. C552.
9. The squeeze shows Μαγα[.]α, and the traces of the missing letter suggest Λ.
10. The illness and recovery of this child (πεδός for παιδός, as often, e.g. *MAMA* VII, 561; T. Drew-Bear, *Nouv. inscr.* 109 no. 48) were the occasion for the thanksgiving. It is worth noting that this Christian dedication has precisely the same form as many typical pagan dedications of central Anatolia.

552 Tavşanlı and Karaköy Ören

Frgs. (a)–(e) seen in Tavşanlı, (a) by Cox in the house of Ahmet Effendi, and subsequently by L. Tuğrul, (b) by Cox serving as a trough in the S. of the village, (c)–(e) by Tuğrul. Frgs. (f)–(h) were copied by Cox in Karaköy Ören. The decoration and lettering of (a)–(e) are virtually identical to those of the three Karaköy stones, and it is most likely that they were carried from Karaköy S. to Tavşanlı for use as building material in the recent past. We are much indebted to Professor R. M. Harrison for help in interpreting these fragments.

(a) and (c)–(e) only, P331. Pl. XLV (b).

(a) Moulded entablature fragment of grey and white marble, hollowed out for drinking trough. The stone appears to be complete at both ends, so the text will have carried on to other blocks.

Ht. 0.35; width 2.125 (first part of inscr. 1.19; interrupted by modern door post 0.11; then 0.825; trough 1.80 wide, 0.50 thick, 0.295 deep); letters 0.04–0.06.

-]ης] προφρονέως ναῖον [.]ε θεόφρονες ἀγ[-

To judge from the length of the gap only the right hand side of nu and one other letter are missing; so perhaps read ναῖον [τ]ε θεόφρονες ἀγ[ν-; ἀγ[ι- would not fit the metre.

(b) 'Frieze of architectural type in white marble with grey streaks; inscription in large hacked letters' (Cox).

Ht. 0.32; width 1.31; thickness 0.49 (top) plus 0.07 (projection).

-] πατρός ἐοῦ Θεοδωρ[-

(c) 'Segment of a marble architrave' (Tuğrul no. 18).

Ht. 0.37; width 1.78; thickness 0.61; letters 0.055. Tuğrul Pl. XVII.

οὐ]ρανίης φρικτῆς ἡγέμονες στρατ[ίης

(d) 'Segment of marble architrave' (Tuğrul no. 19).

Ht. 0.35; width 1.89; thickness 0.53; letters 0.06. Tuğrul Pl. XVII.

ἀλ[ι]τροσύνης [.]ον Μιχαήλ π[-

For the restoration see *Bull. épigr.* 1965, 163 no. 386.

(e) 'Segment of a marble architrave' (Tuğrul).

Ht. 0.47; width 1.36; thickness 0.77; letters 0.05. Tuğrul Pl. XVII.

-]λον οἶκον τοῦτον ὑπ[-

Tuğrul reads τὸν κα]λὸν οἶκον τοῦτον, but Mrs. Roueché suggests ἀγλ]αὸν οἶκον, thus preserving the metre.

(f) Broken building stone of white marble with some grey. Mouldings a row of dentils immediately above the inscription; bead-and-reel moulding below; sunken panel with concave ends on soffit, indicating use as lintel or architrave to span an aperture. Broken l. and r.

Ht. 0.40 (?); width 0.61; thickness 0.60; letters 0.0475.

-] ὅς ἐδείμα[το -

(g) Large block of greyish white marble, broken l. and r. Dentils immediately above inscription; bead-and-reel moulding below.

Ht. 0.44; width 1.22; thickness 0.57; letters 0.05.

-]οι ∫ ἡδ' ἀλόχω Θε[-

(h) Large block of greyish white marble, buried. Broken l., but apparently complete r., where it would have joined another block. Dentils above inscription, buried below inscription.

Ht. 0.28; width 2.555; thickness 0.12 (buried); letters 0.055.

-]Ἡ τεκέων ∫ ἐσθλὰ χαριζόμενοι κα[-

All these fragments come from a building, doubtless a church, of considerable pretensions. From the shape of block (a), with a corner at each end, we should imagine that the inscription, carved on an elaborately moulded entablature (i.e. architrave with bead-and-reel decoration, frieze with inscription, cornice supported on dentils) which would have been supported by a colonnade, ran round the interior of the building, not only along the nave, but also into the transepts, niches, or other indentations. Compare the placing of the inscription of the church of St. Polyeuktos in Constantinople (AD 524-7), excavated and shortly to be published by Professor Harrison (see the preliminary reports in *Dumbarton Oaks Papers* xv (1961), 243ff., xix (1965), 230ff., xx (1966), 223ff., xxi (1967), 273ff., xxii (1968), 195ff.).

Enough remains of this text to suggest that this monumental inscription commemorated the dedication of a church (frag. (e)) to St. Michael (frag. (d)). The military phraseology of (c) and (f) is well suited to the warrior archangel, and probably the ἡγέμονες of the heavenly host (frag. (c)) were described as attending him in some way. Fragments (b), (g), and (h) perhaps belong to part of the inscription which referred to the dedicator of the church and members of his family, namely father

(b), wife (g), and children (h).

The inscription was in verse and the scrolls in (a), (g), and (h) represent line ends, (a) and (h) of pentameters, (g) probably of a hexameter.

553 Tavşanlı

In a shop (dug up at Çukur Köy).

Small slab of polished white marble with moulding below, slanting away to l. at each end with projections presumably to fit on to other stones.

Ht. 0.185; width 0.36 (plus 0.03 at l. end); thickness 0.045; letters 0.015-0.0275. Pl. XLV.

† καὶ παντὸς †

Byzantine date.

Probably half of a dedication containing τοῦ οἴκου αὐτοῦ.

554 Hacı Mahmut

Behind cami.

Round top of pillar of grey-blue marble; letters very roughly cut.

Ht. 1.12 buried; circumference 1.20.

ὑπὲρ εὐχῆς Κραυγασίου κῆ Πατρικίας

Uncertain Byzantine date.

Κραυγασίου: the name seems likely on a funerary stele from Byzantium: see N. Fıratlı, *Les stèles fun. de Byz. gréco-rom., avec l'édition et l'index commenté des épitaphes de L. Robert* (Paris 1964), 169 no. 28, Pl. VII, where *Κραυγά[ρι]ος* is suggested; cf. I. I. Russu, *Studii și Cercetări de Ist. veche* xvi (1965), 205, correcting to *Κραυγάσιος*, which is regarded as quite possible in *Bull. épigr.* 1966, 392 no. 249; the form Craugasius is attested, not only there but for a citizen of Nisibis, Amm. Marc. XVIII, 10, 1; XIX, 9, 3; XX, 6, 1, cited by B. Baldwin, *Historia* xxv (1976), 119.

κῆ for καὶ, as in *MAMA* v, 29 (Dorylaeum) and often. The copy has ΠΑΤΡΙΚΙΑC.

555 Hacı Mahmut

On pillar in *mehtep*.

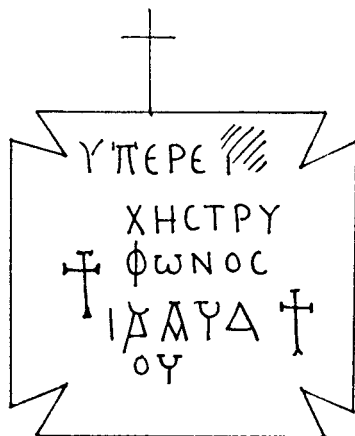
Ancient milestone (inverted) of bluish-white marble weathered yellow. Inscription cut on opposite side to C3.

Ht. 1.93 till buried; circumference 0.97.

ὑπὲρ εὐ-
 χῆς Τρύ-
 † φωνος †
 Δαυδ-

5. ου

4. An upstroke at the beginning of the line. Perhaps a damaged cross. Δαυδου is presumably the Semitic David not the Phrygian Δουδου.



556 Kızılk

Cami wall, N.E. corner.

Slab of grey-white marble broken r., a cross to l. of inscription; letters very irregular.

Ht. 0.41, width 1.41 broken; thickness 0.24; letters 0.025–0.04.

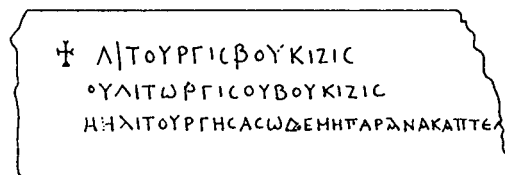
† Λειτουργίς βουκίζις
 οὐ λειτουργίς οὐ βουκίζις
 μηδὲ λειτουργήσας ὧδε μὴ παρανάκαπτε Λ[

Mrs. Roueché suggests that this inscription may be as late as the seventeenth or eighteenth century.

We are much indebted to Mrs. Roueché and to Miss M. Sirivianou for help with the interpretation of this inscription.

The verbs are thoroughly iotacized.

- 1f. βουκίζις: βουκκίζω, *jentare*, *gustare* (Stephanus, *Thes.*).
 3. ὧδε: 'here', as in *Matthew* 8, 29 and 12, 6. παρανάκαπτε (not in *LSJ*): connected with the 'rare, class.' ἀνακάπτω, gulp down. Perhaps a reference to eating the communion as Mrs. Roueché suggests: 'If you haven't sat through the liturgy, don't take communion. Even if you have completed the liturgy, don't gulp it down!'



557 Çavdarhisar

Carved in N. wall of the temple, above and to the r. of C558.

Cursive text.

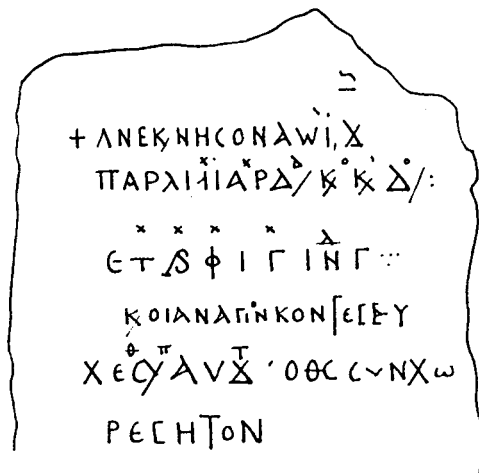
Inscribed area: ht. 0.49; width 0.54; letters 0.02–0.065, average 0.02–0.03.

- † Ἀνεκ(αι)νήσθη ὁ ναὺς οὐτ(ος)
 παρὰ Μιχ(αήλ) ἀρχ(ι)διακό(νου) κ(αὶ) δο...
 ἔτ. 8 φιλ' ἰνδ. γ'
 κ(αὶ) οἱ ἀναγινό(σ)κοντες εὐ-
 5. χεσθ(ε) ὑπ(ερ) αὐτοῦ ὁ Θ(εὸς) συνχω-
 ρέση τὸν

AD 1005.

We are indebted to Mrs. Roueché for help with the decipherment of this text. Stephen Mitchell and Professor Clive Foss inspected it in the summer of 1982 and established the reading of the date.

- For ΚΣ serving in this way, cf. *Inscr. gr. chrét.* 261.
- Δο(...) is difficult. Mrs. Roueché suggests δο(μεστικοῦ).
- The year is 6513, AD 1005 by the Byzantine creation era and, indeed, a third indiction (see V. Grumel, *La Chronologie. Traité des études byzantines*. 1. publ. P. Lemerle (Paris 1958), 254). An apse was constructed in the pronaos of the temple, and small finds of the Byzantine period were made during the excavations (Naumann, *Zeustempel* 76ff.). On archaeological grounds the construction should be dated to a period before the eleventh century, and the reconstruction that the inscription attests should be seen as a further modification of a church that already existed. The inscription as such may be compared in style, though not in content, with one in the wall of the temple of Augustus and Rome at Ancyra (G. de Jerphanion, *Mél. d'Arch. Anatolienne, Mél. de l'Univ. S. Joseph* XIII I (Beirut 1928), 291 no. 67), which probably dates to a similar period (see also D. Krenker and M. Schede, *Der Tempel in Ankara* (Berlin 1936), 59f.).
- ? ὁ Θεὸς συνχωρέση τὸν ... cf. Cyril of Jerusalem 413c Apophth. 124 in PG LXV.



559 Hacı Mahmut

Supporting stairway in house verandah.

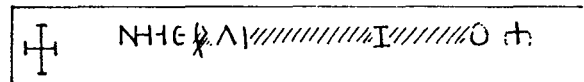
Plain rectangular bluish marble block, very worn surface, decorated with cross; 'cross looked certain from some distance' (Cox). First few letters clearly cut.

Ht. 0.12 till buried; width 1.43; thickness 0.435; letters 0.02–0.03.

For text see fig.

Uncertain Byzantine date.

Possibly ὑπὲρ εὐχῆ[s]?



558 Çavdarhisar

Inscribed on N. wall of temple, nearly at W. corner; below and to l. of C384a.

Cursive text, considerably defaced by rude scratchings of horses etc. (of the early Turkish period). Letters very rough.

Inscribed area: ht. 0.30; width 0.56; letters 0.005–0.025, average 0.015–0.02; ϕ 0.055.

For text see fig.

Uncertain Byzantine date.

1. Mrs. Roueché suggests ἡσέλθ[ε] χέ[ρ]ων ἐν τῷ ναῶ κ(υρίο)υ; cf. L. Jalabert and R. Mouterde, *Inscriptions grecques et lat. de la Syrie* II (Paris 1939), 245 no. 443 for ἡσέλθε χέρων (Qâtoûra, 4th century).
2. μήπως at end?
3. Mrs. Roueché suggests μέλι ζητῶν (N from the stroke above the line), and then σώματι, perhaps a reference to the lilies of the field, as at *Luke* 12, 22ff., *Matthew* 6, 25ff. (with μεριμνᾶτε, ζητεῖτε).

+ ΗΪΕΛΘ ΧΕΕ° ΝΕΝΤΩ ΠΑΩ ΚΥΤΩ
 ΜΩΘΕΤΕΤΩ ΓΛ ΛΛΛΕΖ ΜΠΩ
 ΜΕΛΙΖΕΤΩ ΜΑΤΤΩΤΩ ΚΛ Κ'ΟΦΟΙ
 ΞΕΛΟΘΟΪΣ ΩΦΕΙΔΕΥΤΩ ΠΙΛΩΣ
 ΜΙΚΩΙΕΛ
 Φ Ι Μ
 ΦΕΤ+

560 Tepecik (Afyon 31 Id)

In centre of village.

P330.

Broad short octagonal base of greyish marble, top buried, deep hole (modern) in bottom, surface a good deal worn, especially at edges; letters regular and firm.

Ht. 0.58 buried (base 0.19, face 0.28); width 0.38 each face; diameter 0.91 side to side, 1.005 corner to corner; letters 0.02–0.025. Pl. XLV.

- (a) Ὑπερὶ εὐχῆς κ(αὶ)
 σωτηρίας Κυρίλ-
 [ο]υ καὶ τῇ συνβίῳ
 αὐτοῦ καὶ των τέ-
 κνων αὐτοῦ Σωσ-
 θένου καὶ τῆς συν[β-]
 ίου αὐτοῦ Δρ[.]ου καὶ
 τῶν τέκνων αὐτοῦ Στ[ε-]
 φανίδος. Ἀμήν.
- (b) καὶ ὑπὲρ μνήμης
 καὶ ἀναπαύσεω[s]
 Θεοδούλου καὶ
 τῆς συνβίῳ αὐτοῦ
 5. Κυριακῆς καὶ Θε-
 οδούλου καὶ Τροφί-
 [μ]ης καὶ ΓΕΓΙΝΑΕΚ
 Στεφάνου καὶ Γεν-
 (ε)θλίας +
- (c) Ἐγένετο τὸ ἔργον
 τοῦ Ἀγίου Στεφάνου
 ὁ φόρος κ(αὶ) ὁ ἄμβω[ν]
 κ(αὶ) ἡ κολιμβίθρα
 5. ἐπὶ τοῦ ὁσιοτάτου
 ὑμῶν ἐπισκόπου
 Ἐπιφανίου + μινὶ
 Ἀπριλίου ΙΔ[Σ]Ζ[Σ].

April, Indiction 6, no year given? See commentary.

- (a) 1. **†ΠΕΡΙΥΧ. ✠** LW, CIG, interpreting [Υ]περ εὐχ[ῆς] κ(αὶ) [σ-]. Mrs. Roueché points out that ὑπερὶ εὐχῆς is a not uncommon form: see *Bull. épigr.* 1966, 413 no. 320, cf. 1968, 529 no. 541.
2. 'Room for C at start and possible traces' (Cox).
- 2f. Κυρι[ι]ο[υ]: 'A slightly more probable' (Cox); 'a second Δ gone at start rather than at end of 2' (Cox); **ΚΥΠΙ/|ΚΑΙ** LW, CIG, interpreting Κυ[ρ]ι[ι]λλου καὶ. Mrs. Roueché suggests Κυρι[ι]α[ι] as a possibility.
3. τῇ, dative for genitive, unless a sigma has dropped out.
- 5f. **ΣΩ|NCIIAIΠECIN** LW, CIG, interpreting Σ...|...κ[αὶ] [τῆς] σ[υ]ν[β]ίου CIG, Σω[γ]έν[υ]ου LW.
7. 'Looks like ΔΡΟCΘ or ΔΡΟΞΘ; Δ and P almost certain.' (Cox); **ΑΥΤΘΔΙ_Δ_** LW, CIG, interpreting αὐτοῦ, Δ.... [καὶ τ]ῶν.
8. **ΦΑΝΙΛΟΓΑΜΗΝ** LW, CIG, with LW interpreting [καὶ] Φαν[ι]δ[ος]. It is most likely that Kyrillos, Sosthenes, Drosos, and Stephanos were all siblings. If so, the deceased persons commemorated in (b) might be their parents (making Mrs. Roueché's interpretations of the name in 1.2 more likely), a deceased (elder) brother also called Theodoulos, and four other deceased siblings.
- (b) 2. 'Looks as if only room for and traces of OC but ΩC could be crushed' (Cox); LW, CIG have half an omega at the end of the line.
5. **ΚΥΡΙΑΚΙC**: 'seems certain, including I for H' (Cox); Ὑραάκης LW, CIG with some hesitation from LW, CIG **ΥΡΓΑΚΗC**.
- 6f. LW, CIG restore the missing letters of Τροφί[μ]ης as the end of 1.6.
7. 'Looks like ΕΓΕΙΗΑ' (Cox). Perhaps Ἐγειρίας κ(αὶ); εἴ τεῖνα CIG from ΕΙΤΕΙΝΑ; LW interprets καὶ εἰ τέ[κ]να ἐκ Στεφάνου καὶ Γεν[ν]αδ[ι]ῆ[ς] [ῆ].
- 8f. 'Apparently N; no apparent room for E at end or start' (Cox); **ΓΕΝ|ΙΑCΙ** LW, CIG, with CIG interpreting γεν-|.....
- (c) 1. 'One would have said no room for ON, but conceivable traces round edge into other face' (Cox); **ΕΡΓ** LW, CIG, interpreting as ἐργ[ον].
3. 'no room for N except on edge' (Cox).
4. 'Apparently I in each case, M or N uncertain'; **ΚΟΛΙΝΒΙΟΡΑ** LW, CIG, interpreted as κολ[υ]νβί[θ]ρα.
6. 'Looks like Y, not H' (Cox); **ΟCΙΟΤΑΤΘ|ΜΩΝ** LW, CIG, interpreted as [ῆ]μῶν; for ὑμῖν replacing ἡμῖν in a prayer in the Apamea region, see *Bull. épigr.* 1973, 187 no. 489 (on *Epigraphica* xxxiii (1971), 95 no. 41).
7. 'No trace of H' (Cox).
8. **ΑΠΡΙΑΘ** LW, CIG. The figures are 'certain except a possible letter gone at end' (Cox); **CΓΑΥΣΟ** LW; **dAYΣO** CIG, interpreting the figures as [ἔτ.,ς]v[ξθ] = AD 981, too late for the style of the inscription; the date seems to be ἰ(ν)δ(ικτιώνος) ζ', no year given.

The inscription records the dedication of a church of St. Stephen, with a forum (for φόρος = forum, see *Bull. épigr.* 1951, 194 no. 219a), pulpit (*LSJ* s.v. ἄμβων 5, *JHS* xx (1900), 195; XXVIII (1908), 196), and a baptismal font (*LSJ* s.v. κολυμβήθρα iv) or cistern, see G. Lampe, *Patristic Greek Lexicon* (Oxford 1961), s.v. In *SEG* xxvii, 1019 (Nebo, Palestine) the expression τῆς ἐν αὐτῷ (sc. διακονικῷ ἁγίας κολυμβήθρας τῆς παλιγενεσίας) points to the first meaning.

561 Tavşanlı

Said to have been brought from Uyucak.

Greyish marble pillar, probably complete below as above, with cross in relief; round socket on top.

Ht. 0.965 (capital 0.085); diameter 0.375 (capital 0.39); circumference 1.16 (shaft); socket 0.04 across, 0.055 deep; cross 0.66 above, 0.19 below cross-bar; 0.34 wide. Pl. XLV.

561a Halıfeler

In fountain below village.

Greyish marble pillar or bomos; broken below; capital projects on r. side and perhaps at back; l. side gone; line below capital continues round r. side but not back; on front at top of shaft incised *chi rho* monogram.

Ht. 0.985 (0.06 capital, 0.40 monogram); width 0.285 (shaft), 0.305 (capital), plus c. 0.02 on broken side; cross is width of shaft; thickness 0.46. Pl. XLVI.

561b Tavşanlı

In toolshed rented by railway manager.

White marble column top (?) with basin (almost certainly ancient) above and channel down back; two small holes behind front; on front, chalice from which grow branches with three-petalled flowers (?lilies) and leaves, surmounted by cross and flanked by peacocks, fronds below; above, border of leaf tendril; below, border with tendril; at side, arched grooves.

Ht. 0.44; width 0.415; thickness 0.55; on the upper surface, the basin is 0.33 from front to back, 0.33 wide, 0.13 deep; the channel 0.02 deep, the holes 0.04; the lower surface 0.41 from front to back, with socket of 0.07 at back, 0.295 wide. Pl. XLVI.

Byzantine date.

MISCELLANEOUS AND UNCERTAIN TYPE

562 Çavdarhisar

In outer house wall in road by well in S.E. quarter.

Greyish marble fragment broken everywhere; letters deep and firm.

Ht. 0.16; width 0.34; thickness 0.075 till out of sight; letters 0.035–0.0425.

MHT

The inscription here and on the two monuments that follow appears to be complete. They might all be boundary stones marking the property of a sanctuary of the Mother of the Gods, perhaps the *Μήτηρ Σευνηνή*, on which see p. xxxiiiff.; cf. C565 (*ΣΤΕ*) and C568 (*ΔΙ*).

563 Çavdarhisar

In new cemetery to W.

Grey-white marble slab, buried at r., broken at other sides; letters very rough and deep.

Ht. 0.20; width 0.98; thickness 0.41; letters 0.055–0.06.

MHT

See C562n.

564 Çavdarhisar

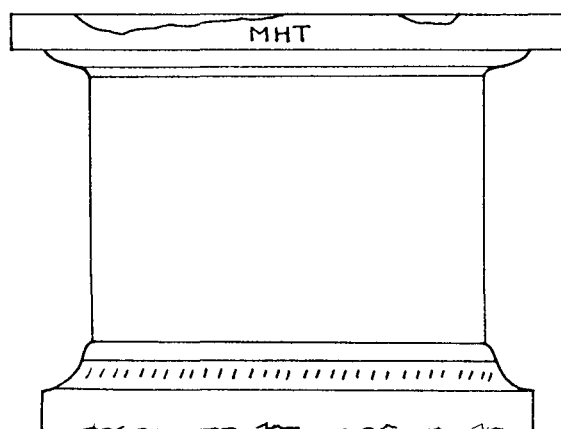
In street near mosque.

Greyish marble base.

Ht. 0.57; width and thickness 0.77 (capital and base), 0.65 (shaft); letters 0.02–0.0225.

v. MHT v.

See C562n.



565 Çavdarhisar

Built into outside of yard wall by second washing place N. of S. Roman bridge.

Long rectangular slab, probably once whitish marble, now blackened.

Ht. 0.30; width 2.97 all the way along; thickness 0.335 till out of sight; letters 0.03–0.035.

ΣΤΕ

Again the inscription appears complete; possibly another boundary stone, in which case we surely should read *ΣΤε(υνηνής)* or *ΣΤε(ύνου)*; see C562n.

566 Çavdarhisar

In house court wall in N.W. of city.

Two octagonal capitals with one letter on upper surface of each.

Diameter 0.39 across each face.

Ε Μ

Mason's marks.

567 Çavdarhisar

In court on left bank below bridges.

Grey-white marble slab.

Width 1.06; letters 0.08, 0.10.

v. TE v.

Perhaps a boundary stone, although the copy does not suggest that [*Σ*]*τε* should be restored as in C565.

568 Kızık

Over spring on E. hill.

Very much chipped all along top half.

Ht. 0.365; width 1.885; thickness 0.65 at least; letters 0.0875, 0.09; between l. edge and letters 1.00.

ΔΙ

Probably a boundary stone: the abbreviation should be (*ὄροι*) *Δι(ός)*. Cf. the boundary stone at Cotiaeum, which is a more carefully dressed stone, reading *Δις ὄρος*, *JRS* xv (1925), 150 no. 134.

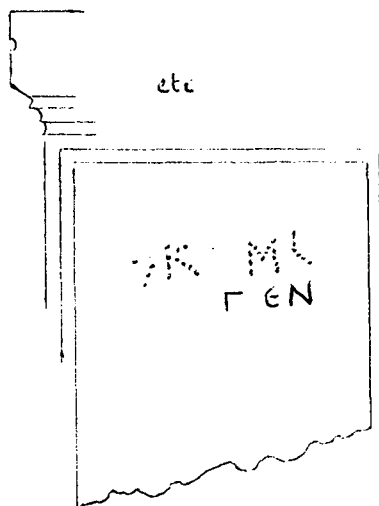
569 Çavdarhisar

Just before house-wall in road, at first turn to r. out of road leading E. from minaret.

Biggish bomos of greyish marble with moulded top inscribed on its r. side.

Ht. 1.00; width (top) 0.84, (shaft) 0.60; thickness (shaft) 0.53 (measured from side of inscription); letters (scratched above) vary from 0.035-0.06.

For text see fig.



570 Yalnız Mezarlık (Afyon 31-32 Ie)

35 minutes on route from Hacı Mahmut to Fakra.

White marble Ionic capital with scrolled sides, bottom buried; inscription on under side of capital.

Ht. 0.48; width 0.69; letters 0.04-0.045.

ΕΙ
ΕΝΝ

Mason's marks? Cf. C566.

571 Virancık

In outer house wall at end of street leading to cemetery.

Part of white marble slab broken all round, except perhaps below; letters fine and with regular apices.

