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AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY IN ASIA MINOR.

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NOTE.

The second and third volumes of the Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens have been devoted to the publication of the results of Dr. Sterrett's two journeys in Asia Minor, made in the summers of 1884 and 1885. The third volume, which was published in March, 1888, contains the report of the Wolfe Expedition, made in 1885. The present volume is devoted to the journey of 1884.

The Committee of Publication wish it to be distinctly understood, that for obvious reasons, which they trust will commend themselves to all, they have undertaken no editorial supervision of these volumes, and that Dr. Sterrett is solely responsible for all that appears in them under his name, as regards both the substance and the form.

WILLIAM W. GOODWIN, Committee of Publication.

THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Committee of Publication.

June, 1888.
PREFACE.

The expenses of the journey in Asia Minor, the results of which are contained in this volume, were borne by myself, with the exception of one hundred and fifty dollars, which were contributed by gentlemen in Boston.

The inscriptions in whose headings no reference is made to a previous publication are new. Those in whose headings reference is made to some publication have been published before, but with inaccuracies.

The square brackets [ ] mean that what is inclosed between them was originally on the stone, but having become defaced has been supplied by me. The round brackets () mean that what is inclosed between them was never on the stone, i.e. either that the word was abbreviated on the stone and has been written out in full, or else that an error of the stonemason has been corrected by me. The broken brackets ⟨ ⟩ mean that what is inclosed between them is on the stone, but that it is redundant.

The following Turkish terms need explanation:—

_Ak_, white.
_Askahla_, lower.
_Aghatch_, a Tree.
_Bash_, a Head.
_Bel_, a Pass, generally low and broad; _see Gedik._

_Bunar_, a living Spring; _see Puñar._
_Boghas_, literally a Throat, applied to defiles that lead up to a Pass (Bel or Gedik).
_Böyük_, large, big.
_Dağ_, a Mountain.
Dere, a Valley, broad or narrow; applied also to Caffons.

Djami, a Mosque.

Düden, a Place where water sinks under the Ground; Karaşööpa.

Eski, old.

Gedik, literally a Notch, applied to a Pass where the mountains rise up on both sides like a saddle; see Bel.

Gök, blue.

Göl, a Lake.

Hissar, a Castle.

Indje, narrow.

IRTAK, a large River.

Kale, a Castle.

Kara, black.

Kassaba, a Market Town.

Kaya, a Rock.

Khan, a Caravansary.

Kiehi, a Village.

Kilisse, a Church.

KISHLA, Winter Quarters.

Kisil, red.

Köprü, a Bridge.

Kültük, small.

Kuyu, a Well.

Medresi, a College for the Study of Law and Divinity.

Mesdjid, a small parish Mosque.

Monastir, a Christian Convent.

Ören, Ruins.

Orta, middle.

Ova, a Plain.

Pühar, a Variation of Bunar.

Sari, yellow.

Shekîr, a Town.

Stîri, pointed, peaked; applied to sharp, abrupt mountain Peaks.

Su, literally Water; applied also to large Rivers.

Tash, a Stone.

Tchâi, a small River.

Tcheshme, an artificial Fountain; see Bunar.

Tekke, a Mohammedan Convent.

Tepe, a Hill.

Toprak, Field, Soil.

Turbe, a Mausoleum or Chapel built over a Tomb.

Ulû, large.

Usun, long.

Veran or Viran, Ruins, ancient Site.

Vaila, Summer Quarters.

Yaşili, inscribed.

Yeni or Yeni, new.

Yer, Earth, Dirt.

Yokara, upper.

I desire to tender again to Professor Heinrich Kiepert, of the University of Berlin, my most hearty thanks for the cartographical construction of my routes from observations and measurements made by me in the field.

The first part of my road-notes were turned over to Professor W. M. Ramsay, according to our agreement, by which the geographical results of that part of the journey during which we worked together were to belong to him, and the epigraphical results to me. Accordingly, my routes begin at Isparta, the point where I ceased to give my road-notes to Mr. Ramsay.
PREFACE.

The routes made on the journey from Isparta to Ak Serai are laid down on the large map which accompanies the Wolfe Expedition to Asia Minor. The routes made on the journey from Ak Serai to the Euphrates, and from the Euphrates to Angora, are given in the two maps which accompany the present volume.

In editing this volume I have had suggestions from W. M. Ramsay, F. D. Allen, Th. Mommsen, B. Pick, and my lamented friend, J. McKeen Lewis.

J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT.

June, 1888.
AN

EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

IN ASIA MINOR,

DURING THE SUMMER OF 1884.

BY

J. R. SITLINGTON STERRETT.
AN

EPGRAPHICAL JOURNEY IN ASIA MINOR.

In the fall of 1883 I was in Smyrna, having just returned from my summer's work with W. M. Ramsay, Esq., in Phrygia. I was making preparations to return to the interior on a journey of my own, when I received a telegram from Professor L. R. Packard, then Director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, requesting me to come to Athens immediately in order to assist him in the School. I went to Athens at his call, but with the determination to indemnify myself for the journey I had to abandon by undertaking a more extended tour at my own expense during the summer of 1884. Fortunately I was able to carry out my plans, and this present volume embodies the results of that journey. Mr. Ramsay had also made arrangements for spending this summer of 1884 in archaeological research in Asia Minor, and it seemed expedient for us to work in concert as long as the general plan of our journeys would allow, for thus a greater extent of country could be explored systematically.

In pursuance then of our agreement we met in Smyrna on May 15th, 1884, where I provided myself with the necessary travelling outfit. I then went to Aidin Giuzel Hisar, the ancient Tralleis, to buy horses and make other final arrangements.

Mr. Ramsay, who was to be accompanied by A. H. Smith, Esq., of Cambridge, England, was detained in Smyrna, and in the meantime I undertook an excursion in the direction of Nazli, during which I copied the first four inscriptions.
Kiösk. On a round pedestal in a café. It is broken at the top and bottom, there being some faint traces of a line at the bottom but none at the top. The Alpha bars vary as indicated.¹

ΣΑΝΔΡΟΝΟΣΕΙΔΑΝ
ΝΕΙΚΟΜΗΔΕΑΒΙΟΛΟΓΟΝ
ΑΣΙΟΝΕΙΚΗΝΔΙΑΤΕΤΗΝ
ΤΟΥΕΡΓΟΥΠΕΡΟΧΗΝΚΑΙ
ΤΟΚΟΣΜΙΟΝΤΟΥΗΘΟΥΣΕΝΕΙ
ΚΗΣΑΝΤΑΔΕΕΝΑΣΙΑΑΓΩΝΑΣ
ΘΕΝΛΑΚΙΑΔΕΚΑΙΠΑΜΦΥΛΙΑ
ΚΑΙΒΟΥΛΕΥΤΗΝΔΕΑΝΤΙΟΧΕ
ΩΝΚΑΙΗΡΑΚΛΕΩΤΩΝΓΕΡΟΥ
ΣΙΑΕΣΤΗΝΔΕΜΕΙΛΙΚΙΝ

[Ἡ Βούλη καὶ ὁ δήμος
ἐπεῖμησεν Φλά(βιον) Ἀλέ]-

1 Ξανδρον Ὀξείδαν
Νεικομηδέα, βιολόγον
'Ασιωνείκην διά τε τῆν
tου ἐργου ύπεροχὴν καὶ
5 τὸ κόσμιον τοῦ Ἱθου, νει-
κήσαντα δὲ ἐν 'Ασία ἄγωνας
νη', ἐν Δυκία δὲ καὶ Παμφυλία

¹ Ligatures occur: line 2, MH; line 3, HN bis; 4, HNK; 5, NE; 8, HN. In line 2 the O between Γ and Ν is small, as is also line 10 the Ω between Ι and Ν. In line 10 there was probably a horizontal bar connecting Ι and Σ; in other words, the two letters were ΗΕ in ligature, but this is conjecture, as I failed to see such a connecting bar, and my copy has ΗΕ as given above.
IN ASIA MINOR.

κε', βουλευτήν δἐ Ἀντιοχέ·
ων καὶ Ἡρακλεωτῶν, γερον·
10 σιαστήν δὲ Μειλ[η]σίων.

This inscription is a replica of one found in 1866 in the theatre of Tralleis, and published by Waddington from a copy of Salvetti. The first two lines have been restored from the inscription of Tralleis [Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, 1652 b].

No. 2.

Kiosk. On a large round pedestal in the cemetery. A large segment has been broken out of the pedestal, and with it has disappeared the left side of the inscription. Cf. Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, 600 a. C.I.G. 2942 d.1

NERΩΝΛΑΚΛΑΔΙΟΝ
="ΕΒΑΣΤΟΝΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΝ
ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑΘΕΩΝ

ΜΟΞΟΚΑΙΣΑΡΕΩΝΚΑΟΙΕΡΩΣΕ
ΕΠΙΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥ
ΠΙΟΥΠΛΑΙΟΥΛΟΥΑΝΟΥΔΙΑΝΟΥ
ΕΠΙΜΕΛΗΘΕΝΤΟΣ

ΒΕΡΙΟΥΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥΕΡΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ
ΚΥΡΕΙΝΑΙΕΡΟΚΛΕΟΥΣΦΙΛΟΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ
10 "ΑΓΝΟΥΠΙΟΥΠΟΛΕΟΣ

Néron[a] Κλ[αύ]διον
[Καίσαρα] Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικῶν
Αὐτοκράτορα θεόν

1 In line 7 end, ΔΙΑΝΟΥ is certain. In line 10, ΠΟΛΕΟΣ is certain, not ΠΟΛΕΩΣ.
[ὄ δῆ][μο[ς] ὁ Καισαρέων καθιέρωσε
ἐπὶ ἀνθυπάτου
ἐπιμεληθέντος
[Τ][β[ε]ρίου] Κλαυδίου, Ἰεροκλέους
[νιοῦ], Κυρείνα, Ἰεροκλέους Φιλοκαισάρος.

Mr. Waddington places this inscription in the last years of Nero's reign, about 54 A.D.; cf. his commentary in *Voyage Archéologique*, 600 a.

**No. 3.**

*Kavakavak, near Kivsk*. Quadrangular stone built into the wall of a well, with the inscription up. Cf. Le Bas-Waddington, *Voyage Archéologique*, 1652 f.

Π· ΑΙΛΙΟΝἈΛΚΙΠΑΛ, ἘΙΣ
ΤΟΝ ΠΙΤΟΥ ΚΟΠΩΝ
ἈΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ ΑΔΡΙΑΝ
ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ἙΒΑΣΤ
5 Π· ΑΙΛΙΟΣ ΠΛΟΥΤΑΓΟΡΟΥ
ὙΙΟΣ ΕΡΜΟΔΟΡΟΣ
ἈΡΕΘΣ ΕΝ ΚΑΙΘΕ
ΕΙΣ ΘΗΝ
Π· ΑΙΛΙΟΝ [Ἄ]λκιπαν[λην]
τὸν ἐπὶ τοῦ [κ]ο[ν]ἐν[ος]
Ἀυτοκράτορος Ἀδριαν[οῦ]
Καίσαρος Σεβαστ[οῦ]
5 Π· ΑΙΛΙΟΣ, Πλουταγόρου
νιὸς, Ἑρμοδωρος
ἀρετῆς [ἐ]νεκα] καὶ τῆ[ς]
eἰς τὴν [πόλιν εὐ]νοῦ[ας].
IN ASIA MINOR.

The reading of line 1 is certain. Mr. Waddington (loc. cit.) conjectures \( \Lambda \Lambda K I B I A D H N \), and identifies him with the person mentioned C.I.G. 2947, 2948. The name \( \Lambda \Lambda \kappa \alpha \delta \alpha \gamma \nu \) is certainly strange, but still not more so than many others that occur on Asiatic soil.

No. 4.

At a fountain by the roadside one hour west of Kiösk. It is a long rectangular stone, with a fragmentary inscription in two columns. The left end of the stone is broken away, and with it the commencement of the lines of the inscription forming Column I. The letters of this inscription are larger than those of its mate in Column II., which has been much worn away by the action of water. Cf. Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, 1652; My Preliminary Report, p. 4.

Column I.

\[
\begin{align*}
\xi T O Y E N T H I E P A K O \xi T \\
\xi O K E N A \xi I O M A \xi D I O Y E L E \\
\xi I O N I E P A \xi K O M H \xi K A T O \xi \\
\xi D P Y M E N A T O \xi A T O L A \xi O N I \\
\xi T A \xi T O Y \xi O Y E O Y \xi O P A \xi E I A E \\
\xi A P A R X H \xi E I X E N E G O A E \\
\xi O T O N P R O E M O Y B A \xi I \\
\xi E I N T E K A I T A T O N \xi E T H N
\end{align*}
\]

Column II.

\[
\begin{align*}
T E K A I O \xi \xi E T I M H \xi \xi H A I A T A \xi \\
T H N P A T R I O N B A \xi E I A N K A \xi \\
T O \xi T E T A Y P O T \\
\xi K H T P T O N E X O Y \xi H I K \xi \\
\xi N T \xi E I N K A \xi O Y \xi \\
\end{align*}
\]

AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

COLUMN I.

ος τοῦ ἐν τῇ Ἱερᾷ Κω[μη]...
[ἐ]δωκεν ἀξίωμα δι' οὗ ἐλε-
[υθέρους ἀφήκε τοὺς πλη]σίων Ἱερᾶς Κ[ῶ]μης κατοι-
[κούντας καὶ τὰ] ιδρύμενα τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι.
...
...
[καθὼς ἀπ'] ἀρχῆς εἶχεν ἕγω δε
...
[ἀ]πὸ τῶν πρὸ ἐμοῦ βασι-
[λέων ... αὖ?]εν τε καὶ τὰ τῶν θε-
[ῶν] 

COLUMN II.

te καὶ ὡς ἐτυμηθεὶς διὰ τὰ[ὑπὸς τῆς ἐπιστολῆς ἦ]...
τὴν πάτριον βασιλείαν κ[αὶ]...
tὸς τὸ τὰ ὑπο[ταγμένα]...
σκηπτρον ἐξούσιο[ῃ]...
[ο]υντ[ε]λείων καθο[ρον]...

This inscription is a fragment of a letter of one of the later kings, possibly Antiochus the Great, in regard to the people of Hiera Kome and the sanctuary of Apollo.

At Kuyudjak I met Messrs. Ramsay and Smith. From this point our final start was made, going by way of Antiochia to Aphrodisias, the modern Geira.

Antiochia has disappeared entirely, it seems, and from the villages of this region we collected only a few insignificant inscriptions.
No. 5.

Ali Agha Tchiftlik. On a square marble basis. Circular anathema with a hole in the centre. Copied by W. M. Ramsay.¹

[Image or photograph]

ΕΚΑΤΩΝ
ΝΧΑΡΜΙ
[blank space]
ΝΚΡΑΤΙΟΝ

ΑΣΕΩΣΤΟΥΑΝΔΡΙ
ΖΩΣΙΜΟΥΤΟΥ
[blank]
ΟΥΤΩΝΠΑΤΡΙΩΝ

ΛΙΤΟΥΚΥΡΙΟΥ
ΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΟΣ

Χαρμί.
[δην παίδ]ων

[προνοη]σαμένου τῆς
[ἀναστάσεως τοῦ ἀνδρι-
[ἀυτος] Ζωσίμου τοῦ
[πατ]ρὸς αὐτοῦ,
[νεσκόρ]ου τῶν πατρίων

[θεὼν κα]ὶ τοῦ κυρίου
[αὐ]τοκράτορος.

¹ The lower lines are 10½ inches long; the lost space is 5½ inches. In line 1, ΗΝ are in ligature.
No. 6.

Ali Agha Tchiftlik. In a cemetery on a hill near a Turbe, about fifteen minutes east of the village.

ΤΟΜΝΗΜΕΙΟΝ
ΛΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥΤΟΥ
ΛΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ
ΖΗ
τὸ μνημεῖον
["Α]πολλωνίου τοῦ
["Α]πολλωνίου.
Ζή.

No. 7.

Ali Aghi Tchiftlik. Broken at both ends; letters six inches high. Copied by W. M. Ramsay.¹

ΝΙΦΙΣΙΑΙΝΓ

No. 8.

Yeñidje. Large block broken at both ends, now serving as a mouth-piece to a well.

["ΑΡΙΩΝΑΓΑΙΟΥ"
["ΕΠΕΠΟΠ"
...
Θεο[πί]ωνα? Γατοῦ
["Ασ"]περ? Πόλ[ϊος?].

A large number of inscriptions from Geira (Aphrodisias) have been published already, and consequently we could not hope for great epigraphical gain unless we should spend a number of days among the ruins, in order to sift the new from the old, the unknown from the known inscriptions. But time pressed, and we reluctantly abandoned the plan of investigating the site carefully. Still our visit was not wholly without fruit.

¹ ΝΓ are in ligature.
No. 9.

Geira [Aphrodisias]. Slab with mouldings: length inside the mouldings, 0.75 m. (including the moulding, 0.88 m.); height within the moulding, 0.55 m. (including moulding, 0.69 m).
Copied by J. R. S. S.; copy verified by W. M. Ramsay.

\[ \begin{align*}
\textsc{ia} & \textsc{to} \, \textsc{p} & \textsc{pi} \, \textsc{oi} \, \textsc{yo} \\
\textsc{ia} & \textsc{no} \, \textsc{i} & \textsc{zai} \, \textsc{th} \, \textsc{n} & \textsc{e} & \textsc{po} \, \textsc{n} & \textsc{me} \, \textsc{ta} \, \textsc{to} \, \textsc{en} \, \textsc{ta} & \textsc{phi} \, \textsc{nai}
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\textsc{ni} & \textsc{ti} \, \textsc{po} \, \textsc{i} & \textsc{h} & \textsc{e} & \textsc{a} & \textsc{po} \, \textsc{d} & \textsc{ha} \, \textsc{t} & \textsc{e} & \textsc{t} & \textsc{po} \, \textsc{to} \, \textsc{pi} \, \textsc{po} \, \textsc{e}
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\textsc{ma} & \textsc{se} \, \textsc{t} & \textsc{on} & \textsc{ne} & \textsc{e} & \textsc{ba} \, \textsc{to} \, \textsc{na} & \textsc{rho} \, \textsc{ry} & \textsc{io} & \textsc{u} & \textsc{io}
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\textsc{th} & \textsc{y} & \textsc{po} \, \textsc{th} & \textsc{en} & \textsc{e} & \textsc{po} \, \textsc{k} & \textsc{ha} \, \textsc{de} & \textsc{y} & \textsc{ho} & \textsc{e} & \textsc{ta} & \textsc{io}
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\textsc{n} & \textsc{se} & \textsc{to} & \textsc{yo} & \textsc{a} & \textsc{de} & \textsc{rho} & \textsc{mo} & \textsc{iou} & \textsc{io} & \textsc{e} & \textsc{te} & \textsc{ro}
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\textsc{io} & \textsc{ka} & \textsc{i} & \textsc{io} & \textsc{e} & \textsc{za} & \textsc{to} & \textsc{n} & \textsc{gen} & \textsc{e} & \textsc{mo} & \textsc{n} & \textsc{i} & \textsc{ti} & \textsc{pe}
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\textsc{an} & \textsc{po} \, \textsc{i} & \textsc{h} & \textsc{e} & \textsc{ai} & \textsc{ou} & \textsc{de} & \textsc{ni} & \textsc{tr} & \textsc{po} \, \textsc{pi} & \textsc{e} & \textsc{za} & \textsc{a}
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\textsc{oi} & \textsc{e} & \textsc{to} & \textsc{n} & \textsc{e} & \textsc{g} & \textsc{ram} & \textsc{me} & \textsc{n} & \textsc{oi} & \textsc{se} & \textsc{ti} & \textsc{p} & \textsc{ro} \, \textsc{to} \, \textsc{te}
\end{align*} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
\textsc{ki} & \textsc{on} & \textsc{ti} & \textsc{pi} & \textsc{e} & \textsc{ta} & \textsc{fan} & \textsc{ho} & \textsc{oro} & \textsc{tu} & \textsc{be} & \textsc{ri}
\end{align*} \]
Ἀμμία τοῦ Παπίου, ἐσὶν σορὸν κεκήδευσαι Θεόδωτο-

[ς, κηδευθήσεται δὲ . . . .]ς αὐτὸς καὶ Ἀμμία Ἀριστείδοι τοῦ Ζήνωνος.

[ἐπει δὲ οὐδεὶς ἐξεὶ ἐξονο]αν ἀνοίξαι τὴν σορὸν μετὰ τὸ ἐνταφῆναι

[τούς προγεγραμμένους πάντας, οὐδὲ συν]χώρησον ἢ οἰκονομίαν τινὰ περὶ τῆς

[σορὸν . . . . . . ἐπεὶ ὁ ἀντιποιήσας ὡς δῆποτε πρόσφω ἐσ-

[ταὶ ἀσέβης καὶ τυμβωρύχος καὶ ἀποτεῖσθε εἰς τείμας τῶν Σεβαστῶν ἄργυριον * ἰς

[. . . . . . ἐν δὲ τῇ εἰσώστη]τῆς; τῇ ὑπὸ τὴν σορὸν κηδευθήσεται Διο-

[γένης? . . . . . . . . .]νος ὁ τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ μου νῦς: ἐπειρος

[δὲ οὐδεὶς . . . . . . . .]ου καὶ οἱ ἐξ αὐτῶν γενόμενοι περὶ

[. . . . . . . .]ν ποιήσαι οὐδεὶς τρόπῳ ἐπέξαλ-

[λοτρώσαι; τὸν πλάταν . . . . .]οις ἐπάνω γεγραμμένους προστεῖ-

[μοις: τοῦτον ἀντίγραφον ἀπετέθη εἰς τὸ χρεωφυλάκιον ἐπὶ στεφανηφόρου Τιβερίου

[Κλαυδίου Ἄμφικλεοὺς].]
IN ASIA MINOR.

No. 10.


ΟΡΩΜΟΣΚΑΙΗΕΠΙΚΕΙΜ
ΥΠΟΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΥΙΟΥΛΙΟΥ
ΙΟΛΙΑΝΟΥΧΕΙΗΗΝΣΟΡ
ΡΙΑΝΟΣΚΑΙΟΥΛΠΙΑΚ
δΑΥΤΟΥΕΤΕΡΟΣΔΕΟΥ
ΑΥΤΗΝΣΕΑΝΔΕΤΙΣΕΠΠ
ΤΩΝΕΝΚΗΔΕΥΟΗΣΣΕΣC
ΤΩΝΔΙΑΤΕΤΑΓΜΕΝΝΗC

[. . . . καὶ ὁ [β]ώμος καὶ ἡ ἐπικεφ[ένη αὐτῷ σορός]
[κατεσκευάσθησαν?] ὑπὸ Τιβερίου Ἰουλίου[ . . . . . . ]
[. . . . . ] Ἰουλιανοῦ, εἰς ἣν σορ[ὸν κηδευθήσονται]
[αὐτὸς καὶ Οὔαλε]ριανὸς καὶ Οὐλπία κ[αὶ οὗ δὲν
Βουλήθωσιν]
[αὐτὸς? καὶ ἡ δείνα ἡ γυνὴ?] αὐτοῦ, έτερος δὲ οὐ[δεὶς
ἔξει ἔξοντιαν]
[ἐνθάψαι τινὰ ἄλλον εἰς] αὐτὴν· ἐὰν δὲ τις ἐπ[εισβιάζηται]
[. . . . . . . . .] τῶν ἐνκηδε[νθή]η[ . . . . . . . . . . . .]
[. . . . . . . . .] τῶν Διατεταγμ[ε[νω . . . . . . . .]]

From Geira Messrs. Ramsay and Smith went around Baba Dagh to the north, by way of Deñizli, and I to the south. On this excursion these gentlemen copied the following two inscriptions.
No. 11.

Assar. In a wall. Copied by W. M. Ramsay.

ΔΡΑΞΙΟΤΟΥΩΝΟΤΑΤΟΔΕΤΟΥΔΙΟΥΛΑΙΠΤΗΝΕΙΝΙΑΝΟΞΠΟΝΙΟΥ

... ἀν]δράσι;...
... τοῦ...
... δοκμ.ὦ[ἄ]το[ῦ]?
... ἀγωνο]θέτου
[ἰὰ β]ίον
... [ἄ]λιπτην?
... Δουρ[ει]μαν[δ][
... χρο[νί]ον.

No. 12.

Hadji Eyuplu, half an hour from Değizli. Copied by
W. M. Ramsay.

The inscription is on a stele with a gable, in which is represented
the sun; below the gable is inscription A. Below this is an arched
niche, in which are represented two human figures. On the arch is
inscription B.
IN ASIA MINOR.

A.

ZΩΘΣΑΔΙΜΟΛΟΞΩΘΟΧΩΡΟΣ
ΟΚΙΛΑΡΑΖΕΘΩΝΜΝΙΑΞΧΑΡΙΝ

B.¹

ΣΛΠΙΣΠΑΡΟΔΙΤΑΙΞΧΕΡΙΝ

A.

Ζωσάδι Μολοσό ὁ χῶρος
ὁ Κιλαραζέων μνίας χάριν.

"The country of the Kilarazes to Zosas Molosos, by way of remembrance."

B.

Ἐλπὶς παροδίταις χέριν.

"Elpis greets the passers-by."

The name Ζωσά occurs C.I.G. 3665, but neither is this form or the form Ζωσά,—άρος common in Greek onomatology (see Revue Archéologique, 1878, XXXVI. p. 318, and Letronne, Inscriptions Grecques et Romaines de l’Egypte, II. p. 457.

Possibly the ΖΘΞΑΔΙ of our inscription may be a mistake for ΖΘΞΑΤΙ or ΖΘΞΑΔΗ. The form Ζωσάδης occurs in an inscription of Athens in Φιλιστωρ III. p. 568.

May 29. Geira to Makuf, 4 h. 40 m. The plateau upon which Aphrodisias was situated contracts gradually as one advances, until it strikes the foot of a spur of Baba Dagh immediately beyond Besh Kavaklar. We cross this spur of Baba Dagh, and in 2 h. 15 m. from Besh Kavaklar we reach its foot in the Davas Ova. Traversing the plain we reach Kara Hissar in 35 m.

¹ In line 3, ΧΕΡΙΝ stands for ΧΑΙΠΕΙΝ.
No. 13.

Kara Hissar. Block now used as a mouth-piece to a well near the village. Length, 1.10 m.; width, 0.90 m.; height of letters, 0.06 m.

\[\text{Σ\ Ο\ \Ν\ Α\ Ρ\ Χ\ Ι\ Ε\ Ρ\ Α\ Μ\ Ε\ Γ\ Ι\ \Sigma\ Κ\ P\ A\ T\ O\ P\}\
\text{Τ\ Ο\ Ι\ Π\ A\ Ρ\ Ν\ Υ\ Ν\ Ο\ Y\ Α\ Ο\ H\ Κ\ H\ Τ\ Ρ\ Ο\ Y\ K\ Y\ Ρ\ Ο\ Я\}
\text{Υ\ Γ\ Ν\ Ο\ Ν\ Μ\ Σ\ Ρ\ Α\ Ρ\ Χ\ Ι\ A\ T\ Σ\ Τ\ Τ\ Ο\ Υ\ K\ Y\ Ρ\ Π\ O\ Y\ K\}

\[\text{[ἄριστος? Σε[βαστόν] . . . . . . .

\[\text{[Γερμανικά] ένον όρχερεα μέγιστον] . . . .

[δημαρχίας ἐξουσίας τὸ [θ', αὐτο]κράτορ[α]
[τὸ - ὡπατον] τὸ ζ', πα[τέρα πατρίδος], . . .

\[\text{. . . . . . . ανουσά} . . . . . . . . . .

\[\text{. . . [ἐκ] διαθήκης[ς Τίτον?] Στ[ατιλίου]

\[\text{. . . ον γενομ[ένου] ἀρχιάτ[ρου καὶ]

[στεφανηφόρου] τοῦ κυρίου Κ[αίσαρος]

Concerning the ἀρχιάτρος, see Marquardt, Privatleben, II. p. 755; No. 4; Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, 1695; C.I.G. 3953 h; Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1883, p. 360, 1885, p. 337, No. 20.

The office of στεφανηφόρος is connected with that of the ἀρχιάτρος in an inscription of Heraclea given in Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1885, p. 337, No. 20, so that it must probably be restored here.

Travelling east from Kara Hissar we reach Makuf, the site of the ancient Heraclea (see Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, 1695, and Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1885, p. 330), in 22 m.

The Stadion at Heraclea is still very distinct. The Acropolis is a low hill of great extent on top. The walls of the Acropolis are
IN ASIA MINOR.

easily followed around the whole circuit. In some places they are
level with the ground, while in others they are still erect. The walls
have been destroyed and then rebuilt, as is clear from the archi-
tectural fragments, and even inscribed stones which are built into the
present wall. But that the foundations of the wall date from a com-
paratively early period is shown by the fact that on the outside the
wall is provided with finely executed stone shoots at the bottom to
carry the water off. Still, it must be noted that, at a place where the
wall is now used as a quarry by the villagers of Makuf, I discovered
an honorary inscription (No. 15) in the very foundation. The walls
were evidently rebuilt in time of great and pressing need, when the
anxious citizens made use of anything in the shape of stone that came
in their way.

**No. 14.**

**Makuf [Heraclea].** Near the Acropolis walls and close to the
Stadion. The stone is unpolished and very roughly hewn.
See my Preliminary Report, pp. 4, 5. Shortly after its
appearance in the Preliminary Report the inscription was
also published in the Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique,
1885, p. 332. I had to copy the inscription in a rain and
could not read the last lines given by the French gentlemen,
who saw the stone under more propitious circumstances. It
is 0.41 m. in height; 0.50 m. in width.

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ΗΘΚΗΝΓΟΡΑΣΟΥΠΟΤΙΤΟΥΣΤΑΤΙΑΙΟ
ΜΗΤΙΟΧΟΥΕΝΗΤΕΘΕΤΕΕΑΥΤΟΚΑΙΗΓΥΝ
ΑΥΤΟΥΑΡΑΙΑΤΙΝΗΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥΚ
ΟΝΑΝΑΤΟΤΕΡΙΟΝΤΕΣΚΟΥΛΗΟΨΙΝΕΤΕ
5ΡΨΑΟΥΔΕΙΝΗΜΕΕΤΑΙΝΘΑΥΤΕΙΝΑΕΙΤΩ
ΕΝΘΑΥΤΙΝΑΠΟΤΙΣΕΙΤΨΚΥΡΙΑΚΩ
ΙΚΩΦΚΑΙΤΗΒΟΥΛΗΘΗΠΑΚΛΕΩ
ΤΝΦΚΕΟΥΔΕΝΗΤΤΟΝΟΝΤΑΙΟ
10ΤΕΤΑΥΘΗ
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ΟΥΝΑΝΙΓΡΑΦΟΝΑΠΕ
ΕΙΣΤΑΡΧΕΙΑ
ΟΕΕ
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AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

Ἡ θήκη ἰγοράσθη ὑπὸ Τίτου Σταυλοῦ, ἐν ᾗ τεθήκεται (=αι) αὐτὸς καὶ ἡ γυν[ή]
aυτοῦ Αὔρηλια Μελιτινὴ Διωνυσίου κ[αὶ]
ὅν ἄν αὐτοὶ περιόντες βουληθῶσιν· ἐτ[ε]-
5 ρᾳ δὲ οὐδεὶς ἔξεσται ἐνθάψε(=αι) τωά· ἔπει]
[ὁ] ἐνθάψασαι τυ[λ(ὰ)] ἀποτίσει τῷ κυριακῷ
[φ]ύσκῳ (δηνάρια πεντακόσια) καὶ τῇ βουλῇ τῇ
Ἡρακλεω-
τὼν (δηνάρια πεντακόσια), καὶ οὐδὲν ἤττον ὁ ἐντα[φείς]
[μ]ετατε(κ)θῆ[σεται (=αι)]· τῆς ἐπιγραφῆς ταύτ.
10 [τῆς ἀπλοῦν ἀντιγραφῶν ἀπεθη]-
[θῆ] εἰς τὰ ἀρχεία, [ἐτοὺς] . . . .
[μην]ὸς ἔκ[του, ἡμέρᾳ] . . . . .

Line 3. The Bulletin reads AΥΡΗΛΙΑI instead of AΥΡΗΛΙΑ.
Line 5. The Bulletin reads EΝΤΑΨΕ for ΕΝΘΑΨΕ; and in line 6, EΝΤΑΨΙΑC instead of EΝΘΑΨΙΑC. On the contrary, the reading of the Bulletin at the end of line 5, ΕΠΕ is certainly more accurate than my EΙΤΕ.

No. 15.

Makuf. Quadrangular cippus in the wall of the Acropolis.

Long, 1.30 m.; wide, 0.45 m.

ΟΥΛΗΚΑΙ ΤΕΙΜΗΧΑΝΙΕΡΟ ΝΗΜΕ ΝΕΓΘΕΠΥΤΑΝΗΚΕ ΕΣΕΦΑΝΗΦΟΡΟΝΚΑΙΓ

6 ΜΝΑΣΙΑΡΧΟΝΚΑΙΑΓ ΝΟΘΕΤΙΝΕΚΤΟΝΚΑΙ
· ΛΕΙΦΘΕΝΤΟΝΤΗΠΟΛΕΙ ΥΠΟΑΠΟΛΛΟΝΙΟΥΤΟΥ ΤΥΔΕΣΤΟΥΑΝΔΡΟΠΙ
10 ΤΗΣΚΑΘΑΔΙΕΤΑΖΑΤΟ ΟΑΠΟΛΛΟΝΙΟΣΤΗΝΕΠΙ
ΜΕΛΙΑΝΤΗΣ ΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΕ
ΟΣΤΟΙΗΣ ΑΜΕΝΟΝ ΝΣΚΥ
ΜΝΟΥΚΑΙΑΝΤΟΛΑΟ
16 ΦΑΝΟΥΕΤΩΝ ΝΔΡΑΕ
ΤΟΥΣΚΥΜΝΟΥΑΓΩ
ΝΟΘΕΤΩΝ ΝΗΓΓ
ΤΑΞΗΡΙΩΔΟΣ

[Ἡ β]ουλή καὶ [ὁ δήμος
ἐ]τείμησαν Ἰερω[νίδ]α Με-
νεσθέως πρύτανιν κ[αὶ]
stεφανηφόρον καὶ γ[ν].-
5 μνασιάρχον καὶ ἄγ[ω]-
nομήτων ἐκ τῶν κα[τα]-
λειψθέντων τῇ πόλει
ὑπὸ Ἀπολλωνίου τοῦ
Τυδέως τοῦ ἀνδρό[ς αὐ]-
10 τῆς, καθʼ ὧν διετάξατ[ο]
ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος· τὴν ἐπι-
μέλιαν τῆς ἀναστάσε-
σως ποιησαμένων Σκύ-
μνοι καὶ Ἀπολλο-
15 φάνους τῶν [Ἀ]δράσ-
tον Σκύμνου ἄγ[ω]-
nομήτων τῆς (ἀγδόῃς) [πεν]-
tαετηρίδος.

Two similar inscriptions from Makuf have been published in the
Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1885, pp. 338–339, one of
which is in honor of Hieronis, and the other in honor of Apollonios
himself.

Concerning the conferring of honors, such as those mentioned in
this inscription, upon women, see C.I.G. 3415, 3953 c and d; Cur-
tius, Beiträge zur Geschichte und Topographie Kleinasiens, p. 62;
Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1885, p. 339; Journal of
Philology, XI. p. 143.
ΑΝ ΕΠΙΓΡΑΦΙΚΟ ΦΙΛΕΙΟΝ

No. 16.

Makuf. Cippus lying by the side of the Acropolis walls.

Length, 1.27 m.; width, 0.33 m.

[ἐξημένη τοῦ Σεπτιμίου Νεανίδος Ντάσης]

[ἐπημένη τοῦ Σεπτιμίου Νεανίδος Ντάσης]

[ἐπημένη τοῦ Σεπτιμίου Νεανίδος Ντάσης]

[ἐπημένη τοῦ Σεπτιμίου Νεανίδος Ντάσης]

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[ἐπημένη τοῦ Σεπτιμίου Νεανίδος Ντάσης]

[ἐπημένη τοῦ Σεπτιμίου Νεανίδος Ντάσης]

[ἐπημένη τοῦ Σεπτιμίου Νεανίδος Νδατ]
In Asia Minor.

In line 15, the units come first, as is the case in Nos. 19 and 26. If the era used be that of Sulla, then the inscription dates from the year 74 A.D.; if the era be that of Cidyra, then the date is 183 A.D.

No. 17.

Makuf. By the side of the walls. Greatest height, 0.50 m.; width, 0.47 m. Cf. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1885, p. 337.

ΜΙΔΟΥΜΕΝΗ
ΥΤΑΝΙΝΚΑΙΞΤ
ΦΟΡΟΝΚΑΙΑΡΧΙΑ
ΝΑΤΩΝΕΥΓΕΝΗΣ

ΚΑΙΕΥΣΧΜΟΝΕΣ

ΙΑΤΩΝΑΠΟΠΡΟΓΟΝΟΝΝΒΟΥ
ΛΕΥΣΟΝΠΑΞΑΞΑΡΧΑΣΤ
ΚΑΙΛΕΙΤΟΥΡΓΙΑΣΕΚΤ
ΚΟΤΑΗΠΑΤΡΙΔΙΚΑ

ΠΑΤΡΙΟΞΘ
ΜΟΤΑΤΟΝΘΥΞΑ

ΒΑΣΟΤΟΙΣ

[...] [ού Χαρ]μιδων Μεν[άν].
[δρον, πρ]ύτανῳ καὶ στ[ε].
[φανηφ]όρον καὶ ἀρχία-
[τρον, ε]ὰ τῶν εὐγενεσ-

[τάτ]ων καὶ εὐσχημονεσ-
[τ]άτων ἀπὸ προγόνων βο-

καὶ λειτουργίας ἐκτελεζ. ης 
κότα τη νατρίδι καὶ επι τὸ?

λαμπρότατον (κ)α[ι πολυδαπα.-]
(ν)ότατον δύσα[ντα τοῖς]
πατρίως θ[εοίς καὶ τοῖς Σε].
βαστ[οίς] ...
No. 18.

Makuf. In the wall of the so-called Kale. Two panels side by side on the same stone. The left panel is broken through the middle of the inscription. The right panel has been published in the Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1885, p. 341.¹

A.

B.

¹ Ligatures occur in B: line 1, ΜΗ; line 2, ΗΚ, ΗΗΓ.
IN ASIA MINOR.

A.

κατέχει [κληρόν εν πορον οὐδ[ος ο τ]ύνβος
δ[ς] δ' οἶκον τά νερα μίγα καὶ [συνο]μεύφω,

B.

"Εστος θτ", μη(νδ) Αώων δ'.
'Η θήκη ἡγοράσθη υπὸ
Μάρ(κου) Αὐρ(ηλίου) Ἀττάλου
Τατᾶ, εἰς ἤν ταφήσε
τε αὐτός.

If the era be that of Sulla, then the inscription dates from the
year 225 A.D.; if the era be that of Cibyra, then the inscription dates
from 334 A.D. The former is most probably the true date.
In A, line 4, ΜΙΓΑ is the adverb with.

No. 19.

Makuf. In the wall of the Acropolis; the stone is very
rough and was never polished. Bulletin de Correspondance
Hellénique, 1885, p. 340.

νῆς, [Διομοσίου] ἠντωα? ἀνήσσατο υπὸ Μ. Αὐρ. Ποσε-
δίππου, ἐν ἀνταφήσαιτε ἢ Ἀγρι-
πῆς κὲ ὅν ἄν περιοῦσ[α] βουληθ[ή].
Between lines 1 and 2 the real names of the woman and her father have been inserted as an afterthought. The name of the woman may be Ἐλάνη, Ἡλιτίνη, Ἡλιτίνη, or Ἡλιτίνω, all of which are common. The reading of the inscription is certain.

No. 20.

Makuf. Fragment in the wall, near the Stadion.

[Inscribed text]

No. 21.

Makuf. Unpolished stone serving as a post to a gateway.

[Inscribed text]
IN ASIA MINOR.

Descent is very rarely reckoned μητρόθεν. It may be doubted whether it be the case here or not. At any rate we know from No. 15 that women held office in Heraclea, and it may be that Melitine was one of these distinguished women from whom it was an honor to reckon descent. It seems improbable that the town Melitene in Eastern Cappadocia is referred to in this inscription.

For ἐπισφάδαμενος, see C.I.G. 3996, 4007, 4190, 4360 n, etc.

No. 22.

Μακυφ. Stone forming a step in the doorway of a house.

Ελεγιακ distich.

ΘΑΥΜΕΤΗΝ ΝΕΙΚΗΝ ΖΕΝΗ
ΟΣ ΖΕΝΕΧΑΙΡΕΠΟΡΕΥΤΟΥΜΗ
ΔΕΝΜΕΜΥΑΜΕΝΟΣ ΘΗΝ
ΙΔΙΑΝΑΛΟΧΟΝ &

Θάψε με, τὴν Νείκην, Ξενίοις: ξένε χαίρε πορευτοῦ
μηδὲν μεμψάμενος τὴν ἴδιαν ἄλοχον.

The reading ΠΟΡΕΥΤΟΥ is certain. If πορευτῶν or πορευτῶς can be made to mean journey, then the sense might be: Ξενίος buried me, Nike. Prosper, stranger, in thy journey, and think kindly of thine own wife.

Nos. 23-24.

Μακυφ. C.I.G. 3953 b, from a copy of Schönborn.

The inscriptions must read:

Α.

[Ἡ βουλή καὶ ὁ δῆμος
Γλυκῶνα Σωσθὲνους κτί-
στην καὶ οὖς τὴν τῆς]
π[δὸ]λ[ε]ως

[καὶ]τὰ τὴν τοῦ Γλυκῶνος
diaθήκην.
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

B.

Ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος
Μελίτιου Χαρ[μί]δου, γυναῖκα
Γλύκωνος Σω[σθ]ένους
κατὰ τὴν το[ῦ] Γλύκωνος
διαβήκης.

The above inscriptions are published (badly) in the Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1886, p. 519, as coming from Acharkieui near Traileis.

May 30. Makuf to Davas, 4 h. 30 m. From Heraclea I journeyed to the southeast and south through the plain now known as Davas Ova, passing Tilkilly and Karakieui, and made as good a survey of the district as I could. I visited Tabae, now Davas, but found no inscriptions, and but few traces of an antiquity other than Turkish. Tabae is situated on a high hill in a gorge between two mountains, and is surrounded by canions, three or four hundred feet deep on all sides except one. On this one side it is approached by a bridge, which crosses a chasm where it is least deep; after the bridge is crossed a narrow neck of land, just wide enough for a roomy road, leads by a tortuous and laborious ascent to the town on the hill. When seen from any point in the plain, Davas seems to be situated on a neck or saddle of the mountains, and one is extremely surprised at the real topography of the place.

May 31. Davas to Medet, 4 h. 45 m. The plain of Tabae is one of extraordinary fertility; in antiquity it supported three cities, Heraclea, Tabae, and a third at Medet, to which Messrs. Paris and Holleaux give the name of Apollonia (see Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1885, p. 342 sqq.). The inscriptions published by these gentlemen (Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1885, p. 344 sqq.) were copied by me also (see my Preliminary Report, p. 6).

That Apollonia was a town of considerable importance and wealth is clear from a very substantial antique substructure in huge hewn stones of blue limestone. Upon these foundations there now stands the Mosque, which has without doubt superseded a prouder structure in honor of a pagan god. The neighboring hill, which certainly served as the Acropolis, contains no traces of antiquity, except the many architectural fragments of great weight and size which are found in the cemetery.
IN ASIA MINOR.

June 1. Medet via Kizildje to Kizildje Beilik, 6 h. 3 m. The distance from Medet to Kizildje is 2 h. 20 m. Immediately east of Uzun Puñar we begin the ascent of the mountain which lies between Medet and Kizildje. The following inscription found at Kizildje identifies the site as that of Sebastopolis.

No. 25.

*Kizildje [Sebastopolis]. In the wall of the Djami. Length, 1.25 m.; width, 0.50 m. See my Preliminary Report, p. 6.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΙΝΕΡΒΑΤΡΑΙΑΝΩ} \\
\text{ΑΡΙΣΤΩΚΑΙΞΑΡΙΣΕΒΑΣΤΩΓΕΡΜΑΝΙ} \\
\text{ΚΩΔΑΚΙΚΩΠΑΡΘΙΚΩ} \\
\text{ΚΑΙΤΩΔΗΜΩΤΩΣΕΒΑΤΟΠΟ} \\
\text{ΛΕΙΤΩΝΠΣΤΑΤΙΟΣΕΡΜΑΣΙΓΟ} \\
\text{ΡΑΝΟΜΗΣΚΑΙΤΑΡΑΦΥΛΑΖΑΣ} \\
\text{ΚΑΙΤΕΙΜΘΘΕΙΣΕΤΙΤΕΥΠΕΡ} \\
\text{ΘΣΣΤΡΩΣΟΣΘΣΖΣΕ} \\
\text{ΔΡΑΣΣΕΝΤΩΤΕΤΡΑΣΣΥ} \\
\text{ΛΩΤΟΥΓΜΝΑΣΙΟΥΤΕΙΜΑΙΣ} \\
\text{ΕΙΡΘΝΑΡΧΙΚΑΙΣΠΑΙΝΔΕΥ} \\
\text{ΠΕΡΑΝΑΣΤΑΣΘΣΘΣΝΕΙ} \\
\text{ΘΕΚΤΩΝΙΔΙΩΝΤΕΙΜΘΘΕΙΣ} \\
\text{ΓΙΚΑΙΣΚΑΙΑΤΟΟΔΟΞΕΥΣΓΕ} \\
\text{ΝΑΜΕΝΟΣΓΧΜΑΣΚΑΙΑΡΓΥ} \\
\text{ΡΟΤΑΜΙΑΣΔΚΑΘΩΣΚΑΙ} \\
\text{ΔΙΑΤΩΝΗΦΙΣΜΑΤΩΝ} \\
\text{ΠΕΡΙΕΧΕΙ}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\text{Αυτοκράτορι Νέρβα Τραϊανῷ,} \\
\text{Αρίστω Καίσαρι Σεβαστῷ Γερμανί-} \\
\text{κῷ Δακίκῳ Παρθικῷ}
\]

1 Shortly after the appearance of my Preliminary Report the inscription was also published in the Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1885, pp. 346–347.
καὶ τῷ δήμῳ τῷ Σεβαστοπο-
λειτῶν Π. Στάτιος Ἐρμάς ἁγο-
ρανομήσας καὶ παραφυλάξας
καὶ τεμνηθείς ἔτι τε ὑπὲρ
τῆς στρώσεως τῆς ἔξει-
δρας τῆς ἐν τῷ τετραστῶ-
λῳ τοῦ γυμνασίου τεµαιῶν
eἰρηναρχικαῖς, πάλιν δὲ ὑ-
τὶ ἱπτόμενος τῆς Νεί-
κη ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων τεµηθείς
teµαιῶν διὰ νυκτὸς στρατη-
γικαῖς καὶ ἀποδοχεῖς γε-
νάμενος γ’ (ख) μας’ καὶ ἀργυ-
ροταμίας ἃ δ καθὼς καὶ
diὰ τῶν ψηφισµάτων
περιέχει.

