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INSCRIPTIONS FROM CAPPADOCIA II. MUSEUMS OF YOZGAT, KIRŞEHİR,
HACIBEKTAŞ, NEVŞEHİR, ÜRGÜP, AKSARAY, KONYA EREĞLİSİ, KAYSERİ,
SİVAS

aus: *Epigraphica Anatolica* 40 (2007) 67–108

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INSCRIPTIONS FROM CAPPADOCIA II*
MUSEUMS OF YOZGAT, KIRŞEHİR, HACİBEKTAŞ, NEVŞEHİR, ÜRGÜP, AKSARAY,
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Many of the inscriptions published here were noted in the years before 1996. The records of the texts (copies and photographs) were, for the most part, stolen – perhaps not intentionally ! – from my parked car in 1996. Those inscriptions, the copy of which was lost, were, for the most part, re-copied in October 1998 and new photographs taken. The copies made in my second visit to the relevant museums have been united with the surviving records: the results of these combined notes are given below.

I am grateful to the Directors of the Museums in which I have worked – Aksaray, Konya Ereğlisi, Hacibektaş, Kayseri, Kırşehir, Nevşehir, Sivas and Yozgat – and I would here wish to offer my grateful thanks for their help and assistance.

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Synopsis of Inscriptions

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Sivas

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(45) Gravestone of Timonis, Demosthenes and Reglus

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YOZGAT

01. Gravestone of Arsinoë

Esenli, formerly Dedit

Sub-Province and Admin. Code Sorgun 66-06-0*Map* Yozgat 78-z*Location* Not known. Brought from the village in 1989. Now in the Yozgat Museum [Inv. no. 677].

Description Gravestone, in the form of a large block. Chipped on all sides, broken at l. and below. Hard, coarse-crystalline marble. On the face of the block, at the top: a triangular pediment, in relief; the edges of the pediment are defined by convex and concave mouldings; on the top: an anthesterion (now lost); at each corner of the pediment: a palmette (in relief), both badly damaged; above the pediment, on each side: a curling branch or tendril, both badly damaged; in the field of the pediment: a hollow boss. At the top, on the sides of the block: a palmette and tendrils (the left-hand is very badly damaged). The sides of the block are smoothly dressed; the back of the block is rough. Below the pediment: a recessed panel framed by convex mouldings (outer convex, inner concave). The inscription is cut on the face of the panel. Surface and letters: badly damaged and worn.

Dimensions Ht (ex.) 1.15; wi. (shaft) 0.58; depth (shaft) 0.44. Letters: (line 2) O 0.038.

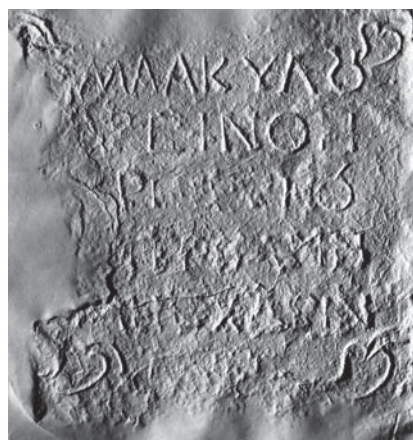
Copy Jerphanion from a copy (with a squeeze and photo) made in 1928 by the Anatolian Expedition of the Oriental Institute, University of Chicago; DHF 12.x.1998. DHF squeeze in BIAA. Text here from DHF squeeze (photo).

Publication Jerphanion 1935: 81 no. 13.

Text (leaf) (leaf)
 Μα' Ἀκύλου
 2 Ἀρσινόῃ
 χρηστῇ θυ-
 4 [γ]ατρὶ μνή-
 μης χάριν
 (leaf) (leaf)

line 1: ligature OY – line 3: ligature ΘY

Translation Ma, (daughter) of Akylas, for Arsinoë, (her) worthy daughter, in memory.

Date Roman, (?) 2nd cent. AD.*Commentary* For occurrences of the name Μα, see below, Index of Personal Names.

02. Gravestone of Kastor

Alembey

Sub-Province and Admin. Code Sarıkaya 66-05-1

Map Akdağmadeni 82-z

Location Not known. Brought from the village in 1989. Now in the Yozgat Museum [Inv. no. 671].

Description Gravestone, in the form of a pedimented stele. Broken below; chipped and slightly damaged.

Dimensions Recorded in 1995 but not re-recorded in 1998.

Copy DHF 03.xi.1995, 12.x.1998. DHF photo in BIAA.

Text
 Γῆ Δαδατου
 2 Κάστορι Νει-
 ριος τῷ ἐαυ-
 4 τῆς ἀνδρὶ
 μνήμης ἔ-
 νε[κα]

Translation Gē, (daughter) of Dadatos, for Kastor, (son) of Neiris, her husband, in memory.

Date Roman, (?) 2nd cent. AD.

Commentary For occurrences of the name Γῆ, see below, Index of Personal Names.



03. Gravestone of Tib. Claudius Cassius

Karadikmen

Sub-Province and Admin. Code Akdağmadeni 66-01-0

Map Akdağmadeni 84-ü

Location Not known. Brought from the village in 1989. Now in the Yozgat Museum [Inv. no. 679].

Description Gravestone, in the form of a pedimented stele. Now in two pieces. Broken below; chipped and slightly damaged. Hard, coarse-crystalline marble. At the top: a triangular pediment, in relief; on the top of the pediment: an acroterion (now lost) with antithetic tendrils; at the sides: a palmette with incised lines. Below the pediment: a simple shaft; at the base of the shaft: curved mouldings; below the mouldings: a wreath, in relief. The shaft at the bottom is rough and unworked for c. 0.36; under the base; a roughly shaped tenon. The back of the shaft is rough. Surface and letters: well preserved.

Dimensions Ht 0.96 (upper half) + 1.06 (lower half); wi. (shaft) 0.413; depth (shaft) 0.14. Letters: (line 1) O of IOC 0.049.

Copy DHF 12.x.1998. DHF squeeze and photo in BIAA.

Text
 Τιβέριος 4 ζῶν ἐαυ-
 2 Κλαύδιος (vac) τῷ
 Κάσσιος



Translation Tiberius Claudius Cassius, while living, for himself.
Date Roman, (?) 2nd cent. AD

04. Gravestone of Actius

“Çayıralan”

Sub-Province and Admin. Code Sarıkaya 66-03-0

Map Akdağmadeni 83-Ic

Location Not known. Seen at the *kaymakamlık* (sub-provincial offices) in Çayıralan, 25.x.1977. Now in the depôt of the Yozgat Museum [Inv. no. ?].

Description Gravestone, in the form of a pedimented stele.

Dimensions Not recorded in 1977; not recordable in 1998.

Copy DHF 25.x.1977, 12.x.1998. No squeeze. No photo.

Text Κλαύδιος

2 Κάσσιος

Ἀκτίῳ

4 τῷ υἱῷ

[μνήμης]

6 [χάριν]

Translation Claudius Cassius for Actius, his son, [in memory].

Date Roman, (?) 2nd cent. AD.

Commentary Claudius Cassius, the son of Tiberius Claudius Cassius (text no. 3)?

05. Relief: Scenes from the Life of Moses

Ali Demirci

Sub-Province and Admin. Code Çayıralan 66-03-0

Map Akdağmadeni 83-Ia

Location Not known. Seen at the *kaymakamlık* (sub-provincial offices) in Çayıralan, 25.x.1977. Now in the depôt of the Yozgat Museum [Inv. no. 243 “Ali Demirci”].

Description Relief, in the form of a long architrave. Complete. Hard, pale limestone.

Dimensions Not recorded in 1977; not recordable in 1986.

Copy DHF 25.x.1977, 06.viii.1986. Not, at present, in a position which would readily allow a squeeze or a photo.

Text On l. side: Pharaoh’s chariots, driving to r.

Φαραὼ ἄρμα[τα]

On r. side: clouds, moving to l., and people, facing to l.

Ἐρυθρὰ θάλασσα, στῦλος νεφέλης καὶ στῦλος πυρός

Translation Pharaoh’s chariots – Red Sea, pillar of cloud and pillar of fire.

Date (?)

Commentary Scenes from Moses’ journey out of Egypt as recounted in Exodus 13–14.

KIRŞEHİR

06. Dedication to Zeus (Megistos)

Boztepe

Sub-Province and Admin. Code Kırşehir 40-00-0

Map Keskin 68-Ic

Location Formerly in the garden of the Municipal Salon. Brought from the village to the Kırşehir Museum in 1997 [Inv. no. ?].

Description Dedication, in the form of a large, square altar. Complete but chipped and broken along the edges. Hard, pale limestone. Below the upper mouldings: a simple shaft, tapering slightly towards the top. On the face of the shaft: a wreath, in high relief. At the bottom: mouldings as at the top. The inscription is cut on the vertical face of the upper moulding and on the shaft between the upper moulding and the wreath. Surface and letters: damaged and worn; broken-bar alpha, round epsilon, sigma and omega.

Dimensions Ht 1.135; wi. (top) 0.565, (bottom) 0.65, (top of shaft) 0.52, (bottom of shaft) 0.58; depth (top of shaft) 0.48. Letters: c. 0.037.

Copy DHF 12.x.1998. DHF squeeze (13.x.1998) and photo in BIAA.

Text (on the upper moulding)
 [Ἐπ]ὶ Νέρουα Τραϊαν[ο]ῦ
 2 [Κ]αίσαρος Σε[βασ]τ[οῦ]
 (on the front face of the shaft)
 Δορυζίνθης Γαίου
 4 ἱερέως Διὸς Με[γ]ίς-
 του τῷ Διὶ τὸν [β]ωμ-
 6 όν



Translation Under Nerva Traianus Caesar Augustus, Doryzinthes, (son) of Gaius, priest of Zeus Megistos, (dedicated) the altar to Zeus.

Date AD 98–117 Traianus.

Commentary Δορυζίνθης: a Thracian name, cp. Δορυζίνθης IK 62. 510 with earlier references (Şarkikaraağaç) and Δορυζίνθης LGPN IV with further references. On the basis of his name and his priesthood of Ζεὺς Μέγιστος, Iuppiter (Optimus) Maximus, a “military god”, the man was, most probably, an army veteran.

07. Gravestone of Aquilina and Domna

Aydınlar, formerly Sofular

Sub-Province and Admin. Code Kaman 40-02-0

Map Keskin 68-Ic

Location Not given. Now in the Kırşehir Museum [Inv. no. 86-202].

Description Gravestone, in the form of a stele. On the face: two figures below a semi-circular arch; the figures are dressed in toga-like gowns; the faces are damaged. On the top of the arch, an anthesierion and at each side, an acroterion. All features are shown in relief. Below the figures: a projecting moulding and a simple shaft. Damage on the left side and below at right and left corners. The back of the stele is rounded. The first two lines are cut on the flat face of the top moulding, the last three at the top of the shaft. Hard, pale limestone. Surface and letters: considerably damaged and worn. Letters: regular alpha A; curvilinear M; rounded sigma C.

Dimensions Ht 1.11; wi. (max.) 0.53; depth 0.18. Letters: c. 0.032.

Copy Copy to Kalinka (date?); Jacopi 1938; DHF 15.xi.1994.

Publication Kalinka 1933: 110 no. 90 (text from a copy received from the Kaymakam); Jacopi 1938: 17 and Fig. 48 (copied by Jacopi in Kırşehir, at the new school); Bull. 1939. 445 (notice of Jacopi); Pfuhl and Möbius 1977–79, 2: 516 no. 2150 and Fig. 107 (text from Conze “aus Caesarea in Kapadokien”). (The published copy is reproduced here.)

Text

	[Γ]ῆ τῇ γλυκυτάτῃ
2	[μ]ητρὶ Ἀκυλίνῃ
	καὶ τῇ γλυκυτάτῃ νύν-
4	[φ]ῇ Δόμνῃ μνή-
	[μ]ης χάριν

Translation [G]ē for the dearest mother, Aquilina, and the dearest bride, Domna, in memory.

Date Roman, 2nd cent. AD.

Commentary For occurrences of the name Γῆ, see below, Index of Personal Names.



08. Gravestone of Anthousa and Theodoros presbyter

UP

Provenance Not known. Now in the Kırşehir Museum [Inv. no. ?]

