

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 χαῖρε

“Alkimos, son of Herakleides. Farewell!”

It is worth noting that a contemporary inscription from the Cayster Valley records a certain Ἄλκιμος Ἡρακλείδου representing the village Οαυροη 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 συγ- wreath
γενεῖς

4 Θεό[ξ]ενον Ἀσκλάπωνος

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

*The inscriptions published here were copied by H. Malay during his researches between 1999 and 2005, which were financed by the Kleinasiatische Kommission of ÖAW. He would like to express his sincere thanks to Prof. G. Dobesch, Director of the Kleinasiatische Kommission, for his continuous support to the researches in Lydia, C. Tanriver and M. Önder for their participation in most of the trips, to H. Dedeoğlu (former Director of the Manisa Museum), M. Tosunbaş (present Director of the Manisa Museum), Y. Akkan (Director of the Ödemiş Museum), İ. Akçura (collector in Manisa), H. Gökçimen (collector in Söke) for their kind help and hospitality during his work, and Rose Lou – U. Bengisu for their help to his research in the Cayster valley.

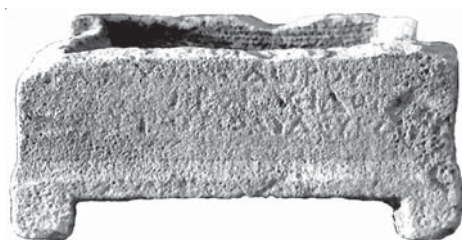
Some of the abbreviations used in this article are:

Brixhe, *Grec anatolien*: C. Brixhe, *Essai sur le grec anatolien au début de notre ère*, 1984¹

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 Καίσαρεις Τρωλεῖται Τροκεττηνοί: 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.



Μηνοδώρου τ[οῦ]
Ἡρ[α]κλείδου
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.

Μηνοδότῃ τ[ῷ ἁ]νδ[ρ]ι
Μητροδώρ[ω το]ῦ
Ἑρμογένου καὶ τῷ
4 τέκνῳ· 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 Kumtepelieri, 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
Φουλβίας

“(Chest) of Nikanor and Fulvia”.

Gignac, *Grammar*: F. T. Gignac, *A Grammar of the Greek Papyri of the Roman and Byzantine Periods* I (1976) – II (1981)

Herrmann – Malay, *New Documents*: P. Herrmann – H. Malay, *New Documents from Lydia* (ETAM 24), 2006 (forthcoming)

LGN: *A Lexicon of Greek Personal Names* (ed. P. M. Fraser and E. Matthews)

Malay, *Manisa Museum*: H. Malay, *Greek and Latin Inscriptions in the Manisa Museum*, 1994

Malay, *Researches*: H. Malay, *Researches in Lydia, Mysia and Aiolis*, 1999.



6. Limestone chest found together with the preceding item.
Dim. 38.5 x 51 x 42, l. 3.5.

Date: Roman Imperial period.

Ἀπολλωνίου
[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
Ἀμμεῖν Ἀρίστωνι
τῷ ἰδίῳ τέκνῳ, Νει-
κόμαχος τῷ προ-
4 γόνῳ ἐ- rasura ?
ποίησαν· Νει-
κόμαχος Σωτη-
ρίχῳ τῷ ἰδίῳ ἀ-
8 δελφῷ ἐποί[η]-
[σε]ν μνείας χά-
[vac.] ριν· Ἀμμεῖν
[Νει]κομάχῳ [τῷ]
12 [ἀδελ]φῷ ἐποί[ησεν]
[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.



wreath

Γάϊον Ἰούλιον Βάσσον, ἐπι-
 μεληθέντων· Ἰουλία Μάλ-
 θα καὶ Ἰουλία Σεκοῦνδα ἡ γυ-
 4 νὴ αὐτοῦ μετὰ τῶν τέκνων·
 Ἰουλία Πρίμιλλα καὶ Ἰούλιος Βάσ-
 σος καὶ Ἰούλιος Καΐκιος
 καὶ Γάϊος Ἰούλιος Σωτήριχος.

1 The stone-mason seems to have originally carved the letters ENTH, which he subsequently changed into ΕΠΙ.

2 For the rare male and female names Μάλθας and Μάλθα, cf. *LGPV* IV, s.v. (Philippi, 2nd century A.D.), and C. Brixhe, *Le dialecte grec de Pamphylie: documents et grammaire*, 1976, p. 266 no. 126 (Aspendos, 2nd century B.C.). It is also possible that at least in our case Μάλθα could be an orthographic variant of Μάρθα (cf. *infra* no. 61: Ὀλβάνα for Ὀρβάνα [on the interchange of liquids, λ and ρ, see Gignac, *Grammar* I, 102ff.]). – The relationship between Bassos and Maltha is not stated.

4 Καΐκιος = Caecius, cf. W. Schulze, *Zur Geschichte lateinischer Eigennamen*, 1904 (repr. 1966), 75 add.

5 The name Πρίμιλλα first appears in Lydia (cf. e.g. *LGPV* I and II, s.v.). On the names built with -ιλλος, -ιλλα see the following lemma.

“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).



Αὐρ. Ἀνύσιος ἐπικατε-
 σκεύασεν ἑαυτῷ τὸ ἀνγεί-
 ον καὶ τῇ γλυκυτάτῃ ἑαυτοῦ
 4 γυναικὶ Αὐρ. Ἑρμιπίλλῃ·
 εὐλογία σοι κυρία Ἑρμίπιλλα.

1 The name Ἀνύσιος is attested in an inscription in the Manisa Museum: Malay, *Manisa Museum*, 382 (without text): Ἀνύσις 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, «hinzu konstruieren»*”. In our case it seems to have the same meaning as κατασκευάζειν.

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

4–5 The name Ἑρμίπιλλα, which interestingly occurs also *infra* no. 15, does not seem to be attested. It is obviously a diminutive female form of Ἑρμιππος, built with the widespread element -ιλλα, as it becomes clear from

our no. 15: “Hermippilla, daughter of Hermippos” (on diminutives from -ιλλος see F. Bechtel, *Die historischen Personennamen des Griechischen bis zur Kaiserzeit*, 549; O. Masson, *ZPE* 64, 1986, 174, cf. also the preceding lemma: Πρίμιλλα).

“*Aur. Anysios 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.



[]ΕΝΕ[τὸν ἑαυ]-
 τῆς ἄνδρα []
 καὶ Εὐτύχης []
 4 Ἀντωνίνου καὶ []
 τὸν πάπον vac. ο[ῖ] συνγ[ενεῖς]
 [κα]ὶ Νανᾶς [τὸ]ν πατέ[ρα] []
 []χα[ί]ρε.

