HASAN MALAY – MARIJANA RICL

SOME FUNERARY INSCRIPTIONS FROM LYDIA


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SOME FUNERARY INSCRIPTIONS FROM LYDIA

Magnesia ad Sipylum

1. Upper part of a marble pedimental stele with akroteria, the top one missing. From Muradiye (NW of Manisa), kept in the Manisa Museum. Dim. 46 x 35 x 9, l. 1.
Date: Late Hellenistic period.

"Ἄλκιμος Ἡρακλείδου χαίρε
"Alkimos, son of Herakleides. Farewell!"

It is worth noting that a contemporary inscription from the Cayster Valley records a certain "Ἀλκιμῶς Ἡρακλείδου representing the village Οξυρόη as a symbolaphoros; see Herrmann – Malay, New Documents, no. 97.69.

2. Marble (?) pedimental stele. The first three lines are engraved within a wreath. Found in Manisa and kept in the local museum. Dim. 104 x 62 x 14, l. 1.
Date: Late Hellenistic period.

ὁ δῆμος
καὶ οἱ σὺν̣̲ wreathe
gενεῖς

4 Ἡθός[ξ]ένου Ἀσκλάπονος

"The people and the relatives (honoured) Theoxenos, son of Asklapon."

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Some of the abbreviations used in this article are:
Brixhe, Grec anatolien: C. Brixhe, Essai sur le grec anatolien au début de notre ère, 1984*
Caesarea Troketta

3. Marble chest kept in a house at Akçapınar near Gökkaya, probably the site of the city Kaisareia Troketta or the union of cities (?) of Καισαρεία Τρωκέττης: see C. Foss, *Classical Antiquity* 1 (1982), 178–200 (cf. also the following inscription copied in the same house). Dim. 18.5 x 42 x 35, l. 1.5–2.

   Date: Roman Imperial period.

   Μηνοδόρου ζ[ού]
   ’Ηρ[α]ξλείδου
   τοῦ Πολυδεύκου

   “(Chest) of Menodoros, son of Herakleides (and)
grandson of Polydeukes”.

4. Middle part of a marble stele seen at the same place as the preceding item. Dim. 82 x 58 x 15, l. 2.

   Date: Roman Imperial period.

   Μηνοδότη ζ[ῶ] ἀγδ[ρί]
   Μητροδόρ[ῳ] τοῦ
   ’Ερμογένου καὶ τῆ
   4 τέκνων χαίρετε.

   “Menodote (made this) for her husband Metrodoros, son
of Hermogenes, and for her child. Farewell!”

Hierokaisareia

5. Limestone chest with inscribed lid, found together with the following chest at Kumtepeleri, the site of the ancient Hierokaisareia near Beyoba and kept in the Manisa Museum. Dim. 49.5 (at ridge) x 57.5 x 50, l. 2.5.

   Date: Roman Imperial period.

   Νεικάνορος καὶ
   Φούλβίας

   “(Chest) of Nikanor and Fulvia”.

LGPN: A *Lexicon of Greek Personal Names* (ed. P. M. Fraser and E. Matthews)
6. Limestone chest found together with the preceding item.  
Dim. 38.5 x 51 x 42, l. 3.5.  
Date: Roman Imperial period.  

'Απολλωνίου  
[ ca. 6 -]οφόρου  

2 Here the profession of the deceased may have been recorded.

7. Lower part of a marble stele from Akselendi (E of Hierokaisareia) kept in the Manisa Museum.  
Above the inscription the lower parts of two wreaths are preserved. Dim. 54 x 42 x 10, l. 2.  
Date: Roman Imperial period.  

wreath  wreath  
"Αμμειν' Αρίστονι  
tο ἱδίω téκνον. Νεί-  
κόμαχος τῷ προ-  
4 γόνιῷ ἐ- rasura ?  
pοίησαν Νεί-  
kόμαχος Σωτη-  
ρίζῳ τῷ ἱδίῳ ἀ-  
8 δέλφῳ ἐποί[η]-  
[se]ν μνείας χά-  
[vac.] ριν "Αμμειν  
[Νει]κόμαχο [τῷ]  
12 [ἀδέλ]φῳ ἐποί[η]σεν  
[μνείας] χά[ριν].  

1–13 The stone seems to have been used three times by the same family.  
2–4 Ariston would have been a step-son of Neikomachos (on this meaning of πρόγονος see LSJ, s.v.).

“Ammein made this for Ariston, her child, and Neikomachos for his step-son. Neikomachos made this for Soterichos, his brother, in memory. Ammein made this for Neikomachos, her brother, in memory”.

8. Lower part of a marble stele. Above the inscription a comb, a wreath, and two mirrors (?) are represented. From Akselendi, kept in the Manisa Museum. Dim. 48 x 29.5 x 9, l. 1.5.  
Date: Roman Imperial period.
“Diophantos the father (and) Ammias the mother (made this) for their daughter Meltines. The grandmother Meltine, the brothers Menekrates and Diophantos and all the relatives jointly (honoured her), in memory.”

Thyateira

9. Lower part of a rectangular altar of marble. It was found at Yenice (NE of Thyateira). Dim. 80 x 64 x 52, l. 3 to 4.

Date: Roman Imperial period.

[    ]-
σεν ἐξ τῶν ἵδιων-
ν αὐτοῦ μνείας-
χαίριν.

1 κατεσκεύασεν or ἐποίησεν.
2 μνείας for μνείασ (on the usage of -ε for -ει see Gignac, Grammar I, 257f.).

“... made (this) from his own funds, in memory”.

10. Marble pedimental stele with akroteria, of which only the right one is preserved. On the main part of the stele, which is damaged on the left side and on bottom, there is an olive wreath above the inscription. Found in Kavakalan near Thyateira. Dim. 120 x 40 x 8, l. 1.5.

Date: 1st century A.D.?
Some Funerary Inscriptions from Lydia

For Gaius Iulius Bassos, under the care of Iulia Maltha and Iulia Secunda, his wife, with the children: Iulia Primilla and Iulius Bassos and Iulius Caecius, and Gaius Iulius Soterichos.

11. Piece of a marble sarcophagus with garlands, copied in Yenice (N of Thyateira). The lines 1–4 are engraved on a tabula ansata; the last line, with larger letters, is on the garlands. Our reading has been made from a squeeze. Dim. 53 x 142 x 16, l. 3.5 (in lines 1–4) and 7 (in line 5).

Date: after 212 A.D. (Aurelii).

The name ‘Anósiōs is attested in an inscription in the Manisa Museum: Malay, Manisa Museum, 382 (without text): ‘Anósiōs ὁ δεσπότης. Its provenance is not known, but its general characteristics point to the area of Iulia Gordos or less probably Daldis (see already J. and L. Robert, Hellenica VI, 91, no. 34).

1–2 For ἐπικατασκευάζειν in a funerary context cf. IvSmyrna I, 332 and 333: “vermutlich in der Bedeutung von ἐπικατασκευάζειν, ‘hinzukonstruieren’.” In our case it seems to have the same meaning as κατασκευάζειν.

2–3 On the term ἄγγειον (ἀγγεῖον), which is frequently attested, especially in S and SW Asia Minor, see J. Kubitska, Les monuments funéraires dans les inscriptions grecques de l’Asie Mineure, 40ff.

4–5 The name Ἐρμιπώλλα, which interestingly occurs also infra no. 15, does not seem to be attested. It is obviously a diminutive female form of Ἐρμίππος, built with the widespread element -όλλα, as it becomes clear from
our no. 15: “Hermippilla, daughter of Hermippos” (on diminutives from -άλλος see F. Bechtel, Die historischen Personennamen des Griechischen bis zur Kaiserzeit, 549; O. Masson, ZPE 64, 1986, 174, cf. also the preceding lemma: Πρήμιλλα).

