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NEW INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE KAYSTER RIVER (KÜÇÜK MENDERES) VALLEY

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NEW INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE KAYSTER RIVER (KÜÇÜK MENDERES) VALLEY

The Kayster River (mod. Küçük Menderes) flows through southern Lydia between the Tmolos (Bozdağ) and the Messogis (Aydın Dağları) mountain ranges. In Antiquity, the main civic centres of the region were in Hypaipa, Dios Hieron, and three settlements of the Kilbianoi – Nikaia, Koloe and Palaiapolis. The area originally belonged to the Lydian population group, subsequently receiving Greek, Persian, Macedonian and Roman colonists. During the Attalid period (after 188 B.C.1) the region belonged to Lydia, among whose constituent parts, as we learn from two inscriptions2, were οἱ κατὰ Ἕφεσον τόποι, τὸ Καῦστρον πεδίον and τὸ Κηλβιανόν. In the Roman Imperial period a part of the lower Kayster valley, up to and including the modern town of Tire (anc. Thaïaira), was likewise attributed to the territory of Ephesos. The Kilbian Plain apparently began east of Dios Hieron. The tribe inhabiting τὸ Κηλβιανὸν was divided into Upper and Lower Kilbianoi3.

North of the river, on the southern spurs of Mt. Tmolos, the most important city was Hypaipa (mod. Günlüce/form. Tapai/Datbay), famed for its sanctuary of Persian goddess Anāhitā founded sometime before Alexander. Her cult there exhibits a blend of Persian, Lydian and Greek cultural influences. Led by hereditary priests (maqoi) with an archimagos at their head, her devotees worshiped the goddess as Anaitis, Anaitis Artemis and Persike Artemis. The annual (?) games called τὰ Αρτεμίσια attracted athletes, musicians and poets. Civic coinage shows the goddess standing in her temple fully attired: on her head is a high head-dress with a veil of figure-length proportions, and she maintains a stiff pose with outstretched arms4.


The area of southern Lydia has seldom been the object of scholarly interest.6 At the end of the 19th century it was investigated by K. Buresch whose results were published posthumously7. At the beginning of the 20th century J. Keil and A. v. Premerstein included it into their extensive

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1 And most probably earlier, as well.
2 IK 12, 2, 201 = SEG 26, 1238; Malay 1996 = SEG 46, 1434: στρατηγὸς Λυδίας τῶν κατὰ Ἕφεσον τόπων.
3 Cilbianoi inferiores and superiores in Roman terminology: Plin. h.n. V 120.
5 Herrmann–Malay 2007, 126–129 no. 97 = SEG 57, 1189.
6 On the history of the more intensive research at the site of Hypaipa, starting with Cousinéry’s visit to the site in 1802, cf. Altmoluk 2013, 1–3.
7 Buresch 1898.
surveys of Lydian territory, and in their footsteps followed C. Foss, the German-Turkish team working on the *Inschriften griechischer Städte aus Kleinasien*, and R. L. Bengisu. H. Malay, Y. Akkan and M. Ricl have recently made several additions to the epigraphic dossier of this region, R. Meriç published the results of his archaeological and topographical studies in the same area and S. Altıınluk her study of Hypaipa’s coinage (Altıınluk 2013).

M. Ricl conducted six yearly surveys (2007–2010, 2012–2013) in the region, visiting about 150 towns and villages, most of them on more than one occasion. This research was conducted within the framework of the project “History and Epigraphy of the Kayster Valley in Antiquity” supported by the Austrian Academy of Sciences, University of Vienna and University of Salamanca. It is a great pleasure to thank T. C. Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, Kültür Varlıklar ve Müzeler Genel Müdürlüğü for granting me permission to conduct the yearly surveys, to H. Malay for inspiration and friendly help on every occasion, to G. Dobesch (Kleinasiatische Kommission), Th. Corsten (University of Vienna) and M. P. de Hoz (University of Salamanca) for their support, and to the very helpful yearly government representatives Mr. Ayyan Saltk (2007), Miss Bahar Alpvural (2008), Mr. Halis Şahin (2009), Miss Hadiye Türkmen (2010), Mrs. Songül Erbay (2012), and Mrs. Yasemin Perska (2013). Since part of the research took place in two local archaeological museums – of Tire and Ödemiş – thanks are also due to their respective directors – Mr. Enis Üçbaylar and Mrs. Sevda Fildağlı Çetin and their members of staff.