Lines 15–16, ΓΕΝΑΜΕΝΟΣ is certain; for this form see Ahrens, Dial. II. p. 305; Kühner, Ausführliche Grammatik, I. p. 568, Anmerk. 4; and Mittheilungen des Deutschen Archaeologischen In-
stituts, 1881, p. 258. Line 16, X is probably ἄ, the sign for Denars; the number of the Denars is σμα’ (=241). In line 17 I have placed the stroke below the δ, making it 4000, inasmuch as δ (4) seems too small.

No. 26.

Kizildje. Stone serving as a step in the stairway of a
house.
IN ASIA MINOR.

. . . . . . . . τοῦ Τειμω[θέου]
. . . . . . . . Μίθρην Ζω[σίμου Ῥ?
. . . . Στρατία· ἐτέρῳ δὲ ο[ὐδενὶ]
ἐξεστὶν κηδεύσαι τὸ . . . . . . . .
. . . . . . . . * βφ' καὶ ὑπεύθυνος . . . .].
τῆς ἐπυγραφῆς ἀντίγραφον ἀπετέ[θη εἰς τὰ
ἀρχεῖα, ἔτοις] κθ', μη[νός] β'.

The inscription dates from the year 55 B.C., which corresponds with the year 29 of the era of Sulla, or 52 A.D., which corresponds with the year 29 of the era of Cibyra.

From Kizildje we return to the neighborhood of Medet, and thence to Kizildje Beilik, the time occupied between Kizildje and Kizildje Beilik being 3 h. 43 m.

June 2. Kizildje Beilik to Kizil Hissar, 5 h. 43 m. We follow up the Harpasus River, and in 4 h. 9 m. the watershed is reached in the neighborhood of Sarai Ova. A descent of 20 m. brings us to the extreme northwestern corner of the Karayuk Bazar Ova. From this point there is a gentle descent until within a short distance of Kizil Hissar, which is situated at the western edge of the plain on the slopes of the mountain. The distance from the watershed near Sarai Ova to Kizil Hissar is 1 h. 34 m. I was detained a day at Kizil Hissar, waiting for Messrs. Ramsay and Smith, who found it impossible to be punctual.

June 4. Kizil Hissar, via Yuğehil, Yataghan, Kuyudjak, Kaibazar, Avshar, to Güine, 6 h. 34 m. One hour's travel brings us to the easternmost limit of the plain. Henceforward the country is rolling, the above-mentioned villages lying in narrow valleys, each with a little stream of water. Kaibazar is a large and prosperous village. Güine is situated at the northern edge of a little valley, that is hemmed in on all sides by mountains, except that the water finds an exit through a narrow gorge to the west.

June 5. Güine, via Dodru Agha, Yazir, Gümüş, Gumavshar, to Tchamkieu, 6 h. 33 m. Leaving Güine we traverse the little valley mentioned above, and cross a mountain ridge to a narrow valley which leads west to Derekieu. Here are the ruins of an ancient town. We continue to head nearly southeast, crossing a mountain
ridge to Dodru Agha. The distance from Güine to Dodru Agha is 3 h. 33 m.

No. 27.

Dodru Agha. In the wall of the Djamı; length, 0.42 m.; height, 0.30 m. Impression.\(^1\)

\[\text{Unclear text due to handwriting.}\]

Line 6. If Baβaiov be a correct conjecture, it must be the ethnic for the town Baβa in Caria.


1 Ligatures occur: line 3, ΜΗ; line 4, ΜΕ; line 5, ΝΠ; line 7, ΜΕ, ΗΞ.
IN ASIA MINOR.

No. 28.

_Dodru Agha._ In the wall of the Djami. Length, 0.40 m.; height, 0.40 m. C.I.G. 4380 s.

\[ \text{ΟΣ ἂν τοῦτο τὸ μνημεῖον ἀδικήσει θεῶν κεχωλωμένων τύχων Πιστικῶν.} \]

In _C.I.G._ 4380 r and s Franz gets rid of ΤΥΧΟΙΤΟΝ very unmethodically in _two_ different ways. It is probably Pisidian Syntax for τύχων (see Kühner, _Ausführliche Grammatik_, II, p. 18). At the date of this inscription the Dual was obsolete. "If any one violates the tomb, let them suffer for it at the hands of the Gods."

The two inscriptions which follow present two more examples of τύχων, whatever it is.

No. 29.

_Dodru Agha._ In a field. _Copied by W. M. Ramsay._ ¹

\[ \text{Εἰ τις τοῦτο τὸ (μ) μνημεῖον ἀδικήσει θεῶν Πισιδῶν κεχωλωμένων τύχων οὐτοῦ.} \]

¹ Ligatures occur: line 2, ΜΗΜΗ, ΗΣ; line 3, ΝΠΙ, ΝΚ; line 4, ΜΕ.
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

No. 30.

Dodru Agha. In the wall of the Djami.\(^1\)

ΕΙΤΙΣΤΟΥΤΟΤΟ
ΜΝΕΙΜΕΙΟΝΑΔΙΚΕΙ
ΘΕΩΝΠΙΣΙΔΙΚΩΝΚΕ
ΧΟΛΩΜΕΝΕΝΤΥΧ
ΘΙΤΟΝ

Εἰ τις τοῦτο τὸ
μνεμέον ἁδικεῖ
θεῶν Πισιδικῶν κε-
χολομένων τίχο-
οιτον.

No. 31.

Dodru Agha. In the wall of the Djami. Long, 0.58 m.;
high, 0.30 m. Impression. C.I.G. 4380 τ.

ἈΘΙΚΑΚΟΥΡ
ϹΗϹΙΤΟΜΑΝΗΜΙ
ΟΝΕΙΔΕΙϹΙΚΑΚΟΥ
ΡΗϹΙΗϹΩΕΝΟ
ΚΟϹΗΑΙϹΕΛΗ
ΝΗ
Μηθίς κακουρ-
[γ]ήσι τὸ μνημῆ-
νον, εἰ δὲ τις κακου-
ργήσι ήτω ἐνο-
κοσ Ἡλίῳ Σελή-
νη.

---

\(^{1}\) Ligatures occur: line 2, MN; line 3, NTT, NK.
Concerning the late form ἴπτω, see Kühner, Ausführ. Gram., I. p. 666, 3.

About midway between Dodru Agha, on and around a small hill, there are sarcophagi and other traces of an ancient town. In the mosque of Yazir there are many ancient stones; sarcophagi are abundant, and I noticed the capital of a column belonging to the Christian period.

From Dodru Agha to Tchamkieuei the time is three hours. Leaving Gümavshar we cross a low brushy barren hill to Tchamkieuei. Here I met Messrs. Ramsay and Smith, who have explored the Karayuk Bazar Ova. During our separation of two days they had found the following six inscriptions.

No. 32.


O I C O I C H Μ Ω N
A V T O K P A T O I C I N
Δ I O K A H T I A N W K A I
K A I M Μ Ι Α N W C E B B
K A I K W C T A N T I W
K A I M Α Ζ Ι Α Ν W
Ε Τ Ι Φ Φ K Ε C A P C I N

M A

. . . . . . . . . . [r-]

οῖς [κυρί]οις ἦμῶν
αὐτοκράτο[ρ]σω
Διοκλητιανῷ (καὶ)
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

καὶ Μ[αξ]ίμανῳ Σεβ(αστοῖς)
καὶ Κωσταντῖῳ
καὶ Μαξιμιανῷ
ἐπιφ(ανεστάτοις) Κέσαροι.
Μίλιον έν).

This is the first milestone from Themissonion, which was situated at Kara Eyuk Bazar.

No. 33.


ΜΟΥΛΠΙΟΞ
ΝΩΝΟΣΥΙΟΝΚΥΡΙΝΑ
ΤΡΥΦΩΝΑΜΕΓΑΝΑΝΤΟ
ΝΙΑΝΟΝΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΑΘΗΚΑ
6 ΣΙΑΣΧΕΙΛΙΑΡΧΗΚΑΝΤΟ
ΚΑΙΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΟΝΕΑ
ΧΟΝΣΠΕΙΡΗΣΠΡΩΤΗΣ
ΟΥΛΠΙΑΣΚΑΛΑΤΩΝΕΝ
ΠΑΣΙΝΠΡΩΤΟΝΘΗΣΠΟ
10 ΛΕΣΤΕΚΑΙΤΗΣΕΠΑΡΧΕΣ
ΛΣΤΟΝΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΗΝΤΗΣ
ΠΑΤΡΙΔΟΣΗΒΟΥΛΗΚΑΙΟ
ΔΗΜΟΣΤΗНАΝΑΣΤΑ
ΣΙΝΠΟΙΗΣΑΜΕΝΗΣ
15 ΑΝΤΨΙΑΣΑΡΙΣΤΗΣΑΛ
ΒΙΛΛΑΝΗΣΤΗΣΕΓΓΟΝΗΣΑΥΤΟΥ
ΣΕΚΣΙΝΙΔΙΩΝ
IN ASIA MINOR.

M. Οὐλπιο(ν), ["Ἁγιονος" υιὸν, Κυρίνα, Τρύφωνα μέγαν Αντ[ω]-
νιαν άρχιερεά τῆς [Ἀ]-
5 σιας χειλιαρχήσαντ[α]
καὶ γενόμενον ἔ[π]α[ρ]-
χον σπείρης πρώτης
Οὐλπίας Γαλατῶν, ἐν
πᾶσιν πρῶτον τῆς πό-
10 λεώς τε καὶ τῆς ἑπαρχι[είς]
[α]ι, τὸν εὐεργέτην τῆς
πατρίδος, ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ
δήμος· τὴν ἀνάστα-
σιν ποιησαμένης
15 Ἀντωνιάς Ἀρίστης Ἀλ-
βίλλης τῆς ἐγγόνης αὐτοῦ
ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων.

- No. 34.

Karayuk Basar. Copied by W. M. Ramsay and A. H. Smith.¹

AIMOYN ANIΣ APOΛ
ΛΔΟΣ ΠΛΕΥΡΟΥ
MANHΔIKAIΧΟΥΔΑΔΗ

Αἱμον Νανίς Ἀπόλ-
λωδὸς Πλεύρου
Μάνηδι καὶ Χο[ρ]δάδη.

The inscription is puzzling, and the last four names are new and
strange.

¹ Ligature of ΝΗ in line 3.
No. 35.


TOICΘΕΝ
ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟ
ΣΕΠΤΙΜΙΟΣΕΥΗ
ΤΙΝΑΚΙΣΕΒΑΣ

5 ΛΔΗΝΙΚΟΠ
ΚΑΙΛΟΚΡΑΤΟ
ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΑΝΤΩΝ
ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟ

10 ΓΛΔΝΙΑ
ΣΕΡΑΣΤΗΜΗΓΙΛΙΨΥΑ
ΛΙΩΒΥΙ

Τῶν θεῶν [ἐπιφανεστάτους]
Αὐτοκράτο[ρι Καίσαρι Λουκίῳ]
Σεπτιμίῳ Σενη[ρω Εὐσεβεί Περ]
τίνακι Σεβασ[τῷ Ἀραβικῷ]

Αὐρηλί[ῳ ᾿Α]ντων[εἴσῳ Εὐσεβεί]
Σεβαστῷ [καὶ Ποπλίῳ Σεπτιμίῳ]
[Γέτα ἐπιφανεστάτῳ Καίσαρι]

10 [καὶ ᾿Ιουλί[ῳ] Δ[όμιν]α]
Σεβαστῆ[μ] [τρί κάστρων]
[῾Από [Κί]βι[ρας]]

...
IN ASIA MINOR.

No. 36.

Usufcha. Circular basis beside the entrance to the Djami.
Copied by A. H. Smith.

Ὁ ΔΗΜΟΣΙΟΙ ΠΡΑΓΜΑ
ΤΕΥΟΜΕΝΥΕΝΤΑΥΘΑΡΟΜ
ΟΙΕΓΙΜΗΣΑΝΜΙΘΡΗΝΕΥΡ
ΧΡΥΣΩΙΣΤΕΦΑΝΩΙΤΙΜΟΙΣ
ΚΑΙΕΙΚΟΙ

Ὁ δῆμος καὶ οἱ πραγμα-
τευόμενοι ἐνταῦθα Ῥωμ[αὶ-]
οἱ ἔρωτας Μίθρην Εὐ[βίον?]?
χρυσῶι στεφάνωι τιμ[ὲν]...
καὶ εἰκ[ὸν] γραπτῆ?

For an enumeration of the places where Roman merchants were
settled, see Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at

No. 37.

Aghlan. Site of old city near Aghlan; on a red column
with capital. Copied by W. M. Ramsay, who makes a
note that every symbol in the last line is certain except Λ,
which is probably Α.

ΜΗΝΙΚΟΣΤΟΛΩΝ
ΟΥΕΑΥΤΩΖΩΝ
ΚΑΙΝΑΝΑΘΥΝΑΙ
ΖΩΧΗΚΙ
ἙΡΕΥΚΑΗΜΗΝΤΡΟΣ
ΚΑΙΚΑΟΑΖΟΥ.
June 6. Tchamkieu to Derekieu, 2 h. 54 m. We retrace our steps to the neighborhood of Gümavshar, and thence to Derekieu, passing around a high mountain on our right. At Yaghmur Tash (= stone rain) the plain is strewn with many huge bowlders, having been precipitated down from the almost perpendicular heights. The plain here really looks as though it had rained stones. Half an hour north of Derekieu in the plain there are substantial foundations, possibly of a temple. On the top of the mountain immediately east of Derekieu the villagers report a Kale and inscriptions, but having promised to meet Messrs. Ramsay and Smith at a fixed time, it was not possible for me to investigate the site.

June 7. Derekieu to Karamanlı, 8 h. 36 m. Leaving Derekieu we went up the narrow valley and passed the ruins mentioned on June 5. Thence we recross the mountain ridge to Dodru Agha. Leaving Dodru Agha, 33 m. travel east over a rough country brings us to the foot of the high, rugged, and in places almost impassable Eshler Dagh. After a climb of 3 h. 50 m. the final summit of the mountain is reached. A descent of 1 h. 39 m. brings us to the foot of the Eshler Dagh, at the westernmost limit of the plain of Karamanlı. Thence, passing Gultchan, we reach Karamanlı in 1 h. 26 m.

Nos. 38–40.

Karamanlı. Quadrangular cippus at the fountain west of the village. Height, 1.45 m.; high between the mouldings, 1.05 m.; width, 0.50 m. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1878, p. 246 sqq. Impressions.
IN ASIA MINOR.

A.\textsuperscript{1} 

\texttt{KΛΠΟΡΝΙΟCΔΑΟC}
\texttt{CΟΥΡΝΟΥΙΕΡΑΚΑΜΕΝΟC}
\texttt{ΑΥΡΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗΗΝΕΑΡΧΟΥΙ}
\texttt{ΕΡΑΚΑΜΕΝΟC}
5
\texttt{ΑΥΡΝΕΙΚΟΛΑΟCΑΤΤΘ}
\texttt{ΔΙΣΤΟΥΟCΑΕΙΕΡΑΚΑΤΟ}
\texttt{ΣΥΡΔΗΜΗΗΣΧΑΡΗΤΟCΓΝΑΙ}
\texttt{ΟΥΙΕΡΑΚΑΤΟ}
\texttt{ΔΗΜΗΗΝΕΙΚΑΔΑ}
10
\texttt{ΚΑΔΑΟΥΙΕΡΑΚΑΜΕΝΟC}
\texttt{ΑΗΝΙΤΡΙΟΛΑΤΥΠΟC}
\texttt{ΕΙΕΡΑΚΑΤΟ}
\texttt{ΙΤΑΛΙΚΟΣΚΑΣΙΟΥ}
\texttt{ΠΑΣΑΙΕΡΑΚΑΤΟ}
15
\texttt{ΑΤΤΑΚΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟ}
\texttt{ΥΤΡΙΣΤΟΥΙΕΡΕΟΣΙΕΡΑ}

\textit{Var. Lect.}

2 init. The \textit{Bulletin} reads OYINOCY.
3. The \textit{Bulletin} omits ι in fine.
4. " " omits ε in init.
6. " " reads Δ in init.
7. " " reads A in init. OГΝΑΙ in fine.
10. " " inserts in the line the OC, which is on the edge of the stone and belong to inscription B.
11. The \textit{Bulletin} inserts NOC, which belongs to B, as above.
12. " " omits the OC belonging to B, and reads ε in init.
14. " " omits Π in init., and indicates the loss of two letters.
16. " " inserts in the line in small letters the OC on the edge of the stone, and which belongs to B.

\textsuperscript{1} The small letters to the left of the uncial text belong to inscription B, which occupies the side of the stone to the left of inscription A. In line 1, Υ has been omitted in the name. In line 5, the stone is uncut after ΑΤΤΘ. In line 11, the C in ΤΡΙΚΑΔ is very small. Lines 1 and 2 are on the moulding.
AN EPIGRAPHERICAL JOUENY

NOC
CATO
ΑΥΡΚΑΛΛΩΝΑΤΟΛΑΛΛΙΟ
ΓΙΕΡΕΟΣΙΕΡΑΣΑΜΕΝΟC

20
NOC
ΚΩΤΟΥΕΙΕΡΑCΑ
ΤΟ

Var. Lect.

17. The Bulletin inserts in the line in small letters ΦΙΟC instead of the NOC on the edge, and which belongs to Β.
18. The Bulletin reads a small C above the line in fine.
21. " " inserts the NOC belonging to side B.
22. The TO of this line completes inscription A. The additional lines 23–27 given by the Bulletin belong to side B, and are directly opposite the lines indicated in my uncial text of inscription B.

B.

[Twenty-one lines so badly defaced as to be hopeless, although single letters at the beginning of the lines are distinct.]

Var. Lect.

23. " " reads Ε in fine.
24. " " reads ΓΕ. O alone.

1 The letters to the right of the uncial text belong to this side as indicated, but they are inscribed on the side of the stone to the right of inscription B (see Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1878, p. 246, lines 23–27, and p. 249, lines 23–27). In line 31, EΙA, by error of the stonemaker is certain. In line 3, the reading ΑΟΥΧΝΕΙ is certain, the X being probably a numeral.
25 ΝΕΙΚΑΔΑΣΜΗΝΙΔΩΔΑΣΚΑΔΑΥΟΥΙΕΡΑΣΑΜΕ
ΜΕΝΕΚΘΕΥΣΣΩΣΙΜΟΥΙΕΡΑΣΑΜΕ
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣΜΑΡΚΕΛΟΣΙΕΡΑΣΑΜΕΝΟC
ΚΑΡΝΟΚΑΤΩΝΩΝΙΟΥΙΕΡΕΟΣΙΕΡΑΣΑΜΕΝΟ
ΝΕΑΡΧΟΚΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΩΛΟΥΜΟΥΝΔΙW
ΝΟΣΙΕΡΑΣΑΜΕΝΟC
30 ΚΙΔΡΑΜΟΑΣΔΙΚΝΕΟΣΙΕΡΑΣΑΜΕΝΟC
ΚΑΣΤΩΡΜΟΛΥΚΟΣΣΙΑΡΑΣΑΜ
ΕΝΟC
ΑΥΑΤΩΛΩΝΙΕΡΕΟΣΜΕΝΟCΙΕΡΑΣΑΜΕ
ΑΜΕΝΟC
ΝΕΙΚΟΛΑΚΑΤΑΛΟΥΧΝΕΙΚΟΛΑΛΥΙE
ΑΥΡΟΝΗΚΙΜΟΣΜΕΝΕΣΤΕΟΣΕΠΑΣΑΜΕ
ΝΟC
35 ΑΡΤΕΙΗΗCΧΑΡΦΔΟC

Var. Lect.

25. The Bulletin reads HN...O and nothing more. 30. The Bulletin omits the Α in OAC.
26. " " omits entirely. 31. " " reads ΚΑΣΤΩΡ...ΚΟΣ and nothing more.
27. " " reads K and nothing more. 32. The Bulletin ends the line with ΙΕΡΑ...
29. " " reads ΠΕΛ and nothing more. 34. The Bulletin reads ΤΙΕ where I read ΤΕΕ, and ends the line with ΜΕ.
35. " " reads ΝΗC instead of ΜΗC; it reads CC in fine.

41
AN EPISLOGICAL JOURNEY

ΤΟΥΕΙΕΠΑΚΑΜΕΝΟΕ
ΑΥΡΚΑΣΙΟΣΤΙΚΕ
ΟΥΙΕΠΑΚΑΤΟ

40 ΜΟΙΕΠΑΚΑΤΟ

Var. Lect.

36. The *Bulletin* reads ΤΟΥΕΙ in init.
39. “ “ does not indicate the defaced line.
40. “ “ reads . . . . ΜΟΥ . . ΕΠΑΚ.

C.

ΜΗΝΙΣΤΡΙΟΣΚΑΕΙΙΕΠΑΚ
ΑΜΕΝΟΕ

ΑΥΡΑΤΤΑΛΟΣΚΑΕΙΚΑΙΡΟΝΟΜ

ΑΥΡΟΚΑΕΙΚΑΤΤΑΛΟΥΝΕΟΣΙΕΠΑΚ

5 ΑΥΝΕΙΚΑΔΑΣΜΗΝΙΔΟΣΚΑΔΑΤΑΟΥΙΕΠΑΚΑΤ

ΑΥΡΗΑΤΤΑΛΟΣΚΗΙΚΟΛΑΟΥΙΕΠΑΚΑΝ

ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣΜΗΝΙΑΤΤΑΛΟΥ

ΕΝΟΛ

ΚΑΛΛΙΚΛΕΟΥΣΙΕΠΑΚΑΜΕΝΟΕ

1 ΑΡΚΕΛΛΟΣΝΕΟΣΙΕΠΑΚΑΜΕΝΟΕ

Var. Lect.

3. The *Bulletin* reads М in fine, and does not indicate a break.
4. “ “ ends the line ΙΕΠΑΚ . . . . , and does give the МЕΝО above the line.
5. The *Bulletin* reads А in init., and closes the line with ΙΕП.
6. “ “ reads А in init. and М in fine, failing to give the ЕΝО below the line.

1 Ligatures occur: line 5, ΗΝ; line 10, ΜΗΝ. In line 7, the C between I and A is very small. Lines 1 and 2 are on the moulding.
IN ASIA MINOR.

10 ΣΑΤΤΑΛΟϹΜΗΝΙΔΟϹΙϹΚΑΛΟΥ

ΧΑΡΗϹΑΤΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥΙΕΡΕ
ΟϹΙΕΡΑϹΑΜΕΝΟϹ
ΡΟΥΦΕΙΝΟϹΙΕΡΑϹΑΜΕΝΟϹ
ΙΑϹΚΟΥΡΙΔΗϹΙΔΙϹΕΤΥΚΟΥ

15 ΕΡΑϹΑΜΕΝΟϹ
ΤΑΛΟϹΒΚΑΛΛΙΚΛΕΟΥϹΙΕΡΑϹΑΜΕΝΟϹ
ΜΗΝΙϹΝΙΚΑΔΑΔΟϹΜΗΝΙΔΟϹΚΑΔ
ΙΕΡΑϹΑΜΕΝΟϹ
ΓΕΩΡΓΟϹΓΑΕΙΟΥΙΕΡΑ

20 ΣΑϹΜΕΝΟϹ

Var. Lect.

10. The Bulletin reads ΛΟ in fine, and after line 10 indicates a defaced line; it is a natural gap.

16. The Bulletin reads .. ΤΑΛΟϹΚΑ, omitting the Β between C and K; it closes the line with ΑΜ.

17. The Bulletin reads ΜΗΝΙϹΝΙΚΑΔΟϹ in init., and ΚΑΛ in fine.


Α.

Καλπόρνιος Δάος
Σούρνου ἱερασάμενος
Αὐρ. Ἡρακλείδης Νεάρχου ἱ-
ερασάμενος‘

5 Αὐρ. Νεκόλαος  Αττη
[δ]ίς τοῦ Ὠσαίο ἱεράσατο‘
[Α]ὐρ. Δημής Χάρητος Γνάψ
ου ἱεράσατο‘
Δημής Νεκάδα

10 Καδάου ἱερασάμενο[ς]‘
Μῆνις τρὶς λατύπο[ς]
ἱεράσατο‘
[Ε]ἰταλικὸς Κασίου
Πασᾶ ἱεράστατο.

16 Ἄτας Ἀπολλωνίων
καὶ τρίς τοῦ ἱερέως ἱεράστατο.

Αὐρ. Κάλλων Ἀπολλωνίῳ
γὰρ ἱερέως ἱερασάμενος.

20 Αὐρ. Τρόπιμος Μο-
κυτοῦ ἱεράστα-

to.

B.

22 Ἀπολλώνιος . . . . . . ἱερασάμενος.
Κάσιος . . . . . . ἱερασάμενος.
. . . ἐκ . . . . ἱερασάμενος.

25 Νεώκαδας Μήνιδος Κασίου ἱερασάμενος.
Μενεσθεὺς Ζ[w]σιμοῦ ἱερασάμενος.
Δημήτριος Μάρκελλος ἱερασάμενος.
Κάρνος Ἀπολλωνίου ἱερέως ἱερασάμενος.
Νέαρχος Ἀπολλωνίου Μουνδίων ἱερασάμενος.

30 Κιδραμώδας δίς νέος ἱερασάμενος.
Κάστωρ Μόλυκος ἱερασάμενος.
Αὐρ. Ἁπολλώνιος ἱερέως νέος ἱερασάμενος.
Νεώκαδας Ἀττάλου [δ'] Νεώκαδοῖο ἱερασάμενος.
Αὐρ. Οὐντίσιμος Μενεστέου ἱερασάμενος.

35 Ἀρτεμηῆς Χάρτδος Μοκω-
τοῦ ἱερασάμενος.
Αὐρ. Κάσιος τρίς Τ[αλ.]
ἡ ἱεράστατο.

[Ὁ δεῖνα τοῦ Ζωσί.-]

40 μο[ν?] ἱεράστατο.
IN ASIA MINOR.

C.

Μὴνις τρὶς Ὠσαεὶ ἱερασάμενος.
Αὐρ. Ἀτταλος Ὠσαεὶ κληρονόμος.
Αὐρ. Ὠσαεὶς Ἀτταλοῦ νέος ἱερασάμενος.

5 [Ἀ]ὔρ. Νεκάδας Μήνιδος Καδαύον ἱεράσατο.
[Ἀ]ὔρ. Νεκάδας Νεκολάου ἱερασάμενος.
[Ἀ]ὔρ. Νεκάδας Μήνις Ἀτταλοῦ
Καλλικλέους ἱερασάμενος.

* [Μ]ᾶρκελλος νέος ἱερασάμενος.

10 Ἀτταλος Μήνιδος Ἰσκάλοι.
Χάρης Ἀπολλωνίου Ἰερείου ἱερασάμενος.
Ῥουσεῖος ἱερασάμενος.

15 Ἰερασάμενος.
[*Ἀ]τταλος β' Καλλικλέους ἱερασάμενος.
[Μ]ῆνις Νεκάδαδος Μήνιδος Καδαύν.
[Ὀ]ν ἱερασάμενος.
[Γ]εωργίος Γαείου ἱερασάμενος.

20 σάμενος.

Nos. 41–42.

Karamanli. Quadrangular cippus near the fountain, west of the village. Height, 1.20 m.; within the mouldings, 0.87 m.; width, 0.44 m. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1878, p. 250. Impression.1

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1 Lines 1–2 are on the top moulding. The 1 at the end of line 3 is very small. The letters to the right of the uncial text belong to this inscription as indicated, but are on the side of the stone immediately to the right of A (see Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1878, p. 251, lines 12–14). In line 23, ΜΟ in ligature probably stands for ΜΟΥΝΔΙΩΝ.
A.

ΘΗΤΥΧΗΕΤΟΥΣ
ΠΑΛΑΩ
ΤΕΡΕΨΘΡΙΑΣΚΑΥΤΩΝΚΑΙ
ΕΩΣΘΡΙΑΣΣΕΒΗΡΟΥΚΑΙ
ΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΗΣΚΑΙΔΗΜΟΥ
ΟΡΜΗΛΕΩΝΕΠΙΑΕΙΘΑΛ
ΟΥΣΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΕΥΤΟΥ
ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΚΑΤΤΑΛΟΥΜ
ΟΥΝΔΙΨΝΟΣΠΡΟΑΓΩΝ
ΝΕΑΡΧΟΣΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ
ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΙΔΙΕΙΕΙΕΡΕΟΣΚ
ΟΥΡΠΑΕΡΜΑΙΑΩΣΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
ΜΗΝΙΑΤΤΑΛΟΥΜΟΥΝΔΙΨΝΟΣ
ΕΙΤΑΛΙΚΟΣΤΡΟΦΙΜΟΥ
ΑΤΤΑΛΟΣΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ
ΧΑΡΗΣΜΗΝΙΔΟΕΚΟΥΜΑΔΙΕ
ΜΗΝΙΔΙΕΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥ
ΜΗΝΙΔΙΕΝΕΙΚΑΣΕΙΚΑΕΣΤΩΡ
ΝΕΙΚΑΔΑΔΟΣΜΗΝΙΕΧΑΡΗΣ
ΤΟΕΣΚΥΤΕΟΣΝΕΙΚΑΔΑΕ
ΜΗΝΙΔΟΕΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥ
ΖΩΕΙ [vacat] ΜΗΝΙΕΓΝΑΙΟΥ

Var. Lect.

1. The Bulletin reads Τ ΧΖΓΟΥ.
2. " " reads Π.
3. " " reads ΠΙ in init. and ΑΙ in fine.
4. " " reads Λ in fine.
5. " " reads ΟΥ in init. and ΤΟΥΜ in fine.
6. " " omits entirely.
7. " " reads ΠΟΛ.
8. " " reads ΚΟΥΣΙΑΛ in fine.
9. " " reads ΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΣ in init. and Η in fine.
IN ASIA MINOR.

ΧΑΡΗΤΟΣ ΑΝΕΙΚΑΔΑΣΤΡΙΕ ΑΜΗΝΙΕΙΚΑΔΟΥΣΤΡΙΕ
ΑΜΗΝΙΕΙΚΑΔΟΥ
ΑΜΗΝΙΕΙΚΑΔΑΡΑΨΚΩΝ
ΚΑΛΑΙΚΑΗΔΙΕΡΜΑΙΕΔΙΕ
ΑΜΗΝ
ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΕΔΙΕΜΟΥΝΩΝΑΙΝ ΝΟΕ
ΑΜΗΝΙΕΚΑΣΤΟΡΟΕ
ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΕΤΡΙΕΙΕΡΕΟΕΚΟ ΥΡΠΑ
ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΚΩΒΕΛΛΕΛΕΙΕΤΕ ΠΜΟΘΕΟΥ

Var. Lect.

23. The Bulletin declares the small O above the Μ a point.
24. “ “ does not indicate the break in the upper part of the Υ.
26. “ “ reads ΔΡΑΨΚΩΝ.
27. “ “ reads ΚΑΛΑΙΚΑΗΔΙΕΡΜΑΙΕΔΙΕ and nothing more.
28. “ “ omits and says “quatre ligues martelées”; there are
but two wholly defaced lines, 29 and 30.
31. The Bulletin read Υ in fine, and does not discover that the
NOE around the corner is the end of the line.
33. The Bulletin reads Κ in fine, and does not discover that the
ΥΡΠΑ around the corner is the end of the line.
34. The Bulletin reads ΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΚΩΒΕΛΛΕΛΕΛ, and does not
discover that the ΠΜΟΘΕΟΥ around the corner is the end of
the line. After line 11 of inscription B, the Bulletin gives
parts of the ends of lines 31, 33, 34 as belonging to inscrip-
tion B, whereas in reality they belong to A, as indicated in
my uncial text.

B.

On the second face of the same stone, but by a different stone-
cutter. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1878, p. 251.1

1 None of the lines were ever carried clear across the stone. Line 3 was never
finished, owing, no doubt, to the carelessness of the engraver.
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

ΜΕΝΙϹΘΕΥϹΟΝΗϹΙΜΟΥ
ΙΤΑΛΙΚΟϹΔΙϹΙΤΑΛΙΚΟΥ
ΜΕΝΙϹΘΕΥϹΑΙϹΜΕΝΙϹ

5 ΝΑΙΟϹΜΕΝΙϹΘΕΟϹ

ΠΟΛΑΛΩΝΙΟϹΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΟϹ
ΧΑΡΗϹΑΠΟΛΑ
ΩΝΙΟΥΕΙΕΡΕΟϹ
ΜΟΥΝΑΙΩΝΟϹ
ΚΑϹΤΩΡΜΗΝΙΑΟϹ

10 ΜΟΛΥΚΟϹ

[blank]
ΜΟΥΝΑΙΩΝΟϹ

Var. Lect.

1. The Bulletin gives all the Ε as Κ.
3. " " reads M in init.
4. " " reads ΝΑΙΟϹ in init. and Ε in fine.
5. " " reads Α in init. and ΤΡΑΤ.
6. " " reads Ψ in fine.
8. " " reads ΛΑΟΥ in init.
9. " " reads Κ in init.
11. " " reads Μ in init.

Lines 12–14 of the Bulletin are the ends of the lines 31, 33, 34 of inscription A.

A.

["Αγα]θη Τύχη ΕΤΟΥΣ
θ . . [μηνός] . . ΠΙΛΙ . .
[ύ]περ σωτηρίας αυτών κα[λ]
σωτηρίας Σεβήρου και

5 ΦΑΝΤΕΙΝΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΗΜΟ[Ν]
"ΟΡΜΗΛΕΙΩΝ ΕΠΙ ΑΕΙΘΑΛ-
ΟΥΣ ΠΡΑΓΜΑΣΗΝΟΥΤΟΥ
"ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΗΣ ΑΤΤΑΛΟΥ Μ-
ΟΥΝΔΙΩΝΟΣ ΠΡΟΑΓΩ."
10 Νέαρχος Ἀπολλωνίου
    Ἀπολλώνιος δῖς Εἰερέως Κουρτᾶ ἔρμαιὸς Δημητρίου
    Μῆνις Ἀττάλου Μουνδιάνος.
    Εἰταλικὸς Τροφίμο[ν].
15 Ἀττάλος Ἀπολλωνίου
    Χάρης Μήνιδος Κουμᾶ δὶ[ς]
    Μῆνις δῖς Νεικάδου.
    Μῆνις δῖς Ὀσαεί· Κάστωρ
    Νεικάδαδος· Μῆνις Χάρ[ην].
20 τος Σκύτεος· Νεικάδας
    Μήνιδος Νεικάδου,
    ζῶσι· Μῆνις Γναίου
    Χάρητος Μο(υδιώνος)· Νεικάδας τρῖς·
    Μῆνις Νεικάδο[ν] τρῖς·
25 Μῆνις Νεικάδου.
    Μῆνις δῖς Δραίκων(ος?)
    Κ[α]λλ[α]ς δῖς· Ἐρμ[α]ὶς δῖς
    Μῆνι[δος] . . . . . . . . . . . . .
30 . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
    Ἀπολλώνιος δῖς Μουνδιάνος·
    Μῆνις Κάστορος·
    Ἀπολλώνιος τρῖς Εἰερέως Κουρτᾶ·
    Στράτων Καβελλέως Τειμοθέου·

B.
    Μενισθεῖς Ὀνησίμου·
    Ἰταλικὸς δῖς Ἰταλικοῦ·
    [Μ]ενισθεῖς δῖς Μενισθείος·
    [Γ]ναίος Μενισθεῖος·
5 Ἀπολλώνιος Στράτωνο[ς].
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

Χάρης Ἀπολλωνίου Εἰερέως
Μοὐδώνος.
[Κ]άστωρ Μήνυδος.
10 Μόλυκος
[Μ]ουδώνος.

No. 43.

Karamanli. Quadrangular cippus at the fountain west of the village. Height, 1.55 m.; height within mouldings, 1.03 m.; width, 0.50 m. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1878, p. 253. Impression.¹

A

T B

CΩΤΗΡΙΑΚΑΝΙΑΚΑΥΡΗ
I ΑΚΤΑΥΣΤΡΝΗΚΤΗΚ
6 ΙΣΗΣΤΙΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΟΥ

Var. Lect.

1. The Bulletin reads A.
2. " " reads TIB.
3. " " reads ΩΤΗ in init., and PH in fine.
4. " " reads ΙΑΚΤΑΥΣΤΡΝΗΚΤΗΚ.
5. " " reads ΕΠΙΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΟ in fine.

¹ Lines 1–9 are on the mouldings. Line 2 is certainly TIB and not TIB. In line 4, ΠΑΥΣΤΡΝΗC is distinct. Line 6 has very distinctly ΠΡΓΑΜΑΣΑΔΝΥ, a serious blunder of the engraver. In line 9 end, ΠΡΑ is certain, not ΠΡΩΑ. In line 11 an omega is written upside down. In line 12, ΠΠΗΣ for TPIC. In line 19 there is certainly but one C where there should be two. In line 22, ΤΥΔΡΑΡΗΝ is distinct and certain, possibly an error for something like ΤΥΔΡΑΙΩΝ. It is a native name.
IN ASIA MINOR.

ΟΣΚΕΠΡΓΑΛΑΤΟΥ
ΤΟΥΚΕΥΠΕΡΣΩΤΗΡΙΑΣ
ΤΟΥΔΗΜΟΥΡΜΗΛΕΩΝ
ΑΥΡΚΡΑΤΕΡΟΣΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥΠΡΑ
ΓΩΝΕΣΤΗΣΕΝΤΟΝΒΩΜΟΝ
ΕΚΤΥΝΕΙΔΙΩΝΑΝΑΛΩΜΑΤΩΝ
ΚΑΣΙΟΣΤΡΕΣΠΑΝΑΣ
ΖΩΣΙΜΟΣΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟ
ΥΔΑΡΝΟΣΠΡΟΑΦΩΝ
ΤΡΟΠΙΜΟΣΙΤΑΛΙΚΟΥ
ΤΑΛΙΚΑΗΣΤΑΛΙΚΟΥ

ΤΑΛΙΚΟΣΚΑΣΙΟΥ
ΑΙΟΙΩΡΙΣ
ΟΥΠΙΝΟΣΚΡΑΤΟΥ

ΑΣΙΝΑΝΔΡΟΣΑΙΣ
ΖΩΣΙΜΟΣΙΔΙΑΚΟΥΡΙΔΟΥ
ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣΤΥΔΡΑΝΟΝ
ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΓΠΑΡΜΟΝΩ
ΣΤΑΥΡΙΔΗϹΑΙϹ

ΑΤΑΛΟΣΓΕΡΜΕΟΥ
ΗΡΑΚΛΙΔΗϹΝΕΑΡΚΟΥ

Var. Lect.

6. The Bulletin reads ΟΣΚΕΠΡΓΜΑΤΕΥ.
11. " " reads TUN.
12. " " reads ΑΣΙΟΙΩΡΕΣ in init.
13. " " reads УГ in init., omitting З.
17. " " reads ΚΑϹ.
20. " " reads ΙΕ in init.
23. " " reads ΙΤ in init.
24. " " reads ΙΑ in init.
The date of the inscription is 218 A.D. Concerning πραγματευτής, see Lightfoot, *Apostolic Fathers*, Part II. Vol. I. p. 616, and *C.I.G.* 3101.

'Δ[γ]αθῆ [Τ]ύχης· Ἑρως]
τῆς [μηνὸς· · ·· ὑπὲρ]
σωτηρίας Ἀνιας Ἄρης[λ-]
ιας Παυστίης τῆς κρι[μ-]

6 ἴστησ [ἐ]πι ἐπιτρόπο[ν]
. . . . . ος κε πρ[α]γματευ-
τοῦ, κε ὑπὲρ σωτηρίας
τοῦ δήμου Ὀρμηλέων·
Ἄπ. Κατερδος Κλαύδιου πρ(ο)ά-

10 γαν ἔστησεν τῶν βωμῶν
ἐκ τῶν εἰδίων ἀναλωμάτων·

[K]άσιος τρῆς Πάνσα·
Ζώσιμος Ἀπολλωνίω-
ῦ· Δάρνος προάγων·

16 Τρόπιμος Ἰταλικοῦ·
[K]αλλικής Ἰταλικοῦ·
[I]ταλικός Κ[α]σιοῦ·
[I]αῖος τρῆς·
[P]οιπύνου(ς) Σωκράτου[ν]

20 Ἡ[λ]εξανδρός διή·
[Z]ώσιμος Διασκουρίδου·
Ἀπολλώνιος Τυδραμω·
Ἀπολλώνιος γυ Παρμωνίου·
[Δ]ιασκουρίδης Διασκουρίδου?

25 Ἡ[τ]αλος γυ Ἐρμέου·
Ἡρακλίδης Νεάρκου·
Nos. 44-45.

Karamanli. Quadrangular basis originally surmounted by a round column now broken off. In the cemetery. Impressions.

A.

A ΓΑΘΥΤΥΧΗΤΟΥΣ ἩΜΗΝΥΣ
ΟΙΜΥΣΤΑΙΤΟΥΔΟΥΥΠΕΡΩΣΘΡΟΥ
ΤΟΥΔΗΜΟΥΟΡΝ
5 ΘΡΙΑΣΑΝΝΙ
ΚΑΙΘΕΒΕΡΙΟΥ
ΠΙΤΡΟΠΟΥ
ΠΡΑΓΜΑΤΟΣ
ΤΟΥΚΑΙΑ
10 ΚΕΛΛΙΟΣ

B.

ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ
ΚΙΔΡΟΛΛΑΣΤΡΙΣΕΙΡΕΥΣΔ
ΙΟΣΑΥΑΖΙΟΥΚΑΙΗΓΥ
ΝΗΑΥΤΟΥΑΡΤΕΜΕ
1Σ

5 ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΣ
ΤΑΛΟΣΟΤΑΕΙΓΡΕ
ΛΑΟΥΟΣΑΕΙΓΑΤ
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

A.

'Αγαθὴ Τύχη: "Έτους [τβ′?]
Οἱ μύσται τοῦ Δ[ιὸς Σαναζί-]
οὐ υπὲρ σωτηρίας αὐτῶν καὶ
τοῦ δήμου Ὀρ[μηλέων καὶ σω-]
5 τηρίας 'Ἀννί[ας Φανοτείνης]
καὶ Τιβερίου [Κλαυδίου ἐπὶ ἐ]
πιτρόπου [Κριτοβούλου, ἐπὶ]
πραγμα[πετών Ἀβασκάν-]
tου καὶ ['Ἀνθίου καὶ Μαρ-
10 [κελλίω[νος].

B.

Ἀμρήλλιος
Κιδρόλλας τρις ἱερεὺς Δ-
ιὸς Σαναζίου καὶ ἡ γυ-
νὴ αὐτοῦ Ἀρτεμεῖς.
5 [Ἀ]μρήλλιος (Ἀμρη[λ]λιος)
[Ἀτ]αλος Ὀσαεῖ· Ἱερε-
[ῦς Ἀττά]λου· Ὀσαεῖς Ἀτ-
[τάλου].

This and the following inscription restore each other mutually. Concerning Zeus Sabazios see Foucart, Les Associations religieuses chez les Grecs, p. 77 ff.; 'Εφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική, 1883, p. 245 ff. publishes an inscription from the Piraeus concerning the worshippers of the God.

No. 46.


¹ Ligatures occur: line 4, NH; line 15, MH; line 17, MH; line 20, HN; line 21, MH; line 22, HN, MH; line 23, MHN; line 24, MHN; line 25, MHN; line 26, MHN; line 27, MHN; line 28, MHN. The close of line 23 seems to be MHNΔ with MHN in ligature, but it is not absolutely certain. In line 10, the C in ΑΒΑΚΑΝ is small, having been originally omitted by the stoncutter.
IN ASIA MINOR.