“Aur. Anyssios made this sarcophagus for himself and for his sweetest wife Aur. Hermippilla. Praise on you, Mistress Hermippilla!”

12. Two joining pieces of a marble tabula (ansata ?), copied in Hasköy near Thyateira together with the following item. Dim. 31 x 46 x 6, l. 1.5.
   Date: Roman Imperial period.

   6 For the other attestations of the female name Nanάς in Lydia see TAM V, 1, 212 (Tabala) and 775, 790 (Iulia Gordos), cf. L. Zgusta, Kleinasiatische Personennamen § 1013-6 and 10.

   “... (honoured) her husband ... and Eutyches ... Antoninos and ... their grandfather. (Likewise) the relatives (honoured him) and Nanas (honoured) her father. Farewell!”

13. Fragment of a marble stele or tabula, found together with the preceding item. Dim. 13 x 17 x 5, l. 1.5.
   Date: Roman Imperial period.

   Northwest Lydia (?)

   Date: 299 Sulla ? = 214/5 A.D.
2–3 The appearance of the term κοιμητήριον in the inscription, whose pagan character is obvious, indicates that the term does not necessarily point to a Christian or Jewish context, as it has frequently been argued (see e.g. Th. Drew-Bear, La géographie administrative et politique d’Alexandre à Mahomet [Actes du Colloque de Strasbourg], 1979, 137, note 178).

8 On the term έξωτικός see TAM V, 2, 1311 (Hyrrkanis) with bibliography.

10 ἐφίω for ἐφίω (see Gignac, Grammar I, 189, cf. also our nos. 46 and 63).

“In the year 299, on the 10th day of the month Panemos. (I), Ael(ius) Straton, built this resting place for myself and for my wife Aurelia Eusebeia and for Aur(elius) Elpidephoros, son of Trophimos, also called Straton, and for his wife Aur(elia) Glykonis and for their children. Alien is not allowed to be buried. If someone ventures (to bury), he will pay 2500 denarii to the treasury.”

Daldis

15. Marble pedimental stele broken in two joining pieces. In the tympanon two leaves in the lower corners and a rosette in the centre. To the right and below the inscription a mirror. It was found in Kemerdamlar (S of Daldis) and transported to the Manisa Museum. Dim. 75 x 34 x 10, l. 1.5 to 2.

Date: 295 Sulla = 210/1 or Actium = 264/5.

“"Ετοις σα’ ἐνάτου, μη(νός) Πανήμου (…) Αἴγ. Στράτων κατασκεύασα το κοιμητήριον ἑαυτῷ τε καὶ τῇ γυναικί μου
4 Αὐρηλία Εὐσέβεια vac. καὶ τοῖς ἔξωτικοις vac. καὶ Αὔρ. Ἐλπίδηφορος ἤμων τέκνοις vac. καὶ Αὐρ. Γλυκονίδι καὶ τοῖς τέκνοις αὐτῶν ἔξωτικόν δὲ μὴ ἔξων εἶναι τεθήκαι· εἰ δὲ τις τολμήσει, θήσει ἵπ το τομεῖον καβ. βυ’.
8 ἐφίω for ἐφίω (see Gignac, Grammar I, 189, cf. also our nos. 46 and 63).

“In the year 295, on the 10th day of the month Peritios. Hermippos (made this) for his daughter Hermippilla, in memory. Farewell!”
16. Fragment of a marble stele found at Taşkuyucak (W of Daldis), kept in the Manisa Museum. Dim. 19 x 21 x 4.5, l. 2.
   Date: Roman Imperial period.

   ["$\varepsilon$τ(ους) number, μη(νός) $\gamma$ορπι(αίου number ?
   $\mid H$ και ΑΡ$
   ]ΜΟΣ τόν ΠΑ$
   -$ανδρος [4]
   και τά) $\theta$ρέμα[τα

   1 ή και ‘Αρ?- ? – 4 τόν πα[τέρα ?

Sarдеis

17. Rectangular block of limestone found at Çaltılı (near Sardeis), kept in the Manisa Museum. Dim. 15 x 74 x 31, l. 2 to 2.5.
   Date: Roman Imperial period.

   М. Λουκρήτιος ‘Ατελιανός ὁ καὶ Παραμύθιος
   ἐσυντό καὶ τοὺς ἰδίους

   1 On the name Παραμύθιος, appearing first in Lydia, see *IvPrusa ad Olympum* I (I.K. 39), 170, cf. also *TAM II*, 106 and *LGPN I*, s.v.

   “M. Lucretius Atilianus, who is also called Paramythios, (made this) for himself and for the relatives.”

18. Right piece of a marble lid of a chest found at Sart Mahmut (Sardeis), kept in the Manisa Museum. Dim. 7 (at ridge) x 34 x 32.5, l. 1.4.
   Date: Between 129 and 27 B.C.

   [ʼΕπι-]δῷρου, Γορπιαίου τριακά-
   [δι] τονική ‘Απολλωνίδου
   [γυνη] δη Μητροδώρου του

   4 [ vac. ?] Μενεκρ[ά]του

Eponymous officials recorded with the simple formula ἐπὶ (ἱερέως) τοῦ δήμου were priests of Rome who replaced stephanophori after the defeat of Aristonicos. As the cult of Rome was gradually replaced by the imperial cult from 27 B.C., the texts dated by this formula have to be placed between 129 and 27 B.C. (see R. Mellor, ΘΕΑ ΡΩΜΗ. The Worship of the Goddess Roma in the Greek World [Hypomnemata 42], 71; Sardis VII, 1, p. 147 and Dedeglu–Malay, op. cit., 113 with bibliography). Cf. also the following lemma.

For priests of Rome in Sardeis, with names ending in -δωρος, see Sardis VII, 1, no. 115 (Διόδωρος) and 118 (Μητρόδωρος).

“In the year when ...doros held the office, on the 30th day of the month Gorpiaios. Stratonike (?), daughter of Apollonides (and) the wife of Metrodoros, son of Menekrates.”

19. Marble lid of a chest from Sart Mahmut (Sardeis) and transported into the Manisa Museum. Dim. 7.5 (at ridge) x 39 x 32.5, l. 1 to 1.3.

Date: Between 129 and 27 B.C.

Επὶ Νικομήδους Β[ίλεν]ορ[ος, μη]-
νὸς Ζανδίκοι ΘΚ[ ]
Μελίβουν τὴν αὐ[τοῦ? ]

1 On the dating formula see the preceding lemma.
2 Either Ζανδίκοι Θ[ ‘]ηρ – Ζανδίκοι θ[ ’].
3 On the rare name see commentary in IvAlexandreia Troas, 81, cf. also LOPN II and III A, s.v.

“In the year when Nikomedes, son of Bianor, held the office, (on the 5th day of) the month Xandikos, ... Meliboia ...”.

Silandos

20. Left part of a marble pedimental stele, with all akroteria broken off. In the pediment two leaves in the lower corners and a rosette in the centre. On the main part of the stele the inscription and wreath above it. From Karaselendi (ancient Silandos). Dim. 83 x 35 x 6, l. 2.

Date: 201 Sulla = 116/7 A.D.

wreath

"Ετους σα’, μη(νὸς) Λόου ε’.
Διομήδης Φιλίππο[υ 2 ]-
ΠΗΝ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γυ[ναι]-
κα ἐτίμησεν.

2–3: As we seem to have a space of two letters after Φιλίππο[υ, we have to think of a name consisting of 4 letters: e.g. Ἰόπη, Σίση, Πάπη, Νάπη, Ῥόπη etc.