During the field surveys and research in the museums of Tire and Ödemiş, nearly 130 new inscriptions were seen and recorded. It is my intention to publish these inscriptions as soon as possible, and this article is the first instalment of the series.

No. 1: Akpınar (anc. Tar(i)gye) (2007)

Akpınar, in a wall of a private house. White marble pedimental stele damaged on the bottom, with a wreath in the pediment. Dim. 0.59 x 0.46 x 0.08; letters 0.02–0.025.

Date: 212/3 (Sullan era) or 249/50 (Pharsalian era) A.D.

"Ετους σεκζ, μηνὸς Ἄπελλαιος,

λατίνου

[M]αρκελλέινα Μάρκῳ παῖς.

[Δ]ίδω μνείας χάριν.

In the year 297, month of Apellaios. Marcellina in memory of her own child Marcus.

10 *IK* 17, 1–2.
13 Meriç 2009.
14 For the published reports on the surveys, see Ricl 2009a–d; 2010a–c; 2011; 2012; also 2010d.
15 The village of Akpınar is situated in the mountainous district east of Kiraz. Already Keil and v. Premerstein noted ancient remains in this village (Keil–v. Premerstein 1914, 62). More recently, two sanctuaries were identified in its immediate vicinity: that of Zeus Tar(i)gyenos at a place alluded Dibekaş Mekkii and of Zeus Keraunos at Asarlık Mekkii (Akkan–Malay 2007, 16–22; Malay 2006, 104 no. 3).
No. 2: Akpınar (2007)

Akpınar, in a private house. White marble pedimental stele with tenon and side-acroteria. Dim. 0.92 x 0.43 x 0.09; letters 0.03.
Date: 233/4 or 270/1 A.D.

"Ἐτοὺς τις μνῆς
Λόφου Ἀπολλώνι
оз Ἡρόδου καὶ Μελ-
τίνη Ἀγαθόποδος
5 Ἡρώδη τέκνῳ μνε(ί)-
ας χάριν.

5–6 Or μνέας.
In the year 318, month of Loos. Apollonios, son of Herodes, and Meltine, daughter of Agathopus, in memory of their own child Herodes.

No. 3: Akpınar (2009; Ödemiş Museum; no inv. no.)

Akpınar, seen in a private house at a place called Çavuşduzu Mevki, subsequently transferred to the Ödemiş Museum. White marble block broken above. Dim. 0.71 x 0.68 x 0.35; letters 0.04–0.045.

Date: II century A.D.?

Provisionally published without a photograph in Ricl 2010c, 191.

[---]non ka‹ O[---] Meliton, son of Marcus.

No. 4: Akpınar (Ödemiş Museum 2009; inv. no. 2693)

White marble stele, broken above and on the left, with inscription in a framed inscription field. Dim. 0.47 x 0.435 x 0.12; letters 0.025.

Date: 215/6 or 252/3 A.D.

0 [---]non ka‹ O[---] Meliton, son of Marcus.
[Aur]elius Fontin[us], son of Apollonios, together with his wife [Ph]aidrine, [having ma]de the stele, set it up to their children and foster-children. In the year 300, month of Daisios.

1–2 In view of the name-formula, there is some possibility that the inscription was dated according to the Sullan era.

3 The rare name Ἔφαϊδρενα is attested in Smyrna and Ephesos (cf. LGPN V.A, s.v., where the new inscription is included among the attestations).

No. 5. Alanköy\textsuperscript{16} (2008)

Alanköy, brought from the old cemetery, now at the site of an old fountain. White marble slab broken on top and partly buried in the ground, with a weathered inscription, originally immured in the now demolished old fountain; left margin preserved. Dim. 1.35 x 0.61 x 0.09; letters 0.015–0.02.

Date: Late Hellenistic.

unknown number of lines missing

\[ ...... -POY[- - -] \]
\[ ...... -AI[- -] \]
\[ ...... - ] \]
\[ ...... -]O[- -] \]
\[ ...... -]Σ[- -] \]
\[ ...... -]Διοδόρου \]
\[ ...... -]ΙΠΩ[- -] \]
\[ ...... -]I[- -] \]
\[ ...... -] \]

5 \[ ...... -] \]
\[ ...... -]Διοδόρου \]
\[ ...... -]ΙΠΩ[- -] \]
\[ ...... -]I[- -] \]
\[ ...... -] \]