Description Gravestone, in the form of a large slab. Broken above. Hard, white marble. In the centre of the slab: a cross (top and arms lost), standing on a *tabula ansata*; on each side: a pilaster (with double mouldings at the base), framing the cross and the *tabula ansata*. All features are indicated by incision. The face of the slab has been smoothed but not finely. The text was inscribed between finely incised guide-lines; the end of line 3 (and onto the *tabula ansata*) after the letter A, the whole of line 4 as far as the letter C, and line 5 as far as the letters ON were inscribed over an erasure. Surface and letters: slightly worn.

Dimensions Ht (ex.) 1.05; wi. 0.89; depth 0.07. Letters: c. 0.037, (line 7) T of MHT c. 0.022; O is smaller throughout.

Copy DHF 15.xi.1994. DHF photo in BIAA.

Text

† Ἐνθα κατάκτε εἵ-
 2 τις λαμπρᾶς μνή-
 μιν Ἀνθοῦσα // // //
 4 Μαρία Παῦλος
 τέκνα αὐτῆς μνημῆλον
 6 κὲ Θεόδωρον πρεσβ^ς
 τοῦ μητροπολίτου
 line 2: ligature MNH – line
 5: ligature MNHMH – line 6:
 ligature KE – line 7: ligature
 MH

Translation † Here lies Anthousa of illustrious memory. Maria (and) Paulos, her children, (set up) her memorial; and (for) Theodoros, the priest of the metropolitan (bishop).

Date Byzantine.

Commentary The un-named metropolitan was probably bishop of Caesaria (modern Kayseri).



09. Gravestone of Ma

UP

Provenance Not known. Now in the Kırşehir Museum [Inv. no. ?].

Description Gravestone, in the form of a pedimented stele. Broken at the top and bottom; chipped. Hard, white, coarse-crystalline marble. At the top: a triangular recess, above which stood an anthesterion (now lost); at the sides: plain, flat acroteria. In the field of the triangular recess: a six-petalled flower, in relief, and two leaves, one on each side. Below the recess: a simple moulding and the shaft which is plain and without a frame. The inscription is cut below the moulding. Surface and letters: some wear and damage.

Dimensions Ht (max.) 0.43; wi. (pediment) 0.255, (shaft) 0.23; depth 0.13. Letters: 0.025.

Copy DHF 16.xi.1994. No squeeze. No photo.

Text

Μαμας Μαῖ
 2 τῇ ἑαυτοῦ
 γυναικί

Translation Mamas for his wife, Ma.

Date Roman.

Commentary For occurrences of the name Μα, see below, Index of Personal Names.

10. Gravestone of Iulia Lamyra

Mucur

Sub-Province and Admin. Code Mucur 40-03-0

Map Keskin 68-Ic

Location Brought from Solaklı Mahalle (the SE quarter of Mucur) to the Kırşehir Museum in 1996 [Inv. no. ?].

Description Gravestone, in the form of a stele. Broken above and below. Hard, pale limestone. The shaft tapers slightly towards the top. The inscription was cut on the face of the shaft. The top of a basket (in relief) is preserved at the bottom of the shaft. Surface and letters: worn and damaged. A circular runnel has been cut through the inscription.

Dimensions Ht 0.58; wi. (centre) 0.41; depth 0.17. Letters: O of KOB (line 4) 0.04.

Copy DHF 13.x.1998. DHF squeeze (photo) in BIAA. Text here from DHF squeeze.

Text

	Ἰούλιος
2	Φαρνάκης[ης]
	καὶ Ἰουλία
4	(v) Κοβαβα
	[Ἰ]ουλίᾳ Ἀα-
6	μύρα · τῇ
	θυγατρὶ μνή-
8	μης χάριν
	(basket)

line 7: ligature MNH

Translation Iulius Pharnakes and Iulia Kobaba for Iulia Lamyra, the(ir) daughter, in memory.

Date Roman, 2nd cent. AD.

Commentary On the names in this text, see below, Notes and Comments.



11. Gravestone of Bellon

UP

Provenance Not known. Now in Kırşehir Museum [Inv. no. 86-207].

Description Gravestone, in the form of a stele.

Dimensions Ht (max.) 0.78; wi. 0.38; depth (max.) 0.12; (tenon) ht 0.10. Letters: 0.017–25.

Copy DHF 16.xi.1994; not re-recorded in 1998. DHF squeeze in BIAA. Text here from DHF squeeze (photo).

Text

	Δόμνος Νέστ-
2	ωρ Βέλλων Ἀκυ-
	λίνοσ τῷ γλυκυ-
4	τάτῳ θίῳ Βέλλ-
	ωνι ἀνέστηκα-
6	ν μνήμης χά-
	(vac) ριν

Translation Domnos, Nestor, Bellon and Aquilinus for (their) dearest uncle, Bellon, set up (this stele) in memory.



Date Roman, 1st–2nd cent. AD.

Commentary For the name Βέλλων, see the comments of Mitchell on a related name Bella in a text from Canımāna in S Galatia (RECAM 2. 296). For Bella, as a Celtic name, see Holder (1896–1907, 1. 296, 395) and Zgusta (1964: 122 § 160 Βέλλων), but Βέλλων possibly Greek, cf. Robert (1963: 287, 298) and Zgusta (ibidem).

12. Gravestone of Lotis

UP

Provenance Not known. Registered in the Kırşehir Museum on 18.04.1988 [Inv. no. 88–351].

Description Gravestone, in the form of a tall stele. Complete except for the top of the pediment. Hard, white, coarse-crystalline marble. The stele tapers strongly towards the top. At the top: a triangular pediment with acroteria (cut in relief), both with carefully arranged mouldings. Below the base (an elongated rectangle) of the pediment: mouldings and two panels, one above the other, both framed by double mouldings. The surface was finely smoothed except on the face of the lower panel. The inscription was cut in the upper of the two panels and on the mouldings above and below. Surface and letters: well preserved.

Dimensions Ht (max.) 1.70; wi. (top of stele) 0.515, (bottom of stele) 0.67; depth 0.13. Letters: 0.02–0.03.

Copy DHF 16.xi.1994; not re-recorded in 1998. Text here from DHF 1994 notes.

Text (on the upper moulding)

Ἀντίγονος Φιλίππου

(on face)

2 Λωτίδι τῇ ἰδίᾳ γυ-
ναικὶ φιλοστόρ-

4 γως καὶ ἀμέμπτως
συνεζηκύναι μνη-

(on the lower moulding)

6 μης ἔνεκεν

Translation Antigonos, (son) of Philippos, for Lotis, his very own wife, who had affectionately and blamelessly lived (with him), in memory.

Date Roman.

13. Boundary-stone of the Church of the Theotokos

Malya Devlet Üretim Çiftliği, Mucur

Sub-Province and Admin. Code Mucur 40-03-0

Map Avanos 73-Iç

Location Not given. Brought from the *Devlet Üretim Çiftliği* (State Agricultural Farm) to the Kırşehir Museum [inventoried 18.12.1992; Inv. no. 6.2.92]. The Malya D. Ü. Ç. lies in the Malya Ovası, c. 25 km NE of Kırşehir and 20 km NNE of Mucur.

Description Boundary stone, in the form of a stele. The top is rounded, the sides straight and the back rounded. The stele tapers towards the top. The inscription is cut on a raised panel below

a Maltese cross-in circle (cut in relief). Broken below; chipped and damaged at the top and sides. Hard, grey marble. Surface and letters: worn.

Dimensions Ht (front) 0.86; wi. (at panel) 0.41; depth (at bottom) 0.31. Letters: 0.025–30.

Copy DHF 16.xi.1994. DHF squeeze and photo in BIAA.

Text

	Ὅρου τῆς Ἀγί-	(sic)
	ακ καὶ ἐνδ(ν)ό-	
	ξου Θεοτόκ-	
4	ου καὶ Παρθέ-	
	νο(ν)υ Μαρία-	
	ς π[α]ραρχεθ-	
	έντες παρὰ τ-	
8	[οὔ] εὐσεβε-	
	[τάτου - - -]	
	- - - -	

Translation Boundaries (of the Church) of the Holy and splendid Mother of God and Virgin, Mary, set up by the most pious - - -

Date Byzantine, (?)6th cent. AD.

Commentary In the word ὅρυ, note the phonetic assimilation of upsilon, υ, with the diphthong οι. For ecclesiastical boundary-stones (erected in central Cappadocia under Justinianus [AD 527–565]), see St. Pont. (3, 1. 254, Babali, and 255, Sorgun [formerly Köhne], both near Yozgat) and Cumont (1902: 321 no. 23, Sarıkaya, ancient Basilika Therma).



HACİBEKTAŞ (NEVŞEHİR PROVINCE)

14. Dedication of a Pillar (“herman”)

Çağsak

Sub-Province and Admin. Code Kozaklı 50-05-0

Map Avanos 75-Ie

Location Ören yeri, c. 2–3 km N of the village; an abandoned cemetery. Now in the Hacibektaş Museum [Inv. no. 247].

Description A simple cylinder. Broken and damaged at the top. Hard, pale limestone. Surface and letters: worn and damaged.

Dimensions Ht (vis.) 1.02; diam. 0.50. Letters: 0.040–45.

Copy DHF 01.xi.1995; re-copied 13.x.1998. DHF squeeze (01.xi.1995) (photo) and photo in BIAA.

Publication Meriggi 1969: 157 and Pl. 48.

Text

2 [Ἀγαθῇ] Τύχῃ (vac)

4 [. 5–6 .] Ἰστρος εὐ-
χαριστοῦσα ἐ-
πί τε θεῶ[ν] καὶ
ἀνθρώπων ἀ-
νέστησα τὸν
(leaf) ἑρμᾶνα (vac)

line 2: possibly [.....] Ἰστρος
Translation To Good Fortune! I, (daugh-
ter of) [-] Ἰστρος, thankful both under gods and
under men, set up the pillar.

Date Roman, (?) 2nd cent. AD.

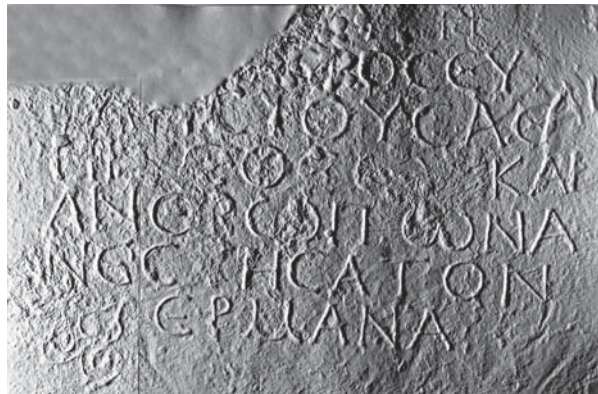
Commentary The text here revises the edition of Meriggi:

2 Π(?)OCEY
..... E(?)T(?)OYCAC
..... ΘΕΩΝ ΚΑ[Ι]
ΑΝΘΡΩΠΩΝ Α
ΝΕΤΗCΑ ΤΟΝ
ΕΡΜΑΝΑ

“Nella prima riga, omessa qui sopra nel testo, forse . .
Λ(?)Η . . . Al principio della 3a riga invece di E è pos-
sibile C e invece di T forse I”.

Line 2 [. 5–6 .] Ἰστρος: a woman, daughter of [. . . .] Ἰστρος, as, for in-
stance, Μα or Γη, daughter of [Νέσ]τρος? The participle, εὐχαριστοῦσα,
is certainly feminine, and the subject of the verb ἀνέστησα is in the first
person singular.

For ἑρμᾶνα (line 7), see LSJ ἑρμᾶν, -άνος, a contraction of ἑρμῆς, a herm or pillar.



15. Gravestone of Dionysios

Hacıbektaş

Sub-Province and Admin. Code Hacıbektaş 50-04-0

Map Avanos 74-If

Location Not given. Now in the Hacıbektaş Museum [Inv. no. 254].

Description Gravestone, in the form of a pedimented stele. Complete. Coarse-crystalline mar-
ble. At the top: a triangular pediment (in relief) with stylised anthesierion and acroteria; on the
surface of both stylised leaves have been incised. Under the base: a broad, flat tenon. Surface:
chipped and worn; letters: clean and sharp, cut between guide-lines.