“In the year 201, on the 5th day of the month Loos, Diomedes, son of Philippos honoured his wife .pe.”
21. Lower piece of a marble stele found at Karaselendi (ancient Silandos). The present whereabouts are unknown. Dim. 36 x 41 x 6, l. 1.5. No photograph is available.

    "Ετούς τβ’, μη(νός) Δαίσιου θ’· Τελέσφορος κ’ Ἀπριάς οί γονεῖς Τελέσφορος δαν ἐπείμησαν μνείας χάριν.

2–3 Τελέσφοριδαν is the vulgar accusative of Τελέσφορος (see e.g. Brixhe, Grec anatolien, 66).

"In the year 302, on the 9th day of the month Daisios, Telesphoros and Apphias, the parents, honoured Telesphoris, in memory."

22. Fragment of a marble stele with the left margin partly preserved. Above the inscription, in a recessed relief-field, there is the lower part of a fully dressed male figure. From Köleköy (= Yeşil Çamlıca, ancient Tarsi?) W of Silandos. Dim. 49 x 34 x 7, l. 1.5.

    "Ε(τ)ους σβ’, μη(νός) Ξανδικο[ὁ number?]
    Μειλάν Ἄμμια ή γι[νη]
    Κοίντος καὶ [M]
    νιός τοῦ [M]
    τὸν πατέ[ρα]
    [ΓΕΝ]
    Σ[ ]

1 ΕΙΟΥΣ lapis

2 The name Μειλάν is a shortened form for one of the names starting with M(ε)λ- (Μειλίχιας, Μειλίχιος, Μείλιχος, Μειλαννας, Μειλάντης, Μειλάντος etc.). This is its first attestation in Lydia. In another unpublished inscription from the same village, dated 131 A.D., we find another Meilas, son of Ammias, who could have been a grandson of Meilas who died in 117/8 A.D.

"In the year 202, on the 20th day of the month Xandikos, Ammia the wife honoured Meilas, Quintus and ... the father ... ."

Saittai

23. Lower part of a moulded marble altar, found in the ruins of the ancient Saittai. Dim. 91 x 54 x 28 (visible), l. 3.5.

    Date: 338 Sulla = 253/4 A.D.
Aur. 'Apelliane[νήν Με]-
νεκράτους Αὑ[ρ. Αὐ]-
δρόνεικος Με[ν]ε-
4 κροτιενος την μ[η]-
τέρα: ἦτους τηλ’.
μηνος Δειον η’.
ζη(σασαν) ἔτη(ν) νδ’.

“Aur(elius) Androneikos Menekratianos (honoured) his mother
Aur(e lia) Apelliane, daughter of Menekrates, who lived 54 years.
In the year 338, on the 8th day of the month Deios.”

24. Lower right fragment of a marble stele found at the site of
the sanctuary of Apollon Axyre(os) located between Saraycık and
Gökveliler S of Saittai (see Herrmann – Malay, New Documents,
p. 70) and kept in the Manisa Museum (cf. the following inscription
from the same spot). Dim. 21 x 24.5 x 6.5, l. 2–2.5.

Date: Roman Imperial period.

] ἐγκόνῳ
] ἩΝ ζη(σαντ) ἔτη ν’.
[”Ετους number], μη(νός) Ξανδι-
4 [ vac. κ]οῦ θ’.

25. Lower left fragment of a marble stele found together with the
preceding item. Dim. 32 x 29 x 5.5, l. 2.
Date: Roman Imperial period.

[ ]
οἱ ὁ[δελφοί, ]
’Επίτε[υξις] οἱ γο]-
νεις, ’Απ[αλλ-]
4 και Ἀμμία [οἱ θρέψαν]-
tes Τροφίμη[η και Ἀφ]-
φία οἱ πάτραι ἐτίμη[σαν]
Τροφίμην vac.

1–5 The restorations are exempli grata.

“... the brothers ... Epiteuxis ... the parents, Apoll- ... and Ammia the fosterers, Trophime and Aphphia the aunts honoured Trophime.”
26. Lower part of a marble stele from Gökveliler near Saittai. Dim. 26 x 23 x 4.5, l. 1.5.
Date: 325 ? Sulla = 240/1 ? A.D.

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["Ε(τους)>] τχε’, μ[η](νός) ’Υπ(ερβερε)-
tαίου γι’ ’Ερ(μόφι)-
λος κ’ Ερμογένια
4  οἱ θρέψαντες ἔτει-
μησαν Εὐτυχιανήν
ζή(σασαν) ἔτ(η) ζ’.
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3 The rare name Hermogen(e)ia was previously unattested in Lydia. Cf. IGLS III 928 (Syrian Antioch) and Mélanges fac. orient. Beyrouth 2 (1907), p. 306–7 no. 106/14 (Syria, Sidon).
5 Eutychiane was possibly a free foster-child brought up by Hermophilos and Hermogenia.

“In the year 325 (?), on the 13th day of the month Hyperberetaios. Hermophilos and Hermogenia, her fosterers, honoured Eutychiane who lived 7 years”.

Iulia Gordos

27. Upper part of a marble pedimental stele with the top akro-
terion missing. In the pediment two leaves in the lower corners
and a rosette in the centre. Below the pediment a row of eggs.
A wreath incised below the first two lines of the inscription is
partly preserved. Discovered in Gördes (Iulia Gordos). Dim.
44 x 45 x 15, l. 2.5.
Date: 208 Sulla = 123/4 A.D.

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’Ετους ση’, μη(νός) Αὐδαναί-
ου ε’:
wreath
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Charakipolis

28. Lower part of a marble stele found in Korubaşı (E of Charakipolis). Dim. 29 x 35.5 x 7, l.
1.3 and 2 (in the last line).
Date: Roman Imperial period.

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[  ]EI
[  ’Απ(ολλάνυος, Ζώσ-
[μιος, ’Αρτεμίδωρος, Σω-
[κ]ατῆς τὸν μήτρονα
[κ]αὶ οἱ λ(οιποί] συνεγε-
[εὼ] πάντες ]
[χα]με[ ]καὶ σῦ.
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Some Funerary Inscriptions from Lydia

7 On the dialogue "χαϊρε και σύ" between the deceased and the passenger see e.g. Malay, Manisa Museum, no. 51, p. 43 with bibliography (cf. also nos. 249, 318 and 408 and our 35).

"... Apollonios, Zosimos, Artemidoros, Sokrates (honoured) the maternal uncle and all the other relatives (honoured him). Farewell! You, too."

29. Marble pedimental stele with akroteria. In the pediment two leaves in the lower corners and (probably) a rosette in the centre. Between the first two lines of the inscription there is a mirror on the left, a wreath in the middle and a basket and comb on the right. We were unable to locate the stone during our trip in 2005. Our reading is based on a copy made by a dealer around Iulia Gordos (Gördes). The general characteristics of the item support such an origin. No measurements available.

   Date: 199 Sulla = 114/5 A.D.

"Ετούς ρηθ', μητηράς λόγω τῆς:
mirror     wreath ? basket - comb
Διογένης ἐπίμησεν Ἀμμίαν τὴν σύντηγον, Διογένισσαν καὶ Μητρόδωρος leaf ?
tὴν μητέραν, Μητράς καὶ leaf ?'Αμμίας τὴν νυών, Στρατονίκη τὴν leaf ?ι(γ)άταιραν, Ἐβ- leaf ?
8 βουλαζό καὶ Στρατονίκη τὴν ἀδελφήν, Μένανδρος καὶ Γλυκέα τὴν ἐνάτην, Φιλόκαλος, Σεκούνδα, Μελίη.
12 Ἑλπίς, Θάλλουσα, Ἡδιστός, Τελέσφορος τὴν κυρίαν καὶ οἱ συγγενεῖς πάντες: χαϊρε.