5 ΟΞΞΑΟΥΑΖ
ΙΑΞΑΥΤΝΚΑΙ
ΗΑΞΝΚΑΙΞΞ
ΑΞΦΑΥΣΤΕΙΝΗΞ

ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥΕΠΙΕ
ΚΡΙΤΟΒΟΥΛΟΥΕΠΙ
ΕΥΤΝΑΒΑΣΚΑΝ
ΝΘΙΝΟΥΚΑΙΜΑΡΚ
ΝΟΞΕΠΙΜΙΞΘΤΝ

10 ΙΟΥΑΒΑΚΑΝΤΟΥΚΑΙ
ΟΞΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥΗΡΑ
ΟΥΚΑΙΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥΔΙΞ
ΤΕΥΟΝΤΟΞΚΙΔΡΑΜΑ
ΞΙΔΙΚΑΙΕΛΠΙΔΟΞΘΞ

15 ΝΑΙΚΟΞΑΥΤΟΥΜΗΝΙΔΙ
ΗΔΟΥΟΞΑΙΞΑΤΤΑΛΟΥΙΕ
ΥΞΕΡΜΟΥΜΑΡΚΟΞΔΙΞΜΗ
ΟΓΕΝΟΥΕΝΘΕΟΞΚΡΑΤΕΡΟ
ΥΜΑΧΟΥΙΕΡΕΥΞΔΙΟΝΥΞΟΥ

Var. Lect.

1. The Bulletin omits l in init. and Z in fine.
2. " " reads ΙΑΞΞ in init. and ΚΑ in fine.
3. " " omits Ξ in fine.
6. " " omits l in fine.
8. " " reads ΝΘ in init. and ΑΡ in fine.
9. " " indicates a missing letter in fine.
11. " " indicates a break in fine.
12. " " reads ΔΙΟ in fine.
15. " " indicates a break in fine.
16. " " reads ΛΔ in init.
18. " " indicates no break in init., and a break in fine.
19. " " indicates no break in init.
20. The Bulletin reads ‘N in init., indicating no break for the missing M.
23. “ “ indicates no break in init., closing with ΕΝΘΕΟΣ.
27. “ “ reads ΟΞ, and does not indicate a break in init.; but does indicate a break in fine.
28. The Bulletin reads ON in init., indicating no break between O and N; it reads ΤΟ in fine.

[‘Αγαθὴ Τύχῃ: “Ετοὺς τῆς?
[Οἱ μὸσταὶ τοῦ Δ]ίσα Σαουαζ[ίου]
[ὑπὲρ σωτηρίας αὐτῶν καὶ]
[τοῦ δῆμου Ὠρμ.ἡλέων καὶ σω[τῆς]
[ἡρίας Ἄννης Φανστείνης]
5 [καὶ Τιβερίου] Κλαυδίου ἐπὶ ἐ-
[πυρόσπου] Κριμοβούλου, ἐπὶ
[πράγματ]ευτῶν Ἀβασκάν-
IN ASIA MINOR.

[του καὶ Ἀ.]νθών καὶ Μάρ[κ.]
[ελλὸνος, ἐπὶ μισθωτῶν
10 Κλαυδίου Ἀβασκάντου καὶ
[Μήνυδος Νεικάδου Ἡρα-
[kλεί]δου καὶ Νεικάδου δίς,
[ἱερα]τεύοντος Κιβράμα-
[ντος] δῖς καὶ Ἔλπιδος τῆς
15 [γυ]ναικὸς αὐτοῦ. Μήνυς Δι-
[ομ.]ῆδου, Ὀσαῖς Ἀττάλου ἰε-
[ρε]ῖς Ἐρμοῦ, Μάρκος δῖς Μη-
[n]ογένου, Ὀνθεος Κρατερο-
[ῦ Σ]μαχόν ἱερῶς Διονύσου,
20 [Μήνυς Ἀττάλου Μοινίω-
[n]ος, Ὀττάλος Δημητρίου,
[Μήνυς Ἀτεμήτου (δ)ῖς, Πάτα-
[λ]ος Μήνυδος, Ὀνθεος [Μήνυ-
[δος], Μήνυς Ποσίδωνος, Ὀνθ-
25 [ε]]ς Ἀκεπτος Μήνυδος Ὀσαί
[Γ]λαύκου, Μήνυς Νεικολάου
Κιβυράτου, Μενιστέως Μήνυ-
[δος Μενιστέως, Νέαρχος Μήνυδ-
[ος], Νέαρχος Νεικολάου Κιβυράτ[ου].

Nos. 47–50.

Karamanli. Broken quadrangular cippus in the cemetery. The top moulding is broken entirely away. The whole present height of the stone is 1.09 m.; to the bottom moulding, 0.90 m.; width, 0.61 m. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1878, p. 257 ff. Impressions.1

1 Ligatures occur: line 13, ΗΝ; line 16, ΗΝ; line 17, ΜΗ; line 19, ΛΝ, ΜΗ; line 22, ΜΗ; line 24, ΜΗ. The Ν at the end of line 27 is the numeral belonging to line 28, but is written for reasons known only to the stonemcutter above the Χ.
A.

\begin{center}
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\textit{CTON} & \textit{OXAC} \\
\textit{N} & \textit{UNCUT} \\
\textit{AKPOTOC} & \textit{MHN} \\
\textit{OCETEI} & \textit{MHCEN} \\
\textit{TON} & \textit{OXAON} \\
\textit{N} & \textit{UNCUT} \\
\textit{AGA} & \textit{OPOO} \\
\textit{YCAT} & \textit{THEC} \\
\textit{EPIT} & \textit{ANW} \\
\textit{CE*KK} & \\
\textit{ATTAOOSKAIAAMYNTAC} & \\
\textit{MHNIODOCKAAMICKOH} & \\
\textit{ETIMHCANTONOXAON} & \\
\end{tabular}
\end{center}

\textit{Var. Lect.}

1. The \textit{Bulletin} reads \textit{TON} in init., and omits \textit{OXAC} in fine.
4. \textit{M} reads \textit{MHV} in fine.
5. \textit{M} reads \textit{MICEN} in fine.
9. \textit{M} reads \textit{YCA} \textit{THEY}.
11. \textit{M} reads \textit{Cl*}.
12. \textit{M} reads \textit{A} in init.
16. \textit{M} indicates no break in init.
20. \textit{M} indicates no break in init.
21. \textit{M} does not note that the \textit{N} in fine belong to the end of 22, being engraved above the line, as often happens.
IN ASIA MINOR.

ΕΤΕΙΜΗΣΗΝΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ
ΟΝΗΣΙΜΟΣΜΗΝΙΔΟΣΕΤΕΙ
ΜΗΣΗΝΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ *

25 ΜΗΝΙΣΤΡΙΕΝΙΙΑΛΑΚΩΝ
ΕΤΗΜΗΣΗΝΟΚΑΛΟΝ
ΜΑΡΚΟΣΔΙΔΕΝΘΕΟΝ*N
ΕΤΗΜΗΣΗΝΟΧΛΟΝ *
ΛΕΥΚΙΣΜΗΝΙΕΤΕΙΜΗΣΗΤΟ

30 ΟΧΑΛΟΝ *
ΜΗΝΙΣΑΡΑΥΚΩΝΕ
ΗΣΗΝΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ
ΑΓΑΘΟΠΟΥΛΗΜΗ
ΛΑΣΚΑΝΤΟΥΕΤ

35 ΝΤΟΤΟΚΑΛΟΝ

Var. Lect.

23. The Bulletin reads · · ΙΜΩC in init.
24. " " reads *M(?) in fine.
25. " " reads ΜΗΝΙΣΠΙ and nothing more.
26. " " reads · ΤΗΜΗΣΕΝ · · N.
27. " " reads ΕΝΟΣ in fine.
28. " " reads · ΤΙ in init. and ΧΑΟΝ in fine, failing to give
    the numeral N above the line.
29. The Bulletin reads ΛΟΥΧΙΣ ΕΤΗΜΗΣΕΝ.
31. " " reads ΜΗΝΙΣΑΙ · ΜΟΝΕ.
34. " " reads · ACK.
35. " " reads ΝΤΟΝΟΞΑΛΩΝ.

B.

A fragment,—lines 14 to 19,—which has been broken
from the stone, fits in as indicated in the text.¹

¹ Lines 14 to 19 represent the fragment given in the Bulletin de Correspondance Hélèneique, 1878, p. 259. Ligatures occur: line 7, ΗΝ; line 9, ΗΝ.
Var. Lect.

2. The Bulletin reads IOT in init., and XA in fine.
8. " " omits C in fine.
9. " " reads MHNICPiminic in fine.
11. " " reads NEA in fine.
13. " " reads OY.

Lines 63-67 of the Bulletin belong to this inscription, as is perfectly clear when the fragment is adjusted to the stone. Hence
14. The Bulletin reads E.
15. " " YCIO.
16. " " omits entirely.
IN ASIA MINOR.  

C.  

\[ \Delta E C \Pi A \]  
\[ K A I O I \]  
\[ T A C P \]  
\[ K A C T O \]  

5  
\[ \text{[Relict]} \]  
\[ E I M H \]  
\[ O N O \]  
\[ * K E \]  
\[ M H N I C A P \Pi A \]  
\[ \Lambda W N I O Y \Delta A \]  
\[ P W N O C E T E I M H C E * \Lambda Z \]  

10  
\[ M E N I C T E Y C M H N I O C A Y G C \]  
\[ T R O T O C E T E I M H C E N T O N O K A O N \]  
\[ M H C E N T O N O K A O N \]  
\[ H M H T \]  
\[ \text{[Here follow nine hopelessly defaced lines.]} \]  

Var. Lect.  

3. " reads TAC · P in fine.  
12. " reads ... KΕ.  
13–17. The Bulletin omits entirely, with the remark: "Cette face n'est pas remplie."  

1 In line 4 the T is inserted above the line between C and O. The N at the end of line 11 is incised immediately above the O. In line 13 the letters TONOKΛON are small and somewhat cramped. Ligatures occur: line 8, HN; line 13, HMH; line 15, ΔNH, the reading of this line is very doubtful.
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

 Var. Lect.

1. The Bulletin reads · · · · · · CKAI in init.
2. “ “ reads YIOI · AI in init., and l in fine.
4. “ “ reads TOPIBI · KAITO.
6–9 are entirely omitted by the Bulletin.

A.

In lines 3, 7, 11, 15, etc., I read δηνάρια in the Accusative, because the Accusative ἔστος is certain in inscription B, line 9, and in inscription C, line 3.

['O δεῖνα τοῦ δεῖνος ἔτιμη·
·σε τ]ον ὤχλ[ον]
(δηνάρια πεντήκοντα).
*Ακετος Μήνι-
5 δος ἐτείμησεν
τὸν ὤχλον
(δηνάρια πεντήκοντα).

1 Ligatures occur: line 2, MHN; line 3, MH.
'Αγαθότο

υς 'Αττη ἐσ-

10 τετάνω-

ς (δηνάρια εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε).

["Α"]ττάλος καὶ 'Αμύντας

Μήνιδος Καλαμίσκον

ἐτίμησαν τὸν ὄχλον

15 (δηνάρια πεντήκοντα).

[Μ]ήνις Νεικάδου Πολυ-

δεύκου μετὰ Δημητρ[ί]-

ον τῷ ἀδελφοὶ καὶ τῷ-

ν ύἱῶν ἐτίμησεν τὸν ὁ-

20 [χ]λον (δηνάρια διακόσια ἐβδομήκοντα πέντε).

[Ὁ]σαεῖς 'Αρτάλου

ἐτίμησεν τὸν ὄχλον (δηνάρια πεντήκοντα).

'Ονήσιμος Μήνιδος ἐτί-

μησεν τὸν ὄχλον (δηνάρια εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε).

25 Μήνις τρίς. [Μ]ιλλακός

ἐτίμησε τὸν ὄκλον. [(δηνάρια . . . ?)]

Μάρκος δὴς 'Ευθεος

ἐτίμησεν τὸν ὄχλον (δηνάρια πεντήκοντα).

[Δ]ευκίς Μήνις ἐτίμησε τὸν

30 ὄχλον (δηνάρια εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε).

[Μ]ήνις Δραύκων ἐτείμ.

ησεν τὸν ὄχλον [(δηνάρια . . . ?)]

'Αγαθότος Μήνιδος

[Ἁ]λακάντοι ἐτείμησε.

35 ν τὸν ὄκλον [(δηνάρια . . . ?)]

B.

[Ὁ δὲ]να ἐτείμησεν τὸν ὄχλον

ἐ]λαίου ξέσ(τας ἐπτὰ) [ὁ-
ν] ὁ τόκος εἰς λάχ[α-]

υν χωρήσει·

Μῆνις τρίς Μελισ-

5 σάργου ἐτέιμησε

τὸν ὁχλον (δηνάρια πεντάκοντα).·

Μῆνις ['Α]ττάλου Κύκκου ἐτε[λ·]

μησε τὸν ὁχλον ἐλαίου ξ[ε·]

στας (ἐπτα).· Μῆνις Βιλλίου [ἐ·]

10 τείμησε τὸν ὁχλο[ν (δηνάρια) . . . . . ?]

Σοῦρνος νέος ἐ[τείμησε]

τὸ(ν) ὁχλον (δηνάρια πεντάκοντα). [ὁ δεῖνα]

[Δημ.]ητρίου [ἐτείμησεν τὸν ὁχλον κ.τ.λ.]

[Ὁ δεῖνα ἐτ]ε[ίμησεν κ.τ.λ.

15 [Ὁ δεῖνα Διον]υσίου[ν ἐτείμησεν]

[τὸν ὁχλον] (δηνάρια εἰκοσι καὶ πέντε).·

[Ὁ δεῖνα ἐτέμη[σεν κ.τ.λ.

. . . . . . . . ὑ[πὲρ τοῦ . . . .

. . . . . . . . οὐρ . . . .

C.

. . . . . . . . . . (δηνάρια εἰκοσι καὶ πέντε) καὶ οἰ-

νον ξέστας (ἐκατόν).

Μῆνις Κάστο-

5 ρος ἐτείμη-

σεν τὸν ὁ-

χλον (δηνάρια εἰκοσι καὶ πέντε).·

Μῆνις 'Απολλωνίου Δά-

ρωνος ἐτείμησε (δηνάρια τριάκοντα ἐπτα).·

10 Μενιστέως Μήνιδος λυγος-

τρόπος ἐτείμησεν τὸν ὁχλον [κ.τ.λ.]

[Ὁ δεῖνα τοῦ δείνος ἐ]τ-
IN ASIA MINOR.

[el]μησευ τὸν ὄχλον [κ.τ.λ.]
[Δ]ημήτριος] Στράτων ὑπὸς ἐτείμι-
15 [ης]εν [τὸν] ὄχλον [κ.τ.λ.]
[Τ]ισ[ο]λώνιος [τοῦ δεῖνος]

Line 10. λυγοστρόφος is probably an appellative = λυγοστρόφος, a withe-twister.

D.

Κ[ά]σιος καὶ Κρατ[ός]
νοὶ Γαλοῦ Μήνυδ[ός]
ἐτείμησαν τὸν [ὄχλον]
5 Οἱ αὐτῷ Κάσιω[ς καὶ Κρα-]
τερός ἐτὶ ἐ[στεφά-]
νοσαν (δηνάρια πεντήκοντα). [Κά-]
[σιος δὲ]ς Κ[ρατερόν ἐτεί-]
μησευ [τὸν ὄχλον κ.τ.λ.]

No. 51.

Karamanli. Fragment in the court of a house.

No. 52.

Karamanli. Cippus serving as a basis to a pillar of the vestibule of the Meşdjid. Length, 1.02 m.; length within the mouldings, 0.71 m.; width, 0.32 m. Copy and impression.1

1 Lines 1–4 are on the top moulding. Ligatures occur in lines: 2, ΝΗ; 4, ΜΗ.
ΑΥΡΑΡΤΕΙΜΗΧΑΡΗ
ΤΟΣΜΟΓΟΥΕΤ
ΕΙΜΗСΕΝΤΟΝΑΗ
ΜΟΝΑΡΙΣΤΟΝΚΙ
ΙΑΤΤΙΚΑΣΤΣ
ΜΗΝΙΚΕΑΡΤΕΙΜΗΣ
ΟΙΥΙΟΙΑΡΤΙΜΟΥΧΑΡΠΑ
ΔΟΣΜΟΥΝΓΟΥΕΣΤΕ
ΠΑΝΩΜΑΝΤΟΝΑΗΜ
ΟΝΣΧΩΝΟΤΟΚΟΣ
ΚΨΡΗΣΙΚΑΤΕΤΣ
ΙΕΙΝΟΜΕΝΟΣΤΟΥ
ΚΥΤΟΥ

. . . . [δήμ.]ος Ὁ[ρ.]μη[λεών]
κληρονόμων Φαυστείων[η-]
ς [θυγ]ατρός Φαυστείνης Οὐ[μ-]
μήδεις Κορνοφικιᾶς.

5 Αὐρ. Ἀρτεμίης Χάρη-
τος Μόγγου ἐτ-
εἰμησε καὶ τον δῆ-
μον ἄριστον κ[α-]

10 [Μ]ὴνις κε Ἀρτεμίης
οἱ νιοὶ Ἀρτύμου Χάρ[μμ-]
δος Μοῦγγου ἐστε-
IN ASIA MINOR.

πάνωσαν τον δημ.
oν (δηνάρια διακόσια), δὲν ὁ τόκος [ὑπ.]
16 [ὁ]κωρήσι καὶ ἔτ[ος ὁ] [γ]εωμένου[ς] τοῦ [ἀρ.]

Line 3. I lay no stress on the conjecture of ὑγατρός; but if it be possible, it helps out of a difficulty. Ὠῳμηβίας is miswritten for Ὠῃμηβίας. The meaning of lines 14–17 is that the money shall be funded and the interest expended yearly.

June 8. Karamanlou to Tefeny, 1 h. 3 m. At Tefeny I again met Messrs. Ramsay and Smith. Here we copied the following inscriptions.

**Nos. 53–55.**

*Tefeny. Quadrangular cippus in the cemetery. Height, 1.58 m.; within mouldings, 1.20 m.; width, 0.41 m.* Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1878, p. 56 ff.; C.I.G. 4366 ν. The inscriptions are so badly blurred by the gradual wearing away of the stone that impressions would be worthless. The reader will have to accept the texts on the united testimony of Mr. Ramsay and myself.

A.

Lines 1–25 copied by J. R. S. S., copy verified by W. M. Ramsay; lines 26–36 copied by W. M. Ramsay, copy verified by J. R. S. S.¹

¹ Ligatures occur: line 5, the second NE; line 6, NE; line 7, NE, HP; line 10, HP; line 14, HP, NE; line 18, MHN; line 19, MH; line 20, NE, HP; line 21, MHN; line 22, MHN; line 23, MHN; line 24, NE, MHN, NE; line 25, NE; line 28, NE; line 29, NE; line 30, MHN; line 31, MHN, MHN, NE; line 32, NE, NE; line 33, NE. In line 9, OYP occurs twice, and in both cases the Y is written above the line between O and P. In line 13 a small N is inserted between Y and Δ. In line 21 the Y of OYA is inserted above the line between O and Δ. In line 24 the OY at the end of the line is written above AΔ. In line 32 the O at the end of the line is written above the Δ.
THPIAΞΛΑΝΝΙΑΞΦΑΥ
TEINHΞΚΑΙΔΗΜΟΥΟ
MHΛΕΞΝΕΠΙΑΒΑΞΚΑ
TOYPΡΑΓΜΑΤΕΥΤΟΥ

5 NEIKΟΛΑΟΞΝΕΑΡΧΟΥ
NEIKΟΛΑΟΞΞΥΜΜΑΧΟΥ
NEIKAΔΑΞΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ
ΑΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΞΜΙΛΛΑΚΟΞ
ΚΑΛΠΟΥΡΝΙΞΞΟΥΡΝΟΣ

10 MΗΝΙΞΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥΗΡΡ
MΗΝΙΞΟΞΑΕΙ
MΗΝΙΞΛΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΥ
ΑΤΤΑΛΟΞΜΟΥΞΔΙΟΝΟΞ
ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗΞΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥ

15 ΚΡΑΤΕΡΟΞΞΥΜΜΑΧΟΥ
ΟΞΑΕΙΞΑΤΤΑΛΟΥ

Var. Lect.

1. The Bulletin reads ΙΑΞΑΝ, and adds a Ξ in fine, indicating no break.

2. The Bulletin reads OP in fine.

3. " " reads ΜΗΛΕΩΝ in init.

5. " " reads ΜΟΞΝΕΑΡΧΟΥ.

6. " " reads ΟΞΞΥΜΜΑΧΟΥ.

7. " " reads ΛΔΑΞΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ.

8. " " reads ΟΟΟΔΟΟΞ....ΛΑΛΑΚΟΞ.

9. " " reads ΚΑΛΠΟΡΝΙΞΞΟΡΝΟΣ.

10. " " reads ΗΡΠΞ in fine, failing to note the ΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ immediately below the line.

11. The Bulletin reads ΝΙΞΟΞΑΕΙ.

12. " " reads ΟΛΛΙΑΝΙΟΥ.

13. " " reads ΑΤΤΑΛΟΞΔΙΟΝΟΣ.

14. " " reads ΗΡΑ....ΗΞΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥ.

IN ASIA MINOR.

MAPMAΣXMHNIDΟΞ
ΧΑΡΗΣXMHNIDΟCMAPΜΟΥ
ΜΧΝΙΣΤΡΙΣΜΕΛΙΤΩΝ

20. ΝΕΙΚΑΔΑΞΔΙΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ
ΚΑΡΠΟΝΜΧΝΙΔΟΞΟΥΛΟ
ΚΡΑΤΕΡΟΣΜΧΝΙΔΟΞΔΙΔΥΜΟΥ
ΚΑΛΑΝΝΜΧΝΙΔΟΞΜΑΡΜΟΥ
ΝΕΙΚΑΔΑΞΜΧΝΙΔΟΞΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥ

25. ΝΕΙΚΑΔΑΞΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ
ΜΧΝΙΣΚΑΛΑΜΙΣΚΟΥ
ΜΧΝΙΣΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥ
ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣΝΕΙΚΟΛΑΔ

30. ΝΜΧΝΙΣΜΧΝΙΔΟΞΟΞΑΕΙ
ΜΧΝΙΣΜΧΝИΔΟΞΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥ
ΝΕΙΚΑΔΑΞΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ
ΠΟΛΛΟΔΟΤΟΣΝΕΙΚΟΛΑΟΥ
ΜΟΛΥΣΚΑΣΤΟΡΟΣ

35. ΟΧΜΕΝΝΑΡΟΥ
ΧΑΡΘΟΧΜΟ

Var. Lect.

17. The Bulletin reads MAPMAΣ..NIΔΟΞ.
19. "indicates a break in fine.
20. "reads ΕΙΚΑΔΑΞΞιΞ in init.
21. "reads ΧΑΡΙΣΝΜΧΝΙΔΟΞΟΛΟ.
23. "reads ΟΝΙΟΝ in init.
24. "reads ΝΕΙΚΑΔΑΞΜΧΝΙΔΟΞΝΕΙΚΙ.
28. "reads ΑΔΟ..in fine.
30. "omits entirely.
31. "reads..ΝΙΞ in init.
32. "reads ΕΙΔ in fine.
35. "reads ΘΟΝΘΗ..ΝΑΤΟΥ.
36. "reads ΜΕ in fine.
B.

Copied by J. R. S. S.; copy verified by W. M. Ramsay.

MN1 Ξ MHN1 Δ 0 Ξ OYA Λ
ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΞ KPAΤΕΡΟΥ
ΞΥΜΜΑΧΟΞ KPAΤΕΡΟΥ
ΑΠΙΞ ΠΟΞ NEIKOΣ LAOY

5 ΔΙΟΝΞ Ξ 10 Ξ MHN1 Δ 0 Ξ
ΚΡΑΤΕΡΟΞ ΕΛΙΟΥ
ΚΑΞ ΤΩΡ MHN1 Δ 0 Ξ
ΔΙΟΜΗΔΗΞ MHN1 Δ 0 Ξ
MHN1 Ξ ΧΑΡΗΤΟΞ ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΟΥ

10 Ξ ΟΥΡΝΟΞ ΔΙΞ ΝΕΟΞ
ΑΤΤΑΛΟΞ ΚΑΛΛΙΚΛΗΔΩΞ
ΑΤΤΑΛΟΞ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
ΒΑΞ ΚΚΑΝΤΟΞ ΑΒΑΞ ΚΑΝΤΟΥ

Var. Lect.

1. The Bulletin reads ΟΥΛ in fine.
3. " " reads ΞΥΜ ΑΧΟΞ ΚΡΑ.
4. " " reads ΚΡΑΞ Ξ ΝΟΞ ΚΟΛΛ.
5. " " reads ΔΙΟΝΥΞ ΟΞ Μ.
6. " " reads Κ ... ΔΙΟΞ ΙΟ.
7. " " reads ΧΑΞ ΜΗΝΙΔΟΞ.
9. " " reads ΑΝΗΣ ΧΑΡΗ ΟΞΗ.
10. " " reads ΝΕΟΛ in fine.
11. " " reads ΛΗΟΞ in fine.
13. " " reads ΤΑΜΑΝΤΟΞ.

1 Ligatures occur: line 1, ΗΝ, ΗΝ; line 4, ΝΕ; line 5, ΜΗ; line 8, ΗΕ, ΜΗΝ; line 9, ΜΗΝ, ΗΡ; line 14, ΜΗΝ; line 17, ΗΝ; line 19, ΗΝ; line 20, ΜΗΝ; line 21, ΗΜΗΝ, ΜΗ; line 24, ΝΕ, ΜΗ; line 25, ΗΝ, ΝΕ, ΜΗ; line 28, ΝΕ; line 29, ΜΗ; line 32, ΗΕ; line 34, ΙΝΕ. In line 15 the ΝΕΟΞ at the end of the line is written in smaller letters than those in the rest of the line. In line 19 the letters ΠΟΞ are written above the line. Between lines 28 and 29 there is a blank line which was never incised.
IN ASIA MINOR.

ΜΗΝΙΚΑΛΛΙΚΑΛΗΔΟΣ

16 ΛΙΚΙΝΙΟΙΣΔΙΣΝΕΟΟ

ΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΣΚΡΑΤΕΡΟΥ
ΜΗΝΙΣΣΥΜΜΑΧΟΥ
ΑΤΤΑΛΟΣΩΕΑΕΙ
ΜΗΝΙΣΑΤΤΑΛΟΥΔΗΜΗΤΡΟΥ

20 ΚΑΛΙΚΑΚΑΛΑΚΑΛΙΚΑΛΕΟΥΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ
ΜΗΝΙΣΜΗΝΙΔΟΣΙΩΜΗΔΟΥ
ΜΗΝΙΣΔΙΣΤΟΥΜΙΛΑΚΟΣ
ΓΝΑΙΟΣΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ
ΚΛΕΑΡΧΟΣΜΗΝΙΑΝΟΥ

25 ΜΗΝΙΣΕΝΙΚΑΔΟΥΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ
ΜΗΝΙΣΑΤΤΗΔΟΣ
ΑΤΤΑΛΟΣΔΙΣΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
ΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΣΚΕΑΡΧΟΥ
ΟΔΕΑΣΜΗΝΙΔΟΣΜΙΛΑΚΟΣ

Var. Lect.

14. The Bulletin reads ΚΑΛΛΙΚΛΗ.
15. " " reads ΗΝΙΔΟΣΔΙΣ.
17. " " reads ΗΝ in init. and ΔΑΟΥ in line.
18. " " reads ΟΥ-ΑΣ.
19. " " reads ΗΝΙΣΑΤΤΑΛΟΥΔ.
20. " " reads ΚΛΕΟΥ-ΜΗΝΙΞ in line.
21. " " reads ΗΝ in init. and ΔΑΟΥ in line.
22. " " reads ΜΗΝΙΣΔΙΣΜΙΛΑΝΟΣ.
23. " " reads ΝΔΙΧΟΛΜΗΝΙΔΙΟ.
24. " " reads ΚΑΔΟΥΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ.
25. " " reads ΜΗΝΙΔΟΣΜΙΛΑΚΟΣ.
26. " " reads ΟΔΑΙΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ.

After line 28 the Bulletin inserts a line as wholly defaced; no such line exists.

29. The Bulletin reads ΜΗΝΙΔΟΣΜΙΛΑΚΟΣ.
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

30 ΝΤΩ ΝΙΟΣΔΙΕΚΥΝΑΚΟΣ
ΚΣΟΥΡΝΟΣΣΠΙΣ
ΚΑΡΗΣΓΝΑΙΟΥΤΝ
ΣΥΜΑΧΟΣ ΜΑΝΟΥ
ΝΕΙΚΟΛΑΟΣΣΕΥΜΜΑΧΟΣ
35 ΚΑΔΑΣΕΣΟΛΩΝΟΣΓΡΥΠΟΣ
ΙΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΣΣΟΥΡΠΙ
ΟΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟ

Var. Lect.

30. The Bulletin reads ΕΚΥ.
31. " " reads ΡΝ.
32. " " reads ΚΑΙΗΣΓΝΑΙΟΥΤΝ.
33. " " reads ΣΣΜΜΑΧΟΣΣΣΜΑΚΟΥ (sic).
34. " " reads ΝΕΙΚ in init., and ΣΥΜΑΧΟ in fine.
35. " " reads ΠΑΔΑΕΖΟΛΙΝΟΣΓΡΥΠΟΣ.
36. " " reads Ν in init., and ΣΟΥΡΠ in fine.
37. " " reads Α in fine.

C.

Copied by W. M. Ramsay; copy verified by J. R. S. S. 1

ΜΗΝΙΕΤΡΙΕΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ
ΝΙΚΑΔΟΥ [complete]
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣΑΤΤΑΛΟ

Var. Lect.

1. The Bulletin reads ΜΗΝΙΜΗΝΙΔΟΣ.
2. " " reads ΝΙΚΑΔΟΣ.
3. " " reads ΑΟΥ in fine.

1 In line 15, ΜΗ are in ligature. In line 18 the OC does not belong to line 18, but serves as the final ending of ΜΕΑΙΤΝ in lines 17 and 19. The KPOY in line 20 belongs to the ΜΑ at the end of line 21. Line 32: Mr. Ramsay has a note that J. R. S. S. preferred to read ΚΑΙ at the beginning of the line.
IN ASIA MINOR.

ΝΙΚΑΔΑΣΕΜΗΝΙΔΟΕΝΙΚΑΔΟΥ
ΑΤΘΕΔΙΕΤΟΥΟΚΑΕΙ
ΚΡΑΤΕΡΟΕΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΥ
ΝΕΙΚΑΔΑΕΔΙΕΜΗΝΙΔΟΕ
ΚΑΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΣΣΟΥΡΝΟ
ΜΗΝΙΔΙΚΥΒΥΡΟΥ
ΜΗΝΙΚΜΑΚΡΟΥΜΙΛΛΑΚΟ
ΜΗΝΙΚΤΡΙΚΟΥΔΑΡΟΥ
ΚΑΛΤΟΥΡΔΑΟΣΣΟΥΡΝΟ
ΟΚΑΕΙΚΜΗΝΙΔΟΟΥΑΔΑΡΟΥ
ΚΛΑΥΔΙΔΙΚΚΡΑΤΕΡΟΥ
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣΜΗΝΙΔΟΔΙΚΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥ
ΚΙΘΑΜΑΣΕΤΡΙΣ
ΑΛΛΙΚΑΗΚΜΗΝΙΔΟΚΜΕΛΙΤΩΝ
ΚΑΛΣΟΥΡΝΟΚΑΔΑΟΥΟΚ
ΜΗΝΙΚΚΑΛΛΙΚΑΕΟΥΚΜΕΛΙΤΩΝ
ΜΗΝΙΚΤΡΙΚΙΒΥΡΟΥΚΡΟΥ
ΑΡΙΣΤΕΑΜΗΝΙΔΟΚΤΡΙΚΜΑ

Var. Lect.

5. The Bulletin omits as wholly defaced.
7. " " reads ΝΕΙΚΑΔΑΣΕΜΗΝΙΔΟΥ.
8. " " reads ΚΑΜΕΠΙΑΜΑΡΟΣΣΟΑΡΔΙΟΥ.
9. " " reads ΜΗΝΙΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ.
10. " " reads ΜΗΝΙΚΜΑΡΚΟΕΛΛΑΚ.
12. " " indicates a break in fine.
15. " " ΔΟΚΑΝΙΚΑΔΟΥ in fine.
16. " " ΚΙΘΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΚΚΑΛΛΙΚ.
17. " " reads ΚΑΛΛΙΚΑΗΚΜΗΝΙΔΟΚΜΕΛΙΟ, and does not note the OC below the line. This OC is the ending of the name in both lines 17 and 19.
18. The Bulletin reads ΑΛΛΕΟΥΙΝΟΚΑΔΑΟΥ.
20. " " reads ΑΝΝΙΚΤΡΙΚΥΡΟΥ.
21. " " reads ΠΙΕΤΕΑΜΗΝΙΔ and fails to note the ΚΡΟΥ above the line.
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

OCAICATTALOYNEOC
KAXAPITWNN EAPXQY
ΚΑΚΟΥΡΝΟΟΚΟΥΡΝΟΥΥΝΕΟC
ΝΕΙΚΟΛΑΟΣΑΤΘΔΟΣΑΙΟΣΑΕI
ΜΗΝΙΚΝΕΑΡΚΟΥΛΑΠΟΥ
ΑΥΡΛΑΣΤΡΑΤΩΝΚΒΕΛΛΕΟC
ΙΙΚΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΥΚΥΝΑΚΟC
Υ ΣΟΥΡΝΟΚΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΜΑΧΙΔΙΚΝΕΙΚΟΛΑ
ΚΑΣΤΩΙΔΟΥΜΗΝΙΔΟC
ΚΑΝΑΙΤΣΟΥΡΝΟC
ΔΗΜΗΚΜΗΝΙΔΟΚΙΒΡΟΥ
OCAICATTΔΟΣΑΙΚΟΤΟΥOCΕI
ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΣΑΙΚΙΝΕΑPΧΟΥ
ATTALOCΔΙCATTALOYTOYOCC

Var. Lect.

22. The Bulletin indicates a break in fine, thus omitting the letters ΝΕΟC.

23. The Bulletin indicates as wholly defaced.

24. " " indicates as wholly defaced.

25. " " reads ΝΙΚΟΛΑΟΣΑΤΘ-ΟΓΔΙΟΣΑΕI.

26. " " reads ΜΗΝΙΚΝΕΑΡΚΟΥΛΟΥ.

27. " " reads ΥΡΙΑΚΑΣΑΤΘΝΙΟ.

28. " " reads ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΚΥ.".

29. " " reads ΟΥΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥ.

30. " " reads ΙΝΕΙΚΟΛΑ.

31. " " reads ΟΥΜΕΝΕΙ.

32. " " indicates as wholly defaced.

33. " " reads ΔΗΜΗΚΜΗΝΙΔΟCΝ.

34. " " reads ΟCAICATTΔΟΣΑΙΚΟΤO.

35. " " ends the line with ΛΟΥ, and does not indicate a break.
IN ASIA MINOR.

A T T H C T R I C T O Y O C A E I
O C A H C A D I C M H N I D O C O K E P H G
N I K A D A E T R I C M H N I D O C
40 Μ Η Ν I C D I O C A I N E O C R H G E
Μ Η Ν I C B K A C I O Y B O R I C K O Y
\\u200a\\u200a\\u200aw I \e A I C C T R A T W N O C

Var. Lect.

37. The Bulletin ends the line with OCAEIC, reading a superfluous C.
38. " " ends the line with MHNIDOC.
39. " " ends the line with MHNID."
40. " " ends the line with NCO, and does not indicate a break for the remaining letters.
41. The Bulletin reads MHNICBICAECICYBOCKO.

After 41 the Bulletin inserts a wholly defaced line which does not exist.

42. The Bulletin reads "\e BEA in init.

A.

[\'Aγαθή \ Τύχη\] • \'Ετοις
... μηνός ... 'Τπέρ σω-.]
τηρι[α]ς [\'A]ννιας Φαν[σ-]
tεώς καὶ δήμου 'O[ρ-]
μηλε[ω]ν ἐπὶ \'Αβασκά[ν-]
tου πραγματευτοῦ·

6 Νεικόλαος Νεάρχου·
Νεικόλαος Συμμάχου·
Νεικάδας \'Ερακλείδου·
\'Απολλόδοτος Μίλλακος·
Καλπούρνου Σούρνος·

10 Μήνις Νεικάδου \'Ηρ[α]κλείδου·
Μήνις Οσαεί·
[Μήν]ις \'Απολλωνίου·
"Ατταλος Μονυδίωνος·
'Ηρακλείδης Νεικάδου·
16 Κρατερός Συμμάχου·
'Οσαείς 'Αττάλου·
Μάρμας Μήνιδος·
Χάρης Μήνιδος Μάρμου·
Μήνις τρίς Μελίτω[ος]·
20 Νεικάδας δῖς 'Ηρακλείδου·
Κάρτων Μήνιδος Ούλο[υ]·
Κρατερός Μήνιδος Διδύμου·
Κάλλων Μήνιδος Μάρμου·
Νεικάδας Μήνιδος Νεικάδου·
25 Νεικάδας 'Ηρακλείδου·
Μήνις Καλαμίσκου·
Μήνις Διομήδου·
Διονύσιος Νεικολά[ου]·
Σύμμαχος Νεικολά[ου]·
30 [Μήνις Μήνιδος 'Οσαεί·
Μήνις Μήνιδος Νεικ[ά]δου·
Νεικάδας Νεικάδου 'Ηρακλείδο[υ]·
'Απολλόδωτος Νεικολάου·
Μόλυξ Κάστορος·
35 ['Ατταλ?]ος Μεν[ά]νδρου·
['Οσαεί?]ς Χάρηδος Μόλυκος?]·

B.

Μήνις Μήνιδος Οβάλ[έτος]·
Κλαύδιος Κρατεροῦ·
Σύμ[μ]αχος Κρατεροῦ·
Αρίστη[π]τος Ν[εικολάου·
5 Διον[ύ]σιος Μήνιδος·
Κρατερὸς 'Ελίου·
Κάστωρ Μήνιδος·
Διομήδης Μήνιδος·
Μήνις Χάρητος Ἡρακλείδος·
10 Σοῦρνος δῖς νέος·
"Ἀτταλος Καλλικλῆδος·
"Ἀτταλος Δημητρίου·
[Ἀ]βάσκαντος Ἀβασκάντου·
Μήνις Καλλικλῆδος·
15 Δικύνιος δῖς νέος·
[Μ]ένανδρος Κρατεροῦ·
Μήνις Συμμάχου·
"Ἀτταλος Ὀσαεί·
Μήνις Ἀττάλου [Δη]μητρίου·
20 [Κ]αλλικλῆς Καλλικλέους Μήνιδος·
[Μ]ήνις Μήνιδος Διομήδου·
Μήνις δῖς τοῦ Μίλακος·
Γναῖος Μήνιδος·
Κλαύδιος Νέα[ρ]χος Μηνιανοῦ·
25 Μήνις Νεικάδου Μήνιδος·
Μήνις Ἀττηδος·
[Ἀ]ττηδος δῖς Δημητρίου·
[Μ]ένανδρος Νεάρχου·
[Ἀρί]στε[ρ]ας Μήνιδος Μίλακος·
30 [Ἀ]ντώνιος δῖς Κύνακος·
Κλαύδιος Σοῦρνος τρῖς·
Σύμαχος Μάνου·
[Ν]εικόλαος Συμμάχου·
35 [Νε]ικάδας Σόλωνος Γρυπός·
[Μ]ένανδρος Σοῦρ[νο]υ·
[Σοῦρνος Μενάνδρο]υ·
C.
Μήνυς τρίς Μήνυδος
Νικάδου.
Δημήτριος Ἀττάλο[ν]
Νικάδος Μήνυδος Νικάδου.
5 *Αττής δις τοῦ Ὕσαεῖ.
Κρατερὸς Κλαυδίου.
Νεικάδος δις Μ[ή]νυδος.
Κ[λ](αύδιος) Μένανδρος Σοῦρνο[ν].
Μήνυς δις Κυβύρου.
10 Μήνυς Μάρκου Μιλλακό[ς].
Μήνυς τρίς Ουαδάρου.
Καλπούρινος Δάος Σοῦρνο[ν].
*Ωσαεῖς Μήνυδος Ουαδάρου.
Κλαυδίς δις Κρατεροῦ.
15 Δημήτριος Μήνυδος δις Νεικάδου.
Κιδράμας τρίς.
[Κ]αλλικλῆς Μήνυδος Μελίτωνος.
Καλ(πούρινος) Σοῦρνος Δάος.
Μήνυς Καλλικλέους Μελίτωνος.
20 Μήνυς τρίς Κυβύρου.
*Αριστέας Μήνυδος τρίς Μάκρου.
*Ωσαεῖς Ἀττάλου νέος.
Κ[λ](αύδιος) Χαρίτων Νεάρχου.
Κ[λ](αύδιος) Σοῦρνος Σοῦρνο νέος.
25 Νεικόλαος Ἀττήδος δις Ὅσαεῖ.
Μήνυς Νεάρκου Δάπου.
[Μ]. Αὐρηλ. Στράτων Κωβελλέος.
[Μήν]ίς Ἀντωνίου Κύνακος.
[Κλ.?] Σοῦρνος Μενάνδρου.
30 [Σύμμ.]αχ[ος] δις Νεικολ[άου].
Κάστω[ρ Νεικά]δου Μήνυδος.
IN ASIA MINOR.

Κ[αλά]μ[σκος δ]ίς Σοῦρνυ[ν']
Δημής Μήνυδος Κιβύρου
'Οσαίς 'Αττηδος δίς τού 'Οσαί.
35 Μένανθρος δίς Νεάρχου.
'Ατταλος δίς 'Αττάλου τού 'Οσ[αεί].
'Αττης τρίς τού 'Οσαί.
'Οσαίς δίς Μήνυδος ὁ κε 'Ρήγ[ελλος].
Νικάδας τρίς Μήνυδος.
40 Μήνις δίς 'Οσαί νέος 'Ρήγε[λλος].
Μήνις β' Κασίου Βορίσκου.
[Κ]ωβέλλις Στράτωνος.

Lines of C, 38 and 40. The name ΡΗΓΕΛΛΟΣ is certain in No. 72, A, line 11.

Nos. 56–58.

Tefeny. Quadrangular stone serving as a foundation for the wooden pillar which supports the portico of the House of Mehmet Bey. It is almost certainly inscribed on the fourth side also, but the stone cannot be removed without doing damage to the house. Its greatest present length is 0.97 m.; width, 0.56 m. Published in the Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1884, p. 497 sqq.

A.

The commencement of the lines were copied by A. H. Smith and verified by J. R. S. S. I was suffering from the fever at the time and could not bear to lie on my stomach with my head in the hole below me, consequently I have had to rely upon the impression for the body of the inscription on this side. Fortunately it is good. Impression.¹

¹ Ligatures occur in lines: 7, HNB; 8, HN; 10, NK; 11, NHN, MH; 12, MN; 13, HM; 14, HM; 17, TH; 19, HN, HN; 20, HN, NMH; 24, HN; 26, MN, MH, HP; 27, HP; 29, HN; 30, NMH, HNN; 31, NN.
 Var. Lect.

1. The Bulletin omits.
2. "   " reads 1ΘH.
3. "   " omits I at the end.
4. "   " reads OT in fine.
5. "   " reads ΦYI in fine.
6. "   " reads ΔΩC in fine.
7. "   " omits in init.
8. "   " reads ΘYM and B/ in fine.
10. "   " reads PE in fine.
11. "   " reads ΠE in init., further on ΠPA for ΠPA
12. "   " NC in fine.
13. "   " reads ΠΟΝΔΙΑ, and omits broken I at end.
14. "   " reads ΠΟΛ in init., further on ΕΞ[Θ].
15. "   " reads ΤI in fine.
16. "   " reads H> in fine.
IN ASIA MINOR.

EIΣΔΕΞΙΑΧΕΙΠΟΞΟΔΕΙΘΣΩΝΕΠΙ
МАΝΤΕΙΑΝΑΓΑΘΗΝΣΥΖΗΝΙΜΕΓΙΣ

20 - ΩΤΕΥΞΗΕΦΗΝΟΡΜΑΞΠΡΑΞΙΝΜΗΘΕ
ΔΕΦΟΒΗΘΗΣΩΣΙΑΑΑΑΙΩΔΑΙΜΟΛ
ΟΞΜΕΓΙΣΤΟΥΕΙΘΣΜΟΥΝΟΙΤΕΣ
ΞΑΡΕΟΝΤΕΣΔΑΙΜΟΝΙΗΝΤΙΝΕΞΕΙ
ΕΥΞΗΝΑΠΟΔΟΝΤΙΣΟΙΕΣΤΑΙΒΕΛΕΙ

25 ΟΝΕΙΜΕΛΛΕΙΞΠΡΑΞΕΙΝΚΑΤΑΝΟΥΝΑ
ΞΕΠΙΜΝΑΞΔΗΜΗΘΕΡΓΑΡΞΟΙΚΑΙΣΕΚΕΥΞ
ΞΡΗΕΞΕΟΝΤΑΙΑΑΑΑΔΓΞΙΤΥΧΗ
ΙΔΑΙΜΟΝΟΞΞΕΙΔΕΚΕΤΡΙΞΜΟΥΝΟ
ΤΕΣΞΑΡΑΤΡΙΑΟΤΕΜΠΤΟΣΞΑΘΗΝ

ΞΙΝΜΗΡΠΡΑΞΗΣΗΝΝΥΝΕΝΤΙΒΑΛΛΗ
ΤΕΝΝΟΥΞΞΕΟΝΤΑΘΕΟΙΚΑΤΕΧΟ
ΤΑΥΤΟΝΤΟΝΤΕΝΟΝΟΝΛΥΞΟΞΟ'
ΟΙΚΑΙΟΥΘΕΝΚΑΚΟΝΕΣΤΑΙ
ΑΣΙΑΝΕΙΚΗΞΞΕΙΔΕΚΕΤΡΕΙΞ

35 ΙΝΧΕΙΟΙΔΕΔΥΑΛΛΟ
ΛΥΗΔΑΘΕΛΕΙΣΤΑΙ
ΤΕΜΙΤΟΝΞΕ'
ΚΡΑΘΗ
ΜΙΟ
ΙΧ

Var. Lect.