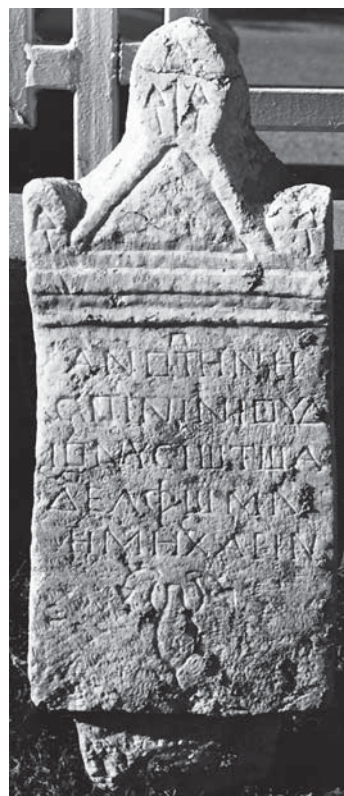
Dimensions Ht 0.70; wi. (top) 0.255, (bottom) 0.295; depth 0.084. Letters: c. 0.02, (line 4) Φ
0.04.

Copy DHF 01.xi.1995; re-copied 13.x.1998. DHF squeeze (01.11.1995) and photo in
BIAA.

<i>Text</i>	Ἀνοπτηνὴ
2	Σπινινίου Δ-
	ιονυσίῳ τῷ ἄ-
4	δελφῷ μν-
	ήμη(ς) χάριν
	(vase and tendrils)
<i>Translation</i>	Anoptene, (daughter) of Spininius, for Dionysios, (her) brother, in memory.
<i>Date</i>	Roman, (?) 2nd cent. AD.

16. Gravestone of Prokris

Hacıbektaş	
<i>Location</i>	Not given. Now in the Hacıbektaş Museum [Inv. no. 252].
<i>Description</i>	Gravestone, in the form of a stele. The top right-hand corner is lost; otherwise complete. Hard, coarse-crystalline marble. At the top: a simple moulding. Plain shaft; below the inscription: an incised wreath(?) and basket. Under the base: a large, roughly shaped tenon. Surface and letters: surface well preserved; letters: clear and sharp.
<i>Dimensions</i>	Ht 0.825; wi. (top) 0.255, (bottom) 0.295; depth 0.084. Letters: (line 2) 0.018, (line 3) Γ 0.021, Μ 0.022.
<i>Copy</i>	DHF 01.xi.1995; re-copied 13.x.1998. DHF squeeze (01.xi.1995) and photo in BIAA.
<i>Text</i>	Μειδίας Κυγ[. . .]
2	Πρόκριδι τῇ ἰδίῳ
	γυναικὶ μνή-
4	μης ἔνεκεν
<i>Translation</i>	Meidias, (son) of Syn[-] for Prokris, his very own wife, in memory.
<i>Date</i>	Roman, (?) 2nd cent. AD.



17. Gravestone of Gē

Hacıbektaş	
<i>Location</i>	Not given. Now in the Hacıbektaş Museum [Inv. no. 255].
<i>Description</i>	Gravestone, in the form of a pedimented stele. Complete. Hard, coarse-crystalline marble. Surface and letters: surface on l. damaged; letters: clear and sharp.
<i>Dimensions</i>	Ht (inscribed area) 0.25; wi. (inscribed area) 0.20. Letters: 0.02.

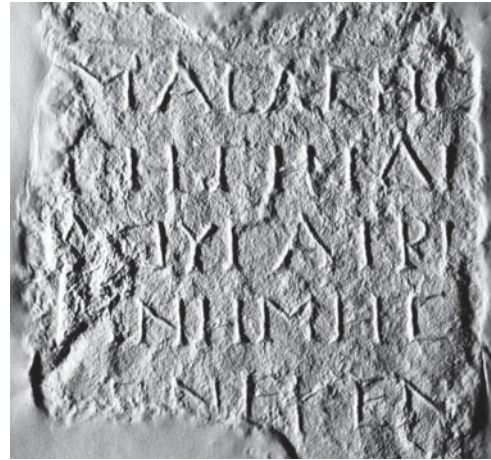
Copy DHF 01.xi.1995; not re-copied 13.x. 1998. DHF squeeze (01.xi.1995) in BIAA. Text here from DHF squeeze (photo).

Text Μασασης
 2 Γῆ τῇ ἰδί-
 α θυγατρὶ
 4 μνήμης
 ἔνεκεν

Translation Masases for Gē, his very own daughter, in memory.

Date Roman, 2nd century AD (?).

Commentary Μασασης: a Hittite or Neo-Hittite name? cp. Μασσις 1.08 (= IK 55. 92).



18. Gravestone of Aur. Ariobarzanis

Hacıbektaş

Location Not given. Now in the Hacıbektaş Museum [Inv. no. 253].

Description Gravestone, in the form of a pedimented stele. Complete. Hard, coarse-crystalline marble. At the top: a pediment formed by two miniature triangular pediments, each with a stylised antheserion; at sides: a stylised acroterion. Below the pediment: a simple shaft. Above and below the shaft: a simple, flat moulding. Surface and letters: letters clear and sharp; pronounced apices.

Dimensions Ht 0.93; wi. (pediment) 0.355, (base) 0.375, (shaft) 0.296; depth (top) 0.14, (shaft) 0.12. Letters: (line 1) K 0.026.

Copy DHF 01.xi.1995; re-copied 13.x.1998. DHF squeeze (01.xi.1995) and photo in BIAA.

Text Αὐρ. Κύριλλος
 2 Αὐρ. Ἀριοβαρ-
 ζανίδι τῇ γλυ-
 4 κυτάτῃ καὶ (leaf)
 ἀσυνκρίτῳ
 6 μητρὶ μνή-
 μης ἔνεκα

Translation Aur(elius) Kyrillos for Aur(elia) Ariobarzanis, (his) sweetest and incomparable mother, in memory.

Date Roman, (?) 3rd cent. AD.



NEVŞEHİR

19. Dedication to Phoebus Apollo

UP

Provenance Not known. Now in the Nevşehir Museum [Inv. no. 1535].

Description A votive dedication, in the form of a square altar. Chipped along both edges of the front face and at all corners. Hard, pale limestone. At the top: two stylized, plain acroteria, one at each corner, on the front and left sides. On the front face: simple mouldings below the acroteria; below the mouldings, on the face of the shaft: a male figure, without clothing, holding a round(?) object in his l. hand and a palm-branch in his r. At the base of the shaft: simple mouldings. The inscription is cut on the front face of the base. Surface and letters: worn, chipped and damaged; the figure is damaged and has lost its face.

Dimensions Ht 0.65; wi. (top) 0.23, (shaft) 0.21, (base) 0.25; depth (top) 0.21. Letters: (line 1) B 0.024, (line 3) OC 0.015.

Copy DHF 11.x.1989. DHF squeeze and photo in BIAA.

Text

	[Φοί]βφ 'Απόλλ-
2	[ωνι] ἐπηκόω Ι
	[. . .]υρ[.]ιος ΑΠ[. .]
4	[. . .]ΙΩΝ εὐχ[ήν]
	line 2: perhaps ἐπηκόωι
	line 3: ? [Ἄβo]υρ[ν]ιος ΑΠ[. .]

Translation To Phoebus Apollo, the listening (god), (?)Aburnius - - - (made this) vow.

Date Roman, (?) 1st–2nd cent. AD.



20. Dedication to Apollo

UP

Provenance Not known. Now in the Nevşehir Museum [Inv. no. 1536].

Description A votive dedication, in the form of a square altar. Chipped along edges; broken at bottom r. Hard, pale limestone. On the top surface: a cup-shaped hollow. At the top: two floral acroteria (in relief), one at each corner, on all sides. On the main face, below the acroteria: simple mouldings. The inscription is cut on the shaft below the mouldings. At the base: a simple projection. Surface and letters: very slightly damaged.

Dimensions Ht 0.41; wi. (top) 0.20, (shaft) 0.165.
Letters: (line 1) Π of ΑΠΟ 0.028, (line 5) Κ of ΚΟΜ 0.017.

Copy DHF 11.x.1989. DHF squeeze and photo in BIAA.

Text

	Ἀπόλλω-
2	γι εὐχὴν
	Αὐρ. Νικάγ-
4	ωρ Ἱέρακος
	Κομιτανάσ-
6	σεύς (leaf)(leaf)

Translation To Apollo Aur(elius) Nikanor, (son) of Hierax, from Comitanassus, (made this) vow.

Date Roman, (?) 3rd cent. AD.

21. Dedication to Apollo

UP

Provenance Not known. Now in the Nevşehir Museum [Inv. no. 1537].

Description A votive dedication, in the form of a square altar. Chipped and worn; otherwise complete. Hard, pale limestone. On the top surface: a cup-shaped hollow set in a raised disk; there are traces of burning in the cup. The sides and back are roughly dressed. The front face of the shaft is slightly narrower than the top and bottom registers. The inscription is cut on the top register and on the upper half of the shaft. Surface and letters: worn.

Dimensions Ht 0.505; wi. (top) 0.225, (face) 0.215; depth (top) 0.185. *Letters:* C of NAC 0.028.

Copy DHF 11.x.1989. DHF squeeze and photo in BIAA.

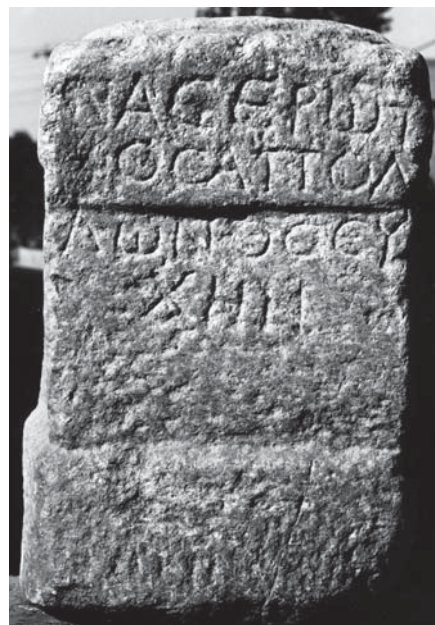
Text

	Νας Ἐρωτ-
2	(v) ος Ἀπόλ-
	λωνος εὐ-
4	(vac) χήν (vac)

Translation Nas, (son) of Eros, (made this) vow of [= for/to] Apollo.

Date Roman, (?) 1st–2nd cent. AD.

Commentary The preceding three stones (inscriptions nos 19, 20 and 21) were given to the Nevşehir Museum by Hasan Yurtbeğendi who stated that they had been brought to Nevşehir from an (unnamed) village in the region of Aksaray. The exact provenance is now lost. Nevertheless, there is a strong possibility that all three came from the same site. One (no. 20) was dedicated by a man from



Comitanassus. A similar stone, also dedicated to Apollo ἐπήκοος by a man of Comitanassus (Κοναμιτανασεύς), was discovered by Michael Ballance (1958: 227) at Ortakuyu, c. 21 km SW of Sultanhanı and c. 65 km WSW of Aksaray. On the basis of Ballance's discovery the town of Comitanassus (a toponym known on the *Tabula Peutingeriana*) has been identified with the site at Ortakuyu. It is reasonable to conjecture that the three stones in the Nevşehir Museum may also have been discovered at Ortakuyu (administratively in the province of Aksaray) or in the vicinity of the village. A fifth inscription (below, no. 27), now in the Aksaray Museum, was found in Setik Yayla near Eskil (c. 54 km W of Aksaray) c. 27 km NNE of Ortakuyu. Collectively the five inscriptions may be evidence for a cult (?temple, ?shrine) of Apollo at or near Comitanassus (modern Ortakuyu) on the Roman road from Colonia Iconium (Konya) and Colonia Archelaïs (Aksaray).

22. Gravestone of Amme

Kaymaklı, formerly Eneği

Sub-Province and Admin. Code Nevşehir 50-00-0

Map Niğde 76-Ij

Location Not given. The village lies c. 18 km S of Nevşehir. Now in the Nevşehir Museum [Inv. no. 974].

Description Gravestone, in the form of a pedimented stele. Broken below; otherwise complete. Pale limestone. At the top: a round-arch pediment, in relief, surmounted by a circular acroterion (?enclosing a floral motif), and a floral acroterion at each side. Below the pediment: two pilasters. Between the pilasters: a sunken panel and inscription; there are guide-lines for the top and bottom of the letters. The stele tapers towards the top. The rear face is rounded. Surface and letters: very worn.