10 \[ ...... -]Διοδόρου \]
\[ ...... -]δωρος [Μ]εγείου \]
\[ Απι[λλολωνίδης Μενοίου] \]
\[ Μενεκράτης Υπεκλίδου \]
\[ Ασκληπιάδης Αττάλου \]
\[ Αττάλος Υπεκλίδου \]
\[ Απολλώνιος Μενεκράτου \]
\[ Αττίνας Πλουτάρχου \]
\[ Μενεκράτης Απολλωνίου, \]
\[ λογιστεύοντος Υπροκ[λ]- \]
\[ ε[τ]ου [Κ]υκλάδου' [......] - \
\[ αγένους, Άρτεμιδόρου [M]ε \
\[ νεμίχου, Ερμογένής. ΑΤΟ[...] \]
\[ ...... -] \]

10 \[ ...... -]Διοδόρου[γέν]ου[ν], \[ ...... -]Διοδόρο[νίς]ου[ν], \[ ...... -]Διοδόρο[τίμ]ου[ν]; 20 for the name Kykliadas, cf. LGPN III.B, s.v.

\textsuperscript{16} Alanköy is situated in the hilly region NW of Hypaipa.
[---] son of Diodoros, [---] son of Andro[----, ---]doros, son of Meneios, Apollonides, son of Menaios, Menekrates, son of Heraklides, Asklepiades, son of Attalos, Attalos, son of Heraklides, Apollo[---, ---]los, son of Menekrates, Attinas, son of Plutarchos, Menekrates, son of Apollonios, when Herakleitos, son of Kyklaiades, was logistes, [---], son of [---]agenes, Artemidoros, son of Mene- machos, Hermogenes, [son of --].

It seems that the lost part of the inscription contained a decree followed by a list of names. Notable is the appearance of a logistes in line 19, presumably of Hypaipa.

No. 6: Ayaklirũ (2007)

White marble block (sarcophagus side?) broken on all sides and built upside down in a wall of a private house. Dim. 0.15 x 1.20 x 0.21; letters 0.03.

Date: II/III century A.D.

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[I Körtion EÎfhmon, oÓw boÊlomai taf∞nai, ka‹ mhd°na ßteron: e‡
[iw tolmÆsei ßteron]
[ye›nai p\]t«ma μ pvl∞sai μ metaye›nai μ §kkÒcai grãmma, yÆsei t" flervt[ãtƒ tame¤ƒ

1 Πόπλιον, Αύρηλιον, or καλὶ; Κörtιος = Latin Curtius.

[---] Curtius Euphemos, whom I wish to be buried (here), and nobody else; if someone [dares place another] corpse or sell or move (the sarcophagus) or erase the inscription, he will pay to the most sacred [treasury ---].

No. 7: Beydağ (Ödemiş Museum, 2009; no inv. no.)

From Beydağ Kale, found during the salvage excavations conducted by Ödemiş Museum. White marble stele. Dim. 0.435 x 0.385 x 0.09; letters 0.015–0.017.

Date: 244/5 A.D. (Pharsalian era).

17 Some individuals could belong to the same families (ll. 16 and 18).
19 The village of Ayaklikiri is situated north-west of Tire, in the territory of Ephesos. Cf. Meriç 2009, 85.
20 Beydağ (formerly Balyambolu) lies south of the Kayster River, on the site of ancient Palaiapolis (IK 17, 2, 3707; ibid. pp. 312–313; Meriç 2009, 121).
In the year 282. Aur. Euneikos constructed this tomb for himself and his wife and brothers and the children and grand-children of both, and for Herodiane; if someone else would wish [to be buried (here)], he will pay to the sacred treasury [---].

8 The name Ἡρῳδιανῆ appears in a newly-published inscription from the vicinity of Akpinar (Malay 2007, 19–21 no. 4 = SEG 57, 1193, 259/60 A.D). There is also Αὐρ. Ἡρῳδιανὸς Ἡρῴδου in an inscription from Kiraz (IK 17, 2, 3711, 255/6 or 292/3 A.D). Both names are fairly rare (in LGPN V.A only three attestations, two of which are from the region of the Upper Kilbian plain).

No. 8: Birgi21 (2013)

Birgi, built into the Koca Çeşme. Marble garlanded sarcophagus with garlands supported by bulls’ and rams’ heads; a weathered inscription below the garlands was revealed only after a recent cleaning of the sarcophagus. Dim. 0.64 x 1.90 x 0.67–0.70; letters 0.02.