5 μητέραν is a vulgar accusative common in the region (cf. above no. 21).  
7 ΙΑΤΑΙΠΑΝ, copy; ι(γ)άταιραν = ἐνάτην (vulgar accusative from ινάτηρ = ianitrix) which also occurs in line 10 (on the term see Malay, Researches, 209).  
11 For another attestation of the name Μελίη in Iulia Gordos see TAM V, 1, 763.  

"In the year 199, on the 10th day of the month Loos, Diogenes honoured his wife Ammia, (likewise) Diogenianos and Metrodoros their mother, Metras and Ammias their daughter-in-law, Stratoniike her sister-in-law, Euboulos and Stratoniike their sister, Menandros and Glykea their sister-in-law, Philokalos, Secunda, Melie, Elpis, Thallousa, Hedistos, Telesphoros their mistress and all the relatives (honoured her). Farewell!"

Interrelations between the persons of this family may be shown as:
**Tabala**

30. Marble stele with triangular pediment, akroteria and tenon; in the tympanon two ivy-leaves in the lower corners and disk in the centre. On the main part of the stele, above the inscription, an olive wreath. From Körez near Kula, kept in the Manisa Museum. Dim. 107 x 43 x 8, l. 2.

Date: 237 Sulla = 152/3 A.D.

wreath

"Æτους σαλᾶς, μη(νὸς) Δείου κ’
Σεκοῦνδα Ἐρμείαν τὸν
ἔωτης ἄνδρα ἔτείμη
4 σεν καὶ τὰ τέκνα τὸν πα-
τέρα, μηδὲν αὐτοῦ κακόν
μνῆς χαιρόμενοι.

“In the year 237, on the 30th day of the month Dios. Secunda honoured Hermeias her husband and the children their father, joyful that they have no bad memories of him.”

On the possibility that the modern village Körez occupies the site of ancient Κουαρα see TAM V, 1, 208 (with commentary), cf. also L. Zgusta, Kleinasiatische Ortsnamen § 599 (Κουαροί).

**Iaza**

31. Upper part of a pedimental stele of marble. In a rectangular recess above the inscription there are the figures of two standing women and servants in each corner. Within the pediment a lion is represented. Found at Ayazviran (Iaza). The reading is made from a photo provided by a local inhabitant. No dimensions available.

Date: Roman Imperial period.
Some Funerary Inscriptions from Lydia

32. Lower part of a marble stele brought from “the area of Kula” to the Manisa Museum. Dim. 39 x 44 x 6, l. 2.
Date: Roman Imperial period.

[Xenon (honoured) Menias, daughter of Hermogenes, his mother-in-law, and his wife Arsinoe, daughter of Diodotos, (honoured) her mother. Farewell!]

Northeast Lydia

33. Marble pedimental stele with tenon, with all the akroteria broken off. In the pediment two leaves in the lower corners and a rosette in the centre. Above the inscription a wreath. Copied by C. Tanriver in the Uşak Museum in 2002 (Inv. 2001/52 A). According to the museum records it was brought from Körez near Kula. Dim. 61.5 x 34 x 5, l. 1.5 to 2.
Date: 257 Sulla = 172/3 A.D.

[Xenon (honoured) Menias, daughter of Hermogenes, his mother-in-law, and his wife Arsinoe, daughter of Diodotos, (honoured) her mother. Farewell!]

2 Probably σὺν[τροφον or σὺν[γενή. 
“In the year 257, on the 4th day of the month Apellaios, Antonina his wife and Telesphoros his foster-son honoured Kleon, son of Kleon.”

Kleon and Antonina may have had no children of their own, only a foster-son.

34. Marble stele damaged above and broken on the left side. Between lines 1 and 2 a shallowly incised olive-wreath. From an unknown find-spot in NE Lydia, kept in the Collection of İ. Akçura in Manisa. Dim. 105 x 34 x 9, l. 1.7.

Date: 222 Sulla = 137/8 A.D.

["Ετους σκυβ', μηνως Δαισιου δ' ιερωθήμενον τον Απαπελαιον τον ευμογετην τον αντωνινον τον πατον τον πενθερον τον πατρον τον παππον την τατιαν την τατιαν την ταιων την ρατιων ιερωτην Ιαβασκαντων του ιους Ιαβασκαντων Βαλεριους Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκαντων Ιαβασκα
Interrelations between the persons of this family may be shown as:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
? \sim ? \\
\begin{array}{c}
\sim
\end{array}
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c}
[-] e \sim \text{Hermogenes} & \text{Valeris} \sim \text{Aphphin} \\
\sim & \sim & \sim
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{c|c|c|c}
\text{Valeris} & \text{Hermogenes} & \text{Antonia} \sim \text{Hermokrates} \\
\sim & \sim & \sim
\end{array}
\]

\[
\text{Hermokrates}
\]

35. Pedimental tapering stele of white marble with akroteria; in the tympanon two ivy-leaves in the lower corners and a lily (?) flower in the centre. Below the pediment a row of eggs. Between lines 1 and 2 a shallowly incised olive-wreath. From the same workshop as the preceding inscription, kept in the Collection of İ. Akçura in Manisa. Dim. 94 x 37 x 7, l. 1.2.

Date: 251 Sulla = 166/7 A.D.

"Ετοις σαν’, μη(νός) Πανήμου ἰδ’
\[
\begin{array}{l}
\text{wreath}
\end{array}
\]

Κόρινθος, Πρόσοδος Τρίβωναν τὸν υἱὸν ἑτίμησαν, Στροτανίκη (sic) τὸν άνδρα, Κόρινθος τὸν πατέρα, Λούκιος τὸν θρήψευντα, Λούκιος, Εὐτύχιον τὸν ἀδελφόν, Κράτιππος, Ἀπολλάνιος οἱ πάτροις, Ἀπολλάνιος τὸν ἀδελφόδη, Μητράς τὸν πενθερίδη, Λούκιος, Μητράς τὸν μήτρας, Ἀπολλάνιος, Ἀρτεμίδωρ τὸν πατροφόν καὶ οἱ λοιποὶ συνγενεῖς πάντες: ζ(ωσιν)·

χαῖρε· καὶ σῦ.

2 For other attestations of the name Κόρινθος in Lydia cf. TAM V, 2, 1298 (Hierokaisareia); SEG 32, 1224 (Saittai); F. Imhoof-Blumer, Lydische Stadtmünzen, Genève 1897, p. 91, nos. 9–10 (Magnesia ad Sipylum). Α Κόρινθος appears in an inscription from Saittai (SEG 34, 1243). – For Πρόσοδος cf. TAM V, 3 (forthcoming), 1931 and SEG 31, 1050 (Silandin or Saittai).

2–3 The accusative Τρίβωναν is probably a vulgarism for Τρίβωνα (for Τρίβων cf. LGPN I and III A, s.v.; on such frequent vulgarisms in the region see our no. 21). However, a shortened form Τρίβωνα is not improbable.

3–4 The form Στροτανίκη re-appears in an inscription from Maionia (Herrmann – Malay, New Documents, no. 64).

5 Λούκιος for Λούκιος = Lucius (see Brixhe, Grec anatolien, 49, cf. also our nos. 34 and 39). Luci(u)s, brought up by Tribon and Strotanike, could have been a free foster-child of the couple.
6 Εὐτύχιον for Εὐτύχιον, cf. LGPN I (Thasos).
8 Apollonios was probably Tribonα’s maternal uncle.
9 Metras was Tribon’s brother-in-law, married to his sister Eutychin.
11 Apollonios and Artemidoros were Strotanike’s sons from a previous marriage.
14 On the formula χαίρε καὶ σέ see above no. 28.