Dimensions Ht (max.) 0.92; wi. (pediment) 0.355, (face) 0.34–0.36. Letters: c. 0.028, (line 7) 0.023.

Copy DHF 14.xi.1994. No squeeze. No photo.

Text [.]N[.]ICO

NOC Χαρ-

μαλα

[-]

4 [-]

Ἀμμη τῆι

γυναικί

ζῶν ἔσ-

8 τησε στή-

λην μνή-

μνησ [χά]- (sic)

ρην

Translation - - - for Amme, his wife, set up (the) stele in memory.

Date Roman, (?) 1st–2nd cent. AD.

23. Gravestone of Gē

UP

Provenance Not known. Now in the Nevşehir Museum [Inv. no. 1002].*Description* Gravestone, in the form of a pedimented stele. Complete. Hard, pale marble. At the top: a stylized, triangular pediment, in relief; on the top: a floral acroterion; at the sides: a stylized, floral acroterion. In the field of the pediment: a female face, frontally represented, in relief. Below the pediment: simple, curved mouldings; below the mouldings: a simple, plain shaft. The inscription starts c. 0.031 below the pediment; guide-lines were cut for the top and bottom of the letters but the lines of text are unevenly arranged (lines 2 and 3 are close). On the face of the shaft, below the inscription: a basket. Under the base: a rough tenon. Surface and letters: very little wear.*Dimensions* Ht (max.) 1.25; wi. (bottom of pediment) 0.27, (shaft) 0.26; depth (shaft) 0.18. Letters: 0.026 (line 1)–0.020.*Copy* DHF 14.xi.1994. No squeeze. No photo.

Text

	Ἱερώνυμ-	
2	οc Ἱερονύμ-	(sic)
	ου Γῆ Ὠσά-	
4	νδρου ἰδί-	
	αν γυναικᾶ	
6	μνήμην ἔν-	(sic)
	(vac) εκᾶ	

lines 4–5: accusative for dative, line 6: accusative for genitive.

Translation Hieronymos, (son) of Hieronymos, for Gē, (daughter) of Sosandros, his very own wife, in memory.*Date* Roman, 1st–2nd cent. AD.

24. Gravestone of Athenaïs

UP

Provenance Not known. Now in the Nevşehir Museum [Inv. no. ?].*Description* Gravestone, in the form of a stylized stele. Complete. Pale limestone. At the top: a stylized pediment in the form of an incised triangle; on the top of the pediment: a round, stylized flower (in the form of a 6-pointed star) in a circle, both in relief. At the corners of the pediment: a half-circle representing an acroterion. The inscription starts c. 0.035 below the pediment. Under the base of the shaft: a rectangular tenon. Surface and letters: slightly worn. There are traces of red paint in the letters and incised features.*Dimensions* Ht (max.) 0.865; wi. (top) 0.28, (base) 0.35; depth (base) 0.185. Tenon: ht 0.10, (wi.) 0.22, (depth) 0.11. Letters: (lines 1–2) 0.04, (line 3) 0.035, (line 4) 0.025.*Copy* DHF 14.xi.1994. No squeeze. No photo.

Text

	Κούσιος Ἀ-
2	θηναίδι τῇ ἰδίᾳ
	γυναικὶ μνήμης
4	(vac) ἔνεκα (leaf)

line 3: ligatures MNHMH

Translation Kousios for Athenais, his very own wife, in memory.
Date Roman, (?) 1st–2nd cent. AD.

ÜRGÜP

25. Gravestone of Amme

UP; transferred from the Anadolu Medeniyetleri Müzesi, Ankara.

Inventory Ürgüp Museum 617 (85.1.68; ‘Ankara’ dan devir’).

Description Gravestone, in the form of a small, triangular, pedimented stele. Broken at the top of the pediment; slightly chipped at side acroteria. Hard, pale marble. At the top: a triangular pediment, in relief, and acroteria at top and sides. Surface of the shaft: smooth; the inscription is cut on the shaft; the top of the first line c. 0.075 below the base of the pediment. Letters: slightly worn.

Dimensions Ht (max.) 0.45; wi. (top of shaft) 0.215, (base of shaft) 0.24; depth 0.07. Letters: 0.020–0.025.

Copy DHF 06.xi.1996. DHF photo in BIAA.

Text
 Κίμβρος Ἀμ-
 2 μη τῇ γυναι-
 κὶ μνήμης ἔ-
 4 (vac) ΝΕΚΕΥ

Translation Kimbros for Amme, his wife, in memory.

Date Roman, 1st–2nd cent. AD.

Commentary There is no external or internal feature which could indicate a possible provenance for this stone, although the name Amme is found in the region, cp. above, no. 22, from Kaymaklı, c. 18 km S of Nevşehir. On the other hand, the husband’s name, Kimbros (the Roman *Cimber*), is not otherwise attested in Cappadocia – a veteran, perhaps?



26. Gravestone of Sergi(o)s

UP; transferred from the Anadolu Medeniyetleri Müzesi, Ankara.

Inventory Ürgüp Museum 857 (107.195.69; ‘Ankara’ dan devir’).

Description A gravestone, in the form of a pedimented stele. Broken at the top, above r. and below. Hard, pale marble; the surface is now stained a reddish brown. At the top: a triangular pediment; on the l. corner: a floral acroterion is preserved; the pediment is framed by a flat, raised border; in the field of the pediment: a disk, in relief; in the r. corner: a (?) leaf. Below the pediment: a tapering shaft. On the face of the shaft: a man, in relief, facing frontwards and standing between walls (or in a doorway?). He is dressed in a long gown over a shirt, and wears high-sided boots. In his r. hand: a hammer poised above a last which is set into a block; on his

l.: a table or box on which stand a pair of high-sided boots and a (?)basket. Both the man and his possessions stand on a protruding shelf. Below the shelf: an inscription of 6 (or more) lines. Surface and letters: slightly worn.

Dimensions Ht 0.68; wi. (top of shaft) 0.38, (bottom) 0.435; depth (top) 0.06. Letters: c. 0.021, (line 5) 0.015.

Copy DHF 06.xi.1996. DHF squeeze and photo in BIAA.

Text Ἔτους · τ'ζ' · μη. Ἀπελλαίου · η' · α'.

2 Σέργις · κὲ · Πωλίων Σεργίν

τὸν πατέραν ἐτείμη- (vac)

4 σαν · Τατιανὸς · κὲ Ἀνείκη-

τος · κὲ · Σέργις οἱ Ἀνεικήτου

6 [- - - - -]

line 1: μη(νός), ἀ(πλέοντος) or ἀ(πιούση), ligatures MH, HA – lines 2, 4 and 5: ligatures KE – lines 2 and 5: Σέργις for Σέργιος

Translation In the year 307, on the eighth day from the end of the month Apellaios, Sergis and Polion honoured Sergis, their father; Tatianos and Aniketos and Sergis, the (?sons) of Aniketos,

Date Year 307 (Sullan era) = AD 222/223.

Commentary The stone was first accessed in the Anadolu Medeniyetleri Müzesi, Ankara, and then later transferred to the museum in Ürgüp. The provenance of the stone is clearly western Turkey, probably the province of Manisa or of Uşak where inscriptions, similar in form and content, have been found in abundance, cp. TAM 5. 1–2 *passim*.

From the presence of the high boots indicated on his left, and on the basis of the shape of the last and of the hammer, the standing figure is interpreted here as a cobbler or shoemaker rather than a blacksmith. For a possible representation of a cobbler, see Pfuhl and Möbius (1977–79, 2: 287 nos 1169–71 and Pl. 175 “Schmied”). Normally one would expect a cobbler to be represented as a seated figure (as in the examples published by Pfuhl and Möbius op. cit., Pl. 175 nos 833, 1170 and 1171): a blacksmith normally works standing (as in the relief, Pfuhl and Möbius op. cit., Pl. 175 no. 1169), cp. the relief of a blacksmith (holding a hammer and standing beside an anvil) illustrated by Tek (1995: 93 and Pl. 13, “Lydia, region of Saittai”?).

For a representation of a high-sided boot (“Stiefel”), see Pfuhl and Möbius (op. cit., 553 no. 2299 and Pl. 225, from Ahat, ancient Acmonia, in Phrygia; “wohl 3. Jh. n. Chr.”). In their catalogue of the reliefs, Pfuhl and Möbius (op. cit. Pl. 175) describe the object here thought to be a shoe-last (“Leisten”) as an anvil (“Amboss”).



AKSARAY

27. Dedication to Apollo

Eskil, Setik Yayla

Sub-Province and Admin. Code Aksaray 68-00-3

Map Aksaray 65-Ik

Location Brought from Setik Yayla (c. 5 km SSE of Eskil). Now in the Aksaray Museum [Inv. no. 8.8.73].

Description Dedication in the form of a small, square altar. Broken at the top l., battered but otherwise complete. Hard, white, coarse-grained marble. The top surface is roughly flat and square. At the top: two stylized, plain acroteria on a plain, flat moulding. Below the acroteria and moulding, on the face of the shaft: a horseman (in relief) riding to r.; he holds an object (a double axe?) in his r. hand. The inscription is cut between the acroteria and on the face of the moulding. Surface and letters: damaged and worn.

Dimensions Ht 1.11; wi. (max.) 0.53; depth 0.18. Letters: c. 0.032

Copy DHF 18.ix.1976; re-recorded 21.x.1998. DHF squeeze and photo in BIAA.

Text (between acroteria)

[Ἀπ]όλλ-

2 ωνι εὖ-

(on face of moulding)

[χ]ῆν Cιλβανό-

4 c Ἀθηνέου

line 4: ligature HN

Translation Silvanus, (son) of Atheneos, (made this) vow to Apollo.

Date Roman, 2nd cent. AD.

Commentary On the significance of the location, see the comments, above, no. 21.

A rider-god: for a similar stone (Buckler, Calder and Cox 1924: 25 no. 2, from Konya) on which Robert comments (1983: 584) that “the rider on horseback is the deity rather than the dedicant” (quoted SEG 33. 1187), the figure represents the divinity for whom the stone was erected. On the subject of Rider Gods, see Delemen (1999); for Apollo as a rider-god, see Maclean (RECAM 4. 26 from Meydanlı near Konya).



28. Dedication to Helios Pantepoptes

Aksaray

Location Brought from the Zafer Mahallesi. Now in the Aksaray Museum [Inv. no. 1.1.79].

Description Dedication in the form of a small, square altar. Broken on the l.; chipped at the top. Hard, white, coarse-grained marble. The top is flat and square; there is a single, concave moulding above the shaft and a double moulding at the foot; the base is square. On the face of the shaft: a wreath (in relief) and, at the top l., an ivy leaf. The inscription is cut on the face of the shaft, between the upper moulding and the wreath. Surface and letters: very badly damaged and worn; normal alpha, curvilinear epsilon, sigma and omega.

Dimensions Ht 1.11; wi. (max.) 0.53; depth 0.18. Letters: c. 0.032

Copy DHF 18.ix.1976; re-recorded 15.x. 1998. DHF squeeze (photo) in BIAA.

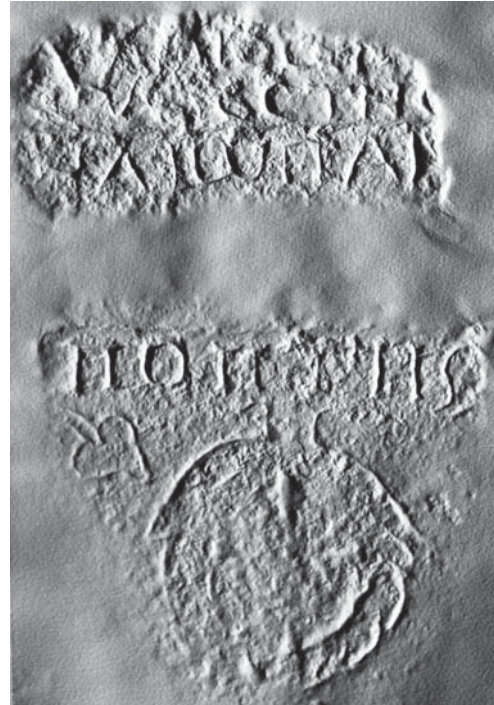
Text (of face above moulding)
[- -]λιος Ι[-]
2 [.] ἀνέστη[ε]
(on moulding)
Ἡλίου παν[τε]-
(on face of shaft)
4 πόπτη (leaf)
(leaf) (wreath)
line 1: [Ἰού]λιος, [. Αἶ]λιος ?

