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RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT STRATONIKEIA AND NEW INSCRIPTIONS FROM
STRATONIKEIA AND ITS TERRITORY

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RECENT EXCAVATIONS AT STRATONIKEIA AND NEW INSCRIPTIONS FROM STRATONIKEIA AND ITS TERRITORY¹

To Prof. Dr. Helmut Engelmann

I became the new director of the excavations at Stratonikeia in the year 2002 and began the excavations in the following season after having arranged a place to stay for the excavation team. During the four excavation seasons beginning from July 2003 until the end of September 2006, we carried on excavations at the temple site of Tiberius (identified by me as such) at the location called Kulebaşı in the northeast of the city, in front of the bouleuterion searching for the temple (perhaps a monumental altar) mentioned in inscriptions, and made various soundings along the eastern walls of the city.

My first interest, however, was to excavate the main marble road leading from the monumental city gate located in the north probably to the bouleuterion. I believed that if we could unearth the main road and show the splendour of the city, we could get more financial support from the government and other sources. I was able to persuade the governmental offices, and the privately owned land in this area was finally bought by the government in July 2006. We made a very successful excavation along this main road which was badly damaged during the Byzantine period, and unearthed, besides other objects, a church-like structure at the eastern entrance of the city gate (which is a dipylon), the apsis of another church immediately south of the western entrance, the krepis of a small tholos, two grave monuments and many tombs from the Christian period, a lion statue belonging to the monumental fountain between the two entrances of the city gate, many architectural pieces, many inscriptions, and two life-size standing male statues from the Christian period holding scrolls, whose heads are unfortunately missing. The statues belong, in all likelihood, together with the two metric inscriptions below, to the two grave monuments. The statues under discussion, together with a torso of a child holding a goose (probably Hellenistic), which was accidentally found during my excavation period from the year 2002 to April 2007, will be studied and published by Mr. Musa Ötenen from the Museum of Muğla, an archaeologist who took part in the excavations of Stratonikeia for three seasons. During the short years of my directorate of these excavations, I was also able to get the century-old village mosque, and the main coffee house restored, which were about to collapse. The restoration of the mosque is excellent, the restoration of the coffee house, however, is not successful, and it now has a modern look. I did achieve my goal, however, since I simply wanted to provide a resting-place for the visitors by the restoration of this non-historical coffee house.

I resigned from the directorate of excavations of Stratonikeia on April 16, 2007.

The governmental coal-miners, who extract coal in the territory, have in the past left a small coal mine untouched in the small area immediately west of Stratonikeia, and they wanted to extract this coal by strip-mining. In order to achieve this, they had to change the course of the main road between Stratonikeia and the new village of Eskihisar. I did not give permission for

¹ I should like to thank Prof. Wolfgang Blümel for his encouragement and help in the preparation of this article. I should also like to thank all of my students who voluntarily worked with me during the excavations, especially Mr. Alper Karaman, Mr. İbrahim Uz, Mr. Musa Ötenen and Mr. Oykun Aydın.

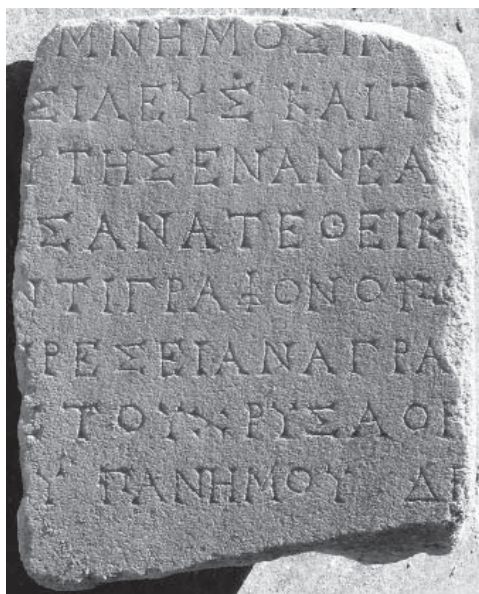
this, since they had, in the past, already damaged and buried the ancient city. Despite my strong opposition they began to change the course of the main road under discussion. As soon as the work to change the road began, I wrote an article in a local newspaper (see www.demecgazetesi.com, the issue of 8 March 2007) explaining how the coal miners had received this permission. The article did stop the work to change the road. However, since I was too much pressurised to give the necessary permission, and since I did not want my signature beneath a permission to further damage the beautiful ancient city of Stratonikeia, I resigned from the directorate of excavations. Unfortunately, the work to change the course of the road was resumed the day after my resignation and is now almost completed.

I. New Inscriptions from Stratonikeia

The following inscriptions either came to light during my excavation period, or were found during earlier excavations but have not been published.

1. Hellenistic fragment found by the previous excavation team in 1984. Broken slab of marble whose upper and right sides are original, and there is a dowell hole at the upper face. Available height 27 cm, width 22 cm, thickness 20.5 cm, and height of letters 1.1–1.6 cm. Since there is a dowell hole at the top, and since the inscription must have continued on the right and (probably) at the top, there must have been adjoining slabs. Hence, it is clear that this fragment does not originate from a stele (in any case it is too thick for a stele), but from a wall of a structure. This structure was in all probability the temple of Zeus Chrysaoreus, if my suggestion for the restoration of lines 6–7 is correct. As I have suggested in my former articles (see ZPE 39, 1980, p. 205 and Archivum Anatolicum 4 [Ankara], 2000, p. 230f.), it now seems to be clear that the Sanctuary of Zeus Chrysaoreus was indeed located within the city of Stratonikeia. However, the temple seems to have been destroyed in later times, and its blocks got scattered around in the city (see also below no. 2). Strabo says that this sanctuary was “near” the city. But at the time of Strabo the city may have been smaller than the later expanded one.

According to the forms of letters, the inscription probably dates from 300–270 B.C.



] μνημοσύν[η
 βα]σιλεὺς καὶ τ[
]ΥΤΗΣΕΝΑΝΕΑ[
 4]ς ἀνατεθεικ[
 τὸ ἀντίγραφον ὅπως
 τῇ προα]ιρέσει· ἀναγρά[ψαι
 8 Διὸς τοῦ Χρυσσαορ[ίου
 μηνὸς τοῦ Πανήμου δε[υτέραι

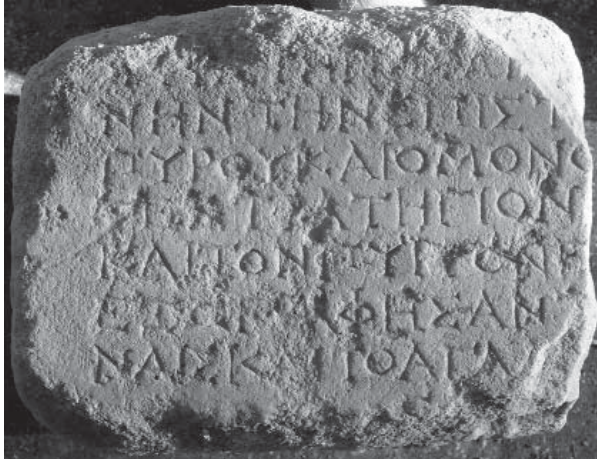
L. 1: μνημοσύν[η or μνήμοσιν [.

L. 2: It is not clear, to which king the inscription refers.

L. 3: πρεσβε]υτής, βουλευ]υτής, α]ὐτής?

Ll. 7–8: The inscription probably reads something like ἀναγρά[ψαι τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα (or only τὸ ψήφισμα without τόδε) ἐν τῇ παραστάδι τοῦ ναοῦ τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Χρυσσαορ[ίου.

2. Hellenistic fragment brought to us by a villager. According to the forms of letters, the inscription dates from the middle of the 3rd century B.C. The marble fragment is too thick to originate from a stele. Hence, like inscription no. 1 above, it probably originates from a wall of a temple, which may have been again the Temple of Zeus Chrysaoreus. Height 15 cm, width 20 cm, thickness 20 cm, height of letters 0.8–1.3 cm. Left side is original.



[]ΤΗΝ[]ΛΙ[
νην τὴν ἐπιστ[ολὴν
πυροῦ καὶ ὁμονο[ια-
4 τε στρατήγιον [
καὶ τὸν πύργον ε[
ἐζωγράφησαν τ[ἐν στήλαις
λιθί]-
ναις καὶ τὸ ἄγαλ[μα ἀνέθηκαν

The subject matter of the inscription is not clear.