6 For the other attestations of the female name Νανᾶς 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.

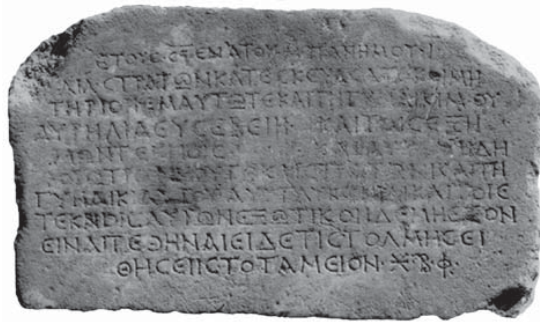


[]ζῶσα []
 Ἀπολ]λωνίδου
 ?Σωτη]ρίχῳ []
 4]Ο[]

Northwest Lydia (?)

14. Marble block. Probably from NW Lydia (exact find-spot unknown), kept in the collection of İ. Akçura (Manisa). No dimensions available.

Date: 299 Sulla ? = 214/5 A.D.



- vac. Ἔτους σγ' ἐνάτου, μη(νὸς) Πανήμιου ι' Αἴλ. Στράτων κατεσκεύασα τὸ κοιμητήριον ἑμαυτῷ τε καὶ τῇ γυναικί μου
- 4 Αὐρηλία Εὐσεβείη vac. καὶ τοῖς ἐξ ἡμῶν τέκνοις vac. καὶ Αὐρ. Ἐλπιδηφόρῳ Τροφίμου τῷ καὶ Στράτωνι καὶ τῇ γυναικὶ αὐτοῦ Αὐρ. Γλυκωνίδι καὶ τοῖς
- 8 τέκνοις αὐτῶν· ἐξωτικὸν δὲ μὴ ἐξὸν εἶναι τεθῆναι· εἰ δέ τις τολμήσει, θήσει ἰς τὸ ταμεῖον *βφ'.

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 ἐξωτικός see TAM V, 2, 1311 (Hyrkanis) with bibliography.

10 ἰς for εἰς (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 Kemerdamları (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.

- Ἔτους σφε', μη(νὸς) Περειτίου [...]. Ἑρμιππος Ἑρμιππίλλα τῇ
- 4 ἰδίᾳ θυγα[τρὶ μνεί]α[ς] χάριν· χα[ίρ]ε. mirror

3 On the name Ἑρμιππίλλα see above no. 11 where its regular dative is given: Ἑρμιππίλλῃ.

“In the year 295, on the -th 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.



[ῚΕτ(ους) number, μην(ὸς) Γ]ορπι[αίου number ?
[]Η καὶ ΑΡ[
[]-]εσον τὸν [4 []ΜΟΣ τὸν ΠΑ[
[]-α]νδρος [
[] καὶ τὰ] θρέμα[τα

1 ἢ καὶ Ἀρ[- ? – 4 τὸν πα[τέρα ?

Sardeis

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.



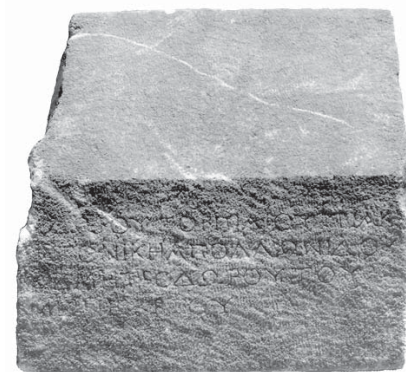
Μ. Λουκρήτιος Ἀτειλιανὸς ὁ καὶ Παραμύθιος
ἐαυτῷ καὶ τοῖς ἰδίοις

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.



[ῚΕπὶ -]δῶρου, Γορπιαίου τριακά-
[δι· ?Στρ]ατονίκη Ἀπολλωνίδου
[γυνή] δὲ Μητροδῶρου τοῦ
4 [vac. ?] Μενεκρ[άτ]ου

1 The word μηνός is omitted (cf. H. Dedeoğlu – H. Malay, Some Inscribed Chests and Vases from Sardis, *Erol Atalay Memorial (Arkeoloji Dergisi)* I, 1991, 115, no. 2).

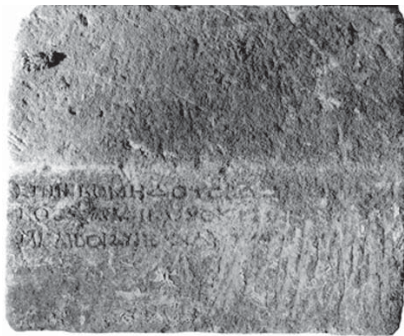
Eponymous officials recorded with the simple formula ἐπὶ (ιερέως) τοῦ δεῖνος were priests of Rome who replaced *stephanephoroi* after the defeat of Aristonicos. As the cult of Rome was gradually replaced by the imperial cult from 27 B.C., the texts dated by this formula have to be placed between 129 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 Dedeoğlu–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 Gorpaios. 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.



Ἐπὶ Νικομήδους Βι[άν]ορ[ος, μη]-
νὸς Ξανδικοῦ ΘΚ[]
Μελίβοιαν τὴν αὐ[τοῦ?]

1 On the dating formula see the preceding *lemma*.

2 Either Ξανδικοῦ θ'· Κ[- or Ξανδικοῦ θκ' [-.

3 On the rare name see commentary in *IvAlexandreia Troas*, 81, cf. also *LGPN* II and III A, s.v.

“In the year when Nikomedes, son of Bianor, held the office, (on the -th 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

Ἔτους σα', μη(νὸς) Λώου ε'.
Διομήδης Φιλίππο[υ 2]-
ΠΗΝ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γυ[ναῖ]-
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, Σίπη, 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.

Date: 302 Sulla = 217/8 A.D.

Ἔτους τβ', μη(νὸς) Δαισίου θ'· Τελέσφο-
ρος κὲ Ἀπφιάς οἱ γονεῖς Τελεσφορί-
δαν ἐτείμησαν μνείας χάριν.

2–3 Τελεσφορίδαν is the vulgar accusative of Τελεσφορίς (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.

Date: 202 Sulla = 117/8 A.D.



4

figure
Ἔ(τ)ους σβ', μη(νὸς) Ξανδικο[ῦ number ?]·
Μειλᾶν Ἀμμία ἡ γ[υνή]
Κοῖντος καὶ Μ[
νιος τοῦ Μ[
τὸν πατέ[ρα
ΓΕΝ[
Σ[
[]

1 ΕΙΟΥΣ *lapis*

2 The name Μειλᾶς is a shortened form for one of the names starting with Μ(ε)ιλ- (Μειλιχίδας, Μειλίχιος, Μείλιχος, Μειλανός, Μειλάτης, Μείλητος 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 -th 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.



- 4 Αὐρ. Ἀπελλια[νὴν Με]-
νεκράτους Αὐ[ρ. Ἀν]-
δρόνεικος Μεν[ε]-
κρατιανὸς τὴν μ[η]-
τέρα· [᾽Ετ]ους τηλ',
μηνὸς Δείου η',
ζή(σασαν) ἔτ(η) νδ'.