Ht. 0.11 broken; width 0.40 broken; letters 0.02-0.025.

υ. ? [.]ΙΙ[...]ΟΛ[---]
[---]οὐση δηναρίων δι[---]
[---]Υ Λ[...]να καθιερω[---]

This looks like the fragment of a public inscription; cf. P27f. and C16, especially P27 (πρόσοδον καθιερώσαι).

572 Halifeler

In court by *tekke*.

Grey-white marble slab or cornice stone, mouldings receding downwards.

Ht. 0.43 broken; width 0.65 broken; thickness 0.45; letters 0.07.

[---]ιος ΤΙ[---]

Probably part of an elaborate funerary monument carrying a name of a Roman citizen in the nominative; compare a similar type of inscription from Çayırbaşı (Zemme) in the upper Tembris valley, S. Mitchell, *AS* XXIX (1979), 19 no. 1, with T. Drew-Bear, *REA* LXXXII (1980, publ. 1982), 179ff.

573 Çavdarhisar

In road wall leading E. from minaret about two minutes on N. side.

Greyish marble fragment, buried above, apparently broken everywhere else; cornice of architectural (egg-and-dart) pattern; letters very deep and clear.

Ht. 0.19 till broken and buried; width 0.56; thickness about 0.13 till lost in wall; letters: *T* 0.08 broad, bar of *N* 0.045 till broken. Pl. XLVI.

[---]ΠΑΝΤΙ[---]

Part of a monumental inscription? One could restore [σύν] παντὶ [τῷ κόσμῳ] (cf. C37); or possibly [τῷ σύν] παντὶ [οἰκῷ τῶν Σεβαστῶν].

574 Çavdarhisar

High in house wall on S. just where road leading E. from town to chaussée leaves village.

White marble; clearly cut letters on fine surface.

Ht. 0.13 broken; width 0.375.

[---]ΙΙΩΙΣ[---]
[---]δήμωι υ.
υ.

Perhaps part of a letter to the *δήμος* of Aezani or the beginning of an honorific decree.

575 Çavdarhisar

In outside of yard wall by second washing place N. of S. Roman bridge.

Greyish marble slab, buried indefinitely to right, cut beneath, at l., and above so as to be a long rectangular block; inscription begun in big letters (little *H*).

Ht. 0.26; width 1.01 till buried; thickness 0.09 till out of sight; letters 0.05-0.06 (*H* 0.03).

Η ΙΠΠ

The boundary of the *ἵπποδρομος*?

576 Söpu Köy

In cemetery wall.

Greyish marble bomos, three sides moulded but plain, fourth with panel containing inscription; lines too much weathered to be recoverable.

Ht. 0.165 (pedestal), 0.14 (capital), 0.825 (shaft), 0.06 (base, buried); width 0.53 (pedestal), 0.67 (capital), 0.525 (shaft), base projecting 0.11 on one side; thickness 0.545 (pedestal), 0.525 (shaft); base projecting 0.06 over edge; letters 0.025.

Σύνφορος[-]

[---]Τ[---]

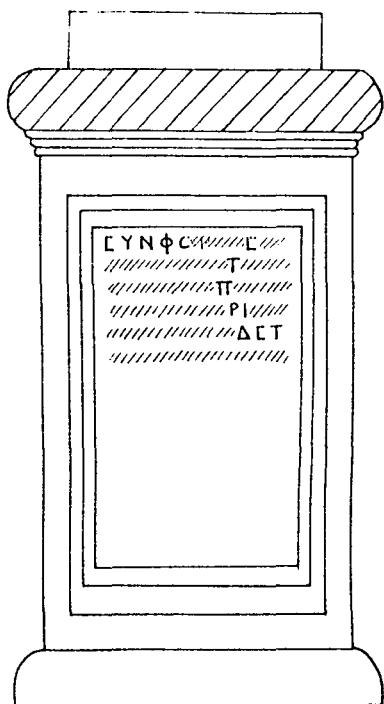
[---]Π[---]

[---]ΡΙ[-]

[---]Δ[Τ]

[-----]

The name in the nominative at the head of the text suggests a gravestone or a dedication.

**577 Çavdarhisar**

In court in street S. of village.

Fragment of stele?

Letters 0.022.

Στράτω[ν-]

**578 Tepecik (Afyon 31 Id)**

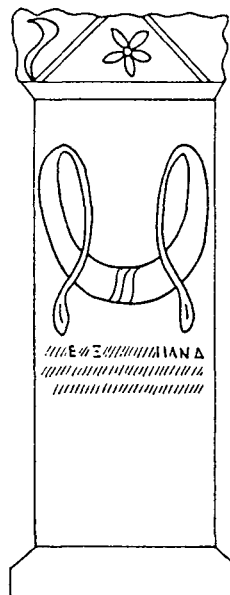
Cami threshold.

Tall, grey-white marble stele, lying face upwards; in triangular pediment a five-pointed flower; outside it in l. corner traces of palmette; on shaft a wreath with ribbons; traces of three lines of writing; letters worn smooth.

Ht. 1.185 (0.295 capital, 1.68 shaft, 0.21 base); 0.065 between bottom of capital and top of wreath; ht. of wreath 0.415; width 0.475 (capital), 0.44 (shaft top), 0.47 (shaft bottom), 0.525 (base).

[ΑΛ]έξ[ανδρος Με]νάνδ[ρου] (?)

'Apparently *N* or *H* before *ΑΝΔ*' (Cullen). Traces of two lines survive below.

**579 Çavdarhisar**

Kale mound.

Three fragments of grey-white marble.

a) Ht. 0.30; width 0.08; thickness 0.22; b) Ht. 0.22; width 0.06; thickness 0.19; c) Ht. 0.28; width 0.075; thickness 0.16; letters 0.0275-0.03.



It is not certain that these are parts of the same stone.

580 Çavdarhisar

In street wall on left bank near big wash-place below bridges.

Grey-white marble bomos, l. side and base complete; r. edge broken off (not worn) through letters; similar sunk panel (blank) on l. side of bomos.

Ht. 0.72 broken (panel 0.42 broken); width 0.25 broken; thickness 0.52 buried; letters 0.025–0.0275.

For text see fig.

581 Çavdarhisar

In shed in house in N.W. part near *oda*.

Fragment of slab of greyish marble broken all round; letters larger at start, firm, very fine, with apices.

Ht. 0.21 broken; width 0.295 broken; letters 0.0275 above, 0.0225 below.

]ΩΝ v.
]χου τοῦ Μη-
]ΟΥ:: v.
v.
]ΓΓΙ

2. [? Ἀντίδ]χου τοῦ Μη[νο-
3. The first letter might be *Ξ*. The four dots that end the line are marked 'complete' in the copy.
4. Traces of two letters are given in the copy; and three may be visible in the squeeze.

582 Ağarı

In mosque wall.

Big slab of greyish marble, worn very smooth; base level, as are sides and capital, which is roughly hewn level on its face and perhaps cut square at sides to fit in; bunches of leaves falling l. and r. from a circle between two wreaths; inscription largely erased; no traces of letters above the bottom two lines, except a scraped *ZH*; probably the surface is all worn away, as it is to r. of

letters, which are only faintly cut.

Ht. 0.215; width 1.58; letters 0.02. Pl. XLVI, with P248.

ZH

Gap of several lines.

MHN O

HPOII

583 Ağarı

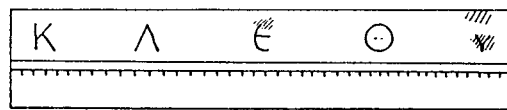
In S. parapet of bridge.

Greyish marble cornice slab much worn, very rough underneath, broken r., roughly smooth l., back roughly smooth but broken away in places; letters big, not very firm, very widely spaced.

Ht. 0.18 (segment below letters 0.07); width 1.42 (0.14 to *K*, *K* 0.06, 0.28 to *Λ*, *Λ* 0.07, 0.19 to *Ε*, *Ε* 0.06, 0.19 to *Ο*, *Ο* 0.09, 0.15 to *Υ*, *Υ* 0.04, 0.15 to end; thickness 0.82; letters *Λ* 0.08, *Ο* 0.09.

[--- Εὐρυ]κλέου[s ---]?]

For M. Ulpius Eurycles see C31.



584 Çavdarhisar

In house court wall in N.W. of city, near P11.

Part of probably greyish marble slab much weathered and broken all round; letters biggish, irregular, worn very shallow.

Ht. 0.12; width 0.36; thickness 0.13 till out of reach; letters: *Α* is 0.06.

1. For text see fig.

2. [-- κα]ῖ ἐαυ[τ--]

Part of a funerary monument?



585 Yağdıgın

In houseyard near C12.

Greyish marble slab broken l., cut smooth below and above; large uninscribed gap to r. of the text and large *vac.* below; letters competent, regular, uniform.

Ht. 0.49; width 0.425; thickness 0.15 buried; letters 0.02–0.0225; 0.095 gone to l. of inscription; 0.095 *vacat* above, 0.27 below, 0.225 to r.; inscribed area 0.125 by 0.105.

]NTHN
]LANE
]NHI
]AEYΩ

586 Çavdarhisar

House court wall in N.W.

Fragment of greyish marble, probably broken all round; inscription apparently within tabula ansata in slight relief.

Ht. 0.075; width 0.31; thickness 0.04 till out of sight; letters 0.025–0.0375.

For text see fig.

1. 'A first letter; H second letter improbable' (Cox).
2. Uncertain if the mark at the beginning of the line is a letter. Third letter from end 'looks like H but may not be'.

**587 Çavdarhisar**

W. cemetery, in E. wall.

Greyish marble bomos, back and sides cut but unadorned; front, female figure standing, r. forearm across breast, l. arm hanging down and holding uncertain object, probably scroll, and leaning against post; headdress in deep relief; broken at top (by field of inscription?).

Ht. 1.42; width 0.64 (top and base), 0.52 (shaft); thickness 0.64 (base, top gone), 0.485 (shaft). Pl. XLVI.

The hairstyle of the figure points to a date from the Severan period (Julia Domna) onwards.

588 Çavdarhisar

In garden near C267, right behind the house.

Robert, *Hell.* VIII (1950), 41 no. 329: 'Ancyre de Galatie, Musée de Bedesten', with Plate.

See Robert, *ad loc.*

Ht. 0.97 maximum (frame at r. 0.57 to break; lower rim 0.24); thickness 0.77 maximum (frame below 0.58 to break; rim at l. side 0.08); thickness *c.* 0.11.

See Robert, *ad loc.*, for illustration.

The discovery that this relief originated in Aezani confirms the evidence provided by C120 and C120a and by the reliefs in the theatre described by Le Bas—Reinach, *Voyage arch., Architecture*, 144, with Pl. XVII, after A. Laborde *et al.*, *Voyage de l'Asie Mineure* (Paris 1838), p. 58 and Pl. XIX 49, and Texier, *Descr. de l'Asie Mineure* I (Paris 1842), Pl. 46ff. (referred to by Robert, *Gladiateurs* 59 no. 132), that there was considerable interest in gladiatorial games and venationes at Aezani. Venationes are attested also at Sardis (G. Hanfmann and N. Ramage, *Sculpture from Sardis* (Cambridge, Mass., 1978), no. 146; L. Robert, *CRAI* 1982, 249ff., with fig. 10; Nysa: *ibid.* fig. 11; Apri in Thrace: Robert, *Gladiateurs* 90ff. n.27 and Pl. XXIV, 1; Cibyra: Robert, *Hell.* VIII, 56ff. and Pl. XXf.; Ephesus: *Gladiateurs* 200f. no. 268f. and Pl. XXVf.

589 Çavdarhisar

On *kale* green, buried up to face, flush with grass.

Grey-white marble bomos, front decorated with relief of male figure, facing, clad in voluminous tunic, with incisions round ankles indicating the edge of foot-gear or leggings; r. hand on chest, staff in l.; defaced head apparently bare; sides only roughly smoothed; no inscription except possibly on back (inaccessible).

Ht. 0.87 (capital 0.19, shaft 0.55, base 0.13 broken; figure 0.48, head 0.10, waist to feet 0.22); width 0.39 (figure 0.28); thickness (visible) 0.25. Pl. XLVI.

PUBLISHED INSCRIPTIONS OF AEZANI

(Entries in brackets: monument not seen by editor; *—from Tavşanlı area; †—from Kırğıl area).

Temple lands inscriptions

(see *Introduction*)

P1 Letter of Avidius Quietus to Aezani.

Keppel, *Narr.* II, 230 no. 5; Fellows, *Journ.*, 142 (this inscription only); Texier, *Descr.* I, 103f.; LW 860; (*CIG* 3853 and p. 1064f.; *CIL* III, 355, 7003, 14191; E. de Ruggiero, *L'Arbitrato pubblico in relazione col privato presso i Romani* (Roma 1893), 380ff.; *OGIS* 502; *IGR* IV, 571; Abbott-Johnson, *Mun. Ad.* 403 no. 82; Smallwood, *Docs. Nerva-Hadrian* 454); U. Laffi, *Athenaeum* XLIX (1971), 9f. Laffi provides full documentation on P1-5.

P2 Letter of Hadrian to Avidius Quietus.

Keppel, *Narr.* II, 231 no. 6; Texier, *Descr.* I, 103; LW 861; (*CIG* 3853 and p. 1065); as P1.

P3 Letter of Avidius Quietus to the Procurator Hesperus.

Keppel, *Narr.* II, 231 no. 7; Texier, *Descr.* I, 104f.; LW 862; (*CIG* 3853 and p. 1065); as P1.

P4 Letter of Hesperus to Avidius Quietus.

Keppel, *Narr.* II, 232 no. 8; Texier, *Descr.* I, p. 105; LW 863; (*CIG* 3853 and p. 1065); as P1.

P5 Boundary stone set up by Hadrian, AD 128.

G. Jacopi, *Bullettino del Museo dell' Impero Romano* IX (1938), 44ff.; (*AE* 1940, 44; T.R.S. Broughton, *Studies in Roman Economic and Social History presented to A.C. Johnson* (Princeton 1951), 238; Laffi, *Athenaeum* XLIX (1971), 10f.). See C9 n.

Panhellenium inscriptions

P6 Letter of the Athenian Areopagus to Aezani.

Keppel, *Narr.* II, 227 no. 1; Texier, *Descr.* I, 107; LW 868; (*CIG* 3831 and p. 1064; *OGIS* 505; *IGR* IV, 574); cf. *Hesperia* XXXVII (1968), 338ff.

P7 Letter of the Panhellenium under T. Fl. Cyllus to Aezani.

Keppel, *Narr.* II, 228 no. 2; Texier, *Descr.* I, 107; LW 869; (*CIG* 3832 and p. 1064; *OGIS* 504; *IGR* IV, 573); cf. *Hesperia* XXXVII (1968), 338ff.

P8 Letter of Panhellenium under Cl. Iason to the koinon of Asia.

Keppel, *Narr.* II, 229 no. 3; Fellows, *Journ.* 144; Texier, *Descr.* I, 106; LW 867; (*CIG* 3833 and p. 1064; *OGIS* 507; *IGR* IV, 576; cf. *Hesperia* XXXVII (1968), 338ff.).

P9 Letter of Antoninus Pius to Panhellenium.

Keppel, *Narr.* II, 229 no. 4; Texier, *Descr.* I, 108; LW 866; (*CIG* 3834 and p. 1064; *OGIS* 506; *IGR* IV, 575; cf. *Hesperia loc. cit.*).

Imperial letters and edicts

P10 Letter of Tiberius to Aezani.

E. Korneman, *Klio* IX (1909), 422ff.; (*ILS* 9463; *IGR* IV, 1693; Ehrenberg and Jones, *Docs.*² 319).

P11 Letter of Nero to Menophilus.

Hamilton, *Researches* II, 402 no. 16; LW 855 (*CIG* 3831a¹⁸; *OGIS* 475; *IGR* IV, 561; *SEG* VI, 132; M. P. Charlesworth, *Docs. Illustrating the Reigns of Claudius and Nero* (Cambridge 1939), 33 no. 3; Smallwood, *Docs. Gaius-Nero* 390). Copy and squeeze of part.

P12 Letter of Septimius Severus to Aezani.

LW 874; (*CIG* 3837f and p. 1065; *IGR* IV, 566).

P13 Price edict of Diocletian.

See M. Crawford and J. Reynolds, *ZPE* XXVI (1977), 125ff., and XXXIV (1979), 163ff.

Honours for Emperors

(cf. also P61)

P14 Claudius honoured by T. Cl. Menogenes.

LW 856; (*CIG* 3831a¹⁶; *IGR* IV, 559). Copy and squeeze.

P15 Claudius honoured by his neocori.

LW 848; (*CIG* 3831a¹⁷; *IGR* IV, 558). Copy and photograph, Pl. XLVI.

P16 Dedication to Hadrian.

Texier, *Descr.* I, 112; LW 864; (*CIG* 3841 and p. 1067; *IGR* IV, 562). We would read *Πο. Αἰλ.*

P17 Dedication to Sabina Augusta.

LW 865; (*CIG* 3841b; *IGR* IV, 563).

P18 M. Ulpius Appuleius Eurycles honours M. Aurelius and L. Verus.

LW 871; (*CIG* 3836 and p. 1065; *IGR* IV, 564). Copy and squeeze.

P19 Dedication to Commodus.

LW 873; (*CIG* 3841c; *IGR* IV, 565).

P20 Aezani honours Caracalla.

LW 988; (*CIG* 3841d; *IGR* IV, 567).

P21 *Aur. Eumenos honours Diocletian.*
Hamilton, *Researches* II, 403 no. 20; (CIG 3841I;
IGR IV, 568).

P22 *Dedication to an Emperor (Parthicus Maximus).*
LW 876; (CIG 3841E; IGR IV, 569).

P23 *Dedication by Aezani.*
LW 875; (CIG 3841G; IGR IV, 581).

Letters or edicts of governors

P24 *Letter of Postuminus, proconsul of Asia, to Aezani.*
LW 841; (CIG 3841F; IGR IV, 572; Robert, *Ét. Anat.* 302ff.). Copy.

P25 *Edict of Fulvius Asticus, praeses of Caria and Phrygia, introducing the price edict (P13).*
M. Crawford and J. Reynolds, *JRS* LXV (1975), 160ff.; Reynolds, *JRS* LXVI (1976), 183 n.119; (A. J. Oliver, *AJP* xcvii (1976), 174f.; *SEG* xxvi (1976-7 publ. 1979), 1353).

P26 *End of imperial or proconsular letter.*
LW 877; (CIG 3841F).

Decrees and honorific inscriptions of the city

P27 *Decree concerning games.*
LW 857; (CIG 3831A¹⁴; IGR IV, 582).

P28 *Letter of agonothete to panegyriarchs.*
LW 585; (CIG 3831A¹⁴; IGR IV, 584; Smallwood, *Docs. Gaius-Nero* 134; Robert, *Hell.* XI-XII (1960), 17f.).

P29 *Similar to P28.*
LW 859; (CIG 3831A¹⁵; IGR IV, 583). C16.

P30 *Similar to P27.*
A. Körte, *Ath. Mitt.* xxv (1900), 401 no. 2; (IGR IV, 560). Copy and squeeze.

P31 *Fragment of a building inscription supervised by Ti. Cl. Euhemerus.*
Naumann, *Arch. Anz.* 1980, 126; (*Bull. épigr.* 1980, 462 no. 498; *SEG* xxx (1980 publ. 1983), 1464 bis).

P32 *Fragment referring to decree of council and people.*
LW 854; (CIG 3841H).

P33 *Fragment of a decree.*
LW 853; (CIG 3831A¹²).

P34 *The polis honours Cl. Stratonicus.*
Hamilton, *Researches* II, 403 no. 14; (J. K. Bailie, *Fasc. Inscriptionum graecarum* I (London and Dublin 1842-9), 131 no. XL); Texier, *Descr.* I, 111; LW 884; (CIG 3840 and p. 1067; IGR IV, 570).

P35 *The council and people erect a statue of the city.*
LW 875; (CIG 3841G; IGR IV, 581).

P36 *The council and people honour Artemidorus son of Menophilus.*
Körte, *Ath. Mitt.* xxv (1900), 403 no. 3.

P37 *The council and people honour Calpurnius Trophimianus.*
L. Robert, *Hell.* II (1948), 126ff.

P38 *The council and people honour Demetrius.*
LW 846; (CIG 3831A⁵; C. A. Forbes, *CP* xxxix (1934), 149). Copy.

P39 *The council and people honour Iulianus son of Tryphon.*
LW 845; (CIG 3831A⁴; IGR IV, 585). Copy and photograph, Pl. IV.

P40 *The council and people honour M. Aur. Severus.*
LW 885; (CIG 3839 and p. 1066; IGR IV, 577).

P41 *The council and people honour Hordeonius son of Antiochus.*
LW 985; (CIG 3831A⁷).

P42 *The council and people honour Menecles son of Menecles.*
LW 881; (CIG 3831A³).

P43 *The council and people honour Menophilus son of Apollonius.*
LW 984; (CIG 3831A³).

P44 *The council and people honour Menophilus son of Nicostratus.*
Texier, *Descr.* I, 106; Hamilton, *Researches* II, 403 no. 17; LW 882; (CIG 3831A¹). C35.

P45 *The council and people honour Metrodorus son of Artemidorus.*
LW 886; (CIG 3831A¹¹). Copy and squeeze.

***P46** *The council and people honour T. Fl. Lepidus.*
Tuğrul, *AAMI* XI-XII (1964), 148 no. 1. Copy and photograph.

P47 *The council and people honour Diomedes son of Asclapon Ulpius.*
R. Naumann, *Röm. Mitt.* LXXXVI (1979), 336 Pl. 85, 2.

P48 *The council honours Ti. Cl. Campanus Aurelianus.*
LW 883; (CIG 3831A¹⁰; IGR IV, 578).

P49 *Decree of the council, AD 6. Posthumous honours for Menogenes son of Meniscus.*
W. Günther, *Ist. Mitt.* xxv (1975), 351 no. 1.

P50 *Honours for a benefactor, AD 169.*
LW 992; (CIG 3831A⁸; *OGIS* 511; IGR IV, 580; cf. C. P. Jones, *GRBS* xii (1971), 45ff. esp. 47 n.2, and D. H. French, *ZPE* xxi (1976), 77f., for the date).

P51 *Honorific inscription?*
Keppel, *Narr.* II, 203 no. 2; (CIG 3851; IGR IV, 541).

P52 *Fragment of honorific inscription.*
LW 879; (CIG 3831A⁹; IGR IV, 579). C19.

P53 *End fragment of honorific inscription.*
LW 847; (CIG 3831A⁶). Copy.

- P54** Honours for -ippus son of Menandrus.
S. Reinach, *REG* III (1890), 75 no. 41.
- P55** The phyle *Heracleia* honours *L. Cl. Lepidus*.
LW 842; (*CIG* 3831a¹³; *IGR* IV, 586).
- P56** The phyle *Hadriane* honours *L. Cl. Lepidus*.
W. Günther, *Ist. Mitt.* xxvi (1976), 111 no. 1; (*SEG* xxvi (1976–7 publ. 1979), 1352).
- P57** End of honorific inscription set up by a tribe?
LW 880; (*CIG* 3841i). Copy and squeeze.

Religious texts

- P58** Oracle concerning a priesthood delivered to *Demetrius*, son of *Arcesilaus*.
Körte, *Ath. Mitt.* xxv (1900), 398 no. 1; see Robert, *Bull. épigr.* 1983, 405 no. 399.
- P59** Buildings put up by *Menandros*, priest.
LW 997; (*CIG* 3842e).
- *P60** Building of a gateway.
Tuğrul, *AAMI* XI–II (1964), 159 no. 30.
- P61** Dedication to *Zeus* and *Emperors*.
LW 851; (*CIG* 3842b; *IGR* IV, 557.) Copy and squeeze.
- P62** Dedication to *Zeus*.
LW 852; (*CIG* 3842c). C53.
- *P63** Dedication to *Zeus Bronton*.
Tuğrul, *AAMI* XI–XII (1964), 149 no. 2.
- P63a** Dedication to *Zeus Bronton*.
MAMA v, p. 175 no. Z388. C50.
- †**P64** Dedication to *Mên* by the *Alianon Katoikia*.
Reinach, *REG* III (1890), 5 no. 1; Lane, *CMRDM* I, 58 no. 88; Drew-Bear, *ANRW* II 7, 2 (1980), 939f.
- P65** Dedication to *Meter*.
Naumann, *Ist. Mitt.* xvii (1967), 246; (Robert, *Bull. épigr.* 1970, 461 no. 590).
- *P66** Dedication to *Meter Theon*.
Tuğrul, *AAMI* XI–XII (1964), 157 no. 24. Copy, squeeze, and photograph.
- P67** Dedication to *Theos Hypsistos*.
Körte, *Ath. Mitt.* xxv (1900), 405 no. 9. Copy.
- P68** Dedication to *Theos Hypsistos*.
Körte, *Inscr. Buresch.* 27 no. 46.
- †**P69** Dedication to *Hypsistos*.
LW 987; (*CIG* 3842d). C59.
- P70** Dedication to *Asclepius Soter* and *Hygiea*.
J. H. Mordtmann, *Παραρτ. Έλλ. Φιλ. Συλλ.* xv (1884), 65.
- P71** Dedication to *Artemis* and the people.
Fellows, *Journ.* 147; (*CIG* 3842).
- *P72** Dedication to *Theos Hosios*.
Tuğrul, *AAMI* XI–XII (1964), 156 no. 20.

- *P73** Dedication on behalf of *L. Claudius Pardalas*.
Munro, *JHS* xvii (1897), 279 no. 34. C54.