3. Hellenistic fragment of a stele found by the previous excavation team. The stone has weathered much, hence the inscription is very difficult to read. According to the letter forms, it dates from the first half of the 2nd century B.C. Height of marble fragment 23 cm, width 15.5 cm, thickness 11 cm, height of letters 0.8–1.2 cm.

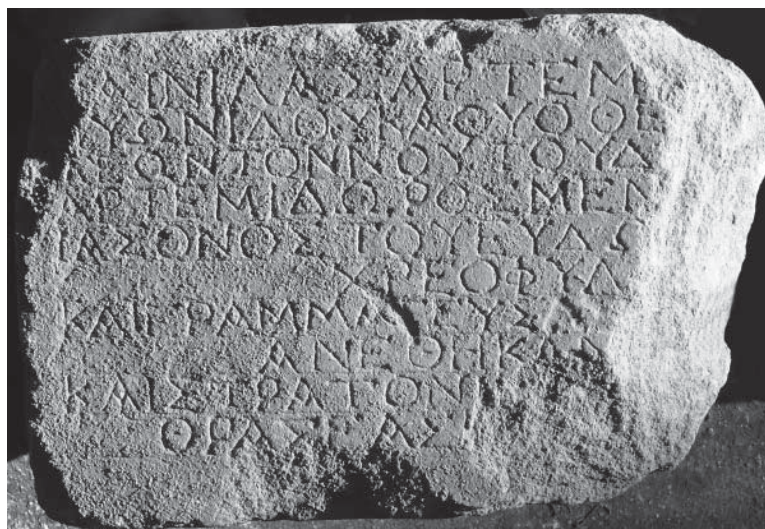


]Α[. .]Ν[
]ΟΝ[. .]Η[
]μοι διὰ ε[
4] ἀχθῆναι [
]οι ἐκπέμπω[ν
]εις ὑ[π]αρχοῦ[τ-
]ΙΕΝΑΙ καὶ ε[
8] τὸν Στ[ρ]ατον[ικέων δῆμον
]έων καὶ ε[
π]ῶσιν βο[υ]λ[ο]μεν-
τ]ῇ συμ[πολιτεία]?
12 σ]θω ε[

L. 7: *ιέναι*, *ιέναι* or *-ιέναι* (participium).

L. 12: The inscription probably reads something like *ὁ γραμματεὺς τὴν ἀναγραφὴν ποιησάσθω εἰς στήλην λιθίνην κτλ.*

4. Hellenistic fragment found in front of the bouleuterion. It originates from a wall of a structure, or from a statue-base. Height of marble fragment 17.3 cm, width 27 cm, thickness 26.2 cm, height of letters 1–1.1 cm. The upper and left sides are original. The script has been underlined. Middle of the 2nd century B.C.



- [Φ]αινίλας Ἀρτεμ[ιδώρου τοῦ]
 [Μ]υωνίδου καθ' ὕθε[σίαν δὲ]
 Λέων Τοννου τοῦ Δ[]
 4 Ἀρτεμίδωρος Μεν[, ὁ δεῖνα]
 Ἰάσονος τοῦ Εὐδώ[ρου]
 χρεοφύλ[ακες]
 καὶ γραμματεὺς Ἀσ[κληπιάδης?]
 8 ἀνέθηκα[ν τῷ Διῖ?]
 καὶ Στρατονι[κέων τῷ δήμῳ]
 Θρασέας Ἰ[]

The inscription concerns a dedication to Zeus(?) and to the demos of Stratonikeia by state officials.

L. 1: for Φαινίλας see LGPN I s.v. (Rhodian name).

L. 3: Τοννου, gen. Τοννου, is a Carian name, first attested in the bilingual inscription from Hyllarima (263/262 B.C.), I.-J. Adiego – P. Debord – E. Varinlioğlu, REA 107 (2005) 621 col. A17–18 and commentary p. 612, 636.

L. 6: first attestation of χρεοφύλακες in Stratonikeia.

L. 10: Thraseas may be a sculptor's name.

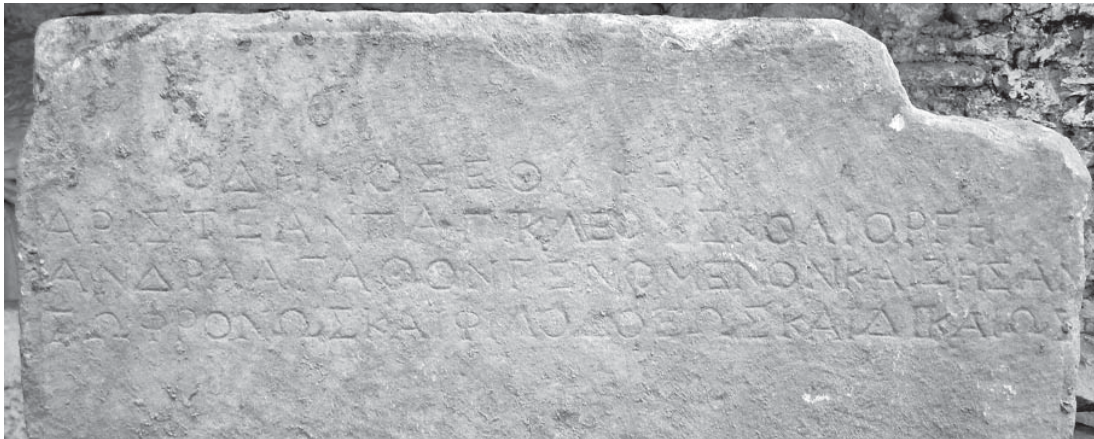
5. Statue base of Hierokles. This large fragment was re-used in a Christian grave monument immediately south of the main city gate. Height 37 cm, width 95 cm, thickness 45 cm, height of letters 2.5–3 cm. Probably from the first century B.C.

- Ὁ δῆμος ὁ Σ[τρατονικέων ἐτίμησεν]
 Ἱεροκλῆν Π[]
 χρυσῶι στε[φάνῳ καὶ εἰκόνι]
 4 χαλκῇ, προ[εδρίαί ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσιν],
 σιτήσῃ ἐν π[ρυτανείῳ, γενομένων]
 τῶν προγόν[ων ἐνδόξων, εὖνουν]
 ἐν πᾶσιν εἰς [τὸν δῆμον (vel ἑαυτόν)]



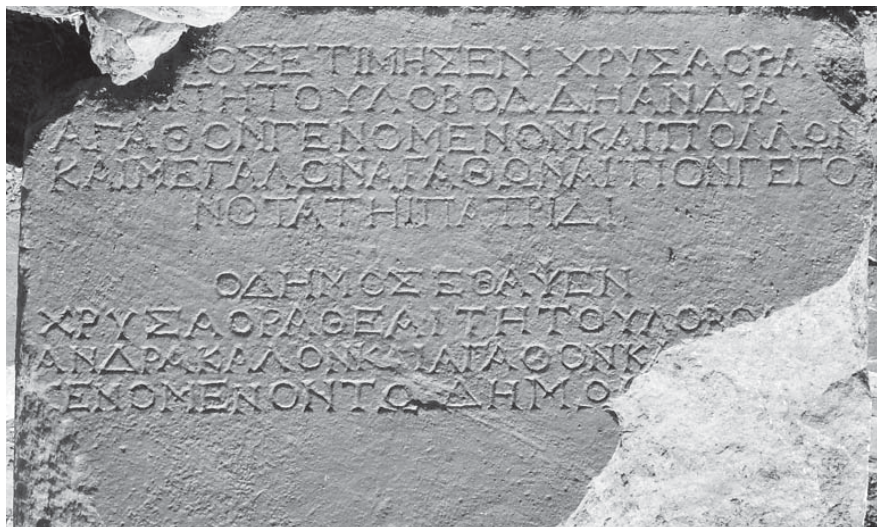
No. 5

6. Epitaph for Aristetas of Koliorga, son of Pankles. Orthostat block of marble, found in the area south of the city gate. Height 90 cm, width 77 cm, thickness 39 cm, height of letters 1.2–2 cm. Probably from the first century B.C.



Ὁ δῆμος ἔθαπεν
 Ἀριστεάν Παγ(ι)κλέους Κολιοργῇ
 ἄνδρα ἀγαθὸν γενόμενον καὶ ζήσαν(τα)
 4 σωφρόνως καὶ φιλοδόξως καὶ δικαίως

7. Honorary inscription and epitaph for Chrysaor of Lobolda, son of Theaitetos. Large block of marble broken at the bottom and bottom right. The other sides are original, roughly hewn at the back. The block was found during the excavation of the north stoa of the bouleuterion. Height 71.5 cm, width 82 cm, thickness 84.2 cm, height of letters 2.5–3.3 cm.