Translation [- -]lius [-] set up (this dedication) to Helios Pantepoptes.

Date Roman, 2nd cent. AD.

Commentary For an epigraphic example of Ἡλιος παντεπόπτης, see Hirschfeld (1874: 720 = TAM 3, 1. 45 [Termessus; 4th cent. AD]); for comments on the Termessus text, see Tantillo (2003: 159).

On the epithet παντεπόπτης (“all-seeing”), see Cumont (1928: 89 no. 6), quoting (1) Aesch. *Frag.* 192 (Nauck), (2) *Prometheus* 91, and (3) *Hymne à Mandoulis-Helios* quoted by Preisigke (1915, 1. 4127 Ἡλιον τὸν παντεπόπτην δεσπότην, cf. Roscher *Lexicon* s. Mandoulis Ἡλιον τὸν παντεπόπτην).



29. Gravestone of Kobaba

(?) Aksaray

Location Not known. A gift to the Aksaray Museum [Inv. no. 41.1.74].

Description A gravestone, in the form of a pedimented stele. Broken below and chipped on r. Local, soft tufa. At the top: a triangular pediment (in relief) surmounted by a circular acroterion (a 6-petalled flower, in relief); at the sides: a stylized acroterion (incised lines of a half palmette). In the field of the pediment: a bird, standing on a basket. The base of the pediment protrudes over the shaft; decorated with an arrow motif. Below the base of the pediment: a sunken panel, framed by pilasters. The inscription is cut on the face of the panel; the letters are cut between guide-lines. The sides are smooth; the back is rough. Surface and letters: clear and crisp.

Dimensions Ht (ex.) c. 0.77; wi. (base of pediment) 0.48; depth 0.25. Letters: (line 2) O of ΘΟΥ 0.028.

Copy DHF 18.ix.1976; re-copied 15.x. 1998. DHF squeeze and photo in BIAA.

Text Διογένης Νε-
2 άνθου Κο-
βαβα Ἀππα
4 τῇ ἰδίᾳ γυ-
ναικὶ μνήμης
6 [χάριν]

Translation Diogenes, (son) of Neanthos, for Kobaba, (daughter) of Appas, his very own wife, [in] memory.

Date Roman, 1st–2nd cent. AD.

Commentary For Κοβαβα, see Notes and Comments, below.



30. Gravestone of Aphis

(?) Aksaray

Location Not known. Now in the Aksaray Museum [Inv. no. 2.1.76].

Description Gravestone, in the form of a large, convex block. Broken at the l. and at the top r. Hard, white, granular marble. The face of the block is convex. The inscription is cut in a sunken panel, framed by two convex mouldings. Surface and letters: very worn and damaged.

Dimensions Ht 0.51; wi. 0.675; depth (max.) 0.14. Letters: (line 1) 0.052, (line 2) 0.06, (line 6) 0.045.

Copy DHF 18.ix.1976. DHF squeeze and photo in BIAA. Re-recorded 15.x.1998.

Text Αφεῖ Ἰαζημι-
ος Ἀριαραθεῖ
3 Ἰ. Πα[.]λας ὁ ἄ-
δελ[φιδό]νς εὐ-
νο[ίας] ἔνεκεν
6 ΤΟΙ... ΛΗΝ
line 3: Πα[λ]λας ?
line 6: τὸ μ[νη]μην?, i.e. μνημῆν
for μνημεῖον, or perhaps τὸν
[στή]λην, i.e. τον for την.

Translation For Aphis, (son) of Iazemis, of Ariaratheia, I(ulius) Pa[l]las, his nephew, (set up the - - -) in respect.

Date Roman, 1st–2nd cent. AD.

Commentary For the location of Ariaratheia at Pınarbaşı (formerly Aziziye), see the Barrington Atlas [ed. Talbert] Map 64 and Map-by-Map Directory 2: (p.) 987 (ed. Mitford) quoting TIB 2 (Kappadokien) [eds Hild and Restle] 151; see also Hild (1977: 131). On the basis of ancient



sources (ItinAnt 180.6–181.6; 212.5–213.1) and modern (i.e. measured) distances a location near Demircilik (c. 16 km SSE of Pınarbaşı) is a possibility, not otherwise considered. No ancient remains have yet been reported from Pınarbaşı.

KONYA EREĞLİSİ

31. Gravestone of (?)

Ereğli Museum

Location Not given. Now in the Ereğli Museum [Inv. no. 1988].

Description Large block, (?) from a funerary structure. Chipped at the edges, otherwise complete. Hard, pale limestone. The inscription is cut on the face of the block. Surface and letters: worn and damaged.

Dimensions Ht 0.81; wi 0.61; depth 0.37. Letters: 0.045–0.060.

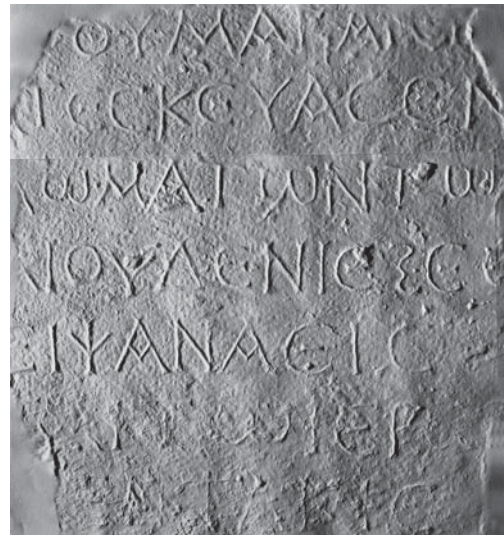
Copy DHF 30.ix.1976. DHF squeeze in BIAA. Re-recorded 22.x.1998. Text here from DHF squeeze (photo).

Text

	Ιουμα καὶ Εἰ[
2	κ]ατεσκεύαεν [
	ἀνα]λωμάτων τῶ[ν
4	κ]αὶ οὐδενὶ ἐξέ[ται
	λ]είψανα εἰς (vac) [
6	δῶ]και τῷ ἱερῶ[
	π]εντάκις [
	line 3: [ἐκ τῶν ἀνα]λωμάτων
	line 6: τῷ ἱερῶ[τάτῳ ταμείῳ

Date Roman, (?) 1st–2nd cent. AD

Commentary The prohibition against secondary use of the tomb is clear in lines 4–5. The penalty for desecration is set out in lines 6–7: payment to the imperial treasury, τῷ ἱερῶ[τάτῳ ταμείῳ . . .]. The formula reflects the administrative procedure which is common, not to say standard, in the funerary inscriptions of Asia Minor. The text can perhaps be interpreted in the context of the “Romanization” of Asia Minor. It certainly indicates that the cities of Cappadocia, even Cybistra (modern Ereğli) which is perhaps to be ranked as a minor city, nevertheless followed the mainstream of civic administration as practiced elsewhere in the Roman provinces of Asia Minor.



32. Gravestone of Amaranthos, Helias, Ma and Heliodoros

Ereğli Museum (from Buğdaylı?)

Sub-Province and Admin. Code formerly Ereğli 42-07-1, now Ayrancı 70-02-0

Map Konya Ereğlisi 68-Iü

Location Not given. Now in the Ereğli Museum [Inv. no. 1950].

Description Gravestone, in the form of a tall stele or slab. Complete but now broken into two pieces. Soft, pale sandstone. The inscription begins 0.027 below the top and is cut between guide-lines. Below the inscription: a semi-circular arch, cut into the surface; below the arch: a sunken panel or recess, framed by pilasters. On the face of the panel: on the l. a horseman wearing a cloak, on the r. a woman facing to the front; the horseman rides to the r., brandishing a spear; the woman offers a wreath in her r. hand. The rider's cloak is coloured red. There is extensive damage to (and defacement of) the two figures and the l. pilaster. The back and sides are rough; the face and edges were dressed by a claw-tooth chisel. Surface and letters: worn but clear.

Dimensions Ht 1.71; wi. (top) 0.51, (bottom) 0.58; depth 0.37. Letters: 0.033.

Copy DHF 22.x.1998. DHF squeeze (photo) and photo in BIAA.

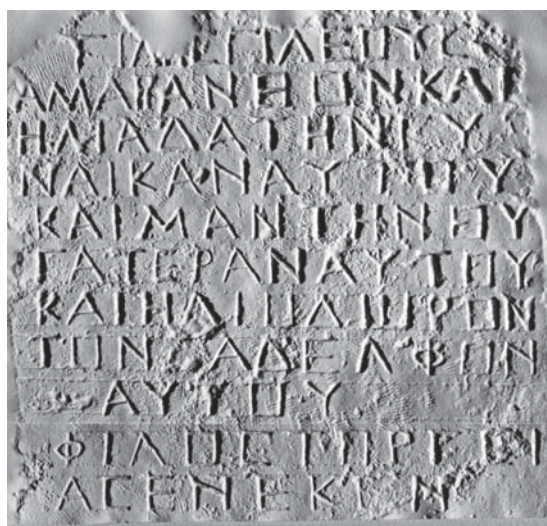
Text

	(v) Γιλης Γιλεουc
	Ἀμάρανθον καὶ
	Ἡλιάδα τὴν γυ-
4	ναῖκαν αὐτοῦ
	καὶ Μαν τὴν θυ-
	γατέραν αὐτοῦ
	καὶ Ἡλιόδωρον
8	τὸν (v) ἀδελφὸν
	(vac) αὐτοῦ (vac)
	φιλοστοργί-
	αc ἔνεκεν (vac)

Translation Giles, (son) of Giles, (remembers) Amaranthos and Helias, his wife, and Ma, his daughter, and Heliodoros, his brother, in affection.

Date Roman, (?) 1st–2nd cent. AD.

Commentary There is undoubtedly the possibility of confusion between Γιλης and Τιλ-(λ)ης. For the latter, see Robert (1963: 526) and Harper (1968: 118 no. 5 at Comana Cappadocica). In the text here, the letter G is readily distinguished from T, cf. (line 6) the length of the top bar in the two letters.

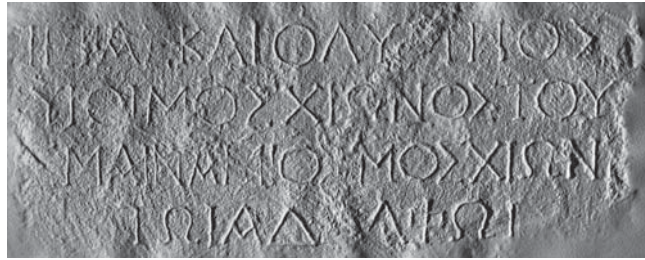


33. Gravestone of Moskhion

Ereğli Museum

Location Not given. Now in the Ereğli Museum [Inv. no. 1692].

Description Gravestone, in the form of a stele. Broken above. Hard, pale, granular marble. At the top: an anthes-
terion (now lost) above a moulding;
below the moulding: a simple shaft.
On the face of the shaft: a wreath, tied
at the top; in the field of the wreath:
a flower. The inscription is cut below
the wreath, between guide-lines.



Dimensions Ht 0.98; wi. 0.505; depth 0.27. Letters: 0.03.

Copy DHF 30.ix.1976. DHF squeeze (photo) in BIAA. Re-recorded 22.x.1998.

Text
 1 Ἱέραξ καὶ Ὀλυμπος
 2 υἱοὶ Μοσχίωνος τοῦ
 Σμαιναμίος Μοσχίωνι
 4 (vac) τῶι ἀδελφῶι (vac)

Translation Hierax and Olympos, sons of Moskhion, (the son) of Smainamis, for Moskhion, the brother.

Date Roman, (?) 1st–2nd cent. AD.

34. Gravestone of Androsthenes

Ayrancı

Sub-Province and Admin. Code formerly Ereğli 42-07-1, now Ayrancı 70-02-0

Map Konya Ereğlisi 67-Iu

Location The right-hand frag-
ment was noted in Ayrancı in the
courtyard wall of the *karakol* (police-
station) in 1961. Now in the Ereğli
Museum [Inv. no. 1588 (71.59.
128)].