Date: III century A.D.

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This tomb and the sarcophagus placed in it and the [...] in it [...] 

No. 9: Buruncuk22 (2010)

Buruncuk, built in the wall of a private house. Limestone slab broken on top and right. Inscription in a sunken inscription field with a frame. Dim. 0.28 x 0.25; letters 0.01–0.02.

Date: II/III century A.D.

[---] I want Mar. Aur. Tryphon, my brother, [to be buried (here)], and [Mar. Aur.] Frugianus [...]. A copy of this (document) was filed in [the archives].

No. 10: Büyükkale23 (2007; Tire Museum; no inv. no.)

Büyükkaile, originally seen in the garden of the police station, subsequently transferred to the Museum of Tire. White marble statue-base broken above and damaged on the left and right side. Dim. 0.78 x 0.38 x 0.30; letters 0.025 (ll. 1–8) and 0.015–0.02 (ll. 9–14). Photo in Ricl 2009a, 271.

Date: III century A.D.

[---] OUTOI[---]
[---] TO[---]
[---] Bv[---]
[---] Bv[---]
[...]

---

22 Buruncuk is situated north of Tire and belongs to the municipality of Bayındır (Meriç 2009, 97). I published two other inscriptions from Buruncuk in Ricl 2010c, 189–190.

23 Büyükkale and its neighbour Küçükkale are known to occupy the site of the Boniton katoikia (IK 15, 5, 1687; 17, 1, 3219–3244A; 17, 2, 3501–3503; Meriç 2009, 71–79) belonging to the territory of Ephesos.
5 [Νο]νιώ Mελτινιανοῦ
[νε]ποιοῦ κατὰ τὸ σύ-
[τ]ὸ ἔτος καὶ Αὐρ. Ζωτι-
κῆς Τρυφώ( ) γενναμέ-
νης τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος ἱερεί-
10 [ας], γυμνασιαρχήσασαν καὶ[i]
dούσαν εἰς τὸ πέραστον *ρν’.
[ἀνέ]στησαν δὲ τὴν τειμήν [Τρυ]-
[φωσ]ίανή μήτηρ σὺν καὶ το[ῖς]
[- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

0–1 These lines probably contained a date, perhaps after an eponymous priest (cf. IK 17, 1, 3239); 3 cf. Ταττάς Νονιῶ in an inscription from Kiraz (Malay–Ricl 2006, 71 no. 44 = SEG 56, 1319); 4 one of the names ending either in or -isiw (e.g. Βρισάς, Πεισίς, Τεισίς) or, less likely, in -ieiw (e.g. Λειας, Μαείς, Πρέις, Ταττάς, usually found further inland in Anatolia (e.g. MAMA VII 262; SEG 6, 434); 8 there is an abbreviation sign after TΡΥΦΩ: we can read Τρύφωνος, Τρυφώσις, or Τρυφωσιονής): 12–13 the mother’s name cannot be read with complete certainty, and it is tentatively restored as Τρυφωσιονή on the basis of line 8.

[---] the katoikia of [Bo]nitai honoured Nonia [..]isis, daughter of [No]nios Meltinianos, [ne]poioς in the same year, and Aur. Zotike Trypho( ), the former priestess of Artemis, who served as gymnasiarch and gave 150 denarii for the stoa around the temple’s courtyard; the honorary inscription and statue were set up by her mother [Tryphos]iane, together with [---].

Nonia [..]isis honoured by this inscription served as a gymnasiarch. Her statue was erected by the katoikia of Bonitai in the territory of Ephesos. From the same katoikia originate three statue-bases for priestesses of Artemis (IK 17, 1, 3233; 3239; two sisters; 3239A: priestess and gymnasiarch), and there is one more found in the same general region (3232). These five inscriptions are similarly worded as the new one and contain related information: priestesses inherited the position from their mothers, at times other members of their families served as neopoioi24, priestesses also served as gymnasiarchs, and through a form of summa honoraria they all contributed toward the construction of the the stoa around the court of the temple (peristoon). Nonia undoubtedly belonged to a distinguished and wealthy family – her father and mother were both connected to Ephesian Artemis through their offices of a neopoioi and a priestess. Inscription IK 17, 1, 3239A honours the former priestess Tryphosa, daughter of Artemas, who could have been a member of Nonia’s family, if we can judge by the name Τρυφώ( ) in line 8 of the new inscription (Nonia’s grandmother?)