- [Ὁ δῆμος] ἐτίμησεν Χρυσάορα
 [Θεα]ιτήτου Λοβολδῆ ἄνδρα
 ἀγαθὸν γενόμενον καὶ πολλῶν
 4 καὶ μεγάλων ἀγαθῶν αἴτιον γεγο-
 νότα τῇ πατρίδι

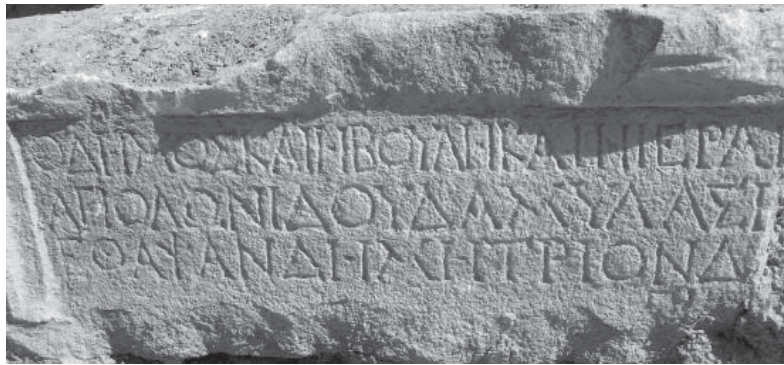
 Ὁ δῆμος ἔθαψεν
 Χρυσάορα Θεαιτήτου Λοβο[λδῆ]
 ἄνδρα καλὸν καὶ ἀγαθὸν κα[ὶ εὖνουν]
 4 γενόμενον τῷ δήμῳ

The marble block comes from the wall of the bouleuterion. Hence, one may pose the question as to why an epitaph was engraved on a secular building. The people of Stratonikeia probably decided to honour Chrysaor with an inscription engraved on the wall of the bouleuterion. Chrysaor probably died soon after the first inscription was engraved. Hence, the people of Stratonikeia decided to bury the deceased with a state funeral, and announce this with another inscription on the wall of the bouleuterion, beneath the first inscription. If Chrysaor was already dead when the first inscription was engraved, there would have been only one inscription which read: Ὁ δῆμος ἐτίμησεν καὶ ἔθαψεν Χρυσάορα . . . κτλ.

8. Epitaph for Demetrios Damylas, grandson of Demetrios Damylas. Marble architectural block found during the excavation south of the main city gate. The left and upper sides are original. Height 30 cm, width 90 cm, thickness 75 cm. Height of letters 3–4 cm. 2nd century A.D.

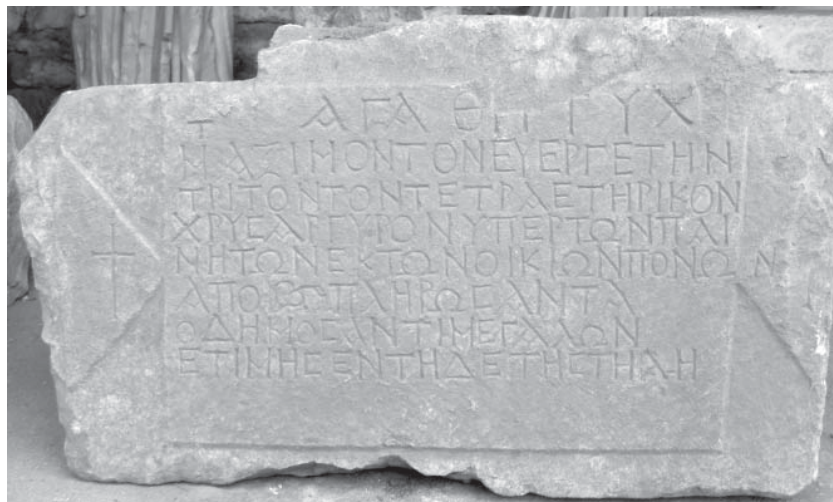
Ὁ δῆμος καὶ ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ἡ ἱερὰ γ[ερουσία καὶ Δημήτριος]
 Ἀπολ(λ)ωνίδου Δαμύλας Ἰεροκωμήτης]
 ἔθαψαν Δημήτριον Δ[αμύλαν Ἰεροκωμήτην]

For this family, see the family tree in IK 21, p. 126f., inscriptions no. 249–252.



No. 8

9. Honorary stele for the Christian Titus Maximus. The inscription is in a tabula ansata, on the left and right Christian crosses are engraved. The marble stele was found during the excavation south of the main city gate. Height 60 cm, width 101 cm, thickness 40 cm, height of letters 2.7–5.3 cm. Byzantine period.



Ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ]

Τ(ίτον) Μάξιμον τὸν εὐεργέτην
τρίτον τὸν τετραετηρικὸν

4 χρυσάργυρον ὑπὲρ τῶν παι-
νήτων ἐκ τῶν οἰκίων πόνων
ἀπο(folium)πληρώσαντα

8 ὁ δῆμος ἀντὶ μεγάλων
ἐτίμησεν τῇδε τῇ στήλῃ

L. 2: Above the letter *my* of Maximus, a *tau* for Τ(ίτος) has been later added.

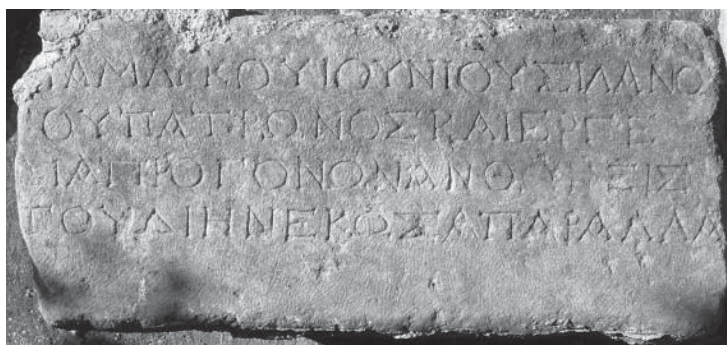
Ll. 4–5: παινήτων = πενήτων.

Titus Maximus paid the taxes of the poor, the third one of the tax in cash, which was collected every third year. Hence, for his great deed the people decided to honour him with this stele. For this person see inscriptions nos. 1204 and 1387 in IK 22,1 and 22,2, and also the metric inscription no. 33 below.

10. Honorary inscription for Iason. No photograph. Marble fragment of small entablature. Height 24 cm, width 54 cm, thickness 13–17 cm, height of letters 2.5 cm. Roman period. Found by the previous excavation team.

[Ὁ δῆμος Ἰάσονα τὸν ἀξιολογώτατον]
[εὐεργέτην, υἱὸν τῆς πόλεως γενόμενον ἐτείμησεν]

11. Fragment of a marble block. The upper side and the right and left sides are original. Height 24 cm, width 52 cm, thickness 23 cm, height of letters 1.7–2.5 cm. First century B.C. Found by the previous excavation team.



[τὸν ἀνδριάν]τα Μάρκου Ἰουνίου Σιλανο[ῦ]
[τοῦ πάτρωνος καὶ ἔργε-
[πιστάτου] διὰ προγόνων ἀνθ' ὧν εἰς
4 [του διηνεκῶς ἀπαραλλάκτ-

L. 1: M. Iunius Silanus, proconsul of Asia 76/75 B.C.

L. 4: cf. ἀπαραλλάκτως “unchangeably” IK 11,1 (Ephesos), 27D.402.



12. Dedication to Zeus Hypsistos by Theodoros. Small rectangular altar of marble found during the excavation in the south of the main city gate. Height 21 cm, width 17 cm, thickness 9 cm, height of letters 1–1.5 cm.

Διὶ Ὑψίστῳ
Θεόδω-
ρος

L. 2: Θεόδωρος instead of Θεόδωρος.



13. Dedication to Zeus Panamaros. Small fragment of marble found by the previous excavation team. The inscription is set in a medallion-like frame. Height 23 cm, width 25 cm, thickness 18 cm, height of letters 1.5–2 cm. Roman period.

Xο[]
 Διὶ Πα[ναμάρῳ]
 εὐχαρι[στεῖ]
 4 [ὑπὲρ σω]τ[ηρίας?]