Description Gravestone, in the
form of a slab and sculpture. Broken
on l. and top r. of figures. Hard, pale
limestone. At the top: two standing
figures, carved in the round; the
lefthand figure is lost; the head of the
righthand figure also is lost. Below
the figures: a simple slab, on which
the inscription is cut. Surface and
letters: worn and damaged.

Dimensions Ht 0.60, (shaft) 0.28;
wi. (shaft) 0.48; depth (bottom) 0.27.
Letters: 0.030–0.035.

Copy DHF 1961; 23.x.1998.
DHF squeeze and photo in BIAA.



- Text* Αὐρρ ᾿Ανθος καὶ Μομμων
 2 ᾿Ανδροσθένην (vac)
 τὸν πατέρα καὶ τὰ-
 4 ς μητέρας ἀμφοτ-
 ἐρων τειμῆς ἔνε-
 6 (vac) κα
 line 1: ligature YP; the second P is obscured by the A of ANΘOC
- Translation* Aur(elios) Anthos and Aur(elios) Mommon (remember) Androsthene, the father, and the mothers of both, in honour.
- Date* Roman, (?) 3rd cent. AD.
- Commentary* For Μομμων, see Zgusta (1964: 329 § 953-2).

35. Gravestone of Babōs

Pınarkaya, formerly Divaz

Sub-Province and Admin. Code formerly Ereğli 42-07-1, now Ayranç 70-02-0

Map Mut 68-Iy

Location Not given. Now in the Ereğli Museum [Inv. no. 1419 (73.11.33)].

Description Gravestone, in the form of a simple, rough block. Complete. Pale, fine sandstone. The inscription is cut in a shallow, recessed panel at the top of the block. Surface and letters: worn.

Dimensions Ht 0.53; wi. 0.45; depth 0.28. Letters: 0.035–0.060.

Copy DHF 30.ix.1976. DHF squeeze and photo in BIAA. Re-recorded 22.x.1998

Text Ἐνθάδε
 2 κῆτε Βαβ-
 ως γαμ-
 4 βρὸς Διδ-
 δω

Translation Here lies Babōs, son-in-law of Diddōs.

Date Roman, 1st–2nd cent. AD.

Commentary Lines 4–5: for the form Διδ|δω, cp. the remarks of J. Nollé on the genitive of personal names ending in -ῶς (IK 55 [Tyana I] 11: ᾿Απολλῶ from ᾿Απολλῶς).



36. Gravestone of Aquillia

Ereğli

Location Brought from an unknown location in the town. Now in the Ereğli Museum [Inv. no. 1998].

Description Gravestone, in the form of a pedimented stele. The top is broken; otherwise complete. Hard, white, granular marble. At the top: a triangular pediment, in relief; in the field of the pediment: a face(?), badly damaged; at the corners: stylized acroteria with details incised on

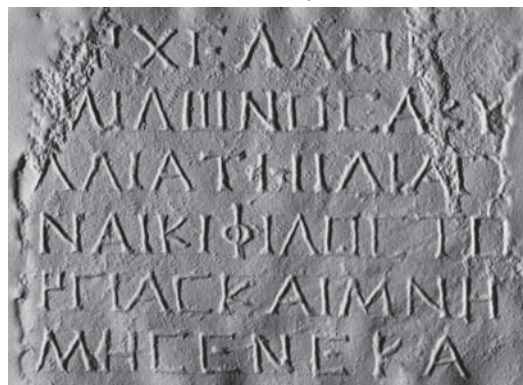
the face and on the side. Below the mouldings of the pediment: a simple shaft, slightly tapering. The inscription is cut c. 0.107 below the mouldings, between guide-lines. The face and sides of the stele are smooth, the back is rough. Surface and letters: worn and damaged.

Dimensions Ht 1.40; wi. (pediment) 0.435, (top of shaft) 0.36, (bottom of shaft) 0.39; depth (bottom) 0.16. Letters: 0.028.

Copy DHF 23.x.1998. DHF squeeze (photo) in BIAA.

Text

	[A]ρχέλαος
2	Μίλωνος Ἀκυ-
	λλία τῇ ἰδίᾳ γυ-
4	ναικὶ φιλοστο-
	ργίας καὶ μνή-
6	μης ἔνεκα



Translation Arkhelaos, (son) of Milon, for Aquillia, his very own wife, in affection and memory.

Date Roman, (?) 1st–2nd cent. AD.

37. Gravestone of Athenais and Ma

Ereğli

Location Brought from an unknown location in the town. Now in the Ereğli Museum [Inv. no. 1999].

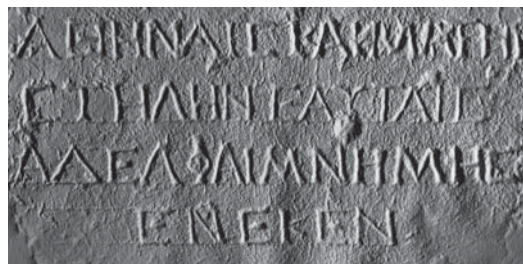
Description Gravestone, in the form of a pedimented stele. Broken at the top and below. Hard, white, coarse-crystalline marble. At the top: a triangular pediment, in relief; at the corners: stylized acroteria (the details are incised); in the field of the pediment: a six-petalled flower (the outlines are incised). Below the mouldings of the pediment: a simple shaft. On the face of the shaft: a wreath (in relief), tied at the top. Below the wreath: the wreath: a flower. The inscription is cut below the wreath, between guide-lines. The sides and face of the shaft are smooth; the back is rough. Surface and letters: worn and damaged.

Dimensions Ht 1.12; wi. (pediment) 0.465, (top of shaft) 0.405, (bottom of shaft) 0.43; depth (at bottom) 0.24. Letters: 0.027.

Copy DHF 23.x.1998. DHF squeeze (photo) in BIAA

Text

	Ἀθηναῖς καὶ Μα τὴν
2	στήλην ἑαυταῖς
	ἀδελφαὶ μνήμης
4	(vac) ἔνεκεν



Translation Athenais and Ma (set up) the stele for themselves, (being) sisters, in memory.

Date Roman, (?) 1st–2nd cent. AD.

38. Gravestone of Damalis

Kıraman

Sub-Province and Admin. Code formerly Ereğli 42-07-1, now Ayrancı 70-02-0

Map Konya Ereğlisi 69-İü

Location Not given. Now in the Ereğli Museum [Inv. no. 1534 (71.6.14)].

Description Gravestone, in the form of a square altar. Broken at the top; chipped at the top l. Hard, pale limestone. The inscription is cut on the front face of the shaft. Surface and letters: worn and damaged.

Dimensions Ht 0.77; wi. (shaft) 0.42; depth (shaft) 0.30. Letters: c. 0.045; (line 2) I of DI 0.023.

Copy DHF 30.ix.1976. DHF squeeze and photo in BIAA. Re-recorded 22.x.1998

Text Σάνδων
Δαμαλίδι
τῇ συνβίῳ
4 εὐεργέτῃ

Translation Sandon for Damalis, his wife, benefactor.

Date Roman, (?) 1st–2nd cent. AD

Commentary The name Σάνδων can be regarded as “Cilician”, as Zgusta (1964: 454 § 1370-6), cp. the reference, cited by Nollé (IK 55. 130) to Sandon as a Cilician God.



KAYSERİ

39. Building Inscription

Kayseri

Location Brought from Çarşı Başı, Hoca Sokağı, in Kayseri to the Kayseri Museum [Inv. no. 2090].

Description A large block. The front of the block is flat; on the face of the front face was cut the outline of a *tabula ansata*, on which ivy leaves were incised, one on each side. Hard, crystalline marble. The top of the block has been hollowed out in order to form a trough. The surface and letters are worn and chipped.



- Dimensions* Ht 0.038; wi. 0.735; depth 0.51. Letters: (line 2) O of ΟΑ 0.045, (line 3) O of ΕΠΟ 0.037, (line 6) Π of ΠΟΥ.
- Copy* Michael Ballance 1996(?); DHF 28.x.1997. DHF squeeze and photos in BIAA.
- Publication* Ballance 1996: 13 (notice of text and procurator's name).
- Text*
- 2 - - - -
 ὁ διασημότητος
 ἐποίει τὰ τέχνη τῇ
 μητροπόλει ἐπιτα-
 τοῦντος Οὐλπ. Δρακω-
 6 ΝΙΝΙΟΥ τοῦ κρα. ἐπιτρόπου τοῦ Σεβ
 line 3: τέχνη for τείχνη – line 5: Οὐλπ. for Οὐλπ(ίου) – line 6: ΝΙΝΙΟΥ, perhaps
 to be read as ΝΙΑΝΟΥ(?). The letters are uncertain; they are clear neither on the
 photograph nor on the squeeze. Michael Ballance (l.c.) gave only Ulpius Draco
 – line 6: κρα(τίστου), κράτιστος = vir egregius (i.e. an equestrian)
- Translation* [- - -], the most distinguished (governor), built the walls for the metropolis –
 Ulpius Draconinius, the most outstanding procurator of the Emperor, overseeing (the work).
- Date* Roman, mid-3rd cent. AD (?).
- Commentary* For the possible chronological context of this inscription, see below, Notes and
 Comments.

40. Dedication of a Statue

Kayseri

Location Brought, in 1980, from the Cumhuriyet Mahallesi to the Kayseri Museum [Inv. no. 80/962]. The statue had been discovered, along with three others, during excavations for building foundations, at 70–80 m S of Kayseri Kale, at a depth of c. 4–5 m.

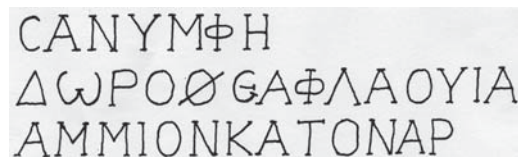
Description Dedication, in the form of a female statue. The head is lost; otherwise complete. Fine, white marble. The female is clothed in chiton and himation. The dedication was inscribed on the front face of the base. Surface and letters: slightly worn and chipped.

Dimensions Ht (statue) 1.14, (base) 0.10. Letters: c. 0.025.

Copy Yazıcı (? date); DHF 28.x.1997. No squeeze. No photo. Text here from DHF notes (28.x.1997). The text drawing published by Yazıcı is reproduced here.

Publication Yazıcı 1987: 26–28 and Figs 4–5 (photos of the statue).

Text (leaf) Νύμφη
 2 Δωροθέα Φλαουία
 Ἀμμιον κατ' ὄναρ



Translation Flavia Ammion (dedicated this) to (the) bride Dorothea, according to a dream.

Date Roman, 1st–2nd cent. AD.

Commentary For the name Ἀμμιον, see Zgusta (1964: 62 § 57-20) and LGPN (I: 3; Imp. period) (3 exx. from the Aegean Islands).

41. Gravestone of Ae(lius) Pereas, *veteranus*

UP

Provenance Not known. Now in the Kayseri Museum [Inv. no. ?].

Description Gravestone, in the form of a crudely shaped stele. Broken at the bottom. Local, dark grey basalt(?). At the top: a semi-circular anthes-terion; below the anthes-terion: a simple, flat shaft, slightly tapering towards the bottom. On the face of the shaft, at the top: a triangle (? = a bunch of grapes), in relief; below the triangle: the inscrip-tion, the letters of which were enhanced with red paint (? ochre). Surface and letters: worn and chipped.

Dimensions Ht (ex.) 0.47; wi. (top of the shaft) 0.255; depth 0.115. Letters: 0.028–0.029.

Copy DHF 28.x.1997. DHF squeeze and photos in BIAA.

Text

	Αἰ · Περεα·
2	οὐτερανῶ
	Φλ · Ἀκυλῖνα
4

Translation Fl(avia) Aquilina, ..., for Ae(lius) Pereas, veteran.

Date Roman, 1st–2nd cent. AD (?).



42. Gravestone of Mousa

Kayseri

Location On a construction site (opposite the Mu-seum). Brought, in 1997, to the Kayseri Museum [Inv. no. ?].

Description Gravestone, in the form of a pedimented stele. Complete. Hard, coarse-crystalline marble. At the top: a triangular pediment, in the form of a frame in relief; inside the frame: a flower, in relief; on the top of the pediment: an anthes-terion decorated with an incised floral motif; at the corners: acroteria decorated with incised motifs. Below the pediment: the inscription, cut (0.074 beneath the pediment) on the face of the shaft, between faint, double guide-lines. Below the inscription: an incised, double circle. Surface and letters: well preserved, except for scoring on lines 3–4. Traces of red colouring on the surface.