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



- 4] ἐκγόνῳ
]HN ζή(σαντι) ἔτ(η) ν'.
[᾽Ετους number], μην(ὸς) Ξανδι-
[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.

- 4 []
οἱ ἀ[δελφοί,]
Ἐπίτε[υξις οἱ γο]-
νεῖς, Ἀπ[ολλ-]
καὶ Ἀμμία [οἱ θρέψαν]-
τες Τροφίμη καὶ Ἀφ]-
φία αἱ 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.



4 [ῥ'Ε(τους)] τκε', μη(νός) Ὑπ[ερβερε]-
ταίου γι' Ἐρ[μόφι]-
λος κὲ Ἑρμογένια
οἱ θρέψαντες ἐτεί-
μησαν Εὐτυχιανήν
ζή(σασαν) ἔτ(η) ζ'.

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 akroterion 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.

Ἦτους ση', μη(νός) Αὐδναί-
ου ε'.

wreath

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.



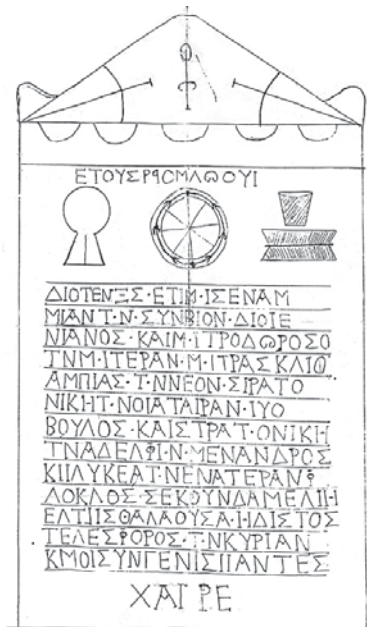
4 []ΕΙ
[] Ἀπ[ολλώνιος, Ζώσ-
[ιμ]ος, Ἀρτεμίδωρος, Σω-
[κ]ράτης τὸν μήτρωνα
[κ]αὶ οἱ λ[οιποὶ] συγγεν-
[εῖς] πάντες []
[χα]ῖρε· [καὶ] σύ.

7 On the dialogue “χαῖρε· καὶ 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.



- Ἔτους ρηθ', μ[η](νός) Λώου ι'·
mirror wreath ? basket - comb
Διογένης ἐτίμησεν Ἀμ-
μίαν τὴν σύνβιον, Διογε-
νιανὸς καὶ Μητρόδωρος leaf ?
τὴν μητέρα, Μητρῶς καὶ leaf ?
Ἀμμιᾶς τὴν νυόν, Στρατο-
νίκη τὴν leaf ? ἰ(ν)άταιραν, Εὐ- leaf ?
βουλος καὶ Στρατονίκη
τὴν ἀδελφὴν, Μένανδρος
καὶ Γλυκέα τὴν ἐνάτεραν, Φ[ι]-
λόκαλος, Σεκοῦνδα, Μελίη,
Ἑλπίς, Θάλλουσα, Ἡδιστος,
Τελέσφορος τὴν κυρίαν
καὶ οἱ συγγενεῖς πάντες·
χαῖρε.

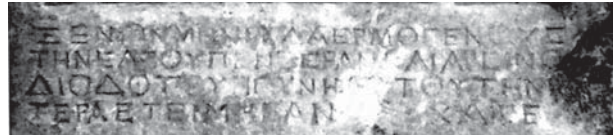
5 μητέρα is a vulgar accusative common in the region (cf. above no. 21).

7 ΙΑΤΑΙΡΑΝ, copy; ἰ(ν)άταιραν = ἐνάτεραν (vulgar accusative from ἰανάτηρ = *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, (like-wise) Diogenianos and Metrodoros their mother, Metras and Ammias their daughter-in-law, Stratonike her sister-in-law, Euboulos and Stratonike 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:



Ξένων Μηγιάδα Ἑρμογένους
τὴν ἑατοῦ πενθερὰν καὶ Ἀρσινό[η]
Διοδότου ἢ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ τὴν [μη]-
4 τέρα ἐτείμησαν· Χαῖρε.

2 ἑατοῦ for ἑαυτοῦ (on this phenomenon Brixhe, *Grec anatolien*, 81, cf. also our no. 39).

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

Northeast 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.

[τὸν ἑαυ]-
τῶν συν[-]
ἐτείμησ[αν]

2 Probably σύν[τροφον or συν[γενή.



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.

wreath
Ἐτ(ους) σνζ', μη(νὸς) Ἀπελλαί-
ου δ'· Κλέωνα β' Ἀν-
τωνίνα ἢ γυνὴ κὲ Τε-
4 λέσφορος ὁ θρεπτὸ[ς]
ἐτείμησαν.

“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.

[Ἔτου]ς σκβ', μη(νὸς) Δαισίου δ'·
wreath

- [. . . .]η Ἑρμογένην τὸν
[ἄνδρα] ἐτείμησεν, Βαλέ-
4 [ρις, Ἑρ]μογένης, Ἀντωνί-
[α τὸν π]ατέρα, Ἑρμοκράτης
[τὸν πε]νθερόν, Ἑρμοκρά-
8 [τὸν ὑ]κερόν, Βαλέρις τὸν
[ἀδελ]φόν, Ἀφφιν τὸν δαέ-
[ρα, -]εις, Ἀβάσκαντος, Ἀ-
[γαθόπ]ους, Αὔξησις, Κάρπ-
12 [ος τὸ]ν θρέψαντα^{vac} καὶ οἱ
^{vac?} συγγενεῖς ἐτείμη-
[σαν·]^{vac} χαῖρε.

2, 8 Βαλέρις stands for Βαλέριος = Valerius (for such reductions see Brixhe, *Grec anatolien*, 49, cf. also our nos. 35 and 39). In three inscriptions from Maionia and Tmolos-Aureliopolis we encounter the names Hermogenes and Valerius in the same family:

a) TAM V, 1, 536, (Maionia): Hermogenes son of Valerius (172 A.D.), b) Keil – v. Premerstein, *Bericht über eine Reise in Lydien*, 1908, 14, no. 22 = C. Foss, *Classical Antiquity* 1 (1982), p. 196, no. 2 (Tmolos-Aureliopolis): Hermogenes and Menekrates sons of Valerius (2nd century A.D. ?), c) TAM V, 1, 464, (Maionia): Ἑρμογένης Βαλέρις (*sic*) son of Apollonios (3rd century A.D. ?).

It is possible that Valerius son of Hermogenes in the new inscription is identical with Valerius father of Hermogenes from Maionia and Valerius father of Hermogenes and Menekrates from Tmolos-Aureliopolis.