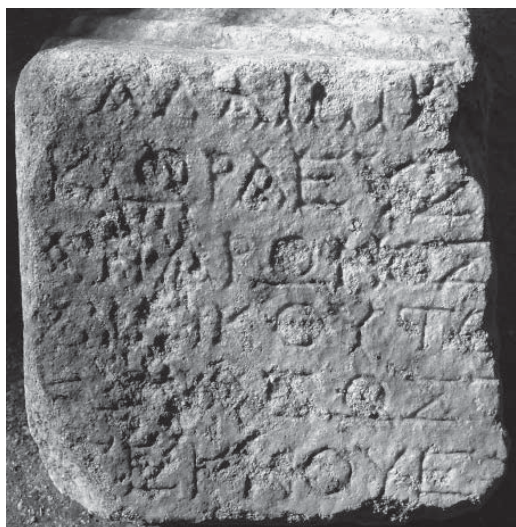
14. Dedication to Zeus Panamaros. Small fragment of marble found by the previous excavation team. The inscription is in a wreath. Height 22.5 cm, width 16.5 cm, thickness 15 cm, height of letters 2.2–3.2 cm. Roman period.

 [Διὶ]
 Πα[ναμάρῳ]
 4 εὐχ[αριστ-]
 ΔΕ[]



15. Lower fragment of a votive stele found by the previous excavation team. Height 27 cm, width 20–22.5 cm, thickness 16–17.5 cm, height of letters 0.9–2 cm. Late Roman period.

 [ὑπὲρ] ἑαυτοῦ καὶ γυ-
 ναϊκὸς καὶ τέκνων
 4 καὶ οἰκείων πάν-
 των εὐχαριστή(ρ)-
 fol. ριον fol.



16. Probably an epitaph for Andron, son of Kallinikos. Block of marble with a broken column at the top found by the previous excavation team. Height 36 cm, width 30.5, thickness 28.7 cm, height of letters 2.7–3.5 cm. First century B.C.

Καλλίνικ[ος -- father's name --]

Κωραεὺς [τὸ μνημα τοῦ]

Ἀνδρωνος [τοῦ Καλ]-

4 λι[ν]ίκου τοῦ -- grandfather --]

Κω[ρ]αέως τ[οῦ φίλου (?)]

τέκνου ἔτ[ευξεν]



17. Epitaph for Sulpicius Eudemos, son of Sulpicia Eleutherion. Marble stele found by the previous excavation team. Height 28 cm, width 24.7 cm, thickness 11 cm, height of letters 1–2 cm. Roman period.

Σουλ(πικία) Ἐλευθέρι-

ον Σουλ(πικίου) Εὐδήμο-

υ τοῦ ἰδίου τέ-

4 κνου μνίας

χάριν

Ll. 1–2: The name Ἐλευθέριον is female, unless the stone mason committed an error and wrote Ἐλευθερίον with omikron for the male name Ἐλευθερίων.



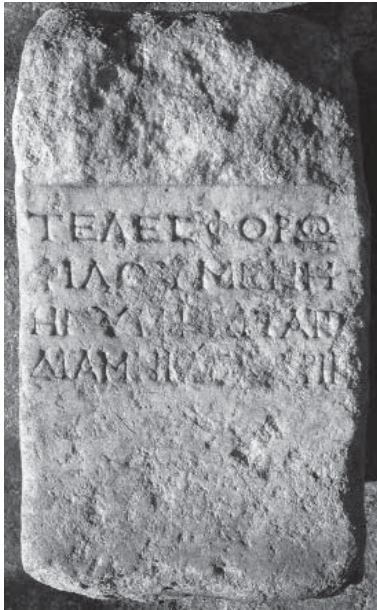
18. Epitaph for Rhetorikos. Marble stele. Upper side broken. Height 45 cm, width 25 cm, thickness 13.5 cm, height of letters 1.6–2.7 cm. Found by the previous excavation team. Roman period.

Τὰ παιδιά Ῥη-

τορικῷ τῷ

πατρὶ μνί-

4 ας ἔνεκεν



19. Epitaph for Telesphoros. Rectangular marble stele. Upper side damaged. Found by the previous excavation team. Height 45 cm, width 25 cm, thickness 25 cm, height of letters 2–2.5 cm. Roman period.

Τελεσφόρω
Φιλουμένη
ἡ γυγὴ καὶ τὰ πα[ι]-
4 δία μνίας [χά]ριν



20. Epitaph for Hekatonymos. Marble stele found by the previous excavation team. Height 46 cm, width 24.5 cm, thickness 9 cm, height of letters 1–2 cm. Roman period.

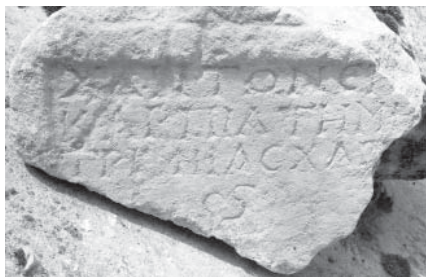
Χρυσεῖς Ἑκα-
τωνύμω τῷ
ἀνδρὶ μνίας
4 χάριν

L. 1: The correct spelling is Χρυσήϊς.



21. Epitaph for Draukos. Upper fragment of a round grave altar of marble. Found while walking around in the ruins. Unfortunately no measurements. Roman period.

Χλόη Δραύκου
τοῦ ἰδίου ἀνδρὸς
μνίας ἔνεκεν



22. Epitaph for Epikarpia. Small marble fragment of a stele. Found during the excavations south of the main city gate. Height 17.5 cm, width 20 cm, thickness 5 cm, height of letters 1–1.5 cm Roman period.

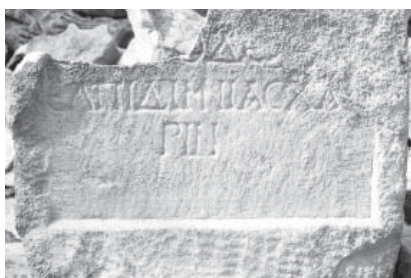
Χαρίτων Ἐπ[ι]-
καρπία τῇ μη-
τρὶ μνίας χάρι[ιν]



23. Epitaph for Zosime. Long round altar of marble found during the excavations south of the main city gate. No measurements. Late Roman period.

Πεφειλη-
μενός
Ζωσίμη
4 τῇ θρε-
πτῇ μνί-
ας χάρι(ν)

L. 1: The name is formed from the part. perf. pass. of φιλέω.



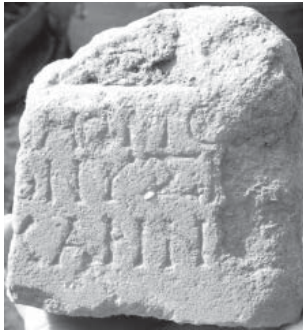
24. Epitaph for Elpis. Stele of marble broken at the top. Found during the excavations south of the main city gate. Height 36 cm, width 25 cm, thickness 10 cm, height of letters 1.6–2 cm. Roman period.

[Ἐπαφρ]όδε[ιτος?]
Ἐλπίδι μνίας χά-
ριν



25. Epitaph for Demetrios (?). Upper right fragment of a marble grave stele. Found during the excavations south of the main city gate. Height 17 cm, width 10 cm, thickness 5 cm, height of letters 1–1.5 cm. Roman period.

[?Σωπα]τρὶς
[ἢ γ]υνή
[?Δημη]τρί-
4 [φ μνίας] χά-
[ριν]



26. Epitaph for Dionysios. Small fragment of marble found during the excavations south of the main city gate. No measurements. Roman period.

[] ΗΟΙΠΟ[]
[Δι]ονυσί[φ] (or [ου])
[μνίας] χάριν

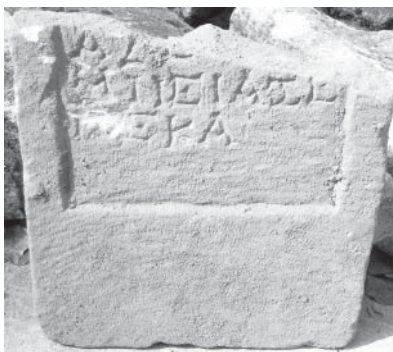
27. Epitaph for Claudius Sthenelos. Fragment of a grave stele of marble found by the previous excavation team. Height 22 cm, width 24 cm, thickness 8–13 cm, height of letters 1.5–2.5 cm. Roman period.