Dimensions Ht 0.96; wi. (base of pediment) 0.34, (top of shaft) 0.333; depth 0.18. Letters: 0.025.



<i>Copy</i>	DHF 28.x.1997. DHF squeeze and photo in BIAA
<i>Publication</i>	Takmer, Arslan and Tüner Önen 2006: 178–79 no. 11 and photo.
<i>Text</i>	<p>Μα Ἰ. Λονγείνου</p> <p>2 Μούσῃ τῇ ἰδ(ί)ᾳ θυ-</p> <p>γατρὶ μνήμης ἔνε-</p> <p>4 (vac) κα</p>
<i>Translation</i>	Ma, (daughter) of I(ulius) Longinus, for Mousa, her very own daughter, in memory.
<i>Date</i>	Roman, (?) 1st–2nd cent. AD.

43. Gravestone of Aur. Mousonia

Kayseri

Location In the foundations of a house. Brought, in November–December 1997, to the Kayseri Museum [Inv. no. ?].

Description Gravestone, in the form of a re-used column. Broken below. Hard, pink and white marble. At the top: a square dowel hole in the flat surface. The column tapers slightly towards the top. The inscription is cut 0.145 below the top. Surface and letters: some wear and damage.

Dimensions Ht (max.) 0.74; diam. (top) 0.32. Letters: (line 1) O 0.035, (line 7) P 0.065.

Copy DHF 14.x.1998. DHF squeeze and photo in BIAA

Publication Takmer, Arslan and Tüner Önen 2006: 176–77 no. 7 and photo.

Text

Αὐρ. Διο[νύ]-

2 κιος Αὐρ.

Μουσῶ-

4 νίῃ πατρ-

ωνίῃ μ-

6 νήμης

χόριν

Translation Aur(elius) Dionysius for Aur(elia) Mousonia, (his) patroness, in memory.

Date Roman, 3rd cent. AD.



SİVAS

44. Signature of Sekoundion, *technites*

Eğerci

Sub-Province and Admin. Code Gemerek 58-02-0

Map Akdağmadeni 86-Ic

Location Not known. Brought, on 24.07.1927, to the Sivas Museum [Inv. no. 434].

Description A dedication(?), in the form of a small sculpture on a plinth. The plinth is intact; the sculpture is broken above. Hard, white, coarse-crystalline marble. The plinth is separate from the sculptured figures; the base of the sculptures (except for the snake carved directly on the base) fitted into a rectangular slot which was cut into the top surface of the plinth. All that remains of the sculpture are a man's feet, the l. foot treading on a lion or bull which lay spread-eagled. On the l. of the sculpture: a snake. The marble was polished. The inscription is cut on the front face of the base, in three lines. Surface and letters: well preserved. Letters: lunate epsilon and sigma, curvilinear omega.

Dimensions Ht (base) 0.09; wi. (base) 0.30; depth (base) 0.20. Letters: 0.018 but O 0.013.

Copy DHF 11.xi.1998; Arslan 2004/5. No DHF squeeze. DHF photo in BIAA.

Publication Arslan 2005: 176 no. 4 and photo.

Text

	Κεκουνδίων · Ἀσια-
2	νός · τεχνείτης (leaf)
	(vac) ἐποίηι (leaf)



Translation Sekoundion of Asia, artisan, made (this).

Date Roman, (?) 1st–2nd cent. AD; AD 2nd/3rd century (Arslan).

Commentary The *technites*, Sekoundion, is not otherwise known.

Asianus: a personal name (Arslan); probably a city-less slave living in Asia, i.e. not a native citizen of an Asian city (Stephen Mitchell pers. comm.), cp. Ἀχιλλεύς ἰατρὸς Ἀσιανός (an unpublished inscription from Kızılcahamam near Ankara).

The pose of the male figure and the presence of a snake both suggest the known scene of Mithras in the act of sacrificing a bull.

45. Gravestone of Timonis, Demosthenes and Reglus

Yavuköyü

Sub-Province and Admin. Code Sivas 58-00-3

Map Sivas 97-v

Location Not known. Now in the Sivas Museum [Inv. no. 591].

Description Gravestone, in the form of a large, simple column. Broken at the base. Soft, pale sandstone. Surface and letters: worn. Letters: broken-bar alpha, squared epsilon, theta, sigma and omega.

Dimensions Ht 1.30; diam. (top) 0.44, (base) 0.51. Letters: 0.05–0.07 but O 0.04.

Copy DHF 28.ix.2000. The column stands in the middle of a thick hedge – a position which allows neither a squeeze nor a photo. Text here from DHF notes.

Text

	Ἔρως Μαεῦου	4	ἡροίδι καὶ Δημοσθέ-
2	Τιμωνίδι Τείμω-		νη καὶ Ῥήγλω υἱοῖς
	νός τῇ ἰδίᾳ γυνεὲ	6	μνήμης χάριν

Translation Eros, (son) of Maeues(?), for Timonis, (daughter) of Timon, his very own wife, a heroine, and Demosthenes and Reglus, (his) sons, in memory

Date Roman, 1st–2nd cent. AD.

46. Gravestone of Licinia

Said to be from Kiremitli

Sub-Province and Admin. Code Yıldızeli 58-10-0

Map Akdağmadeni 89-ü

Location Not known. Brought, in 1997, to the Sivas Museum [Inv. no. ?].

Description Gravestone, in the form of a pedimented stele. Broken at the top and bottom. Hard, pale limestone. At the top: a triangular pediment, in relief; in the field of the pediment: a disk with three incised lines, in relief. Below the pediment: simple mouldings and a plain shaft. At the foot of the shaft: a wreath (now only half-preserved). Surface and letters: worn and damaged.

Dimensions Ht (ex.) 1.00; wi. (top of shaft) 0.44, (depth) 0.13. Letters: 0.040.

Copy DHF 28.ix.2000. No squeeze. Photo in BIAA.

Text

	[M]ητρόδωρος
2	[.]ΛCOY Λικινία
	[Δ]ημητρίου τῇ κ[αί]
4	Κυρίλλῃ τῇ πα-
	γαρέτῳ γυναικ[ί]
	line 2: ? [I]ΛCOY, i.e. [I]ῶς
	line 3: ligatures MH, THK

Translation Metrodoros, (son) of [Ia]sos (?), for Licinia, (daughter) of Demetrios, also named Cyrilla, his all-virtuous wife.

Date Roman, 1st–2nd cent. AD.



47. Gravestone of Apollonios

Eskiyurt, formerly Alakilise

Sub-Province and Admin. Code Gemerek 58-02-0

Map Akdağmadeni 87-Ia

Location Not known. Now in the Sivas Museum [Inv. no. 2000/54].

Description Gravestone, in the form of a stele. Broken at the top and bottom. Hard, pale sandstone. At the top: a triangular pediment, in relief; on the top: an acroterion (now lost); at the corners: an acroterion with stylized, floral motif, in relief. Below the pediment: simple mouldings and a plain shaft. Surface and letters: worn and damaged.

Dimensions Ht 0.55; wi. (top of shaft) 0.42, (depth) 0.15. Letters: 0.030–0.035.



<i>Copy</i>	DHF 28.ix.2000. No squeeze. Photo in BIAA.
<i>Text</i>	Γῆ Μιθρέους 2 Ἀπολλωνίου Δημοσθένε- 4 υς [- - -] - - - -
<i>Translation</i>	Ge, (daughter) of Mithres, for Apollonios, (son of) Demosthenes [- - -]
<i>Date</i>	Roman, 1st–2nd cent. AD.

48. Dedication to Herakles

UP

<i>Provenance</i>	Not known. Now in the Sivas Museum [Inv. no. ?].
<i>Description</i>	A dedication, in the form of a bomos. Complete. Hard, pale limestone. A small, round, votive altar; simple mouldings at the top and bottom of the shaft. The inscription begins on the upper moulding and finishes on the lower. Surface and letters: chipped.
<i>Dimensions</i>	Not recorded.
<i>Copy</i>	DHF 28.ix.2000. No squeeze. No photo. The stone was noted in somewhat adverse conditions.
<i>Text</i>	Ἡρακλεῖ 2 προπάτορι καὶ κτίστη 4 Κλ. (leaf) καὶ Τέρτυλλος 6 (vac) ἔτους (vac) . .
<i>Translation</i>	To Herakles, forefather and founder, Cl(audius) and Tertullus, in the year [. .] (dedicated this altar).
<i>Date</i>	Roman, 1st–2nd cent. AD.
<i>Commentary</i>	The provenance is unknown, not certainly Sivas. Perhaps from Sulusaray. Sebastopolis (modern Sulusaray) was also named Herakleopolis (PW II. 2,1: 956 [Ruge]). Is this the stone cited by Cumont (StPont 2: 203 and n. 5): a dedication to Heracles as κτίστης, founder, in an inscription (no. 286) from Sulusaray?

For eral dating at Sebastopolis, see Leschhorn (1993: 119 and 469–470).

Notes and Comments

Personal Names

Although this mini-corpus of inscriptions found on the territory of four cities – Caesaria (the metropolis), Cybistra, Colonia Archelaïs, Sebastia – which cover the greater part of Cappadocia, there are few documents of a civic or public origin. The bulk of the epigraphic material has been collected from gravestones. Nevertheless these funerary texts, taken as a whole, amplify the corpus of personal names known from Cappadocian sources, principally the material from Comana Cappadocica (Harper 1968 and 1969) and from the Tyanitis (IK 55 [Berges and Nollé eds]).

Further, this small collection illustrates some of the themes which have become current in the study of personal names, namely, (1) the survival of Hittite or post-Hittite names in sources of the Roman period, (2) the popularity of names (some of Persian origin) associated with rulers of the Hellenistic period, (3) the spread and acceptance of Greek and Roman names, and (4) the popularity of particular, perhaps local, names. Moreover, the range and diversity of personal names provides an insight into the social fashions and attitudes in Roman Cappadocia.

To the first category – personal names surviving from the pre-Roman period – at least two examples, *Μαααης* (2.17) and *Κοβαβα* (2.10, 29) (for Kubaba-Cybele) can be added to the examples already published. The origin of the former, *Μαααης*, is not clear: ? Luwian, cp. the post-Hittite names cited by Zgusta (1964: 300–301 § 875 *Μααα*, *Μαααα*, *Masasi* and *Masasa*, all recorded in Lycia).

In the second category are *Φαρνάκης* (2.10) and *Ἀριοβαρζάνης* (here *Ἀριοβαρζανίς* [2.18], the feminine version), both celebrated as the names of pre-Roman kings of Pontus and of Cappadocia, and possibly, therefore, adopted as a deliberate archaism.

Perhaps for the same reasons – adoption partly from tradition, partly from a deliberate archaizing choice – the names of leading, Hellenistic figures were selected: *Ἀντίγονος* (1.09, 2.12), *Ἀρσινόη* (2.1), *Ἀρχέλαος* (2.36) and *Φίλιππος* (2.12). Hellenistic names are well documented at Comana Cappadociae (Indices: Harper 1968: 139–147; IK 55) and others are known from unpublished inscriptions, e.g. *Ἄτταλος* (at Yalak near Sarız).

For the third category – Greek names, some derived from the names of Greek divinities – the numerically most common occurrence is *Ἀθήναιος* (and variant spellings, e.g. *Ἀθήνεος*) and *Ἀθηναίς*. The range of Greek names can easily be assessed from the Index, below and from the Indices published by Harper (1968; 1969) and by Berges and Nollé (IK 55).

The introduction of Roman names is illustrated by the variants of *Aquila* and *Aquillius* (cp. 2.07 *Ἀκυλῖνα*, 2.36 *Ἀκυλλία*).

Statistically the leading names in the fourth category – the popularity of particular, perhaps local, names – are undoubtedly *Γῆ* and *Μα*, for which see below, Index of Personal Names.

Sol Mithras

To the document discovered at Kayseri, the dedication to *Sol Mithras* (CIL 3: 12135), nothing new can be added; the stone itself is seemingly lost.

Veterans in Cappadocia

The internal evidence (personal name, divinity) of the text from Boztepe (2.06) suggests, but does not specify, that the dedicant was a veteran.