Verse Epitaphs

(see also P198a, P301)

- P74** *Ammion*.
LW 958; (*CIG* 3846i; Kaibel, *Epigr. gr.* 381; W175).
- P75** *Anicetos*.
LW 894; (*CIG* 3846z⁶⁰; Kaibel, *Epigr. gr.* 376; Peek, *GV* 1960; cf. Robert, *CRAI* 1978, 261). Copy and photograph of r. side (Pl. XLVII). Read ἀλώρων.
- P76** *Antoneinus*, year 278.
LW 966; (*CIG* 3846z; Kaibel, *Epigr. gr.* 374; Peek, *GV* 1318).
- P77** *Apellas*.
Texier, *Descr.* I, 111; LW 900; *CIG* 3846m; Peek, *GV* 667). Copy and squeeze.
- *P78** *Eutyches*, AD 256/7.
Tuğrul, *AAMI* XI–XII (1964), 149 no. 3, corrected in *Bull. épigr.* 1965, 163 no. 386. For provenance (brought to Tavşanlı from Uyucak) see Cox and Cameron, *Klio* xxv (1932), 37 no. 3. Copy, squeeze, and photograph; l. 1 read [Αἰ]ζαυοῖς, l. 7 Εὐτύχε[ι]?
- *P79** *Eutyches*, AD 240–I.
Tuğrul, *AAMI* XI–XII (1964), 160 no. 33. Copy, squeeze, and photograph.
- P80** *Kyrille*.
LW 950; (*CIG* 3846z⁵⁹; Kaibel, *Epigr. gr.* 378; Peek, *GV* 1892).
- [P81 deleted.]
- P82** *Menogenes*.
LW 889; (*CIG* 3846z²⁰); Reinach, *REG* III (1890), 75 no. 43; (Kaibel, *Epigr. gr.* 375; *IGR* IV, 590; Peek, *GV* 607). C79.
- P83** *Pylades*.
Perrot, *Rev. Arch.* 1876, 279; (Kaibel, *Epigr. gr.* 377; Peek, *GV* 194).
- P84** *Fragmentary*.
LW 970; (*CIG* 3846z⁶², cf. at P232, P301).
- *P85** *Fragmentary*.
Tuğrul, *AAMI* XI–XII (1964), 151 no. 4.
- *P86** *Slave twins*.
Körte, *Ath. Mitt.* xxv (1900), 407 no. 15.
- Dated Gravestones**
(for dates, cf. P76, P78f., P227)
- P87** Year 159. *Menothemis*.
W42. C246.
- P88** Year 159. *Papylas*.
W43. C247.
- P89** Year 162. *Dionysius* also called *Trophas*.

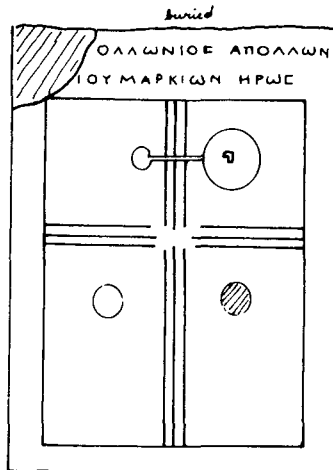
- LW 904; (CIG 3846z⁵³).
- P90** Year 162. *Amia*.
LW 945; (CIG 3846z²⁶).
- *P91** Year 162. *Tation*.
Munro, *JHS* xvii (1897), 279 no. 35; (W211). Copy and photograph.
- P92** Year 165. *Asclepiades*.
Naumann, *Ist. Mitt.* xxv (1975), 347 no. 3, Pl. 64, 2; W52 Pl. 5. Missing part: C270.
- P93** Year 168. *Tateis*.
Körte, *Ath. Mitt.* xxv (1900), 404 no. 5.
- P94** Year 172. *Apheion*.
Körte, *Ath. Mitt.* xxv (1900), 403 no. 4. Copy and squeeze; separate gable of type IVB.
- P95** Year 190. *Ammia*.
Keppel, *Narr.* II, 203 no. 3; LW 831; (CIG 3852 and p. 1085).
- P96** Year 267. *Set up for Iulia Tyche by Ti. Iulius Spinther*.
Keil-Premmerstein, *Erster Bericht* 88 no. 191; cf. J. and L. Robert, *Hell.* vi (1948), 103 no. 41. For the attribution to Aezani, see p. lv.
- P97** Year 283?
LW 998; (CIG 3846z⁸⁹).
- *P98** Year 312. *Appē*.
Hamilton, *Researches* II, 400 no. 5; LW 1774; Körte, *Ath. Mitt.* xxv (1900), 408 no. 16; (IGR IV, 536). Read *Ἀδξάνωντι* in l. 5 and *συνανέστησε* in l. 10.
- *P99** Year 330. *Marcianus*.
Tuğrul, *AAMI* XI-XII (1964), 156 no. 21. Copy and squeeze. Read *ἔτους τλ* (?).
- P100** Year 518. *Epiphania, deaconess*.
LW 980; (CIG 8624); A. Fontrier, *BCH* vii (1883), 502 no. 2; cf. Keil-Premmerstein, *Zweiter Bericht* 89. The last two recorded the stone in Alaşehir and corrected the reading of the date. See p. liv above.
- P101** Year? *Antipater*.
W36 Pl. 4. C228.
- P102** Year 158. *Theotimus*.
LW 905; (CIG 3846z³²). C226.
- Gravestones**
- P103** *Alexandros*.
LW 903; (CIG 3846z⁴⁰).
- P104** *Alexandros, heros*.
LW 917; (CIG 3826e; W165). Copy and squeeze. Read *ἦπος*.
- P105** *Alexandros*.
LW 923; (CIG 3846z³³); W96 Pl. 17. Copy and squeeze.
- P106** *Alexandros*.
W46.
- P107** *Amia*.
W215 Pl. 8. C315.
- P108** *Amia*.
LW 961; (CIG 3846w; W177). Copy. Double doorstone of type VIIA. In top of gable palmette from which spring ivy tendrils; in r. corner of r. gable apparently half-palmette on sepal (as on W108?); in arches, l. basket with fruit, r. four-petalled rosette; in upper panels of door, garlands, above circular keyplate on r. panel; below, schematized door-rings within lozenge. Date: probably later second or third quarter of second century AD.
- P109** *Amia*.
W158.
- P110** *Amia*.
W115 Pl. 22. C497.
- P111** *Amion*.
LW 855; (CIG 3846z⁸).
- P112** *Ammia*.
LW 840; (CIG 3846z⁷³).
- P113** *Ammia, set up by Q. Sestullius Severus*.
S. Mitchell, *AS* xix (1979), p. 21.
- P114** *Ammia*.
LW 948; (CIG 3846z⁵⁰; W171). Copy and squeeze. Read *Ἀσκληπίας*, then as LW.
- P115** *Ammianus*.
LW 981; (CIG 3846z⁸²).
- P116** *Ammias*.
W72.
- P117** *Ammion*.
LW 956; (CIG 3846f). C267.
- P118** *Ana-*.
W37 Pl. 4. C229.
- P119** *Antipas and Ammianus*.
LW 899; (CIG 38460).
- P120** *Ant-*.
Keppel, *Narr.* II, 202; (CIG 3856). C338.
- P121** *Antiochus*.
Keppel, *Narr.* II, 204 no. 5; (CIG 3853).
- P122** *Axion and Cleandrus*.
W93.
- *P123** *Ap(p)phia*.
Tuğrul, *AAMI* XI-XII (1964), 158 no. 27; W207 Pl. 30. Copy and photograph. Read *Ἀφφία*.
- †P124** *Apoll-*.
Reinach, *RÉG* III (1890), 54 no. 4. C185.
- †P125** *Apollonides*.
Körte, *Inscr. Buresch.* 27 no. 47.
- P126** *Apollonius?*
Reinach, *RÉG* III (1890), 76 no. 44.

†P127 *Apollonius*.

Le Bas, *Rev. Phil.* I (1845), 339; LW 1029; (CIG 3847f).

P128 *Apollonius*, heros.

LW 836; (CIG 3846z⁶⁴; W188). Copy. LW omits *Μαρκίων* in l. 2. Fragment with door; in upper panels lock with thong (cf. on richer type W71 and W31 = C212 from first quarter of second century AD); below, door-rings? Date: probably early (no decoration which does not belong to real door), perhaps first century AD.

P128a *Appas*.

Reinach, *RÉG* III (1890), 54 no. 5. Copy.

P129 *Appas*?

LW 835; (CIG 3846z⁷¹). Cf. C381.

P130 *Appe*.

LW 849; (CIG 3846z⁷⁰).

P131 *Appe*.

W 196. C323.

P132 *Appe*.

LW 949; (CIG 3846x; W172). C443.

P133 *Appe*.

LW 957; (CIG 3846z⁴⁶). C269.

P134 *Appe*.

LW 943; (CIG 3846u). C200.

P135 *Appia*?

W57 Pl. 7. C287.

P136 *Aquila*

JOAI xxx (1936-7), Beibl. 64 no. 66, ascribed to Cotiaëum; W40 Pl. 5. Seen by Cox in courtyard and garden N. of Çavdarhisar *oda*. Copy and squeeze. The text begins *MATEIΞ*.

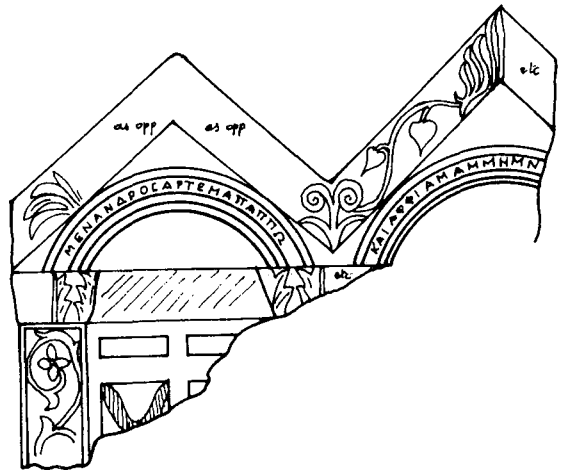
P137 *Aristonice*.

W104.

P138 *Artemas and Aphphia*.

LW 911; (CIG 3846z¹⁷; W162). Copy and squeeze. Double doorstone of type VIb; on simas of l. gable, wide palmettes, on r., ivy tendrils, springing from

central palmette; on sima between the archivolt voluted stem; in top of r. gable four-petalled rosette; on imposts, apparently wide dentate acanthus leaves (very similar to those of W198); on l. pilaster tightly leaved tendril with four-petalled flower (looks similar to side pilasters of W198); in upper l. panel of l. door, traces of garland. Date: probably later third quarter of second century AD.

P139 *Artemidorus*.

Naumann, *Ist. Mitt.* xxv (1975), 347 no. 2, Pl. 64, 1; W80 Pl. 12, 101.

*P140 *Artemidorus*.

Hamilton, *Researches* II, 401 no. 7; LW 1773; Körte, *Ath. Mitt.* xxv (1900), 406 no. 12; (W208).

P141 *Artemidorus nomicus*.

Texier, *Descr.* I, 122, with Pl. 37; LW 898; (CIG 3846z²⁷; IGR IV, 588).

P142 *Ar- ?*

LW 967; (CIG 3846r).

P143 *Asclapon*.

LW 888; (CIG 3846w; W160).

P144 *Asclas and Epigonus*.

Munro, *JHS* XXI (1901), 229 no. 1; W217f.

P145 *Asclepiades*.

W197 Pl. 13. C351.

P146 *Asclepiades*.

Perrot, *Expl.* 109 no. 69.

P147 *Atticus and Aphion*.

W75.

P148 *Auctianus*.

Fellows, *Journ.* 147; (CIG 3844).

P149 *A. Iulius-*

LW 931; (CIG 3846z¹³; W169).

P150 *Auxesis*.

W214.

P151 *Auximus*.

LW 916; (CIG 3846z⁹; W164).

- P152** *Aur. Archestrate.*
Texier, *Descr.* I, 122; (*CIG* 3846d); Mordtmann, *Παραρτ. Έλλ. Φιλ. Συλλ.* xv (1880-1), 71 no. 35; *JRS* xv (1925), 144 no. 126.
- P153** *Aur. Kandes and Meroe.*
JRS xv (1935), 1414 no. 124; cf. *JRS* xviii (1928), 40 no. 124; W112.
- P153a** *Aur. Teimotheos.*
E. Gibson, *TAD* xxv (1980), 63 no. 5; (*SEG* xxx, 1465).
- P154** *Apheion.*
LW 963; (*CIG* 3846z³¹); W91 Pl. 15, 102.
- P155** *Aphion.*
LW 832; (*CIG* 3846z⁶⁵; W187).
- P156** *Aphion.*
LW 960; (*CIG* 3846z³⁴).
- P157** *Aphion.*
W86 Pl. 14 (part). C406.
- P158** *Aphphia.*
W78.
- P159** *Apphia.*
W79.
- P160** *Beroneice.*
LW 952; (*CIG* 3846z¹⁴; W174). Copy, squeeze, and photograph Pl. XLVII. Description: top fragment of double doorstone of type VIb or VIIb; in top of gables omphalos plate of good quality (as on C446 = W153), like the rest of the carving. Date: probably somewhere in second or third quarter of second century AD. Add [---] *ἐαυτῶ* to LW's text.
- P161** *Bereneice.*
LW 951; (*CIG* 3846z⁵²; W173).
- P162** *Germanus.*
LW 913; (*CIG* 3846z³⁵; W84 Pl. 14).
- P163** *Glycon.*
W121 Pl. 23. C387.
- P164** *Grapte.*
LW 962; (*CIG* 3846z¹); W126 Pl. 24. Copy and squeeze. Read *Γραπτη*.
- P165** *Graptos.*
W74.
- P166** *Graptos.*
W87 Pl. 14. C407.
- P167** *D-.*
W113 Pl. 22. C495.
- P168** *Dades and Zotice.*
LW 982; (*CIG* 3846z⁸⁵). Copy, squeeze, and photograph.
- P169** *Damales?*
JOAI xxx (1936-7), Beibl. 64 no. 67, Pl. 19; Pfuhl-Möbius, *Grabreliefs* II, p. 539 no. 2254, Pl. 319, ascribed to Kütahya; W49 Pl. 7. Copy, squeeze, and photograph, Pl. XLVII. Read *Δαμάλλ[η τῶ ν]ῶ*.
- P170** *Damalis?*
W92 Pl. 16. C423.
- P171** *Damas and Elois.*
W82.
- P172** *Damoxenos.*
Munro, *JHS* xvii (1897), 279 no. 33; (W210). C477.
- P173** *Demetras.*
W56.
- P174** *Democritus.*
W85.
- P175** *Demas.*
W81.
- P176** *Demosthenes and Amiantes.*
LW 996; (*CIG* 3846z⁷⁹).
- P177** *Demosthenes and Appia.*
LW 986; (*CIG* 3846z⁷⁸).
- P178** *Diocles.*
LW 926; (*CIG* 3846z).
- P179** *Diocles.*
W60.
- P180** *Diodora.*
LW 954; (*CIG* 3846z²).
- P181** *Diomedes.*
Körte, *Ath. Mitt.* xxv (1900), 405 no. 7.
- P182** *Dionysius.*
LW 935; (*CIG* 3846z³⁸).
- P183** *Dionysius.*
LW 994; (*CIG* 3846z⁸⁰). Copy; see C327n.
- *P184** *Eirene.*
Tuğrul, *AAMI* xi-xii (1964), 159 no. 32. Copy, squeeze, and photograph.
- P185** *Eleuseinius.*
Hamilton, *Researches* II, 401 no. 8; LW 902; (*CIG* 3846z³⁹).
- P186** *Epictetus.*
Le Bas, *Rev. Phil.* I (1845), 339; (*CIG* 3847f). Copy and photograph.
- P187** *Epictetus?*
LW 910; (*CIG* 3846t).
- P188** *Epitynchanus.*
LW 912; (*CIG* 3846z⁶; W163). Copy and squeeze.
- P189** *Hermes.*
Hamilton, *Researches* II, 403 no. 19; Texier, *Descr.* I, 112; LW 914; (*CIG* 3846z⁷).
- P190** *Hermes.*
LW 843; (*CIG* 3846z⁶⁷; W191).
- P191** *Hermes.*
Hamilton, *Researches* II, 403 no. 18; Texier, *Descr.* I, 112; LW 896; (*CIG* 3846z²²).

†P191a *Hermes*.

Reinach, *REG* III (1890), 54 no. 7. Copy and photograph, Pl. XLVII. Read 'Ερμῆ πατρί.

P192 *Euagoras and Metrophanes*.

LW 837; (*CIG* 3846z⁶⁹).

P193 *Euaretas*.

Hamilton, *Researches* II, 403 no. 15; LW 947; (*CIG* 3843).

P194 *Euktemon*.

W125. C464.

P195 *Eulogos*.

Naumann, *Zeustempel* Pl. 48. The photograph, presumably taken by the German expedition in 1925 or 1928, shows the inscription in the foreground: it was subsequently taken to Ankara and displayed outside the Ethnographic Museum. Erroneously published as an inscription of Ancyra by S. Mitchell, *AS* XXVII (1977), 85 no. 20 (*SEG* XXVII, 867).

P196 *Eumolpus*.

W53.

P197 *Eupraxia and Eutyichidas*.

Körte, *Ath. Mitt.* xxv (1900), 405 no. 10 (W190). Copy, squeeze, and photograph, Pl. XLVII; l. 2 begins *EYTHΔΛΛΑ*. Double doorstone of type VIA; in top of Syrian gable, palmettes of hybrid form (cf. the early Severan W83), from which spring ivy tendrils. In arches, l. basket with fruit, r. eagle looking l. over shoulder; on outer pilasters ivy tendrils springing from a dentate bush (probably developed from W90, of the second half of the second century AD); on middle pilaster vine tendril (later than that of C358); replum with only laterally indicated base and capital; in upper panels, l. rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring round aspis within lozenge; date: probably late second century AD.

†P198 *Euprepes*.

Tuğrul, *AAMI* XI–XII (1964), 158 no. 28; W206 Pl. 30.

†P198a *Euprepes*.

Reinach, *RÉG* III (1890), 55 no. 9 ('nous n'insisterons pas sur la métrique de cette inscription'). Copy and photograph, Pl. XLVII. Read *Εὐπρέπη* in l. 1, *θρέψε* (= *θρέψε* with a blemish on the stone) in l. 2, *λύπησα δὲ τοὺς* in l. 7, *πατὴρ θεός* in l. 10.

P199 *Eutyichion*.

LW 944; (*CIG* 3946b); Reinach, *RÉG* III (1890), 76 no. 45; W118 Pl. 23. Copy, squeeze, and photograph, Pl. XLVIII. The last surviving letter is *Υ* or *Χ*, ruling out the restoration in LW.

*P200 *Eutychia*.

Tuğrul, *AAMI* XI–XII (1964), 154 no. 13; W195 Pl. 8.

*P201 *Eutyches*.

Perrot, *Expl.* I, 108 no. 67; Körte, *Ath. Mitt.* xxv (1900), 407 no. 14; W198 Pl. 16.

P202 *Euphrosyne*.

W39.

P203 *Euche*.

LW 959; (*CIG* 3846z²⁵; W176).

*P204 *Zenon*.

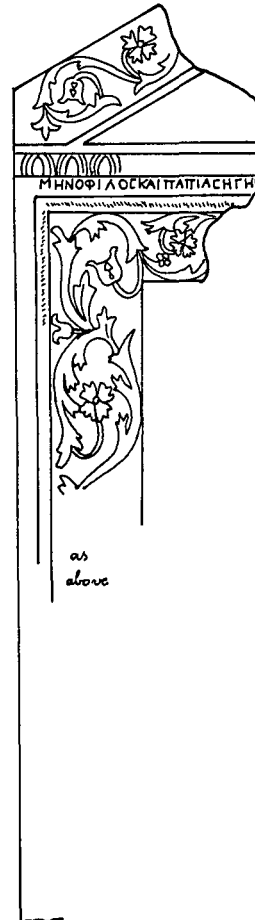
Tuğrul, *AAMI* XI–XII (1964), 152 no. 8; W204 Pl. 21. Copy and photograph.

P205 *Zenon and Ammias*.

W90.

P206 *Hegesias*.

LW 971; (*CIG* 3846z²⁴; W179). Copy and squeeze. L. part of doorstone of type VA; along pediment leafed tendril with alternating leaves or flowers (closely related to those on some late Hadrianic–early Antonine gables of type IVA such as C236–8, W39f., C240–2) and dentate, four-petalled flowers; under pediment egg-and-dart moulding; along door-frame tendrils similar to those on gable, with extremely rich foliage (as on C323) and flowers instead of buds between adjacent stems (cf. C323; but that has ivy leaves); date: somewhat older than C323, as this pediment is not as wide as the gable; first half of reign of Antoninus Pius.



[P207 deleted.]

P208 Theodorus.

LW 908; (CIG 3846z¹¹).

P209 Theophilus.

Le Bas, *Rev. Phil.* 1 (1845), 339; LW 1030; (CIG 3847f); *Inscr. Buresch.* 25 no. 43. Copy and squeeze. Θεοφ[ί]λ[ος] not Θεο[τ]ί[μος].

P210 Thiasus.

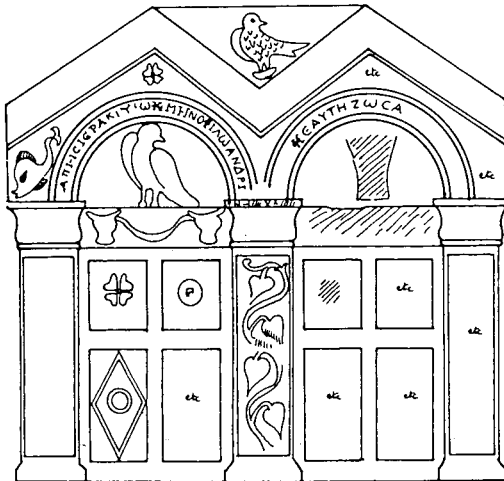
LW 924; (CIG 3846z²³); W94 Pl. 17. Copy and squeeze.

P211 Thisbe.

Hamilton, *Researches* II, 406 no. 32; Texier, *Descr.* 1, 110; LW 964; (CIG 3846u). Copy and squeeze.

P212 Hierax and Menophilus.

LW 983; (CIG 3846z⁷⁷; W186). Copy. Double doorstone of type VIb; between the two Syrian gables eagle looking r., in top of gables four-petalled rosette, on lower corners dolphins; in arches, l. eagle looking r. over shoulder, r. worn-off basket; under arches garlands hanging from ox-heads; on pilasters traces of ivy tendril; in upper panels of doors, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge; date: from Antoninus Pius onwards (pilaster decoration).



†**P213 Hipponeicus.**

Reinach, *REG* III (1890), 74 no. 39; Tuğrul, *AAMI* XI-XII (1964), 153 no. 10 with Pl. XVI (cf. Robert, *Bull. épigr.* 1965, 163 no. 386); W100 Pl. 19. Copy, squeeze, and photograph. Doorstone of type VIb with framed pilasters; sima decorated with open and closed palmettes; in top of Syrian gable, as on C337 (mid-thirties) and W72 (later Hadrianic), palmettes on triple bush (cf. middle Antonine W78f.) from which spring (partly leafed) stem tendrils similar to the late Hadrianic W200 and to the middle Antonine W88, with one four-petalled flower; Syrian archivolt with egg-and-dart moulding upon bead and reel astragal; in arch seated lion with paw on ox-head; impost decorated with leaves (cf. middle Antonine W79); moulding under arch decorated

with open and closed palmettes; on pilasters leafed tendrils with alternating pointed four-petalled and laterally arranged flowers (cf. C309 and W74, second half of Hadrian's reign) growing out of acanthus bush below (similar to that on the late Hadrianic W73 and C337); valve panels; in upper panels, l. six-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate with unique decoration; under this, lattice (type of early or middle Antonine W32, C410); below, schematized door-ring round aspis within lozenge on top of lattice of unique form; date: apparently late Hadrianic or early Antonine.

†**P214 Iulia.**

Tuğrul, *AAMI* XI-XII (1964), 154 no. 11; W202. Copy reads Δόμνος and Ιουλία. Doorstone of type VIC; in top of gable large palmette whose outer leaves end in two volutes; in arch basket with fruit; in lower corners dolphin; ivy tendrils on pilasters; in upper panels of door, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring; date: see W202 (third quarter of second century AD); the doorstones with related decoration cited there can now be dated more precisely, as the first part of the quarter may be specified.

[P215 deleted.]

P216 Callipine.

LW 990; (CIG 3846z⁸⁶). Copy.

P217 Carpophorus.

Perrot, *Rev. Arch.* XXXI (1876), 276 no. 8; Munro, *JHS* XXI (1901), 229 at no. 1.

P218 Claudia Atalante Cyrille.

LW 946; (CIG 3646y; W170).

P219 Claudia Therapne.

LW 965; (CIG 3846z⁵¹). C198.

P220 Corymbos.

W155.

P221 Cosmus and Artemidora.

LW 995; (CIG 3846z⁶³; cf. Munro, *JHS* XXI (1901), 229. Copy and squeeze. Read Κοειτῶ.

P222 Cyrillus.

LW 928; (CIG 3846p); E. Landron in Le Bas, *Voyage* Pl. 35; W110.

P223 Licinnius Rufus and others.

Körte, *Ath. Mitt.* xxv (1900), 406 no. 11; (*IGR* IV, 591). Copy and photograph, Pl. XLVIII; l. 3 read Λικιννίοις Ἀρτεμιδώρῳ Τηλεφίανῳ. See C446.

P224 Manios.

W154.

P225 Marcianus.

Texier, *Descr.* 1, 124 and Pl. 38; LW 940; (CIG 3846z⁵); W114 fig. 16.

†**P225a Marcianus.**

Reinach, *REG* III (1890), 53 no. 2. Copy.

P226 *Marcus*.

Texier, *Descr.* 1, 123 and Pl. 38; LW 939; (CIG 3846z¹⁶); W98 Pl. 19, 102, fig. 12.

P227 *Year 164. Marsyas*.

Fellows, *Journ.* 147; (CIG 3846); Mordtmann, 'Ελλ. Φιλ. Συλλ. xv (1884), 66 no. 17; W69. C264.

P227a *Menas*.

E. Gibson, *TAD* xxv (1980), 62 no. 3; (SEG xxx, 1468).

P228 *Menemachus*.

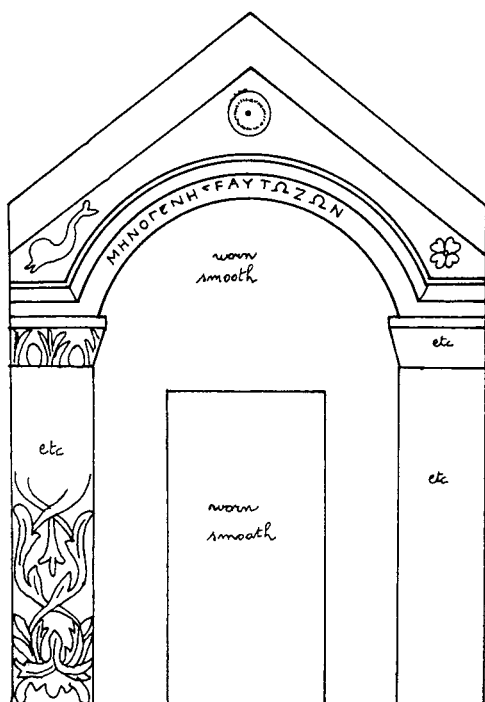
LW 833; (CIG 3846z⁷⁴).

P229 *Menodotus*.

W41 Pl. 6. C240.

P230 *Menogenes*.

LW 920; (CIG 3846z¹⁹; W166). Copy and squeeze. Doorstone of type VIb; in top of Syrian gable omphalos plate; in lower corners, l. dolphin, r. four-petalled rosette; on impost acanthus (?) leaves; on pilasters two entwined leafed tendrils with laterally arranged flowers, growing out of acanthus bush below; date: the tendril motive is the same as that on W87 and C408, but must be later, as the flowers are apparently no longer connected with one of the stems but hang from the point where the tendrils are entwined (cf. C416): probably early third quarter of second century AD.