“In the year 251, on the 14th day of the month Panemos, Korinthos, Prosodos honoured their son Tribon, Strotanike her husband, Korinthos his father, Lucis his fosterer, Lucis, Eutychin their brother, Kratippos, Apollonios the paternal uncles, Apollonios his nephew, Metras his brother-in-law, Lucis, Metras their maternal uncle, Apollonios, Artemidoros their step-father, and all the other relatives (honoured him. They are all) alive. «Farewell! You, too.»

Interrelations between the persons of this family may be shown as:

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
? & \infty & ? \\
\mid & \mid & \mid & \mid \\
Kratippos & Apollonios & Korinthos & \infty & Prosodos & Apollonios ? \\
\mid & \mid & \mid & \mid \\
? & \infty & Strotanike & \infty & Tribon & Lucis & Eutychin & \infty & Metras \\
\mid & \mid & \mid & \mid \\
Apollonios & Artemidoros & \mid & \mid & Korinthos & \mid & Lucis & \mid & Metras
\end{array}
\]

36–37. The two texts given below were read from the copies supplied by a dealer in antiquities in 2002. It has not been possible to ascertain the find-spots of these items which are probably marble stelai. One of the texts, whose copy was supplied by the dealer, has recently been published by J. Kobes in EA 38, 2005, 87–92 (with photographs) with the information that the stele is now in “Privatbesitz”. It is beyond doubt that they all originate from NE Lydia, where clandestine diggings are unfortunately very common (see the article “Some Inscriptions from Lydia up for Auction” by H. Malay in the present volume).

36. Date: 207 Sulla = 122/3 A.D.

'Ετους σε’, μη(νός) ὑπερβερ(ε)ταίου δι’·
Γλύκων ὁ Ἀττάλου Ἀρδίανός ἐτεί·
μησεν Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν ἐστυτοῦ ὕιόν καὶ Γλύκων ὁ ἀδελφός καὶ Τατιάς ἡ μήτηρ καὶ Ἀπψίων ὁ καὶ Καλλικράτης καὶ Νεκομηδής οἱ ἀδελφοὶ καὶ Μελτίνη ἡ ἀδελφή
ei de tis prosomairthe tauti th stellh, tou `Aziotthnou mpede·
pote eileos tuxoito.
In the year 207, on the 14th day of the month Hyperberetaios. Glykon, son of Attalos, a citizen of Sardis, honoured his son Alexandros, and the brother Glykon and the mother Tatias and the brothers Apphion and Kallikrates and Neikomedes and the sister Meline (honoured him). If anyone does wrong against this stele, may he never find (the god Men) Axiosotenos merciful!"
2–3 and 13 Ὑπερβερτέον for -βερταῖον and χέρε for χαῖρε (on the usage of ε for αι see Gignac, Grammar I, 257f.), cf. also below no. 62: βούλομαι, τοφήνει.

5 ΓΥΝΑΙΚΑΣ lapis.

7–8 This seems to be the first attestation of the name Λυκόλεων in Asia Minor (cf. LGPN I, II, IIIA–B and IV).

10 Note that the term γάλως is here undeclined. For its meaning (“sister of the husband” or “wife of brother” or “daughter-in-law” or “sister-in-law”) see LSJ s.v. γάλως, γάλως with supplement; Ch. Naour, ZPE 44, 1981, p. 22 on no. 2; cf. also TAM V, 1, 775. Erotiane and Apphias were most probably wives of Xenia’s brothers, Lykoleon and Thyneites.

“In the year 234, on the 7th day of the month Hyperberetaios, Apollonides honoured his wife Xenia, (likewise) Theotimos (honoured) his mother, Elpis her daughter, Lykoleon, Thyneites, Paula their sister, Erotiane (and) Aphphias their sister-in-law, Epinikos his foster-mother and all the relatives (honoured her). Farewell!”