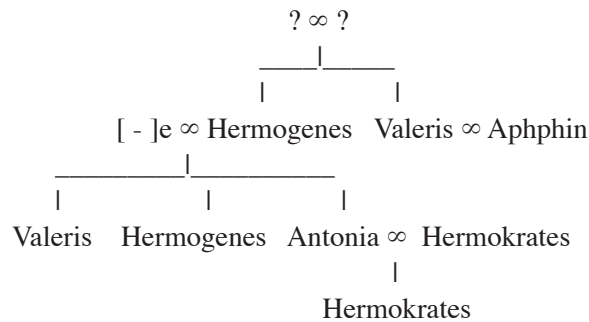
8 ὑ]κερόν stands for ἐ]κυρόν (for orthographic variants of this term see Malay, *Researches*, 110 with bibliography).

10 E.g. Μαρ]εις, Ταρ]εις etc.

10–12: ...eis, Abaskantos, Agathopous, Auxesis and Karpos, the last four of them with names frequently encountered in slave circles, were Hermogenes' unfree θρεπτοί, slaves brought up in his house.

“In the year 222, on the 4th day of month Daisios. -e honoured her [husband] Hermogenes, Vale[ris, Her]mogenes, Antoni[a their f]ather, Hermokrates [his fa]ther-in-law, Hermokrates his grandfather, Tatias her father-in-law, Valeris his [bro]ther, Aphphin her brother-in-law, -eis, Abaskantos, A[ga]thop[ous], Auxesis, Karp[os their] up-bringer, and the relatives honoured (Hermogenes). Farewell!”

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



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.



Ἔτους σνα', μη(νός) Πανήμου ιδ'·
wreath

- Κόρινθος, Πρόσοδος Τρίβω-
ναν τὸν υἱὸν ἐτίμησαν, Στ-
4 ροτανίκη (*sic*) τὸν ἄνδρα, Κόρινθος
τὸν πατέρα, Λούκις τὸν θρέψ-
αντα, Λούκις, Εὐτύχιν τὸν ἄ-
8 δελφόν, Κράτιππος, Ἀπολλώνι-
ος οἱ πάτρως, Ἀπολλώνιος τὸν
ἀδελφιδῆ, Μητρᾶς τὸν πε-
νθεριδῆ, Λούκις, Μητρᾶς τὸν
μήτρως, Ἀπολλώνιος, Ἀρτε-
12 μίδωρος τὸν πατρῶν καὶ οἱ
λοιποὶ συγγενῆς πάντες· ζ(ῶσιν)·
χαῖρε· καὶ σύ.

2 For other attestations of the name Κόρινθος in Lydia cf. *TAM* V, 2, 1298 (Hierokaisareia); *SEG* 32, 1224 (Saittai); F. Imhoof-Blumer, *Lydische Stadtmiünzen*, Genève 1897, p. 91, nos. 9–10 (Magnesia ad Sipylum). A Κορινθᾶς appears in an inscription from Saittai (*SEG* 34, 1243). – For

Πρόσοδος cf. *TAM* V, 3 (forthcoming), 1931 and *SEG* 31, 1050 (Silandos or Saittai).

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

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

5 Λούκις 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 Εὐτύχιν for Εὐτύχιον, cf. *LGPN* I (Thasos).

8 Apollonios was probably Tribonas' maternal uncle.

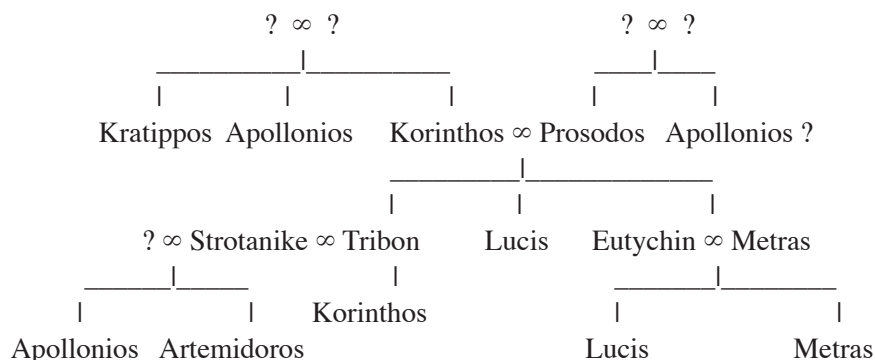
9 Metras was Tribon's brother-in-law, married to his sister Eutychin.

11 Apollonios and Artemidoros were Strotanike's sons from a previous marriage.

14 On the formula χαῖρε· καὶ σύ see above no. 28.

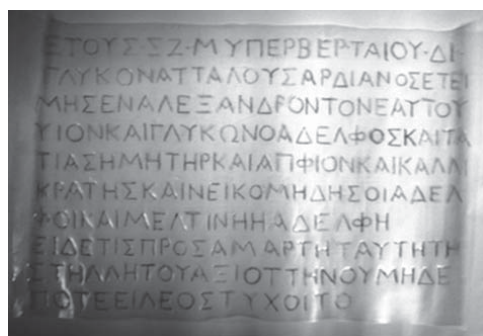
“In the year 251, on the 14th day of the month Panemos, Korinthos, Prosodos honoured their son Tribon, Strotanike her husband, Korinthos his father, Lucis his fosterer, Lucis, Eutychin their brother, Kratippos, Apollonios the paternal uncles, Apollonios his nephew, Metras his brother-in-law, Lucis, Metras 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:



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 *stèle* 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.



- Ἔτους σζ', μη(νὸς) Ὑπερβερε(ε)ταίου δι·
 Γλύκ(ω)ν Ἀττάλου Σαρδιανὸς ἐτεί-
 μησεν Ἀλέξανδρον τὸν ἑαυτοῦ
 4 υἱὸν καὶ Γλύκων ὁ ἀδελφὸς καὶ Τα-
 τιὰς ἡ μήτηρ καὶ Ἀπφί(ω)ν ? καὶ Καλλι-
 κράτης καὶ Νεικομήδης οἱ ἀδελ-
 φοὶ καὶ Μελτίνη ἡ ἀδελφή·
 8 εἰ δέ τις προσάμαρτη τάυτη τῇ
 στήλλῃ, τοῦ Ἀξιοττηνοῦ μηδέ-
 ποτε εἴλεος τύχοιτο.

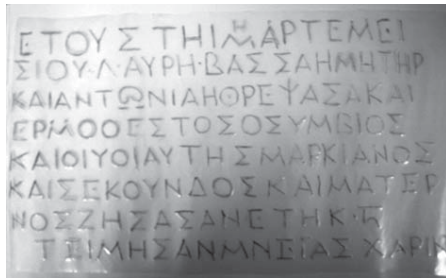
2 ΓΛΥΚΟΝ, copy

5 ΑΠΦΙΟΝ, copy

8–11 On the verbs προσμαρτάνω and παραμαρτάνω, frequently attested in the curses from the Middle Hermos area, see J. Strubbe, *Arai Epitymbioi* (I.K. 52), p. 45, note 13 with bibliography (for further examples see Malay, *Researches*, nos. 78, 99 and 203). The term εἴλεος stands either for εἰλέου (adj.) or εἰλέως (adv.). P. Herrmann (*TAM V*, 1, 101) expressed the opinion that it could be an undeclinable adjective.