**P231** *Menogenes*.

W38 Pl. 4. C231.

P232 *Metroge...*

LW 979; (CIG 3846z⁶²; cf. at P84, P301).

P233 *Menophilus*.

LW 227; (CIG 3846z³⁰); Reinach, *RÉG* III (1890), 75 no. 42; (W167). C199.

P234 *Menophilus and Appe*.

LW 844; (CIG 3846z⁷⁶; W192). Copy and photograph, Pl. XLVIII. Double doorstone of type VIb; between Syrian gables large omphalos plate (or shield?) in low relief; in top of gables, l. omphalos plate, r. mirror; in arches, l. eagle, looking l. over shoulder, r. basket (calathus as on W108) with fruit; replum with laterally indicated capitals and bases; on upper panels, l. four-petalled rosette, r. circular keyplate; below, schematized door-ring within lozenge upon false lattice; date: probably middle or third quarter of second century AD.

P234a *Menophilus and Aphphia*.

Körte, *Inscr. Buresch.* 25 no. 42 (W192a). C376.

P235 *Metrodorus*.

LW 906; (CIG 3826z⁴). C128.

P236 *Metrodorus*.

LW 907; (CIG 3846z²⁸).

***P237** *Metrodorus*.

Tuğrul, *AAMI* XI-XII (1964), 152 no. 7; (W213). Copy and squeeze. Cameron's reading of the full text confirms Tuğrul's restorations. Doorstone of type VIb with framed pilasters; sima decorated with palmettes; in top of Syrian gable cantharus from which spring ivy tendrils; in lower corners beautifully carved dolphins; apparently foliate palmettes on impost; palmettes on moulding under arch; in arch lion, probably on ox-head; in pilasters leafed tendril with flowers and rich foliage (cf. W196 = C323, C320, and P206, from first half of Antoninus' reign), growing out of acanthus bush below; in upper panels of door, l. four-petalled rosette, r. raised, circular keyplate (as on doorstones of late Hadrianic and Antonine period); below, schematized door-ring round aspis; date: probably first half of reign of Antoninus Pius.

P238 *Mnesitheus and Elpis?*

LW 922; (CIG 3846z²⁹).

P239 *Neikias*.

W45.

***P240** *Neon and Appe*.

Tuğrul, *AAMI* XI-XII (1964), 151 no. 6; W199 Pl. 16. Copy, squeeze, and photograph.

P241 *Nicomachus nomicus*.

Körte, *Ath. Mitt.* xxv (1900), 404 no. 6; (*IGR* IV, 587).

P242 *Nymphodotus*.

Texier, *Descr.* 1, 124 and Pl. 38; LW 938; (CIG 3826z⁵⁸); Pfuhl-Möbius, *Grabreliefs* II, 427 n.41 fig. 112; W71 fig. 5.

P243 *Onesas.*
 Fellows, *Journ.* 147; Hamilton, *Researches* II, 401 no. 10; LW 915; (*CIG* 3845 and p. 1069); Reinach, *RÉG* III (1890), 74 no. 35.

P244 *Onesiph-*
 LW 942; (*CIG* 3846g).

P245 *Ulpia Ammion.*
 W153 Pl. 28. C446.

P246 *M. Ulpius Hermogenianus, M. Ulpius Gratidianus.*
 Buresch, *Aus Lydien* 246; Körte, *Inscr. Buresch.* 26 no. 44; (*IGR* IV, 631).

P247 *Ulpus Sozomenus.*
 LW 890; (*CIG* 3846z³⁶).

P248 *Papas and Tatia.*
 LW 989; (*CIG* 3846z⁸⁴; W185). Copy and photograph, Pl. XLVI. Read Παπίας not Παπās.

P249 *Papianus.*
 LW 850; (*CIG* 3824z⁶⁶). Copy and photograph, Pl. XLVIII, showing ΠΑΠΙΑΝΩ.

P250 *Aphion.*
 W50.

P251 *Patrocles.*
 Texier, *Descr.* I, 111; LW 897; (*CIG* 3846n).

P252 *Pelops.*
 Hamilton, *Researches* II, 401 no. 13; LW 941; (*CIG* 3846z¹⁰); Gibson, *TAD* xxv (1980), 61 no. 1; (*SEG* xxx, 1466).

P253 *Piso.*
 LW 909; (*CIG* 3846z²¹).

***P254** *M. Plotius Charinus.*
 Tuğrul, *AAMI* XI-XII (1964), 151 no. 5. C534.

***P255** *Pothos and Tatiane.*
 Tuğrul, *AAMI* XI-XII (1964), 154 no. 14.

P256 *Protomachus?*
 Reinach, *RÉG* III (1890), 74 no. 37.

P257 *Psittacus.*
 LW 925; E. Landron in Le Bas, *Voyage* 148 Pl. 34; W99 fig. 13 Pl. 19. C438.

P258 *Rhodope.*
 LW 830; (*CIG* 3846z⁶⁸).

P258a *Salia.*
 W 59 Pl. 7. C290.

P258b *Severus.*
 Keppel, *Narr.* II, 203 no. 1; LW 834; (*CIG* 3855 and p. 1085). Copy and photograph, Pl. XLVIII.

P259 *Soterichus.*
 W117 Pl. 22. C196.

P260 *Stolis.*
 LW 975; (*CIG* 3846z⁵⁴). C505.

P261 *Stratonicus.*
 LW 838; (*CIG* 3846z⁷⁵; W189).

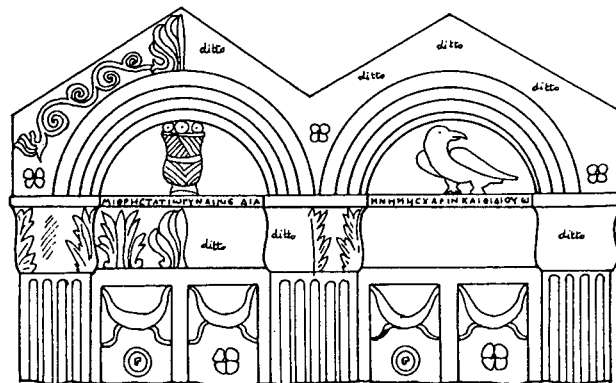
P262 *Symphorus.*
 Perrot, *Expl.* I, 108 no. 66.

P263 *Tatas.*
 LW 934; (*CIG* 3846z³⁷). C258.

P264 *Tatia.*
 Reinach, *RÉG* III (1890), 53 no. 3; Körte, *Inscr. Buresch.* 26 no. 45; W193.

P265 *Tatianus.*
 LW 1000; (*CIG* 3846z⁸⁷).

P266 *Tation.*
 Perrot, *Expl.* I, 109 no. 68; Munro, *JHS* XXI (1901), 281 no. 38; (W209). Copy and photograph, Pl. XLVIII. Double doorstone of type VIIA; in top of gables palmette from which spring heavily voluted stem tendrils ending in half-palmettes below (see early Antonine stones such as C243, 258, 271f.); in lower corners four-petalled rosettes; in arches, l. basket with fruit, r. eagle looking r. over shoulder; leaves on imposts, and alternating closed and foliate open palmettes (the latter apparently popular in the first half of Antoninus Pius' reign; W108f., W98, C320, C439f., C474) on moulding under the arches; in upper door panels garlands with hanging ribbons (their shape best compared with those of W196 and C196 from first half of Pius' reign) above circular keyplate with raised border l., and four-petalled rosette r.; date: probably early Antonine.



P267 *Teimotheus.*
 W61 Pl. 8, 101. C302.

P268 *Telesphorus and Domna.*
 Hamilton, *Researches* II, 401 no. 11; LW 921; (*CIG* 3846z⁴¹); Gibson, *TAD* xxv (1980), 63 no. 4, with photograph; (*SEG* xxx, 1469).

P269 *Terpsis.*
 W157.

P270 *Ti. Cl. Trophimas.*
 LW 929; (*CIG* 3846a⁵⁶; W168). Copy.

P271 *Ti. Cl. Trophimos.*
 W68 Pl. 10. C330.

P272 *Titus.*
 W101.

P273 *Trophimos.*

Reinach, *RÉG* III (1890), 73 no. 33.

P274 *Trophimos.*

Pfuhl-Möbius, *Grabreliefs* II, 633 no. 2219;
Waelkens, *Actes du VII Congrès d'Epigr. gr. et lat.*
107 no. 23; W109.

P274a *Trophimos.*

Gibson, *TAD* xxv (1980), 61 no. 2; (*SEG* xxx,
1467).

P274b *Trophimos.*

Ead. ibid., 64 no. 6 (*SEG* xxx, 1470).

P275 *Troilus.*

Hamilton, *Researches* II, 401 no. 9; Texier, *Descr.* I,
121 and Pl. 35; LW 895; (*CIG* 38460).

P276 *Philetus.*

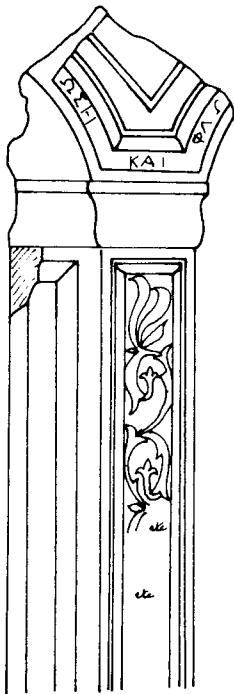
W44 Pl. 4, Fig. 2. C252.

P277 *Philumenus.*

LW 887; (*CIG* 3846h; W159). Copy and squeeze.

P278 *Flo-*

LW 973; (*CIG* 3846z⁴⁷; W181). Copy and squeeze.
Read $\Phi\lambda\omega-$ for $\Phi\lambda\sigma-$ (twice). Middle and l. side of
double doorstone of type VIb with Syrian gable; on
central pilaster leafed tendril with flowers (?) ending
in half-palmette above; date: uncertain, probably
middle or second half of second century AD.

**P279** *Phoebus.*

LW 918; (*CIG* 3846z⁴⁴).

P280 *Phoebus.*

LW 930; (*CIG* 3846z⁴⁵); W63 Fig. 3, Pl. 101.

P281 *Photinus.*

Hamilton, *Researches* II, 401 no. 6; LW 1775.

P282 *Chelidon.*

W102 Pl. 20 (part). C421.

P283 *-machus.*

Texier, *Descr.* I, 122 and Pl. 37; LW 969; (*CIG*
3846z¹⁸); W34 Fig. 1.

P284 *Set up by Ammias.*

W107.

P285 *Set up by Appe (?).*

W151.

P286 *Set up by Asclepiades.*

W83.

***P287** *Set up by Aphion.*

Tuğrul, *AAMI* XI-XII (1964), 153 no. 9; W203 Pl.
21. Copy and photograph.

P288 *Set up by Chariton and Apollonius.*

Texier, *Descr.* I, 123 and Pl. 371; LW 937; (*CIG*
3846z⁴⁸); Buckler, Calder, and Cox, *JRS* xv (1925),
153 no. 19.

[P289 deleted.]**P290** *Set up by Demosthenes.*

W76 Pl. 12.

P291 *Set up by Dionysius.*

LW 968; (*CIG* 3846z³; W178). Copy and squeeze.
L. Side of doorstone of type VIA; on top of gable,
palmette from which springs ivy tendril; on l.
pilaster leafed tendril, very similar to those of W74,
but with alternating ivy leaves (?) and laterally
arranged flowers; in upper panels, garland above
four-petalled flower l., and circular keyplate r.; in
lower panels schematized door-ring round aspis
within lozenge; date: probably shortly after W74,
i.e. early Antonine.

P292 *Set up by Eutyches and Letos.*

LW 993; (*CIG* 3846z⁸¹).

†P292a *Set up by Marcianus.*

Reinach, *RÉG* III (1890), 54 no. 8. Copy.

P293 *Set up by Primus and Tateion.*

Munro, *JHS* xvii (1897), 297 no. 36; Körte, *Ath.*
Mitt. xxv (1900), 407 no. 13; (W212). C491.

P294 *Set up by Proteas.*

Körte, *Ath. Mitt.* xxv (1900), 105 no. 8; W116 Pl.
22. C499.

P295 *Set up by Sozomenus.*

W124.

P296 *Set up by Tateis.*

W152.

P297 *Set up by Trophimus.*

LW 972; (*CIG* 3846z⁴²; W180).

P298 *Set up by Arianus, Teimocrates, and Beroneices.*

Perrot, *Expl.* I, 109 no. 70; Körte, *Ath. Mitt.* xxv
(1900), 108 no. 17; W205 Pl. 29, 205. Copy, squeeze,
and photograph. Cox suggested $\text{'A}[\phi]\iota\alpha\nu\acute{o}\varsigma$ in l. 1.

P299 *Gravestone of a painter.*

LW 901; (CIG 3846z⁵⁷). Copy and squeeze.

Fragments—mainly gravestones**P300** *Fragment. Epicurean advice.*

LW 977; (CIG 38461).

P301 *Fragment. Verse?*

LW 978; (CIG 3846z⁶²); cf. at P232. Copy and squeeze.

P302 *Fragment.*

Keppel, *Narr.* II, 204 no. 4; (CIG 3854).

P303 *Fragment.*

LW 999; (CIG 3846z⁸⁸).

P304 *Fragment.*

LW 953; (CIG 3846z⁵⁵); Reinach, *RÉG* III (1890), 74 no. 40.

P305 *Fragment.*

LW 976; (CIG 3846g; W182). C191.

P306 *Fragment.*

LW 932; (CIG 3846z¹⁵).

P307 *Fragment.*

LW 919; (CIG 3846z⁵⁸). C127.

P308 *Fragment.*

LW 893; (CIG 3846z⁵⁸); Reinach, *RÉG* III (1890), 74 no. 38 (W161? = W184).

P309 *Fragment.*

LW 839; (CIG 3846z⁷²; IGR IV, 589; W162).

P310 *Fragment.*

Naumann, *Ist. Mitt.* xxv (1975), 347 no. 1, Pl. 63, 3; *Zeustempel* 57 Fig. 26.

P311 *Gravestone. Names uncertain.*

Reinach, *RÉG* III (1890), 76 no. 46.

P311a *Gravestone. Names uncertain.*

Id. ibid. 54 no. 6. Copy.

P312 *Fragment.*

Reinach, *RÉG* III (1890), 74 no. 36; (W183).

P313 *Fragment.*

LW 974; (CIG 3846z⁴⁹).

P314 *Architectural fragment.*

LW 872; (CIG 3841b).

P315 *Fragment.*

LW 870; (CIG 3841k).

***P316** *Fragmentary gravestone.*

Tuğrul, *AAMI* XI–XII (1964), 157 no. 22. Copy. In l. 1 read -]ΙΩ..ΤΩ[; in l. 2 [P]οδίνω.

***P317** *Fragment.*

Id. ib. 139 no. 29.

P318 *Fragment.*

W29.

P319 *Fragment.*

W47.

P320 *Fragment.*

W48.

P321 *Fragment.*

W58.

P322 *Fragment.*

W64.

P323 *Fragment.*

W65.

P324 *Fragment.*

W66.

P325 *Fragment.*

W68.

P326 *Fragment.*

W127.

P327 *Fragment.*

W105.

P328 *Fragment.*

W95.

Byzantine gravestones and miscellaneous inscriptions**P329** *Gravestone of Paulus, protodiaconus.*

Reinach, *RÉG* III (1890), 73 no. 34.

P330 *Vow of Cyrillus.*

LW 991; (CIG 8697). C560.

***P331** *Verse dedication of church of St. Michael.*

Tuğrul, *AAMI* XI–XII (1964), 155 no. 16ff. (cf. *Bull. épigr.* 1965, 163 no. 286). Considered with Munro, *JHS* XXI (1901), 279 no. 37 and other fragments as C552.

P332 *Native 'Mysian' inscription.*

Cox and Cameron, *Klio* xxv (1932), 34ff.

**CONCORDANCE OF WAEKENS, *TÜRSTEINE* (W), *MAMA IX* (C) AND OTHER
PUBLISHED INSCRIPTIONS OF THE AEZANITIS (P)**

W	C	P	W	C	P
29		318	117	196	259
34		283	118		199
36	228	101	121	387	163
37	229	118	124		295
38	231	231	125		194
39		202	126	464	164
40		136	127		326
41	240	229	151		285
42	246	87	152		296
43	247	88	153	446	245
44	252	276	154		224
45		239	155		220
46		106	157		269
47		319	158		109
48		320	159		277
49		169	160		143
50		250	161		308
52	cf.270	92	162		138
53		196	163		188
56		173	164		151
57	287	135	165		104
58		321	166		230
59	290	258a	167	149	233
60		179	168		270
61	302	267	169		149
63		280	170		218
64		322	171		114
65		323	172	443	132
66		324	173		161
67	330	271	174		160
68		325	175		74
69	264	227	176		203
71		242	177		108
72		116	178		291
74		165	179		206
75		147	180		297
76		290	181		278
78		158	182	191	305
79		159	183		312
80		139	184		308
81		175	185		248
82		171	186		212
83		286	187		155
84		162	188		128
85		174	189		261
86	406	157	190		197
87	407	166	191		190
90		205	192		234
91		154	192a	376	234a
92	423	170	193		264
93		122	195		200
94		210	196	323	131
95		328	197	351	145
96		105	198		201
98		226	199		240
99	438	257	202		214

CONCORDANCE

191

100		213	203	287
101		272	204	204
102	421	282	205	298
104		137	206	198
105		327	207	123
107		284	208	140
109		274	209	266
110		222	210	477
112		153	211	91
113	495	167	213	237
114		225	214	150
115	497	110	215	315
116	499	294	217f.	107
				144

COINS

Information is presented in the following order: metal, weight in grammes, mint if other than Rome, die axis, indicated by numbers as on a clock face, denomination, description and date, provenance in Asia Minor, where known, reference, and comments.

A. Coins from the Aezanitis Plain

- 1 AR 2.38 Cius. 12. Hemidrachm. Head of Apollo to r., laur./Ship's prow l., *KTHΣΩN*. 321–300 BC. Unspecified provenance in the Aezanitis plain. *BMC Bithynia* 130 no. 5. Now in the British Museum, inv. no. 1930–9–6–4.
- 2 AE 4.07 Macedonia. 1. Macedonian shield with facing head in centre/Macedonian helmet, B A. 286–277 BC. Gökağaç. Head, *HN*² p. 230.
- 3 AE 4.16 Sardis. 8. Head of Apollo r./Club in wreath, *ΣΑΡΔΙΑΝΩN*. Before 133 BC. Çavdarhisar. *BMC Lydia* 238 no. 10 ff.
- 4 AE 3.32 Apamea. 1. Turreted bust of Artemis r./Marsyas walking r. playing flute. *ΑΠΑ[ΜΕ] ΠΑΝΚ[Ρ] ΖΗΝ[Ο]*. c. 133–48 BC. Gökağaç. *BMC Phrygia* 85 no. 91
- 5 AE 5.42 Apamea. 10. As last. Çavdarhisar.
- 6 AE 1.99 Pergamum. 11. Helmeted head of Athena r./Owl with wings spread, facing, standing on palm branch. *[ΑΘΗΝΑΣ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ]* *ΑΑ*. 133 BC–Augustus. Hacı Mahmut. *BMC Mysia* 133 no. 202.
- 7 AE 5.78 Aezani. 12. Bare head of Augustus r., *ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΣ*/Zeus standing to l., eagle in r. hand, sceptre in l. *ΕΠΙ ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟ[Υ] ΑΙΖΑΝΙΤΩN*. Augustus. Çavdarhisar. *BMC Phrygia* 30 no. 50.
- 8 AE 11.05 Province of Asia (Pergamum). 1. As. Augustus. Bare head r., *[CAISAR or CAESAR]*/Wreath, *ΑΥΓVΣΤVΣ*. Hacı Mahmut. *RIC* 1, 53.
- 9 AE 4.89 Aezani. 12. Head laur. r., *[ΓΑΙΟC ΚΑΙC]ΑΡ*/Zeus standing l., eagle in r., sceptre in l. *ΑΙΖΑΝΙΤΩN ΕΠΙ [Α]ΟΛΛΙΟΥ [Κ]ΑΙCΑΡΕΩC*. Gaius. Çavdarhisar. *BMC Phrygia* 32 no. 64.
- 10 AE 3.10 Aezani. 1. Female bust to r., spear in front, *ΑΙΖΑΝΙΤΩN*/Young bust of Senate r., *ΘΕΟΝ CΥΝΚΑΗΤΟΝ*. Gaius–Claudius (?). Çavdarhisar. *BMC Phrygia* 23 no. 5.
- 11 AE 3.71 Aezani. 1. Head laur. r., *ΚΑΙCΑΡ [ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟ]C*/Zeus standing l., eagle in r., sceptre in l. *ΑΙΖΑΝΕΙΤΩN ΕΠΙ [ΜΕΝΕΛΑΟ] ΔΗΜΟCΘΕΝΟΥC*. Claudius. Çavdarhisar. *BMC Phrygia* 35 no. 90.
- 12 AE 3.60 Pergamum. 11. Turreted bust of city-goddess r., *ΘΕΑΝ ΡΩΜΗN*/Young bust of Senate r., *ΘΕΟΝ C[ΥΝΚΑ]ΗΤΟΝ*. Augustus–Hadrian. Çavdarhisar. *BMC Mysia* 134 no. 205.
- 13 AE 2.60 Nacrasa. 12. Turreted bust of city-goddess r., *ΝΑΚΡΑCΕΙΤΩN*/Young bust of Senate r., *ΘΕΟΝ CΥΝΚΑΗΤΟΝ*. Trajan–Antoninus Pius. Çavdarhisar. *BMC Lydia* 166 no. 10.
- 14 AE 5.06 Aezani. 6. Bust laur., dr., cuir. r., *[ΑΥ ΚΑΙ ΤΡ] ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC CΕΒ*/River Rhyndacus recumbent, holding infant Plutus in r., cornucopiae in l. Behind, vase spilling water. *[ΕΠΙ Μ. ΑΤ. ΜΗΤΡΟ]ΓΕΝΟΥC ΑΙΖΑΝΕΙΤΩN*. Hadrian. Çavdarhisar. *BMC Phrygia* 37 no. 100.
- 15 AE 4.76 Aezani. 6. Bust of Faustina r., *ΦΑΥCΤΙΝΑ] ΝΕΑ*/Asclepius resting on serpent staff, *ΑΙΖΑΝΕΙΤΩN*. Faustina II. Unspecified provenance in the Aezanitis plain. *BMC Phrygia* 39 no. 114f. Shares reverse die with no. 16.
- 16 AE 4.43 Aezani. 6. As last. Faustina II. Unspecified provenance in the Aezanitis plain. Shares reverse die with no. 15.
- 17 AE 1.72 Aezani. 6. Bust of Hermes r., caduceus behind/Spread eagle facing, head l., wreath in beak. *ΑΙΖΑΝΕΙΤΩN*. M. Aurelius–Gallienus; probably Antonine. Çavdarhisar. *BMC Phrygia* 25 no. 16.
- 18 AE 3.96 Aezani. 6. Bearded head of Demos r., *ΔΗΜΟC*/Hygieia feeding serpent from phiale, *ΑΙΖΑΝΕΙΤΩN*. M. Aurelius–Gallienus, probably second century. Uncertain provenance in the Aezanitis plain. *BMC Phrygia* 25 no. 18.
- 19 AE 4.32 Hadrianothera. 6. Young bust of Senate r., *ΙΕΡΑ CΥΝΚ[ΑΗΤΟC]*/Bearded Asclepius facing, l. shoulder and arm draped, looking backwards to r. h. which holds a snake-encircled staff. *[Α]ΔΡΙΑΝΟΘΗΠΙΤΩN*. Antonine (?). Uncertain provenance in the Aezanitis plain. *BMC Mysia* 75 no. 1.
- 20 AE 3.02 Andeda. 1. Head laur. r., *[ΑΥ Κ Μ Α]Υ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟ[C]*/Tyche wearing calathus standing l., rudder in r., cornucopiae in l. *[ΑΝΔ]ΗΔΕΩN*. Caracalla. Unspecified provenance in the Aezanitis plain. *BMC Pisidia* 174 no. 2.