17. The Bulletin reads EIΞΑΞΔΙΑΧΕΙΠΟΞ in init.
20. " " reads ΩΤΕΥΞΗΕΦΗ in init.
22. " " reads ΖΕΙΤΞ.".
30. " " reads ΔΡΑΞΗΞ, and ΛΗ in fine.
31. " " reads ΤΕΝΝΟΥ in init.
32. " " reads ΞΟΥ in fine.
34. " " reads ΑΙΑ in init.
36. " " reads ΓΥΛΑ in init. and ΤΑ in fine.
37. " " reads ΞΕ in fine.
40. The Bulletin omits.
B.

This side was copied by W. M. Ramsay and copy verified
by J. R. S. S. Copy and impression.

\[ \Delta \text{OS} \text{TIE EISE} \]
\[ \Delta \Delta \text{AA IIA IAA} \]
\[ \text{OS XEIEDEITEIPT} \]
\[ \text{EIS APEIOIKAIDYOMOYNCE} \]
\[ \text{ONEY EISEIOIAIM} \]
\[ \text{NODON} \]
\[ \text{IBALENENYEIDEISEAGA} \]
\[ \text{NSEEPILOMMEIDEHSAFRODITEH} \]
\[ \text{NKAPTIOIYIATAGEKAIAPAHTMONT} \]

10
\[ \text{OIPH SAGDAIDEIOXIEE THPCE} \]
\[ \text{EISEMOYNOEARRAYOIOUYOETETPOO} \]
\[ \text{HNENIBALENHPTARAPORNIOIDA} \]
\[ \text{PASEEENXEIEIKEKALAMANTEIAE} \]
\[ \text{OITADEPHHIANMNHTETTIMONYNALE} \]
\[ \text{OYOYTHENAGREDISEIKAKONEEITA} \]

Var. Lect.

1. The Bulletin omits.

3. " " reads \( \Delta \Delta \) in init. and \( \text{AGA} \) in fine.

5. " " reads \( \text{NO} \) in fine.

6. " " reads \( \text{ON} \) in fine.

7. " " reads \( \text{IBA} \) in init.

8. " " omits \( \text{H} \) in fine.

9. " " omits vertical bar in init. and reads \( \text{ON} \) in fine.

10. " " reads \( \text{OIPH} \) in init. and \( \text{PO} \) in fine.

11. " " omits \( \text{I} \) in fine.

12. " " omits \( \Delta \) in fine.

13. " " omits \( \text{E} \) in fine.

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1 Ligatures occur in lines: 8, MM; 9, NK, HM; 12, HN; 14, HN, NMH; 16, MM; 17, HN; 18, HN; 26, NM; 29, NHM; 30, MH; 36, MKH; 37, HN; 38, HNH.
IN ASIA MINOR.

A A A I I E E Δ I O S Α Μ Μ Ν O Σ Μ O Y
NO I T P E I Ε K A I Δ Y Ω = E I T A I Ο Η N Φ P E I I
N O R M A I M E I Ξ Y TH N Θ I Θ A P
- O N Π Τ A N Λ E Ξ Y Δ Ω Ξ E I Π Ρ A
20 = E I Δ O Ξ A Θ Y Y I B R E M E
T H Ξ Ξ Ξ Ξ T H P A I Θ Θ Θ Θ Θ
- E Ε T Y X Η Ξ Α I Π A N T E Ξ
- Ρ E I O I H Δ E Ξ A B R E F O Ξ Ξ Z I
- P O Y Ξ E Ξ E I N A Π Α Λ I N B Λ
- T H Ξ E K A Α A Λ A K T Ο Ξ K A
- O T E E Z E I Ξ I P I Ο Ν Μ E T E P Ξ
- A Ξ Ξ Δ Γ Ι A Π Δ I O Ξ Ė Z E N I O Y
T T E P E I Ξ K A I T R I Ο Ξ K A I Z E I Ο Ξ E I Ξ K I
- Y Θ Ο Μ O Y N O I Π Ρ A Z I N E F Η H N M Ε Λ E I Ξ I E
30 Ν A I M H Ξ E Π E Y Δ O Y Π Ξ Σ Α Ρ O K A I P O Ξ K A I
I E N O Y Ξ Ξ Δ E T E O N T A Θ E O I Ξ Ξ Z O Ξ
- T O I M Ξ Ξ K A I T O N E N A Λ Λ H Ξ Ξ
- Λ H Z E I N O Θ Ξ O Ξ A Y Δ A Z Ξ Η Γ Γ A
Λ E O Y Ξ Z E I T O Ξ E I Ξ K A I T P E I

Var. Lect.

17. The Bulletin reads Δ Y Ω = E I, and omits I in fine.
18. " " reads M E I Ξ Y T H N.
19. " " reads P Ω Ν Π Τ A N Δ Ε Δ E E ? Y), and omits A in fine.
20. " " reads Ε I Δ O Ξ A B Y Y I.
21. " " reads I Ξ Γ.
22. " " reads E in init.
23. " " reads P E in init. and Ξ in fine.
24. " " reads P O Y in init. and B Λ in fine.
25. " " reads Ξ T H in init.
27. " " reads T A Ξ Ξ Δ Γ I A Λ I O Ξ.
29. " " reads Δ Y Ω in init. and Ξ Ξ Ξ I in fine.
31. " " reads Z O in fine.
AN EPigraphical JOURNEY

35. ΜΟΥΝΟΣΕΙΣΟΥΠΩΚΑΙ
   ΕΥΔΕΙΣΕΞΥΜΗΚΣΕΝΑ
   ΙΔΩΣΕΙΣΕΛΕΝΩΝΤΥΦΛΗΝ
   ΕΙΗΝΗΣΥΧΑΒΟΥΛΕΥΟΥΚΑ
   ΕΜΟΝΕΥΣΕΙΣΙΔΔΑΑἈΧΙ
   ΘΟ<-
   θιΔΥ?

Var. Lect.

40. “ “ reads ΘΟΣ ΕΟΙΔΥΩΩ.

C.

This side was copied by J. R. S. S.; copy verified by W. M. Ramsay. Copy and impression.

ΙΚΑΙΕζ
ΑΞΙΝΤΑΥΘΝΙΤΡΙ
ΟΚΑΙΡΟΣΕΝΖΕΝΕΣΕΙ
ΝΚΑΙΟΚΙΝΔΥΝΟΣΕΤΑΡΙ
ΚΑΙΤΕΡΙΤΩΝΑΛΛΩΝΜΑΝ
ΕΣΤΙΚΑΛΩΣΕΣΟΙΔΑΙΔΑΓ
ΕΡΑΝΙΟΥΜΟΥΝΟΣΕΙΣΕΙΚΑ
!ΟΣΔΥΩΤΕΤΡΟΙΚΑΙΤΡΙΟΣ
ΟΥΚΕΣΤΙΝΠΡΑΖΟΝΤΑΚΑ

Var. Lect.

1. The Bulletin reads KAIΔΩ.

1 Ligatures occur in lines: 2, ΗΝ; 3, ΝΓ; 4, ΝΚ; 5, ΝΜ; 10, ΜΗΝ; 11, ΗΜ; 13, ΗΗ, ΗΝ; 16, ΗΝ, ΗΝ, ΗΘ; 18, ΝΜ; 22, ΜΗ; 23, ΝΜΗ; 24, ΗΝ; 25, ΗΝΗ; 28, ΝΜ; 29, ΜΗ, ΝΓ; 30, ΗΓ; 35, ΝΝ; 37, ΗΜ; 39, ΗΝ; 42, ΗΚ.
IN ASIA MINOR.

10 ΙΛ ΓΝΩΜΗΝΑΜΕΡΙΜΝΑΣΟΥΤΕΓΑΡ
ΕΝΑΛΛΑΛΩΔΗΜΟΙΝΑΙΣΥΝΦΟΡΟΝ
ΕΣΤΙΝΟΥΤΩΝΟΥΜΕΝΟΣΑΙΣΘΗ
ΣΗΗΝΟΗΣΙΜΟΝΕΣΤΑΙΔΑΔΔΓΓΧΙΗ
ΔΑΙΜΟΝΟΣΙΚΕΣΙΟΥΣΤΕΤΡΟΙΤΡΙ!
16 ΙΣΚΑΙΔΥΤΡΙΟΙΟΥΣΟΙΟΠΟΒΟΥ
\ΗΝΘΗΝΔΕΑΣΦΑΛΗΝΑΛΛΑΝΑΜΕΙ
ΙΟΝΕΥΠΡΑΖΕΙΣΕΣΤΑΙΣΕ
ΤΥΧΕΙΝΜΕΤΑΤΑΤΑΥΤΑΤΟΝΥΝΔΕΗ
ΞΥΧΟΣΗΟΘΕΟΙΣΠΕΙΘΟΥΚΑΙΕΠΕ,
20 ΠΙΔΟΣΙΘΙΟΣΙΙΓΓΓΓΓΓΓΗΣΑΓΑΘΟ
ΠΟΝΟΥΖΕΙΘΟΣΙΚΑΙΤΕΣΕΑΡΕΣ
ΤΡΙΟΙΣΗΠΕΥΣΗΣΔΑΙΜΟΝΓΑΡ
ΑΝΘΙΣΤΑΤΑΙΑΛΛΥΠΟΜΕΙΝΟΝΜΗ
ΔΟΣΙΣΤΙΣΤΕΚΥΟΝΤΥΦΑΛΗΝΕΚΥΗΣΓ
25 ΛΟΧΕΙΗΝΗΣΥΧΑΒΟΥΛΕΥΟΥΚΑΙΣΟΙ
ΧΑΡΙΕΝΤΑΤΕΛΕΙΤΑΙΙΙΙΑΓΓΓΓΙ'
ΕΛΠΙΔΟΣΑΓΑΘΗΣΕΥΟΔΑΣΟΙΠΑΙ
ΤΕΣΤΙΚΑΙΑΣΦΑΛΗΠΕΡΙΟΝΜΕΠΕ
ΡΟΤΑΣΜΗΔΕΦΟΒΟΥΔΑΙΜΟΝΓΑΡΠ

Var. Lect.

13. " " reads ΙΗ in fine.
14. " " does not indicate a break at the end.
16. " " omits / in init. and reads ΜΕΙ in fine.
17. " " reads ΙΟΝ in init. and ΣΕ in fine.
18. " " omits Τ in init.
19. " " reads ΣΥΧ in init. and ΕΤΕ in fine.
22. " " reads ΓΑΡ in fine.
23. " " reads ΥΤΟΜΕΙΝΟΝ.
24. " " reads ΥΗΞ in fine.
25. " " reads ΣΟ in fine.
29. " " reads ΓΑΡΩ in fine.
33. " " reads ΚΑΙΕ in fine.
34. " " reads ΩΞ in fine.
35. " " reads ΕΟΝΤ in fine.
36. " " reads ΕΙΕΙΔ in init. and ΥΗΧΡ in fine.
37. " " reads ΔΕΙΞΑΠΟΛΗΘΥΗ and omits Δ Ρ at the end.
38. The Bulletin reads ΙΟΥ in init., and omits Μ in fine.
39. " " adds Ω in fine.
40. " " reads ΩΝ in fine.
41. " " reads ΕΙΕ ... Ι ... in fine.
44. " " reads ΜΙΤΕΙΑΝ.

A.

ΙΟΥ

[aaaay ζ']

[εί θέ κέ] μονον [τέσσαρες καὶ τρίω]s  eius.
IN ASIA MINOR.

[στι]

[κ]ακόγητα φυσ.

[ς?] Ἀθήνη καὶ δω 

γλαυκώπις Ἀθήνη 

βουίδορο?

οἱ καταθήκης ἦν ἐπὶ βάλλη.

II. [δα]αα 

ἡ Μοιρών 

τέσσαρα δὲ εἰς πείπτων καὶ μοῦνοι τέσσαρες ὄντες, 

[p]ράξειν ἰὼν πράσσεις μὴ πράσσ[σ]εις, ἀλλ' ἄρα μείων 

ἀμφὶ δὲ κάμνουν, χαλεψον, ἄ[δ]ιαμήχανὸν ἐστὶν 

[ῦ]πὸ δὴ 


III. γγααα

θ' 'Αετοῦ Διϊ[ς]

εἰ δὲ κε πείπτωσιν δύο τρεῖς, τρ[ε]ῖς δ' ἀμα μοῦνοι, 

ἄτοσ ὑψητὴς εἰς δεξία χείρὸς ὑδειτὴς, 

ὅν ἐπὶ μαντείαις ἀγαθὴν σὺν Ζηνὶ μεγιστ[τ]ῷ 

τεῦξῃ. ἔφ' ἵν᾽ ὄρμᾶς πράξειν μηθ[ε]ν δὲ φοβηθῆς.

IV. ζααα αι' Δαιμον[ν]ος Μεγίστου.

[ἐ]ἰς ἀγαθοῖς, μοῦνοι τέσσαρες ὄντες, 

δαῖμον ἢμιν' ἐχε[ις] εὐχήν ἀποδόντι σου ἐσται 

βῆλεων εἰ μέλεις πράσσεως κατὰ νοῦν ἄ[μ]ερμᾶς. 

Δημήτηρ γάρ σου καὶ Ζεῦς [σ]ωτῆρες ἐσέσονται.

V. ζααα αι' Τύχης Ἐυ[ς]δαῖμονος.

εἰ δὲ κε τρὶς μοῦνο[ι], εἰς τέσσαρα, τρία ὃ πείπτοσ, 

τὴν [πράξεις μὴ πράξεις ἢ νῦν ἐπιβαλλῃ]

[καὶ] τ' ἐν νοοῦ ἐόντα θεοὶ κατέχο[υσι σε], ταῦτον 

tὸν τε πόνον λύσολοι σοὶ καὶ οὐθὲν κακὸν ἐσται.

VI. [γγααα] [α'] 

Νείκης.

εἰ δὲ κε τρεῖς [τρεῖοι εἰστὶν, χεῖοι δὲ δ' ἄλλο[ι], 

λήμψῃ δ' ἄθελες τα[ 

[τειμ]ι]τον σε]

[πάντα] κρατή[σεις].

B.

VII. [δ]δα [α'] Ἀγ[αθοῦ Δαιμον]ος.

εἰ δὲ κε πείπτωσιν τρεῖς τέσσαρει καὶ δύο μοῦνο[ι],
Ηγεμόνευσει σοι δαίμων ὄδὸν [Ἦν ἐπὶ]βάλλην
tέψει δ' εἰς ἀγά[πη]ν σε φιλομμειδῆς Ἀφροδείτη.
[νῦ]ν καρποῖς ὑπαγε καὶ ἀπημοῦν τ' οὐρῃ
VIII. ἀγγέλλει εἷς Δίως Σωτήρ[ος].
εἷς μοινός, δῶν τρίοι, δῶν τετράοι,
Ἦν ἐπιβάλλην πράξειν θαρρῶν ἵδι δρᾶσε·
ἐνεχείρει, καλὰ μαντεία θεοὶ τάδ' ἐφηναν,
μὴ ἐπὶ νοῦν ἄλεον· οὐθὲν γὰρ σοι κακῶν ἔσται·
IX. ααασσ εἷς Δίως 'Ἀμιμωνος
μοῖνοι τρεῖς καὶ δῶν [ξ]εύται,
ryfallιν ὤρμαύμεις [πράξειν τα]ύτην ἵδι θαρ[ρ]ῶν
πανδε[σ] ν δώσει πρά[ξ]εις δῶς? Ἄθηνη?
Ἦδε καὶ? Ζεῦς ὑπβρεμέτης σωτήρ [τε πατήρ τε?] X. γγγγγ γει' Τύχης
αἰ πάντες [τ]ρεῖοι,
Ἦδε σοι βρέφος ξηράνους ἔχειν
α πάλιν βλα[άς]τησε καὶ ἄ γ]άλακτος
κα[ί π]οτε ξείεις τ' ἐπὲρω[τ]ᾶς·
XI. δύσαα [ιε' Δ]ίως Εὐνίου
τετρά εἷς καὶ τρίοι καὶ ξείθος εἷς κ[αὶ δ]ῶν μοῖνοι,
πράξειν ἐφ' ἣν μέλλεις ι[έναι] μὴ (σ)πευδ', οὐπώ γὰρ
ὁ καιρός,
καὶ [τ'? ἔν] νοὐσῳ δέ τ' ἐόντα θεοὶ σωζ[ό]ν ε[τ]οίμως,
καὶ τὸν ἐν ἀλλῆ χαίρᾳ πόνον] λὴξεῖν θεὸς αὐδᾶ.
XII. γγγγα [ιε' 'Ηρακλέους]
ξείθος εἷς καὶ τρε[ίς τρεῖοι], μοῖνοι εἷς,
οὐπ' καὶ[ρδς, καθ]ευδεῖς δὲ σὺ, μὴ κ(ε)νὰ [πράξης],
[μῆ]δ' ὡς τὸν τε λέων τυφλὴν [ἐκήψε το]χείν·
ἤσυχα βουλεύου κα[ί σοι θεὸς ἤγο]μονεύσει·
XIII. ζζζζζ [βος εἰς τεσσάρειο] δῦ[ω, καὶ δῶν μοῖνοι].
IN ASIA MINOR.

C.

XIV. [δσσαα νή']

[XIV. [δσσαα νή']]


XVIII. σαγγ[κ ὅ'] Ἐλπίδος Ἀγαθῆς· εὐνοά σοι πα[ῦ]τ' ἐστὶ καὶ ἀσφαλῆ περὶ ὧν μ' ἐπερωτᾷς, μηδὲ φοβοῦ· δαύμων γαρ [δδ]ηγήσει πρὸς ἀπαντα· θαύσει [γ]αρ λύπης χαλεπῆς, λύσει δ' ὑπόνοιαν.

XIX. δδδα ιδ' Δίως Κτεσίου· θαρσῶν ἄψειρει [κ]αὶ ἐφ' ἐλπίδος ἑστίν ὁ χρησμός, ὦ[ς?] τι μανῦει καὶ τὸν νοσεύντ' [ἀνα]σώ[σ]αι· ei δὲ τι μαντεύῃ χρο χρο εἰς ἀπολήμψῃ.

XX. γδδδδ [θ] [Ε]ρ[μ] κερδεντόρου· με βουλήν σαύσι φρεσίν ν]ων ἕνεκ' ἐσταί,
πάντα [δὲ σοι ἐπιτευγῇ ἃ βουλεῖς εἰ[χ]ῶν] . . . .
μαντεύῃ καὶ οὐθέν [σοι κακὸν ἔσται]
XXI. γγγγ  ιθ'.

I. 5. The letters BOYL seem to invalidate the reading of the Bulletin, βο[λεῖς] πράξιν σοία. The reading καταθύμως is not certain.

II. 3. The sense seems to be for ἄλλο] ἃρα μᾶνον in preference to οὐδ'] ἃρα μάνον of the Bulletin.

4. The reading διαμηχανοῦν is reasonably certain. Διαμηχανομεῖ means to bring about, to contrive. The Fates advise him, who has just consulted the oracle, to abstain from the matter he may have in mind, because among other things it is difficult to contrive and execute it.

5. ὂ[πὸ δήμον is almost perfectly certain.

III. 3. εἰς δεξιὰ χειρὸς is plain and distinct on the impression.

IV. 2. [Ε]κτηρε is certain, so that the remarks in the Bulletin, loc. cit. p. 506, IV., do not hold good throughout.

V. 3. πράξις cannot be disputed, for although the π is slightly blurred on the impression, still the letter is certain.

4. κατέχο[νι σε] seems more probable than κατέχο[νι γε].

VI. 3. λήμμα[ψ] δ' ἡ θῆλεσ must be read instead of ὑψηλά θῆλεσ.

VIII. 3. βράτω is given by the Bulletin conjecturally. The Δ is not certain on the impression, but our copy gives the letter as certain (see Bulletin, p. 507, V.).

4. ἐνχείρε, imperative verb, must be read instead of ἐν χειρῇ.

XIX. 2. ἐνχείρε, imperative verb, must be read instead of ἐν χειρῇ, likewise ἵφε ἔλκιδος instead of ἐν ἔλκιδος.

3. [ἀνοι[ς]] αι seems to be demanded by the existing letters.

5. ἀπολήμψῃ must be read instead of ἀπολήμψῃ. HM are in ligature.

No. 59.

Tefeny. Quadrangular cippus in the cemetery. Height, 1.75 m.; within the mouldings, 1.26 m.; width, 0.47 m. Lines 1–8 copied by J. R. S. S., copy verified by W. M. Ramsay; lines 9–19 copied by W. M. Ramsay, copy verified by J. R. S. S.

ΓΑΘΥΧΗἘΤΟΥΣΔ

ΤΩΝΚΡΑΤΙΚΩΝΤΕ
ΚΝΨΝΤΟΥΛΑΝΠΡΟΥΠΑΤΙΚΟΥ
ΦΛΑΒΙΟΥΑΝΤΙΟΧΙΑΝΟΥΚΑΕΙCA
ΕΙΜΝΗΣΤΟΥΜΗΤΡΟΣΑΥΤΩΝΠΟ
ΠΤΩΝΙΑΟΥΜΙΔΙΑΙΓΕΥΠΕΡΣΩΤΡΙΑC
ΑΥΤΩΝΚΑΙΚΩΣΘΡΙΑΣΔΗΜΟΥΩΡΜΗ
ΛΕΩΝ
ΑΥΡΜΗΝΙΚΒΚΑΙΟΥΒΟΠΙC
ΚΟΥΕΚΤΩΝΙΔΙΩΝΑΝΑΛΩΜ
ΤΩΝΑΝΕΣΤΗΣΕΤΟΝΒW
ΜΟΝΤΟΙΚΚΥΝΙΕΡΕΙCIN
ΤΩΥΔΙΟΕΓΕΝΕΤΑΔΑΤΑΝΗC*
ΓΑΙΟΝΙΓΡΟΥΒΑΓΑΝΔΕΥC
ΛΥΡΑΠΟΛΑΝΙΚΣΤΡΑΤΩN
ΟΣΟΛΒΑΣΕΥΣΒΟΥΛΕΥTΗC
ΑΥΡΚΩΒΕΛΛΙΚΙΣΤΡΑΤΩΝ
ΑΥΡΝΕΙΚΑΔΑΚΙΣΜΗΝΙΔΟC
ΑΥΡΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΩΣΙΚΑΝΔΡΕΙ

1 Lines 1 and 2 are on the moulding. In line 3, NT are in ligature. In line 4, a small l is inserted above and between the E and C. In line 5, the H of NHC is written above the C. In line 6, the reading CW{T}ΡΙΑC is certain, the stone-cutter having made an M by mistake instead of H. At the close of line 7, a Λ has been incised below the H; it can only belong to the name of the people, which in this instance must have two ΑΑ's.
'Αγαθὴ Ῥῥυχὶ. Ἑπότις δ[e?] . . .
Τῶν κρατίστων τέˀ
κνων τοῦ λανπρο(τά)του ὑπατικοῦ
Φλαβίου 'Αντιοχιανοῦ καὶ τ.εἰς (=τῆς) ἄ.
6 [ε]μινήστου μητρὸς αὐτῶν Πο(μ.−)
[萘]ωνιέα Οὐμιδίας ὑπὸρ σωτηρίας αὐτῶν καὶ σωτηρίας δήμου Ὀρμῆ(λ)
λέων.
Αὐρ. Μῆνις β’ Κασιον Βορίσ.
10 κου ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων ἀναλωμ[ά.−]
tων ἀνέστησε τῶν βω-
μῶν τοῖς συνεργείοις
tοῦ Διὸς: ἐγένετο δαπάνης . . . .
Γάιος Νύγρου Βαγανδεύς,
16 Αὐρ. Ἀπόλλωνις Στράτων−
ος Ὀλβασεύς Βουλευτῆς,
Αὐρ. Κωβέλλις δίς Ἰστράτων[ος],
Αὐρ. Νεῖκαδας δίς Μηνίζος,
Αὐρ. Ἀσάνδρος δίς Ἀνδρέ[α].

Line 9. We have before us the same person mentioned in No. 53 C, line 41.
The name Ἰστράτων in line 17 is certain, but the ι may be a mistake of the stonecutter, see No. 53 C, line 42. If not, we might assume that the natives of this region, like the Turks, felt it necessary to insert an ι before initial ι, e.g. the Turkish Ismir [= Smyrna], Isparta, Iskender, Istrambul, etc. Compare No. 38 C, line 10, Ἡσακαλω.  

Nos. 60–61.


¹ In B, line 2, MH are in ligature.
IN ASIA MINOR.

A.

On the back of the seat.

ΕΤΟΥΣΛΑΣΑΥΡΦΙΛΙ
ΠΟΣΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥΜΙΚ
ΙΟΥΙΕΡΑΣΕΤΟ
ΕΤΟΥΣΛΑΣΑΥΡΠΑΤΗΣ
ΜΙΔΑΙΕΡΑΣΑΤΟΕΚΤΩΝ
ΔΙΩΝΘΕΛΙΩΣ

On the right side of the seat.

ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ
ΟΚΜΗΝΟΣ
ΜΕΛΑΝΒΡΙΟ
ΙΕΡΑΤΕΥΩΝ
ΜΗΝΙΤΟΑΗΣΕ
ΘΕΝΕΥΧΗΝ

Var. Lect.

2. The Bulletin reads ΟΚΜΗΝΙΔΟΕΤ', and in a footnote says: "ΜΗΝΙΔ' lettres liées."

3. The Bulletin reads ΜΕΛΑΝΒΡΙΟ, and does not indicate a break in fine.

5. The Bulletin reads ΜΗΝΙΤΟΑΗΣΕ.

C.

On the left side we could make out nothing whatever, and the copy as given in the Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1878, p. 171, gave us no help, for here as elsewhere in this district the copies of the Bulletin were constantly before us. Whereas we found the inscription on the left side of the seat illegible, but that on the back easy, the French gentlemen give a copy of the former and find the latter hopeless.
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

A.

"Ετοὺς 5αο’ Αὔρ. Φίλι- 

ρος Δημητρίου [Μ]ικ- 

-ιου ἱεράσετο.

"Ετοὺς ξας’ Αὔρ. Πάπης

5 Μίδα ἱεράσατο ἐκ τῶν 

[δ]ἰῶν θελιῶς.

B.

Ἀπολλάνι-

ος Μηνὸς

Μεσανβρίο[ν]

ἱερατείων

5 Μηνὶ Τολησέ-

ων εὐχὴν.

A.

There can hardly be any doubt that the writer in the Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique is right in considering that the era employed in this inscription and in others of this district is the Cibyratic, which has been fixed by M. Waddington (Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, 1213) to October, 25 A.D., not 25 B.C., as the writer in the Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique (1878, p. 171 top) implies in his calculation.

Accordingly the dates given in this inscription, 236 and 237 (lines 1 and 4), correspond to the years 261 and 262 A.D.

Line 6. θελιῶς apparently stands for θελιῶ, willingly.

B.

"Apollonios, acting as priest of Men Mesanbrios, dedicates in discharge of a vow to Men of the Toleseis."

Two different gods Men are distinguished here; obviously they are the deities of two separate villages, one perhaps named Mesambria, and the other Tolesia (or possibly Todesia).
IN ASIA MINOR.

NOS. 62-63.


A.

ΝΑϹΗΓΥΝΗΑΥΤΟΥ
ΚΑΙΜΟΥϹΑΙΟϹΚΑΙ
ΙΕΡΩΝΟΙΤΙΟΙΑΥ
ΤΟΥΚΑΙΜΟΥϹΑΙΟϹ
5 ΟΑΝΥΙΟϹΑΥΤΟΥ
ΑΡΤΕΜΙϹΙΤΕΤΑΡΤΡΙ
ΜΝΙΑϹΧΑΡΙΝ

On the lower part of the same stele, but somewhat further around, is:

B.

ΕΝΑϹΗΓΥΝΗΑΥΤΟΥ
ΚΑΙΜΟΥϹΑΙΟϹΚΑΙ
ΙΕΡΩΝΟΙΤΙΟΙΑΥ
ΤΟΥΚΑΙΜΟΥϹΑΙΟϹ
5 ΟΑΝΥΙΟϹΑΥΤΟΥ
ΑΡΤΕΜΙϹΙΤΕΤΑΡΤΡΙ
ΜΝΙΑϹΧΑΡΙΝ

Α.

[Ε]νας ἡ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ
cai Mou[σ]aios kai
'Ιερων oi vioi au-
tou kai Mousciios
5 o anpsiou ai tou
*Artemiu[σιω] to patr[i]
[µ]niaς χαριν.
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

B.

"Ενας ἦ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ
καὶ Μουσαῖος καὶ
'Iéran oi vioi au-
toû kai Moussaios
5 ὁ ἄνυψος αὐτοῦ
'Αρτεμισίω τῷ πατρὶ
μνίας χάρων.

No. 64.

Tefeny. Copied by W. M. Ramsay; copy verified by J. R. S. S.

ΕΤΟΥΣΤΥΖ

[Horsemans]

AYPIDIONYΣΙΟΣ
ΔΙΣΜΟΑΛΕΙΔΟΣ
ΘΕΩΣΩΖΟΝΤ
ΕΥΧΗΝ%

Var. Lect.

1. The Bulletin reads ΕΤΟΥΣΤ ΤΖ1.
3. " " reads ΜΩΑΛ.
4. " " reads ΝΤ1 in fine.

"Ετος τ[k?]ζ'
Αὐρ. Διονύσιος
δῆς Μοαλείδος
θεὶς Σώζοντι
εὐχήν.

If the conjecture K in line 1 be right, the inscription belongs to
the year 352 A.D.; see the commentary on Nos. 60–61.
Concerning Θεὸς Σῶςων, or simply Σῶςων, see Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1878, p. 171, No. 2; 172, No. 4, but especially 1880, p. 291 sq., where M. Collignon rejects the supposition that Σῶςων represents death in the shape of a horseman, and thinks that the stones bearing reliefs of a horseman (along with inscriptions) are merely votive offerings dedicated to a God. It is noteworthy that Θεὸς Σῶςων is mentioned on coins of Themisison, a fact which tells strongly in favor of the close relation between this district and that in which Cibyra and Themisison are situated.

No. 65.

Tefeny. On a rock near the tablet containing No. 68. The inscription is over a relief of Men, who bears a club.

Copied by W. M. Ramsay.

ΜΕΝΕΛΑΟΣ ΟΡΟΦΥΛΑΧ
ΕΥΧΗΙ
ΕΤΟΥΣ
C O P

Μενέλαος Μηνιδω[ς]
'Οροφύλακ[κ]
εὐχή[λ]
*Ετούς
στ[β']

For 'Οροφύλακ, see an inscription of Kara Agha, No. 165. The God is probably Men.

The date of the inscription is 297 A.D.
No. 66.

Tefeny. At the same place as No. 68, and on a similar stone. Copied by W. M. Ramsay.

ΕΡΜΑΙΚΕΡΜΑΙΟΥ
ΜΑΣΑΔΙΤΨΑΔΕΛ
ΦΩΝΗΣΕΝΜΝΗ
[NEKEN]

Ἑρμαῖος Ἑρμαῖον
Μασαδό τῷ ἄδελ-
φῷ [ἐ]πόησεν μνή-
[μης ἐ]νεκεν.

No. 67.

Tefeny. Round column serving as a foundation stone to a pillar in the house of Mehemet Bey. Copied by A. H. Smith; copy verified by J. R. S. S.

ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ
ΕΑΥΤΩΚΑΙΤΗΓΥΝΑΙΧΙ
ΖΩΝΕΠΟΝΕΝ

Δημήτριος Δημητρίου
ἐκατῷ καὶ τῇ γυναιχὶ
ζων ἐπόησεν.

No. 68.

IN ASIA MINOR.

ΕΤΟΥΣΒΟΡ
ΙΕΡΩΝΒεβάΚΟΙΟΥ

"Ερως βορ'
"Ιερων β' Κοίου.

The date of the inscription is 197 A.D.

No. 69.


ΙΩΝΙΧΙ
ΝΕΙΑΟΣ
ΕΛΕΝΟΥ

It is broken only at the top; not at the sides as indicated in the Bulletin.

.......
Νείλος
"Ελένου.

No. 70.


ΚΛΑΛΑΥΔΙΑ
ΟΣ

287220
NO. 71.


\[\text{ΚΑΙΜΗΝΙ} \]
\[\text{ΙΑΣΟΝΙΚΑΙΕΙΑ} \]

\[\ldots \text{kai Mην[δ]} \]
\[\text{Ἰάσωνι καὶ Εἰξ.} \]

Var. Lect.

1. The Bulletin reads \[\text{ΚΑΙΜΗΝΙ} \].
2. " " reads \[\text{ΑΛ} \] in init. and \[\text{ΕΙ} \] in fine.
3. " " reads \[\text{ΩΕΙΝ} \], where the above copy does not give it.

Before I joined Messrs. Ramsay and Smith at Tefeny they had copied the following inscriptions at Hedje and Sazak.

NOS. 72–75.


A.

Copied by W. M. Ramsay; copy verified by A. H. Smith.¹

¹ The N at the end of line 30 is regarded by Mr. Ramsay as somewhat doubtful. In line 8 the letter between \[\text{Α} \] and \[\text{Ω} \] is certainly \[\text{T} \], not \[\text{Γ} \].
IN ASIA MINOR.

A ΓΑΘΗ [uncut]
ΚΑΤΡΟΦΙΜΟΣΙΤΑΛΙΚΟΤΕΙ
ΜΗΣΕΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ ΑΛ
ΓΑΕΙΟΣΑΙΣΜΗ [uncut]

5 ΑΝΕΣΤΗΣΕΝ,
ΕΠΙΠΡΟΑΓΟΝΤΩΝΜΗΝΙΔΟΣΑΙΣΜΗΝΕΙΚΑΔΟΥ
ΛΤΤΑΛΟΥΟΣΑΙΕΙΑΥΑΤΗΖΑ
ΔΙΣΤΟΥΟΣΑΙΕΙΠΡΟΑΤΩΝ
ΕΤΕΙΜΗΣΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ

10 ΡΟΣΑΕΙΣΜΗΝΙΔΟΣΑΙΣΙΟΥ
ΑΔΑΡΟΥΟΚΕΡΗΓΕΛΑΟΣΕΤΙ
ΜΗΣΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΛΟΝ Ν
ΚΑΛΛΙΚΑΗΣΜΗΝΙΔΟΣΜΕΛ
ΤΩΝΟΣΕΤΙΜΗΣΕΝΤΟΝΟ

15 ΧΛΩΝ ΞΣ
ΣΟΛΙΩΝΝΙΚΑΔΟΥΜΕΝΕΣ
ΘΕΟΣΕΤΙΜΗΣΕΝΤΟΝ
ΟΧΛΟΝ Ν
ΠΑΝΣΑΚΑΣΑΙΟΥΕΤΙ

Var. Lect.

The Bulletin starts out with the remark, “Cippe carré, écrit sur deux faces,” whereas the stone bears legible inscriptions on all four sides.

1-11. The Bulletin omits these lines entirely.

12. The Bulletin reads ΟΝΟΞΑ.

13. “ “ reads ΚΑΙΚΑΛΗΜΗ.

14. “ “ reads . . ΝΟΣΕΤΙΜΗΣΕ.


16. “ “ reads ΝΙΚΑΔΟΥΜΕ.

17. “ “ reads ΟΣΕΤΙΜΗΣΕΝΤΟΝ.

19. “ “ reads ΠΑΝΣΑΚΑΣΑΙΟΥΕΤΕ.
20 ΜΗΣΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΑΟΝΧΚΕ
ΜΗΝΙΚΕΡΚΟΥΛΑΠΟΥΣ
ΕΤΙΜΗΣΕΝΤΟΝΟΚΛΩΝ ΚΝ
ΜΗΝΙΚΗΡΑΚΑΣΙΑΟΥΚΑΣ
ΤΟΡΟΣΕΤΕΙΜΗΣΕΝΤΟΝ
25 ΟΧΑΟΝ ΚΕ
ΑΤΤΆΛΟΧΕΜΑΡΚΟΧΩΙΔΑ
ΟΝΥΣΙΟΥΤΟΥΒΡΟΜΙΟΥΕ
ΤΙΜΗΣΕΝΤΟΝΟΚΛΩΝ
ΜΗΝΙΚΙΔΙΚΑΚΑΑΟΥΕ
30 ΜΗΣΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΑΟΝ ΚΝ
ΔΗΜΗΣΥΜΑΚΟΥΤΟΥΙΟΥ
ΝΙΟΥΕΤΕΙΜΗΣΕΝΤΟΝΟΚΛΩΝ
ΜΗΝΙΚΙΔΙ ΚΝ [uncut]
ΠΘΝΟΣΕΤΕΙΜΗΣΕΝΤΟΝΟΚ
35 ΟΝ ΚΕ

Var. Lect.

20. The Bulletin reads ΚΕ in fine.
26. “ “ reads ΑΤΤΆΛΟΧΕΧΑ ΚΟΘΟ.
28. “ “ does not indicate a break in fine.
30. “ “ omits N in fine, and does not indicate a break.
32. “ “ reads ΟΧ in fine.
33. “ “ reads Ν ΜΗΣΙΟΔΑ.
34. “ “ reads ΩΝ in init.
To the left of A. Copied by A. H. Smith; copy verified by W. M. Ramsay.

The Bulletin does not give this side at all, but cites under A three lines of Schönborn's bad copy. These lines correspond to lines 5-7 of the above copy.
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

C.

Copied by W. M. Ramsay; copy verified by A. H. Smith.

\[ \text{Cipher text here} \]

The Bulletin does not give this side at all.
IN ASIA MINOR.

D.

To the right of A. Copied by A. H. Smith; copy verified by W. M. Ramsay.

ΜΗΝΙΚΑΧΙΛΛΕΟΣΕ
ΤΙΜΗΣΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΑΟΝ*Μ
ΑΧΙΛΛΕΥΣΜΗΝΙΔΟΣΜΟ
ΥΝΓΟΥΣΤΙΜΗΣΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΑΟΝ*Ν

5 ΕΡΜΗΣΒΚΑΔΟΥΡΚΟΥΕΤΙ
ΜΗΣΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΑΟΝ*Λ
ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣΑΙΣΤΟΥΒΙΡΩΝ
ΟΣΕΤΙΜΗΣΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΑΟΝ*Κ
ΜΕΝΝΕΑΓΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥΜΕΝ

10 ΝΕΟΥΚΙΚΟΥΕΤΙΜΗΣΕΝΤΟ
ΝΟΧΑΟΝ*ΛΕ
ΔΗΜΟΦΩΝΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΥΕΤΙΜ
ΣΕΝΤΟΝΟΧΑΟΝ*ΚΕ
ΜΕΝΝΕΑΚΑΡΠΟΣΑ

15 ΠΟΛΑΨΕΙΟΥΕΙΕ
ΡΕΟΣΕΤΕΙΜΗΣΕΝ
ΤΟΝΟΧΑΟΝ*Ν

The Bulletin does not give this side at all.

A.

'Αγαθή [Τύχη. Ἐτώς . . . ?]
Κλαύδιος. Τρόφιμος Ἡταλικοῦ ἐτή-
μπετ τῶν όχλων *(τριάκοντα).
Γάεως δύς Μήνιων(ος)

5 ἀνέστησεν
ἐπὶ προαγόντων Μήνιων δύς Νεικάδου,
[*Α]τάλος Ὁσαί. Ἁθ(ρ). Ἀττης
δύς τῶν Ὁσαί προα[γ]ων
έτείμησεν τὸν ὄχλον
10 *(ἐκατόν).* Ὅσαι Μήνιδος Ὅσαι Ὀδ- 
αδάρου ο κέ Ῥῆγελλος ἐτί-
[μ]ησεν τὸν ὄχλον *(πεντήκοντα).*
Καλλικλῆς Μήνιδος Μελ[ί]-
tων ἐτίμησεν τὸν ὄ-
15 χλον *(διακόσια).*
[Σ]όλων Νικάδου Μενεσ-
θέος ἐτίμησεν τὸν
ὄχλον *(πεντήκοντα).*
Πάννας Κ[α]σίου ἐτί-
20 μησεν τὸν ὄχλον [*](εἰκοσι καὶ πέντε).*
Μήνις Νεάρκου Δάπου
ἐτίμησεν τὸν ὄχλον *(πεντήκοντα).*
Μήνις Ὅρκλειδου Κάσ-
tορος ἐτίμησε τὸν
25 ὄχλον *(εἰκοσι καὶ πέντε).*
"Ἀτταλὸς κὲ Μάρκος οἱ Δ[ι]-
onοσίου τοῦ Βρομίου ἐ-
tίμησαν τὸν ὄχλον * . . .
[Μ]ήνις διὶ Κα[δά]ίου ἐ-
30 *(τέ)μησεν τὸν ὄχλον *(πεντήκοντα.*
Δημής Συμάκου [τοῦ Ἱου.-
vοῦ ἐτίμησεν τὸν ὄχλον
*(πεντήκοντα).* Μήνις διὶ [Δά.-
ρων ἐτίμησεν τὸν ὄχλ-
35 ον *(εἰκοσι καὶ πέντε).*

B.
Κάσιος διὶ τοῦ Πάννα ἐτί-
μησεν τὸν ὄχλον *(ἐκατόν).*
Κρατέρος [Κλα][ν][δί]ὶου ἐτίμη.
σεν τῶν ὄχλον *(ἐκατῶν)·
5 Ἀπολλόδοτος Μήνιδος
Μήλακος ἐτίμησεν τὸν ὄχλον *(πεντήκοντα)·
Μήνις τρὶς Μελισσό-
ργου ἐτίμησεν τὸν
ὄχλον *(ἐβδομήκοντα καὶ πέντε)· Ἀπολλό-
δοτος δὲς Ἀπολλω-
νίου Μήλακος ἐτεί-
μησεν τὸν ὄχλον *(ἐκατόν)·
Μήνις Ἀπολλόδοτον
Μήλακος κέ αὐτὸς ἐ·
15 τίμησεν τὸν ὄχλον *(πεντήκοντα)·
Μάρκος Μήνιδος δὲς
Σατάραδος ἐτίμησεν
τὸν ὄχλον *(πεντήκοντα)·
Ἤπταλος Μεννέου Κίκ-
κου ἐτείμησεν τὸν ὄχλον *(πεντήκοντα)·
Μεννέας Κίκκου ἐτι-
μησε τὸν ὄχλον *(πεντήκοντα)·
[Μήνις? Σμ.]αράγδου ἐτήμησε κ.τ.λ.]
[Ὁ δεῖνα Μήνιδος
20 [Διονυσίο?] ὦ ἐτίμω-
[ησεν τῶν] ὄχλον·

C.

[Μήνις Μενάνδρου Μάρκο-
υ] ἐτίμησεν τὸν ὄχλον *(ἐίκοσι καὶ πέντε)·
[Κ]αλπ(ουρνιος] Χαρέτων Νεάρκου Μ[η·-
νειανού ἐτείμησε τὸν ὄχλον κ.τ.λ.]·

6 Κάστωρ Μήνιδος Μή-
λυκος ἐτίμησεν τὸν ὄ-
χλον *(ἐκατόν)· Σοῦρνος Συμ·
μάχον Κρατεροῦ ἐτεί-
μησεν τὸν ὄχλον *(τριάκοντα)*
10 Ἄρτωνιος Μῦνιδος
[δῖς Κ]υβύρου ἐτείμησεν
τὸν ὄχλον *(πεντήκοντα)*. Δημής Μῆ-
[n]ιδος Κυβύρου ἐτείμησεν
[τ]ῶν ὄχλου *(εἰκοσι καὶ πέντε)*.
16 [Μ]ῆνις Διασκουρίδου Βί-
[τυο]ς ἐτίμησεν τὸν ὄχλον * . . . .
Μενεσθύς δῖς Φύρρου ἐτί-
μησεν τὸν ὄχλον [*](εἰκοσι καὶ πέντε).
[K]αδαίας Μ[η]υνίδος Καδά[ν]
20 [κ]αλ ὁ νῖδος αὐτοῦ Μῆνις Καδ[αύ].
οῦ ἐτείμησεν τὸν ὄχλον,
'Ονήσιμος Μῆνιδος Μόλυ-
κος ἐτ[είμησε] τὸν ὄχλον *(εἰκοσι)*.
[Ἀ]πολ[λώνιος . . .] σος κ[α]ί [ὁ]
26 [ν]ῖδος αὐτοῦ [ὁ δεόμα]
τρὶς ἐτ[είμησα] τὸν ὄχ[λον κ.τ.λ.]

D.

Μῆνις Ἀχιλλέας ἔ-
τιμησεν τὸν ὄχλον *(πεντήκοντα)*.
Ἀχιλλεύς Μῦνιδος Μο-
ύγου ἐτιμήσεν τὸν ὄχλον *(πεντήκοντα)*.
5 Ἔρμης β' Καδούρκου ἐτί-
μησεν τὸν ὄχλον *(τριάκοντα)*.
Διονύσιος δῖς τοῦ Βίρων-
ος ἐτιμήσεν τὸν ὄχλον *(εἰκοσι)*
Μεινέας Διονύσιον Μει-
10 νέου Κίκου ἐτιμήσεν τὸ-
ν ὄχλον *(τριάκοντα καὶ πέντε)*.
IN ASIA MINOR.