Public Dedications and the Date of the City-Walls

Public and Civic documents of the Roman period are few but the most important, to date, is undoubtedly the text (above, no. 39) which commemorates, at Caesaria, the construction of fortification walls (*τὰ τεῖχη*).

One of the few texts – in central Asia Minor – which throws light on the period of the Persian invasions (in the mid-third century AD) recorded in the *Res Gestae Divi Saporis* (Maricq 1958). The inscription may be referred to the interval between the second and third campaigns of Shapur I, i.e. between the reign of Philip (AD 244–249) and the capture of Valerianus (AD

260), and therefore to the years between threat (arising from the 2nd) and disaster (resulting from the 3rd) invasion.

If the name of the (single) Emperor (to whom the inscription was undoubtedly dedicated) or, alternatively, the date of the Imperial procurator were known, it would be possible to assign the inscription to a single decade, AD 250–260, if not to a particular year in that decade, and to relate the building of the city-walls to precautions before, or to reactions after, the second Persian incursion, the trigger, perhaps, which induced or impelled a program of defensive construction not only at Caesaria but also perhaps at other cities in Cappadocia and in Galatia, notably at Ancyra.

For the historical context of the Kayseri text, cp. the response – the construction of defensive walls – at Ancyra (? at a similar date and in similar circumstances): ἐν . . . βαρβαρικαῖς ἐφόδοις, as Bosch (1967: 351 no. 289 “in diese Periode von 257–284 . . . gehört unsere Inschrift”). For an alternative date – “late fourth or early fifth century” – of the Ancyran text, see Magie (1950, 2: 1568 n. 28). For the defensive walls erected, at Ancyra, on top of houses of the 1st–3rd century AD, see (most recently) Denizli, Ateşoğlu and Esen (2003–04: 7–39, with current bibliography) and Denizli, Esen and Talaakar (2006: 9–14).

For the Gothic invasions, τὰ μέχρι Καππαδοκίας . . ., under Valerianus and Gallienus, see Magie (1950, 2: 1566 n.28), and for a more recent summary of the third-century Gothic invasions of Asia Minor, see Tybout (1992: 37–41).

For the second campaign of Shapur I in the reign of Philip (AD 244–249), see Maricq (1958: 310; line 18, the invasion of Syria and of NE Cappadocia as far as Satala) and Körner (2004: 317 ff.).

For the third campaign of Shapur I in the year AD 260, see Maricq (1958: 310–314; 311 line 19: τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ [ἡ]). For Valerianus’ capture, cited in the *Res Gestae Dive Saporis* [dated by Maricq (p. 333) “peu après 260”] in the year AD 260, see Maricq (1958: 312 line 24).

For the overrunning of central Asia Minor by Shapur I in his third campaign, AD 260, see Magie (1950, 2: 1568–9 nn. 29–30) and Maricq (1958: 314; line 32 the capture of Caesaria Cappadociae [341 Μηιακαρινη πόλιν, the Greek version of Kysry’], Tyana, Comana, Kybistra, Sebastia, Barata [Βίρθα], Rhakoundia, Laranda and Iconium).

For a complete bibliography and discussion of the wars between Rome and Persia, see Kettenhoffen (1982; 1983).

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Özet

Yazar burada, Aksaray, Konya Ereğlisi, Hacıbektaş, Kayseri, Kırşehir, Nevşehir, Ürgüp, Sivas ve Yozgat müzelerinde kopyaladığı 48 adet yazıtı bilim dünyasına tanıtmaktadır (bu makalenin I. Bölümü için bk. *Epigraphica Anatolica* 28, 1997, s. 115–124). Bu yazıtların mahiyeti, yaklaşık tarihi ve çevirisi şöyledir:

Yozgat:

1- Arsinoe'nin mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): “*Akylas'ın kızı Ma (bu taşı) değerli kızı Arsinoe'nin anısı için (dikti)*”.

2- Kastor'un mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): “*Dadatos'un kızı Ge (bu taşı), kocası Neiris oğlu Kastor'un anısı için (dikti)*”.

3- Tiberius Claudius Cassius'un mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): “*Tiberius Claudius Cassius (bu taşı) sağlığında kendisi için (dikti)*”.

4- Actius'un mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): “*Tiberius oğlu Claudius Cassius (bu taşı), oğlu Actius'un (anısı için dikti)*”.

5- Musa'nın yaşamından sahneler: Sağda “*Firavun'un savaş arabaları*”; solda “*Kızıldeniz, bulut sütunu ve ateş sütunu*” ifadelerinin yer aldığı bu eser üzerinde Tevrat'a göre Musa'nın Mısır'dan ayrılışı tasvir edilmektedir.

Kırşehir:

6- Zeus (Megistos'a) adak (İ.S. 98-117 arası): “*Nerva Traianus Caesar Augustus'un (imparatorluk) döneminde, Gaius'un oğlu ve Zeus Megistos'un rahibi olan Doryzinthos bu altarı Zeus'a (adak olarak sundu)*”.

- 7- Aquilina ile Domna'nın mezar taşı (İ.S. II. yüzyıl): "*Ge (bu taşı), sevgili annesi Aquilina ve sevgili gelini Domna için (dikti)*".
- 8- Anthousa ile rahip Theodoros'un mezar taşı (Bizans devri): "*Burada, anısı parlak Anthousa yatıyor. Bu mezar taşını çocukları Maria ile Paulos (yaptırdılar). Ve metropol (piskoposunun) rahibi Theodoros (için)*".
- 9- Ma'nın mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): "*(Bu taşı) Mamas, karısı Ma için (dikti)*".
- 10- Iulia Lamyra'nın mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): "*Iulius Pharnakes ile Iulia Kobaba (bu taşı) kızları Iuli Lamyra'nın anısı için dikti*".
- 11- Bellon'un mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): "*Domnos, Nestor, Bellon ve Aquilinus, (bu taşı) değerli amcaları Bellon için (diktiler)*".
- 12- Lotis'in mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): "*Philippos oğlu Antigonos (bu taşı), kendisi ile birlikte sevgi ile ve ayıpsızca birlikte yaşayan karısı Lotis için (dikti)*".
- 13- Theotokos kilisesinin sınır taşı (Bizans devri): "*Tanrı'nın kutsal ve görkemli anası bakire Maria'nın (kilisesinin) sınırı. (Bu taşı pek dindar ... diktirdi)*".

Hacıbektaş (Kırşehir):

- 14- Bir adak sütunu [herman] (Roma imparatorluk devri): "*Hayırlı olsun! Ben, ...tor'un kızı filanca, bu sütunu tanrılara ve insanlara teşekkür ederek diktim*".
- 15- Dionysios'un mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): "*Spininos kızı Anoptene (bu taşı) kardeşi Dionysios'un anısı için (dikti)*".
- 16- Prokris için mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): "*Syn... oğlu Meidias (bu taşı) karısı Prokris'in anısı için (dikti)*".
- 17- Ge için mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): "*Masases (bu taşı) kızı Ge'nin anısı için (dikti)*".
- 18- Aur. Ariobarzanis için mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): "*Aur. Kyrillos (bu taşı) pek sevgili ve eşsiz annesi Aur. Ariobarzanis'in anısı için (dikti)*".

Nevşehir:

- 19- Phoibos Apollon'a adak (Roma imparatorluk devri): "*Aburnius (?) bu adağı, (duaları) işiten (tanrı) Phoibos Apollon'a (sundu)*".
- 20- Apollon'a adak (Roma imparatorluk devri): "*Hieraks oğlu, Komitanassos'lu Aur. Nikanor bu adağı Apollon'a (sundu)*".
- 21- Apollon'a adak (Roma imparatorluk devri): "*Eros oğlu Nas bu adağı Apollon'a (sundu)*".
- 22- Amme için mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): "*... bu steli karısı Amme'nin anısı için dikti*".
- 23- Ge için mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): "*Hieronimos oğlu Hieronimos (bu taşı) karısı Sosandros kızı Ge'nin anısı için (dikti)*".
- 24- Athenais için mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): "*Kousios (bu taşı) karısı Athenais'in anısı için (dikti)*".

Ürgüp:

- 25- Amme için mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): "*Kimbro (bu taşı) karısı Amme'nin anısı için (dikti)*".
- 26- Sergios için mezar taşı (İ.S. 222/223): "*307 yılının Apellaios ayının sondan sekizinci gününde: Sergi(o) s ile Polion, babaları Sergi(o)s'u onurlandırdılar. Ve Aneiketos'un oğulları Aneiketos ile Sergi(o)s ...*".

Aksaray:

- 27- Apollon'a adak (Roma imparatorluk devri): "*Athenaios oğlu Silvanus bu adağı Apollon'a (sundu)*".
- 28- Helios Pantepoptes'e adak (Roma imparatorluk devri): "*... lius ... (bu adağı) Helios Pantepoptes'e (sundu)*".
- 29- Kobaba için mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): "*Neanthos oğlu Diogenes (bu taşı) karısı Appas kızı Kobaba'nın anısı için (dikti)*".

30- Aphis için mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): “*Yeğeni I. Pallas (bu taşı ?), Iazemis oğlu Ariaratheia’lı Aphis için, (kendisine ?) yaptığı iyilikler nedeniyle (dikti)*”.

Konya Ereğlisi:

31- Mezar taşı parçası (Roma imparatorluk devri).

32- Amaranthos, Helias, Ma ve Heliodoros için mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): “*Giles oğlu Giles, Amaranthos’u ve karısı Helias’ı ve kızı Ma’yı ve kardeşi Heliodoros’u (onlara karşı olan) sevgisi nedeniyle (onurlandırdı)*”.

33- Moskhion için mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): “*Smainamis oğlu Moskhion’un oğulları Hieraks ile Olympios (bu taşı) kardeşleri Moskhion için (diktiler)*”.

34- Androsthene için mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): “*Aur. Anthos ile Aur. Mommon, babaları Androsthene’i ve her biri kendi annelerini onurlu (yaşamları) nedeniyle (onurlandırdılar)*”.

35- Babos için mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): “*Burada, Diddos’un damadı Babos yatıyor*”.

36- Aquillia için mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): “*Milon oğlu Arkhelaos, karısı Aquillia’yı sevgisi ve onuru nedeniyle (onurlandırdı)*”.

37- Athenais ile Ma’nın mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): “*İki kız kardeş Athenais ile Ma bu steli kendi anıları için (diktiler)*”.

38- Damalis’in mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): “*Sandon (bu taşı), karısı ve hamisi Damalis için (dikti)*”.

Kayseri:

39- Bina yazıtı (Roma imparatorluk devri): “*... seçkin (vali) bu duvarları metropol için yaptırdı. İmparatorun seçkin temsilcisi Ulpus Draconinius işin yapımına nezaret etti*”.

40- Adak heykeli (Roma imparatorluk devri): “*Flavia Ammion bu (heykeli) (gördüğü) rüya uyarınca Nymphe Dorothea’ya (sundu)*”.

41- Emekli asker Ae(lius) Pereas için mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): “*Fl(avia) Aquilina (bu taşı), ..., emekli asker Ae(lius) Pereas için (dikti)*”.

42- Mousa için mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): “*I(ulius) Longinus’un kızı Ma (bu taşı) kızı Mousa’nın anısı için (dikti)*”.

43- Aur. Mousonia için mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): “*Aur(elius) Dionysius (bu taşı) patroniçesi Aur(elia) Mousonia’nın anısı için (dikti)*”.

Sivas:

44- Sanatçı Sekoundion’un imzası (Roma imparatorluk devri): “*(Bu eseri) Asya’lı sanatçı Sakoundion yaptı*”.

45- Timonis, Demosthenes ve Reglus için mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): “*Maeuous (?) oğlu Eros (bu taşı), ölen karısı Timon kızı Timonis ve oğulları Demosthenes ile Reglus’a anıları için (yaptırdı)*”.

46- Licinia için mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): “*Iasos (?) oğlu Metrodoros bu taşı, Kyrilla diye de anılan erdemli karısı Demetrios kızı Licinia için (dikti)*”.

47- Apollonios için mezar taşı (Roma imparatorluk devri): “*Mithres kızı Ge (bu taşı) Demosthenes oğlu Apollonios ... için (dikti)*”.

48- Herakles’e adak (Roma imparatorluk devri): “*Cl(audius) ve Tertullus (bu altarı) ata ve kurucu (tanrı) Herakles’e ... yılında (sundular)*”.