- 21 AE 11.21 Apamea. 12. Bust of Domna r., IVLIA AVGVSTA/Venus standing facing, Eros riding on dolphin, l., [COL IV]L CONC AVG APAM D.D. Julia Domna. Çavdarhisar. *BMC* —; Waddington, *Recueil gén. des monn. gr. d'Asie min.* 256 no: 66. Now in the British Museum, inv. no. 1930-9-6-5.
- 22 AE 2.42 Aezani. 5. Head of Serapis r. wearing modius/Spread eagle facing, head r., AIZANEITΩN. M. Aurelius-Gallienus; probably third century. Çavdarhisar. *BMC Phrygia* 26 no. 27.
- 23 AE 6.97 Cotiaueum. 6. Bust rad., dr., cuir. r., AYT K II AIK OYAAEPIANON/Asclepius and Hygieia with Telesphorus between them, EΠI II AIA ΔHMHTPIANOY. IIIII, ADX (in field), KOTIAEΩN in ex. Valerian. Çavdarhisar. *BMC Phrygia* 177 no. 94.
- 24 AE 13.79 Aezani. 12. Head of young Demos r., ΔHMOC AIZANEITΩN/Helios rad., in quadriga, facing, sceptre in r., globe in l., EΠI IOY ΣEYHPEINOY APXINEΩKOP. Gallienus. Unspecified provenance in the Aezanitis plain. *BMC Phrygia* 28 no. 35 (same dies).
- 25 AE 10.83 Aezani. 5. Young head of Senate r., IEPA CYNKAHTOC/Helios rad., standing front, chlamys over l. arm, r. arm raised, holding globe in l. AIZANEITΩN. Gallienus. Çerte? *BMC Phrygia* 28 no. 36. Holed.
- 26 AE 11.57 1. As. Bust r. of Julio-Claudian or Trajan/Wreath, perhaps enclosing inscription. Uncertain provincial issue. Perhaps from Kozluca, but registered as from the Aezanitis plain with the British Museum, inv. no. 1930-9-6-6.
- 27 AE 14.66 ?. Head laur. of male figure, perhaps a second century emperor, r.,/Flat. Uncertain Greek Imperial. Unspecified provenance in the Aezanitis plain.
- 28 AR 3.39 6. Den. Head laur. r., NERO CAESAR AVGVSTVS/Figure of Roma, ROMA. Nero. Çavdarhisar. Rome mint. *RIC* 1, 50.
- 29 AR 3.00 6. Den. Head laur. r., IMP CAES DOMIT AVG GERM PM TRP XII/Minerva with shield and spear walking r. on prow, owl at feet, IMP XXII COS XVI CENS PP. Domitian. Unspecified provenance in the Aezanitis plain. Rome mint. *RIC* II, 172.
- 30 AR 3.22 2. Den. Bust dr. r., FAVSTINA AVGVSTA/Venus seated l. on throne, holding victory and sceptre. VENVS FELIX. Faustina II. Çavdarhisar. Rome mint. *RIC* III (M. Aurelius), 731.
- 31 AR 3.43 12. Den. Head laur. r., L SEPT SEV AVG IMP XI PART MAX/Victory advancing l., holding wreath over shield. VICTORIAE AVGG FEL. Septimius Severus. Unspecified provenance in the Aezanitis plain. Laodicea mint. *RIC* IV, 516.
- 32 AR 3.66 7. Ant. Bust rad. r., IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG/Aequitas standing l., holding scales and cornucopiae, AEQVITAS AVGG. Philip I. Unspecified provenance in the Aezanitis plain. Rome mint. *RIC* IV, 27 b.
- 33 AR 4.06 6. Ant. Bust rad., dr. r., IMP C M AVR PROBVS PF AVG/Emperor receiving globe from Jupiter, CLEMENTIA TEMP. Mint mark crescent over KA. Probus. Hacı Kebir. Tripolis mint. *RIC* V, 927. Now in the British Museum, inv. no. 1930-9-6-9.
- 34 AR 1.92 6. Ant. Bust rad., cuir., dr. r., IMP C MA MAXIMIANVS PF AVG/Emperor receiving victory from Jupiter, CONCORDIA MILITVM. Mint mark HT over [XXI]. Maximian AD 292-5. Hacı Kebir. Heraclea mint. *RIC* V, 595. Now in the British Museum, inv. no. 1930-9-6-7.
- 35 AE 2.77 12. Bust dr., cuir., diad. l., CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C/Camp gate with two towns, star above, PROVIDENTIAE CAESS. Mint mark SMKT. Constantine II AD 324-30. Hacı Kebir. Cyzicus mint. *LRBC* 1163.
- 36 AE 2.05 5. Helmeted bust of Roma l., VRBS ROMA/Wolf and twins l. Mint mark SMNS. House of Constantine I AD 330-5. Çavdarhisar. Nicomedia mint. *LRBC* 1120.
- 37 AE 2.56 6. Helmeted bust of Constantinople l., CONSTANTINOPOLIS/Victory with shield l. on prow. Mint mark SMNA. House of Constantine I AD 330-5. Hacı Kebir? Nicomedia mint. *LRBC* 1121.
- 38 AE 1.54 11. Bust diad. r., [CONSTANT]IVS AVG/Two soldiers and one standard, GLORIA EXERC[ITVS]. Mint mark off flan. Constantius AD 337-41. Çavdarhisar?
- 39 AE 1.95 11. Bust diad., dr. r., DN VALENS PF AVG/Soldier with labarum and captive, GLORIA ROMANORVM. Mint mark SMNT. Valens AD 367-75. Çavdarhisar. Nicomedia mint. *LRBC* 2335.
- 40 AE 1.38 5. Bust dr., diad. r., [AEL FLAC]CILLA AVG/Victory writing ~~✕~~ on shield, SALVS REIPVBLICAE. Mint mark CONS. Aelia Flacilla AD 383. Çavdarhisar. Constantinople mint. *LRBC* 2163.
- 41 AE 3.94 11. Bust helmeted, palud., cuir. r., DN [THE]ODOSIVS PF AVG/Emperor on galley, victory on helm, GLORIA ROMANORV[M]. Mint mark [...].A. Theodosius I AD 383-92. Çavdarhisar. Uncertain Eastern mint. Holed.

- 42 AE 1.53 1. Bust diad. r., [DN.....]VS PF AVG/3 emperors, GLORIA RO[MANORVM]. Mint mark SMK. Arcadius or Honorius AD 400–2. Hacı Kebir. Cyzicus mint. *LRBC* 2590–1.
- 43 AE 3.02 12. Decanummium. Bust r., diad., cuir., palud., DN IVSTI[NIANVS PP]/I surmounted by cross, ANNO to l., XXVI to r., P below. Justinian I AD 552–3. Hacı Kebir? Perugia mint, but W. Hahn has reattributed these coins to Constantinople (Spink, *Numismatic Circular* LXXIX (1971), 449f. and LXXX (1972), 237), *DOC* 1, 186f. no. 357. Now in the British Museum, inv. no. 1930–9–6–11.
- 44 AE 7.61 ?. Austrian coin of the nineteenth century, nearly illegible. Unspecified provenance in the Aezanitis plain.
- 45 AE 7.73 ?. Illegible ancient coin, with head to r. on the obverse. Unspecified provenance in the Aezanitis plain.
- 46 AE 2.16 ?. Wholly illegible coin. Unspecified provenance in the Aezanitis plain.

B. Coins from Outside the Aezanitis Plain.

1. Greek Imperial Coins.

- 47 AE 9.80 6. Dorylaeum. Bust dr. r., *M ANT ΔΙΑΔΟΥΜΕΝΙΑΝΟC* K/Cybele turreted enthroned l., patera in r., l. arm resting on tympanum, ?lion by throne. *ΔΟΡΥΛΑΕΩΝ*. Diadumenian. Eskişehir. *BMC* —, Waddington —. Now in the British Museum, inv. no. 1934–12–4–1.
- 48 AE 4.06 6. Uncertain city of Asia Minor, perhaps in Bithynia. Young bust dr., r. []M AVR ANT[]/Tyche or Abundantia standing l. with cornucopiae. Caracalla. Eskişehir. Very worn and holed.
- 49 AR 3.57 1. Den. Bust dr. r., PLAVTILLAE AVGVSTAE/Concordia seated l., CONCORDIAE. Plautilla c. AD 202. Tavşanlı? Rome mint. *RIC* IV Caracalla, 360.
- 50 AE 3.09 12. Ant. Bust dr., cuir., rad. r., IMP CC VAL DIOCLETIANVS PF AVG/Emperor receiving victory on globe from Jupiter, CONCORDIA MILITVM. Mint mark *EΔ* over XXI. Diocletian AD 293–5. Durabey. Antioch mint. *RIC* V, 322.
- 51 AE 2.12 6. Ant. Bust rad. r., IMP C VAL LICIN LICINIVS PF AVG/Jupiter with sceptre holding victory on globe; eagle and captive at feet. Mint mark *ΔΠ* over *SMNT*. Licinius AD 321–4. Tepecik Köy, Tavşan Tepesi, or Çardaklı (Orhaneli 30 Ib, Ic)? *RIC* VII Nicomedia, 44.
- 52 AE 1.56 12. Bust laur., cuir. r., CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C/Two soldiers and one standard, GLORIA EXERCITVS. Mint mark CONS[B?]. Constantine II AD 335–7. Peşemit? Constantinople mint. *LRBC* 1026 or 1027.
- 53 AE 1.52 6. Bust diad., dr. r., DN GRATI[ANVS PF A]VG/Roma enthroned, CONCORDI[A AVGGG]. Mint mark SMNA. Gratian AD 378–83. Nicomedia or Cyzicus mint. *LRBC* 2351 or 2537. Broken.
- 54 AE 20.19 6. Follis. Facing bust, helm., diad., cuir., DN IVSTINIANVS PP AVC/M, cross above, B below, ANNO to l. XX[] to r.; in ex., *ΘΗΥΗ*. Justinian I AD 546/7. Çarşamba. Antioch mint. *DOC* 1, 143 no. 217b, but below date, crescent outward. Now in the British Museum, inv. no. 1934–12–4–2.
- 55 AE 10.90 12. Head laur. l., countermarked with head to l./Pallas crowning name of the king, *ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩC ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ* *ΒΑ*. Prusias I of Bithynia. 228–180 BC? Hisarcık or Emet. *BMC Bithynia* 209, 4 var. Now in the British Museum, inv. no. 1930–9–6–1.
- 56 AE 4.22 Philadelphia. 5. Bust of Senate l., *ΙΕΡΑ CYN[ΚΑΗΤΟC]/Hermes dragging ram to r., ΦΑ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ* *NEOKOPΩΝ*. Caracalla–Gallienus. Emet. *BMC* —, Waddington —; cf. *BMC Lydia* 193–4. Now in the British Museum, inv. no. 1930–9–6–3.
- 57 AE 3.46 Smyrna. 6. Bust dr. r., *ΦΟΥΡ ΤΡΑ[ΝΚΥΙΑΛΕΙΝΑ C]/Herakles standing l., holding cantharus in r., club and lion's skin in l., CMYPΝΑΙΩΝ Γ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ*. Tranquillina. Emet. *BMC Ionia* 295, no. 448.
- 58 AR 3.56 3. Den. Bust laur. r., TI CAESAR DIVI AVG F AVGVSTVS/Female figure seated r., PONTIF MAXIM. Tiberius. Hisarcık or Emet. *RIC* I, 3. Now in the British Museum, inv. no. 1930–9–6–8.
- 59 AR 3.06 6. Den. Head laur. r., IMP CAESAR VESPASIANVS AVG/Winged caduceus, PON MAX TRP COS V. Vespasian AD 74. Hisarcık. *RIC* II, 75. Holed.
- 60 AE 10.04 6. Head laur. r., FL VAL CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES/Genius with cornucopiae standing l., GENIO AVGG ET CAESARVM NN. Mint mark KB. Constantius Chlorus AD 297–9. Hisarcık. *RIC* VI Cyzicus, 11a. Holed.
- 61 AE 9.70 6. Follis. Anonymous follis class B. Bust of Christ facing, r. blessing in sling of cloak, l. holds book with *✠* on cover. *†EMMANOYHΛ IC XC*/Cross on base and 2 steps, pellet at each end of upper arms. On three lines inscribed *ΙC XC βαCΙΑΕ βαCΙΑΕ*. AD 1030/35–42 (?). Hisarcık. *DOC* III.2, 676ff. class B. Overstruck.

- 62 AE 6.08 Sardis. 11. Beardless head of Herakles r., lion skin round neck/Apollo naked, in r. crow (?), in l. laurel branch, [ΣΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ]. Before 133 B.C. (?). Yemişli Köy. *BMC Lydia* 239 no. 22ff.
- 63 AE 2.25 Pergamum. 12. Bust r., perhaps of Hadrian, traces of inscription/Young bust of Senate r., linear border, no visible inscription. Augustus-Hadrian. Yemişli Köy. *BMC Mysia* 134 no. 205ff., which is inscribed ΘΕΟΝ CYNKAHTON/ΘΕΑΝ ΡΩΜΗΝ.
- 64 3.01 Hierapolis. 6. Bust of Tyche turreted, dr. r., ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ/Figure of Mên wearing Phrygian cap, chiton and mantle standing l. with r. ft. on bucranium. R. holds pinecone, l. rests on sceptre. ΙΕΡΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ. Caracalla onwards. Yemişli Köy. *BMC Phrygia* 243 no. 92.
- 65 7.04 Nicaea. 12. Bust r., dr., cuir., radiate. ΤΙΤ ΦΟΥΛΙ ΚΥΗΤΟΣ ΣΕΒ/Circuit of walls with two gates and towns at each corner, ΝΙΚΑΕΩΝ. Quietus. Yemişli Köy. *BMC Bithynia* 178 no. 160 var.; Waddington, *Recueil* 511 no. 872 var. Now in the British Museum, inv. no. 1930-9-6-2.
- 66 AE 2.06 12. Bust r., diad., dr., DN FL CL IVLIA[NVS NOB CS]/Virtus holding globe and spear, SPES REIPVBLICE. Mint mark illegible. Julian Caesar AD 355-61. Yemişli Köy. Probably Cyzicus mint. *LRBC* 2505.
- 67 AE 3.80 Pergamum. 7. Bust laur. (?), r., [ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝ]/Hexastyle temple, [ΧΑΡΙΝΟΣ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥΩΝ]. Augustus. Bahtilli. *BMC Mysia* 138 no. 237.
- 68 AE 8.33 Ancyra. 12. Young head of Senate r., ΙΕΡΑ CYNKAHTOC/Wreath enclosing ANKYPANΩΝ. Septimius Severus. Bahtilli. *BMC Phrygia* 59 no. 11.
- 69 AE 1.40 11. Bust rad. r., illegible inscription/Emperor receiving victory from Jupiter, [CONCORDIA MILITVM] (?). Mint mark illegible. Maximian c. AD 292-5. Bahtilli.
- 70 AE 4.01 1. Bust laur., cuir., dr. r., IMP CONSTANTINVS PF AVG/3 standards, SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI. Mint mark RP. Constantine I AD 312-13. Bahtilli. Mint of Rome. *RIC* VI Rome, 349a.
- 71 AE 14.22 6. Follis. Anonymous follis class A2 var. 3. Bust of Christ facing, giving blessing and holding book, ΕΜΜΑΝΟΥΗΛ ΙC XC/Inscription on 4 lines: †ΙΗΣΟΥΣ ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ; dot below. C. AD 976 (?) - c. 1030/35. Bahtilli. *DOC* III.2, 651 var. 3.
- 72 AE 7.18 6. Follis. Anonymous follis class B. Bust of Christ facing, giving blessing and holding book, †ΕΜΜΑΝΟΥΗΛ ΙC XC/Cross on base and two steps, ΙC XC ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ. C. AD 1030/35-1042 (?). Bahtilli. *DOC* III.2, 676ff. class B.
- 73 AE 3.79 6. Follis. Bust of Christ facing, giving blessing and holding book. ΙC XC over [ΝΙ ΚΑ]/Latin cross with × at intersection, C R P Δ on two lines. Romanus IV AD 1068-71. Bahtilli. Mint of Constantinople. *DOC* I II.2, 796f. no. 8.
- 74 AE 5.55 12. Head laur. r., GAL VAL MAXIMINVS NOB CAES/Genius standing l. with cornucopiae and patera, GENIO CAESARIS. Mint mark HTΔ. Maximinus Caesar AD 308-9. Mint of Heraclea. *RIC* VI Heraclea, 36.
- 75 AE 7.14 12. Head laur. r., IMP C GAL VAL MAXIMINVS PF AVG/Genius standing l. with cornucopiae and patera, GENIO AVGVSTI CMH. Mint mark SMNB. Maximinus AD 310-11. Mint of Nicomedia. *RIC* VI Nicomedia, 66 c.
- 76 AE 13.72 Germe. 7. Bust dr., laur. r., ΑΥΤΚΜΑ ΙΟΥΑ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣ/3 nymphs (Danaïdes?) holding jugs, ΕΠΙ Γ. Ι. ΠΕΡΙΠΕΡΟΥ. ΡΟΥΦ. † B. in ex., ΓΕΡΜΗΝΩΝ. Philip I. *BMC Lydia* 89 no. 44.
- 77 AE 3.09 11. Colophon. Head of Apollo r., laur./Armed horseman charging r., chlamys flying behind, spear couched. Illegible magistrate's name. [KO]. C. 350-300 BC. *BMC Ionia* p. 39.
- 78 AE 5.43 3. Head of young Herakles r. in lion skin/Quiver and club, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ between, torch below. Alexander III. Lifetime issue.
- 79 AE 3.57 Ephesus. 2. Bee in wreath, Ε Φ/Doe in front of palm tree; illegible magistrate's name. C. 202-133 BC. *BMC Ionia* p. 62; cf. *Weber* 5862.
- 80 AE 5.30 Sardes. 12. Head of beardless Herakles r./Apollo standing l. holding crow (?) in r., laurel branch in l. Whole in laurel wreath. ΣΑΡΔΙΑΝΩΝ, . Before 133 BC (?). *BMC Lydia* 239 no. 22ff.
- 81 AE 3.58 12. Head diad. r., of Perseus (?)/Herakles leaning on club, lion skin over l. arm. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΠΡΟΥΣΙΟΥ. Prusias II of Bithynia c. 180-149 BC. Waddington, *Recueil* 255 no. 25 (no monogram).
- 82 AE 8.29 Nicaea. 12. Head laur. r., ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΙ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙ ΣΕΒΑΣΤΩ ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΩ ΝΕΙΚΑ/Panther seated l. with paw on krater, ΕΠΙ ΜΑΡΚΟΥ ΠΛΑΝΚΙΟΥ ΟΥΑΡΟΥ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥ. Vespasian. Hisar. *BMC Bithynia* 154 no. 17.
- 83 AE 6.13 Sebaste. 6. Head laur. r., [...] CΕΓΕΡ[...]/Female figure standing facing, leaning on a sceptre or spear in l. h., holding corn ears (?) in r., CEBACTH. Trajan. Peşemit? *BMC Pontus* —; *Wadd.* —, but cf. 88-9.
- 84 AE 4.67 Tiberiopolis. 6. Bust dr. r., CΑΒΕΙΝΑ CEBAC/Artemis drawing arrow from quiver, bow in l. h., stag at feet, ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΠΟΛΙΤΩ.

Sabina. Uncertain provenance. *BMC Phrygia* 423 no. 12.

- 85 AE 4.21 Tiberiopolis. 11. Illegible obverse, prob. bust dr. r., *CEBA*[...]/As last, *TIBEPIO-ΠOΛ[ITΩ]*. Sabina (?). Uncertain provenance.

- 86 AE 15.42 Nicaea. 7. Bust dr. r., *ΦAYCTEINA CEBACTH*/Tyche of Nicaea holding sceptre and tympanum (?), riding lion r. *NIKAIEΩN*. Faustina II. Hisar. *BMC* —; *Wadd.* —; for similar figure of Tyche and similar theme see Waddington, *Recueil* Pl. XXI, 29.

- 87 AE 10.92 Nicaea. 7. Bust laur., dr., cuir. r., *AKM AY KO ANTΩN[...]*/Bust of Serapis with modius r., *NIKAIEΩN*. Commodus. Kütahya? *BMC* —; Waddington, *Recueil* 431 no. 254.

- 88 AE 14.26 Prusa. 7. Bare bust r., *KAI M OΠEΛ. ANTΩ. ΔΙΑΔΟΥΜΕΝΙΑΝΟC*/Figure of Tyche or Fortuna standing facing, head turned l., cornucopiae in r., rudder in l. Diadumenian. *BMC Bithynia* —, cf. 26; *Wadd.* —, but for reverse cf. *Recueil* 592 no. 128 (Elagabalus).

- 89 AE 9.12 Prusa. 6. Bust dr., laur. r., *MAVPCEV AΛEΞANΔPOΣ AV*/Head of Zeus (?) r., *ΠPOVCAEΩN*. Severus Alexander. *BMC* —; *Recueil* 594 no. 137 (as Pl. CII, 4).

- 90 AE 9.67 Prusa. 1. Bust dr., laur. r., *[ΓΓ]OV OVH MAΞIMEINOC AV*/Zeus seated l. with patera and sceptre, *Π[POV]CAEΩN*. Maximinus. *BMC* —; *Recueil* 595 no. 145.

- 91 AE 9.86 Prusa. 12. Bust rad., dr. r., *MIOVAIOC ΦIAΠΠOC AVT*/Helios walking l., looking r.; r. raises torch. *ΠPOVCAEΩN*. Philip I. *Recueil* 598 no. 163 (but *AVT* on obv.); cf. *BMC Phrygia* 199 no. 33 (but bust rad.).

- 92 AE 7.60 Nicaea. 7. Bust rad., dr., cuir. r., *ΠOYAI EΓΓAΛΛIHN CEB*/Dionysos on cart drawn by 4 elephants l.; r. holds upturned cantharus, l. holds thyrsus. *[NIKAIE]ΩN*. Gallienus. *BMC* —; *Recueil* 506 no. 836.

2. Metropolitan Roman Coins

- 92a AR 2.95 7. Den. Bust laur., dr. r., IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC/Providentia standing with sceptre, globe at feet. PM TRP COS VI PP SPQR; PRO AVG. Trajan AD 114–17. Peşemit? Rome mint. *RIC* II, 360.

- 93 AR 3.42 6. Den. Bust dr. r., IVLIA AVGVSTA/Isis standing r., l. foot on prow, Horus at breast; altar and rudder in field; SAECVLI [FE]LICITAS. Julia Domna AD 196–211. Rome mint. *RIC* IV.1, 577.

- 94 AR 1.67 2. Den. Bust dr. r., [ANTONINVS] PIVS AVG/Mars with spear and shield, PONTIF TR[P...]. Caracalla AD 205–6. Rome mint. *RIC* IV.1, 81 etc. Broken.

- 95 AR 2.96 6. Den. Head laur. r., ANTONINVS PIVS AVG/Mars with spear and shield, PONTIF TRP VIII COS II. Caracalla AD 206. Rome mint. *RIC* IV.1, 83. 'Probably from Sulu Köy', at Akçakilise.

- 96 AR 2.97 1. Den. Bust diad. r., SALL BARBIA ORBIANA AVG/Concordia seated l., CONCORDIA AVGG. Orbiana–Severus Alexander. Rome mint. *RIC* IV.2, 319.

- 97 AR 3.71 11. Ant. Bust rad., dr., cuir. r., IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG/Fortuna seated l., FORTVNA REDVX. Gordian III AD 243–4. Rome mint. *RIC* IV.3, 144.

- 98 AR 2.74 5. Ant. Bust rad. r., GALLIENVS AVG/Felicitas standing with caduceus and cornucopiae, uncertain legend. Gallienus. Uncertain Eastern mint.

- 99 AR/AE 1.83 11. Ant. Bust rad. r., GALLIENVS AVG/Jupiter facing, IOVI CONSERVAT. Gallienus. Uncertain Eastern mint.

- 100 AR/AE 3.37 12. Ant. Bust rad. r., IMP C CLAUDIVS AVG/Annona standing l., foot on prow, with corn ears and cornucopiae. ANNONA AVG. Claudius II. Rome mint. *RIC* V.1, 18.

- 101 AE 3.79 11. Ant. Bust dr., cuir., rad. r., IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS PF AVG/Emperor receiving victory on globe from Jupiter, IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG. Mint mark TR over palm and XXI. Diocletian AD 285–90. Probably from Çakıl. Tripolis mint. *RIC* V.2, 329.

- 102 AE 3.76 6. Ant. Bust rad., dr. r., IMP C MA MAXIMIANVS AVG/Emperor receiving victory on globe from Jupiter, CONCORDIA MILITVM. Mint mark € over XXI. Maximian AD 293. Antioch mint. *RIC* V.2, 621.

- 103 AE 3.76 12. Ant. Bust rad., dr. r., IMP C MA MAXIMIANVS AVG/Emperor receiving victory on globe from Jupiter. Mint mark § over XXI. Maximian AD 293. Tepecik (Orhaneli 30 Ib)? Antioch mint. *RIC* V.2, 621.

- 104 AE 2.41 12. Ant. Bust rad., dr. r., IMP C MA MAXIMIANVS PF AVG/As last. Mint mark HE over ?. Maximian AD 293. Probably Antioch mint. *RIC* V.2, 621.

- 105 AE/AR 10.06 12. Head laur. r., IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS PF AVG/Genius with patera and cornucopiae, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI. Mint mark KT. Diocletian AD 295–6. Mint of Cyzicus. *RIC* VI Cyzicus, 10a.

- 106 AE 2.95 12. Rad. Bust rad., dr., cuir. r., IMP C C VAL DIOCLETIANVS PF AVG/Emperor receiving victory on globe from Jupiter, CONCORDIA MILITVM. Mint mark KT. Diocletian AD 295–9. Durabey? Mint of Cyzicus. *RIC* VI Cyzicus, 15a.

- 107** AE 2.76 7. Bust dr., laur. r., IMP LICICINIVS PF [AV]G/Jupiter with sceptre, victory, and eagle, IOVI CONSERVATORI. Mint mark A over SIS. Licinius AD 313-15. Tavşan Tepesi (?Orhaneli 30 Ib). Mint of Siscia. *RIC* VII Siscia, 11.
- 108** AE 3.35 12. Bust diad., dr. r., IMP CONSTANTINVS PF AVG/Sol raising r., globe in l.; SOLI INVICTO COMITI. Mint mark SF over PARL. Constantine I AD 315-16. Mint of Arles. *RIC* VII Arles, 56.
- 109** AE 2.58 6. Bust laur. l., holding mappa, IMP LICINIVS AVG/Jupiter holding sceptre and victory, IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG. Licinius AD 317-20. Mint mark palm and B over SMN. Tavşanlı (?). Mint of Nicomedia. *RIC* VII Nicomedia, 24.
- 110** AE 3.32 6. Bust dr. r., with sceptre. DN VAL LICIN LICINIVS NOB C/Jupiter standing with sceptre and victory, IOVI CONSERVATORI CAESS. Mint mark wreath and H over SMK. Licinius Caesar AD 317-20. Cyzicus mint. *RIC* VII Cyzicus, 11.
- 111** AE 2.98 5. Bust dr. l., holding sceptre and mappa. IMP LICINIVS AVG/Jupiter with sceptre, victory and captive, IOVI CONSERVATORI AVGG. Mint mark S over SMANT. Licinius AD 317-20. Antioch mint. *RIC* VII Antioch, 27.
- 112** AE 2.79 6. Bust rad., dr., cuir. r., IMP C VAL LICIN LICINIVS PF AVG/Jupiter with sceptre, victory, eagle, and captive, IOVI CONSERVATORI. Mint mark ñ over SMNB. Licinius AD 321-4. Nicomedia mint. *RIC* VII Nicomedia, 44.
- 113** AE 2.48 12. As last. Mint mark ñ over SMNA. Licinius.
- 114** AE 2.97 6. Bust laur., dr. r., CONSTANTINVS AVG/DN CONSTANTINI MAX AVG, and wreath enclosing VOT XX. Mint mark * over SMHB. Constantine I AD 324. Heraclea mint. *RIC* VII Heraclea, 56.
- 115** AE 3.09 12. Head laur. r., CONSTANTINVS AVG/Camp gate with two towers, PROVIDENTIAE AVGG. Mint mark SMNA. Constantine I AD 324-30. Nicomedia mint. *LRBC* 1073.
- 116** AE 2.72 12. Bust dr. r., FL HELENA AVGVSTA/Pax holding branch. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICE. Mint mark SMNT. Helena AD 324-30. Çarşamba? Nicomedia mint. *LRBC* 1082.
- 117** AE 2.85 6. Head laur. r., CONSTANTINVS AVG/Camp gate with two towers, PROVIDENTIAE AVGG. Mint mark SMKŞ. Constantine I AD 324-30. Cyzicus mint. *LRBC* 1171.
- 118** AE 1.86 11. Bust laur., cuir. r., CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG/Two soldiers and two standards, GLORIA EXERCITVS. Mint mark SMNT. Constantine I AD 330-5. Nicomedia mint. *LRBC* 1117.
- 119** AE 1.74 12. Bust of Constantinople helmeted l., CONSTANTINOPOLIS/Victory with shield l. on prow. Mint mark SMKŞ. House of Constantine I AD 330-5. Cyzicus mint. *LRBC* 1220.
- 120** AE 2.29 12. Bust diad., cuir. r., FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB C/Two soldiers and two standards, GLORIA EXERCITVS. Mint mark SMK[?4]. Constantius Caesar AD 330-5. Cyzicus mint. *LRBC* 1227 or 1229.
- 121** AE 2.53 1. Bust of Roma l., helmeted, URBS ROMA/Wolf and twins l. Mint mark SMKŞ. House of Constantine I AD 330-5. Cyzicus mint. *LRBC* 1231.
- 122** AE 2.62 12. Bust diad., dr. r., CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C/Two soldiers and two standards, GLORIA EXERCITVS. Mint mark SMKΔ. Constantine II AD 330-5. Cyzicus mint. *LRBC* 1238.
- 123** AE 1.34 12. Bust diad., dr. r., CONSTANTIVS PF AVG/Two soldiers and one standard, GLORIA EXERCITVS. Mint mark SMTS or Γ. Constantius AD 337-41. Thessalonica mint. *LRBC* 858.
- 124** AE 1.18 6. Bust diad., dr. r., [DN CO]NSTANTIVS PF AVG/As last. Mint mark CONSΘ. Constantius AD 337-41. Constantinople mint. *LRBC* 1043.
- 125** AE 1.33 2. Bust diad. r., DN CONSTANTIVS PF AVG/Victory with wreath l., VICT AVG. Mint mark CONSA. Constantius AD 341-6. Constantinople mint. *LRBC* 1061.
- 126** AE 1.80 12. Bust dr. r., DN FL CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES/Virtus spearing falling horseman, FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Mint mark off flan. Constantius Gallus AD 351-4. Gökceler? Uncertain Eastern mint.
- 127** AE 2.15 12. Bust diad., dr., cuir. r., DN CONSTANTIVS PF AVG/Virtus spearing falling horseman, FEL TEMP REPARATIO. Mint mark M over [SMNA?]. Constantius II AD 355-61. Gökceler. Nicomedia mint. Probably *LRBC* 2313.
- 128** AE 2.35 6. As last. Constantius II. Mint mark off flan; uncertain Eastern mint.
- 129** AE 2.08 1. Illegible obverse, probably Constantius II/Virtus holding globe and spear, SPES REIPVBLICE. Mint mark SMKŞ. AD 355-61. Cyzicus mint. *LRBC* 2504.