The names featuring in this inscription make it possible to define the find-spot of this inscription as Iulia Gordos. In this city we find several distinguished and probably interconnected families in which the names Paula, Thyneites and Theotimos appear through several generations (TAM V, 1, 687, 702, 704, 711, 720, 749) ranging from 37 to 132 AD. Interrelations between the persons of this family may be shown as:

```
Apollonides ∞ Xenia  Lykoleon  Thyneites  Paula

<p>| | | | |</p>
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```

Elpis ∞ ?
Errotiane ∞ ?
Aphphias ∞ ?

**Tmolos Mountain**

39. Sarcophagus-side (?) broken on all sides, with inscription in tabula ansata. Our reading has been made from a photograph kindly supplied by R. Lou Bengisu who discovered it around the modern town of Bozdağ located near Lake Gölcük, the ancient Torrhebia, at the summit of the Tmolos (on the history of the mountain range see R. Lou Bengisu, Torrhebia Limne, Arkeoloji Dergisi II, 1994, 33–43 with a map on p. 34). No dimensions available.

Date: 125 Pharsalos ? = 77/8 A.D. ?
Some Funerary Inscriptions from Lydia

69

“ΕΤΟ(υ)ς ρκε’. Πόπλιος
’Αντισθής Δευκίου
υείος και Μελτίνη

4 Μητροδόρου τῶν
πολιτίδων ζωντ-
ες ἐπόθησαν έστοις
καὶ τοῖς ἐκ φύσεος

8 τέκνοις’ μηδενὶ ἐξ-

ἡ ποιήσαι, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἀπο-

[ ]

In the year 125. Publius Antistius, son of Lucius, and Meltine, daughter of Metrodoros, a citizen, both alive, made this for themselves and their natural children. Let no-one be allowed to sell (the tomb), if not, he will pay . . .”

The text was continued on the other side of the sarcophagus or on its lid. If it is dated by the Pharsalian era, the date is 77–78; if the date is calculated according to the Sullan era, the inscription was set up in 40–41 AD. Regarding the letter-forms and the language one would prefer the former, i.e. the Pharsalian era used in the Cayster valley (see W. Leschhorn, Antike Ären, pp. 293 and 503–4).

40. Marble tabula ansata. From Ardicak (Subatan) in the vicinity of Gölcük near Lake Torrhelia (see the preceding lemma), kept in the Ödemiş museum. Dim. 40 x 60 x 17, l. 2 (copy and photographs were kindly supplied by R. Lou Bengisu).

Date: Roman Imperial period.

Στρατονείκη ’Απολλω-
νίδους ’Ασκλέπους το μνη-
μείόν έστιν καὶ Στρά-
τωνι ἀνδρὶ καὶ τέκνοις
καὶ ἐγόνοις καὶ πάσιν
το(δ)ις ἐκ τοῦ γένους.

1–2 The genitive ’Απολλωνίδους is copied from the names of the type Διογένης, Σωκράτης, Εὐμένης.

2 ’Ασκλῆς, another form of ’Ασκλής, shortened from the names in ’Ασκληπ-, appears first in Lydia (the frequency of this name in Bithynia and Mysia is notable; cf. e.g. IVPrusa ad Olympum, nos. 82–3). – 6 ΤΟΤΣ lapis.
“Stratonike, daughter of Apollonides, granddaughter of Askles, built the tomb for herself and her husband Straton and children and grandchildren and all the kin (the descendants)”.  

Cayster Valley  

41. Marble stele. In a rectangular recess above the inscription a standing woman is represented who is about to get something (a box?) from a female slave. Within the pediment there is the representation of a funerary banquet: a woman sitting on the left edge of a kline, on which there also seems to be a reclining person. A slave on the left, and a mensa tripes on the right. Found at Zeytinlik (E of Hypaipa), kept in the Ödemiş Museum. Dim. 115 x 49 x 11, l. 1.  

Date: Roman Imperial period?  

"Ἀμιον ᾴπολλὼ[...]Δ[ 4-5 ]  
χαίρε  

42. Lower part of a marble stele broken in two pieces. From Kaleköy (SE of Kiraz [ancient Koloe]), kept in the Ödemiş museum. Dim. 28 x 63 x 10, l. 3.  

Date: Roman Imperial period.  

[-]ς ἐποίησε [‘Α]-  

“... s made the tomb for his/her daughter Ammia (?)”.  

43. Bottom-part of a marble chest ornamented with ivy-leaves. From Kaleköy (SE of Kiraz [ancient Koloe]), kept in the Ödemiş museum. Dim. 15 x 56 x 43, l. 2.  

Date: Roman Imperial period.  

καὶ Μελτίνη τῇ θυγατρί.  

“... and for Meltine the daughter”.  

Some Funerary Inscriptions from Lydia

44. *Tabula ansata* of marble. Found at Kiraz (ancient Koloe), kept in the Manisa Museum (?). No dimensions available.

   Date: Roman Imperial period ?

   Τατιάς Χαρίζενου
   Νωνία γυνή δὲ
   Φιλοκάλου ἡήρως
   4 χρηστὲ χαῖρε.

   2 Νωνία, here appearing as the second name of Tatias, the female form of the Latin nomen Non(n)ius, is frequently attested in other regions of Asia Minor. – 3 ἩΡΩC lapis.

   “Τατιάς Νονία, daughter of Charixenos, wife of Philokalos. The heroine (and) the honest (woman), farewell!”

45. Marble pedimental stele with akroteria (the lateral ones broken). On the main part of the stele, in a niche framed by pilasters, there are three figures in relief, all fully dressed and with their faces broken off: a seated woman with her feet on a stool, a standing man and a standing girl in the posture of bereavement; on a shelf above the seated woman there are two objects (a basket and a papyrus-roll ?). The inscription is engraved on the flat surface below the relief. Found at Kiraz (ancient Koloe) and transferred to the İzmir Museum (Inv. no. 4348). Dim. 106.5 x 43 x 13, l. 1.5.

   Date: Roman Imperial period.

   Νῖκανδρος Ἀρτεμιδώρου, φύσει δὲ Μηνο-
   γένου ναοῦ χαῖρε

   “Νικάνδρος, son of Artemidoros, by birth of Menogenes, farewell!”

46. Marble slab with the inscription inside a frame on which stands the last line. Found at Karahan/Kiraz (ancient Koloe) and transferred to the İzmir Museum (Inv. no. 4740). Dim. 45 x 60 x 9, l. 2 to 3.

   Date: 227 Pharsalos = 179/80 or Sulla = 142/3
“Attalos, son of Attalos, grandson of Alexandros, Bombon, built this tomb during his life-time for himself and his descendants and wife; let it be forbidden to place anyone outside (the family); if someone dares place (such a person), he will pay the fiscus 5500 denarii. (The tomb) was finished in the year 227, in the month Panemos. Apollonios stone-cutter (made this)”. 

47. Damaged tabula ansata (?) with a primitively executed relief of a galloping rider whipping (?) his horse above the inscription. Found in Yenişehir/Kiraz (ancient Koloe) and transferred to the İzmir Museum (Inv. no. 5130). Dim. 43 x 73 x 8.5, l. 2.3. 
Date: 219? Pharsalos = 171/2.

“Etouz σιθ’, μηνύς Δείου’ Αὔρ. Ἀμμίας Ἀσκληπιίδου τῷ μνημείῳ ἐποίησεν Ἀσκληπιίδῃ υἱῷ καὶ Ἀσκληπιίδῃ ἀνδρὶ καὶ έαυτῇ ἄλλῳ δὲ συνεδενεί εὖν εἶναι τεθήκην ἐν αὐτῷ. leaf”

“In the year 219, in the month Deios. Aur(elia) Ammias, daughter of Asklepides, made this tomb for her son Asklepides and her husband Asklepides and for herself; let it be allowed to no-one else to be placed in it”. 

48. Marble slab with the inscription inside a frame. From Kaleköy near Kiraz (ancient Koloe), kept in the Ödemiş Museum (Inv. no. 2629). Dim. 32 x 44.5 x 14, l. 2.5. 
Date: Roman Imperial period.
Some Funerary Inscriptions from Lydia

Menekrates, son of Glykon, made this monument for ..., daughter of Androneikos, his wife. In the year.

49. Marble slab with the inscription inside a frame. From Çaylı (near Ödemiş), kept in the Ödemiş Museum (Inv. no. 2632). Dim. 29 x 38 x 9, l. 2.
   Date: 2nd–3rd century A.D.