[a name]
ἐπὶ [στεφ]-
ἀνη[φό]-
ρου Κλ[αυ(δίου)]
4 Ἀλκιβιά-
δου, Κλαυ(δίου)
Σθενέλου
μνίας χά-
ριν

L. 1: It looks more like ΕΝΙ on the stone. The stone mason probably committed an error and wrote ENI instead of ΕΠΙ.

L. 5 and 6: The ypsilons at the end are engraved on the frame.



28. Fragment of a marble grave stele found during the excavations south of the main city gate. No measurements. Roman period.

ΑΖ[]
μνίας ἔ-
[ν]εκα



29. Epitaph for Melitine. Fragment of a marble stele. Height 11 cm, width 15 cm, thickness 5 cm, height of letters 2.2–2.6 cm. Roman period.

4 Ἀρισ[τείδης]
Μελι[τίνης]
τῆς [θυγατρὸς]
[μνίας] χάριν

For Μελιτίνη Ἀριστείδου, see IK 22,1, no. 1219 ll. 5–6. Other persons with similar names are also possible.

30. Epitaph copied by a guard of the museum. No photograph, no measurements. (I have not seen the inscription.)

Στρατηγικὸς
[τ]οῦ παιδίου
μνίας χά-
4 ριν

31. A watch-post for guarding the city. Inscription copied by a guard of the museum. No photograph, no measurements. The inscription is supposed to be in a tabula ansata (I have not seen the inscription). Probably Hellenistic.

Τρίτου πύρ-
γου <τ>οὔτο φυλα-
κῆον ἄμφοδον
4 ἐχόμενον ἐπί-
σημον ἐλέφας

For similar inscriptions, see IK 22,1, nos 1003–1004 and E. Varinlioğlu, REA 96, 1994, pp. 189–191; commentary in IK 22,1, p. 126.

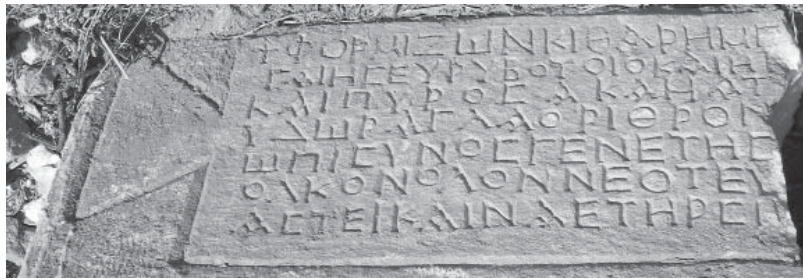
32–33. Below are two metric inscriptions² from the Byzantine period, which were found during the excavations in the area south of the main city gate, located in the north of the city. They were found near two grave monuments, immediately east of the apsis of a church together with two stylistically almost identical headless statues. I am tempted to believe that the grave monuments, the statues and the inscriptions belong together.

32. Metric inscription for Apollinarios for refurbishing a water pipe/an aqueduct(?). Architectural block of marble broken into two parts. The inscription is in a tabula ansata. Height of block A 63 cm, width 65 cm, thickness 75 cm, height of letters 1.5–3 cm. Height of block B 63 cm, width 97 cm, thickness 75 cm. There is a profile at the right, which is seen usually at entrances to the cella. Byzantine period.

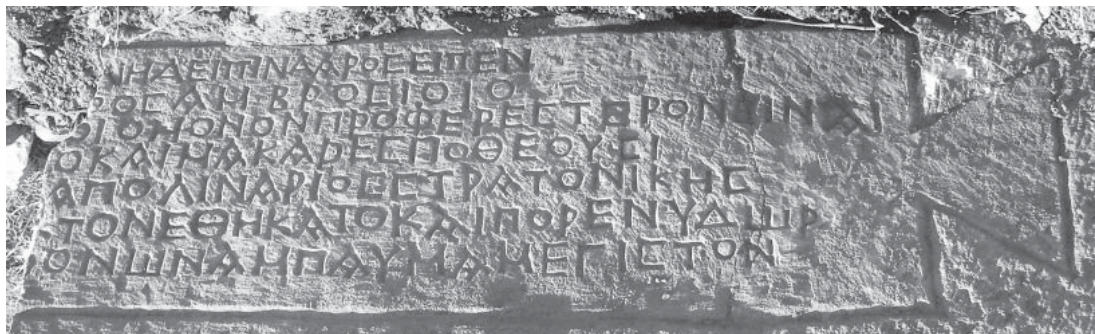
† φορμίζων κιθάρῃ μελιήδει Πίνδαρος εἶπεν
γαίης εὐρυβότοιο καὶ ἥερος ἀμβροσίοιο
καὶ πυρὸς ἀκαμάτοιο μόνον προφερέστερον εἶναι
4 ὕδωρ ἀγλαόριθρον, ὃ καὶ μάκαρες ποθέουσι.
ᾧ πίσυνος γενέτης Ἀπολινάριος Στρατονίκης
ὄλκον ὄλον νεότευκτον ἐθήκατο καὶ πόρεν ὕδωρ
ἄστει καὶ ναετῆρσι πόνων ἄμπαυμα μέγιστον.

“Playing the sweet-sounding kithara, Pindar said that better than the all-nourishing soil and the immortal air and the tireless fire was the gleamingly streaming water alone, which also the

² I am grateful to Dr. Gregor Staab of the University of Cologne for his invaluable help in the reading of these two metric inscriptions and for his translations, which are published in quotation marks beneath the Greek texts.



Left part



Right part

blissful were longing for. With this in mind, Apollinarios, father of Stratonike, had the water pipe/aqueduct renewed and brought water for the town and its inhabitants' delight after trouble and exertion."

L. 5: Apollinarios must have liked the city of Stratonikeia very much, since he named his daughter Stratonike.

L. 6: ὀλκός "aqueduct" Liddell–Scott–Jones s. v. II 3 with references.

33. Honorary inscription for Maximus. Marble block with a basin-like hollowing at the back. Height 1.18 cm, width 60 cm, thickness 56 cm, height of letters 2.1–3.2 cm. Byzantine period.

† Εὐτυχῶς·

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | † πλοῦτον ἔχων πάντεσσιν ἐπήρκεσας, ὦ μεγάθυμε |
| | Μάξιμε, χρυσεῖης αἶμα φέρων γενεῆς· |
| | μῶνος γὰρ κτεάνοισιν ἐρύσαιο σεῖο τιθήνης |
| 4 | ἀνέρας ἐξ ἀχέων ἔκ τε δυηπαθίης. |
| | οὐνεκα δὴ βαρύμοχθον ὑπὲρ πάντων φόρον ἔτλης |
| | ἐκ φιλο[τι]μίας ρηϊδίως ὁπάσ(ας), |
| | τοῦνεκα σ' ἐσσήλῃ περιώσια κυδαίνοντες |
| 8 | ζῆλον τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς στήσαμεν ἀκτέανοι. |

"With your fortune have you, generous Maximus, helped all of us, you in whose veins runs the blood of an illustrious lineage. Because you alone have salvaged men from lament and sorrow, using your mother's fortune. As you have shouldered the heavy (tax)burden for us, giving without much ado and from an honourable mind, we, the paupers, have erected a stone monument in your honour to praise you overwhelmingly and to remind those who are good to do as you did."



of Apollinarios (no. 32), no mention is made of a statue, and the inscription is not engraved on a statue base.

In inscription no. 1204 from Stratonikeia (IK 22,1), we learn that statues of Maximus were erected in front of the churches of Christ. As stated at the beginning of the article, there were two churches near the main gate of the city, where the statues were found. However, it is also possible that two statues were erected in front of one church, one on each side. Since the statues are almost identical, I am tempted to believe that both of the statues belong to Maximus. However, this is only an assumption, and the possibility still exists that the second statue does in fact belong to Apollinarios.

Why the statues hold scrolls is not clear. Was Maximus (*vel* Apollinarios) pronounced a saint by the inhabitants, or was he a theologian? I leave these questions open. Apollinarios in inscription no. 32 is probably not to be identified with the theologian Apollinarios from Laodikeia in Syria mentioned by Suidas (see Pape-Benseler, s.v. Apollinarios), since the Apollinarios in the inscription was definitely from Stratonikeia.

L. 4: Maximus was a wealthy man, as stated in l. 2 above, and helped the poor a great deal. For other inscriptions concerning him, see no. 9 above, and inscriptions nos. 1204 and 1387 in IK 22,1 and 22,2. For no. 1204 see also R. Merkelbach – J. Stauber, *Steinepigramme aus dem griechischen Osten* I no. 02/06/15.