- 130** AR 1.88 12. Siliqua. Bust dr., diad. r., DN VALENS PF AVG/Wreath enclosing VOT X MVL T XX. Mint mark ANT*. Valens AD 367–75. Tavşanlı? Antioch mint. *RIC* ix Antioch, 34d.
- 131** AE 2.41 12. Bust dr., diad. r., DN VALENTINIANVS PF AVG/Rome seated facing holding globe and spear, CONCORDIA AVGGG. Mint mark A over [SMNA?]. Valentinian II AD 378–83. Nicomedia mint. Probably *LRBC* 2359.
- 132** AE 1.47 12. Head diad. r., DN THEODOSIVS PF AVG/Wreath enclosing VOTXX MVL T XXX. Mint mark SMK[B or I]. Theodosius I AD 383. Cyzicus mint. *LRBC* 2554.
- 133** AE 2.60 6. Bust r., [AEL FLACC]ILLA AVG/Victory seated writing on shield, SALVS REIPUBLICAE. Mint mark SMNT. Flaccilla AD 383. From Kozlıca 'fields' (Orhaneli 30 y). Nicomedia mint. *LRBC* 3370.
- 134** AE 5.14 6. Bust dr., cuir., diad. r., DN ARCADIVS PF AVGVSTVS/Emperor spurning captive, VIRTVS EXERCITI. Mint mark over CONSB. Arcadius AD 383–92. Constantinople mint. *LRBC* 2179.
- 135** AE 4.75 6. As last. Mint mark palm over SMNA. Theodosius I (?) AD 383–92. Nicomedia mint. *LRBC* 2401.
- 136** AE 2.74 12. Bust diad., dr. r., DN ARCADIVS PF AVG/Victory crowning emperor, VIRTVS EXERCITI. Mint mark SMKB. Arcadius AD 395–408. Cyzicus mint. *LRBC* 2580. Now in the British Museum, inv. no. 1930–9–6–10.
- 137** AE 1.74 6. Bust diad., dr. r., DN HONORIVS PF AVG/As last. Mint mark ANTA. Honorius AD 395–408. Antioch mint. *LRBC* 2793.
- 138** AE 2.12 4. Bust diad. r., [...]VS PF AVG/As last. Mint mark ANTA. Arcadius or Honorius AD 395–408. Antioch mint. *LRBC* 2791–4.
- 139** AE 2.22 5. Bust diad., dr. r., [DN TH]EODOSIVS PF [AVG]/Two emperors holding globe, GLORIA ROMANORVM. Mint mark SMNA. Theodosius II AD 408–23. Tavşanlı? Nicomedia mint. *LRBC* 2457.
- 140** AE 0.92 ?. Obverse illegible/Cross in wreath. Mint mark illegible. Theodosius II or Valentinian III AD 425–50. Uncertain Eastern mint.
- Of the following half folles with K, two were found in Kozlıca 'fields'.
- 141** AE 7.99 6. Half follis. Bust diad., dr. r., DN ANASTASIVS PP AVG/K; to l., cross; to r., E. Anastasius I AD 498–518. Constantinople mint, third period. *DOC* 1, 24 no. 24g.
- 142** AE 17.32 7. Follis. Bust r., diad., cuir., palud., DN IVSTINVS PP AVG/M; cross above, stars to r. and l., B below, CON in ex. Justin I AD 518–27. Constantinople mint. *DOC* 1, 39 no. 8b.
- 143** AE 12.18 7. Half follis. Bust facing helm, diad., cuir., with cross and shield, cross r. in field, DN IVSTINIANVS PP AVC/K; cross above, A below, ANNO X4. Justinian I AD 541/2. Tepecik (Orhaneli 30 Ia). Constantinople mint. *DOC* 1, no. 65c var.
- 144** AE 3.20 6. Pentanummium. Bust r., diad., cuir., palud., DN IVSTINIANVS PP AVC/EB in a circle. Justinian I AD 538–42. Constantinople mint. *DOC* 1, 102 no. 96b.
- 145** AE 5.34 8. Half follis. Bust helmeted facing, diad., cuir., with cross and shield, and cross to r., [DN IVSTINI]ANVS PP AV/K, ANNO XXX 4111. Mint mark illegible. ?Justinian I AD 564–5. Uncertain mint, perhaps Thessalonica (*DOC* 1, no. 106).
- 146** AE 6.02 6. Half follis. Justin and Sophia enthroned, [DN IVSTI]NVS PP AVC/K, cross above, B below, ANNO KI. Justin II AD 565/6. Tepecik (Orhaneli 30 Ia). Constantinople mint. *DOC* 1, 214 no. 44a.
- 147** AE 12.99 6. Follis. Bust facing in consular robes, crowned, holding mappa, sceptre with eagle and cross, [DM TI]b CONSTANT PP AVI/[?], cross above, NIKOB in ex., ANNO 9I. Tiberius II AD 580–1. Nicomedia mint. *DOC* 1, 279 no. 30b.
- 148** AE 6.19 1. Half follis. Bust helmeted, dr., facing, [DN] MAV TI[bEPPA]/K, cross above, A below, ANNO 9. Maurice AD 587/8. Constantinople mint. *DOC* 1, no. 51a.
- 149** AE 12.45 7. Follis. Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine standing, facing, with chlamys, crown and cross, dd NN hE[RACLIYS ET hERA CONST PAV]/M. X above, CON in ex., ANNO [illegible date]. Heraclius AD 613–16. Constantinople mint. *DOC* II.1, 76ff.
- 150** AE 5.81 5. Follis. Facing figures of Leo and Alexander, with labarum and akakia, †LEON S ALEXAN6ROS / †LEON SALEXAN 6ROSBASIL' ROMEON on four lines. Leo VI and Alexander AD 886–912. Tepecik (Orhaneli 30 Ia). Constantinople mint. *DOC* III.2, 516f. no. 6.
- 151** AE 6.24 6. Follis. Bust facing wearing chlamys and crown with cross, holding akakia, †LEONbAS ILEVSRM' / †LEON ENΘEObA SILEVSR OMEON on four lines. Leo VI AD 886–912. Constantinople mint. *DOC* III.2, 518f. no. 8.
- 152** AE 6.26 7. Follis. Busts of Constantine and Zoe crowned, with crosses, †CONSTANT' CEZOHB'/†CONS TANTINO CEZOHB'A'

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SILISRO MEON on five lines. Constantine VII and Zoe AD 914–19. Constantinople mint. *DOC* III.2, 559f. no. 22.

- 153** AE 7.30 4. Follis. Bust facing, crowned, with labarum, sceptre, gl. cr., †PWMAŃ' bASILEVSRWM'/†PWMA Ń'ENŃEWbA SILEVSRW MAIWN on four lines. Romanus I AD 931–44. Constantinople mint. *DOC* III.2, 562f. no. 25.

- 154** AE 5.52 6. Follis. Bust facing, with gl. cr. and akakia. †CONST'basil'RO[M']/†CONST' ENŃEObA SILEVSR OMEON on 4 lines. Constantine VII AD 945–c.950. Constantinople mint. *DOC* III.2, 565f. no. 26.

- 155** AE 6.14 6. Follis. Bust facing, crowned with cross and pendilia, holding cross, sceptre, and globus, [†NICIFR b]ASILEVPω/[†]NICHF [E]ŃŃEWbA SILEVSRω MAIWN on four lines. Nicephorus II AD 963–9. Constantinople mint. *DOC* III.2, 586f. no. 7.

Of Nos. 156–60 some were found severally at Yalnızsaray, Tavşanlı, Dedeler, Moymul, and Tepecik (Orhaneli 30 Ib); and 'Byzantine' coins were found at Çarşamba.

- 156** AE 15.31 5. Follis. Anonymous follis class A2. Bust of Christ facing, blessing, with book, †EMMANOVHA IC XC/†IhS4S XRIST4S bASILE4' bASILE', — — above and below. AD 976(?)–c. 1030/35. *DOC* III.2, 653 var. 7.

- 157** AE 12.98 5. Follis. As last, but ⚡ above and below on reverse. AD 976(?)–c. 1030/35. *DOC* III.2, 653 var. 8.

- 158** AE 9.56 6. Follis. As last, but ⚡ above and below on reverse. AD 976(?)–c. 1030/35. *DOC* III.2, 659 var. 24.

- 159** AE 10.60 6. Follis. As last.

- 160** AE 10.75 6. Follis. Anonymous follis class B. Bust of Christ facing, blessing, with book. †EMMANOVHA IC XC/Cross on base and two steps. IS XC bASILE bASILE. AD c. 1030/35–42(?). *DOC* III.2, 676ff. class B.

- 161** AE 5.88 5. Follis. Bust of Christ facing, blessing, with book, [IC XC]/Bust of emperor facing, crowned, with cross and akakia, [†KωNPACT]AEVCOΔOVK. Constantine X AD 1059–67. Constantinople mint. *DOC* III.2, 777f. no. 9.

- 162** AE 17.76 6. Follis. Anonymous follis class G. Bust of Christ facing, blessing, with scroll. IC XC/Bust of Virgil nimbate facing, orans, wearing tunic and maphorion. MHP ΘV. AD c. 1065–70. Tavşanlı? Constantinople mint. *DOC* III.2, 692ff. var. G.

- 163** AE 6.13 6. Follis. Bust of Christ facing flanked by six-point stars, IC XC/Bust of emperor facing, crowned, holding labarum and gl. cr., [†MIXAHA]RACIAOΔ. Michael VII AD 1071–8. Constantinople mint. *DOC* III.2, 818ff. no. 14.

- 164** 1.08 Brass. Nineteenth-century Turkish imitation of an Ottoman coin (Mahmud Khan II), used as a button or pendant.

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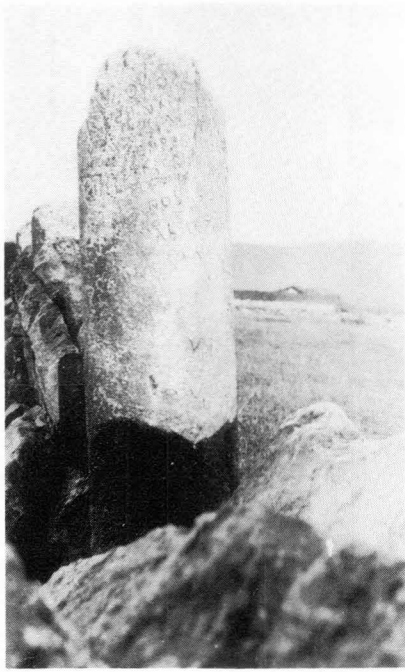
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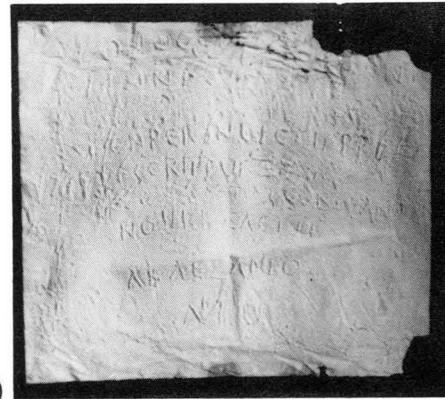
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C2(a,b)



C2(a)



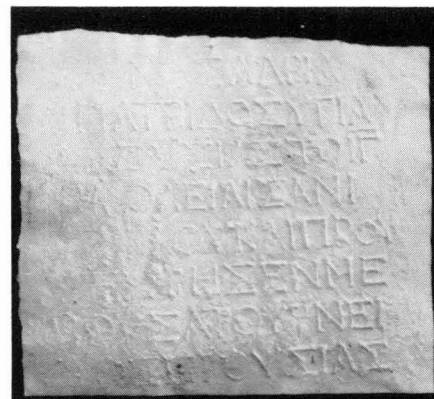
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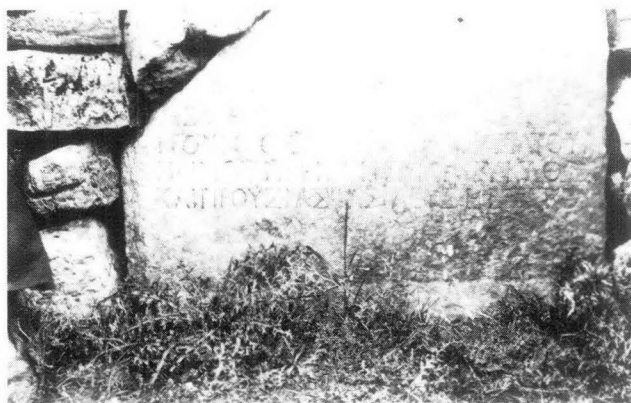
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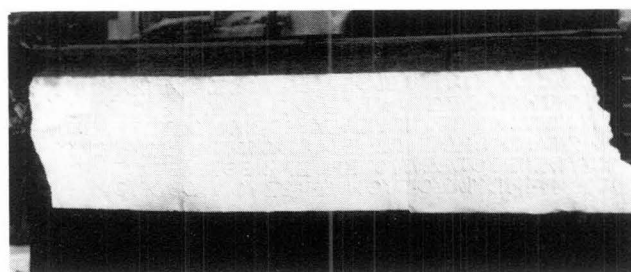
C8(a)



C8(b)



C9



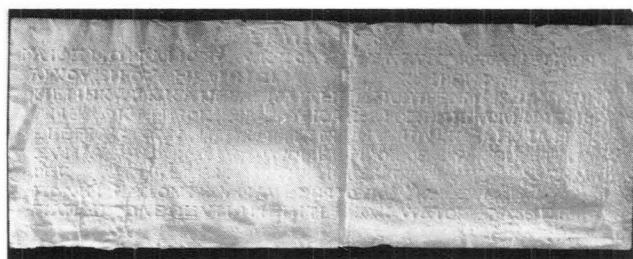
C10



C11



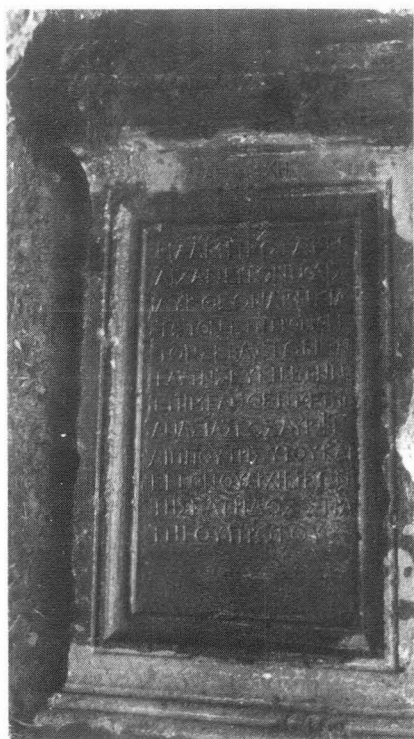
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C13



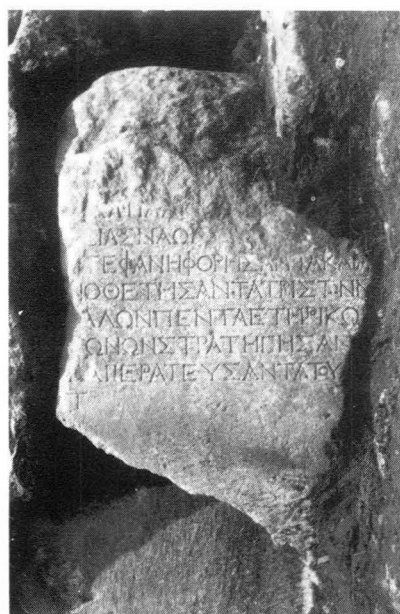
C16



C17



C18



C19



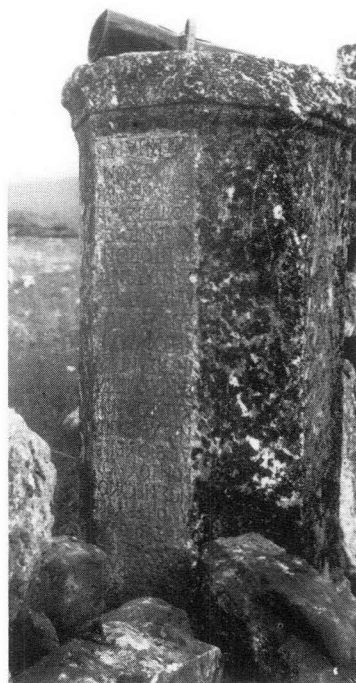
C20



C21



C22



P39



C23



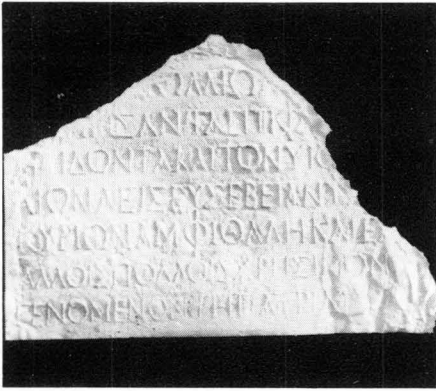
C29



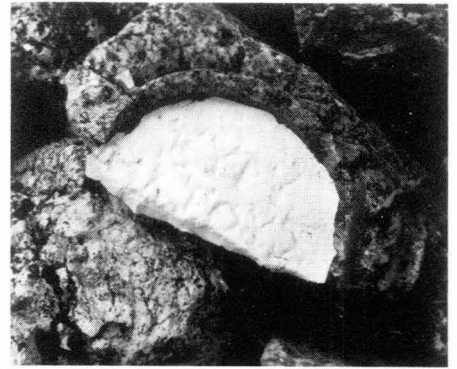
C24



C27



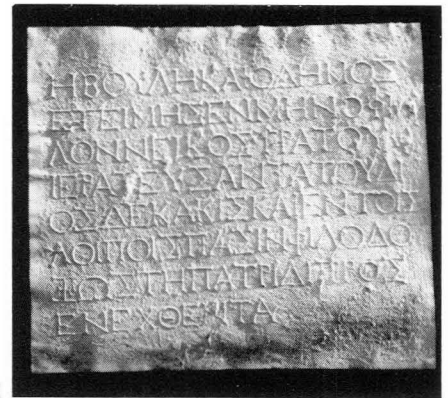
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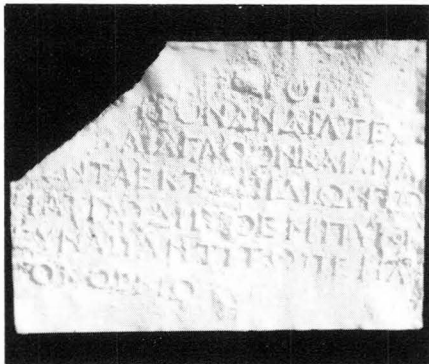
C31



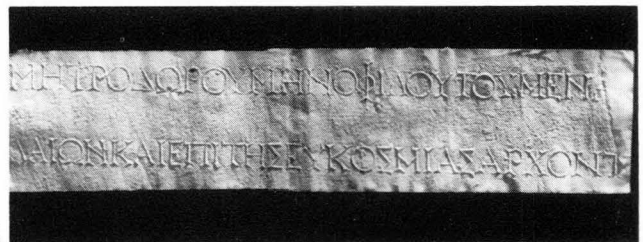
C34



C35

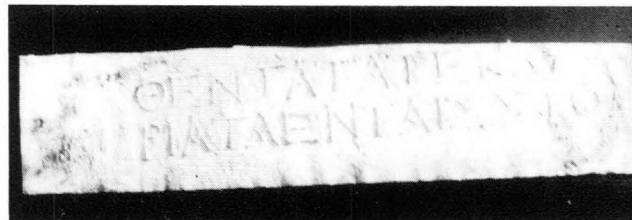


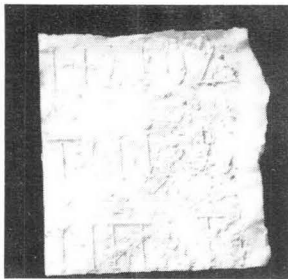
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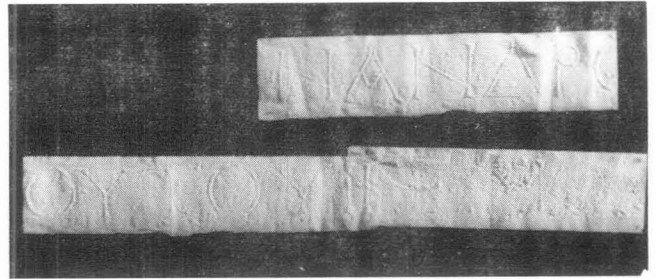
C38

C39

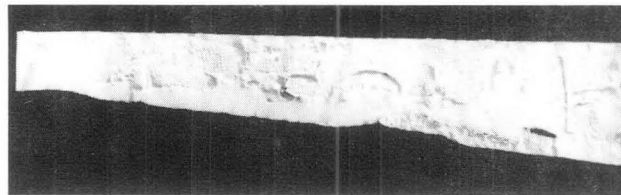




C40



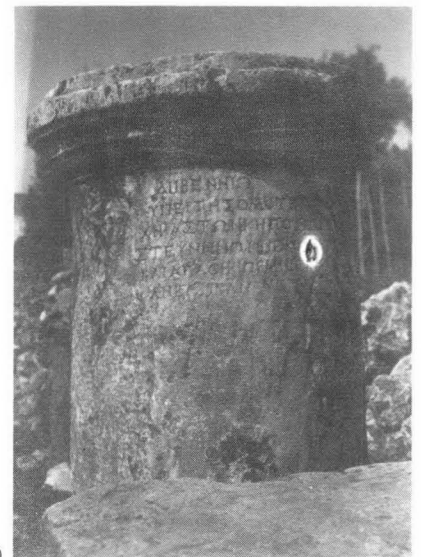
C41



C47



C48



C49



C45



C43

C46





C50



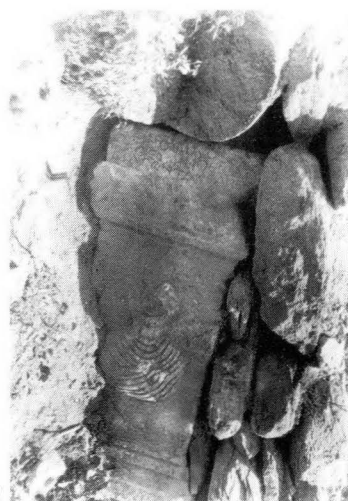
C51



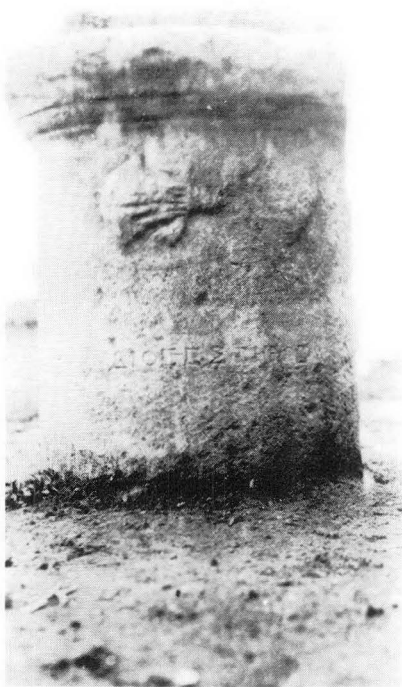
C52



C54



C55



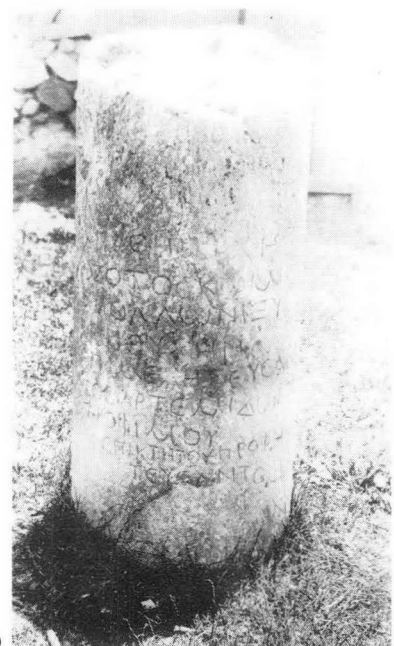
C56



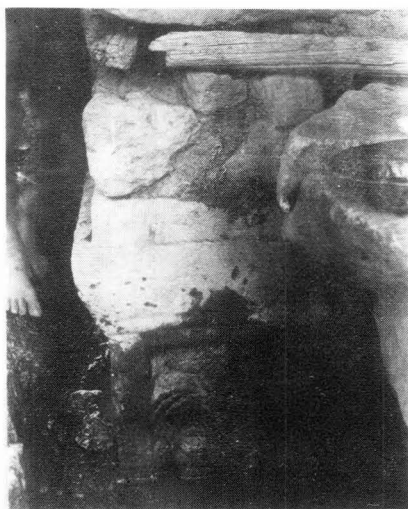
C57



C58



C60



C64a



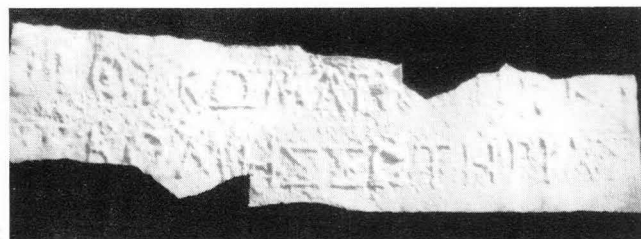
C65



C66



C67



C68



C70



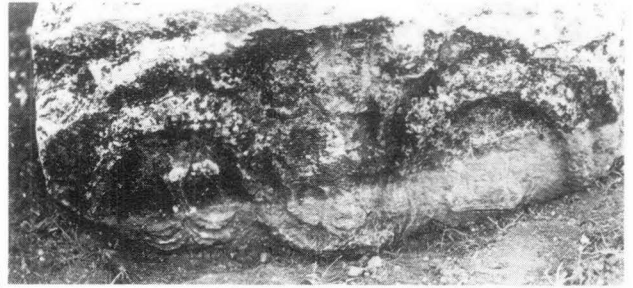
C69



C7I



C7Ia(north)