24 On this office, cf. ThesCRA V 56; 59 (S. Georgoudi).
No. 11: Büyükkale (2007; Tire Museum; no inv. no.)

Büyükkale, first seen in the garden of the police station, subsequently transferred to the Museum of Tire. White marble base (?) broken on the right side. Dim. 0.31 x 1.04 x 0.41; letters 0.08. In the lower left corner on the upper surface of the stone is a clamp-hole.

Date: Imperial period.

With good fortune!

No. 12: Büyükkale (2007)

Büyükkale, in a private house, found next to the house during work on the sewage system. White marble pedimental stele with tenon, damaged above. Dim. 0.74 x 0.45 x 0.09; letters 0.03–0.04. Inscription in the lower part of the stele was perhaps inscribed on a reused monument.

Date: Imperial period.

Herakleides, son of Menogenes.


Büyükkale, built into the fountain in the courtyard of a private house; according to the owner of the house, found in a nearby field. White marble slab with a framed inscription field. Dim. 0.38 x 0.41; letters 0.04.

Date: Imperial period.

Mίδας καὶ
Ζοῖς Θαλεῖ—
α ἤγατα τρί
idίας μενεī—
5 ἀς χόριν. ᾽
Midas and Zois to Thaleia, their own daughter, in memory.

No. 14: Büyükkale (2007; Tire Museum; no inv. no.)

Büyükkalı, in a private house, subsequently transferred to the Museum of Tire. White marble slab with inscription in a tabula ansata. Below the inscription is an outline of a human body. Dim. 0.44 x 0.55 x 0.08; letters 0.04–0.045.

Date: Imperial period.

"Ἡρᾶς
Χρήστη
ιδίας γνω-


Heras to Chreste, his wife.

No. 15: Büyükkale (2007)

Büyükkale, in the old fountain at the entrance to the mosque. Marble sarcophagus with three garlands on the front long side, each with a rosette inside it, and a garland on each of the narrow sides, also with a rosette. The rear side is not visible. The inscription on the front side is published (Keil–v. Premerstein 1914, 100 no. 150 = IK 17, 1, 322925), while the inscription on the left narrow side (which seems to be the beginning of the whole text) remained unpublished. Dim. 1.94 x 0.69 x 0.835; letters 0.025–0.03.

Date: III A.D.

25 The inscription is almost illegible today. It is inscribed in three columns and runs as follows: καὶ τῆς γυναίκος αὐτοῦ Μιν/δίας Χαρίτιον / καὶ τέξκνον / [αὐτῷ Μινδίαμ] / Ἀσκληπιδίδον / [καὶ Μινδίῳ] Ἡμοῦ καὶ / Μινδίας / Ἀριστείνης / ζῷσιν.
Aúthē ἐστὶν με[ν]τὸ[θήκη καὶ τὸ]
ὑπ’ ἀντὶν [...][... k]ε[[i]-
μενόν ἐστὶν vacat[7]
Μινδίου [- - - -]

1 At the end of the line, there seems to have hardly been enough place on the stone for καὶ τὸ; 2 [βα]θρ[κόν?] but the word-order is not right; 4 the cognomen of the sarcophagus owner is lost.

This sarcophagus and the [---] below it belong to Mindius [---].

No. 16: Büyükkale (2008; Tire Museum; inv. no. E 968 S:5)

White marble architectural element from a tomb, broken on the left and right sides, with upper and lower surfaces preserved. Found in illegal excavations and kept in Tire Museum. Dim. 0.135 x 0.36 x 0.21; letters 0.015.

Date: Imperial period.

[- - -]Ν[...]
The [---] share [---] on no [account (?)] [---] to the afore-mentioned [---] anyone who wishes having [the right to] [---] Prytaneikos [---].
No. 17: Büyükkale (2008; Tire Museum; inv. no. E 968 S.)

White marble architectural element from a tomb, decorated with stylized palmettes and broken on the right side; only the right half of the inscription is preserved. Found in illegal excavations and today kept in Tire Museum. Dim. 0.235 x 0.92 x 0.21; letters 0.03–0.04.

Date: Imperial period.

[---] oι v]oi μητρι IN.
[---] ΑΛΩΙ αύτη-
[---] ι τω μελλοντι

3 Cf. SEG 27, 29: αὐτὸς (sc. ο θεός) το κατάκριμα δόη τοίς μελλόντοις ἀνύγιν τὸ μνήμα τούτο κι(α) ἔτερον κατατίθειν εἰς αὐτό. ἀμήν. †

[---] the sons to the mother [---] whoever might [---].