L. 7: *τιθήνη* = “mother”, see Liddell–Scott–Jones s.v.

L. 13: *ἐσστήληι* (assimilation) for *ἐν στήλῃ*.

As stated above, two life-size, headless male statues were found at the same location with the two metric inscriptions under discussion. These marble statues are carved in the same style, and are almost identical, with the exception that one of them is slightly shorter than the other. They both hold scrolls in their hands, the one statue holds the scroll in his right hand, the other in his left.

Inscription no. 33 is engraved on a statue-base of Maximus (see lines 7–8), which was later re-used. Hence it is almost certain that one of the statues belongs to Maximus. In the inscription

The following inscription fragments were found by the previous excavation team. They were copied and photographed by my students. However, they did forget to take photographs of some of them. Hence, the publication of those without photographs is only approximate.

34. Marble fragment. Height 33.5 cm, width 44.2 cm, thickness 24 cm, height of letters 2.3 cm. No photograph. Roman period. Lines 2–4 are probably complete.

]ΑΛ[
 Ἐπ]αγάθου. ὑπάρχ[οντα
] εὖνουν περὶ τὴν [πόλιν
 4 ἡ πατρίς· εὐτυχῶς

35. Honorary inscription for M. Aurelius Artemidoros (?). Marble fragment. Height 26 cm, width 25 cm, thickness 23 cm, height of letters 2.3 cm. No photograph. Roman period.

0 [ἽΟ δῆμος . . . ἐτίμησεν]
 Μάρκ[ον Αὐρήλιον]
 Ἀρτεμ[ίδωρον (demotic) ἱερέα τῆς]
 ἐπιφανεῖς[τάτης θεᾶς]
 4 [Ἐ]κάτης καὶ ε[]
 καὶ ἀγορανόμ[ον καὶ γυμνα]-
 [σ]ίαρχον· καὶ τ[ὰ ἄλλα]
 [] πολλάκις []
 8 []το[]

For Aurelius Artemidoros see IK 21, no. 320 and 463. However, the restoration of the fragment above is not absolute.

36. Honorary inscription for a benefactor (εὐεργέτης). Marble stele broken into two parts. The right side is original, and the inscription is complete on the right side of the stele. Height 32 cm, width 32.5 cm, thickness 2.5 cm, height of letters 2.5–3 cm. Roman period.



[]Κ[]ΟΝ
 []οντ[ος] σωτήρος
 [καὶ υἱοῦ τ]ῆς πόλεως, Σεπτι-
 4 [μι-]πρε]σβευτοῦ τῶν
 []στρατηγοῦ V
 [ἡ πατρίς τὸν εὐ]εργέτην

L. 2: Probably ὄντ[ος] alone, i.e. not part of another word.

Ll. 3–4: He was perhaps an ambassador of Septimius Severus.

L. 5: V at the end is the Roman numeral five, hence V = τό πέμπτον.



37. Honorary inscription for Dionysios(?). Upper left side of a marble statue-base. Height 31.5 cm, width 9.5 cm, thickness 20.5–23 cm, height of letters 2.5–3 cm. Probably Roman.

- 'Ο δῆ[μος καὶ ἡ βουλὴ]
 καὶ ἡ [ἱερὰ γερουσία]
 στε[φανοῦσιν ἱερέα?]
 4 Διον[ύσιον καὶ τὴν γυναι]-
 κα Σ[ἄνδρα]
 ἄγα[θὸν γενόμενον]

The restoration of the text is only approximate.

Ll. 3–4: Κλαύ[διον] is also possible.

L. 6: ἄγα[λμα] would also be possible, if the inscription read something like the following:

- 'Ο δῆ[μος καὶ ἡ βουλὴ]
 καὶ ἡ [ἱερὰ γερουσία ἐ]-
 στε[φάνωσαν ἱερέα] (or ἀρχιερέα)
 4 Διον[ύσιον καὶ τεθή]-
 κασ[ι τὴν στήλην καὶ τὸ]
 ἄγα[λμα αὐτοῦ]

I prefer the second suggested restoration, because the inscription was engraved on a statue base.

38. Honorary inscription for Hierokles, son of Panaitios. An oblong fragment of a large marble block, probably from the walls of the lower gymnasium. Height 45.5 cm, width 7–16 cm, thickness 23.5 cm, height of letters 1.8–3.5 cm. The right side is original; there are residues of another inscription on this side Ε/ΥΑΘ[or ΧΑΘ[]. It is clear that the block under discussion comes from a corner. Roman period.

After close examination, it became clear that this fragment belongs to the end of lines 9–21 of the honorary decree no. 1028 (IK 22,1). On the basis of the fragment, the end of the lines 18–20 in the decree have to be corrected as follows:

- 18 [ἀργύριον δόντες] μετὰ τοῦ πατρὸς εἰς α[. . .]-
 []ν ἀναπληρώσαντες ✕ μύ-
 20 [ρια ἀναπόδοτα [] βουλῆς καὶ γερουσία[ς]

39. Fragment of an honorary inscription. Right side of the marble block is original. Height 30.5 cm, width 7–15 cm, thickness 21 cm, height of letters 2 cm. Roman period.

- ['Ο δῆμος καὶ ἡ βουλὴ] στεφα-
 [νοῦσι Τι. Κλ., Τι. Κλ]αυδίου Ι-
 [name υἱὸν name θέντα] ἔλαον
 4 [ἄνδρα ἀ]γαθὸν
 [γενόμενον ἔργω κ]αὶ λόγῳ
 [εὖ]οία τῇ



[εἰς τὸν δῆμον]αντα
 8 [?Στρατονικ]έων τε
 []Ν
 []ΚΟ

L. 1: Perhaps also καὶ ἡ (ἱερὰ) γερουσία.

Ll. 1–2: στεφα[νηφόρον or ἐπὶ στεφα[νηφόρου are also possible.
The restoration is not certain. The lines may have been longer.



40. Fragment of a priest inscription. Small fragment of marble, left side is original. Height 14.5 cm, width 6.5 cm, thickness 5.5 cm, height of letters 1–1.6 cm. Roman period.

[. .]Ο[.]ΙΑΣ[
 [.]ΑΠΑΣ[
 [τὰ] ἱερὰ [
 4 οντος [
 ος Πα(ναμαρε-)[
 [.]ΟΝΑΝΤ[

L. 6: ΑΝΤ[, or ΑΝΓ[, or ΑΝΕ[in ligature. But there are no other ligatures in the fragment.

This fragment is important, because there is an abbreviation of the rare demotic Πα(ναμαρεύς) with a line above ΠΑ (in line 5).



41. Fragment of an honorary inscription. Available height of marble block 27 cm, width 19 cm, thickness 21.5 cm, height of letters 3–3.6 cm. The left side is original. Roman period.

διανοεῖσθαι δόντα]
 ἀνὰ × β' [?Μου]-
 σεῖον [ἐπρ]-
 4 ἐσβευσεν]
 ἐπὶ τ[]
 ΝΑ[]

42. Epitaph (?) for Aurelius Tomarios (?). Marble fragment with frames on the upper and left sides. The fragment may originate from a sarcophagus. Upper side is original. Height of



fragment 28 cm, width 32 cm, thickness 18 cm, height of letters 3–4 cm. Roman period.

Λέων Εὐ[πόρου καθ' ὃ. Ἀρίσ]-
τωνος τ[οῦ name τοῦ]

Αἰνέου Α[ινέας dem. ἀνέθηκεν]

4 Αὐ(ρηλίω) Τομα[ρίω μνίας χάριν]

L. 1: For Λέων Εὐπόρου see IK 22,1, no. 1234.

Ll. 1–3: For Λέων Ἀρίστωνος Αἰνέας, who seems to be the same person, see IK 22,1, no. 1034, ll. 3–4.

The restoration of the inscription is approximate. The name Τομα[ρίω] is uncertain, but probably correct.

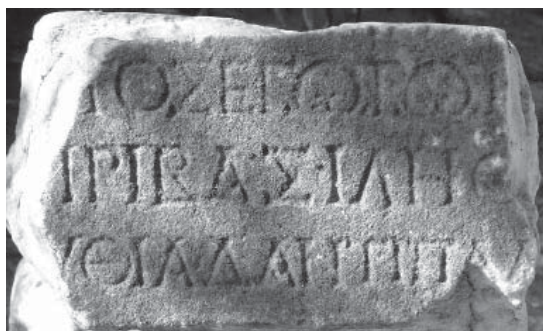
43. Lower right fragment of a large marble block. The main inscription was set in a tabula ansata; the votive inscription below probably belongs together with the main inscription. Height of block 25.5 cm, width 42 cm, thickness 21.5 cm, height of letters 2–3.5 cm. Roman period.