Δημοφών Διονυσίου ἑτίμη ἑαυτῶν τὸν ὀχλον *(εἰκοσι καὶ πέντε). Μανέας Κάρπος Ἀ- 16 πολλωνειόν Εἰε-ρέως ἑτείμησεν τὸν ὀχλον *(πεντήκοντα).

No. 76.

Hedje. On a red column. Copied by W. M. Ramsay.

ΟΙϹΘΕΘΝ
ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑ
ΣΕΠΤΙΜ
ΠΕΡΤΙΝΑΚ
ΑΔΙΑΒ
ΚΑΙΑΥΤΟ
ΥΡΗΛΙΩ

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΘΝ ΙΟΥΛΙΑϹ
ΜΗΤΡΙΕϹ
ΛΙΙΟΚΙΒΥ

[Τ]οῖς θεῶν [ἐπιφανεστάτοις]
Περτίνακ[ή] Σεβαστῷ Ἀραβικ[ῷ]
5 Ἀδιαβ[ήκῳ] Παρθικῷ Μεγίστῳ] καὶ Αὐτο[κράτορι Καίσαρι Μάρκῳ]
Mr. Ramsay makes a note that below BY in line 12 there was perhaps MK, but that the reading is exceedingly doubtful, and he would have looked rather for IO.

For a similar inscription of Cibyra, see *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellenique*, 1878, p. 597.

**No. 77.**

*Hedje. Upper part of a Stele in the cemetery. Copied by A. H. Smith.*

\[\begin{align*}
\text{ΜΗΝΙΣΔΟΥΛΑΝΑ} \\
\text{ΕΠΟΗΣΕΜΗΝΙ} \\
\text{ΔΙΤΩΛΔΕΛΠΩ} \\
\text{ΚΑΘΜΗΝΤΡΙΚΑΙΑΥ} \\
\text{ΤΩΚΑΙΤΗΓ} \\
\text{ΜΗΝΙΣΔΟΥ[Δ]Α?} \\
\text{ΕΠΟΗΣΕΜΗΝΙ-} \\
\text{ΔΙΤΩΛΔΕΛΠΩ} \\
\text{ΚΑΙ[Δ]} \\
\text{Γ[ΝΗΚΗ]} \\
\text{[ΑΥΤΟΥΜΝΙΑΣΧΑΡΝΣ]}.
\end{align*}\]
IN ASIA MINOR.

No. 78.


ΠΟΚΟΙΤΗΣ Μ. ΚΑΛΑ
ΠΟΥΡΝΙΟΥΛΟΓΓΟΥ
ΠΑΤΡΩΝΟΣΙΔΙΟΥ

[A bust]
Μ. ΚΑΛΠΟΥΡΝΙΟΣ

ΕΠΙΝΕΙΚΟΣ ΜΙΣΘΟΣ
ΘΣΣΤΩΝΠΕΡΙΑΛΑΕΣΤΟΝ
ΤΟΠΩΝΔΙΙΜΕΓΙΣΤΟ

Var. Lect.

1. The Bulletin reads ΟΙΟΙ ΚΑΛ.
2. " " reads ΟΙΤΟ.
3. " " reads ΟΧ.
6. " " reads ΘΣΣΤΩΝΠΕΡΙΔΣΣΤΟΝ.

[Ἀ]πὸ κοίτης Μ. Κ[α.]-
πουρνίου λόγγου
πάτρων όδιου
Μ. Καλπουρνίος
'Επινεικος μισθω-
τῆς τῶν περὶ Ἀλαστο[ν]
tόπων Δι Μεγίστῳ.

June 11. Tefeny, via Kayalū and Mandja, to Kaldjik, 4 h. 42 m.
We travel for the most part in the plain, but pass around some low hills which always remain on our left.

¹ Ligatures occur: line 1, θΗ; line 5, ΝΕ; line 6, ΗΣ, ΝΣΤΕ; line 7, ΜΕ.
No. 79.

Kayalü. Quadrangular cippus.

ΠΤΕΜΩΝΜ·ΚΑΛΠΟΥΡΡ
ΟΥΛΟΝΓΟΥΔΟΥΛΟΣΟΥ
ΚΟΝΜΟΣΑΥΟΝΥΩΒΕ
ΩΕΠΗΚΩΕΥΧΗΝ

[Ἀρ]τέμων Μ. Καλπούρ[ν.]
οὐ Δόγγον δοῦλος οἰ-
κονόμος Δυναύτῳ Θε-
ω Ἐπηκ[ό]ω εἰχήν.

Concerning Ἐπήκοος, see Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, 1173; C.I.G. 4900–4902; Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1878, p. 173, No. 5; 1879, p. 336, No. 5. See also the next inscription. M. Καλπούρνος Δόγγος is mentioned in No. 78.

No. 80.

Kaldijk. Quadrangular Stele in the house of Halil Bey.

ΚΩΒΕΛΛΙΚΔΙΣ
ΤΟΥΑΤΤΗ
ΠΟΣΕΙΔΩΝΙ
ΕΠΗΚΟΩ
ΕΥΧΗΝ

Κωβέλλης δῆς
tοῦ Ἱστή
Ποσειδώνι
Ἑπηκόῳ
eἰχήν.
IN ASIA MINOR.

Ποσεδων Εναρχος is mentioned in an inscription of Karamanli published in the Bulletin de Correspondance Hellenique, 1878, p. 173, No. 5.

No. 81.

Kaldjik. Badly defaced inscription belonging to a ruined mausoleum in the plain below the village.

ΜΗΝΙΚΔΙΕΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΥΧΑΙΚΑΚΙΕΙΞΓΙΛΙ
ΗΓΥΝΗΑΥΤΟΥΕΡΕΙΣΔΗΜΗΤΡΟΣΞ
ΑΥΣΑΣΚΑΙΞΚΚΑΣΙΝΤΥ
[uncut]
ΚΗΙΕΙΟΤΙΜΗΝΙΔΟΣΔΑΟΥΡΟΗ
[uncut]
ΤΩΝΠΡΟΝΟΝΤΩΝ

Μήνις Δις Μενανδροῦ καὶ . . . . . . . . . .
ή γυνὴ αυτοῦ (ἐ)ρεῖς Δήμητρος . . . . . . [ἐ-]
αυτός καὶ παρεκεῖας [κ]αι [θ]εροσαν τὸ μνημεῖον
. . . . . . . Μήνιδος Δάου Ἐπ[ζ]ο[ῦ]ς[_payments]
. . . . . . . τῶν πρὸ[γ]ο[ῦ]ς τῶν—

No. 82.


EMMENIDEX
ΡΧΟΝΤΟΣ
ΠΤΥΚΕΥΣ
ΕΜΙΔΙΑ

¹ The second letter in line 3 is somewhat doubtful. It might possibly be a T, but we all agreed to write it as given in the uncial text.
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

... ΄Εμενίδης
... [ἄ]ρχωντος
... α]πυκεύς
[Ἀργά]έμιδι
[ἐυχήν]

No. 83.


ΠΟΛΩΝΙΩΝ
ΣΔΙΟΠΛΟΟΩΝ
ΥΤΩΝΙΕΤΩΝ
ΟΑΝΤΟΛΟΙ
ΙΟΝΕΥΚΗΝ

... [Ἀ-]
πολων[ο-]
ς δεις Πλο-
ῦτων...

... ....
... εὐχήν.

At Kaldjik I bade a final farewell to Messrs. Ramsay and Smith. The general plan of my journey made it impossible for me to work longer in concert with them.

June 12. Kaldjik, via Bademli, Mussalar, Eǐnesh, to Hadjilar, 5 h. 30 m. We traverse an open, rolling country along the northwestern edge of the valley of the Gebren Tchai, a district blank on the old map, but which contains a number of villages.
IN ASIA MINOR.

No. 84.

Mussalar. Quadrangular cippus. Copy.

ΟΝΗΣΙΜΟΤΑΤ
ΑΚΑΤΟΛΜΙΝΑ
ΗΓΥΝΗΑΤΟΥΒ
ΩΜΟΝΑΝΕΣΤΗΣ
ΑΝΗΜΗΧΑΡΙΝ

'Ονησιμος Τατ-
ἀ καὶ Τολμώνα
ἡ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ (τῶν) β-
ωμῶν ἀνέστησ-
αν (μ.νήμης χάρυν).

Nearly one hour east of Einsh is the site of an ancient town, now wholly deserted. The remains are not unworthy of notice. Among other things may be mentioned the tombs, most of which are round buildings, with massive stone foundations. These were probably ἡθραί or φαλάθες. I have met with them also at Isaura Vetus and at Anabura (cf. Papers of the American School, Vol. III. No. 187 and p. 203; also Nos. 339–342. Mr. Ramsay identifies this site with "Palaiopolis, or Alieros, the latter being the native name" (cf. American Journal of Archaeology, Vol. III. p. 161).

No. 85.

Hadjilar. In the cemetery. Copy.

ΑΥΡΘΑΛΙ
ΟΣΔΗΜΗΣ
ΝΑΝΑΔΟΣ
ΖΨΝΕΑΤΩ
ΚΑΙΤΗΓΥΝΕ
ΚΙΑΤΟΥΑΠΙ
ΑΝΗ
Αὐρή(λ)λι-
os Δημῆς
Νάναδος
ζῶν έαντῷ
καὶ τῇ γυνε-
κὶ αὐτοῦ 'Απι-
ανῆ.

June 13. Hadjilar to Buldur, 3 h. 38 m.

**No. 86.**

*Buldur.* The inscription is in a panel on a fluted column in the court of a house. Copy.

Ν[ε][ω][ν]γι[ο]ι[θ]

5

ΗΚΑΝ
ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΣΥΙΟϹ

['Αττα]λος 'Αντι-
όχου Σ[κ]ράγου, 'Ολ-
νυμπάς γυνη, καὶ
Νέων νεἰδος ἀνεθ-

5

ηκαν

'Αντίοχος νιός.

The names Antiochus and Attalus? give an approximate date to the inscription. Note the Nom. in lines 1-4 instead of the Acc.

June 14. Buldur to Isparta, 4 h. 55 m. We pass Kyshla, Eski Yer, and Tcharshû; at Tcharshû we begin the ascent of the mountain,
and in 1 h. 14 m. the watershed is reached. The road descends through a narrow gorge for 35 m., when the western edge of the plain of Isparta is reached. This plain was explored by me in 1885; see Papers of the American School at Athens, pp. 326–351.

No. 87.

Isparta (Baris). The inscription is on a highly ornamented lintel of a door or gateway, possibly the door of a church. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1879, p. 343, No. 20. Copy.

ΥΠΕΡΜΗΝΗΜΗ ΕΚΑΙΑΝΑΤΑΥΓΕΣ ΕΠΑΥΛΟΥΕΤΤΙ ΚΕΔΙΟΥΑΝΕ ΚΤΙΣΕΝΤΟΝ ΝΑΟΝΤΩ ΝΑΡΧΑΝΓΕΛΩ ΝΙΝΔΕΓΕ

Τῷ θεῷ μνήμης καὶ ἀναπαύσεως Παύλου ἢ Επίκ[τα?] (or ἢ Επικ[τήτου?]) Δίου ἀνέκτισεν τὸν ναὸν τῶν ἀρχαγγέλων ἰνδ(ικτίων) [σ]ε'.

Line 1. The Bulletin reads ΜΗΣΚ, ΕΠΙΚΥΔ, but the sigillum interpunctionis is plain.
Line 2 fin. The Bulletin reads Σ Γ.

No. 88.

Isparta. Epistyle block in the pavement of the street. Copy.1

ΘΥΒΡΥΩΝ ΝΙΣΤΕ ΤΟΝΚΛΕΙΝΟΝΚΗΡΥΣΕ

Θυβρύων? . . .
τὸν κλεισδὸν Κηρο . . .?

1 In line 2, NK are in ligature.
No. 89.

Ispharta. In a fountain. Letters wet and blurred. Copy.¹

ΠΥΣΥΝΕΡΚΑΙΧΡΙΣΤΟΥΑΓΙΟΥΗΝ
ΤΟΥΑΓΙΟΥΓΕΟΡΓΙΟΥΣΥΝΟΥ
ΔΙΑΣΤΥΑΝΝΝΙΝΕΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ
ΠΡΕΣΒΥΤΕΡΟΣΕΡΑΒΡΑΜΙΣ
ΤΩΝΑΓΩΝΑΝΤΩΝΙΣ
ΕΙΩΑΝΝΗΣΑΡΤΕΜΙΝ
ΜΑΙΚΙΣΩΤΙΚΟΣΦΙΛΙΠΠΟ
ΚΑΙΜΕΝΤΥΡΙΑΚΟΣ
ΟΣΙΟΔΟΥ[water-spout]ΣΡΤΕΜΙΝ
ΜΑΡΤΥΡΙΕΩΤΙΚΟΣ
ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣΙΜΙΤΡΙΟΣ
ΑΤΑΛΟΣΩΤΙΚΟΣ
ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΣΠΑΤΩΝΙΣ

[*Ερο]ς ψε ἐρ(γον) καὶ Χρισ[τοῦ] καὶ ἁγίου . . .
τοῦ ἁγίου Γεωργίου συνο-
δία . . . . . . . . . . . . Ειωάνης
πρεσβύτερος ἐρ(γεπιστής) Ἀβράμις

¹ Ligatures occur: line 1, NE; line 3, NE, NHE.
For a similar inscription in Baïyat (Seleucia Sidera) in the plain of Isparta, see Papers of the American School at Athens, Vol. III. No. 465.

Προάγων is the title of an official in Ormele; see the inscriptions of Karamanlı and Tefeny given above (Nos. 41 A; 43).

If the restoration of line 1 be correct, then the date of the inscription is 450 A.D.

No. 90.

Isparta. In a corner of a house by the above fountain.

Copy.

ΧΡΙΣΤΕ
ΒΟΗΘΙ
Χριστε βοήθω.

No. 91.

Isparta. In the court of a Medressi. The inscription is on the left side of a stone with a shell-like niche, in which possibly once stood a statuette. Copy.

ῬΩΔΩΝ ΣΕΛΕΥ
ΚΟΥΤΡΟΙΛΟΥ
ΙΕΡΑΣ ΑΜΕΝΟΣ
ΤΟΝ ΚΑΘΕΜΟ
ΝΑΕΡΜΗΝΕΚΤΟΝ
ΙΔΙΟΝΙΔΡΥΣΑΤΟ

Ῥώδου Σέλευ,-
κού Τρωτλού
ιερασάμενος
τῶν καθησμένο-
να; Ἐρμῆν ἐκ τῶν
ἰδίων ἱδρύσατο.
June 15. Isparta to Egherdir, 5 h. 29 m. Leaving Isparta we traverse the plain whose topographical features are described in the Papers of the American School, Vol. III. p. 332. Near Gülle Öünü we head about east. Forty-five minutes east of Egherdir the watershed is reached. A sharp descent brings us to Egherdir, situated near the southwestern end of the lake which bears its name. Here I was shown two ancient steelyards. The four sides of the bronze beams were all different, each side being apparently intended for a different standard of weight. The great intervals corresponding to our one, two, three, etc., pound notches, were marked by letters of the Greek alphabet. From the style of the letters the steelyards must be placed in the late Roman or early Byzantine period. The heavy weight was a bronze head of Zeus, filled with lead. The workmanship of this head was much too good for the period mentioned. I could not buy them.

June 16. Egherdir to Gelendos, 7 h. 58 m. In 4 h. we cross the Boghaz Su by a bridge at its exit from Egherdir Göl. It is a strong, deep, and very rapid stream. I afterwards traced it up in 1885 (cf. Papers of the American School, Vol. III. pp. 309–310, and pp. 317–318). The road henceforth for four hours is very difficult. It follows in general the coast of the lake, and crosses a succession of spurs or benches of the mountain, which fall off more or less perpendicularly into the lake. A new road has been constructed recently: much blasting has been done, and abutments have been built where the road lies along the edge of the lake. In 4 h. 42 m. from Egherdir we reach the Devrend, which is situated just at the point where the rough road over the Demir Kapu (called also Eyerim Bel) ceases. Henceforward the road lies in a plain. We pass a large Seljuk Khan 50 m. north of the Devrend.

From this point on the reader may consult the large map in Vol. III. of the Papers of the American School.

June 17. Gelendos to Yalowadj, 5 h. 14 m. For the topographical details of this region of country, and for numerous inscriptions not given in this present volume, see the Papers of the American School, Vol. III. pp. 218–278.
IN ASIA MINOR.

Nos. 92-93.

Yalowadj (Antiochia Pisidiae). In the cemetery near the mill opposite Hissar, immediately on the road leading from Yalowadj to Ak Shehir, and thirty minutes distant from Yaloivadj. Quadrangular cippus; inscription badly defaced.

Copy.¹

A.

ΑΥΡΔΙΟΝΥϹΙ
ΟΝΤΟΝΑϹΙΟ
ΛΟϹΟΤΑΤΟΝЄ
ΚΑΤΟΝΤΑΡΧΟΝ
ΡΕϹΕϹΟΝΑΠΙΟΝ
ΗΛΑΜΠΡΑΤΟΝΑΝ
ΤΙΟΧΕΩΝΜΗΤΡΟ
ΠΟΛΙϹΕΠΕΙΚΙΑϹ
ΤΕΚΑΙΤΗΕΕΙΡΗ
ΝΗϹΕΝΕΚΑ

B.

ΤΟΝΔΕϹΕΜΥ
ΓΔΟΝΗΔΙΟΝΥ
ϹΙΟΝΑΝ
ΠΟ
ΚΑΙΤΗϹΕΙΡΗΝΗϹ
ϹΤΕΜΜΑ

¹ I have a note to the effect that in A, line 5, ΤΕϹΕ might be read. In A, line 9, ΤΗϹ for ΤΗϹ is certain. In B, line 6, the reading is certain. Inscription A was published in uncials in my Preliminary Report, etc., p. 9.
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

λογώτατον ἐ-
κατόνταρχον
5 [λ]εγεωνάριον
ἡ λαμπρά τῶν Ἀν-
tιοχέων μητρό-
πολις ἑπ(λ)εικίας
τε κ[α][λ] τῆ[ς] εἰρή-

10 νη[ς] ἑνεκά.

B.

Τόνδε . . . . .
. . . . Διονύ-
σιον Ἀν[τιοχέων?]
πόλις ἑπιεικίας τε]
καὶ τῆς εἰρήνης
[ἑνεκά].

No. 94.

Yalowadj. In the wall of a house opposite a Djami. Once
an inscription of eighteen lines, but all except the first two
and the last line have been dug out.¹ C.I.L. III. 301; Le
Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, III. 1825. Copy.

ANTIOCH
AECAESARE
[Fifteen lines missing.]
SACERAVG

¹ The excavated part is fully two inches deep; some one evidently intended to
make a trough of the stone.
No. 95.

Yalowadj. In the Djami of Kizildje Mahallü. Copy.¹

ΚΙΑΝΟΣ
ΚΑΙΛΟΓΙΣΤΗΣ
ΝΤΙΟΧΕΝΝ
ΟΠΟΔΕΙΕΣ
ΟΣΤΑΓΙΟΝ

[Δου]κιανός
[. . . κα]λογιστής
[τῆς τῶν Ἀ]υτιοχέων
[μητρ]οπόλεως

Concerning the functions of the λογιστής (curator urbis), see Marquardt, Römische Staatsverwaltung, I. p. 162 sqq.; Henzen in Annali dell' Instituto, 1851, pp. 5, 16, 17; Revue Archéologique, 1863, VII. p. 373, and the commentary on p. 377; Franz, Fünf Inschriften und fünf Städte in Kleinasiien, pp. 15-18; Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1884, p. 389, No. 8; 1885, p. 395, and the commentary on p. 396; 1886, p. 222, No. 4; 1878, p. 523; Mittheilungen des Deutschen Archaeologischen Institutes in Athen, 1878, p. 56, No. 1; Journal of Hellenic Studies, VI. p. 348; Μουσείου καὶ Βιβλιοθήκη τῆς Εὐαγγελικῆς Σχολῆς, 1875, p. 118, No. 17; 1878, p. 29, Nos. 230, 231, p. 33, 237; 1885, p. 76, No. 484.

No. 96.

Yalowadj. Quadrangular cippus in the corner of a house opposite the barracks. Copy.

ΘΒΟΥΛΗ
ΤΔΝ
ΣΕΚΟΥΝΔΩΝ
ΕΠΙΤΗ
ΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΙΑ

¹ Ligatures occur in lines 2, ΗΕ; 3, ΝΝ; 4, ΗΕ.
No. 97.

Hissar, a village half an hour east of Yalowadj: grand tablet, whose length is 1.27 m.; width, 0.65 m. Copy.¹

ΤΥΧΗΝΕΥ
ΜΕΝΗΤΗ
ΚΟΛΩΝΕΙ
ΑΤΙΒΕΡΙΟ
ΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝΤΑΠ
ΗΝΩΝΟΡΟΝΔΕ
ΨΝΒΟΥΛΑΗΝΜΟΣ

Τύχην εὖ-
μενή τῇ
Κολωνεί-
α Τιβεριο-
πολειτῶν Παπ-
ηνῶν Όρονδέ-
ων βουλή δῆμος.

No. 98.

Yalowadj. In the wall of a house opposite the Djami nearest the barracks. Length, 1.7 m.; width, 0.52 m. C.I.L. III. 291; Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique; Hensen, Inscr. Lat. Selectarum Collectio, 6912, with a note on p. 521, all from a copy of Hamilton. Copy and impression.

¹ Published in uncialis in my Preliminary Report, p. 13; afterwards in the American Journal of Archaeology, 1885, p. 143.
IN ASIA MINOR.

P·F·STEL·SOS
TI·FETIALI·LEG·AVG
PRO·PR·PROVINC·GAL
PISID·PHRYG·LYC·ISAVR·
PAPHLAG·PONTI·GAL·
PONTI·POLEMONIANI
ARM·LEG·LEG·XIII·GEN·
DONAT·DON·MILITARI·B
EXPEDIT·SVE·BIC·ET·SARM
COR·MVR·COR·VALL·COR
AVR·HAST·PVR·TRIB·VE
XILL·TRIB·CVRAT·COLO
NIOR·ET·MVNICIPIOR·PRAE
FRVM·DAND·EX·S·C·PRAE·TOR
AED·CVRVL·Q·CRET·ET·C·
TRIB·LEG·XXII·PRIM·GEN
IIIVIR·A·A·AFF·
THIASVS·LIB

P(ublii) f(ilio), Stel(latina), So[spi-]
ti, fetialis, leg(ato) Aug(usti)
pro pr(aetore) provinc(iarum) Gal(atae),
Pisid(iae), Phryg(iae), Lyc(aoniae), Isaur(iae),
Paphlag(oniae), Ponti Gala[t](iici),
Ponti Polemonianis,
Arm(eniae), leg(ato) leg(ionis) XIII Ge[m](inae)
donat(o) don(is) militarib(us)
expedit(ione) Suebic(a) et Sarm(atica)
cor(ona) mur(ali), cor(ona) vall(ari), cor(ona)
aur(ea), hast(is) pur(is) trib(us), ve-
xill(is) trib(us), curat(ori) colo-
nior(um) et munici(pior)um, prae(fecto)
frum(enti) dand(i) ex S(enatus) c(onsulto), praetor(i),
aed(ili) curul(i), q(uaestori) Cret(ae) et C[yr]t(enuarum),
trib(uno) leg(ionis) XXIII Primigen(iae),
triumvir(o) a(eri) a(rgento) a(uro) f(lando) f(erundo)
Thiasus lib(ertus).

My copy and impression justify the restorations of Henzen, but not Borghesi’s conjecture of SOLLERTI in lines 1 and 2. While in the presence of the stone I made a note to the effect that the end of line 1 must be either SODI or SOSI, and now an inspection of the impression convinces me of the accuracy of my note. The letter immediately following SO cannot possibly be an L, and while a D might not be absolutely impossible, yet all the indications go to show that the letter must be an S. The letters of line 1 are larger than those of the following lines, and unfortunately no D occurs in it; but nevertheless it is safe to assert that the fragmentary letter in question is too narrow for a D, whereas it is of exactly the same size as the corresponding part of the two S’s in line 1 and resembles them in every way.

The CAPPADOCIAE looked for by Mommsen in line 3 is certainly wanting: evidently the administrations of Cappadocia and Galatia were separate at this time.

No. 99.


P · A N I C I O
P · F · S E R · M A X I
M O · P R A E F E C T O
C N D O M I T I · A H E N O B A R
B I · P · P · L E G · X T I F V L M · P R A E F

1 Ligatures occur: line 4, HE; line 5, AE; line 13, VM. For a discussion of the inscription in its historical bearings, see the Ephemera Epigraphica as cited.
IN ASIA MINOR.

CAS TRORLEG NAVGIN
BRITANNIAPRAEFEXER
CITVQVIES TinaEGYPTODONATO-AB-IMP-DONIS.
10 MILITARI BVS-OB-EXPEDI
TIONEM-HONORATO.
CORONAMVRALIET.
HASTAPVRAOB-BELLVM
BRITANNIC[uncut]CIVITAS
15 ALEXANDR.QVAEE EST
INAEGYPTOH.C.

P(publio) Anicio,
P(publii) filio, Ser(gia), Maxi-
mo, praefecto
Cn. Domiti Ahenobar-
5 bi, p(rimo)p(ilo) leg(ionis) XII Fulm(inatae), praef(ecto)
castror(um) leg(ionis) II Aug(ustae) in
Britannia, praef(ecto) exer-
citu(i) qui est in Aegypto,
donato ab imp(erator) donis
militaribus, ob expedi-
tionem honorato
10 corona murali et
hasta pura ob bellum
Britannic(um), civitas
Alexandr(ia) quae est
15 in Aegypto h(onoris) c(ausa).

Line 2 fin. EE omits l.
Line 4. EE reads NB.
Line 7 fin. EE omits ER.
Line 10 fin. EE reads D|T1.
Line 12. EE reads CORON, omitting A.
No. 100.

Yalowadj. In the western cemetery. Length, 1.56 m.; width, 0.56 m. Ephemeris Epigraphica, 1884, p. 579, No. 1345. Copy and impression.¹

LEG. AVG. PROP. PROVINC. GALAT. PHRYG
PISID. LYCAON. PAPHLAG. ITEM. ADCENSVS. PA
PAPHLAG. LEG. LEG. T. M. P. FINGER. MINER. PRAETO
RICANDIDAT. IMP. TRAIANI AVG. GER. D.A
CICI. PARTH. TRIB. PLEB. CANDID. EIVSDIA
VIR. SAC. FAC. AD. ACTA. SENATVS. QV
EQ. R. TRIB. LEG. XXI. PPF. XVIR. STL

leg(ato) Aug(usti) pro pr(aetore) provinc(iarum) Galat(iae), Phyg(iae), Pisid(iae), Lycaon(iae), Paphlag(oniae), item adcessus Paphlag(oniae), leg(ato) leg(ionis) I M(inviae) P(iae) F(idelis) in Germ(ania) Infer(iore), praetorius candidato imp(eratoris) Traiani Aug(usti) Germ(anici) Da-cici Parth(ici), trib(uno) pleb(is) candid(ato) [c]ius[dem] [em XV]
vir(o) sac(ris) fac(iundi), ad acta Senatus, qu[aestor[ior], [VI vir(o)]]
Eq(uitum) R(omanorum), trib(uno) leg(ionis) XXII P(rimigeniae) P(iae) F(idelis), xvir(o) stlit[ibus] iudici-[candis]

¹ Ligatures occur: line 1, PHR, YG. Only such dots are given as are certain on the stone.
IN ASIA MINOR.

No. 101.


C.ALBVCIOC.F.
SER.FIRMOMAEĐ
VIR.QVIPECVNI
AMDÆSIIIINAVIȚPEI
TESTAMENVTVMAP
CERTAMENGYMNICV
QVOMANNICACIEN
DVMDIEBVSFESTIS
LVNAE

D

C(aio) Albucio, C(aii) f(ilio),
Ser(gia), Firmo, aed(ili),
duumvir(o), qui pecuni-
a[m] des[tij[n]avit pe[r]
5 testamentum a[d]
certamen gymniciu[m]
quo[t]anni[s f]aciem-
dum diebus festis
lunae.

D(ecreto) D(ecurionum).

In line 4 the stone, my copy and impression do not bear out Hamilton’s DESIGNAVIT. Following the DES are four vertical strokes, between the last two of which the stone has been battered, but still the diagonal bar of an N is reasonably certain. It is not

1 In line 6, MNI are in ligature.
impossible that the stonecutter failed to cross his T, and that
DESTINAVIT is the true reading.
The last lines of the inscription are omitted in Hamilton's copy.

No. 102.

Yalowadji. In the wall of the Djami near the barracks.
Length, 1.38 m.; width, 0.65 m. C.I.L. III. 292; Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, 1817; Ephemeris Epigraphica, 1885, p. 575, No. 1340. Copy and impression.¹

C·NOVI·C·NOVI
PRISCICOS·ETFLAVONIAE
MENODORAE·FIL·SER·RVS
TICO·VENVL·APRONIANO
5 ἘVI·STLITIBIVDICANDIS
TEGRATICLEGVIFERCAPAR

C. Novio, C. Novi
Prisci co(n)s(ulis) et Flavoniae
Menodorae fil(io), Ser(gia), Rustico Venul(eio) Aproniano
5 (decem)vir(o) stil(ub)is iudicandis
[trib](uno) [l]atic[avio] [l]eg(ionis) VI Fer(atae)...

I do not understand CAPAR in line 6; compare CAPARC in No. 103.

Line 1, fin. EE reads NO\Bigg]\nLine 2, fin. EE reads N\Bigg]\nLine 3, fin. EE reads R\Bigg]\nLine 4, fin. EE reads NC.
Line 6, EE reads TRIBIATICIEGVIFERCAPA.

¹ Ligatures occur in lines: 2, NI (= N); 4, NI (= N); 5, ND.
IN ASIA MINOR.

No. 103.

Yalowadj. In the corner of a house opposite a fountain.
Copy.

[A PRO I]
[X V I R S T L I T I V]
[T R I B L G L E G V I]
[C A P A R C Q V A E S]
[C A N D L E G A S]
[T R I B C A N D]
[DESI C]

[C. Novio, C. Novi]
Prisci co(n)s(ulis) et Flavoniae
Menodorae fil(ilio), Ser(gia),
Rustico Venuleio]
Apro[niano]
(decem)vir(o) sltit(ibus) iu(dicandis)
trib(uno) l(at)i(c]lavi(o) leg(ionis) VI [Fer(atae)]
caparc . . . . ? quaes[tori]
cand(idato) leg( . . . . ) Asi(ae)
trib(uno) cand(idato)
    desi[gnato]
[vic(us)] D . . . . .

No. 104.

Hissar. In a Djami. Copy.

N O V I - P R I S C I
C O S E T - F L A V O N
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

MENODORAE
5 FIL•SER•R•STICO
\ENV•L•APRON

C(aio) Novio, C(aii)
Novi Prisci
c(o)n(s)ulus et [F]lavon[iae]
Menodora
5. fil(io), Ser(gia), R[ul]stico
[V]enuleio Apron[iano,
(decem)vir(o) stlitib(us) iudicandis,
trib(uno) laticl(avio) leg(ionis) VI ferr(atae)]

No. 105.

Kuyudjak, about two hours southeast of Yalowadj. Block:
length, 1.08 m.; width, 0.57 m. My copy verified by J. H.
Haynes. Copy.

LCORNEIO
LFSERMARCEL
LOAEDQGRAM
MATII VIRO
5 HORTENSIA M.
FGAILLAAVVPN
CVLOSVOOPTI
MOETAMANTIS
SIMOOMBEBRI
10 TAEIVS

L(ucio) Cornelio,
L(ucii) f(ilio), Ser(gia), Marcel-
lo, aed(iii), q(uaestori), gram-
matici, (duum)viro
IN ASIA MINOR.

6 Hortensia, M(arci)
f(ilia), Gailla avunculo suo optimo et amantisimo ob meri-
ta eius.

Lines 3–4, Grammati is Greek; dative of γραμματέως.
For Gailla, see No. 106.

No. 106.

Yalowadj. Quadrangular Stele in the court of the house of Isa Oghlu. Copy:

ΠΟΥΠΙΛΛΙΑ
ΣΑΤΟΥΡΝΙΝΑ
ΚΑΙΠΟΥΠΙΛΛΙ
ΟΣΣΑΡΙΝΟΣ

6 ΞΑΔΕΛΦΗ
ΓΑΙΛΛΗΝΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤΗ
ΙΔΙΑΜΝΗΜΗΘΗ
ΧΑΡΙΝΘΗ

Πουπιλλία
Σατουρνωά
cαι Πουπιλλι-
ος [Ε]άρων

6 ἔξαδέλφη
Γαίλλη γλυκυτάγη
ιδία μυήμης
χάρων.

Line 6 is in very small letters, and was inserted as an afterthought after the inscription had been engraved. The inscription has been inserted here because of the name Gailla, which occurs in No. 105.
No. 107.

Gemen [Yemen]. Large cubical stone lying under a tree by the brook which runs through the gardens. Copy and impression by J. H. Haynes and J. R. S. S. Copy.\(^1\)

\[\text{CARISTANVS} \text{HAMYRVS}\]
\[\text{CARISTANIVS} \text{AGAPETVS}\]
\[\text{CARISTANIVSHAPIVS}\]
\[\text{CARISTANIVSFAVSTVS}\]
\[\text{CARISTANIVSVALENS}\]
\[\text{CARISTANIVSPOTHVS}\]
\[\text{CARISTANIVSFLACCVS}\]
\[\text{CARISTANIVSFELIX}\]

\([C](aius) \text{Caristan(i)us Hamyrus}\)
\(C(aius) \text{Caristanius Agapetus}\)
\(C(aius) \text{Caristanius Hap(t)us}\)
\(C(aius) \text{Caristanius Faustus}\)
\(C(aius) \text{Caristanius Valens}\)
\(C(aius) \text{Caristanius Po[t]hus}\)
\(C(aius) \text{Caristanius Flaccus}\)
\(C(aius) \text{Caristanius Felix}\)

See the note to No. 108.

No. 108.

Yalowadj. In the pavement by a canal. Copy.

\[\text{AΛΟΥΚΙΚ暴雨模}\]
\[\Gamma ΑΤΕΡΑΠΛΥΛΑΛΑ\]
\[ΓΥΝΑΙΚΑΓΑΙΟΥΚΑ\]
\[ΠΙΣΤΑΝΙΟΥΦΡΟΝ\]

\(^1\) In line 1 there is no \(l\) between \(N\) and \(V\) as in the other lines. The following ligatures occur: line 1, AM; line 4, AV; line 5, VA.
IN ASIA MINOR.

6 ΤΩΝΟΣΠΡΕΣΒΕΥΤΟΥΑΡΟΣ
ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ [erased]
[erased] ΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΥ
ΑΝΠΑΜΦΥΛΙΑΣ

2ΝΤΩΝ
ΟΣΤΟΥΕΑΥΤΟΥ

... ... ... 
... αὐν Λουκίουνθυ-
γατέρα Π[α]δίλλα[ν]
γυναῖκα Γαίου Κ[α-]
ριστανίου Φρόν.

5 τῶν προσβεν-
τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος[ς]
καίσαρος [Δομ-
ειανοῦ] Σεβαστοῦ,
ἀντιστράτηγου Λυκ[έ-]

10 ας καὶ Παμφυλίας
... [Φρόντων γυναικί]
... τοὺς ἐαυτού[ὺς ...]

No. 108 is inserted here because it adds to the list of names given in No. 107 that of C. Caristanius Fronto. An inscription of this same C. Caristanius Fronto has been published in the Bulletin de Correspondance Hellenique, 1886, p. 46, where he is προσβενής αὐτοκράτορος as here, but from our inscription we learn that he was also ἀντιστράτηγος Λυκίας καὶ Παμφυλίας. In lines 7 and 8 of my No. 108 the name of the emperor has been erased. Now the name of Vespasian was never erased, and the remarks of Messrs. Cousin and Diehl (Bulletin, as cited p. 47) prove only that the period we have to deal with is that of the Flavian emperors. Vespasian is out of the question for the above reason, and consequently it is probable that the name of Domitian must be restored in No. 108. The Bulletin, as cited p. 47, also publishes an inscription of C. Caristanius Paulinus.
No. 109.


SE
AR
SANCTI
DOMINI·N.
5 ANTONINI
AVGDVCENA
RIOETAMVSI
SAC·PERPET
DEIAESC
10 PA

.......
se
ar
sancti[ssimi]
domini n(ostri)
5 Antonini
Aug(usti) ducenario et a musio
sac(ro) perpet(uo)
dei Aescu[la]pi
10 pa

Line 1, EE omits. Line 8, EE reads PE P.
Line 2, EE reads AR. Line 9, EE omits Π.
Line 3, EE reads SANCt.
No. 110.

Yalowadj. In the wall of a school-house. Length, 0.92 m.; length inside the panel, 0.67 m.; whole width, 0.58 m.; width inside panel, 0.31 m. C.I.L. III. 289; Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, III. 1820. Copy and impression.1

C. A R R I O C . F.
Q V I R Í N A
C A L P V R N I O
F R O N T I N O
6 H O N O R A T O
T A L I A A A E [E Q V A E S
T O R I C A N D I D A T O
P R A E T O R I C A N D I D
10 A V G V R I C O S . P A
T R O N O C O L . P O S
T V L . P O P . I N T H E A T R O
V I C . V E L A B R V S

See the minuscule text of No. 112.

No. 111.

Yalowadj. In the wall of the Djami near the market. Length, 0.92 m.; width, 0.57 m. C.I.L. III. 290; Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, III. 1819, from a copy of Hamilton. Copy and impression.2

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1 The reading of lines 7, 11, and 13 is certain. In line 7, A and E, and in line 12, H and E and N and T are in ligature.
2 The reading of lines 4, 7, 12, 13 is certain. Ligatures are: in line 6, N and E; in line 7, A and E; in line 12, T, H, and E.
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

CARRIOC F
QVIRINA
CALPVRNIO
FRONTINO

5 HONORATO
C.V.III.VIRMONE
TALIAAAIQAES
TORICANDIDATO

\[\text{praetoricani}\]

10 \[\text{gvricospa}\]
TRONOCOLPOS
TVLPPOPINTHEATRO
VICADILICIVS

See the minuscule text of No. 112.

No. 112.

Yalowadj. In the foundation of a wall on the side of the Acropolis facing the village of Hissar. It was re-excavated for me by a man who had seen it four years previously, while digging stones for his house. Copy.\(^1\)

CARRIOC F
QVIRINA
CALPVRNIO
FRONTINO

5 HONORATO
CVIII.VIRMONE
TALIAAAIQAES
TORICANDIDATO
PRAETORICANDID.

---

\(^1\) Ligatures are: in line 7, A and E; in line 12, H and E, T and R.
IN ASIA MINOR.

10 AVGVRICOSPAPA
TRONOCOLPOS
TVLPOPINTHEATRO
VICPATRICVS

C. Arrio, C(aii) f(ilio),
Quirina,
Calpurnio
Frontino

5 Honorato,
c(larissimo) v(iro), triumvir(o) mon-
etali a(uro) a(rgento) a(ere) [f(lando) f(erundo)], quaes-
tori candid(ato),
praetori candid(ato),

10 auguri, co(n)s(uli), pa-
trono col(oniae), pos-
tul(ante) pop(ulo) in theatro
vic(us) Patric(i)us.

The Consul Suffixus C. Arrius is not mentioned elsewhere; Waddington thinks he belongs to the third century.

No. 113.

Yalowadj. In the wall of the Djami near the market. Whole length, 1.2 m.; length inside the mouldings, 0.80 m.; whole width, 0.57 m.; width inside the mouldings, 0.37 m. C.I.L. III. 297; Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, III. 1822; Hensen, 6156, from a copy of Hamilton. Copy and impression.1

1 Ligatures are: lines 4, AM; 5, NE; 6, ET, HE; 7, AM, NT; 8, BI; 9, VA; 10, THE; 12, AM, RH; 13, NE, HE; 15, IT; 7, END.
CNDOTTIO
DOTTIMARYLLI
NIFILSER PLANCI
ANOPATRCOLFLAM.
5 TIVIRIOQMVNERII
ETAGONOTHEPERP.
CERTAMQQTALANT.
ASIARCTEMPLSPLEND
CIVITEPHESEXLIBE
10 RALSVAELECTAGO
NOTHEPERPABIMP
DIVOMARCOCER
TAMSACRHAADIA
NIONEPHESI
15 POSTVLPOPVLO
OBMERITEIVSV
VICTVSCVS

See the minuscule text of No. 115.

No. 114.

Yalowadj. Ibidem. Length, 1.2 m.; width, 0.57 m. C.I.L. III. 296; Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, III. 1822; Hensen, Collectio, 6156, from a copy of Hamilton. Copy and impression.1

CNDOTTIO
DOTTIMARYLLI
NI SERPLANCIA

1 Certain readings are: line 4, ELAM; line 14, POSTVE; line 15, MERT; line 16, CERALYS and not GERMALYS. Ligatures are: lines 3, NI; 4, TR; 5, QQ; 6, ET, THE, ER; 7, QQ, NT; 8, TE, ND; 9, IT, HE; 10, VA; 11, THE; 12, RT, AM; 13, NI; 7, PL.
IN ASIA MINOR.

NO PATR. COLELAM
5 TIVR. NN QQ. MVNER. N
ET. AGONO THE. PERP. CER
TAM. QQ. TALANTASI
ARCH. TEM PL. S PLEND
CIVIT. EPHES. EXLIBE
RALSVAELECTAGO
NOTHEPERPABIMP.
DIVOMARCOCERTAM
SACRHADRIANION
EPHESIPOSTVEPOPVL
16 OB M E R T E I VS
V C C E R M A L V S

See the miniscule text of No. 115.

No. 115.

Yalowadj. The stone is used as a step in the stairway leading to the second story of a house in the Mahallü, called Abudjilar. It is much worn and almost illegible, and I give it as it looks now. Copy.

C N D O T T I O
DOTTIMARYL
INIF. SER. PLANCI
ANO PAXIK. COLFLAM
5 TIVR. QQMVNER
METACONOTHPRP
CERTAMQQTALAN
AMARTEMPLSPND
CIVITEPHESEXEB
10 SVAEXC TACONOT
PÆPS ASIMPDIVOMARCOCERTSACHR
HADRIANONERH
SIRO

16 ORPHEUS
C SALVATOR

D

Cn. Dottio,
Dotti Marul[1]-
in fil(io), Ser(gia), Planci-
ano patr(onon) col(oniae), f[nam(ini),
10 Il viro, [l]q(uin)q(uennali), munera
11 [e]t [a]gonoth(etae) p[e]rp(etuo)
certam(inis) q(uin)q(uennalis) talan(tiae),
civit(atis) Ephes(inae) ex [i]ibe[r](alitate)
sua, [e]ct(o) ag(onot(hetae)
p[e]rp(etuo) a[b] imp(eratore) divo
Marco cert(aminis) sacr(i)
Hadrian[i] on Ep[he-
si [post]u[1](ante) populo
15 ob [merita] ei us
[v]ic(us) Salutar(is).
D(creeto) D(ecurionum).

The incompleteness of Hamilton's copies of the two Dottius ins-
scriptions (Nos. 113 and 114) is to be ascribed to his failure to notice the ligatures.

Concerning the ἀγώνες ταλανταία πεταστήματα, see Le Bas-
Waddington, *Voyage Archéologique*, 1209, and *C.I.G.* 3208.

Concerning the Asiarchs at Ephesus, see Le Bas-Waddington,
*Voyage Archéologique*, 158 a, 885, *C.I.G.* 2965, 2987 b; *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, I. p. 200-214; *Monatsberichte der königl. preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften*, 1874, p. 12; *Revue Archéologique*,
IN ASIA MINOR.


Concerning the Ἀδριάνεα, see C.I.G. 2987 b, 3208.

No. 130 above [=C.I.L. III. 296; Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, 1822] certainly has Cermalus as the name of the vicus, and consequently M. Waddington’s conjecture of Germanus is untenable. Professor Mommsen tells me that Κέρμαλος is the writing of the Greeks and that Cermalus is the only true form, though not acknowledged by modern scholars. The known vici of Antiochia now number six, the names of which are given in the last six inscriptions, viz. Tuscul, Cermalus, Aedilicius, Velabrus, Patricius, Salutaris. It is a singular fact that the modern city of Yalowadžī is composed of twelve¹ vici—called Mahallūlar [Mahallū being the Arabic word for “Quarter”]—and these modern vici may be an inheritance from antiquity.

No. 116.

Gemen [Yemen], about one hour to the southeastward of Yalowadžī. In the wall of the Djamī. Length, 1.22 m.; width, 0.62 m. Copy and impression.

---

C·F·S·E·R
S·A·T·V·R·N·I·N·O
P·R·A·E·F·F·A·B·R·Q.
P·V·I·R·V·N·I·V·E·R·S·O.
P·O·S·T·V·L·A·N·T·E·P·O·P·V·L·O
O·B·A·E·Q·V·A·M·E·T·I·N·T·E
G·R·A·M·I·V·R·I·S·D·I·C·T·I·O
N·E·M

¹ I gave the erroneous number of five in my Preliminary Report, p. 11.
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

C(aii) f(ilio), Ser(gia), Saturnino,
praef(ecto) fabr(um), q(uaestori)
(duum)vir(o) universo
postulante populo
ob aequam et integram iuris dictio-
nem.

No. 117.

Yalowadj. Fragment in the wall of the Djami by the
market. Copy and impression.