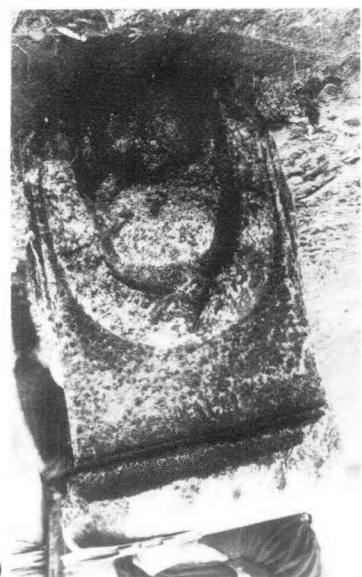
C7Ia(east)



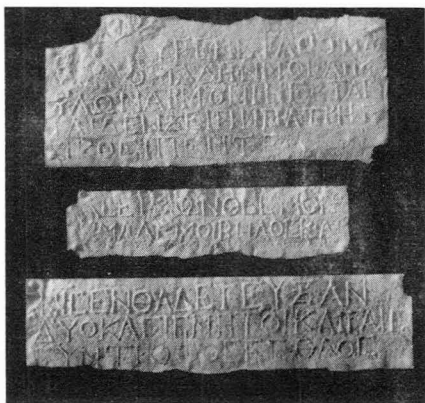
C7Ia(west)



C7Ib(front)



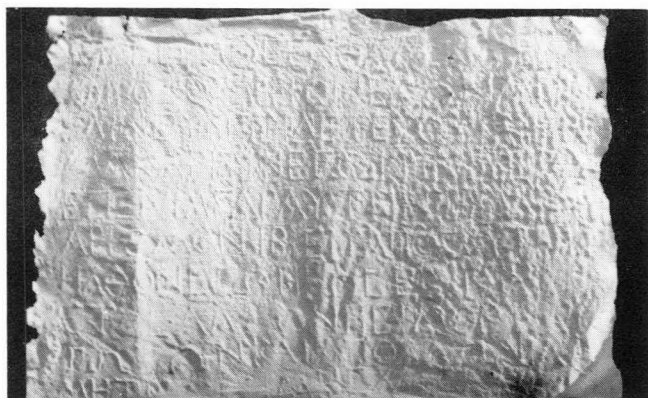
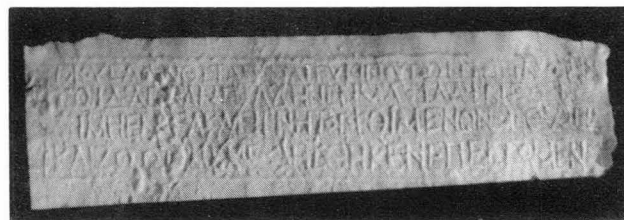
C7Ib(right side)



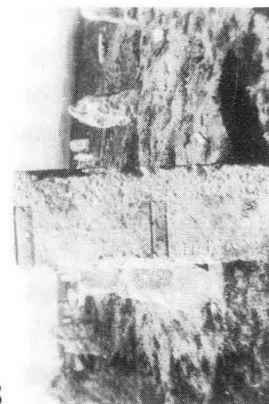
C73



C74



C75



C78



C79



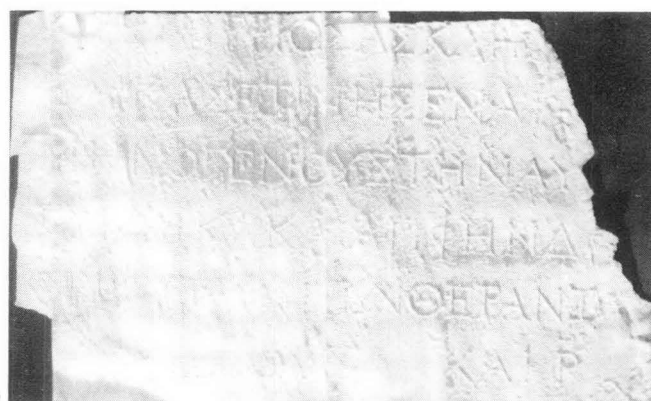
C80



C81



C82



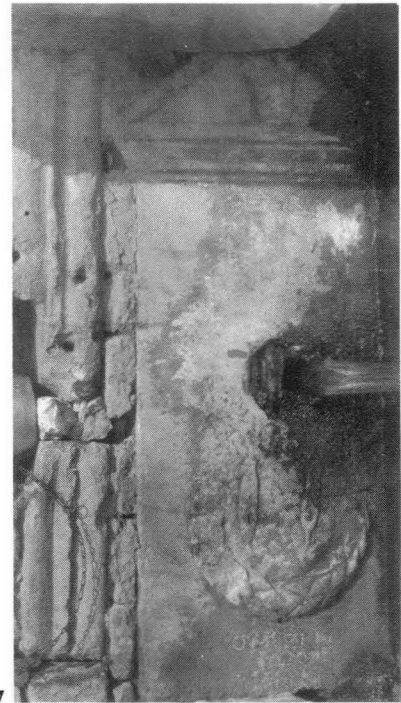
C83



C84



C86



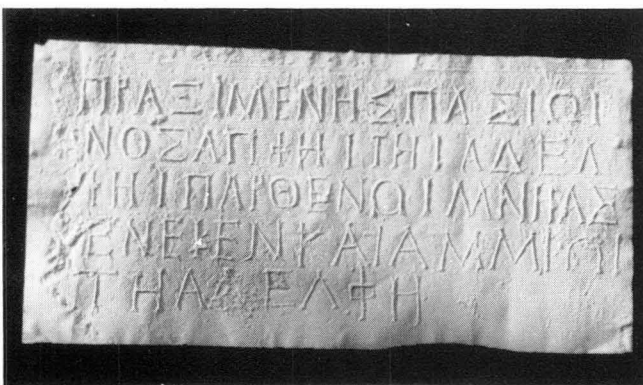
C87



C88



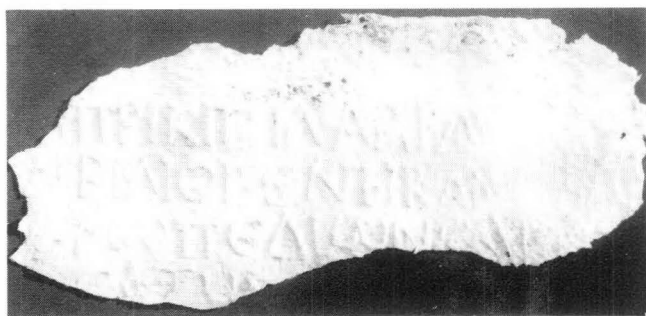
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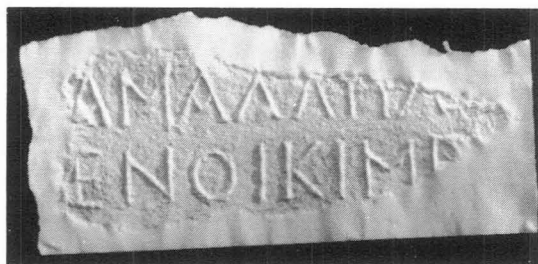
C90

C91

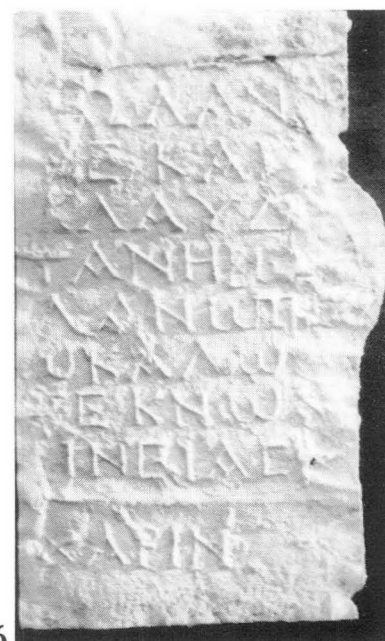




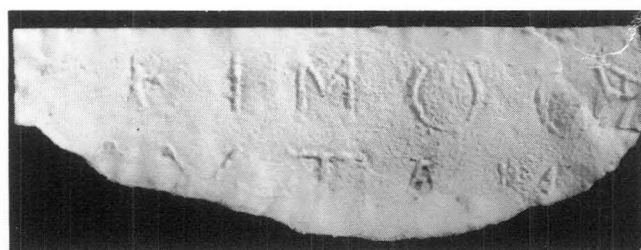
C92



C93



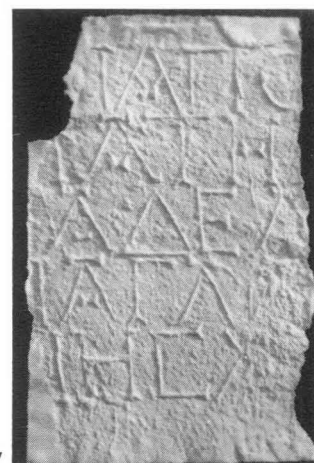
C96



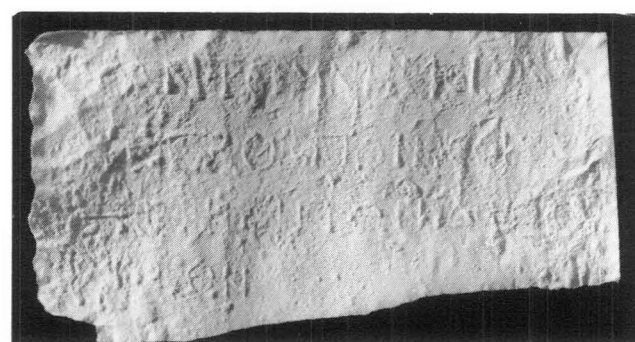
C98



C100



C97



C103



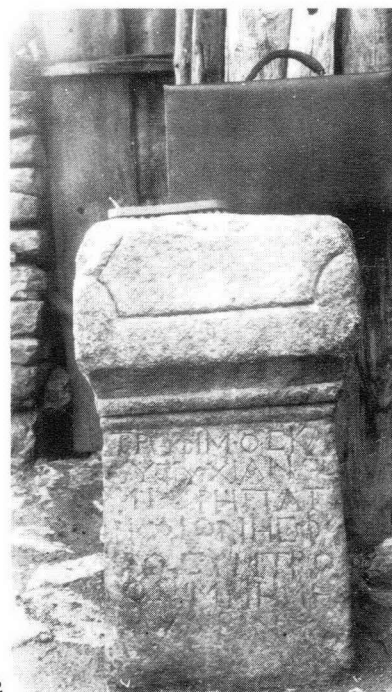
C105



C108



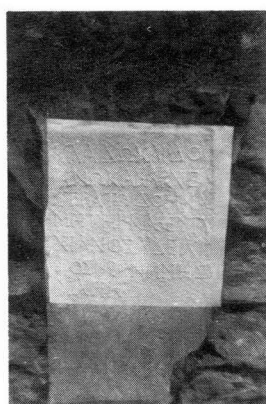
C110a



C112



C114



C116



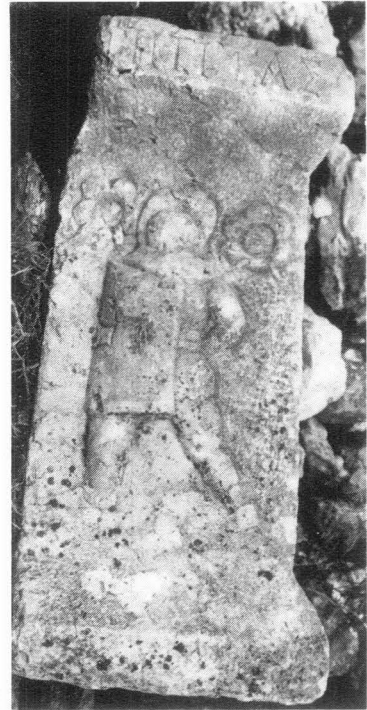
C113



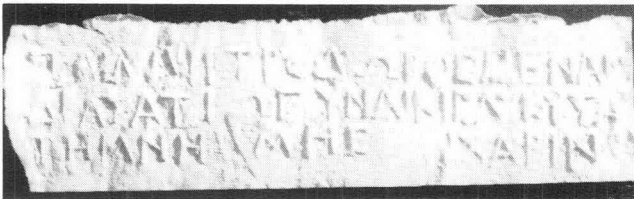
C115



C117



C120a



C118



C123



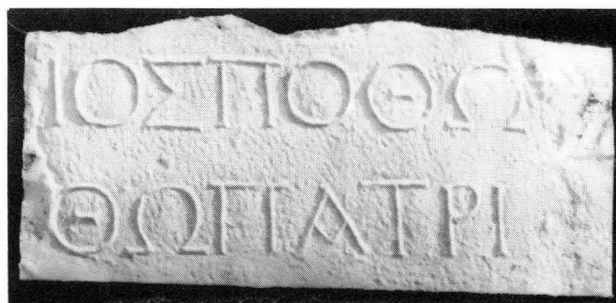
C120



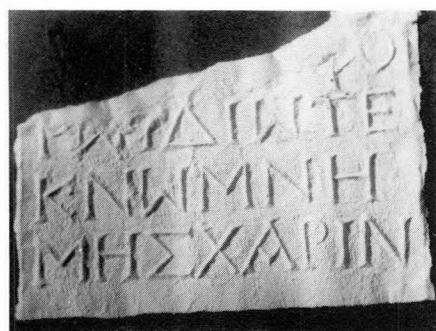
C122



CI24



CI25



CI27



CI31



CI34



CI29



CI35



CI36



CI45



CI43



CI46



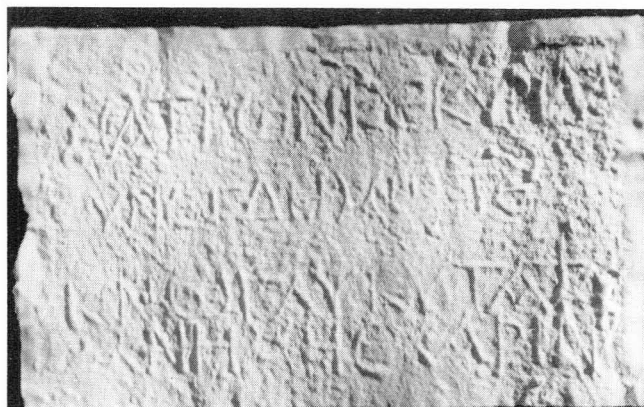
CI44



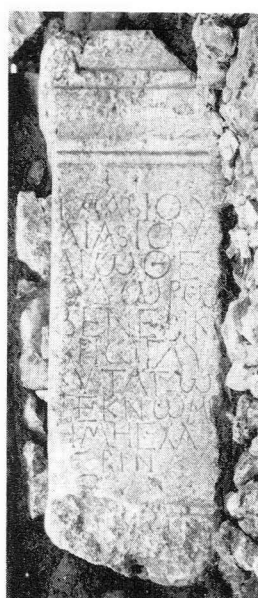
CI47



CI48



CI51



CI52



CI54



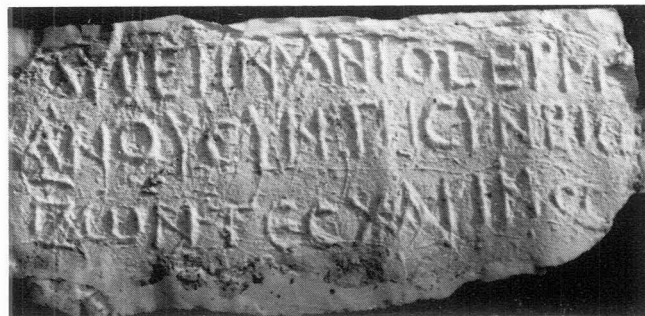
CI50



CI53



CI58



CI60



CI61



CI63



CI64



CI57



CI62



C165



C178



C179



C167



C176



CI85



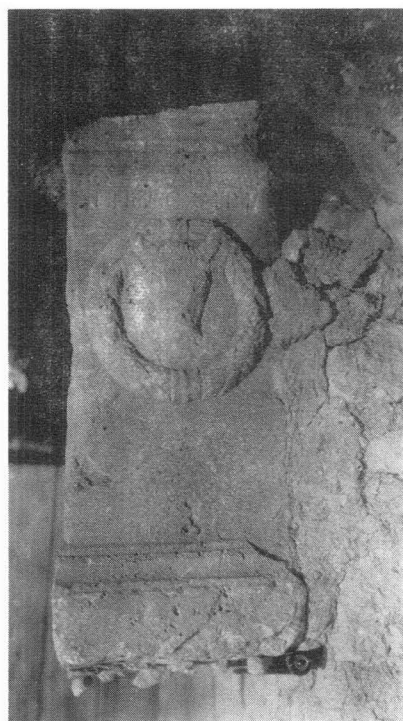
CI80



CI83



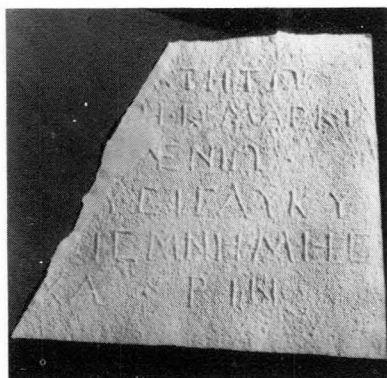
CI82



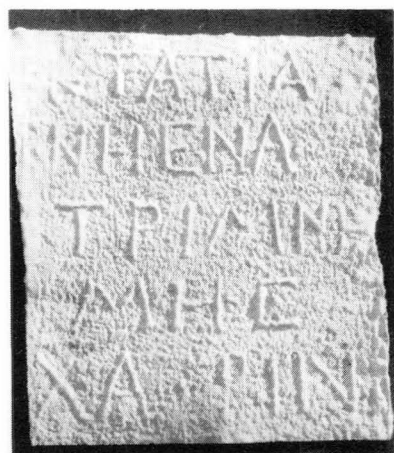
CI86



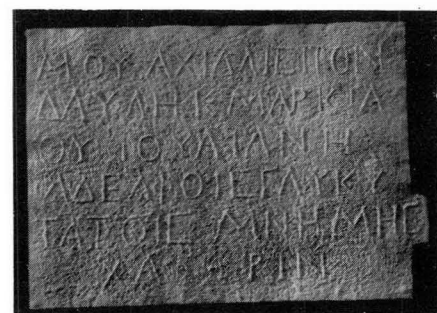
CI87



CI88(a)



CI88(b)



CI88(c)



CI86a



CI89



C194



C197



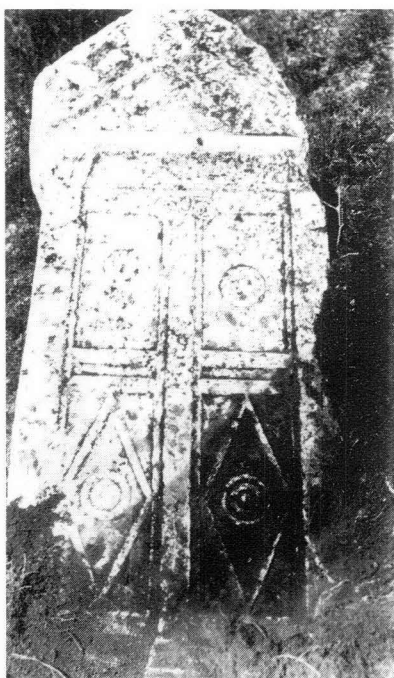
C190



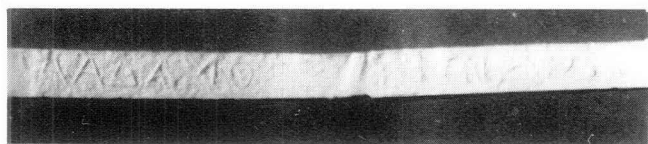
C195



C196



C191





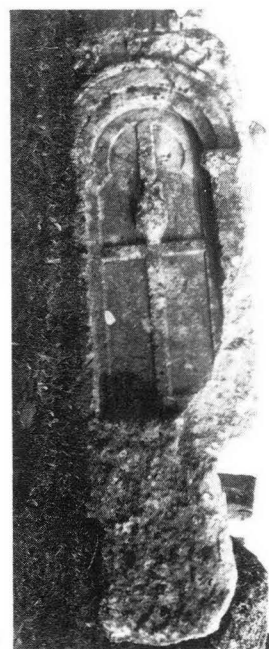
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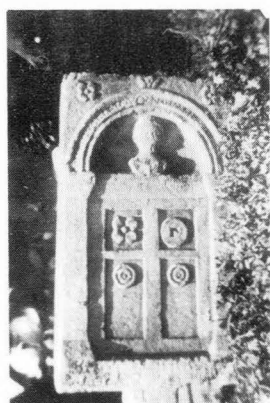
C200



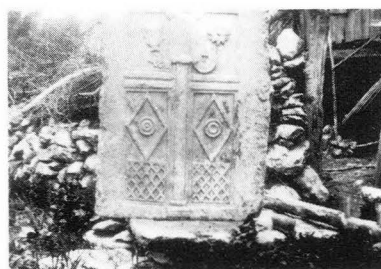
C198



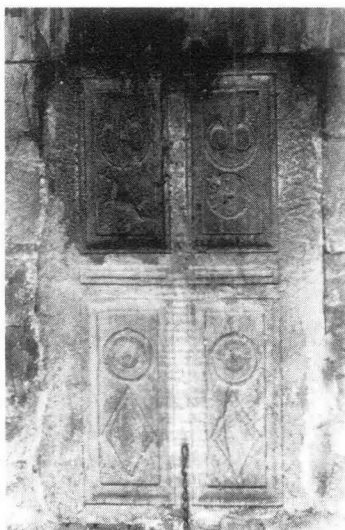
C207



C206



C212



C219



C223



C224



C225



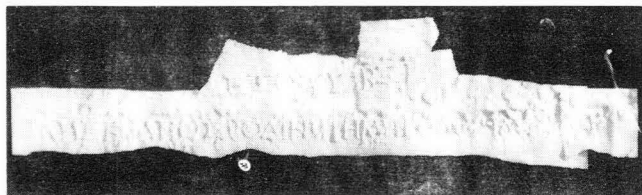
C228



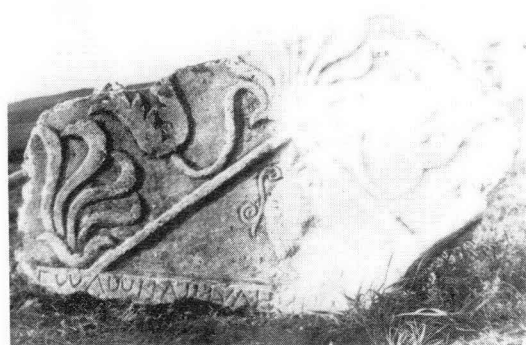
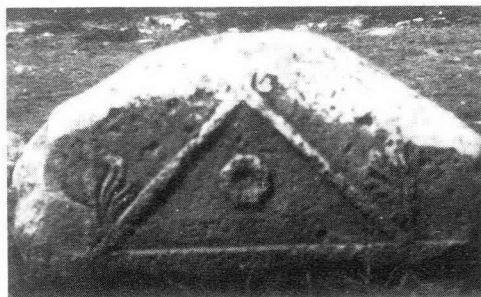
C229



C229a



C233



C237



C240



C241



C246



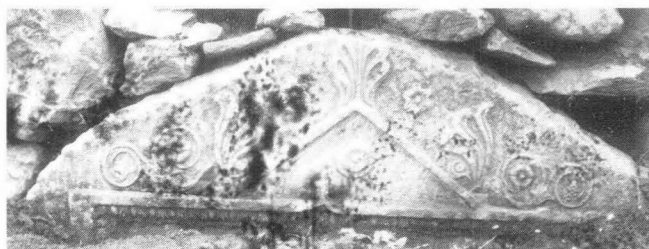
C247



C255



C252



C253



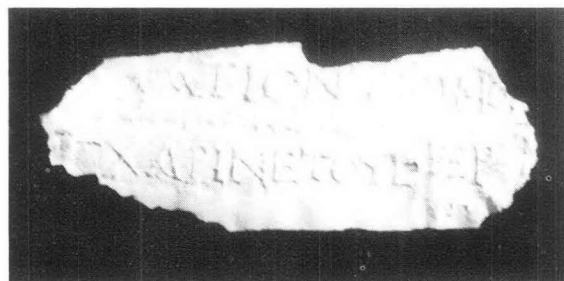
C256



C258(a)



C258(b)