No. 18: Çayırlı²⁶ (2007)

Çayırlı, at a place called Uzun kavak on the Güme Dağı. Rupestral boundary inscription/marker. Letters 0.10–0.16.

"Ορος.

Boundary marker.

The whole region between Belevi and Tire is known for its boundary markers and stones mentioning the boundaries of Artemis’s estates (cf. also no. 21 below).

No. 19: Çayırlı (2012)

Çayırlı, found in a field during agricultural work, kept in a private house. White marble inscribed architrave, preserved on all sides except the right. Dim. 0.24 x 0.80 x 0.34–0.35; letters 0.03–0.04 ($\varphi = 0.05$).

Date: III A.D.

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²⁶ The village of Çayırlı is situated in the hilly region south-west of Tire, on the road to Büyükkale.
L. Septimius Aur. Achilleides, eques Romanus, [bou]larch, agonothete, Ephe[sian ---].

The same member of equestrian order, L. Septimius Aurelius Achilleides, is already attested in two inscriptions from Ephesus (IK 13, 743: ekdikos, boularches and grammaeus tou demou; ibid. 845: hippikos philoseb(astos).

The person who showed us the inscription reported on the existence of another inscribed stone found together with this one, but could not provide information as to its present whereabouts.

No. 20: Çayırlı (2012)

Formerly in Çayırlı, present whereabouts unknown. Square slab approximately 0.60–0.70 cm high and wide. Read from a hand-written copy provided by a person from Hasköy.

Date: II/III A.D.

- - ΤΕΟ- - -
[Δι]ωφαντος[ζ - - γυ]-
ναι κι ιδια [- - -]
ρου 'Εφεσος Κ[ - - τεθη?]
5
ναι τεκνων έτι [- - -]
tοδε ο Λούκιος[ζ - - -]
tεθηναι εις την πυριαν· βούλομαι μη]-
δενα έτερων τεθηναι[ι εις την πυριαν]
έκεινην· ει δε τις θε[λησει τεθηναι]
10 εις την πυριαν εκε[ινην, δοσει τη Άλ]-
μουρηγων κομη [*·· θελω δε και τον]
αδελφον μου Μηνιδωρον τεθηναι· ει]
δε τις έτερος θη[λησει τινα έκτος των π]-
15 ρογεγραμενο[ν - - -]
Line 10 shows that there were originally about 28 letters per line; 5 [ζαντων/τα ζαντα? - ]; ll. 7–9 and 11–13 are supplied exempli gratia.

[--- Diophantos, [son of ---,] to his wife [---, daughter of ---]ros, Ephesian, [---] (of) the children still/furthermore [---] this [---] Lucius [---] be placed in the sarcophagus; I want no one else to be placed in that [sarcophagus]; if somebody else [would wish to be placed] in that sarcophagus, [he will pay] to the village of Almourenoi [.. denarii; I also wish] my brother Menadoros to be placed (there); if somebody else [places someone else other than the] afore-mentioned persons, [he will pay ---].

10–11 The Almourenon katoikia/kome featuring as the recipient of the fine stood at the site of the modern village of Eskioba (form. Darmara), about 5 km north-west of Cayrh as the crow flies. The inscriptions from this ancient village are collected in IK 17, 1, 3250–3264, 3293 (Meriç 2009, 84–85). Despite several visits to Eskioba, I was not able to see any new inscriptions there, only the site of the ancient village itself on a flat hilltop that still preserves the ancient name in the form of Alamura. The site is covered with ancient worked stones and ceramics and shows traces of illicit excavations and exposed ancient walls; there are also remains of a stairway carved in the rock. The katoikia was populated by Phrygians who considered the god Meis as their προκαθήμενος.

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No. 21. Çinyeri (2010)

In the hills between Boynuyoğun and Çinyeri. Rock-cut boundary inscription. Letters c. 0.10.

Date: Imperial period.

"Or(ος).

Boundary marker.

--- Deduced from a heavily restored inscription seen at Mahmutlar, 2.5 km north-east of Eskioba (IK 17, 1, 3256, ll. 2–3: ἦ Ἀλμουρηνῶν Φρυγίων κατοικίας) and from two better preserved ones from Eskioba itself (ibid. 3260, l. 12: τὰ ἐν Ἀλμουρηνῶν Φρυγίων ὄρχησιν) and from Tire (ibid. 3262, ll. 7–9: τῆς Ἀλμουρηνῆς Φρυγίων κατοικίας).