[R O V I N C I]
[C O E L E]
[N C I A E A S]
[G E T P A T R O N]
[B · M · E · P O S]
[O P V L O]

[p]rovinci[ae Syri-]
[ae] Coele[s . . . .]
[provi]nciae As[iae]
... et patron[o coloniae]
[o]b m(erita) e(ius) pos[tu-]
[lante p]opulo . . . .

No. 118.

Hissar. In the wall of a Djami. Copy.

A V G I
IN ASIA MINOR.

PROCVL
ALAVGGEC
MANICA
H·
C·

... . . . . . .
Procules . . . . . .
ala Aug(usta) Ge[r]-
manica
h(onoris) c(ausa).

No. 119.

Yalowadj. In the western cemetery. Copy.

The stone has been cut circularly as if for a round building; see the remarks after No. 84. It is 1.18 m. long; width at one end, 0.55 m.; at the other end it is 0.15 m. wide. Under the arc of the circle are the words

VIVI
VIVIS

in large letters, and nothing else.

No. 120.

Yalowadj. Column serving as one of the four supports to the roof of the Medressi near the military prayer enclosure. C.I.L. III. 303; Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, 1824; Ephemeris Epigraphica, 1884, p. 575, No. 1342. Copy.

V·V·PETILIA·M·F
TERTIASIBIET
M·PETILIO·PATRI
ZUCAPETILIAETIA
CAYTHKAIMARKW
PETILIAWPATPI
V(iva) v(avis). Petilia, M(arci) f(ilia),
Tertia sibi et
M(arco) Petilio patri.
Zωσα Πετιλία Τερπία
εαυτῇ καὶ Μάρκῳ
Πετιλίῳ πατρὶ.

Line 1, EE omits the points. Line 5, EE reads ΛΑΥΤΙΑ.
Line 4, EE ΠΕΠΙΔΙΑ. Line 6, EE omits ΠΕ.

It will be noticed that this bilingual inscription renders the Latin VV by Zωσα. Accordingly VV must stand for viva vivis.
For a fourth inscription of Antiochia Pisidiae, commencing with VV, see Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Vol. III. No. 358.

No. 121.

Yalowadj. In the wall of the Medressi near the soldiers’ prayer enclosure. Ephemeris Epigraphica, 1884, p. 580, No. 1353. Copy.¹

F R A T R I

No. 122.

Yalowadj. Quadrangular cippus in the cemetery of Abudjilar.
Length, 1.45 m.; width, 0.51 m. Copy and impression.

P I E T A T I
A V G V S T O R V M
N O S T R O R V M
V A L D I O G E N E S V P
I E S P R O V I N P I S I D

¹ In line 2, TR are in ligature.
IN ASIA MINOR.

Pietati
Augustorum
nostrorum
\[\text{V[a]j} (\text{erius Diogenes v(ir \ p(efectissimus))}

No. 123.

Hissar, a village half an hour east of Yalowadj. Epistyle block ornamented with the eggstaff; lower facet, 0.10 m.; middle facet, 0.125 m.; top facet, with the eggstaff, 0.175 m. Height of letters on middle facet, 0.11 m.; on bottom facet, 0.09 m. The block now stands endwise as a doorpost, and the commencement of the inscription cannot be gotten as the stone is buried. No Alpha bars. Copy.

\[\text{ROPITIA MAIESTATEDDNN SE}
\[\text{FVNDAMENTO DIOGENES V P}

.... [p]ropitia maiestate d(ominorum) n(ostrorum) Se ...
.... [a] fundamento Diogenes v(ir) p(efectissimus),
[praes]es provinciae Pisidiae.

No. 124.

Hissar. Fragment in the street. Copy.

\[\text{D N}
\[\text{ONSTAN}
\[\text{ICTO}
\[\text{GEN}

D(omo) n(ostro) [Imp(erator) Caes(ari) C-]
onst\[\text{nino P(io) F(elicis) inv-}
icto [Aug(usto) . . . . . .
Dio]gen . . . . .
No. 125.

_Yalowadj._ In the wall of a house. Length, as far as visible, 0.92 m.; width, 0.72 m.; height of letters, 0.08 m. Copy.

\[ \text{C N \cdot P O M P E I C} \]
\[ \text{C O L L E G A E} \]
\[ \text{P A T R O N O C} \]
\[ \text{D \quad D} \]

Cn. Pompeio[ ]
Collegae
patrono co[ ]
d(creto) d(ecurionum).

Cn. Pompeius Colga was legatus Galatiae under Vespasian, see _C.I.L._ III. 306, and Le Bas-Waddington, _Voyage Archéologique_, 1814 b.

No. 126.

_Yalowadj._ In the wall of a Kouak. Copy.

\[ \text{N O N I V S O P T A T V S} \]
\[ \text{N O N I A E P A V L I N A \cdot F S} \]

Nonius Optatus
Nonia[e] Paulina[e], f(iliae) s(uae).

No. 127.


\[ \text{T I \cdot C L A V D I O} \]
\[ \text{P A V L I N O} \]
\[ \text{P H I L O S O} \]
\[ \text{P H O \cdot H E R O} \]

Line 2. _PAVLINO_ is the reading of the publications referred to.
IN ASIA MINOR.

No. 128.

Yalowadj. *In the western cemetery. Length, 1.12 m.; width, 0.50 m. Broken at the left; top, bottom, and right side whole.* Ephemeris Epigraphica, 1884, p. 579, No. 1347.

*Copy.*

**CT** A**RVNO**
**ORNVTIFILPA**
**COLQVIEXLIII**

No. 129.

Yalowadj. *In the wall of the soldiers' prayer enclosure. I have a note that the fifth and sixth letters in line 1 may be LL.* Ephemeris Epigraphica, 1884, p. 580, No. 1349.

*Copy.*

**SEXILF**
**NO**
**IVSAMICO**
**CAVSA**

No. 130.

Yalowadj. *In the western cemetery. Quadrangular stone with moulding.* Copy.

**MCORNELIVSMF**

No. 131.

Hissar. *In the wall of a house.* Copy.

**SEXAPPVEL**
**CASSANDRI**
No. 132.

Yalowadj. In the court of a Kouak. Copy.

[uncut] C I [uncut]
P A V L L I N A
S A C

No. 133.

Yalowadj. Fragment in the cemetery of Abudjilar. Copy.

P O N
E X T E S T
S V B

No. 134.

Yalowadj. Fragment of an epistle in the western cemetery. Copy.

A S A C

No. 135.

Yalowadj. In the wall of the Medressi near the prayer enclosure. The stone is broken on all sides, but still little seems to be gone. Copy and impression.¹

¹ Ligatures occur: line 7, MH; line 9, NN.
IN ASIA MINOR.

ΚΟΛΟΝΕΙΑ ΛΥΓΑ
ΚΑΙ Γ. ΦΛΑΙΟΥ ΒΑΣΙΝΟΥ ΠΟΤΕΜΑΙΩΝ ΕΡΧΗΝ ΡΕΣΝΑΔΙΑΒΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΠΑΤΡΙΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ ΜΗΝΟΥ ΚΙΟΥΛΙΟΝΔΟ ΝΟΝΝΟΙΛ... [της] Κολονη[ας υ...]
καὶ Γ. Φλα(βιου) Ἰου(λιου) βα[λιου?]
[Φλα]βιανου? ἵππος[ου...]
[των] Ἄρηαιων ἀρχι-[ε]ρῶν διὰ βίου τοῦ πατρίου... θεοῦ Μηνδ[ς...]
τῆς Ἰουλίου Δο[μ]? νου Νου[νου?]

No. 136.

Yalowadi. Horned altar in the cemetery of Abudjilar. Copy and impression.¹

¹ Ligatures occur: line 2, ΝΤ; line 4, ΜΝ; line 10, ΟΝ; line 13, ΤΗ; line 15, ΠΡ.
Side A.

ΚΕΙΠΙΟϹ
ϹΥΝΤΡΟΦΟϹΚΑΙ
ΕΥΤΥΧΙΑΕΥΤΥΧΙ
ἈΝΩΤΕΚΝΩΜΝΕΙ
5 ΑϹΧΑΡΙΝ

Side B.

ὩϹΦΥΤΟΝΑΡΤΙΘΑ
ΛΕϹΔΡΟϹΕΡΟΙϹΤΑ
ΠΑΝΑΜΑϹΙΝΑΥЂΟΝ
웩РОΔΟΝΑΡΤΙΦΥ
10 ΕϹΠΡΟΦΑΝΕΝΚΑΛΟΝ
ΑΝΘΟϹΕΡΨΤΩΝ
ΟΥΤΩϹΔΗΚΑΙΤΑΙ
DATEDΗΚΑΤΑΓΑΙΑΚΑ
ΛΥΠΤΕΙϹΩΤΙΚΟΝΟ
15 ΓΔΟΟΝΗΑΙΚΗϹΠΡΟ
ΛΑΒΟΝΤΕΝΙΑΥΤΩΝ

Side A.

Κεῖπιος
Σύντροφος καὶ
Εὐτυχία Εὐτυχι-
αὐὴ τέκνῳ μεῖ-
ας χάριν.

Side B is composed of four hexameters, thus:

ὡς φυτὸν ἀρτιβαλὴς δροσεροῖς παρὰ νάμασιν αἰξὶον,
ὡς ρῶδον ἀρτιφυῖς προφανὲν καλὸν ἀνθὸς ἐρῶτων,
οὕτως δὴ καὶ πάϊδα χυτὴ κατὰ γαία καλύπτει
Ζωτικὸν ὄγδουν ἥλικίης προλαβῶντ᾽ ἐνιαυτόν.
No. 137.

Yalowadj. Panel on a rough stone by the side of a water conduit in the street. Length, 1.08 m.; width, 0.90 m. Copy.

\[ \Lambda \cdot \text{ΜΑΛΙΟϹΦΑΛΑΚΟϹ} \]
\[ \text{ΚΑΙΓ} \cdot \text{ΜΑΛΙΟϹΜΑΞΙΜΟϹ} \]
\[ \text{ΑΔΕΛΦΟΙΕΑΥΤΟΙΚΚΑΙ} \]
\[ \text{ΤΟΙϹΙΔΙΟΙΚΚΑΙΑΛ} \cdot \text{ΜΑΛΙΩ} \]
\[ 5 \text{ΜΑΞΙΜΝΩΜΙΚΩΤΕΚΝΩ} \]
\[ \text{ΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤΩΜΑΙΟΙϹΙΔΙΟϹ} \]
\[ \text{ΓΩΝΕΙϹΙΜΝΗΜΗϹΧΑΡΙΝ} \]

\[ \Delta \text{ούκιος} \] Μάλιος Φλάκος
καὶ Γ(αίος) Μάλιος Μάζιμος
ἀδελφοὶ ἑαυτοῖς καὶ
τοῖς ἰδίοις καὶ Δ(ουκίω) Μαλὼ
5 Μαζιμῷ νομικῷ τέκνῳ
γλυκυτάτῳ καὶ τοῖς ἰδίοις
γονεῖσι μνήμης χάρων.

No. 138.

Yalowadj. Stele in the court of a Kouak. Copy. ¹

\[ \text{ΑΥΡΗΛΙΑΟΥΑΛΕΝΤΙΛΛΑ} \]
\[ \text{ΑΥΡΗΛΙΩΜΑΚΕΔΟΝΙ} \]
\[ \text{ΑΝΔΡΙΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤΩΜΗΝϹΤΗΛΗΝ} \]
\[ \text{ΑΝϹΤΗϹΑΜΝΗΜΗϹΧΑΡΙΝΟϹ} \]
\[ 5 \text{ΔΕΑΝΕΠΙΒΟΥΛΕΥϹΙΤΗϹΤΗΛΗΝ} \]
\[ \text{ΕϹΤΑΙΑΥΤΩΠΡΟϹΤΟΜΕϹΕ} \]
\[ \text{ΘΟϹΤΟΥΘΕΟΥ} \]

¹ Ligatures occur: lines 3, THN, TH, HN; 4, TH, MNHM; 5, THN, TH, HN.
Δυρηλία Ουαλέντιλλα
Δυρηλίο Μακεδόνι
ἀνδρὶ γλυκωτάτῳ τὴν στήλην
ἀνέστησα μνήμης χάριν· ὅσ
dὲ ἂν ἐπιβουλεύσῃ τὴν στήλην
ἐσται αὐτῷ πρὸς τὸ μέγε-
θος τοῦ θεοῦ.

Concerning curses invoked on violators of tombs, see Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, I. p. 84.

The name Ουαλέντιλλα occurs in an inscription of Iconium, C.I.G. 3996, and in an inscription of Kirili Kassaba, our No. 189.

No. 139.

Yalowadj. Quadrangular cippus: height, 1.10 m.; width, 0.51 m.; height inside the mouldings, 0.53 m. Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Archéologique, 1189, from a copy of Falkener first published by Hensen in the Annali dell’ Instituto. Copy.1

Λ·ΚΑΛΠΟΥΡΝΙΟΝ
ΡΗΓΙΝΙΑΝΟΝ
ΤΟΝΛΑΜΠΡΟΤΑΝΟΝΣ
ΚΑΛΤΙΚΟΝΥΙΟΝΚΑΛ
ΠΟΥΡΝΙΟΥΡΓΙΝΙΑΝΟΥΤΟΥ
ΛΑΝΠΡΟΤΑΟΥΥΠΑΤΙΚΟΥΥ
ΟΥΛΙΟΣΤΙΑΝΟΣΜΑΡΚΕΛΟ
ΔΥΑΝΔΡΙΚΟΣΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΥΣΔΙΑ
ΒΙΟΥΤΟΥΕΠΙΦΑΝΕΣΤΑΤΟΥΘΕΟΥΔΙΟΝΥΣ

1 In line 3 ΜΤ are in ligature.
Δ(ούκιον) Καλπούρνιον
Ῥηγεωναῦν
τῶν λαμπρότατον συν[ν]-
κλητικῶν ὑδὸν Καλ-
ποῦν Ῥηγεωναῦν τοῦ
λαμπρότατον ὑπατικοῦ,
Οὐλπιος Τατιανὸς Μάρκελος
δυναρίκος, ἀρχερεύς διὰ
9 βίου τοῦ ἐπιφανεστάτου θεοῦ Διονύσ[ου].

No. 140.

Yalowadj. On a sarcophagus in the court of the Djami nearest the barracks. Part of the inscription (lines 1–4) is given in C.I.G. 3981. Copy.

ΚΑΤΑΣΥΝΝ ΨΡΗΣΙΝ
ΤΟΥ ΑΞΙΟΛΟΓΩΤΑΤΟΥ
ΑΥΡΦΑΙΟΥ ΚΑΝΔΙΔΟΥ
ΗΣΟΡΟΣΕΤΕΘΕΝΗ

ΚΑΤΕΤΕΘΗΣΩΜΑ
ΤΑΑΥΡΦΑΙ pione
ΤΟΝΕΙΚΗΣ
ΚΑΙΟΡΤΗΣΙΑΝΟΥ
ΜΑΞΙΜΟΥΑΝ
ΔΡΟΣΑΥΤΗΣ

Κατὰ συν[χ]άρησιν
τοῦ ἀξιολογώτατον
Αὐρηλίου Κανδίδου
ἡ σορὸς ἐτέθη, ἐν ἗
κατετέθη σώμα-
ta Αὐρηλίας Στρα-
tονείκης
καὶ Ὄρτησιανοῦ
Μαξίμου ἄν-
δρος αὐτῆς.

No. 141.

Yalowadj. Fragment in the wall of the Djami of Abud-

Χαίρε, Φάνης, μοι[ρ]ῶν τούτο τροπαίον ὀρᾶς
[Ὡν] μὲ Δυκαονίῳ θάνατον μίτοι ἤδε κάλυψαν
[Ε]εῖων καὶ πόλιος καὶ τόπον ὃ κέχυμαι
Οὐ μοι καὶ τόδε σήμα ἔτει δεκάτω μετέπειτα.
No. 142.

Yalowadj. Stele with gable in a tanyard near the cemetery of Abudjilar. Copy.

ΑΡΤΕΙΜΕΙΚΙΑΜΑ ΝΤΟΥΝΤΗΚΥΝ ΒΙΩΜΝΕΙΑΚΧΑ ΡΙΝΤΟΝΘΕΕ ΙΝΣΥΜΗΛΔΙ ΚΗΣΕΙΚ

'Αρτευεισία Μα-
ντών τὴν συ[ν]-
βίω μυείας χά-
ρων τὸν θεό-
ω σὺν μῆ [ἀ]δι-
κησείς.

Note the gender of the article in lines 2 and 4.

No. 143.

Yalowadj. Stele with gable so high up in the wall of a house that I could see it only with difficulty. Copy.

ΑΘΑΝΑΤΟΥΥΧΗϹϹ ΞΤΗΛΗΝΑΝΈΘΗϹ ΚΑΙΟΥΚΟΥΝΔΟϹ ΤΥΝΕΒΒΑΛΕΞΑΝ ΔΡΨΜΗΜΟϹΥΝΗϹ ΕΝΕΚΕΝ
In lines 4–5 we naturally expect the name of a woman, not that of a man.

**No. 144.**

**Yalowaddi. On a sarcophagus in the yard of a house. Copy.**

On the top moulding of the side in one long line is the following: —

A.

ΕΙΔΕΤΙΣΤΟΝΤΟΠΟΝΗΛΑΡΝΑΚΑΘΗΝΔΕΑΔΙΚΗΕΙΟΡΦΑΝΑ
ΤΕΚΝΑΙΤΟ ΕΡΜΟΝΕΝΤΥΡΙΤΤΥ
ΓΡΑΓΩΔΙΤΟ

Εἰ δὲ τῆς τῶν τόπων ἡ λάρνακα τήνδε ἀδικήσει,
ἀρφανὰ τέκνα λίποι, [χήρον βίον, οίκον] ἔρημον,
ἐν πυρὶ πάντα δάμοιτο, κακῶν ὑπὸ χείρ[ας ὁλ]ο[τ]ο.
In a panel occupying the centre of the side of the sarcophagus is this:

\[ B. \]
\[ \text{Σαλίωνα} \text{ Σατουρνύ[α] \ γυνή} \text{ αυτού} \text{ ζώντες} \]
\[ \text{kai} \text{ φρονούντες} \text{ έαυ-} \]
\[ \text{τοίς} \text{ τήν} \text{ σορόν} \text{ κατε-} \]
\[ \text{σκεύασαν} \text{ μυ-} \]
\[ \text{μης} \text{ χάριν}. \]

Apparently the inditer of the inscription was ignorant of the fact that the words between δρφανά τέκνα and χέρας δλτον form two hexameters, else he would have thrown the first part into verse (see C.I.G. 4000, also 3862, 3875, 3990 k). The name of the husband is wanting in the panel; an oversight of the stonecutter.

No. 145.


\[ \text{Ουηρία} \text{ Δόμνα} \]
\[ \text{Ζωσήμω} \text{ άνδρι} \text{ γλυ} \]
\[ \text{κυτάτω} \text{ μπήμης} \]
\[ \text{χάριν}. \]

The name Ουηρία is new and is probably indigenous.
No. 146.

Yalowadj. Stele surmounted by a gable. In the western cemetery. Copy.

\[\pi \epsilon \iota \varsigma \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \nu \n
IN ASIA MINOR.

[K]σωτος Μο[υνή]-
[τη]ς Εὐτυχ[ής]
Κοινὸν Μουνη-
tiōn Πωλίωνος
πραγματευτῆς.

Q. Munatius Pollio is the Latin form of the name. The family is
mentioned in an inscription of Yalowadj in Papers of American
School at Athens, Vol. III. No. 352.

No. 148.

Yalowadj. Broken panel in the court of a Konak. Copy.¹

obel swore
ay vow[n [uncut]
ɔtɔtɔrewne
ευμοτολων [uncut]
ρεονανατανος
Ψωνέεκουργαειν
γαλεοςποτερον

No. 149.

Yalowadj. Slab, length, 1.8 m.; width, 0.71 m. In the
court of a house. Right side defaced. Copy.

† οραίετοδεργονημειον
πεεδαγιλη
νυμφανορηιτιπολε
τανανατα
εοφοδικαν
ετιατη
ΗΓΕΡΕΝΑΥΤΟΣΙΕΙ
iνδ

¹ I have a marginal note that the last P in the last line looks somewhat like a φ.
No. 150.

Yalowadj. Quadrangular cippus in the western cemetery. Copy.

ΝΕΟΥΙΟΙ
ΣΑΣΟΥΡΝΕΙΝΟΣ
ΣΑΙΡΕΒΙΑΙΦΗ
ΣΟΙ, ΨΧΡΥΣΟΥΑΣ

ΛΨΓΚΥΤΑΣΤΩ
ΘΡΕΤΤΩΜΝΗΜΗΕ
ΧΑΡΙΝ

. . . . . .
Σατουρνείνος
. . . . . .
. . . . . .

5 λψ γλυκυκτάτω
θρεπτό μυήμης
χάριν.

No. 151.

Yalowadj. In the wall of a Konak. Copy.

ΔΙΑΚΝΩΤΙΩ
ΙΔΙΩΣΥΝΒΙΩ
ΛΝΗΜΗΧΑ
ΠΙΝ

. . . . . [Ενο-
δία [Ε]νωτίω?
ιδίων κυβίω
μυήμης χά-
ριν.
IN ASIA MINOR.

No. 152.
Yalowadj. In the court of a house by the fountain of Abudjilar. Copy.

ΣΩΤΙΚΟΣ
ΙΟΥΛΙΑ ΜΑΡΤΡΩ
ΝΗΓΑΛΥΚΤΑ
ΘΗ

.... [Ἰουλ-?]
ιος Ζωτικός
Ἰουλία Μαρτρώ-
νη γλυκυτά-
τη.

No. 153.
Yalowadj. In the wall of a house. Copy.

ΔΙΟΥΝ ΔΑΜΕΝΟΙ
ΤΟΥΕΑΥΤΟΙΣΚΑΙ
ΤΟΙΣΕΓΓΟΝΟΙΣ

.... Διο[δωρός τοῦ]
[δεῖνος] καὶ [Ἰουλία?]
[Σέκ]ούρδα Μενοί-
tου έαυτοῖς καὶ
tοῖς ἐγγόνοις.
No. 154.

Yalowadj. In the wall of a house. Copy.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{O C T E K N W} \\
\text{N H M H C X A} \\
\text{P I N %}
\end{align*}
\]

\[\text{-os tēkwn} \]
\[\text{μνήμης χά-} \]
\[\text{ρυ.}\]

For additional inscriptions of Yalowadj (Antiochia Pisidia) and the region of country around it, see the *Papers of the American School at Athens*, Vol. III. pp. 218–278.

The ruins of Antiochia Pisidia have been sufficiently described by former travellers, so that further mention by me is superfluous.

June 20. Yalowadj to Ak Shehir, 5 h. 42 m. Leaving Yalowadj the road leads over the Acropolis of Antiochia in 30 m. to Hissar. Thence we go up a narrow gorge, down which comes a stream of water. In 43 m. from Hissar the gorge divides: we follow neither arm, but ascend in abrupt zigzags the steep and rugged spur of the mountain which lies between the two gorges. A new road was just being constructed across the Sultan Dagh between Yalowadj and Ak Shehir. It was finished in spots, and hundreds of men were still at work on it. It is of course superior to the old road, but the new road will still remain a trying and laborious one. This road between Yalowadj and Ak Shehir has hitherto been thought to be a pass. But it is a pass only in so far as deep gorges lead up to the great backbone of Sultan Dagh on either side (see the large map in Vol. III. of *Papers of the American School at Athens*). The mountain sends off ridges without number at right angles to the mountain chain, and any two opposite gorges may be called a pass with as much propriety as the two which lie on opposite sides of the mountain between Yalowadj and Ak Shehir. The road reaches the great plain
of Philomelium one hour northwest of Ak Shehir, and consequently it does not go down the gorge, at the mouth of which the city of Ak Shehir lies.

No. 155.

Ak Shehir (Philomelium). Diminutive cippus now in the possession of Dr. Diamantides in Konia. Copy.

N A O C
O K H N O C
ΔΕΙΖΕΜΕΤΑΕΙΝ
ΕΥΧΗΝ

But few remains of Greek antiquity are to be found at Philomelium; but, on the other hand, the traveller is surprised by some Seljuk ruins of exquisite beauty. The accurate workmanship displayed, even in the execution of details, will compare favorably with Greek buildings of a good period.

At Ak Shehir I was joined, as had been previously arranged, by my friend, Professor J. H. Haynes, then of Robert College, Constantinople, now of the Central Turkey College, Aintab, Syria. Mr. Haynes accompanied me as photographer during the rest of the journey. My travelling-outfit had been left at Smyrna, and I had not fared well thus far. The advent of Mr. Haynes and the outfit was hailed with delight; for henceforward we could have substantial food, on which depends in great measure the success of an expedition like this.

June 21. Ak Shehir to Engilli, 1 h. 24 m. From Ak Shehir my route lay along the foot of Sultan Dagh in a southeasterly direction to Daghan Hissar. This region is very populous, and what is a blank mountainous space on the old maps is in reality a plain full of prosperous villages (see the large map in Vol. III. of the Papers of the American School at Athens).

June 23. Engilli to Daghan Hissar, 5 h. 5 m. My route lay along the foot of Sultan Dagh, and is indicated by the red line on the map. I found no inscriptions in the villages between Engilli and Kara Agha, but the topographical results were abundant.
No. 156.

*Kara Agha, a village one hour northwest from Daghan Hissar.* Quadrangular cippus in the wall of the Djami. *Copy and impression.*

ΑΥΡΤΑΤΡΟ
ΚΑΗΕΚΑΙΔΟΥ
ΔΑΣΟΥΣΟΥΥ
ΙΩΡΟΦΥΛΑ
ΚΙΙΣΦΑΓΕΝΤΙ
ΥΠΟΛΗΕΤΩΝ
ΜΝΗΜΗΕΧΑΡΙ§

Αὐρ. Πατρο-
κλῆς καὶ Δου-
δᾶς Οὐσοῦ ν-
ίῳ ὑροφύλα-
κι(ι) σφαγέντι
ὑπὸ ληστῶν
μνήμης χάρι[ν].

The name of the son, Οὐσοῦ, must be indeclinable. For ὑροφύλακι, see No. 65.

No. 157.

*Kara Agha.* Quadrangular cippus in the wall of the Djami. *Copy and impression.*

\[\underline{ΤΕΚΝΟΜΗΜΗΜΗ}
\underline{ΧΑΡΙΝΚΑΙΕΑΥΤΩ}
\underline{ΝΑΝΕΣΤΗΣΕ}

[Ὁ δεῖνα τῷ δεῖνα]
τέκνῳ μνήμη-
[κ] χάρῳ καὶ ἐαντῷ
[ἐκ τῶν ἑδί]ων ἀνέστησε.
No. 158.

Kara Agha. Phrygian door in the wall of the Djami.
Copy and impression.

ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΜΗΝΗΕΟΚΥΕΙΟΚ
ΠΑΤΑΔΟΣΙΟΥΡΜΑΑΝΕΤΗ
ΕΝΤΗΝΔΙΑΓΥΝΕΚΙΒΑΙΑΙΗ

ΧΑΡΙΝ

Α囱ηλιοσ Μηηοδοιου νεωσ
Πάπαδος [Κ]ουρμά ανέστη[σ]-
εν τῇ ηδία γυνείκα Βασι? Αίση

Βασιγ is a new name, so far as I can find out.
Note ηδία for ιδία.

No. 159.

Kara Agha. Quadrangular cippus in the wall of the Djami. Copy and impression.

ΑΥΡΑ - ΣΚΑΜΑκε
ΔΙΟΥΤΗΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤ
ΗΜΟΥΚΥΜΒΙΘΑΥΡ
ΚΥΡΙΑΜΕΤΑΤΟΥΑ
ΝΕΨΙΟΥΑΥΤΟΥΑ
ΥΡΜΑΡΚΟΥΑΝΕΣ
ΤΗΣΑΝΜΝΗΜΗ
ΧΑΡΙΝ [uncut] ΤΙΣ
ΑΝΤΡΟΧΟΙΣΕΙΧΕ
ΡΑΘΝΑΡΟΥΦΘΟΝ
ΟΝΚΕΙΝΟΣΔΕΑ
ΨΟΙΚΕΠΙΤΕΣΕΣ
ΟΙΤΟΥΜΦΟΡΑΙ
C
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

Ἀυρ. Ἀ[β]άσκα[ντος;]  
Δίου τῆ γλυκυτάτης  
μου συμβίων Αὐρηλίαν  
Κυρία μεγά τοῦ ἀνεψίου αὐτοῦ Αυρ.  
Μάρκου ἀνέστησαν μνήμης  
σε χάριν.

tis δὲν προσούσει χε[ι]ρα τὴν βαρύφθονον  
κείνος δὲ ἀώροις περιπέσουτο συμφοραῖς.

The inscription is closed by two iambic trimeters. Cf. Mittheilungen d. Deutsch. Arch. Inst. in Athen, 1885, p. 17.

No. 160.

Kara Agha. Ornamented Stele in the wall of the Djami.

AYRPHIEOCZW  
TIKOSPTAYELINOY  
ANDNEPTOTELITH  
CTHSCYNBWAY  
PHELADAAGLYKYTA  
THLMNHMCXARIN

. Ἀυρήλευος Ζω-.  
τικός Παυλείνον  
'Αδ[μα]νοπολείτης  
ς τῆς συμβίων Αὐ-  
ρη[λία]ς Δᾶ γλυκυτάτης  
τῆ μνήμης χάριν.

For the name Δᾶ, see No. 168.

Paulinus is mentioned as a citizen of Hadrianopolis: this inscription does not locate the city, but on other grounds it must be looked for somewhere in this region.
No. 161.

*Kara Agha.* Quadrangular cippus in the wall of the Djami. *Copy and impression.*

ΛΥΡΜΛΝΗΣΙΘΕΟΣ
ΕΡΜΟΓΕΝΟΥΣ
ΤΗΙΔΙΑΓΥΝΕΚΙ
ΔΟΥΔΑΓΛΑΥΚΥ
ΤΑΘΜΛΗΜΗΛΕ
ΧΑΡΙΝ

[Α]υρ. Μνησίθεος
"Ερμογένους
τῇ ἱδίᾳ γυναικὶ
Δούδα γυναικὶ
τάτη μνήμης
χάριν.

No. 162.

*Tchetme.* In the wall of the Djami. Panel with mouldings on all sides, and a circular festoon below the inscription. The top moulding has been hewn away. It probably contained the beginning of the inscription. Immediately beneath the top moulding is the following inscription. *Copy.*

Γ Χ Χ Α Ν Ι Δ Ο Ω Σ Α Υ
Τ Η Κ Α Η Τ Ε Ι Μ Ο Δ Α Ζ
ΥΙΩΜΝΗΜΗΛΕ
ΧΑΡΙΝ

1 In line 1, ΝΗΛ are in ligature. The sigmas vary as indicated.
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

Leaving Engilli Mr. Haynes passed through the villages Gedil, Aghayt, Regiz, Ortakieu, Kotchash, Yazir, Tchetme, meeting me at Daghan Hissar. On this excursion he copied Nos. 163–173. The time occupied by Mr. Haynes between Engilli and Daghan Hissar was 4 h. 41 m. His route lay wholly in the plain, while mine crossed a succession of low spurs that run off from Sultan Dagh (see the map as cited above), but very near the point where the mountain ceases and the plain begins. This accounts for the fact that he made the trip in less time than I did (5 h. 5 m.), although my route was the straight line.

No. 163.

Regiz. In the foundation of an old Turkish building.
Copy and impression by J. H. Haynes.

ΛΥΘΛΟΥΚΙΟΣΛΟΥΚΙ
ΟΥΜΕΝΕΛΛΟΥΙΔΙΑΓΥ
ΝΑΙΚΙΔΟΜΘΥΓΑΤΡΙΜΕ
ΝΕΜΑΧΟΥΧΑΡΙΔΗΜΟΥΣΕ
ΛΙΝΑΕΨΚΑΙΜΑΤΡΙΑΙΑ
ΡΑΜΝΗΜΝΗΜΧΑΡΙΝ

[Δ]δ[ρ]. Δουκιος Δουκι-
ου Μενελα[δ]ου ιδια γυ.
ναυκι Δομηθ θυγατρι Με-
νεμάχου Χαριθμου Σε-
λιν[δ]εω[ς?] και ματρι Αιλά-
ρα τνης χαριν.
IN ASIA MINOR.

No. 164.

Regis. Fragment in the old Turkish building. Copy and impression by J. H. Haynes.¹

[ὅς ἂν κακοῦργησῃ τούτο τὸ μνημεῖον?] [ὅρφανα τέκνα λίποι, χήρων βίον, οἶκον [ἔρημον], [ἔν πυρὶ πάντα δάμωτο, κακῶν ὑπὸ χεῖρας δολοῦτο]].

No. 165.

Kotchash. Apparently a cornice piece; inserted above the lintel of the door of the Djami. The inscription is in one continuous line. Copy and impression by J. H. Haynes.

ΑΝΕΚΕΝΣΙΟΝΑΟΙΟΙΤΕΡΑΓΙΑΘΚΟΣΥΚΥΡΘΕΘΕΙΜΟΡΡΥΚΕΜΑΓΙΣΤΡΩΤΙΚΑΡΑΝΑΙΑΚΥΝΡΟΜΙΤΙΟΚΤΙΑΡΠΙΚΣΕΙΤΙΚΈΤΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΝΒΑΣΙΛΙΑΙ

. . . . . . . . . . . Αγία Θ(εωτό)κος τοῦ κύρου Θεοδόρου κέ μαγιστροῦ τοῦ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . δοσιάριον κέ ἐπισχετίτου βασιλεύωντων Βασιλίου [κέ Ἰωάννου?]

Basil and John reigned jointly from 969–976 A.D.

Concerning the name Kotchash, see Papers of the American School at Athens, Vol. III. p. 38, footnote.

¹ In line 1 ΗΣ are in ligature.
No. 166.

Kotchash. Altar with human figure in relief in the Djami.
Copy and impression by J. H. Haynes.¹

AYPHAIOCOY [uncut]
AYZANDO

Aνρηλινος Σου[σού?]
Ανίζαννον [ενεένους?]

No. 167.

Kotchash. Altar in the vestibule of the Djami. It was so dark that Mr. Haynes could not see to read it, and a violent wind made the impression worthless.²

ΟΠΛΟΝΟΣΔ

ΑΠΠΑΣΟΤΙΡΙ

ΘΡΕΒΑΝΤΙΘΥΓΑΤΗΣ
ΟΣΚΑΟΚΙΛΛΑ
ΕΥΝΤΘ

Οπλωνος Δ[ενεένους?]
... ... ...

Απτας ο Τιρ[δατσού?] ...

θρέβαντι θυγατ[έρα]
...

σου το...

[μ]ήμ[ης χάρυν].

¹ Letters distinct. ² In line 5 NT are in ligature.
IN ASIA MINOR.

No. 168.

Kotchash. In the wall of the Djami. Copy and impression by J. H. Haynes.¹

ἈΣΚΛΗΠΙΑΔΗΣ
ΤΡΙΣ
ὙΑΝΤΑΛΕΟΝΤΙ
ΑΠΙΟΥΤΩΕΑΥΤΟΥ

5 ὈΩΚΑΙΑΥΡΔΑΕΡΜΟΓΕΝ
ἘΣΘΓΥΝΑΙΚΙΑΥΤΟΥΚΑΙΤ
ΣΥΙΟΙΣΑΥΤΩΝΙΔΙΟΙΣΑΙ
ἘΛΦΟΙΣΑΥΡΠΑΙΑ
ΝΤΑΛΕΟΝΤΟΣΚΑΙΑΥΝ

10 ἘΠΙΔΑΗΠΑΝΤΑΙ
ΤΟΣ ἌΝΗΜΗ
[head] ἌΡΙΝ

'Ἀσκληπιάδης
τρις
[Π]ανταλέοντι
'Απίον τῷ ἑαυτῷ

6 [ὑ]φὸ καὶ Ἄυρ.-Δὰ Ἐρμογέν.
[ου] τῇ γυναικὶ αὐτῶν καὶ τ[οῦ-]
5 νοῖς αὐτῶν ἴδιοις δ[ῦ?]
[άδ]ελφοῖς Ἄυρ. Παπία
[Παν]ταλέοντος καὶ Ἀυ[ρ].

10 ['Ἀσκληπ]ιάδη Παντ[α]-
[ἐον]τος μιμήμ[ς]
[χ]άριν.

¹ In line 3 Mr. Haynes' copy has ΑΝΤΑ; in line 4 his copy has ΑΠΙΟΥΤΩ; in line 5 his copy has ΣΘΓΥΝΑΙΚΙΑΥΤΟΥΚΑΙΤ; in line 6 his copy begins ΕΣΘΓΥΝΑΙΚΙΑΥΤΟΥΚΑΙΤ. The changes have been made on the authority of the impression. Ligatures occur: line 6, ἌΡΙΝ; line 7, ΑΥ; line 9, ἌΝΗΜΗ; line 10, ΠΑΠΙΑ, ΠΑΝΤΑΛΕΟΝΤΟΣ, ΠΑΝ.
No. 169.

*Kotchash.* In the wall of the Djami. Copy and impression by J. H. Haynes.

[Image 39x28 to 440x660]

\[ \text{πΟ} \text{Σείων} \]
\[ \epsilonρμογένη \text{Θεα}-\]
\[ γένους \text{ἀνέστη}-\]
\[ σεν \nuημησ χάρων. \]

No. 170.


\[ \text{ΑΛΙΠΕΡΩϹ ΑΓΑΕΟΤΟ} \]
\[ ΔΟϹΟΥΕΓΝΩΥΙΩ \]
\[ ΜΝΗΜΗϹΧΑΡΙΝ \]

\[ Αλιπέρως Αγα[θ]όπο-\]
\[ δος Οδέγνω? νιώ \]
\[ νυημησ χάρων. \]

1 Ligatures occur: line 1, NH; line 3, NMNHMC.
2 Line 3, HM are in ligature.
IN ASIA MINOR.

No. 171.


ΕΡΙΜΑΝΗΝΑΤΤ.ΠΙ
ΝΕΚΡΑΤΗΝΑΤΤ.ΠΙ
ΛΙΟΚΕ
"Ο

No. 172.


ΡΙΕΒ
ΟΙΤΥ
ΧΝ
ΣΚΟ
ΘΝΙΚΕ
ΟΥ

No. 173.


ΑΥΛ
ΤΙΜΟΘ
ΙΔΙΩΜΑΥΘΕ
ΑΓΕΝΗΛΜΗΝΗ
ΛΗΣΧΑΡΙΝ

Αυ. [Μάρκος?]
Τιμοθ[έφ νιψ]
ιδίω Αυ(ρ). Θε-
αγένη μη-
μης χάρων.
Mr. Haynes found ruins at Regiz and especially at Kotchash. These ruins are late.

No. 174.

Daghan Hissar. On a sarcophagus used as a water-trough in a fountain near a Djami. Copy.

\[\text{AN} \frac{\text{N}}{\text{K}} \text{OKC} \text{ΔΕΙΤΟΥ} \]

The inscription is apparently Phrygian; see the following inscription, No. 175.

Daghan Hissar is a modern town without any ancient remains.

June 24. Daghan Hissar to Ashagha Dinek, 4 h. 18 m. We again cross Sultan Dagh to the plain of Kara Aghatch, blank on the old maps, but now filled in by my journeys of 1884 and 1885 (see the map in Papers of the American School, Vol. III.). As will be seen from the map the road does not begin to cross Sultan Dagh from Daghan Hissar, as given on Tchihatcheff’s map. In reality it goes up the gorge, at the mouth of which Kara Agha is situated. We ascend from Tchetme and join the true road in 36 m. The road crosses a real pass; the ascent on the eastern side is gentle but steady; the descent on the western side is sharper and more precipitous. The pass is low.

June 25. Ashagha Dinek to Yalowadj, 5 h. 50 m. We pass Oghras to Tcharük Serai.

No. 175.

Tcharük Serai (Ulumahallû). In the wall of a Djami. See my Preliminary Report, p. 11. Copy and impression.

\[\text{IOENICEMONKNOYMA} \]
\[\text{NEKAKONΔAKETAINI} \]
\[\text{MANKATIETITETI} \]
\[\text{KMNOCΕΙΤΟΥ} \]

The inscription is Phrygian; see Papers of the American School at Athens, Vol. III. No. 571.
IN ASIA MINOR.

No. 176.

Tcharük Serai (Ulumahallû). In the wall of a Djami. Copy.

ΤΧΟΤΟΥΚΙΛΛΑΝΙ
ωΙΚΑΙΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥ
§ΕΑΥΤΩΙΖΩΝ
ΙΜΝΗΜΗΣΕΝΕΚΕΝ

οστονκιλλανι
ωι? και γραμμεν
ς εαντων ζωντ-
ι μνημης ενεκεν.

Tcharük Serai lies in a fertile little valley about an hour east of Kara Aghatch. It is a cluster of seven large and prosperous villages. The whole community goes by the name of Tcharük Serai; but each of the seven villages has its own distinctive name, with the addition of the Arabic word Mahallû, “Quarter” (e.g. Tchukurmahallû, Ulumahallû, etc.), in short, precisely the same state of affairs as prevails in the Yalowadj of to-day, where there are twelve “Quarters.” Perhaps here, as at Yalowadj, these “Quarters” represent ancient vici. Tcharük Serai is certainly the site of an ancient town; possibly Pappa must be placed here, but no documentary proof exists at present.

No. 177.

Tcharük Serai (Ulumahallû). Stele with four figures in relief, in two rows of two figures each. Beneath them is the inscription. Copy and impression.

ΘΙΟΥΘΙΟΥΣΑΟΛΛΙΟΣΑΟΝ
ΓΘΙΙΝΟΣΤΙΤΟΥΙΟΣΒΑΒΕ
ΙΝΤΗΝΕΑΥΤΟΥΓΥΝΑΙΚΑ
 İnEСTHONAMNH
ΜΗΤΧΑΡΙΝ
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

Θουθίας Δόλλιος Δο[ν]-
γ(ε)ῖνος, Τίτου νίδος, Βαβε-
ἶν, τὴν ἑαυτὸν γυναῖκα
[ἀ]νέστησεν μνή-
μης χάρω.

The reading is perfectly certain.
Leaving Tchartik Serai we pass Zengilër, and at Man Agha we copy the following inscription.

Nos. 178-181.

Man Agha, a village about twelve miles to the southeastward of Yalowadj. Roman millarium at the little, or lower, Djami. Copy and impression.¹

Side A, Nos. 1 and 2.

DDNN
FLCLCONSTANTINOMAX
IMO
ETFLLVCONSTANTIOETFL
CLCONSTANT[R IIIY]
VICTORIBSEMPAVGG
ABANTIOCHIA

Pontif. Max. Trib
Pot X. Cos III
P. P

¹ This was published in my Preliminary Report on an Archaeological Journey made in Asia Minor during the Summer of 1884, but for some reason, which I cannot explain, several errors have crept into the text as presented there. Above I present a corrected text.
IN ASIA MINOR.

Side B, No. 3.

IMPCMAVRVAL
MAXIMIANO
FINVICTAVG
[PDFFPNHTT]
[BCAESARIB]

Side B, No. 4.

IMPCAS
MARCAPO
ETIMPCAES
MAVRVAL
MAXIMIANO
PFAVG

It seems that Side A must fall into two fragments of inscriptions: the one having been partially hacked off to give place to a new one, which, in its turn, was left in an incomplete state. It is not easy to unravel Nos. 1 and 2, owing to the fact that No. 2 does not furnish data enough to justify an attempt at restoration. Accordingly I simply transcribe in minuscules the text as it stands on the stone:

Nos. 1 and 2.

(Duobus) d(ominis) n(ostris) Fl(avio) Cl(audio) Constantino Maximo [P(io) F(elici) Inv(icto) Aug(usto)]
et Fl(avio) Jul(io) Constantio et Fl(avio) Cl(audio)
Constanti[no . . . . . . . . . . . .] victorib(us) semp(er)
[A]ug(ustis)
[Ab] Antiochia
Pontif(ici) Max(imo), trib(uniciae) pot(estatis) XIII,
Co(n)s(uli) III, p(ro) P(raetore). Mi(lia) p(assuum) (quinque).

We are not without proof that the people of this region of country were ignorant both of the number and the names of their rulers; see Mommsen's remarks in the *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, 1884, p. 594, No. 1403. This ignorance is shown in our inscription by the omission of the name of Flavius Julius Constans, and by the fact that the DDNN claims that there were only two emperors.
No. 3.

[Imp(erati) Caes(ar) C. Val(erio) Diocletiano
P(io) F(elici) Invict(o) Aug(usto) et] Imp(eratori)
C(aesar) M. Aur(elio) Val(erio) Maximiano [P(io)]
F(elici) Invict(o) Aug(usto) [et Fl(avio) Val(erio)
Constantio et Gal(erio) Val(erio) Maximiano

No. 4.

The reading of No. 4 is curious, but it is certain, and is vouched for by the impression. Lines 3, 4, 5 seem to show that the inscription is a repetition of No. 2, inasmuch as the name must be M. Aur. Val. Maximianus. But while we should look for the name of Diocletianus in line 2, we find only strange letters. It may even be that No. 4 contains fragments of two inscriptions.

The stone is at least seven miles out of place.

Man Agha is situated in a deep Derge. Henceforward our road crosses a succession of low spurs that run off from Sultan Dagh. Between each of these spurs there is a narrow valley, each with its village and stream of water.

No. 182.