C262



C265



C267



C271



C281



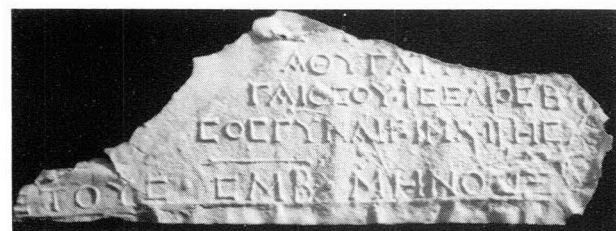
C268



C285



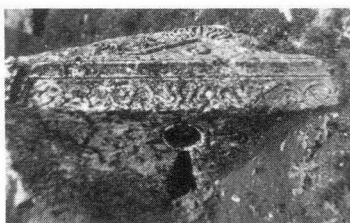
C294



C283



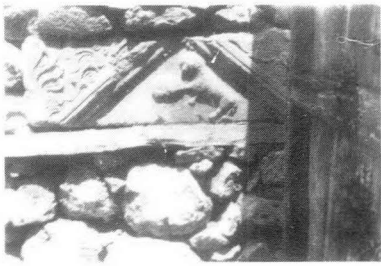
C272



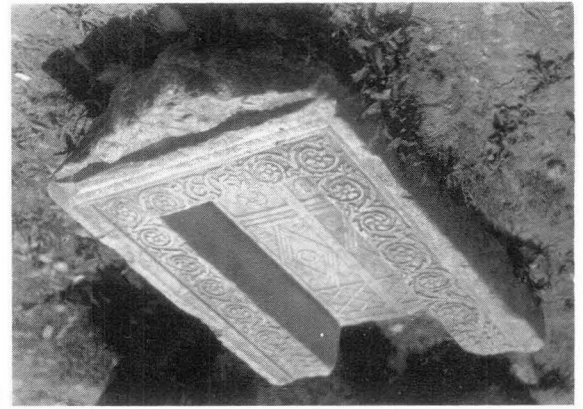
C277



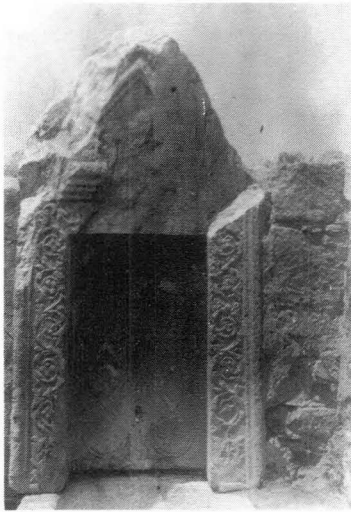
C296



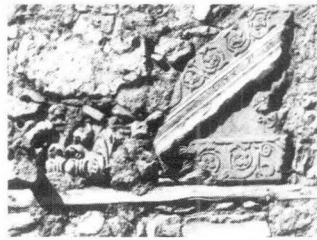
C298



C302



C303



C305



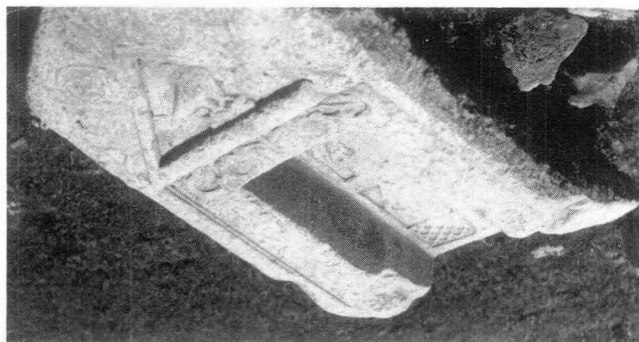
C307



C310



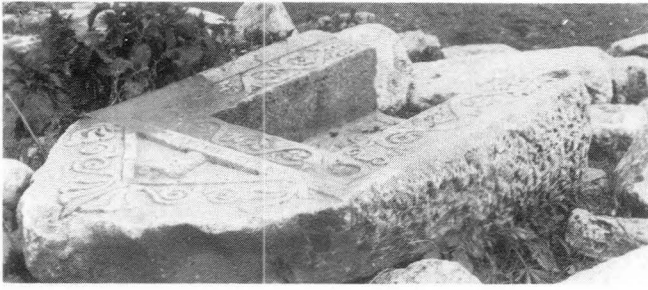
C312



C314



C313



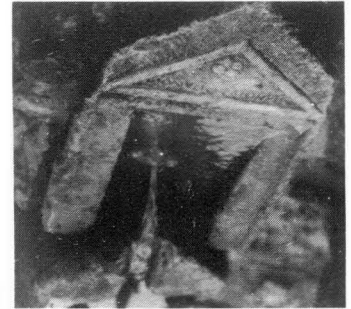
C315



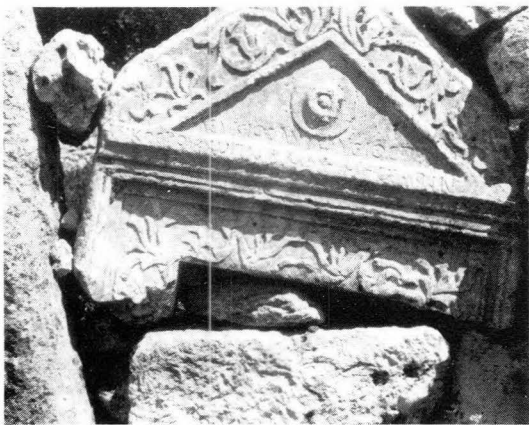
C324



C317



C327



C318



C320



C335



C336



C340



C337



C345



C338



C349



C351



C352



C353



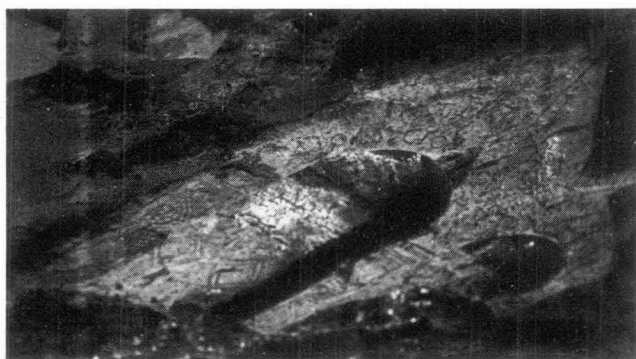
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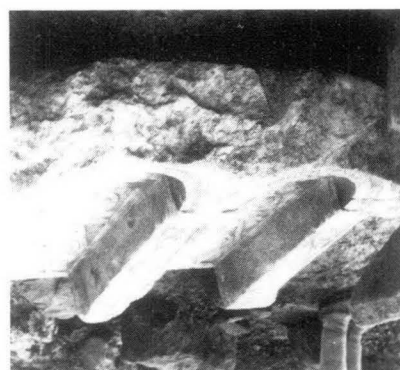
C359



C362



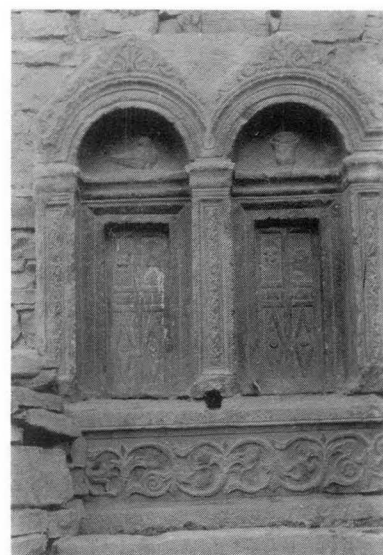
C363



C373



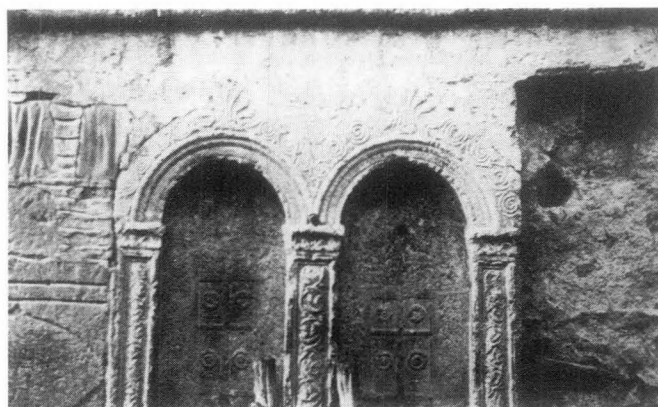
C366



C376



C369



C375



C383



C384



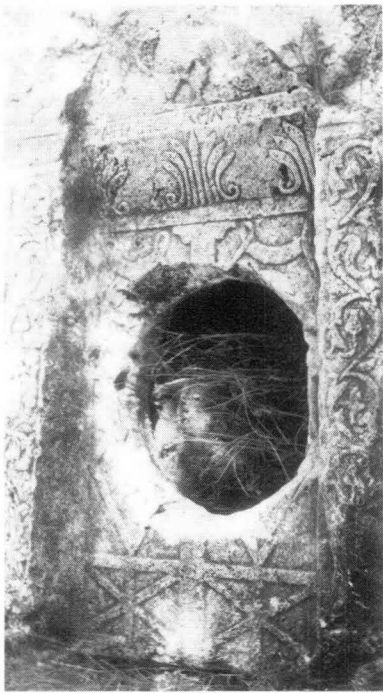
C386



C387



C388



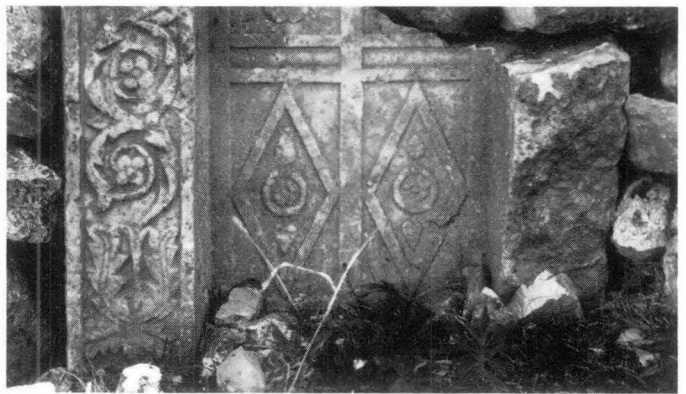
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C409



C406



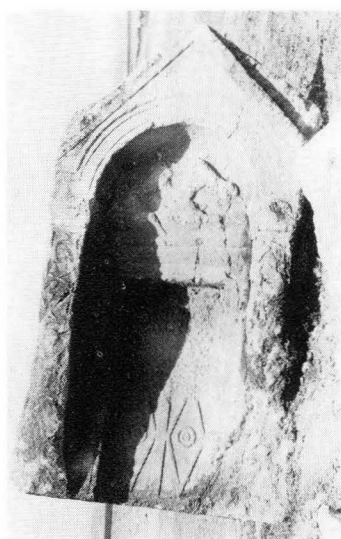
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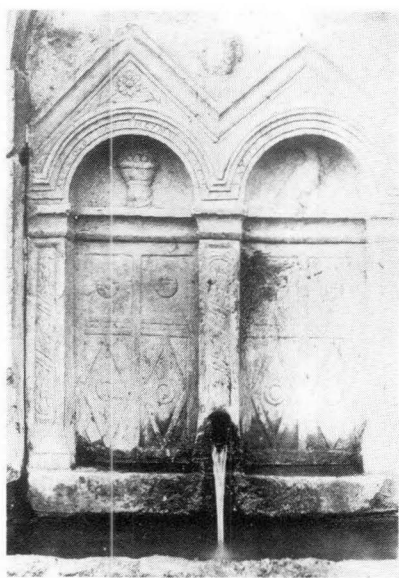
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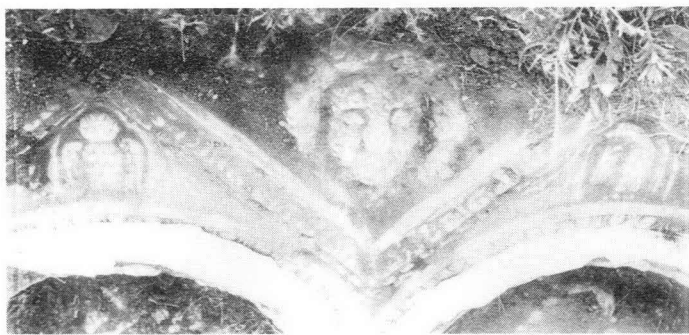
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C414



C420



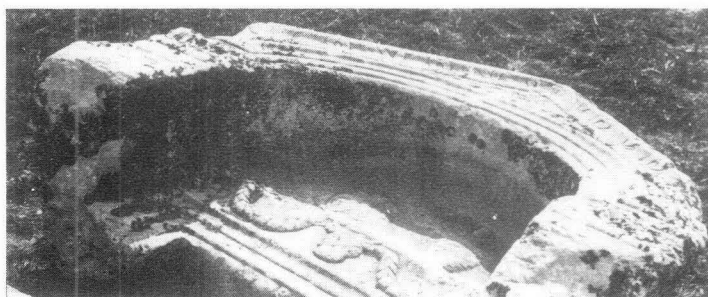
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C434



C430



C429



C432



C433



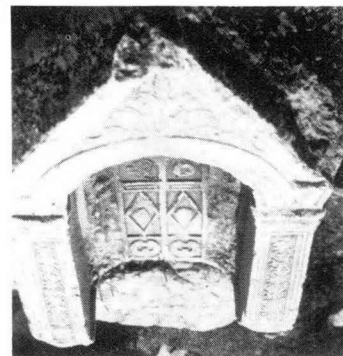
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C445



C440



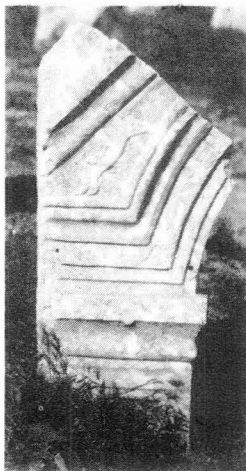
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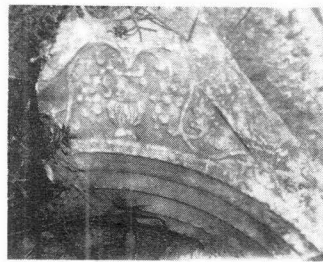
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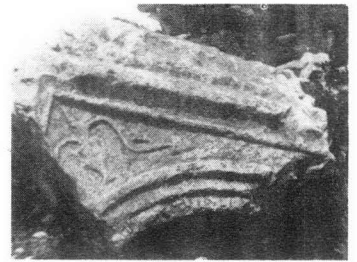
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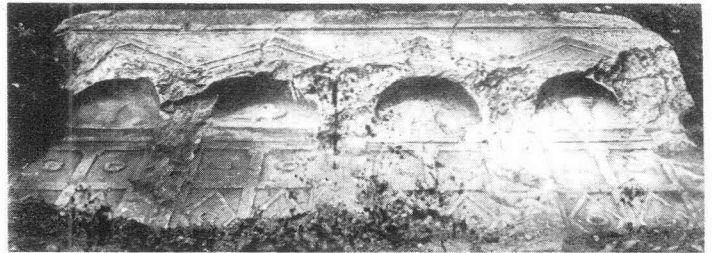
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C447a



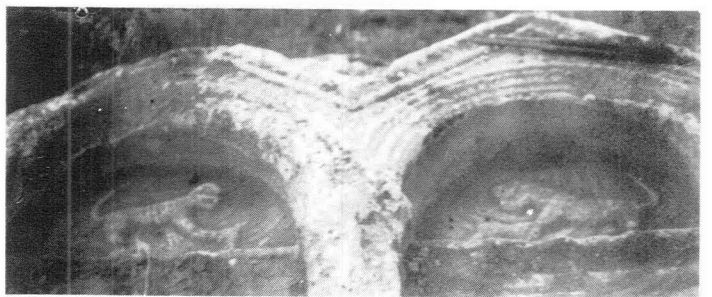
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C453



C460



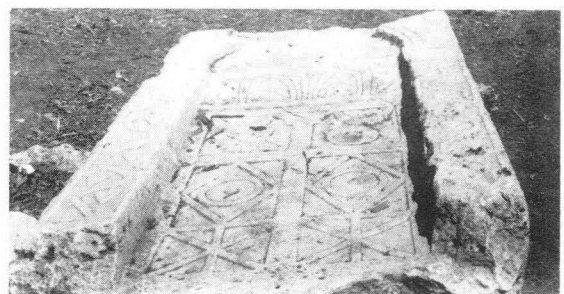
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C458



C470



C467

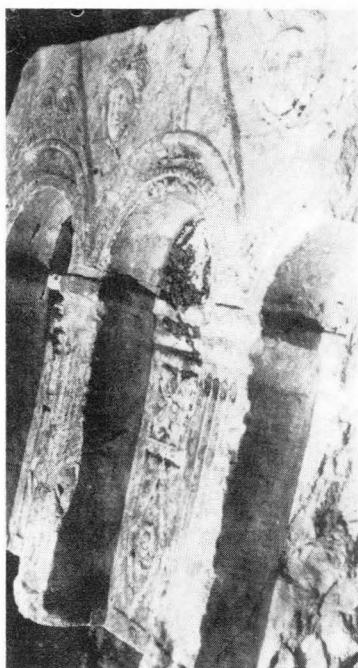


C472

C477



C478



C479

C480



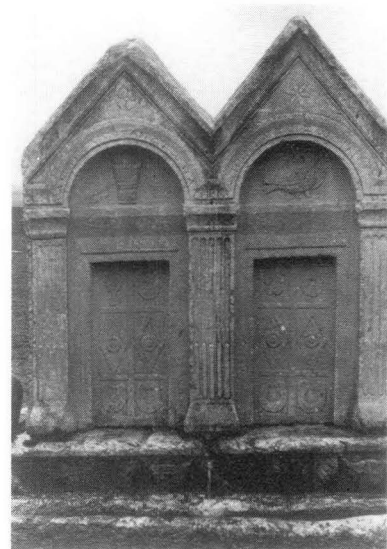
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C482

C501



C496

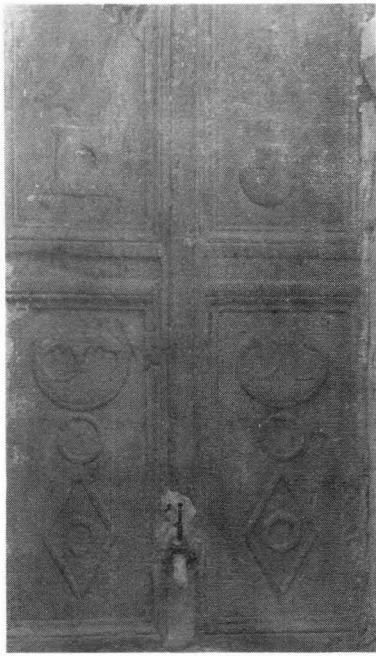


C493

C490



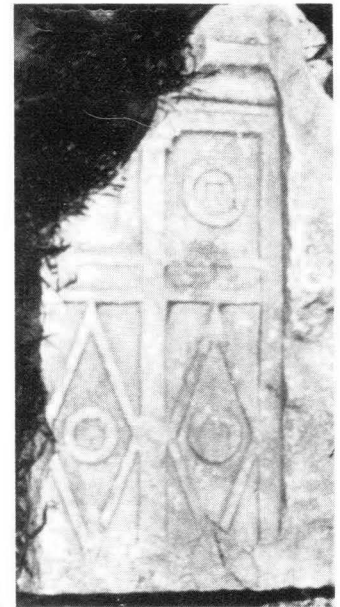
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C502



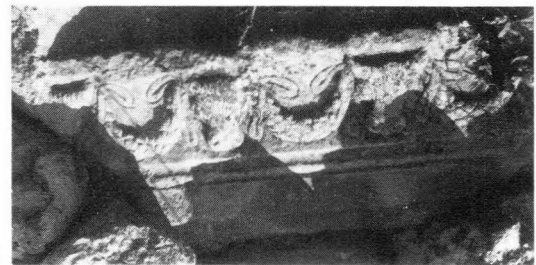
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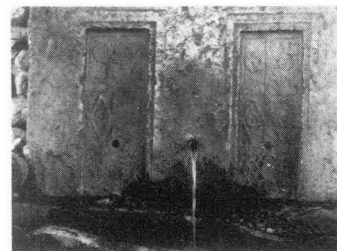
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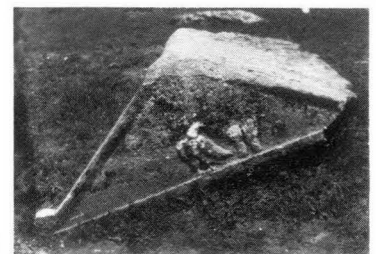
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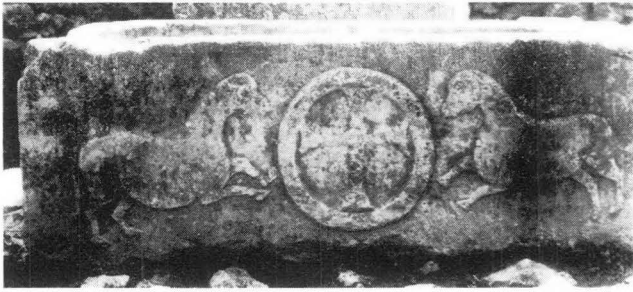
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C529



C535



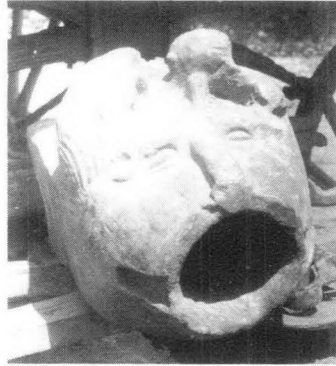
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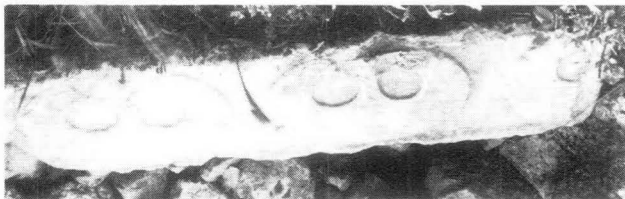
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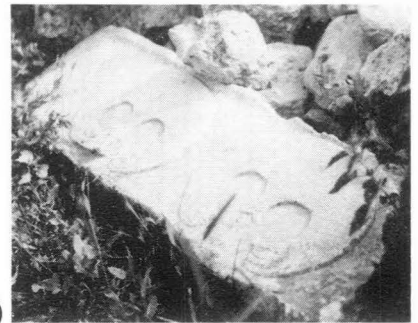
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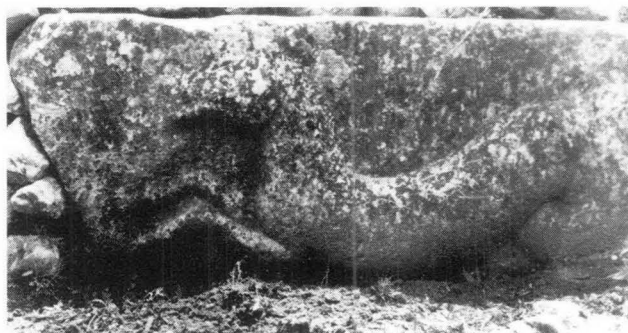
C550a



C550(a)

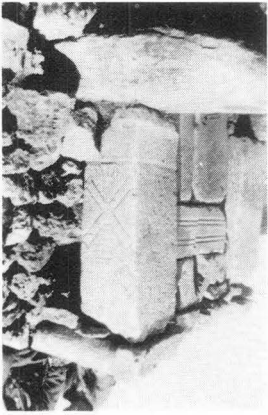


C550(b)



C549





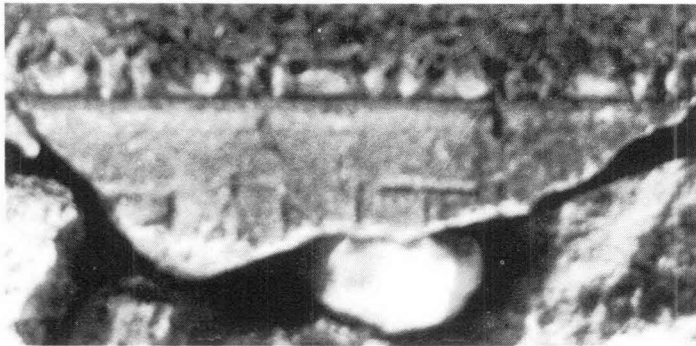
C561a



C561b



C587



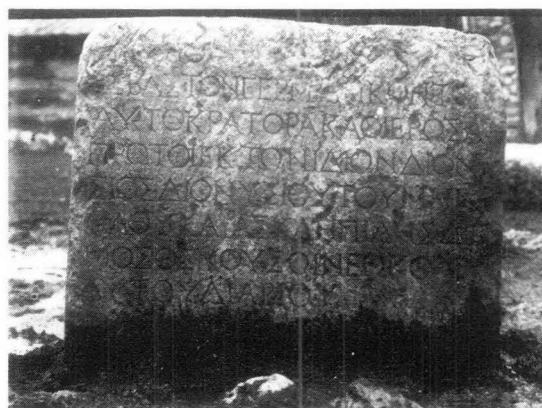
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C582



C589



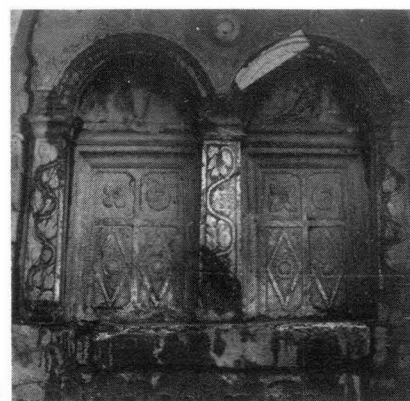
P15



P75



P191a



P197



P160



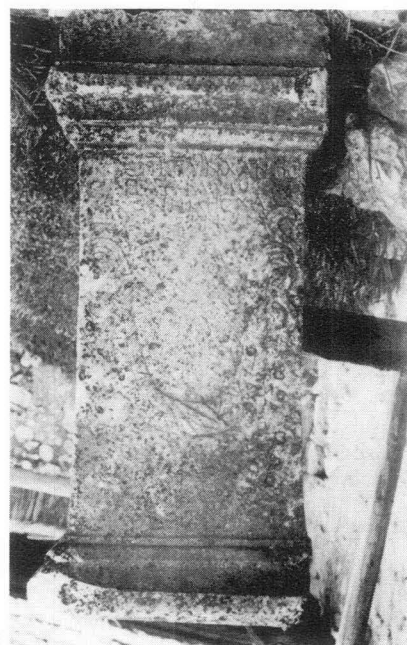
P198a



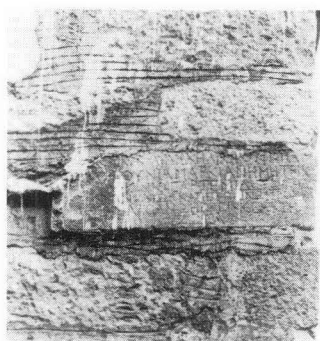
P169



P199



P249



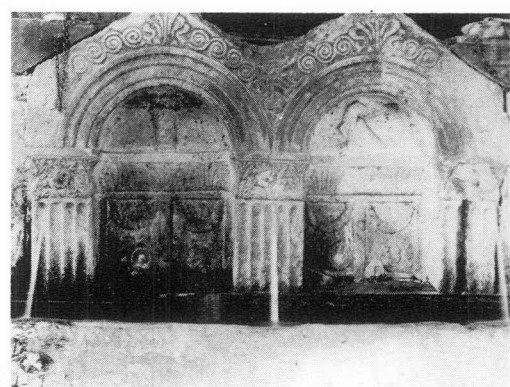
P223



P258b



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