Tryphosa kaì Ἀθηνώνος κατεσκεύασεν (sic) τὸ μνημεῖον ἐ
4 αὐτοῖς καὶ τίς τέκνοις
καὶ ἔγονος (sic) Θεοπόνης
έξον εἶναι μετέχειν τὸ
ῦ μνήματος καὶ ἔγονος (sic):
8 τόπος δὲ περὶ τὸ μνήμα
ἀφέθη πήχις γ᾽.

4 τίς for τοῖς (see Brixhe, Grec anatolien, 47). – 5 ἔγονος instead of ἔγόνιον. – 7 ἔγονος stands either for ἔγόνιον or ἔγόνιος. – 6 and 9 metέχειν for μετέχειν and πήχις for πήχεις (on the usage i for ei see Gignac, Grammar I, 189).

“Tryphosa and Athenodoros constructed this tomb for themselves and the children and the grandson Theopompos; let it be allowed to the grandson(s) to share this tomb as well; around the tomb the surface of fifty-seven cubits was left free.”

50. Pedimental marble stele in two joining pieces. In a rectangular recess above the inscription a man is shown holding a cup in his left hand while reclining on a pillow. From the Cayster valley (exact find-spot unknown), kept in the Ödemiş Museum (Inv. no. 1342). Dim. 74 x 36 x 7.5, l. 2.
   Date: late Hellenistic period.

Λεοντιάδης
"Ἀνδρονος [vac. ?]

2 There does not seem to be enough space on the stone for the word χαίρε.

“Leontiades, son of Andron”.

5 Note that the number after ἔτους is omitted. His wife ([..]) was perhaps still alive when Menekrates prepared the tombstone.
51. Piece of a marble sarcophagus-side from an unknown find-spot in the Cayster valley, with an inscription arranged around two garlands (?). It is exhibited at Çakıraga Konağı (Ödemiş). Inv. no. 6. Dim. 37 x 75 x 15, l. 2.5 to 3.

Date: Roman imperial period

2 The preserved letter M on the right leads one to suggest that the text continued in another column.

4 The phrase [μετά (δὲ)] τὴν τελευτὴν [ἐγὼ οὖν ἐν οὐς] must have been followed by some provisions concerning the right of sepulture.

“The sarcophagus belongs to Claudia Dionysia. After my/Her death ...”.

52. Lower part of funerary stele. Above the inscription a funerary banquet is shown: a seated woman on the right, a servant on each corner and a reclining man behind them. The text is worn. From the Cayster valley (exact find-spot unknown), exhibited at Çakıraga Konağı (Ödemiş). Dim. 53 x 60 x 9.5, l. 2.

Date: ?

53. Marble chest with garlands and bucrania. From Ödemiş in the Cayster valley, kept in the collection of Dr. K. Uğurbil (İzmir). Dim. 31 x 58 x 40, l. 2.

Date: Roman Imperial period?

“Theophilos, son of Menandros”.

54. Marble tabula of which the left upper piece is missing. Found in the Cayster valley (exact find-spot unknown), kept in the collection of H. Gökçimen (Söke). Dim. 35 x 42 x 8, l. 3.

Date: Roman Imperial period.
Some Funerary Inscriptions from Lydia

55. Lower part of a marble stele. In a niche flanked by two columns with bases a man standing between two servants is represented. Found in the Cayster valley (exact find-spot unknown), kept in the collection of H. Gökçimen (Söke). Dim. 54 x 53 x 14, l. 1.5.

Date: Roman Imperial period?

"... daughter of Artemidoros, made this tomb for her husband Menogas, son of Alexandros".

56. Lower part of a marble stele with tenon. Above the inscription a funerary banquet is represented: a seated woman on the left, a servant in the right corner, a mensa tripes between them and a reclining man in the background. The text is worn. Found in the Cayster valley (exact find-spot unknown), kept in the collection of H. Gökçimen (Söke). Dim. 80 x 54 x 10, l. 1.5.

Date: Roman Imperial period?

"Apollonios, son of Artemidoros, farewell!".

57. Marble stele with a rounded top, from Çaylı near Ödemiş, exhibited at Çakırğa Konağı (Ödemiş). Inv. no. 15. Dim. 35 x 22.5 x 12, l. 1 to 2.5.

Date: 28? Pharsalos = 20/19 B.C.
Salve
C(aius) Asidius Cn(aei) [f(ilius)]

vacat

Γάιος Ασίδιος

4 Γναίου υίός

vac. ἥρως vac.

χαίρεν

vacat

'Ετοις θη', μηνός

8 Δαισίου

νομηνίας [H] ὁρας
dekáta's.


7 The number H is engraved above K (?). It is not common, but it is possible that the number 28 (?) could refer to Gaius’ age.


Latin: “Farewell! G(aius) Asidius son of G(naeus)’

Greek: “Gaius Asidius, son of Gnaeus, hero, farewell! In the year 28 (?), on the first day of the month Daisios, in the tenth hour”.

58. Marble pedimental stele with tenon. The pediment is adorned with akroteria and inside the tympanon there are two leaves in the lower corners and a rosette in the centre. On the main part of the stele, between two pilasters adorned with ivy branches with leaves, with bases and capitals, there is a niche with a damaged figure of a man (?) holding a bag (?) in his right hand. The inscription is carelessly engraved below the relief. Found in the Cayster valley (exact find-spot unknown), kept in the Ödemiş Museum. Dim. 85 x 41 x 11.5, l. 2.

Date: Roman Imperial period.

Καρπίων ΔΕ[…][ΛΙΔ]
πενθερίδη [ ]
μνείας χάριν.

“Karpion for -lides (or -lis ?), (made this) for his brother (sister)-in-law, in memory”.

59. Phallic tomb-stone broken below. Found in the Cayster valley (exact find-spot unknown), kept in the Ödemiş Museum (Inv. no. 2010). Dim. H. 27, diam. 15.5 max., l. 2.5.
   Date: Roman Imperial period.
   
   Λουκίῳ Γαῖ- 
   οῦ Χέλλου.

2 The name Χέλλος has not yet been attested. However, in Ephesus we find Χέλλον, probably a cognate of our name (Coin Hoards 9, 2002, p. 198; SEG 34, 1083); cf. also Χέλλον in Pherai (LGPN III B) and Χέλλις in Athens and Telphousa (LGPN II and III A).

Either “For Lucius, son of Gaius Chellos” or “For Lucius, son of Gaius, grandson of Chellos”.

60. Phallic tomb-stone damaged below. Found in the Cayster valley (exact find-spot unknown), kept in the Ödemiş Museum (Inv. no. 2009). Dim. H. 64, diam. 19 max., l. 2.5.
   Date: Roman Imperial period.
   
   οῦ
   ΄Αττάλος Λουκί- 
   ούζ.

1 The last two letters (OY) are engraved above the line.

“Attalos, son of Lucius”.

61. Marble slab in the form of a tabula ansata. Found in the Cayster valley (exact find-spot unknown), kept in the Ödemiş Museum (Inv. no. 1887). Dim. 37 x 47 x 6, l. 2.5.
   Date: Roman Imperial period.
“Asellius, (freedman) of Epaphroditos and Olbana Prima, (freedwoman) of Asellia; Zosime, Celsus, her son, made the monument”.

The monument records a family of freedmen who originally belonged to the Roman family of Asellii. In their turn, the patrons, or at least one of them, Epaphroditos, judging by his name, were freedmen as well.

The name of the second occupant of the tomb was most probably Olbana (= Orbana) Prima, freedwoman of Asellia. Her (and Epaphroditos’) relationship with Zosime and her son Celsus who built the tomb, is unknown.

62. Marble slab, slightly damaged top right and bottom left. On the left and right side there are two holes for dovel-clamps. From an unknown find-spot in the Cayster valley, kept in the collection of H. Gökçimen (Söke). Dim. 50 x 60 x 11, l. 2.2.

Date: after 212 A.D. (Aurelii).


2-3 ‘Olbôna = ‘Orbôna (on the interchange of λ and ρ see above no. 10).

7 μνημήν for μνημήν (on the usage η for ei see Gignac, Grammar I, 240).

1 For the term (e)ισώστη, cf. J. Kubińska, Les monuments funéraires dans les inscriptions grecques d’Asie mineure, 1968, 104: “loculus (niche)”.