[] Ε[]
[] ν ὑπὲρ
[] ἄ]πώλεσα
4 [] εὖρον
[Διὶ Παναμά]ρφ Ἀρετὴ εὐχὴν

I wonder if this inscription reads something like this:

[] Ε[]
[τὸ παιδίον] ν ὑπὲρ
[τῆς πατρίδος ἄ]πώλεσα
4 [ἄλλ' εἰρήνην] εὖρον



44. Fragment of an oracle. Height of marble fragment 20 cm, width 33 cm, thickness 32 cm, height of letters 2.5–3 cm. Roman period.

[] ΤΟΣ ἐγὼ τῷ Τ[]
2 [σωτ]ίρι βασιλῆος[]
[Π]υθιάδαι Ἰπαλ[]

L. 3: Probably names followed after Πυθιάδαι.

45. Contest (fight) of gladiators. Height of marble plate 38 cm, width 30.5 cm, thickness 15 cm. Height of letters 4.5–5 cm. Roman period.



. "Αμιλ[λα]
 [μ]ονομάχ[ων ἐπὶ]
 [ἀ]ρχιερέω[ς]
 4 [Τ]ιβερίου Ο[]
 vac. Ι[]

L. 1: The broken sign before ἄμιλλα is probably simply a sign to frame the inscription and not a decorative omicron

Note: Those fragments, on which there are only a few common words (or names), are left out of this publication. There are some inscriptions on some columns in the theatre, mostly names in the genitive such as Οὐλ(πίου) Ἀσκληπιάδου and Φλα(βίου) Μητροφίλου Λοβίου, which need to be examined. In my opinion those names do not refer to the persons who had the columns made, like in Euromos, since they have been carved in a disorderly manner. At the theatre, there is also a statue base with a foot print, on which there are only two words left in two lines: ἐστεφάνωσεν and στεφάνω.

Corrigendum: The name in line 2 of inscription no. 1208 from Stratonikeia (IK 22,1) is not Φίλιννον but Φιλίννιον. The round funerary altar is at the present time in front of the museum depot at Stratonikeia.

II. New Inscriptions from Panamara

Upon my request in 1994, the following inscription fragments, together with others which have already been published, were carried down from Panamara, located on a hill west of the village of Bağyaka, and were placed in the museum depot at Stratonikeia.

1. Marble fragment probably from the temple. Height 38 cm, width 43 cm, thickness 32 cm, height of letters 1.5–2.2 cm. Roman period.



	ΥΛΑ[ἀποκατέστησεν(?) δὲ]	
	καὶ τὰς δημο]θοινία[ς καὶ ἐστιάσεις]	
	ἐποιήσατο] δὲ καὶ τὰ]ς ἐπιδόσεις(?)]	
4	ἰ]έρεια Πλα[υτίλλα]	
	προῖερατε]υκυῖα τ[συνεφιλοτειμοῦντο]	
	Κλαυδ]ία Λεοντ[ίς]	
] τοῦ ἱερέ[ως]	
8	Τ]ι(βέριος) Κλαύδ[ιος]	
	ἱε]ρέως Ο[]	

The priestess Plautilla is probably not the same person as Οὐλπία Αἰλία Πλαυτίλλα (IK 21, no. 309 ll. 3–4).

L. 5: προηρχιερατε]υκυῖα τ[ῶν Σεβαστῶν is also possible (see IK 21, no. 172 ll. 13–14; no. 174 l. 6; no. 285 l. 6).

L. 6: or Φλαβ]ία Λεοντ[ίς, etc.

2. Marble fragment probably from the temple. Height 36.5 cm, width 31 cm, thickness 27 cm, height of letters 2–2.5 cm. Roman period. Above the inscription, the rests of another one:



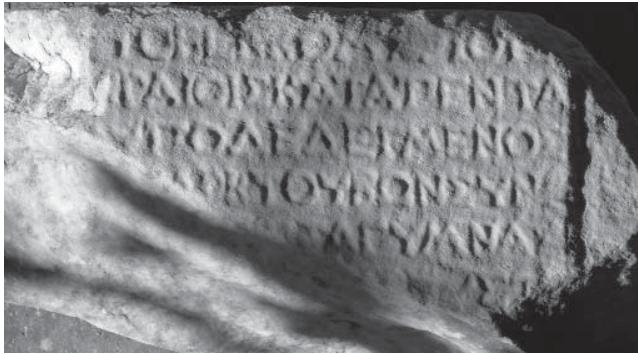
ΚΛ[--- / Κ[---

	[Ἰ]ερεὺς ἐξ ἐπα[γγελίας
	[?Ἀρτέμ]ωνος Κω(ραιεὺς) [
	[ἐν τῇ] δὲ παρόδ[φ
4	[συμφι]λοτειμο[υμένων αὐτῷ
	[Ἰ]άσονος Κ(ωρα)ζ(έως) [καὶ
	[?Σωσάνδ]ρου, Ο[

L. 2: [Ἐκάτ]ωνος etc.

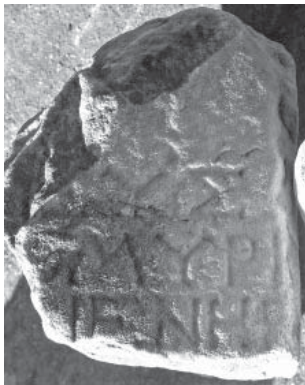
L. 6: Perhaps ο[ἱ υἱοὶ τοῦ ἱερέως]. Since there is no demotic after [?Σωσάνδ]ρου, the persons would be the close relatives of the priest. However, the restoration is not certain.

3. Large fragment of a marble block probably from the temple. Height 38 cm, width 43 cm, thickness 32 cm, height of letters 1.5–2.2 cm. Roman period.



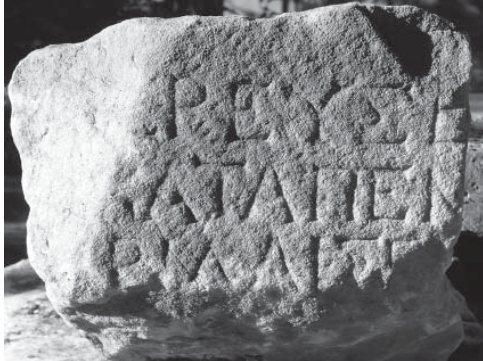
[Ἱερεὺς] τὸ β' ἐν Κομ[υ]ρίοι[ς]
[καὶ τὸ ἐν] Ἡραίοις κατὰ πεντα-
[ετηρίδα] ὑποδεδεγμένος
4 [].ΟΚΤΟΥΒΩΝ συν-
[].τα γυμνασι-
[το]ῦς τ[ἐ]

L. 2: for instance [καὶ τὸ γ' ἐν]
Ἡραίοις.



4. Marble fragment probably from the temple. Right side is original. Height 21.5 cm, width 18 cm, thickness 28 cm, height of letters 2.5–3 cm. Roman period.

[Ἱερ]εὺς
[ἐν Κ]ομυρί-
[οις καὶ] ἐν Ἡρ-
4 [αίοις]



5. Marble fragment probably from the temple. Height 16 cm, width 19.5 cm, thickness 28.2 cm, height of letters 2.2–3 cm. Roman period.

[Ἱ]ερεὺς ἐ[ν Ἡραίοις]
κατὰ πεν[ταετηρίδα]
[Ἐ]ρμαῖ(ο)ς Ε[]

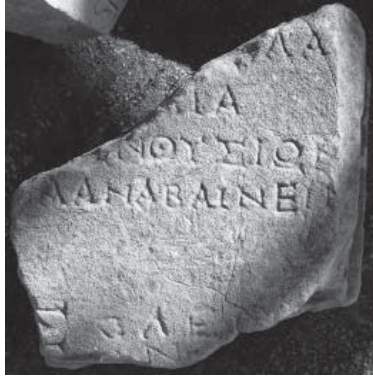
L. 3: [Ἐ]ρμαῖς = [Ἐ]ρμαῖος on the stone. The last letter after [Ἐ]ρμαῖς is either an Ε, a Γ, or a Π.



6. Marble fragment concerning the priestess Ammias Apphias. Height 26 cm, width 58 cm, thickness 13.5 cm, height of letters 2.5–3 cm. Roman period.

on face A. Face B is on the right side of the block. Height of marble block 21 cm, width 24 cm, thickness 14 cm, height of letters on face A 1–2.5 cm, on face B 1.9–2.8 cm.