“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 Meltine (honoured him). If anyone does wrong against this stele, may he never find (the god Men) Axiottenos merciful!”

37. Date: 318 Sulla = 233/4 A.D.



Ἔτους τηί, μη(νὸς) Ἀρτεμει-
σίου λ'· Αὐρη. Βάσσα ἡ μήτηρ
καὶ Ἀντωνία ἡ θρέψασα καὶ
4 Ἑρμόθεστος ὁ σύμβιος
καὶ οἱ υἱοὶ αὐτῆς Μαρκιανὸς
καὶ Σεκοῦνδος καὶ Μάτερ-
νος ζήσασαν ἔτη κς'
8 [ἐ]τείμησαν μνείας χάριν.

1–8 The absence of the name of the deceased woman may be explained in several ways: it may have intentionally been omitted, or the mason engraved it somewhere else on the stone, or our copyist has dropped it.

3 Antonia was the anonymous woman's nurse, most probably a slave or freedwoman or her parents.

“In the year 318, on the 30th day of the month Artemeisos, Aur. Bassa the mother and Antonia the nurse and Hermothesstos the husband and Marcianus and Secundus and Maternus her sons honoured (her) who lived 26 years, in memory.”

38. Pedimental stele of marble. In the pediment two leaves in the lower corners. Below the pediment a mirror is represented on the left and a crater (?) or flower (?) on the right. From an unknown spot in NE Lydia, kept in the collection of Dr. Ü. Evran (İzmir). Dim. 80 x 32 x 7, l. 1 to 2.5.

Date: 234 Sulla = 149/150 A.D.

Ἔτους σλδ',
μη(νὸς) Ὑπερβερτέ-
ου ζ'.
mirror crater ?
4 ἐτείμησεν Ἀπολλωνίδης
Ξένιαν τὴν γυναῖκα{Σ}, Θεό-
τειμος τὴν μητέρα, vac.
Ἐλπὶς τὴν θυγατέρα, Λυκ[ο]-
8 λέων, Θυνείτης, Παῦλα τὴν
ἀδελφήν, Ἐρωτιανή, Ἀφφι-



ἄς τὴν γάλως, Ἐπίνικος
τὴν θρέψασαν καὶ οἱ συγγε-
12 νεῖς πάντες.

Χῆρε.

2–3 and 13 Ὑπερβερέτου for -βερταίου and χῆρε for χαῖρε (on the usage of ε for αι see Gignac, *Grammar* I, 257f.), cf. also below no. 62: βούλομε, ταφῆνε.

5 ΓΥΝΑΙΚΑΣ *lapis*.

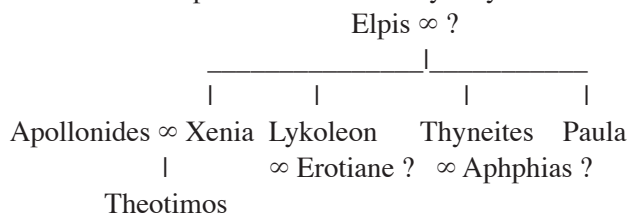
7–8 This seems to be the first attestation of the name Λυκολέων in Asia Minor (cf. *LGPNI*, II, IIIA–B and IV).

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. γάλωος, 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:



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. ?



Ἔτο(υ)ς ρκε΄ Πόπλιος
 Ἀντίσθις Λευκίου
 υειὸς καὶ Μελτίνη
 4 Μητροδώρου τῶν
 πολιτίδων ζῶντ-
 ες ἐπόησαν ἑατοῖς
 καὶ τοῖς ἐκ φύσεος
 8 τέκνοις· μηδενὶ ἐξ-
 ἧ πωλῆσαι, εἰ δὲ μή, ἀπο-
 []

1 ΕΤΟΣ *lapis*.

2 Ἀντίσθις = Ἀντίστιος (replacement of θ by τ [Gignac, *Grammar* I, 90] and reduction of -ιος to -ις [Brixhe, *Grec anatolien*, 49]). Note that the Roman citizen Publius Antistius L. f. has no *cognomen*.

3–5 Meltine, daughter of Metrodoros, stresses her citizen-status, probably because her husband came from elsewhere (Italy?). On the expression τῶν πολιτῶν (or πολιτίδων) see TAM V, 1, 514 and Malay, *Researches*, 181 with further bibliography).

6 ἑατοῖς for ἑαυτοῖς (see Brixhe, *Grec anatolien*, 81, cf. also our no. 31).

7 φύσεος for φύσεως (on interchange between ω and ο see Gignac, *Grammar* I, 275f.).

9 ἀπο[δώσει or ἀπο[τείσει.

“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 Ardıcak (Subatan) in the vicinity of Gölcük near Lake Torrhobia (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 Ἀπολλω-
 νίδους Ἀσκλέους τὸ μνη-
 μεῖον ἑαυτῆς καὶ Στρά-
 4 τῶνι ἀνδρὶ καὶ τέκνοις
 καὶ ἐγόνοις καὶ πᾶσιν
 το(ῖ)ς ἐκ τοῦ γένους.

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

2 Ἀσκληῆς, another form of Ἀσκληῶς, shortened from the names in Ἀσκληη-, appears first in Lydia (the frequency of this name in Bithynia and Mysia is notable; cf. e.g. *IvPrusa ad Olympon*, 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 ?

Ἄμιον Ἀπολλο[...][Δ[4-5]
χαῖρε

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 [Ἀ]-
[μ]μία? τῇ θυγατρὶ τὸ μνήμα.

“-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 θυγατρὶ.
“... and for Meltine the daughter”.

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

Date: Roman Imperial period ?



Τατιάς Χαριξένου
Νωνία γυνή δὲ
Φιλοκάλου Ἡ(Η)ρως
4 χρηστὲ χαίρε.

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 Ἡ(Η)ΡΩC *lapis*.

“Tatias Nonia, 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.

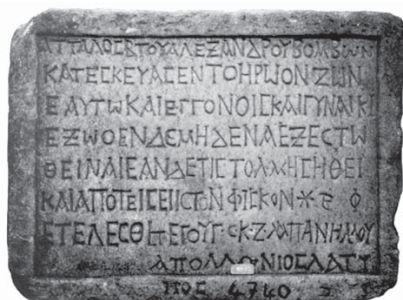
Date: Roman Imperial period.