Örkenes. Copied by J. H. Haynes.¹

ΟΛΛΗΓΑΝΜΑΚΑΡΟΤΕ
ΛΑΚΗΔΟΝΟΣΔΙΕΠΟΙΚ
ΛΑΣΤΟΝΚΟΛΛΗΓΟΥ
ΠΕΘΧΟΑΛΟΣΑΘΑΝΑΤ

ΟΝΝΕΟΝΑΜΒΡΩΣΙΟΝΜΗ
ΗΥΝΕΦΥΝΕΠΑΛΑΙΟΙΚ
ΗΤΗΡΔΕΙΔΗΕΙΝΔΥΚΑΡΙ
ΟΤΟΚΕΙΑΤΕΜΑΓΝΑ
ΛΚΙΤΚΑΣΕΙΤΕΜΕΛΟΣ

IAPΚΑΤΕΕΤΟΗΔΥ
ΟΝΣΟΦΟΝΙΗΤΡΟΝΕΙΚΟΣ
ΓΟΝΑΙΟΝΤΑΕΙΟΣ

¹ In line 5 Η is in ligature. In line 11 the C is written above the O.
Continuing our march towards Yalowadj we passed Kuyudjak, where we copied No. 105, and Gemen, where we copied Nos. 107 and 116. These inscriptions belong properly to Yalowadj, and for that reason they have been placed among the inscriptions of that place.

June 26. Yalowadj to Man Agha, 4 h. 15 m.

June 27. Man Agha, via Tcharük Serai and Kara Aghatch, to Beikieui, 3 h. 11 m. At Kara Aghatch the following inscriptions were copied.

No. 183.

Kara Aghatch. Epistle block ornamented with an eggstaff in the door of the Khan. Length, 1.72 m. The inscription occupies the whole length of the block, and was continued on other blocks to the right and left of this one. Copy.

```
ΤΗΛΕΜΑΧΟΣ ΕΡΜΟΓΕΝΟΣ ΤΟΥΛΟΥΡΑΣΕΩΣ

... Τηλέμαχος Ἐρμογένος τοῦ Τουλουράσεως ...

... στύλους ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων Διοσκόροις θεοῖς ἐπηκόοις ...
```

The names Τηλέμαχος, Ἐρμογένος, and Τουλουράσεως seem to have been common in this region, e.g. see Papers of the American School, Vol. III. Nos. 323, 328, 329. In the last (No. 329) a sister of Τηλέμαχος seems to be mentioned: Βασίς Ἐρμογένους Τουλουράστους. This last is a queer name, and yet we have analogical formations from this very region. Thus in the Papers of the American School, Vol. III. No. 329, we find Τουλάνδος, and in No. 330 Τουρμάμᾶς, while in No. 323 we read Τουλουράσις, which is probably a mistake on the part of the stonecutter for Τουλουράσις.
No. 184.

Kara Aghatch. Large stone partly buried in the foundation of a Minare. Owing to the opposition of the natives I could not unearth it. Copy.

М Е Ν Ε Λ Α Ο Ρ Μ Ν Ε Ν Ε Ω
Ν Ε Λ Α Ο Υ Υ Ι Ο Κ Ε Π Ε
Г Υ Α Ο Υ Κ Η Μ Η Ν Ε Ε
Ν Ο Μ Η Ν Ο Υ Κ Ε Μ Ι Ο Υ
Μ Ε Λ Ε Γ Μ Ο Ι Υ Γ Ι Α Ι Ν Е
Π Α Ρ Ο Δ Ε Ι Τ Α
Μ Η Τ Ε Ο Ι Κ Η Ρ Ι Υ Ε Ρ Π Ι Α Σ Φ Ο Η Σ
Τ Α Ρ Ο Υ Σ Θ Ε Ο Υ Κ Κ Ι Σ Σ Λ Α Μ Ε Ν Ο
Τ Ε Ο Ι Κ Ο Υ

Меңел aos Мевел{лакв . . .}
os Αυр. Мевесθев[о . . .]
[Мевелакв υίς, ἐτέ...]
γρ[α]φα? . . . . . .
. . . . . . . .
. . . . . . . .
. . . . . . . .
. . . . . . . .
. . . . . . . .
. . . . . . . .
пαροδεῖτα . . . . . .
μήτε οίκησις . . . . . .
tας τοὺς θεοὺς [κπεθθολομένονυς . . .
. . . . . . . .
No. 185.

*Kara Aghatch.* Large stone nearly buried in the foundation of the Djami. The insolence of the mob so disturbed and vexed me that I did not have the bottom of the stone unearthed. I think the inscription will be found to be complete. *See* Mittheilungen des Deutschen Archaeologischen Instituts in Athen, 1883, p. 75. *Copy.*

![Inscription Image]

ΤΟ ΗΡΩΕΙΟΝΑΥΡ ΜΕΝΕΣΘΕΩΣ ΜΕΝΕΛΑ- ΟΤΟΥΛΩΚΙΟΥΑΛΑ ΔΑΤΕ ΩΣ ΒΟΥΛΕΤΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΣΤΕ ΠΑΠ[ΠΙΗ-?] ΚΑΙ ΤΟΙΣ ΙΔΙΟΙΣ].

Τὸ ήρώειον Αὐρ.
Μενεσθέως Μενελά-.
ο(υ) τοῦ Δ[ο]κίου ΑΛΤΑΔΕ-.
ως βουλετοῦ τῆς τε Πάπ[πη-?].

. . . . . . . . . .

ΤΗΣ ΓΙΝΝΑΙΟΣ Αὐ-
ΤΟΥ ΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΟ[Υ]
[ΤΕ ΤΟ ΗΡΩΕΙΟΝ ΕΑΥΤΟΙΣ]

. . . . . . . . . .

183
Var. Lect.

Line 2, MENECO, Mittheilungen; line 3, ΟΓΟΥΛΟΥ in initio, ΔC in fine, Mittheilungen; line 4, ΤΣΤΗΝΟ in fine, Mittheilungen; line 5, C omitted by Mittheilungen; line 7, 1 added in fine by Mittheilungen; after line 7 the Mittheilungen give two lines not copied by me on account of the rudeness of the mob, viz.:

ΤΕΤΟΗΡΕΙΟΝΕΑΥΤΟ
ΚΑΙΤΟΙΚΙΔΙΟΙΚ

No. 186.

Aipler, properly Eyuplar, see Papers of the American School, Vol. III., footnote to No. 394. This is a second Eyuplar. Fragment in a wall. See my Preliminary Report, p. 11.

Copy.

ΙΟϹΚΕϹΕΜΟΝΤΟΚΑΚΟΝΟΛ

June 28. Derekieui to Munafer, 5 h. 11 m. Shortly after passing Tchaliti we enter the pass between Kizil Dagh and the outliers of Sultan Dagh, reaching the watershed in 1 h. 14 m. Leaving Felle (see Papers of the American School, Vol. III. pp. 192-193) to our right, we reach the ruins called Monastir in 2 h. 30 m. from Beikieui. Monastir is situated at the northern limit of the plain of Kirili Kassaba; the ruins are unimportant. Here Mr. Ramsay locates Misthia (see American Journal of Archaeology, I. p. 146). Near the site there is a mound, which may have served as an Acropolis. It has every appearance of an artificial mound. Leaving Monastir we traverse the plain, reaching Kirili Cassaba in 56 m.

No. 187.

Concerning the Stationarii, see the note in the Mittheilungen, as cited above.

Var. Lect.

Line 1, Mittheilungen has ΛΙΟC, and indicates no break in init.; Mittheilungen reads PKC, and indicates a lacuna after these letters. Line 2, Mittheilungen reads ΑΩΛΑΙΑ in init. and ΓΙΔΙ in fine.

No. 188.


ΘΕΟΦΙΛΟΣ
ΒΑΣΤΟΥΑΠΕΛΕΥΘΕΡΟΥ
ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΟΣ
ΚΑΛΛΙΓΕΝΕΙΟΡΕ
ΠΤΩΤΕΙΜΙΩΤΑΤΩ
ΜΝΗΜΗΧΑΡΙΝ

Θεοφιλος Σε-βαστου απελευθεροσι, ἐπίτροπος Καλλιγένει θρε-πτῳ τεμιωτάτῳ μνήμης χάριν.
No. 189.


ΟΥΝΟΥΣΙΔΙΑΝ . . . . . ουνούς ιδιαν
ΟΥΛΛΕΝΤΙΛΛΑΝ Ουλ[α]λέντιλλαν
ΤΗΝΑΕΙΟΛΟΓΩΤΑ Την αξιολογωτά-
ΤΗΝΑΜΑΡΨΗΝΑΝΥΝ Την ματρώαν σων-
ΓΕΝΙΔΑΚΝΑΚΗΤΙ γενίδα συνκλητι-
ΚΩΝΤΗΝΣΜΝΟΤΑΤΗΝ κών την σεμνοτάτην
ΚΑΙΦΙΛΟΤΕΚΝΟΝΓΥΝΑΙ καὶ φιλότεκνον γυνα[ι]-
ΚΑΚΑΛΠΟΥΡΝΙΟΥ καὶ Καλπουρνίου
ΜΑΡΚΕΛΛΟΥΤΟΥΚΡΑΜ Μαρκέλλου τοῦ κρα-
ΤΙΣΤΟΥ τίστου.

The name Ουλέντιλλα occurs in an inscription of Antiochia Pisidia above, No. 138.

Kirili Cassaba is a small market town, as the name indicates. It is very malarious during the summer and early fall. Leaving Kirili Cassaba we traverse a rolling country, passing Tchukurkend and Yenidje, and reaching Munafer in 1 h. 45 m. Munafer is a wretched village situated on the edge of a swamp, and like all the villages near the lake it is very unhealthy. On the contrary, the numerous and prosperous villages on the high ground along the northeastern edge of the plain of Kirili Cassaba are not malarious.

June 30. Munafer, via Eflatun Puñar, to Yonuslar, 7 h. 15 m. We visit Eflatun Puñar in order to secure photographs of the important monument. One of these photographs has been published by Dr. William Hayes Ward in the American Journal of Archaeology, Vol. II. (1886) pp. 47–51 and Plate I. Professor Kiepert thinks that the name of the place is Eflatun, not Elflatun. Eflatun is the Arabo-Turkish pronunciation of Platon, a name which cannot have the Arabic article el.

Leaving Eflatun Puñar we pass Selki, immediately beyond which place we ascend to a table-land. As we advance, this plateau gradually becomes rolling and barren. The few inscriptions of Yonuslar are given in the Papers of the American School, Vol. III. Nos. 313–315.
July 1. Yonuslar to Kizil Ören, 3 h. 18 m. The road leads up the Bagharzïk Dere, of old infested by brigands, the terror of the caravans between Isparta-Yalowadj and Konia. The mountains on either side are low, but rough and jagged, and abounding in secure hiding-places for robbers. In 2 h. 5 m. the plain of Kizil Ören is reached. Nearly an hour west of Kizil Ören are the remains of a Seljuk Khan and Djami.

No. 190.

*Kizil Ören. On an epistle block in the cemetery. Letters very faint and blurred. Copy.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ΚΕΤΟΝΔΟΥΛΟΝΤΟΥΟΠΟΥΑΝТОΝΚΙΝΚΙΚ</th>
<th>ΜΕΤΚΙΘΤΟΔΗΣΙΤΟΥΣΙΜΙΓΚ</th>
<th>ΚΕΒΟΗΘΟΝΔΟΥΛΟΝΟΥΛΟΝΟΥΛΟΝΟΥΛΟΝΟΥΛΟΣΕΥΘΕ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Βοήθη Κ(υρί) τον δουλον του θ(εου)</td>
<td>Θεόδωρον</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K(υρί)ε Βοήθη τον δουλον σου Δεοντεώα</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

July 2. Kizil Ören to Konia, 6 h. 20 m. The road is uninhabited and monotonous, lying mostly in ravines and defiles. In 1 h. 5 m. from Kizil Ören we pass the ruins of a Seljuk Khan. In 2 h. 30 m. from this Khan we reach another and better preserved Khan, situated in a little valley just at the point where our road unites with the horse road from Ak Shehir to Konia. This succession of Seljuk Khans—first between Egherdır and
Gelendos, then near Kizil Ören, and finally the two between Kizil Ören and Konia—shows that we have traversed the great commercial road between the Seljuk Konia and the seaboard. Leaving this Khan we cross a mountain, and in 1 h. 46 m. we reach the western limit of the great plain of Konia.

**No. 191.**

*Konia* (Iconium). Slab now forming the Musalla Tashü in the southern cemetery. *My copy.*

(I was also furnished with a faulty copy by Dr. S. N. Diamantides.) Length, 2.50 m.; height, 0.60 m.

ΑΙΛΙΑΤΑΤΑΤΟΝΠΕΡΙΒΟΛΟΝΕΝΑΡΧΟΕΝΤΑΤΑΤΟΝΟΑΡΡΟΥΝΤΟΙΟΥΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥΣΤΟΥ,
ΑΝΔΡΟΚΑΤΗΘΓΕΛΑΚΑΚΑΠΑΚΕΙΜΕΝΟΥΤΟΥΔΙΟΜΗΔΟΥΣΚΑΙΤΟΥΙΟΥΑΤΩΝΔΟΜΝΟΥ
ΕΝΑΥΤΩΑΦΩΣΙΩΝΚΑΙΕΙΣΤΗΝΕΑΥΤΗΣΚΗΔΕΙΑΝΟΥΔΕΝΙΔΕΕΞΕΣΤΑΙ
ΕΠΕΙΣΒΙΑΣΑΚΑΘΑΙΗΠΕΙΣΕΝΚΕΙΝΠΤΩΜΑΣΕΑΝΑΕΤΙΣΕΙΣΒΙΑΣΗΤΑΙ
ΥΠΟΚΕΙΣΕΤΑΙΤΩΙΕΡΟΣΤΑΤΩΜΕΙΩΣΜΥΡΙΩΙΚΠΕΝΣΕΤΑΚΙΚΕΙΛΙΟΙC

Ailía Táta τῶν περιβόλων ἐναρχοθεντάτον Ἀρρούντον Διομήδους τοῦ ἀνδρός αὐτῆς τελέσασα, κατακειμένον τοῦ Διομήδους καὶ τοῦ νῖου αὐτῶν Δόμνου ἐν αὐτῷ, ἀφωσίων καὶ ἐις τὴν ἐαυτῆς κηδείαν, οὔδειν δὲ ἔξεσται ἐπεισβιάσασθαι ἡ ἐπεισενεκεν ἰπτώμα. ἐὰν δὲ τις εἰσβιάσῃ ὑποκείσεται τῷ ἱερωτάτῳ ταμείῳ (ὁμαρίοις) μυρίοις πεντακιςχελίοις.
No. 192.

Konia. Huge stone near the outskirts of the city as one
journeys towards Ak Serai. Copy.

ΕΒΟΥΡΦΗΝΑΝ·ΜΑΖΙ
ΜΑΝΘΘΥΓΑΤΕΡΑΓΑ
ΙΟΥ·ΕΒΟΥΡΦΗΝΟΥΥ
ΟΥΑΛΕΝΤΟΣ·ΓΥΝ
ΣΚΑ·ΚΟΙΝΤΟΥ·ΕΡ
ΕΝΟΥ·ΜΑΤ

[Ἐβουρήν]ν[α]ν Μαζή-
[μ]αν θυγατέρ[α] Γα-
τοῦ ’Εβουρήνου
Οὐάλεντος, γυν[α]-
[ἐ]κα Κοιντοῦ ’Ε[β]-
[ουρήνου Μαζήμου

No. 193.

Konia. Stele recently found in a part of the city walls which
have been demolished for building purposes. Copy.

ΑΥΡ·ΕΥΤΥΧΙΟΥ
ΖΩΤΙΚΟΥΚΥΝΘΗΣ
ΥΝΒΙΩΑΝΤΩΝΙΑ
ΑΝΕΣΤΗΚΑΜΕΝ
ΖΩΝΤΕΣΕΑΥΤΟΙΚ
ΤΟΝΤΙΤΛΟΝΜΝΗ
ΜΗΧΑΡΙΝ✝
Αὐρ. Εὐτυχίου
Ζωτικοῦ σῶν τῆς συνβίων Ἀντωνίας.
ἀνεστήσαμεν
ζωντες εαυτοὺς
τὸν τίτλον μνήμης
μηχάρων.

No. 194.
Konia. Slab from the recently demolished walls. Copy.

ΟΥΑΔΟΥΣΚ
ΑΙΔΟΥΔΑΠΙ
ΡΟΚΛΩΤΩ
ΑΔΕΛΦΩΜ
ΝΗΜΗΧΑΡ

Ουάδους κ-
αὶ Δοῦδα Π-
ρόκλω τῷ
ἀδελφῷ μ-
νήμης χάρ(ω).

No. 195.
Konia. Stele with reliefs built into the wall of the Djami
Sultan Aladdin. My copy. (A faulty copy was also fur-
nished me by Dr. S. N. Diamantides.) 1.0 m. x 0.55 m.¹

¹ Ligatures occur: lines 4, TH; 6, MNHM, HE.
Koιντος Φου.
λβιος Ἄλε[ζ]α[ν.]
δρο[ς ζ]ὼν ἔ-
αυτῷ καὶ τῇ
γυναικὶ Παυ-
λείνη μνήμης
χάριν.

No. 196.

Konia. Copy of Dr. S. N. Diamantides. In the water
reservoir of Petros Pappazian. 1.50 m. x 0.55 m.

ΟΝΗϹΙΜΟϹΚΑΙ
ϹΑΡΟϹΒΑΒΙΓΥΝΑ
ΙΚΙΤΗϹΤΗΑΗΗΝ
ЄϹΤΗϹΕΚΑΙΕΠΕ
ΓΡΑΨΕΜΗΜΗϹ
ΧΑΡΙΝ

'Ονήσιμος Καϊ-
σαρος Βαζή γυνα-
ικί τήν στήλην
ἔστησε καὶ ἐπέ-
γραψε μνήμης
χάριν.
No. 197.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides. o.85 m. x o.68 m.

Αὐρ. Γοῦρδος πρεσβύτερος ἀνέστησεν Τύραννον τὸν θρεπτὸν αὐτοῦ μ(νήμης) χ(άρυν).

No. 198.

Konia. Stele representing the façade of a temple; in the temple to the left is a standing figure, to the right a seated figure. Between and above them are various implements and vessels: bucket with fruit, basket, comb, flowers. Photograph. Length, 0.395 m.; width, 0.40 m. Copy.¹

Ἀπολύον Νικολάον Τέγειν
Ἀθηναγορᾶς Τιμίανος Μνήμης Χαριν

'Α[τ]ωνιανὸς Λογεῖν[ον Τατί-.?]
ᾳ τῇ θυγατρὶ αὐτοῦ μνήμης
χάριν.

¹ The second symbol in line 1 is probably a ligature for NT; in line 2, ΟΥ are in ligature.
IN ASIA MINOR.

No. 199.

Konia. In a street. My copy. (A faulty copy was also furnished by Dr. S. N. Diamantides.) 10 m. × 0.50 m.

ΑΙΛΙΑΚΑΙΣΙΑΑΤΤΑ
Ὦ ΒΑΝΔΡΙΤΟΝΒΩ
ΜΟΝΑΝΕΣΤΗΣΕ
ΦΙΛΑΝΔΡΙΑΣ
ΧΑΡΙΝ

Αιλία Καισία 'Αττά.
[λ]φ ἀνδρὶ τὸν βρω
μὸν ἀνέστησε
φιλανδρίας
χάρω.

No. 200.

Konia. Copy by Dr. S. N. Diamantides. In the wall of a street leading to Sille. 0.80 m. × 0.60 m.

ΟΥΕΣΤΙΝΤΟΧΜΑΤΟΥΤΟΗ
ΤΕΣΚΟΡΘΑΟΔΟΣΟΥΚΗΘΟΥΣΧΗ
ΤΙΤΟΣΒΙΟΥΔΙΑΚΟΝΟΣΑΠΟΥΓ
ΘΟΛΙΚΗΣΕΚΑΗΟΝΣΚΟΤΑΣΤΗ
ΞΕΥΓΕΝΕΘΕΙΣΥΠΘΕΟΥΔΙ
ΥΤΟΣΚΗΣΗΜΝΗΜΙΟΝΕΝ
ΚΕΥΜΟΚΕΝΚΕΤΗΕ
ΤΙΤΛΟΝΕΥΡΙΟΙΕΙ
ΑΞΕΝΕΚΕΝ

ΝΥΩ
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

. . . . . . . . ou ώστε τό σήμα τούτο η.
. . . . . . . . ]τεως ὄρθοδόξου κέ ήθους χη.
. . . . . . . . ] Τίτος βίου διάκονος ἀπό υγ.
. . . . . . . . ]ξευγενεθείς; ύπο θεοῦ δι-
. . . . . . . . α]υτός κέ ή ὡς μοιμίου ἑν.
[τάφη . . . . κατεσκευασεν κέ τη [σ-]
[υβίω . . . . . . ]τίτλον ἐ[ψ]ποίει

No. 201.

Konia. Copy of Dr. S. N. Diamantides. In the house of A. Koskinides. 0.60 m. x 0.45 m.

ΛΕΝΔΗΜΟΣ Α[Ν]ΙΩΧΟΥ?
[Μ]ενδημος [φ] [λεπτόσ] ἐν[ν]οιας
[ε[ν]εκεν.


Sille, near Konia. Copy of Dr. S. N. Diamantides. The stone is now in the church of the Taxiarchs in Sille, but is said to have been brought from Ladik. Length, 1.0 m.; height, 0.35 m.\textsuperscript{1}

\textsuperscript{1} Line 5, Η[Λ] are in ligature.
IN ASIA MINOR.

ΔΑΗΣΑΛΕΞΑΝ
ΔΡΟΥΤΑΤΑΔΗΓΥΝΑ
ΙΚΙΚΕΔΟΔΑΔΕΠΕΝ
ΘΕΡΑΖΩΣΧΜΝΗ
ΜΗΞΧΑΡΙΝ

Δάς Ἀλεξάν-
δρου Τάρα δῆ γυνα-
ικῆ κε Δόδα δ[γ] πεν-
θερᾶ ζώση μνη-
μης χάριν.

The interchange of δ for τ is very interesting.

No. 203.

Konia. Quadrangular cippus (0.42 m. x 0.28 m.) in the house of A. Koskinides. My copy. (A copy was also furnished me by Dr. S. N. Diamantides.)

ΜΗΝΑΚΑΙΠΕΡΣΕΥ
ΣΠΟΣΕΙ
ΔΩΝΙ
ΕΥΧΗΝ

Μηνᾶς καὶ Περσέως
Ποσειδῶνι εὐχήν.

No. 204.

Konia. Copy of Dr. S. N. Diamantides. In the house of A. Koskinides. 0.60 m. x 0.27 m.

"ΜΟΙΕΝΗΣΕΛ
ΟΡΩΤΟΝΤΟΠΝΟ
ΑΙΛΙΨΚΥΝΠΑΝΩ
ΜΕΝΕΔΗΜΩ
Konia. Small sarcophagus in the court of a house. The two ends represent temples with gables, between whose columns stand figures in bas-relief. On one side are figures of a man and woman, around whom twines a large vine with hanging grapes. Length, 1.12 m.; width, 0.41 m.;
IN ASIA MINOR.

height, 0.67 m. Photograph and copy. On one side is inscription A, of which I have copy and impression.¹

A.

ΤΡΩΚΟΝΔΑΣ
ΚΕΟΥΑΝΓΑΙ
ΒΑΣΚΙΝΤΑ
ΘΡΕΠΤΑ

On the other side is inscription B.

B.

ΚΕΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΝΚΕΑΠΙΑ
ΚΙΛΙΣΤΡΕΑΦΙΛΟΝ
ΜΝΗΜΗΧΑΡΙΝ

A.

Τροκόνδας
κε Ουάνγιδι
Βασσίν τη
θρεπτά.

B.

[Ἡ δεῖνα ἀνέστησε τῶν δεῖνα]
Κιλιστρέα φίλον τοῦ ἄνδρος
μνήμης χαριν.

An inscription similar to B has been published in the Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1883, p. 314, but it must be a duplicate of this one, else inscription A would have been published there also.

Concerning the town Kilistra, see Bulletin as cited, and Papers of the American School at Athens, Vol. III. p. 159.

¹ Ligatures occur: in A, line 2, ΝΓ, ΚΕ. In B, line 1, ΚΕ ter, ΝΚΕ; line 3, ΝΗ. In B, line 2 end, ΑΟΝ belongs to end of line 1.
The name Τροκόνδας occurs C.I.G. 904, 3366 k; Bulletin, 1879, p. 344, No. 23 (from Isparta), 1883, p. 268, No. 10 (from Cretopolis); Μουσείον και Βιβλιοθήκη τῆς Εὐαγγελικῆς Σχολῆς, 1875, p. 129, No. 44 (from Isparta). The name seems to be confined to Pisidia and Lycaonia.

No. 207.

Konia. Copy of Dr. S. N. Diamantides. In the prison.
0.80 m. x 0.80 m.

ΑΥΡΗΡΑΚΛΙΑ ΑΝΕΣ
ΤΗΣΑΤΩΓΛΥΚΤΑΤΩ
ΜΟΥΑΝΔΡΙΑΥΡΑΝΕΝΚΑΗΤ
ΩΔΟΜΝΟΥΚΥΝΤΩΝΥ
ΙΕΙΩΝΜΟΥΜΑΓΙΩΚ
ΕΓΑΕΙΩ--- ΝΤΕΣ
ΜΝΗΜΗΣΧΑΡΙΝ

Αδρ. Ἡρακλία ἀνέστησα τῷ γλυκυτάτῳ
μου ἀνδρί Αδρ. Ἀνενικήτοι
ψ ό Τῶν σών τῶν ν.
ιεῖων (= νίον) μου Μαγίω κ
ἐ Γαεῖψ [ζο]ντες
μνήμης χάρων.

Notwithstanding her name it is clear that Heraclia did not speak Greek as her mother tongue. Ἴν with the genitive is interesting enough in itself, but barbarism can go no farther than to give σών the genitive, dative, and nominative all at the same time.

No. 208.

Konia. In the floor of the water reservoir of the Konak.

My copy. (A copy was also furnished by Dr. S. N. Diamantides.) Length, 0.80 m.; width, 0.86 m.¹

¹ Ligatures occur: line 1, ME, NN; line 2, KE; line 3, HE, KE, MNH; line 4, TH; line 5, MNH.
MENNÆACPIROSCBYTEPÔS
PHROUGIOUKEDOMNOSKAIAP
ECTIDHEKEMHNPUTIDOCANEC
THCANTWYDIWADÆLÔW
ATTAPRESBYTEPRWMHNM
HÇKAPIN

Μεννέας προσβότερος
Φρουγίου κ贵族 Δόμνος καὶ Ἄρ-
estíthìs kे Μήτυπλος ἀνέσ-
tησαν τῷ ύδαίῳ ἅδελπῳ
*Ἀττα προσβύτερῳ μνήμ-
ης κάρων.


Konia. Copy of Dr. S. N. Diamantides. On the road to
Karaman, and in the bridge called Tcharshü Abba. Length,
1.45 m.; height, 0.80 m.

A.  B.
TABEIKOM  TABEIKEK
HCENTONA  OCMHECEN
ΔΕΛΦΟΝΑΥ  TΗΝΑΔΕΛ
ΤΟΥΤΑΡΑΣΙ  ΦΗΝΑΤΙΑ
ΝΤΟΝΕΠΕΙΚ  ΝΙΝΤΗΝΑΙ
ΗΠ[XAI]ΓΝΟ  ΑΚΟΝΙΣΣΑ
Μ  X  N  M. X.

A.  B.
Taβεῖς [έ]κό(σ)μ-  Taβεῖς ἐκ-
ησεν τὸν ἄ-
δελφον αὐ-
tοῦ Ταράτι-
v τὸν ἐπ(ω)εικ.
η [κ]αὶ ἀγνὸ[ν]
μ(νήμης) χ(άρω).

Tην ἀδελ-
φὴν Ἀτια-
vίν τὴν δι-
ακόμισσα-
ν μ(νήμης) χ(άρω).
No. 211.

Konia. Tetragonal cippus now in the house of Dr. Diamantides, copied by J. R. S. S.

ΜΟΥΛΙΠΙΟΣΧΡ
ΚΛΕΙΤΟΣΕΑΥ
ΚΑΙΚΛΑΥΔΙΑΓΥΝ
ΣΙΚΙΑΤΟΥΚΑΙΤΕ
6 ΚΝΟΙΚΑΥΤΩΝΤΗΝ
ΛΑΡΝΑΚΑΚΑΙΤΟΝΒΩ
ΜΟΝΑΛΛΩΔΕΜΗΘ
ΕΙΝΑΙΟΣΔΕΑΝΕ
ΠΙΣΒΙΑΣΤΑΙΗΑ
10 ΚΗΧΕΙΕΧΟΙΤΟ
ΗΝΑΚΑΤΑΧΩΝΙ
ΩΝΚΕΧΟΛΜΕ
ΝΟΝ

Μ. Οὐλπιος Ἡρ[ά]-
κλειτος ἕαυ[τω]
καὶ Κλαυδία γνυ-
[α]ικε αὐτοῦ καὶ τέ.
6 κνοις αὐτῶν τὴν
[λ]άρνακα καὶ τὸν β[ω]-
μὸν ἀλλῷ δὲ μὴ θ-
εῖναι δὲ δ’ ἔαν ε.-
[π]οβδιάσηται ἢ ἀ-
10 [δ]ικήσει ἔχοι τὸ-
ν Μ]ὴνα Καταχθόνι-
[ο]ν κεχολωμε-?
νον.
No. 212.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ πέτρας ἔστρωμένης ἐν ταῖς βαθμίσιν Ἀρμενικῆς τινος οἰκίας; ὢν. Ο.45, πλ. 0.60, ὑψὸς γραμμάτων 0.04.¹

ΠΥΛΑΔΗΣ
ΚΑΙΑΙΑΙΑΖΟΗ
ΗΓΥΝΗΑΥΤΟΥ
ΖΩΝΤΕΣΕΑΥΤΟΙΣ
ΕΠΟΙΗΣΑΝΤΗΝ
ΛΑΡΝΑΚΑΚΑ

Πυλάδης
καὶ Αἱδία Ζοῆ
ἡ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ
ζώντες [ἐ]αυτοῖς
ἐποίησαν τὴν
λάρνακα κα[β]

No. 213.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ τεμαχίου πέτρας εὑρισκομένης ἐν ταῖς βαθμίσι ὅθωμανικῆς τινος οἰκίας.²

ΟΣΚΑΙΑΘ
ΨΝΚΕΒΑΚΙ
ΕΝΗΑΥΤΟΥΑΝΕΣ
ΤΗΣΑΝΤΗΛΗΝ
ΒΕΝΗΘΟΤΕΚΑ

¹ Ligatures occur: line 3, ΗΓ, ΝΗ; line 4, ΤΕ; line 5, ΗΣ, ΝΤΗΝ.
² Ligatures occur: line 2, ΚΕ; line 5, ΝΗ.
ος καὶ Ἁβ[ηνί.]
ων κε Βασι[ς ἡ γ.]
ev ἄντων ἀνέσ-
tησαν στῆλην
Βειηθψ? τεκ[νψ?] . . .

No. 214.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ μαρμάρου
ευρισκομένου ἐντὸς τοῦ νεκροταφείου τῆς Ἐκκλησίας Μετα-
μορφώσεως. Ἑσ. 0.95, πλ. 0.40, ταχ. 0.18.1

ΜΙΡΟΣΜΟΝΑ
ΖΩΝΚΕΝΕΟ
ΨΑΝΕΣΤΗΣ
ΑΜΕΝΤΩΓΛΥ
ΚΥΤΑΤΨΗΜΨΝ
ΠΑΤΡΙΕΥΣΕΒΙΩ
ΚΕΤΗΜΗΤΡΙΗΜ
ΨΝΠΨΜΜΝΝ
ΗΜΗΣΧΑΡΙΝ

Μίρος Μονᾶ
ζων κε Νέο[τ.]
ωρ ἀνεστῆσ-
αμεν τῷ γλυ-
κυτάτῳ ἡμῶν
πατρὶ Εὐσεβίῳ
κε τῇ μητρὶ ἡμ-
δίν Πόμη μν.
ἡμης χάρων.

1 In line 8 ΜΝ are in ligature.
No. 215.

*Konia.* Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: 'Επ' ιερας ευρισκομενης εν 'Ικονιφ.

ΑΥΡΙΑΙΟΣΜΑΡΚΟΣ
ΚΕΣΙΚΙΝΩΔΙΑΚΩΝ
ΚΕΑΛΕΖΑΝΔΡΟΣ
ΑΝΕΣΤΗΣΑΜΕΝΟ
ΝΤΙΝΟΝΟΥΤΟΝ
ΔΟΥΜΕΤΑΨΕΒΥΤΕΡΩ
ΜΝΗΜΗΧΣΑ

Αυρίλιος Μάρκος
κε Σίσινος Διάκων
κε Ἀλέξανδρος
ἀνεστήσαμεν τὸν
tίτλον τούτον
Δουμετάψι προσβυτέρῳ
μνήμης χαίρων.

No. 216.

*Konia.* Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides.

ΤΑΣΙΟΣΕΙΟΥΛΙΟ
ΠΑΤΡΙΚΙΟΣΤΩ
ΠΟΘΙΝΟΤΑΤΩ
ΜΟΥΑΔΕΛΦΩ
ΜΝΗΣΙΘΕΘΑ
ΝΕΣΤΗΣΑΤΗΝΣΤΑΝ
ΤΑΥΣΘΝΜΝΗΜΗΧΣΑΡΙΝ

1 In line 7 ΝΜΝΗΜΗ are in ligature.
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

[Γ]ά[ε]ιος Ειούλιος
Πατρίκιος τῇ
πΟθινοτάτῳ
μον ἀδελφῷ
5 Μνησιθέω ἀ-
νέστησα τὴν στήλην
ταύτῃν μνήμης χάρων.

See No. 217.

No. 217.

Konía. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides.¹

ΓΑΕΙΟΣΣΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ
ΠΑΤΡΙΚΙΟΣΤΗΓΛΥ
ΚΥΤΑΤΗΜΟΥΘΙΑ
ΟΡΕΣΤΙΝΕΝΚΡΑ
ΤΕΥΚΑΜΕΝΗΑΝ
ΕΣΤΗΚΑΜΗΝ
ΜΗΧΑΡΙΝ

Γάευς [Ε]ιούλιος
Πατρίκιος τῇ γλυ-
κυνάῳ μον θία.
Ὀρεστὶ[δὶ] ἐνκρα-
τευσάμενη ἀν-
έστησα μνή-
μης χάρων.

¹ Ligatures occur: line 3, HM; line 4, NK; line 5, AM.
IN ASIA MINOR.

No. 218.

Κονιά. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ πέτρας εὑρισκομένης ἐν τινὶ ὀδωρακοτῇ οἰκίᾳ. μῆκ. ο.80 μ., πλ. ο.30 μ.

ΜΕΝΕΔΗΜΟ
ΟΚΜΕΝΕΔΗΜΟ
ΟΥΚΑΙΑΡΕΣΚ
ΟΥΣΑΓΥΝΗ
ΑΥΤΟΥΖΩΝΤΕΣ
ΜΝΗΜΗΧΧΑ
ΡΙΝ

Μενέδημος ὁς Μενέδημος οὐ καὶ Ἀρέσκου ἐν αὐτοῦ ζώντες μνήμης χάρω.

No. 219.

Κονιά. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ πέτρας εὑρισκομένης ἐντῷ τοῦ Μολλᾶ Χιονηκιαρ ἀναβρυτηρίῳ ἐν τῷ Μεραμῖ. ὑψ. ο.80, πλ. ο.50.

ΟΥΛΕΡΙΟΣ
ΚΑΛΛΙΣΤΟΝΓΥ
ΝΕΚΙΑΥΤΟΥΔΟ
ΜΝΙΚΕΕΘΥΓΑΤΡΙ
ΜΕΝΤΕΙΝΙ

1 In line 4 ΚΕ are in ligature, an additional Ε being inserted besides.
Οὐαλέριος
Καλλίστο(υ) γυν.κεκλ. αυτου Δόμ.
μν κε(ε) θυγατρι
Μεντεύι.

No. 220.

Κonia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ μαρμάρου
tetragýmou ἑκτισμένον ἐν τῷ τοίχῳ τῆς αὐλαίας θύρας
ὀθωμανικοῦ τινος τεμένους κατὰ τὴν ὀδὸν Σετηρλέρ, καὶ
φέροντος ἤχην ἀναγλύφου· ύψ. 0.80, πλ. 0.35.

ΚΑΛΕΦΟΥΓΕΙΤΩΓΛΑΥΚΥΤΑΤΩΜ·ΑΝ·ΚΜ
ΙΩΥΛΙΑΝΟΣΚΜΗΜΗΧΑΡΙΝ

Καλεφούγει τῷ γλυκυτάτῳ μ[ου] ἄν[δρι]? . . .
Ἰουλιανὸς μνήμης χάρων.

Καλεφούγει (-η)? is the name of the wife. Ἱουλιανὸς should be
Ἰουλιανῷ.

No. 221.

Κonia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ μαρμάρου
ἐστρωμένου ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ· ύψ. 0.35, πλ. 0.55.

ΟΥΛΠΕΙΑΚΟΝΗ
ΚΑΙΤΥΣΤΕΚΝΟΙΣΜ

Οὐλπείᾳ Κ[λε]ν(ο)ὴ?
καὶ τῶς τέκνους μ[νήμης]
χάρων.
No. 222.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ τεμαχίου μαρμάρου ἐσπασμένου κατὰ τὴν βάσιν καὶ ἐκτισμένου ἐν τῷ τοίχῳ τῶν φυλακῶν· ώψ. 0.24, πλ. 0.04.1

ΑΥΡΗΙΗΡΑΔΑΤΗΕ
ΚΤΟΡΟϹΖΩΗ
Ν
Ν
Αὐρή(/licios). Ἡραδάτης Ἐ-
κτορος Ζωῆ [γυναικὶ κτλ.]

No. 223.

Konia. Copy of Dr. S. N. Diamantides, corrected by J. R. S. S.: Ἐπὶ τῆς προσόψεως στῆλης ἐκατέρωθεν μόνον κυλινδρικῆς καὶ ὡς υποστήριγμα τοῦ Μονσάλλα Ταῦτη χρησιμοποίησης ἐμπροσθεν τοῦ τεμένους Σεραφετήν· ώψ. 0.70, πλ. 0.40.

ΔΟΜΝΟϹΦΑΑ
ΒΙΟϹΚΑΙ
ΛΙΩΝΥΙΟϹΑΥ
ΤΟΥΕΑΥΤΟΙϹ
ΖΩϹΙ

Δόμινος Φ[ά-]
βιος καὶ [Πω-]
λίων νίος αὐ-
τοῦ ἐαυτοῖς·
Ζῶσιν.

1 In line 1 Θ are in ligature.
No. 224.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ πέτρας λοξῶς ἐσπασμένης κατὰ τὴν ἀριστερὰν πλευρὰν καὶ εὐρισκομένης κατὰ τὸ Μεράμι. ὕψ. 1.0, πλ. 0.65, παχ. 0.25.

ΟΣΚΥΑΡΔΙΟΣΚΑΙΤΡΑΛΛΕΥΣ
ΔΗΜΑΔΗΣΕΚΣΛΕΡΔΕΙΣ
ΤΙΟΣΔΕΔΟΚΑΝΔΡΑΣΠΡΟΣΚΑΡΧΔΟΝ
ΑΝΔΡΙΑΝΤΟΣ

. . . . . . . . . . . . .
καὶ Τραλλεύς

Δημάδης ἐκ Σάρδη(ῶν?)
Τί[τ]ος; δέ; Δοκ[μεύς?]
ἀνδρας πρὸς Καρχηδόν[α]
ἀνδριάντος . . . . . .

No. 225.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ λίθου παριστῶντος λέοντα, ὕψ. 1/4, πλ. 1/4, εὐρισκομένου ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ τοῦ Ἀρμενίου Παλθόγλου Ποβδός καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς προσθίας ἐπιφανείας μεταξὺ τῶν ποδῶν τοῦ λέοντος ὑπὸ τὴν γαστέρα ἀμέσως φέροντος τὴν ἔξης ἐπιγράφην.

ΟΥΑΛΗϹ
ΚΜΑΝΝΙϹ
ΠΑΠΑ Yi
ΑΝΕΣΤΗϹΑΝΤΕΡΝΑΝ
ΛΑΛΙΑΝΗΝΜΗΤΕΡΑΑΥΤΗϹ
IN ASIA MINOR.

Οὐάλης
κ[α]ὶ Μάννις (= Μάννης)
Παππᾶ ὦι
ἀνέστησαν Τέρναν
Δαλλᾶν [τῇ]ν μητέρᾳ αὐτῆς.

A St. Mannis is mentioned in an inscription of Iconium; see Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1883, p. 315.

No. 226.

Konia. Slab from recently demolished walls. Copy.

ΙΑΠΑΝΧΑΡΙΟΣ
ΥΠΟΛΙΤΗΣΟΥ
ΕΜΝΟΤΑΤΗ
ΟΥΤΑΠΕΛΙ

. . . Πανχάριος . . .
[Ἀδριαν]οὐνπολίτης Οὐ[ειλία;]
[τῇ] σεμνοτάτη [γνωκεῖ].

No. 227.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἔπι στηλῆς
tετραγώνου εὐρισκομένης ἐν τῶι περιβόλῳ ἐν τῷ Μεράμι·
ἔψ. 0.80 μ., πλ. 0.30 μ.

ΚΟΥΤΙ
ΔΗΜΟΣ
ΓΙΣΤΩ
ΕΥΧΗΝ

Κουτι?
Δ(ι) ΜΕ-
γίστω
εὐχήν.
No. 228.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides; verified by J. R. S. S.: 'Επὶ τεμαχίου λίθου πανταχόθεν κατεστραμμένου καὶ εὑρισκόμενου ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ τοῦ κ. Α. Κοσκινίδου. Ὕψ. 0.20, πλ. 0.44, παχ. 0.25, ὕψος γραμμάτων 0.06, καὶ κεχρωματισμένη μὲ ἑρυθροῦ χρῶμα. The color is now gone.

[Ὁ δείνα τοῦ δείνος ἱερεύς]
Δίως μὲ[γίστου διὰ]
βίον καὶ ἀρ[χιερέα]
θε[ῶ]ν Σεβασ[τῶν].

No. 229.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: 'Επὶ λευκοτάτης μαρμάρινης στήλης κωνοειδοῦς τῆς κορυφῆς, τετραγώνου δὲ τῆς βάσις, εὑρισκόμενης πρὸς τῆς θύρας τῆς Εκκλησίας ἐν τῇ τοῦ Ἁγίου Χαρίτωνος Μονῆς περὶ τῆς μίαν ὄραν περ.ποῦ τοῦ Ἰκονίου. Ὕψ. 0.50, μηκ. 1.80, παχ. 0.25, ὕψ. γραμμ. 0.09.

ΕΝΤΑΥΘΕΚΕΙΤΑΙΤΟΡΦΥΡΟΓΕΝΗΝΟΟΧΙΧΑΧΑΛΑΗΛΑΡΑΣΛΑΗΕΙΚΟΝΤΟΥΠΑΝΕΥΓΕΝΤΑΙΑΣΕΙΚΟΝΩΝΑΟΔΗΝΠΟΡΦΥΡΟΓΕΝΗΝΟΟΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΚΥΡΑΙΩΚΗΝΗΤΥΧΑΥΡΟΣΩΝΗΥΙΟΔΕΣΤΑΤΕΙΝΙΩΚ. ΗΝΗΒΕΝΕΝΗΤΗΤΙΣΤΗΣΗΤΑΗΝΙΟΧΒΡΙΩ
IN ASIA MINOR.

No. 230.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ μαρμαρίνης πλακὸς εὐρισκομένης ἐν τῇ τοῦ Ἁγίου Χαρίτωνος Μονῇ μηκ. 1.80, πλ. 0.23, παχ. 0.10, ὕψ. γραμ. 0.09.

ΕΚΘΗΘΟΔΟΥΛΟΣΤΟΥΘΥ
ΑΒΡΑΑΜ[ΑΚΙΣ]ΕΤΟΥΣΛΟΗΕΝΥ

ἐκουμῆθη ὁ δοῦλος τοῦ θεοῦ
Ἀβραὰμ . . . ἔτον . . .

No. 231.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ πέτρας ἐφημένης ἐμπροσθεν τῆς οἰκίας τοῦ Μετηητείῳ ὕψ. 0.80 μ., πλ. 0.40 μ.

†ΦΛΑΒΙΟΣΚΟΝΩΝ
ΑΠΟΔΟΜΕΤΙΚΩΝ
ΣΗΔΕΤΡΙΑ
ЄΥΛΑΒΕΣ
ΚΟΝΩΝ
ΣΕΝΑΝΕΣΤΗΣΕΝ
ΜΝΗΜΗΧΑΡΙΝ
Φλάβιος Κόνων
ἀπὸ δομε(σ)τίκων
. . . . . .
. . . . εὐλαβεῖς
. . . . . Κόνων
. . . άνέστησεν
μνήμης χάρων.

No. 232.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: 'Επὶ μαμάδρον εὐρισκομένου κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν Σέλαλ παρὰ τῇ αὐλαιᾷ θύρᾳ τοῦ Ῥαφέτ Σελεπιάν.

ΕΝΤΩΝΟΩΤΟΥ
ΚΥΡΙΟΥΙΗΚΟΥ
ΧΡΕΙΣΤΟΥ
ΚΤΑΘΝΗΘ
ΜΝΗΜΕΙΔΟ
ζΑΟΙΚΥ
ΡΙΕ

'Εν τῷ ν(ε)λο τοῦ
Κυρίου Ἰησοῦ
Χριστοῦ . . .
. . . . . τῇ
μνήμει, δό.
ξα σου Κύριε
μι[ε] ἀει;?