Face A



[]λα
[]λια
[?ἐσχάρα τ]ῶν θυσιῶν
4 [μηδέ]γα ἀναβαίνειν
vacat
[another inscription]Σ ὁ Λέω[v]
.N.[]

The inscriptions in lines 1–4 are Hellenistic. Lines 1 and 2 belong to a different inscription. In lines 3 and 4 there is a prohibition which is complete (with the exception of my restoration). [βωμὸς] instead of [ἐσχάρα] in line 3 is not very likely.

The sigma on the left below belongs to a separate inscription. ὁ Λέω[v] etc. look more like graffiti.

Face B



χο[]
λη[]
ἱερ[έ]ως Ἀρτε]-
4 μισ[ί]ου τοῦ Μυω]-
νίδ[ου] τοῦ Διονυ]-
σίου [Κω(ρα)ιεύς?]

Ll. 4–6: For the father (?) Μυωνίδης Διονυσίου Κω(ρα)ιεύς see IK 22,1, no. 807 ll. 1–2.

One may pose the question as to whether the letters in lines 1 and 2 have any connection with the name of the priest which follows.



13. Dedication of hair by Philinos(?). A small rectangular oblong block of marble which looks more like a border-stone than a votive altar. The dedicants of hair probably tied their hair to the stone. No measurements. The inscription is very difficult to read, since the stone has much weathered. Roman period.

[Ἀ]γαθῇ[ι τύ]-
χη· εἰερ[έ]ως
[Κ]ομυρίο[υ]
4 [Μ]άρ(κου) Αἰ(λίου)? Ε[. .]
[]Ε . ΑΒΟΥ[ΛΟΥ?]
[τ]οῦ Δημ[η]-
τρίου, Α[ὐρ(ηλίου)?]
8 Φιλίν[ου]

κό[μαι]-
εὐ[τυχῶς]

L. 2: There is no ἐπί before εἰερ[έως] (= dating formula).

L. 3: [Κ]ομυρίο[υ] or [ἐν Κ]ομυρίο[ις]. For ἱερέως Κομυρίου see IK 21, no. 406.

Ll. 4–7: The reading is not certain.

13(B). Dedication of hair. This inscription has already been published (see IK 21, no. 440). Since no photograph of the inscription was published, and since in the publication the lines have not been indicated, I decided to re-publish this inscription with a photograph.



Votive altar of marble, height 17.5 cm, width 13.5 cm, thickness 8.8 cm, height of letters 0.8–2 cm. Roman period.

Διὶ Πανη-
[μ]έρφ, ἐπὶ
ἱερέως
4 Μάρ(κου) Αὐρ(ηλίου)
[Δι]οφά[ν]-
[τ]ον τοῦ
[Βει]ταλίου[ν]
[- - - - -]

Note: There are nine more unpublished(?) stones from Panamara. Eight of them are very fragmentary, and there are only parts of common words and names in every line. In one of them, however, there is a name of perhaps Ἰούν(ι)ος and the superlative τῶν γλυκ[υτάτων ---] which follows. (My students copied the inscriptions with my problem-solving help.) Since I do not have a photograph of that inscription, which probably is only an epitaph, I leave it out of this publication.

III. New Inscriptions from Börükçü

Two new inscriptions from the location called Börükçü, about 6 kilometres north of Stratonikeia on the sacred road between Stratonikeia and Lagina: These inscriptions came to light at the end of the year 2002 (or beginning of 2003), when the necropolis between Stratonikeia and Lagina was still under my jurisdiction as the director of excavations of Stratonikeia. At this site many tombs were found, and there is a small rural settlement with walls of rubble, which must have been a village belonging to one of the phylai of Stratonikeia. Mr. Murat Aydaş, a former student of mine, who has published some inscriptions from this settlement, insists, however, despite my repeated warnings, that this settlement is Koliorga (see EA 39, 2006, p. 111, and EA 40, 2007, p. 33 no. 2). He makes a suggestion in the first article that the settlement “could be identified with Koliorga”, in the second article, however, as if his suggestion had already been widely accepted, writes simply Koliorga in parentheses after Börükçü, although he offers no evidence or arguments to prove his mere speculation. In my booklet “The Political and Religious Structure

in the Territory of Stratonikeia in Caria (1976, Ares Publishers, Chicago), I had suggested that Koliorga was located at Elekçi (see op. cit. 21, note 68). Since 1976 I have changed my mind, however, and I am quite certain that Koliorga was located at Gurbet Köy (a few kilometres north of Bencik) at the hill locally called “Maltepe”, where a long decree of a koinon engraved on the parastas (anta) of the Temple of Artemis was found (see IK 22,1, no. 801). The most famous Artemis sanctuaries in the territory of Stratonikeia were at Koranza and Koliorga (see the index in IK 22,2). Since Koranza was the previous name for Lagina, we can safely insist that Koliorga was located at Gurbet Köy, at Maltepe. I have visited the site in September 2008. I was told by the villagers that the marble blocks found abundantly at the hilltop were carried away by the inhabitants and were used (unfortunately) in the foundation of their buildings. I did see a well-built large chamber tomb of marble on the south edge of the hill, which has been partially opened at the top for entrance. I am certain that there are others around. At the top of the hill, together with brick and tile fragments and potsherds, there are also marble blocks here and there, and there is a marble wall in situ. According to my belief Hieria Kome was located somewhere in the immediate vicinity of Stratonikeia, Koranza at Lagina, Koliorga at Gurbet Köy, Koraia between Bozarmut and Alaşar (see my article in EA 41). Since the location of Panamara at Bağyaka is already known, only the locations of Lobolda and Londarga are left to epigraphically be identified.

1. Grave altar of Kallidamos of Koliorga, who was buried by the state. Round altar of marble found by the coal-miners at the end of the year 2002 or at the beginning of 2003. Height 71 cm, upper diameter 50 cm, height of letters 1.5–2.2 cm. I have lost its photograph. The altar was located in front of the headquarters of the coal-miners at Börükçü when I last saw it. Roman period.

 ‘Ο δῆμος ἔθαπεν
δημοσίᾳ Καλλίδαμον Γαίου Κο(λιοργέα)
ἄνδρα ἀγαθὸν γενόμενον καὶ
4 ζήσαντα σωφρό-
νωσ καὶ κοσμί-
ως



2. Grave altar of Drakon of Koranza, who was buried by the state. Round altar of marble found by the coal-miners at the end of the year 2002 or at the beginning of 2003. It is now in the museum of Muğla. The altar is broken at the lower side. Available height 57 cm, diameter 52 cm, height of letters 2–2.5 cm.

Ὁ δῆμος στεφανοῖ
 καὶ θάπτει δημοσίᾳ Δράκον-
 τα Δράκοντος Κ(ωρα)ζ(έα) προγόνων
 4 καὶ γονέων γεγονότα
 ἀγαθῶν καὶ ἐνδόξων
 καὶ αὐτὸν ἄνδρα ἀγα-
 θὸν γενόμενον ζή[σ]αν-
 8 τα σωφρ[ό]γως καὶ δι[κ]αίως].

IV. Corrigenda to two inscriptions from Lagina

1. In an article (Chiron 30, 2000, p. 396f.), Riet van Bremen suggests that the Koboldoou phyle seen in an inscription from Labraunda is one and the same phyle as the Korollou phyle in inscription no. 510 from Lagina (IK 22,1), which is very plausible. However, she also suggests a change of the name Korollou at Lagina to Koboldoou. I studied the inscription in 2003. The inscription is covered with moss. But the KOP part (and not KOB) can clearly be seen. Hence, one has to clean and study the stone before one can make further suggestions.

2. At the end of line 3 of the statue base found at Lagina in 1999 (EA 31, 1999, p. 35f. and corrigenda in EA 34, 2002, p. 15 no. 4), I suggested the word κλειδοφόρου with a question mark. Demetria, whose statue was erected, was a married person. Since I was not sure whether or not a married girl could have been a kleidophoros, I placed a question mark after the word κλ[ειδοφόρου?]. However, I am almost certain that the word is κλειδοφόρου, since at the end of the line there is enough space for only one word, and the inscription is completed with this last word. In this case, I should like to suggest that Demetria married some time after she had been a kleidophoros. Hence, I do not accept the other suggestions proposed by Riet van Bremen (EA 35, 2003, p. 17).