Νίκανδρε Ἀρτεμιδώ-
ρου, φύσει δὲ Μηνο-
γένου ^{vacat} χαίρε

“Nikandros, 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 Karaman/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



- Ἄτταλος β' τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου Βόμβων
κατεσκεύασεν τὸ ἡρῶν ζῶν
ἑαυτῷ καὶ ἐγγόνοις καὶ γυναικί·
4 ἔξωθεν δὲ μηδένα ἐξέστω
θεῖναι· ἐὰν δέ τις τολμήσῃ θεῖ-
〈ν〉αι, ἀποτείσει ἰς τὸν φύσκον * .εφ'·
ἔτελέσθ(η) ἔ(τ)ου(ς) ·σ·κ·ζ, μηνὸς) Πανήμου·
8 vacat Ἀπολλώνιος λατύ-
vacat πος.

1 For the names formed from the stem βομβ- meaning *make a booming noise, rumble, hum, buzz*, such as Βόμβιχος, Βόμβος, Βομβύκιον, Βομβυλῖνος, Βομβύλος, Βομβύκα, cf. A. R. Belinger, *Troy. Supplementary Monograph. II: The Coins*, 1961, A 161; L. Robert, *Monnaies antiques en Troade*, 1969, pp. 60–1 (Alexandreia Troas, 79 B.C. – Βόμβιχος), *BCH* 59, 1935, pp. 55–6 no. 2, 13 = *In Alexandreia Troas* p. 214 T 96, 2nd century B.C.; *Ivllion* 10, 9 (Assos, 77 B.C. – Βόμβος), Theocr., *Id.* x 26, 36 (Βομβύκα), and the respective entries in *LGNP* III A and B. This is the first attestation of the name Βόμβων used in this instance as a *hypokoristikon*.

5–6 ΘΕΙ/ΚΑΙ lapis.

6 ἰς for εἰς (see Gignac, *Grammar* I, 189, cf. also our nos. 14 and 63).

7 ΕΤΕΛΕΣΘ, ΕΓΟΥΤ lapis.

“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.



- Ἔτους σιθ', μηνὸς Δείου· Αὐρ. Ἀμμιὰς
Ἀσκληπίδου τὸ μνημεῖον ἐποίη-
σεν Ἀσκληπίδῃ υἱῷ καὶ Ἀσκληπίδῃ
4 ἀνδρὶ καὶ ἑαυτῇ· ἄλλω δὲ οὐδενὶ
ἐξὸν εἶναι τεθῆναι ἐν αὐτῷ. leaf

“In the year 219, in the month Deios. Aur(elia) Ammias, daughter of Asklepidēs, made this tomb for her son Asklepidēs and her husband Asklepidēs 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.



4

Μενεκράτης Γλύκ-
ωνος [..]Τ[.] Ἄνδρον-
είκου τῇ ἑαυτοῦ γυν-
αικὶ τὸ μνήμα ἐποί-
ησεν· ἔτους *vac.*

5 Note that the number after ἔτους is omitted. His wife ([..]Τ[.]) was perhaps still alive when Menekrates prepared the tombstone.

“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.



4

Τρυφῶσα καὶ Ἀθην-
όδωρος κατεσκεύα-
σεν (*sic*) τὸ μνημεῖον ἐ-
αυτοῖς καὶ τῖς τέκνοις
καὶ ἔγονος (*sic*) Θεοπόνπῳ·
ἐξδὸν εἶναι μετέχιν το-
ῦ μνήματος καὶ ἔγονος (*sic*)·
8 τόπος δὲ περὶ τὸ μνήμα
ἀφέθη πῆχινς νζ’.

4 τῖς for τοῖς (see Brixhe, *Grec anatolien*, 47). – 5 ἔγονος instead of ἐγόνῳ. – 7 ἔγονος stands either for ἐγόνῳ or ἐγόνους. – 6 and 9 μετέχιν for μετέχειν and πῆχινς for πῆχεις (on the usage ι for ει 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
Ἄνδρωνος [*vac.* ?]

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

“Leontiades, son of Andron”.

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 Çakırağa Konağı (Ödemiş). Inv. no. 6. Dim. 37 x 75 x 15, l. 2.5 to 3.

Date: Roman imperial period



ἐστὶν ἡ σορὸς [Κλ]-
αυδίας Διονυ- M
σίας relief relief ?
[μετὰ (δὲ)] τὴν τελευτήν
[]

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

4 The phrase [μετὰ δὲ] τὴν τελευτήν [e.g. μου or αὐτῆς] 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 Çakırağa Konağı (Ödemiş). Dim. 53 x 60 x 9.5, l. 2.

Date: ?

[-]ιόδου
[]



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 ?

Θεόφι- Μενάν-
λος δρου

“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.



[] Ἀρτε-
[μιδώ]ρου Μηνο-
[γ]ᾶ Ἀλεξάνδρου
4 τῇ ἐαυτῆς ἀν-
δρὶ ἐπόησε τὸ
μνημεῖον.

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



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 ?

Ἀπολλ[ών]ιος Ἀρτεμιδ[ώ]-
[ρου] χα[ίρει].

“Apollonios, son of Artemidoros, farewell!”.



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 ?

[] Ἀπολλων[ίου ?]
[]

57. Marble stele with a rounded top, from Çaylı near Ödemiş, exhibited at Çakırağa 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

Γάϊος Ἀσίδιος

4 Γναίου υἱὸς

vac. ἥρως *vac.*

χαῖρε·

vacat

8 Ἔτους κη', μηνὸς

Δαϊσίου

νουμηνία {H} ὥρας

δεκάτης.

2–3: For the Latin *nomen* Asidius cf. H. Solin – O. Salomies, *Repertorium nominum gentilium et cognominum Latinorum*, 1994, s.v.

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.

9 On the term νουμηνία see Herrmann – Malay, *New Documents*, 24 with reference.

Latin: “Farewell! G(aius) Asidius son of Gn(aeus)”.

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 ΔΕΚ[...]ΛΙΔΙ
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 Γαί-
ου Χέλλου.

2 The name Χέλλος has not yet been attested. However, in Ephesos we find Χέλλων, probably a cognate of our name (*Coin Hoards* 9, 2002, p. 198; *SEG* 34, 1083); cf. also Χέλου in Pherai (*LGPN* III B) and Χέλεις in Athens and Telpousa (*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.

ου
Ἀτταλος Λουκί-
υῖος.

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.



Ἀσέλλιος Ἐπα-
φροδείτου καὶ Ὀ-
λβάνᾳ Πρεῖμα
4 Ἀσελλίας· Ζωσί-
μη, Κέλσος ὁ υἱὸς
αὐτῆς ἐποίησε
τὸ μνημῆον.

1 For the Latin *nomen* Asellius, cf. W. Schulze, *op. cit.*, pp. 129 and 440, and B. Lőrincz, F. Redő, *Onomasticon Provinciarum Europae Latinarum*, 1994, s.v.