4 γυναῖκας for γυναῖκος (for the usage ε for αι see above no. 38).

4–10 These are the original words of the testament or another official document deposited by Aurelios Zosimos into the archives of the ancient city on whose territory the tomb lay. – His relationship with Aurelios Erotianos and Aurelia Doxa is not stated.
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5–7 βούλομαι (for βούλομαι) and ταφήναι (for ταφήναι); see Brixhe, Grec Anatolien, 19 (cf. also our no. 38).

10 For other instances of fines payable to the council alone or to the fiscus and the council or the city and the council, cf. IG XII 2, 407 (Mytilene), IVAlexandrea Troas 89; TAM V 2, 1080 (Thyatira), IV Ephesos 1673; 3474; 3478; RhM 27, 1872, p. 467 no. 8 (Teos), IVKnidos 461, MAMA VI 135 (Herakleia Salbake), TAM III 548; 853 (Termessos).

“This niche belongs to Aurelius Zosimos, son of Diomedes, and to Aur(elius) Erotianos and Aur(elia) Doxa, his wife. I wish that no-one else is buried besides the above-mentioned ones; wherefore, whoever acts in disagreement with this, he will pay 2500 denarii to the most sacred council.”

63. Lower part of a marble stele with a niche in which there are relief representations of a slave-girt carrying a basket, a woman and another girl, the upper parts of their bodies broken off. On the flat surface below the relief there was an inscription, today completely effaced. In its secondary use, the stone was turned upside down and another inscription engraved on it. From an unknown find-spot in the Cayster valley transferred to the collection of H. Gökçimen (Söke).

Dim. 40 x 45 x 9, l. 2.5.

Date: First usage: late Hellenistic; second usage: after 212 A.D. (Aurelii)

Aûr. Ρούφος τὸ ἑρόφον
κατασκεύασε αὐτῷ καὶ ἰ[...]]
τέκνοις Ὄνησιμῳ καὶ Εὐτ[ά]-
4 κτῷ καὶ πυρίαν τὴν ἀπὸ νότ[ου]
’ Ἀντινόῳ καὶ Ὄνησικράτ[-]...
η μόνοις: ἵ[...] τὴν μέση[ν πυ]-
ρίαν δὲ μηδενὶ ἔζον [έστω]
8 θίνα(τ) εἰ μὴ τῷ Ρούφῳ[φει (δέ)]
tis θελήσει ἥ τῷ M[.....]
[...]ONE ἅψαι ἥ [...
... ἤ πολεί[σα]}
5 For the rare personal name ‘Antinô’ cf. LGPN I, s.v.
4, 7 On the term πυρίας see Kubińska, op. cit., 50: “Dans la plupart des cas quelques πυρίαι sont groupées dans un hérōon.”
10 For the verb ἀπτω in this context cf. BCH 1923, 381–2, no. 15 (Kolophon): ἐν δὲ τοῖς δεξιοῖς ἐχαρισάμεν πυρίαιν τοῖς συντρόφοις μου Ἀλεξάνδρῳ καὶ Καρποφόρῳ, καὶ ἐναντὶ δὲ ἑαυτῷ καὶ τῇ συνβίω ἡς πυρίας οὐδείς ἀντὶ εἰς ἐξ [κλήσειν (δὲ) τοῦ ἱρόφου τοῦ (του) κτλ.

“Aur(elius) Rufus built this funerary complex for himself and (his) children Onesimus and Eutactus, and the chamber on the south side for Antinô and Onesicrates alone; but into the middle room it will not be allowed to anyone else to place (someone), except to Rufus; [but if] someone wants either to ... lay hands (on this funerary complex/tomb-chamber) or to ... or to sell ...”.

64. Marble quadrangular tapering slab. “From the area of Ödemiş”, kept in the collection of H. Gökçimen in Söke. Dim. 33 x 22 (max.) x 11, l. 2.
Date: 3rd century A.D. (Aurelius)

Τοῦτο τὸ ἡρώ-
ὁν ἑστὶν Ἅρ. Φι-
λομενοῦ καὶ
4 Ἰουλί(ας) Ἑπικτησί-
[σι]δος καὶ τέκν-
ων αὐτῶν · ζω-
σιν εἰ δὲ τις αὐ-
τὸ ἀπαλλατη-
ῶσει, δόσει τῷ
tαμείῳ χ. φ.’.

2 The abbreviation Ἅρ. stands for Ἀρῆλαος (= Αὐρήλαος): see Brixhe, Grec anatolien, 60 and Gignac, Grammar I, 228, cf. also SEG 38, 1362 (‘Ἀρῆλαος).

“This tomb belongs to Ar(elios) Philoumenos and Iuli(a) Epiktesis and their children. (All) alive. If someone alienates it, he will pay to the treasury 500 denarii.”

65. Doorstone with four door-panels, of which the two lower ones are decorated with a wreath and the upper right one with a door-lock, while the upper left one was left empty. The inscription is engraved on the flat surface between the upper and the lower panels and above the wreaths. From an unknown find-spot in the Cayster valley, kept in the Ödemiş museum. Dim. 49 x 44 x 17, l. 1.8 (max.).
Date: Roman Imperial period.

Ἐλλής ἐτύμησεν τὴν
αὐτῆς θρέψασαν ἐνικ-
ον μν ἡμις
4 Τά
tov.
Some Funerary Inscriptions from Lydia

2–3 ἑνικὸν for ἑνηκοῖν (for the interchange of e and i see Gignac, Grammar I, 249).

4 On Anatolian soil, the name Tâta is found in Bithynia (TAM IV.1, 198; SEG 44, 1003; IvPrusa 1007, 3), Caria (MAMA VIII 492; 552; AJA 100, 1996, p. 26), Lycia (TAM II 534; 611; 774; 953; 1164), and Mysia (IvKyzikos I 35; SEG 46, 1596).

“Elpis honoured Tata, her up-bringer for remembrance’s sake.”

Elpis set up this stone for Tata, the woman who brought her up. The inscription supplies no indications on their respective legal and social statuses, i.e., whether their relationship was that of fosterage, adoption, ownership, step-parenthood or of another sort (cf. M. Ricl, Legal and Social Status of ἑριπτοῖ and Related Categories in the Greek World: The Case of Lydia in the Roman Period, in: Recueil de travaux de la Faculté de philosophie, série A: Les sciences historiques, tome XX. Sobria Ebrietas: Mélanges offerts à Miron Flašar, Belgrade 2006, pp. 277–304). Lydian fosterers (οἱ τρέφωντες, οἱ τρέφοντες, ἀνθρώποι θρεπτικοὶ) attested in inscriptions are predominantly free and involved in raising free-born, freed and slave nurslings (there are 65 certainly and 130 possibly free ones against 3 freed, 2 slaves and 21 possibly slave fosterers and nurturers).

66. Fragment of a marble block with the upper, lower and left margins partly preserved (?). From the Cayster valley (exact find-spot unknown), kept in the Ödemiş museum. Dim. 27 x 19 x 19, l. 2.

Date: Roman Imperial period.

"Εσου[ζ number, μη(νος) Γορ]-πιέου [number ?] ρος κέ [4] κέ ΑΓ[TONI][.]YN[E[.]ΑΠΥ[]

2–3 These lines contained one of the shorter names ending in -ρος, e.g. "Ἀνθρος, Ἀλφος, Ἐσπερος, Ἐξορος, Χόνδος, all attested in Lydia.

4 E.g. 'Αγαθημερίς, 'Αγαθηφόρος, 'Αγαθόπος vel sim.

5–6 Perhaps τὸν έλαφυτάν | [σ]υνε[ργά(σ)την] (cf. IvTralleis und Nyssa I, 162) or [σ]υνελε[έθερον].

7 [Π]επ[λον] ?

Personal Names Occurring in the New Texts

'Αβάσκαντος, 34
'Αγαθόπος, 34
'Αθηνάδωρος, 49
'Απ. Στράταν, 14
'Αλέξιανδρος, 36, 54
'Αλκίμος, 1
'Αμμεν. 7 (bis)
'Αμμια-, 25
'Αμμιας, 22, 25 (?), 29, 42 (?)
'Αμμιάς, 8, 29, 47 (Λ.Α.)
'Αμίον, 41
'Ανδρόνικος, 23 (Λ.Α. Μενεκρατικάς), 48
'Ανδρόνικος, 23 (Λ.Α. Μενεκρατικάς), 48
'Ανδρόνικος, 50
'Αντειθής (Πόσκλιος Ά.), 39
'Αντειθής (Πόσκλιος Ά.), 39
'Αντειθής (Πόσκλιος Ά.), 39
'Αντανία, 34, 37
'Αντανία, 33
'Αντανίος, 12
'Απελλανή (Λ.Α.), 23
'Απολλό, 41
'Απολλανίδης, 13, 18, 38, 40
'Απολλάνιος, 6, 28, 35 (Τ.Ε.), 55, 56 (?)
'Απριάς, 21
Özet

H. Malay’ın 1999–2005 yılları arasında yürütüğü epigrafi araştırmalarında kopyaladığı buluntu-larının bir bölümünü konu alan bu makalede 66 adet mezar yazı ele alınmaktadır. Bu yazıların bir kısmı antik Lydia bölgesinin kapsadığı Gediz (Hermos) ve Küçük Menderes (Kaistros) vadilerindeki yüzey araştırmalarında, diğer bir kısmı da Manisa, Ödemiş ve İzmir müzeleri ile İ. Akçura (Manisa), Dr. Ü. Evran (İzmir), Dr. K. Uğurbil (İzmir) ve H. Gökçimen (Söke) koleksiyonlarında kopyalanmıştır. Ayrıca makalede, şimdi nerede olduklarını bilinmeyen üç yazı (no. 29, 36–37), bazı eski eser meraklarının aldıkları okunaklı kopyalardan hareketle yayılmaktadır.