28 IK 17, 1, 3252.

Both villages – Boynuyoğun and Çinyeri – are situated some 5–6 km east of Tire, with less than 2 km distance between them.
No. 22: Çömlekçi30 (2012)

Çömlekçi, found during agricultural work in the fields, kept in the village of Suludere in the house of the finder. White marble stele broken on the right side and damaged in the lower left corner; inscription in a framed inscription field (lines 1 and 17 are carved on the frame, line 18 below it). Dim. 0.60 x 0.755 (max.) x 0.07; letters 0.015–0.025.

Date: 237/8 A.D. (Sullan era).

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"Ετος τ’κ’β’ Αύρ. Ἄν[..... κατεσκεύασεν τὸ ἱρών έσαυτῷ κτ(έ)] [Ανδρομάχῳ κ(έ)] Ἀμμιάδη τοῖς ἱδίοις θερεγάθισεν τεθήναι αὐτοῦ εἰς τὴν ἀνωτέραν [καμάραν· κ(έ)] Αύρ.

5 Μελιτήνην κ(έ) Αύρ. Διονύσιον[ν .........]
κ(έ) Ἀνδρομάχου παιδίοις [..... τῶν προγεγραμμένων· εἰς [δὲ τὴν κάτω] τῶν καμάρων δουλώροις (τῶν) προγεγραμμένων κ(έ) Αύρ. Στράτ[ονος?]

10 ἐν δὲ τῇ ἀνωτέρᾳ καμάρᾳ ἐξελαθήσας Αύρ. Πλουτίωνα Εφήβου κτ(έ) [Αύρ. .........]
[τῆν] γυναῖκα αὐτοῦ· κτ(έ) παιδίοις μ[ου?]

30 Çömlekçi is situated about 5 km north-east of Kiraz.
[k(¢)] Αύρ. Ἀπολλόνιον Διογά., κειμένον
[ήδη?] Ἀρφίου κ(¢) Ζωτικής τῶν θερματιῶν
15 [k(¢)] Ζωτικῶν Ζωτικοῦ τεθήκαι
[k(¢)? Α]ύρ. Στρατονεύκην κ(¢) Ὀνήσιμον.
υρ. εἴ δὲ τὶς παρὰ τεῦτα ποιήσει, θή-
[σει τῷ ταμιεύῳ υρ.]* -B-Φ.

8 There does not seem to be enough place on the stone for δοῦλ[η] τῶν προγε[].

In the year 322. Aur. An[---] constructed this tomb for himself and [--- and] Ammias, his own foster-parents; [let] them [be placed] in the upper [chamber, and Aur.] Melitine and Aur. Dionysios [---] and to children of Andromachos (?)[--- of the afore-mentioned ones; in the lower chamber slave-girls of the [afore-mentioned ones and of Aur. Strat[on]?; in the upper chamber it is allowed to [place Aur. Plution, son of Ephebos, and [Aur. ---], his wife, and (it is allowed) to my (?) children, [and (it is allowed to place)] Aur. Apollonios, son of Diogas, while his (?) foster-children Aphphion and Zotike [already (?)] repose (here); [moreover], Zotikos, son of Zotikos, [and] Aur. Stratonike and Onesimos may be placed (in the same place). If someone acts contrary to this, he will pay to the treasury 2,500 denarii.

This inscription stood on a spacious31 heroon built by one Aur. An[---]. The heroon contained two vaulted chambers (kamarai): the occupants of the upper one were going to be: Aur. An[---]. his up-bringers Andromachos(?) and Ammias, [Aur.?] Melitine and Aur. Dionysios, and the children of [Ammias?] and Andromachos; the lower chamber is reserved for their slaves and slaves of one Aur. Straton(?). The right to be buried in the upper chamber was furthermore granted to Aur. Plution, son of Ephebos, to his wife, to the owner’s (?) children, and to one Aur. Apollonios, son of Diogas, whose (?) previously deceased foster-children Aphphion and Zotike were already laid to rest in the same chamber; finally, a place in the upper chamber was granted to Zotikos, son of Zotikos, to Aur. Stratonike and to Onesimos.

No. 23. Derebaşı32 (2013; Tire Museum; no inv. no.)