2–3 Ὀλβάνᾳ = Ὀρβάνᾳ (on the interchange of λ and ρ see above no. 10).

7 μνημῆον for μνημεῖον (on the usage η for ει see Gignac, *Grammar* I, 240).

“Asellius, (freedman) of Epaphrodeitos 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 dovetail-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*).



Ἡ ἰσώστη Αὐρ. Ζωσίμου
τοῦ Διομήδους κὲ Αὐρ. Ἐ-
ρωτιανοῦ κὲ Αὐρ. Δόξης
4 τῆς γυνεκὸς αὐτοῦ· βού-
λομε δὲ μηδένα ἑτε-
ρον ταφῆναι δίχον
τῶν προγεγραμμέ-
8 νων ἐπὶ ᾧ παρὰ ταῦτα
ποιήσας δώσει τῇ ἱερῶ-
vac. τάτῃ βουλῇ ✕ βφ’.

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

4 γυνεκός for γυναικός (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.

5–7 βούλομε (for βούλομαι) and ταφήνε (for ταφῆναι); 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), *IvAlexandreia Troas* 89; *TAM V 2*, 1080 (Thyateira), *IvEphesos* 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-girl 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*)



- Αὐρ. Ῥοῦφος τὸ ἡρώον
 κατεσκεύασε αὐτῷ κα[ι]
 τέκνοις Ὀνησίμῳ καὶ Εὐτ[ά]-
 4 κτῶ καὶ πυρίαν τὴν ἀπὸ νότ[ου]
 Ἀντινοῖ καὶ Ὀνησικράτ-^{vac}
 ῃ μόνοις· ἰς τὴν μέση[ν πυ]-
 ρίαν δὲ μηδενὶ ἐξὸν [ἔστω]
 8 θῖνα(ι) εἰ μὴ τῷ Ῥοῦφ[ῳ] εἰ (δέ)]
 τις θελήσει ἢ τῷ Μ[
 [..]ΟΝΕ ἄψαι ἢ [
 ... ἢ πωλῆ[σαι]

5 For the rare personal name Ἀντινῶ cf. *LGPNI*, s.v.

4, 7 On the term πυρία see Kubińska, *op. cit.*, 50: “*Dans la plupart des cas quelques πυρίαί sont groupées dans un hérôon.*”

6 and 8 ις for εἰς and θῖνα(ι) for θεῖνα(ι) (see Gignac, *Grammar I*, 189; cf. also our nos. 14, 46).

10 For the verb ἄπτω in this context cf. *BCH* 1923, 381–2, no. 15 (Kolophon): ἐν δὲ τοῖς δεξιοῖς ἐχαρισάμην πυρίαν τοῖς συντρόφοις μου Ἀλεξάνδρῳ καὶ Καρ[ποφ]όρῳ, καὶ ἔναντι δὲ ἑαυτῷ καὶ τῇ συνβίῳ ἧς πυρίας οὐ[δεῖς] ἄψεται οὐδὲ εἰς ἔ[κλ]υσιν <δὲ> τοῦ ἡρώου 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-
 όν ἐστὶν Ἀρ. Φι-
 λουμενοῦ καὶ
 4 Ἰουλί(ας) Ἐπικτησί-
 {σι}δος καὶ τέκν-
 ων αὐτῶν ζῶ-
 σιν· εἰ δέ τις αὐ-
 8 τὸ ἀπαλλοτρι-
 ώσει, δώσει τῷ
 ταμείῳ * .φ'.

2 The abbreviation Ἀρ. stands for Ἀρήλιος (= Ἀυρήλιος): see Brixhe, *Grec anatolien*, 60 and Gignac, *Grammar I*, 228, cf. also *SEG* 38, 1362 (Ἀρηλία).

“*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.

Ἐλπὶς ἐτίμησεν τὴν
 αὐτῆς θρέψασαν ἔνικ-
 4 ον μν ἡμης
 Τά ταν.

2–3 ἔνικον for ἔνεκον (for the interchange of ε and ι see Gignac, *Grammar* I, 249).

4 On Anatolian soil, the name Τάτα 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. Riehl, *Legal and Social Status of θρεπτοί 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 θρέψαντες, οἱ τρέφοντες, ἄνθρωποι θρεπτικοί) 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.

Ἔτου[ς number, μη(νὸς) Γορ]-
πιέου[number ?
ρος κὲ [
4 κὲ ΑΓ[
TONI[
[.]YNE[
[.]ΑΠΥ[

2–3 These lines contained one of the shorter names ending in -ρος, e.g. Ἄνθηρος, Ἄφθορος, Ἐσπερος, Εὐπορος, Χόνδρος, all attested in Lydia.

4 E.g. Ἀγαθημερίς, Ἀγαθηφόρος, Ἀγαθόπους *vel sim.*

5–6 Perhaps τὸν ἐ[λευτῶν] | [σ]υνε[ργά(σ)την] (cf. *IvTralleis und Nysa* I, 162) or [σ]υνε[λεύθερον].

7 [Π]απύ[λον] ?

Personal Names Occurring in the New Texts

Ἀβάσκαντος, 34
Ἀγαθόπους, 34
Ἀθηνόδωρος, 49
Αἴλ. Στράτων, 14
Ἀλέξανδρος, 36, 54
Ἄλκιμος, 1
Ἀμμεῖν, 7 (*bis*)
Ἀμμια-, 25

Ἀμμία, 22, 25 (?), 29, 42 (?)
Ἀμμιάς, 8, 29, 47 (Αὐρ. Ἀ.)
Ἄμμιον, 41
Ἀνδρόνεικος, 23 (Αὐρ. Ἀ. Μενεκρα-
τιανός), 48
Ἄνδρων, 50
Ἀντίσθις (Πόπλιος Ἀ.), 39
Ἀντωνία, 34, 37

Ἀντωνίνα, 33
Ἀντωνίνος, 12
Ἀπελλιανή (Αὐρ. Α.), 23
Απολλο-, 41
Ἀπολλωνίδης, 13, 18, 38, 40
Ἀπολλώνιος, 6, 28, 35 (*ter*), 55,
56 (?)
Ἀπφιάς, 21

- Ἀπφίων?, 36
 Ἀρίστων, 7
 Ἀρσινόη, 31
 Ἀρτεμίδωρος, 28, 35, 45, 54–5
 Ἀσελλία, 61
 Ἀσέλλιος, 61
 Ἀσίδιος, 57 (Γάιος Ἀ.)
 Ἀσκλάπων, 2
 Ἀσκληπίδης, 47 (*ter*)
 Ἀσκλης, 40
 Ἀρ. Φιλουμένος, 64
 Ἀτειλιανός, 17 (Μ. Λουκρήτιος Ἀ.)
 Ἄτταλος, 36, 46 (Ἄ. Β'), 60
 Αὔρησις, 34
 Αὐρ. Ἀνδρόνικος Μενεκρατιανός, 23
 Αὐρ. Ἀνύσιος, 11
 Αὐρ. Ἀπελλιανή, 23
 Αὐρη. Βάσσα, 37
 Αὐρ. Γλυκωνίς, 14
 Αὐρ. Δόξα, 62
 Αὐρ. Ἐλπιδηφόρος, 14
 Αὐρ. Ἑρμίπιλλα, 11
 Αὐρ. Ἑρωτιανός, 62
 Αὐρηλία Εὐσέβεια, 14
 Αὐρ. Ῥοῦφος, 63
 Ἀφφία ?, 25
 Ἀφφιάς, 38
 Ἄφφιν, 34
 Βαλέρις, 34 (*bis*)
 Βάσσος, 10 (Γάιος Ἰούλιος Β.)
 Βάσσος, 10 (Ἰούλιος Β.)
 Βιάνωρ, 19
 Βόμβων, 46
 Γάιος, 59
 Γάιος Ἀσίδιος, 57
 Γάιος Ἰούλιος Βάσσος, 10
 Γάιος Ἰούλιος Σωτήριχος, 10
 Γλυκέα, 29
 Γλύκων, 36, 36 (Σαρδιανός), 48
 Γλυκωνίς, 14 (Αὐρ. Γ.)
 Γναῖος, 57
 Διογένης, 29
 Διογενιανός, 29
 Διόδοτος, 31
 Διομήδης, 20, 62
 Διονυσία, 51 (Κλαυδία Δ.)
 Διόφαντος, 8 (*bis*)
 Δόξα, 62 (Αὐρ. Δ.)
 Ἐλπιδηφόρος, 14 (Αὐρ. Ἑ.)
 Ἐλπίς, 29, 38, 65
 Ἐπαφρόδειτος, 61
 Ἐπίκτησις, 64 (Ἰουλί. Ἑ.)
 Ἐπίνικος, 38
 Ἐπίτευξις ?, 25
 Ἑρμείας, 30
 Ἑρμίπιλλα, 11 (Αὐρ. Ἑ.), 15
 Ἑρμιππος, 15
 Ἑρμογένης, 4, 31, 34 (*bis*)
 Ἑρμογενία, 26
 Ἑρμόθεστος, 37
 Ἑρμοκράτης, 34 (*bis*)
 Ἑρμόφιλος, 26
 Ἑρωτιανή, 38
 Ἑρωτιανός, 62 (Αὐρ. Ἑ.)
 Εὐβουλος, 29
 Εὐσέβεια, 14 (Αὐρηλία Ε.)
 Εὐτύχης, 12
 Εὐτυχιανή, 26
 Εὐτύχιν, 35
 Ζώσιμος, 28, 62
 Ἥδιστος, 29
 Ἡρακλείδης, 1, 3
 Θάλλουσα, 29
 Θεόξενος, 2
 Θεόπομπος, 49
 Θεότειμος, 38
 Θεόφιλος, 53
 Θυνείτης, 38
 Ἰουλί(α), 64 (Ἰ. Ἐπίκτησις)
 Ἰουλία Μάλθα, 10
 Ἰουλία Σεκοῦνδα, 10
 Ἰουλία Πρίμιλλα, 10
 Ἰούλιος Βάσσος, 10
 Ἰούλιος Καΐκιος, 10
 Καΐκιος, 10 (Ἰούλιος Κ.)
 Καλλικράτης, 36
 Καρπίων, 58
 Κάρπος, 34
 Κέλσος, 61
 Κλαυδία, 51 (Κ. Διονυσία)
 Κλέων β', 33
 Κόϊντος, 22
 Κόρινθος, 35 (*bis*)
 Κράτιππος, 35
 Λεοντιάδης, 50
 Λούκιος, 39 (Λεύκιος), 35
 (Λούκις, *ter*), 59–60
 Λουκρήτιος, 17 (Μ. Λ. Ἀτειλιανός)
 Λυκολέων, 38
 Μάλθα, 10 (Ἰουλία Μ.)
 Μαρκιανός, 37
 Μάτερνος, 37
 Μειλάς, 22
 Μελίβοια, 19
 Μελίη, 29
 Μελτίνη, 8, 36, 39, 43
 Μελτινής, 8
 Μένανδρος, 29, 53
 Μενεκρατιανός, 23 (Αὐρ. Ἀνδρόνικος Μ.)
 Μενεκράτης, 8, 18, 48
 Μηνιάς, 31
 Μηνογένης, 45
 Μηνοδότη, 4
 Μηνόδωρος, 3–4
 Μητρᾶς, 29, 35 (*bis*)
 Μητροδωρος, 18, 29, 39
 Μ. Λουκρήτιος Ἀτειλιανός, 17
 Νανάς, 12
 Νεικάνωρ, 5
 Νεικόμαχος, 7 (*ter*)
 Νίκανδρος, 45
 Νικομήδης, 19, 36 (-εικ-)
 Νωνία, 44
 Ξενία, 38
 Ξένων, 31
 Ὀλβᾶνα Πρεῖμα, 61
 Παραμύθιος, 17
 Παῦλα, 38
 Πολυδεύκης, 3
 Πόπλιος Ἀντίσθης, 39
 Πρεῖμα, 61 (Ὀλβᾶνα Π.)
 Πρίμιλλα, 10 (Ἰουλία Π.)
 Πρόσοδος, 35
 Σεκοῦνδα, 10 (Ἰ. Σεκοῦνδα), 29–30
 Σεκοῦνδος, 37
 Στρατον(ε)ίκη, 18 (?), 29 (*bis*), 35
 (Στροτα-), 40
 Στράτων, 14 (Αἴλ. Σ.) 14, 40
 Σωκράτης, 28
 Σωτήριχος, 7, 10 (Γάιος Ἰούλιος Σ.), 13
 Ῥοῦφος, 63 (Αὐρ. Ῥ.)
 Τάτα, 65
 Τατιάς, 34, 36, 44
 Τελεσφορίς, 21
 Τελέσφορος, 21, 29, 33
 Τρίβων, 35
 Τροφίμη (?), 25
 Τρόφιμος, 14
 Τρυφῶσα, 49
 Φίλιππος, 20
 Φιλόκαλος, 29, 44
 Φιλουμένος, 64 (Ἀρ. Φ.)
 Φουλβία, 5
 Χαρίξενος, 44
 Χέλλος, 59
 Latin:
 C. Asidius Cn. [f.], 57

Özet

H. Malay'ın 1999–2005 yılları arasında yürüttüğü epigrafi araştırmalarında kopyaladığı buluntuların bir bölümünü konu alan bu makalede 66 adet mezar yazıtı ele alınmaktadır. Bu yazıtların 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 oldukları bilinmeyen üç yazıt (no. 29, 36–37), bazı eski eser meraklılarının aldıkları okunaklı kopyalardan hareketle yayınlanmaktadır.

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