Derebaşı, found in illegal excavations. Today in Tire Museum. Lower part of a white marble stele with tenon and a broken relief showing, from left to right: slave girl, seated female, lower part of a three-legged table, legs of a child servant. Dim. 0.46 x 0.48 x 0.08; letters 0.015.

Date: Late Hellenistic.

Μόσχιον Λαρεισαίου γυνή,
Ἄπολλωνίου θυμάτηρ.

Moschion, wife of Lareisaïos, daughter of Apollonios.

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31 All in all, fourteen or fifteen people are specifically named and an unknown number of παιδία and δοῦλάρια are likewise granted a place in the tomb.

32 Derebaşı is situated about 12 km north-east of Tire.
No. 24. Doyranlı

Doyranlı, in a private house, found in a nearby field. Limestone pedimental stele broken in the right upper corner. Above a weathered inscription there is a wreath. Dim. 0.86 x 0.47 x 0.065–0.07; letters 0.01–0.02; N with the right hasta shorter.

Date: Late Hellenistic.

Ἑρμογένης κοι Ἀπολλωνίδης Ἐμπέδους ἱρως, χαίρετε.

2 The name of the father is tentatively restored.

Hermogenes and Apollonides, sons of Empedes (?), heroes, farewell!

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33 Doyranlı is situated about 13 km north-east of Tire and about 3.5 km south east of Derebaşi.
No. 25. Doyranlı (2012)

Doyranlı, in a private house. White marble slab broken in two fitting pieces and damaged in the left upper side. A very weathered inscription is carved in a sunken framed panel. Dim. 0.25 x 0.70 x 0.075 (upper part); 0.27 x 0.69 x 0.07 (lower part); letters 0.015–0.02.

Date: II/III century A.D.

[...]

5 ΛΗΛΗΝΗΓΡΑΠΑΙΑΙ[...] ΣΟ[...]ΕΑ[...]Ε[...]
[...]

1 This line probably contained a female name (e.g. Σ[...]αληγ[...]η Γρατ[...]).

2 Σ[...]αλην[...], name of the honoured person, a *decurio legionarius*.

11–12 this is the most probable restoration, especially in view of the immediately fol-
Following adverb δοξηλῶς, often used in inscriptions praising former gymnasiarchs; in the same context, one could also think of the less probable supplement [ἐρ]μό|νοι|θεναντα.

[--- legionary vet|eran ---] workshop [---] his own (?) [---] who served as [the secretary and logistes [in the] same year, [and as a gym]nasiarch] liberally and kindly.

This inscription is honouring a person (Salienus?) who was a (legionary?) centurio and a distinguished citizen of Ephesus having his residence in one of the katoikiai around modern Tire. He served as a grammateus, logistes and gymnasiarchos in Ephesus. The inscription was most probably erected by the unknown katoikia and the individual’s wife.

ADDENDUM

No. 26: Çivril (anc. Eumeneia) (2008; Tire Museum; inv. no. 96–54)

White marble stele broken on top. In a niche flanked by columns stands a fully dressed man, his head broken off. Dim. 0.56 x 0.33 x 0.085; letters 0.015.

Date: Roman Imperial period.

'Ερμῆν σαλτάριν τειμήθεις ύπό τῶν ἰδίων δεσποτῶν ὑπὸ γε-
γέννημα ενθάδε κεῖμαι: παρα-
καλῶ τοὺς ἰδίους καὶ τοὺς φί-
λους μνῆθεταί μου.

5 MNHKESΩAI lap.

Hermes saltuarius: honoured by my own masters, I repose in the same place where I was born; I call upon my family and friends to remember me.

This relief stele and inscription with a vaguely poetical mood were erected in memory of a slave saltuarius Hermes by his masters. Hermes had occupied an important position within the household of his anonymous masters – that of a saltuarius. Saltuarii are attested in various regions of the ancient world: Macedonia (IGBulg IV 2319), Ikaria (IG XII 6, 2, 1266, IV/V A.D.), Lydia (TAM V 1, 616; 2, 1214; Herrmann–Malay 2007, 72

--- This inscription is not from the Kayster valley, but from the territory of Phrygian Eumeneia. I decided to publish it so that it does not remain unpublished.
no. 49 = SEG 57, 1213; A. Fontrier, Μουσείον V 1, 1884/5, 7 no. 212), and Phrygia (MAMA VI 303). They served as stewards both on imperial and private estates (cf. the bibliography in Herrmann–Malay 2007, 72).

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