If the conjecture in line 1 be correct, then the inscription dates from the year 855 A.D.
IN ASIA MINOR.

No. 233.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ τεμαχίου εὑρισκομένου κατὰ τὸ Μεράμῳ ὑψ. 0.50, πλ. 0.35.

ANΔΡ
ΑΛΕΞΑ
ΣΥΜ
ΔΙΟΓΕ
. . . . . [τῷ
ἀνδρὶ . . .
Ἀλέξα[νδρῳ]
sυμ[βίῳ]
Δίογεν . . .

No. 234

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ πέτρας ἐκατέρθην ἐκ τῶν πλαγιῶν ἐσπασμένης καὶ εὑρισκομένης ἐν τῷ Μεράμῳ ἔσωθεν τής αὐλαίας θύρας τοῦ χα" Σαταρεττῆν οἰκίας καὶ χρησιμοποιοῦσας ἄς γέφυρα ἐπὶ ῥωκίου ὑψ. 0.80 μ., πλ. 0.65 μ.

RSIBIETMI
RSVACEVM
AIDISAVTEM
VRSOLVS
VIOCTHPTI
. . . . sibi et Mi . . . .
uxo]ri suae cum . . . .
. . . . . . . . autem . . .
. . . ur solus . . . . . . .
Φλάο]νος Τηρητ[ανός.
No. 235.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ μαρμάρου εὐρυσκομένου ἐν τινὶ ὁθωμανικῇ οἰκίᾳ φέροντος ἐπὶ κεφαλῆς σταυρὸν ἐγγεγραμμένον ἐντὸς κύκλου. Ὑψ. 1.12, πλ. 0.30, παχ. 0.46.¹

ΔΥΟΚΑΣΙ
ΓΝΗΤΟΙ
ΙΝΑΝΑΕ
ΑΣΙΩΤ
5 ΑΙΘΕΚΛΗ
ΜΗΤΡΗΡ
ΔΕΠΑΤΗΡ
ΒΑΡΥΠΕ
ΝΘΟΣΑ
10 ΜΦΟΤΕΡΟ
ΙΚΑΝΕΣΤΗ
ΣΑΣΤΗΛ
ΗΝΜΝΗΜ
ΕΙΟΝΟΦΡΑ
15 ΠΕΛΟΙΤΟ

Δύο κασι-
γνητοὶ...
.......
.....[κ-]
5 αἰ Θέκλη
μήτηρ ἦ-
δὲ πατὴρ
βαρυπε-

¹ In line 2 ΗΤ are in ligature. Dr. D. regards lines 3 and 4 as doubtful.
IN ASIA MINOR.

10 μφοτέροις ἀνέστησα στῆλην μνημείου ὀφρα. 16 πέλοιτο.

No. 236.

Konia. Copy of Dr. S. N. Diamantides, corrected by J. R. S. S.: έπι λίθου ἐκτισμένου ἐν τῷ τοῦ Τερκιάχ περιβόλῳ ὑψ. 1.38, πλ. 0.46, παχ. 0.26.1

ΣΗΜΑΤΙΩΔΕΣ ΜΙΡΟΣ ΣΤΡΒΥΝΑΛΟ ΗΠΑΧΠΙΝΥΤΗΣΑΟ ΚΑΛΛΙΕΚΑΙΕΡΓΟΙΚΙ ΟΥΤΙΩΣΚΑΙΖΥΝ ΜΙΘΝΥΚΤΙΘΑΝΟΝ ΟΙΣΤΙΤΛΟΝΕΣΤΗΣ ΑΝΤΩΝΙΟΣΚΑΙΜΑΡΙ ΜΟΥΣΙΚΟΙΣΤΕΣΠΕΣΣΙΙ ΟΥΓΟΝΕΑΚΤΕΙΚΑΝΤΕ ΡΑΣΕΤΙΘΑΝΟΝΤΩΝ Σήμα τι ὃδε . . . . . 
. . . . . . . .
. . πάσης πινυτῆς κάλλι[ei] καὶ ἐργοστὶ οὔτως ὡς καὶ ξῦν μέγι νυκτὶ θανόντι .

1 Ligatures occur: line 3, ΝΠ, ΝΠ; line 6, ΗΝ; line 9, ΠΕ; line 10, ΝΕ, ΤΕ, ΝΤ; line 11, ΝΤ.

No. 237.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ λίθου ἐστρωμένου ἐν τινι βρύσει κατὰ τὴν ὀθωμανικὴν συνοικίαν· ὕψ. 0.50, πλ. 0.30.¹

ΕΑΝΔΕΤΙΣΤΑΣ
ΤΗΛΙΚΗΣ
ΘΟΥΤΑΚ
ΜΝΟΥΣΧΟΛΑΜ
ΙΟΣΧΟΙΤΟΤ
ΜΕΤΑΕΤΟΝΕ
ΑΙΚ
ΜΟΥΝΗΤΟΝ
ΜΟΥΜΗΔΙΝΑΣ
ΣΧΘΗΝΑ

. . . . . . . .
... θυητὸν
... μηδ[έ]να [ἐ-]
[ισα]χθήναι?

¹ In line 4 MN are in ligature in the copy of Dr. D.
IN ASIA MINOR.

No. 238.

Ak Tcheshme. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: ἔπι πέτρας ἐσπασμένης ἐξηπροσθεν οἰκίας θωμανικῆς ἐν Ἀκτσσαμεν. ύψ. 0.50 µ., πλ. 0.50 µ.

ΕΙΝ
ΜΟΥΣΙΑΟ
ΝΟΚΑΝΔΕΕΕ
ΣΤΙΣΕΠΙΣΒΙΑΣΣ
ΤΑΙΥΠΟΚΕΙΣΣΕ
ΑΙΦΙΚΩΔΗΝ
ΡΙΑΧΕΙΛΙΑ

... ... ...
[τερό]ς τις ἐπισβιάσσ.
[η]ται ὑποκείσσε.
ται φίσκῳ δὴν.
άρια χείλια.

No. 239.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: ἔπι πέτρας ἐσπασμένης κατὰ τὸ μέσον καὶ κειμένης κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν Μουσάλλα. ύψ. 1.0, πλ. 0.60, παχ. 0.25.

ΚΑΙΕΑΥΤΗ
ΖΩ6ΑΑΜΝ
ΗΜΗΣ
ΧΑΡΙΝ

... ...
καὶ ἐαντῆ.
ζώσα(α) μν.
ήµης
χάριν.
No. 240.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ τεμαχίου πέτρας ἐκτσιμένης ἐν ταῖς βαθμίσιν ὀθωμανικῆς τινος οἰκίας· ὑψ. 0.32, πλ. 0.31, παχ. 0.08.

[ΕΠΙΑΝ] [ΟΔΑ] [ΕΚ] [ΝΕΣΤΗΣΕ] [ΝΣΤΗΛ] [ΝΠΕΡΤ]

No. 241.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ τετραγώνου στήλης ἀντιστρόφως κεχωσμένης ἐν τινι ὀθρἱ κατὰ τὴν ὀθωμανικῆς συνοικίαν· ὑψ. ἀνωθεν τοῦ ἐδάφους πλ. καὶ παχ. 0.60.

[ΙΕΡΕΥΣΟΥΠΟ] [ΙΕΡΕΥΣ] τοῦ...

[ἈΟΣΙΟ] [ΒΙΟΣ]... βύσ

[ΟΣΙΩΝ]

No. 242.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ μαρμάρου κυκλικοῦ ὀλίγον κατὰ τὴν μίαν πλευρὰν ἐσπασμένου εὐφορίου σκομένου ἐν τινι ὀθωμανικῆς συνοικίας καὶ φέροντος ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς εξαίσιον καλλιτεχνικόν τι ἐσπασμένον καὶ κεκολοβωμένον· ὑψ. 0.64, πλ. 0.64, παχ. 0.26.

ΘΕΟΙΣ ΚΑΤΑ... Θεοῖς κατα-

ΧΘΟΝΙΟΙΣ... χθονίοις.
No. 243.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Τὸ αὐγήμα τοῦ τὸ αἰνίττεται ἵσσως τὸν ὄνυχα (=δνυχ) γράμματος αἱρουμένου τὸ ο μένει καὶ γίνεται νῦξ, ὁτε δύνεται ὁ ἥλιος.

ΑΥΧΕΝΟΣΕΚΔΟΛΙΧΟΥΓΗΘΕΝΑΕΙΡΟΜΕΝΗΗΦΑΙΡΗΔΩΣΥΤΕΡΑΥΛΟΝΕΕΙΔΟΜΑΙΗΝΔΕΜΑΣΤΕΥΧΕΝΕΝΔΟΝΕΜΩΝΛΑΓΟΝΨΝΜΗΤΡΟΣΦΕΡΨΑΤΕΡΑΥΜΕΡΟΣΕΙΜΙΟΚΑΙΤΕΜΝΗΜΑΙΣΙΔΗΡΩΣΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΟΣΑΙΡΟΥΜΕΝΟΥΔΥΕΤΑΙΟΧΛΙΟΣ

The inscription seems to be suspicious, and for that reason I do not give the minuscules.

No. 244.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ μαρμάρου ἐκτισμένου ἐσωθεν τοῦ τείχους τῆς τοῦ Χριστοῦ Μεταμορφώσεως Ἑκκλησίας παρὰ τὴν αὐθαίρην αὐτῆς θύραν· υψ. 0.90, πλ. 0.65.¹

ΠΤΗΝΟΝΠΕΡΨΝΔΙΧΑΙΠΤΑΣΘΑΙΠΙΚΕΝΙ
ΛΚΣΔΕΡΓΟΝΜΣΑΙΤΙΟΥΓΕΝΕΣΘΑΙ
ΨΠΡΟΣΑΝΕΓΕΡΣΙΝΟΨΜΑΣΑΡΣΑΚΕΣΨΡ
ΤΟΥΠΙΚΑΛΝΟΚΑΛΟΥΜΕΝΟΣΚΣΤΜΤΖΑΣΟΝΕΥΠΗΜΕΙΙΠΑΣΕΙΚΙΨΝΕΝΤΑΥΘΑ
ΕΝΕΤΕΙΑΨΛΓ

¹ Ligatures occur: line 1, ΗΝ, ΤΕ; line 2, ΝΕ; line 3, ΑΡ, ΑΚ; line 5, ΗΜ, ΤΩ.
No. 245.

*Konia.* *Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides:* Ἐπὶ γράμματα προντάξαντα. Τὸ αἰνυμα τούτο αἰνίττεται ἵσως τῶν καπνῶν, τίκτοντα δάκρυα ἐκ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν.

ΕΙΜΙΠΑΤΡΟΣΛΕΥΚΟΙΟ
ΜΕΛΑΝΤΕΚΟΣΑΣΤΕΡΟΣ
ΑΧΡΙΚΑΙΟΥΡΑΝΙΩΝΙΠΤΑΜΕΝΟΣ
ΝΕΦΕΩΝ
ΚΟΥΡΑΙΔΑΠΤΟΜΕΝΗΣΙΝΑΤΕΝ
ΘΕΑΔΑΚΡΥΑΤΙΚΤΩ

Εἰμὶ πατρὸς λευκοῦ μέλαν τέκος, ἄστερος — δε άχρι καὶ οὔρανίων ἰστάμενος νεφέων κούραις δαπτομένησιν ἀπενθέα δάκρυα τίκτω.

No. 246.

*Konia.* *Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides:* Ἐπὶ τετραγώνου στήλης κεκοσμήνης κατὰ τὴν βάσιν παρὰ τῇ αὐλαῖα θύρα. Μολλὰ Χιουγκιάρ. ὕψ. ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐδάφους 0.40; πλ. καὶ παχ. 0.35, ὕψ. γραμμάτων 0.055.

ΚΟΙΝΤΟϹΕ
ΟΥΗΛΟϹΜ
ΜΟϹ
ΝΕΜΕϹΕΙϹ

Κοῦντος . . .
No. 247.

Konia. Panel on a slab from the recently demolished walls. It is broken down the centre, the right half being gone.

ΤΟΝΨΥΧ Ῥ Ῥ Ῥ Ῥ
ΤΙΓΕΝΝΕ Ῥ Ῥ Ῥ Ῥ
ΒΟΥΡΙΚΕ Ῥ Ῥ Ῥ Ῥ
ΤΟΔΕΦΥ Ῥ Ῥ Ῥ Ῥ Ῥ
ΟΤΕΧΡΙΚΤ Ῥ Ῥ Ῥ Ῥ Ῥ
ΚΟΝΟΙΚΗ Ῥ Ῥ Ῥ Ῥ Ῥ

No. 248.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ μαρμαρίου στῆλης ἀντιστρόφως κεχωριμένης παρὰ τινι βρύσει κατὰ τὴν θωμανικὴν συνοικίαν.

ΤΟΥTheta ΟΝΑΝΩΝΕΡΓἵ
ΒΟΘΟΕΧΕΙΝ
ΔΕΕΞΟΥΣΙΑ
ΝΤΗΝΑΒΟΥΥ
ΑΘΙΚΙΔΕ
ΠΡΟΣΟΑ
ΟΝΘΤΑΥ
[Τ]ΕΚΝΑ

No. 249.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ τεμαχίου πέτρας ἐστρωμένης ἐπὶ τοῦ λιθουργίου τῆς ἀγορᾶς. Ὄψ. ο.60, πλ. 0.40.

ΜΕΙΡΟΙΜΟΥθθ
ΝΑΓΥΜΑΙΚ.ToDecimal
ΑΙΚΙΝ
No. 250.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: 'Επὶ πέτρας καθέως κατὰ τὸ μέσον ἐσπασμένης καὶ εὐρισκομένης ἐν τινὶ ὀδῷ κατὰ τὸ Τούνκώφ Τσεμέν; οὖ. 0.80, πλ. 0.26, παχ. 0.26.

No. 251.

Konia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides: Ἐπὶ τῆς πλευρᾶς τετραγώνου μαρμάρου εὐρισκομένου ἐν τινὶ συνοικίᾳ ὁθωμανικῆ πάρα τῷ στρατῶνι (Κήσλα).

ΟΕΤ Μ ὉΡΡΙΟ

No. 252.

Adalia. Copied by Dr. S. N. Diamantides, who only remarks that it is not far from Adalia.

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΙΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΘΕ
ΟΥΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΥΙΘΕΟΥΤΡΑΙΑ
ΝΟΥΠΑΡΘΙΚΟΥΥΙΝΘΕΟΥ
ΝΕΡΟΥΣΕΓΓΟΝΤΙΤΩΑΙΝΩ
6 ἈΔΡΙΑΝΩΝΑΝΤΩΝΕΙΝΨΕΒΑΣ
ΤΨΕΒΕΙΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΙΜΕΓΙ
Αὐτοκράτορι Καίσαρι, θεοῦ
'Αδριανοῦ νῦν, θεοῦ Τραϊα-νοῦ Παρθικοῦ νῦν, θεοῦ
Νέρου(α) ἐγγόνῳ, Τίτῳ Αἰ[λί]ῳ

5 'Αδριανῷ 'Αυτωνείνῳ Σεβασ-τῷ Εὐσεβεῖ, ἀρχιερεῖ μεγί·
στῷ, δημαρχικῆς ἔξουσίας
tō (ἡ), ὑπάτῳ τῷ δ', πατρὶ πατρί-
dos καὶ θεοῖς Σεβαστοῖς καὶ
10 τοῖς πατρῴοις θεοῖς καὶ τῇ
gλυκυτάτῃ πατρίδ(ι) τῇ Πα[τ.-]
aráwν πόλις τῇ μητρὸπόλει [εἰ] (τ)οῦ [doubtful]
Λυκίων ἔθνους Οὐείλία Κολύντου
Οὐείλίου Τιτί[ό]νου θυγάτηρ
[A line has been omitted by the copier.]
15 καὶ καθέρωσεν τὸ τε προσκή-
nυν.
δὲ κατασκεύασεν ἐκ θεμελίων
ὁ πατὴρ αὐτῆς Κόλυντος Οὐείλιος
Τιτίωνας καὶ τὸν ἐν αὐτῷ
20 κόσμον καὶ τὰ ἱερ(e)ῖα . . . καὶ
tῆν τῶν ἀνδριάντων καὶ ἀγα-
λμάτων ἀνάστασιν καὶ τῆν
tοῦ λαγείου? κατασκευὴν
καὶ πλάκωσι[ν]? . . . . ἐποίησεν
25 αὐτῇ τῷ . . . . . . . δέκατον
. . . . . . . . . βάθρον
καὶ τὰ βῆλα τοῦ θεάτρου
κατασκευασθέντα ὑπὸ τὸ τοῦ
πατρὸς αὐτῆς καὶ ὑπ' αὐτῆς
30 προσανεθῆ καὶ παρεδόθη
cατὰ τὸ ὑπὸ τῆς πρ[ω]τιστῆς
βουλῆς ψηφισμένο[ν].
We spent two days in Konia copying inscriptions and taking photographs of the Seljuk city. The people of this eastern country seem to have had little interest in the affairs of this world, and spent their surplus energy in preparing tombs and epitaphs for themselves; witness the above inscriptions. When Leake passed through Konia, the walls of the city were full of inscriptions, which he had no time to copy. After the destruction of Konia by the Egyptians, under Ibrahim Pasha in 1833, these walls were used as quarries for the modern city of Konia. The inscriptions seen by Leake have all perished in this way before an epigraphist was found to copy them. But many inscriptions are no doubt still in the walls that remain, with the inscribed side hidden from view. Part of the wall had been thrown down only a short time previous to our visit, and I copied several inscriptions that had been brought to light in this way. These walls, though most probably of Seljuk origin, were built in the common Greek fashion (Thuc. I. 93); that is, two walls were built at a fixed distance apart, and the space between them was filled with earth and stone débris. At Konia the filling consisted mostly of simple clay or mud, which took faithful impressions of the stones composing the outer shell of the wall, so that one may now see therein neat reliefs of inscriptions, Phrygian doors, and architectural fragments. The ruins of the buildings erected by the early Seljuk Sultans of Konia speak in elegant terms of former splendor.

The Governor of the Vilayet of Konia, Said Pasha, who studied in England and speaks English fluently, showed us kind attentions in more ways than one. He is collecting the most important antiquities of the district, as they come to light, for the Imperial Museum in Constantinople, and the collection is not without interest. Among other things may be mentioned a frieze in very high relief. Unfortunately we were unable to get photographs of the collection.

July 5. Konia to Obruk, 9 h. 47 m. The road from Konia to Ak Serai, the ancient Archelaüs, crosses the desert region. The plain, up to the pass in Boz Dagh, is absolutely level, and the thirsty traveller is mocked on all sides by the Fata Morgana, promising water near at hand; but the promised water recedes continually, and finally turns out to be nothing but a deceptive mirage. We did not think it necessary to water our horses at Zevedjik, and consequently they had to make the whole long journey to Obruk thirsting.
No. 253.

Sindjerli Khan. Round column. Copy.

ΚΑΝΑΙϹ
ΣΝΓΕΡΑΙΟΙΚΑ
ΜΑΝΙΟΝΠΑΛΙϹΙΚ
TIONΕΑΥΤΩΝΕΥ
5 ΘΗΝΤΩΤΕΙ
ΘΗΡΙΩΚΑΙΤΩ
ΕΤΕΙΜΗϹΑΝ

. . . . . . . . .
. . . . . . . . .
μάνιον Πασικ[λέα]
τὸν έαυτῶν εὐ[εργ.] 6 τὴν . . . . . . . .
τηρίῳ καὶ τῷ . .
έτειμησαν . . . .

This is a ruined Khan with no water.

No. 254.

Doksan Dokus Merdimenli Kuyu, east of Sindjerli Khan.
The second step of the well. Copy.

Γ. ΑΠΙΩΝΙΟΣΚΡΙΣΤΟϹ
ΕΙΚΟΝΙΩΚΑΙΑΙΑΙΑΔΑΔΑΗΓ
ΑΙΛΙΩΝΥΛΙΑΝΤΕΙΜΘΕΟΥΥΙΩΤ
ΤΩΥΓΥΝΑΙΚΙΜΝΗΜΗΣΧΑΡΙΝ
ΕΖΕΤΑΙΕΙΚΟΜΙΣΘΗΝΑΙΟΡ
ΜΙΟΥΚΑΙΔΙΟΓΥΝΑΙΚΑΤΩ
The well bears the name: "well with the ninety-nine steps." The steps leading down to the water are still in situ; the water is brackish. At the ruined and deserted Dibielik Khan there is a great well, both with a vertical well-shaft, and with a tunnel leading down to the water at an angle of about 30°. The water cannot be drunk by man or beast. This point is the limit of the waterless and hence desert plain of Konia.

At Obruk there is a little lake, the surface of which is about ninety feet below the surrounding country. The villagers use the water of this lake for household purposes. We were told that the water is drinkable at all seasons of the year, except for two weeks in December, when it is in a state of violent ebullition. When this season approaches, the villagers lay in a supply of water sufficient to last until the lake has resumed its wonted calm. How true this may be, or what causes the ebullition of the water, I am not prepared to say.

July 6. Obruk to Sultan Khan, 7 h. 31 m. The country is not a level plain, but is gently rolling ground. The land would everywhere be productive if it could only be irrigated. Unfortunately, water can be had only at intervals, for instance, at the villages Orta-kuyu, Bakharakh, Erordu. These villages raise crops that can do with the winter and spring rains, such as wheat and barley, but they rely mainly on their herds for subsistence.

Sultan Khan is the grandest and most beautiful of all the remains of Seljuk splendor seen by us in Asia Minor. We spent one day in its welcome shade, during which time numerous photographs were taken, and the huge building was roughly measured. One of the Arabic inscriptions says that it was built in 1277 A.D. A very large spring rises near Sultan Khan, and the land yields abundant harvests wherever it can be properly irrigated. Indeed, this is true almost everywhere in Asia Minor.
July 8. Sultan Khan to Ak Serai, 7 h. 53 m. We pass the ruins of a Seldjuk Khan in 4 h. 15 m. from Sultan Khan. Ak Serai is a sleepy uninteresting town, with but few traces of the Graeco-Roman civilization; but the foot-prints of the Seldjucks are abundant.

Henceforth the reader may consult the map of Southern Cappadocia, which accompanies this volume.

Nos. 255-256.

_Ak Serai (Archelaîs). In a house. Copy._

_A._

ΑΤΑΚΙΝ
ΑΣΤΙΚΙ
ΤΟΥΤΟΥ
ΜΑΡΙΑΗ
ΤΑΤΗ
ΑΝΑΘΕΜΑ
ΙΤΟΚΥΜΗ
ΤΟΥΤΟΤ

_Β._

ΑΓΙΟΣ

† ΧΕΣΥΓ
ΧΩΡΗΣΟΝ
ΤΑ ΠΛΗΜΜΕ
ΛΗΜΑΤΑ ΤΩΝ
ΚΑΤΑΚΙΜΕ

† Χ(ύρι)ε συγ-
χώρησον
τα πλημμε-

5 λήματα των
κατακιμέ-
νων.

'Ο θ(εό)ς σπλ-
αγχυσίο(εσαι;?)

10 *Αγ[ιον;?].
July 9. Ak Serai to Selme, 4 h. 4 m. At Selme we found numerous dwellings cut in the rock, similar to those described by the early travellers at Soghanlû Dere and Udjessar. In fact, we found such rock-cut dwellings wherever the soft volcanic tufa appears (Hamilton, *Researches*, I. p. 97). Selme is situated in a deep gorge, through which the Irmak flows, and in which, in fact, it has its source. The cliff to the east rises perpendicularly to a height of from four to five hundred feet; at its base there is a maze of sharp natural cones, similar to those in the region around Udjessar. Most of these cones have been excavated for human dwellings, often with several stories. These excavations are used as dwellings now, as in ancient times. The whole cliff is honey-combed into dwellings, chambers, chapels, passages, and tombs; story rising upon story. Here and there may be seen small temple façades on the exterior of the cliffs, especially at Ikhlara. These façades resemble those in the region of the tomb of Midas. People still live and die in these rock-cut dwellings, at least two hundred feet high on the cliff. There is no earthly reason why they should live there, as the country is safe and land abundant; but they do not seem to object to the dark winding stairs and passages.

Across the Irmak, five or ten minutes south of Selme, is the village of Ikhlara, the cliff behind which is also similarly honey-combed into dwellings. Conspicuous on the exterior of the cliff are temple façades, which were doubtless intended for tombs. A short distance east of Ikhlara the Irmak gushes out at the foot of the cliffs, a full-grown river at its source.

July 10. Selme to Kuyulu Tatlar, 4 h. 49 m. Leaving Selme we immediately ascend the bluff, and henceforward traverse an open country. The old map of this region, founded on von Moltke's flying ride, and the new sketch founded on the travels of Vrontchenko and Tchihatcheff, are all wrong. The map accompanying this volume will be found to be more accurate, it is hoped.
July 11. Kuyulu Tatlar to Ortakieui, 5 h. 34 m. Kuyulu Tatlar is so called from twelve or fifteen wells, all in a cluster. From them the village is supplied with water. This region, though blank on the old map, has numerous villages. It may be noted that the Tada Su of the old map does not exist, at least not in the plain of Kuyulu Tatlar and Malagob; and, furthermore, the drain-water from this district must run south, and not north, as on the old map. Malagob is a large and flourishing village, whose inhabitants are in the main Greek-speaking Greeks. The Greeks are numerous all through the western part of Cappadocia. As a general rule they cling to their language with great tenacity, a fact worthy of notice, inasmuch as the Greeks in other parts of Asia Minor speak only Turkish. Their dialect has been treated by Καρολίδης in the Μουσείον καὶ Βιβλιοθήκη τῆς Ευαγγελισμῆς Σχολῆς, published in Smyrna. Instances of Greek-speaking towns or villages are Nigde, Gelvere, Malagob, and Ortakieui, in what is commonly but wrongly called Soghanlű Dere. Leaving Malagob we shortly ascend a hill, which turns out to be the rim or bluff of an elevated plateau, extending east as far as Develű Kara Hissar. Soghanlű Dere, Ortakieui Dere, and what other Deres there may be, are mere breaks in this plateau, and the top of the bluffs of all the Deres correspond with the general level of the surrounding plateau. The descent down into Ortakieui Dere is made by an artificial road that has been excavated out of the soft tufa.

July 12. Ortakieui to Develű Kara Hissar. We got lost between Ortakieui and Soghanlű Dere, and the exact time cannot be given. The time between Balak and Develű Kara Hissar is 1 h. 50 m.

The wonders of Soghanlű Dere have been described by Hamilton. The rock-cut dwellings are more numerous, but of the same character as those at Selme and Ikhlara; only at Soghanlű Dere there are no temple façades to be seen. At Bashkieui the Ortakieui Dere is about one hundred yards wide; but the width increases steadily, reaching a width of from five to seven hundred yards at the point where Soghanlű Dere branches off laterally from it. While the surrounding plateau is a barren waste, the soil in the Deres is exceedingly fertile, delighting the eye with its luxuriant gardens. This is especially the case at Ortakieui. Whether these rock-cut habitations date originally from an earlier epoch or not, it is at all events certain that they were used by the early Christians. But such habitation goes back to a period
so remote that the Christian Greeks of Orakieu have no traditions concerning it. Chapels are numerous, in some of which may still be seen pictures of Byzantine Saints, with inscriptions just like those common in orthodox churches of to-day. Among the Saints depicted are Ξέργιος, Βάχος, Μερκούριος (see Nos. 258 and 261). In the floor of the chapels graves were cut, in some of which we found human skeletons. Indeed, such tombs are frequent in the dwellings themselves, so that, as Hamilton remarks, the people lived in the same room with their pigeons and their dead. Innumerable pigeons live in the rock-cut dwellings both of Soghanlı Dere and Ujressar. At the latter place the villagers pay great attention to them and use them for food.

No. 258.

Soghanlı Dere. In a niche in a chapel. Copy.

A C O B
Ε A A
Ρ Γ X
Γ I O
Ο C

*Α(γιος) Ξέργιος.
Ο *Αγιος Βάχος.

No. 259.

Soghanlı Dere. In a niche as above. Copy.

Δ Ε Ι Κ Ι Τ Η Δ Α Β
Λ Ι Κ Τ Α Θ Υ Ε Υ
Δ Ο Κ Ι Α C

Δέωτο τῆ(ς) δού-
λις τοῦ θ(εο)ῦ Εὐ-
dokias.
No. 260.

Soghanlû Dere. In a niche as above. Copy.

ΔΕΙΚΙΚΤΑΔΑ
ΛΤΩΘΝΥΝΟ
ΝΟΚΜΟΝΑΧΩ

Δέος τοῦ δοῦνα τοῦ θ(ε)οῦ Νύνφωνος μοναχοῦ.

No. 261.

Soghanlû Dere. In a niche as above. Copy.

Ἄ.ΜΕΡΚΒΡΙ(DWORD)

Ἀ(γίου) Μέρκουρίου.

Zengibar Kalesi is situated about half an hour west of Develû Kara Hissar. It is a lofty rock with two peaks, one of which is considerably higher than the other. In the saddle between the two peaks nestles Kalekieui. There can scarcely be a doubt but that the higher peak of Zengibar Kalesi is Nova, the proud rock where Eumenes and his little band defied the whole army of Antigonus for nearly a year.

July 14. Develû Kara Hissar to Indjesu, 4 h. 53 m. We traverse the new road. The country is desolate. We suffered much from the intense cold, in spite of the fact that to-day is July 14th.

July 15. Indjesu, via Kaisariye, to Talas, 6 h. 29 m. We cross the southern end of the great Sazlik, or place of the bulrushes, fixing its coast line.

July 16. Talas to Ispile, 1 h. 20 m. Parting with regret from our kind friends, the American missionaries of Caesarea, we hurried on to the region east of the Antitaurus.
July 17. Ispile to Yokara Suvergen, on the eastern bank of the Zamantia Tchai, 6 h. 59 m. The country northwest of Tomarza is uninteresting and barren, except in the Deres, in which all the villages are situated. Tomarza is a large Armenian town, with considerable traces of ancient remains, most probably Armenian. At Sheikh Barakh we reached the Zamantia Tchai, which is spanned by a bridge at this point. We forded the river opposite Ashagha Suvergen; it is deep and rapid.

July 18. Yokara Suvergen to Ak Puñar, 7 h. 37 m. We crossed the Antitaurus by the precipitous pass between Dede Dagh and Bei Dagh. The region east of the Antitaurus was hitherto unknown; we found it fertile and well-populated. The inhabitants are Avshars and Circassians. These Circassians are refugees from Circassian Russia, and were assigned homes here by the Turkish government. Here, as everywhere, they have the reputation of being great cut-throats and robbers, but we were treated with the most distinguished consideration and kindness by them. Afterwards we visited numerous Circassian villages, and we have the same good report to give of them everywhere. I am told, however, that this was due to the fact that my chief servant was a Circassian. It is always pleasant to enter a Circassian village, for everywhere one sees order, thrift, and cleanliness, a refreshing treat after a prolonged sojourn in the wretched hovels of the Turkish peasantry.

July 19. Ak Puñar to Shahr, 3 h. 20 m. In 2 h. 25 m. the plain closes in to a wild and rugged gorge. The river Seihún, the ancient Sarus, has cut its way through the mountains in many curves, each curve corresponding to a projecting spur of the mountain. Shahr, the ancient Comana, is the only place marked on Tchihatcheff's map south of Olakaya. The great goddess Ma is no longer worshipped at Comana; but, to our great astonishment, we found a Protestant church there, composed of the converts of the American missionaries. We spent a day here copying inscriptions. We also ascended Kulek Dagh, on the summit of which we found a large and impregnable fortress of great antiquity, antedating the Roman conquest, most probably.
No. 262.


IΕΡΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ
ΗΒΟΥΛΗ
ΚΑΙΟΔΗΜΟΣ
ΘΕΜΙΣΤΟΚΛΕΑ
5 ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ
ΤΟΝ ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙΝ

'Ερωτολειτῶν
ἡ βουλὴ
cαὶ ὁ δῆμος
Θεμιστοκλέα
5 Ἀλέξανδρον
τὸν φιλόπατρῳ.

Var. Lect.

Line 1. The Bulletin reads: ΕΡΟΠΟΛΑ · · · · · .

No. 263.

IN ASIA MINOR.

... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ...
[ιερό]α τῆς (Ν)ικηφόρου Θε-  
5 [ας καὶ] στρατηγὸν Κατανία-  
[ς, ἡ]γηγόμενον αὐτῶν ἐπιεικῶ-  
[ς] καὶ εὐεργετικῶς.

Var. Lect.

Line 3 init. The Journal and Bulletin omit §1.
Line 4 fin. " " " " read L.
Line 6 init. " " " " omit Γ, and read Ω at the end.

No. 264.

Shahr. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1883,  

ΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΟΡΑ  
ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑΜΑΥΡ  
Π[Π]ΝΕΥΣΕΒ  
ΕΥΤΥΧΕΒΜΕΓ  

Αὐτοκράτορα  
Καίσαρα. Μ. Αὐρ.  
Π[Π] Εὐσεβ[η]  
Εὐτυχ[η] Σεβ[αστον] Μέγ[αστον].

Var. Lect.


No. 265.

Shahr. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1883,  

ΦΛΑΣΙΑΤΙΚΟΣ  
ΚΑΙΟΥΛΙΑΑΒΗ  
ΝΑΙΣΠΑΤΟΥΦΛ  
ΝΥΣΗΘΓΛΥΚΥ
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

5 ΤΑΘΚΕΜΟΝΗ
ΑΣΥΝΚΡΙΤΩΒΥ
ΓΑΤΡΙΠΡΟΜΟΙ
ΡΒ

Φλ. Ἀσιατικὸς
cαι Ἰουλία Ἀθη-
ναὶς Πάπου Φλ.
Νύση τῇ γλυκυ-
5 τάτη κῇ μόνη
ἀσυνκρίτῳ θυ-
γατρὶ προμοί-
ρῳ.

Var. Lect.

Line 6 fin. The Journal and Bulletin read ΟΥ.
Line 7 init. " " " " omit Γ, and the Ρ after the Π.

No. 266.


A.

ἈΝΗΛΛΑΣΚΑΝΠΙΑΔ
ΠΥΛΑΔΟΥΤΟΔΕ
ΤΕΥΖΕΝΑΡΕΙΩΝ
ΠΡΩΤΟΣΚΑΙΦΙΑ
5 ΚΑΙΓΕΝΕΙΕΝΓΥΤ

B.

ΛΕΥΤΕΡΟΣΑΥΘΕΤΑΡΩΝ
ΠΡΟΦΕΡΩΝ
ἈΣΚΑΝΠΙΟΔΩΡΟΣ

ΟΙΚΕΙΟΣΦΙΑΙΗΝ
ΙΔΕΠΑΡΨΙΜΗΝ
Μνημεία Ἄσκληπιάδ[η] Πυλάδου τόδε τεῦξεν Ἀρεών Ἰσθος καὶ φιλή[η] καὶ γένει ἐννυ[τοσ].
Δεύτερος αὖ έτάρων προθέρων Ἀσκληπιόδωρος Οἰκείος φιλή[η] δὲ παρωνυμίων.
Φαίδρος δ’[α]υτ’ ἐπὶ τοὺς τρίτος, φιλή δ’ ἀρὰ πρῶτος,
Δείματ’ ἀείμνησεν σήμα φίλω ἑτάρω.
Τέτρατος αὖ Μέμφις. Οὗτοι τάφον ἐξετέλεσαν,
Τέσσαρες ἐκ πολλῶν μνήμονες εὑσέβησι.

Var. Lect.

Line 1. The Journal and Bulletin omit the point, and do not indicate a break at the end.

Line 5. The Journal and Bulletin read ΚΑ’ , and omit η at the end.

Line 6. The Journal and Bulletin omit the point.

Line 11. The Journal and Bulletin read ΔΑΥΤ, and do not indicate a break in line 12.

No. 267.

*Shahr. Stele in the mill.* Length, 0.72 m.; width, 0.30 m.

*Copy.*

ΙΑΣΩΝ ΑΠΙΩΝ ΝΑΙ ΔΙΓΛΥ ΚΥΤΑΘΗ ΜΟΥ ΓΥΝΕΚΙ ΚΑΙ ΕΑΥΤΩ ΜΗ ΜΗΣ ΧΑΡΩ

No. 268.

*Shahr. In a house.* Length, 0.45 m.; width, 0.23 m. *Copy.*

ΑΥΡΗ ΔΑ ΙΣΤΟΣΗ ΔΙΗΝΘΓΑ ΥΚΥΤΑΘΗ ΘΥΓΑΤΡΙ

---

1 Ligatures occur: line 1, οΝ; line 2, οΝΟΣ; line 4, ΘΗ; line 5, ΝΕ; line 6, ΤΗ, ΝΗ; line 7, ΗΣ.
2 Ligatures occur: line 3, ΘΗ; line 4, ΘΗ.
IN ASIA MINOR.

Ἀὑρ. Ἡδ-
ιστός Ἡ-
δῆ γῆ γάλ-
νυκτάτη
θυγατρὶ.

The ruins of Comana are by no means extensive. Chief among them are the temple, the ruins of the theatre, and a highly ornamental portal.

Comana was once so rich in temples and brilliant edifices that it bore the name of the “Golden.” Even in the time of the first crusaders it was pulcherrima and opima. For the line of march of the first crusade, see Ritter, Klein-Asien, II. p. 265–272.

July 21. Shahr to Hadjin, 8 h. 12 m. We turn our faces toward the south. This day was rich in topographical results, and the map of Tchihatcheff was found to be wrong in almost every particular; see the map accompanying this volume. Hadjin is on the right, not on the left side of the Seihûn, as is the case on Tchihatcheff’s map. Hadjin is a modern town, inhabited solely by Armenians. It is in a great hole in the mountains, many hundred feet below the*level of the surrounding country. Every available spot is occupied by a house, and we could not even find a place large enough for our camp. Hadjin is a seat of the American missionaries, whose hospitality we enjoyed during our stay, and whom we left with many regrets.

July 22. Hadjin to a point west of Kilissedjik, 7 h. 6 m. We ascend from Hadjin to the plateau in 1 h. 10 m., and in 3 h. 17 m. from Hadjin we reach the bluff of the great cañon of the Seihûn (Saşus). The cañon is fully one thousand feet deep. The bluffs are almost perpendicular, so that, as one stands on the edge and looks down, it seems scarcely possible for a living being to descend and ascend; yet it may be done. The descent from the top of the bluff to the river bed occupied 37 m. The ascent of the eastern bluff occupied 41 m. Leaving the eastern bluff we travel for 2 h. 35 m. in the direction of Kilissedjik, which point we had hoped to reach, but finding ourselves hopelessly lost, and night having set in, we encamped.

July 23. From our camp 1 h. 59 m. west of Kilissedjik to Gökstîn, 5 h. 8 m. Kilissedjik is simply an Avshar Yaïla. We found here two tombs of the Graeco-Roman period. The country east of the Seihûn is wooded until within a short distance of the plain of Gökstîn.
I.

ROMAN MILLIARIA AT COCUSSUS.

The Roman milliaria given below are about eight feet high and three feet in diameter at the base, tapering off to a very thick, blunt point at the top. They are accordingly cone-like in shape. The stones are all very rough and unpolished, and the surface is full of elevations and indentations. It is obvious that inscriptions on such a rugged, uneven surface are very difficult to read, and that, without some practical experience in field epigraphy, one would stand before them absolutely helpless. Impressions of such inscriptions are altogether worthless, as trial has proved to me conclusively.

No. 269.


\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{IMP} \\
\text{CAES} \\
\text{DIVISEVERINEP} \\
\text{DIVIMANTONINI} \\
\text{FIL} \\
\text{MAVRANTONINO} \\
\text{PIOFELICIAVG} \\
\text{MILIARESTITVTA} \\
\text{PERMVLPOLFELLI} \\
\text{VMTHEODORVM} \\
\text{LEGAVG} \\
\text{PRPR} \\
\text{PAG}
\end{array}
\]
IN ASIA MINOR.

Imp(eratori)
Caes(ari),
divi Severi nep(oti),
divi M. Antonini
fil(io),
M. Aur. Antonino
Pio Felici Aug(usto)
milia restituta
pet M. Ulp(ium) Ofelli-
.10 um Theodorum
leg(atum) Aug(usti)
pr(o) pr(aetore).
ρλγ'

Line 1 fin. The Bulletin omits P.
Line 2 fin. " " adds A.
Line 3 fin. " " reads ΠΙΕ and omits P.
Line 5. " " omits entirely.
Line 9 fin. " " reads ΟΚΕΛΙ.

Compare Nos. 274, 313, 326, 345.
The emperor is Elagabalus.
This is the one hundred and thirty-third milestone. Note that
the numerals of all the stones, with the single exception of the one-
hundredth, are in Greek.

Nos. 270–271.

Göksün. Milestone in the western cemetery. Stone very
rough and inscription hard to read. Preliminary Report,

A.

SAL U AL
XIMIANO
Λ VI CAES
B.

ANTONIVS GORDIA

5

NVS ORILISIMVS

ES ARR ESTITVIT

PER CVSPID

AMINIVMSE

VERVMLEGETPR

10

PRE TOREM

PMA

This is the one hundred and forty-first milestone.

For the restoration of A, see Nos. 318, 323, etc.

For the restoration of B, see Nos. 302, 315, and C.I.L. VIII. 10342, 10343, 10365.

A mate to this inscription was copied by Mr. Ramsay about six miles to the northeast of Comana, and was published by Mr. Waddington in the Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1883, p. 144, from which it was transferred to Ephemeris Epigraphica, 1884, p. 37, No. 77. Mr. Waddington suggests that the fragmentary condition of these inscriptions is probably due to the shortness of the reign of the emperors Pupienus and Balbinus, which, lasting only three months, was no doubt already a thing of the past before the repairs of the roads were completed by the legate Severus. It seems clear that Severus had already caused the inscriptions of Pupienus and Balbinus Augusti and Gordianus Caesar to be engraved on the stones when the news of the deaths of the emperors reached him. Then before putting the milestones in place he caused the names of Pupienus and Balbinus to be erased [not because the names of the emperors had been abolished, but solely for the sake of historical accuracy], changing RESTITVERVNT to RESTITVIT, but leaving to Gordianus III. the title of Nobilissimus Caesar, notwithstanding the fact that he was now emperor. Professor Mommsen, in Ephemeris Epigraphica, 1884, p. 37, No. 77, calls attention to the erasure of the names of these two emperors in Britain in C.I.L. VII. 510: Deleta autem sunt omnia non iussu Gordiani, sed errore provincialium longe a turbis illis remotum.
IN ASIA MINOR.

Mr. Waddington points out further that after the death of Maximinus a certain Cuspidius Celerinus proposed to the senate to confer the imperial purple upon Pupienus and Balbinus (Capitolinus, vita Maximini, 26). It is not improbable, therefore, that our legate, Cuspidius Flaminius Severus, was a son or other family connection of Cuspidius Celerinus, and that the province of Cappadocia was bestowed upon him in return for the services rendered by his father.

At a later date the inscription of Diocletian-Maximian-Constantius-Galerius was incised in the place made vacant by the erasure of the names and titles of Pupienus and Balbinus. Only a fragment of this inscription now remains, but it is sufficient to enable one to restore it with certainty.

A.

[Imp(eratoribus) Caes(ariibus)].
Diocletiano et M.
Aur(elio) Val(erio) Maximiano
P(iis) F(elicibus) Invi(ctis) Aug(ustis) et
Flavi(o) Val(erio) Constantio
et G]al(erio) Val(erio)
[Ma]ximiano
[nob]ilissimis Caes(ariibus).

B.

[Imp(erator) Caes(ar)
M. Clodius Pupienus
Maximus et Imp(erator)
Caes(ar) D. Caelius
Calvinus Balbinus
Pii Fel(ices) Aug(usti) et M.]
Antonius Gordia-
nu[s n]obilissimus
[Ca]e[s]ar restitu(erunt)
per Cuspidi-
[um Fla]minium Se-
verum leg(atum) et [pro-]
pretorem.

\rho\mu\alpha'}
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

Nos. 272-273.


IMPM
CAESAR
VERVS MAXIMIN
CAESSN
CA
GAIOLIA
DL
LEVIANO
ET INVICTO
NOBILISSIMVS CAESAR
VIASET PONTES VETVS
TATECONLABSASRES
TITVERVIT
PER
LEG
AVGGPRPR

This is the one hundred and forty-first milestone.

This stone has two inscriptions, the one engraved on top of the other. The *restitutores* of roads and bridges during the reign of Diocletian-Maximian under C. Julius Flaccus Aelianus made use of the old *Miliaria*, and caused inscriptions of Diocletian-Maximian to be engraved on them without any regard for the already existing inscriptions. Thus, as in this inscription and in others below, two or even three inscriptions are found so mixed up that it requires both patience and ingenuity to disentangle them.

To inscription *A* belong lines 1–3 and 8–15 inclusive, as well as the ET at the beginning of line 7. After this ET there followed in the original inscription of the Maximini the name of C. Julius Verus.
Maximus, the younger, which was afterwards erased. The restitutores of Diocletian-Maximian utilized the space thus made vacant for their own purposes, inserting INVICTO, etc.

Inscription A originally read as follows:

Imp(erator)
Caesar C. Jul(ius)
Verus Maximinus
[Pius Felix Aug(ustus)
trib(uniciae) pot(estatis) (V?)
et [C. Jul(ius) Verus Maximinus]
nobilissimus Caesar
vias et pontes vetu-
[s]tate conlabsas re-
titueru[n]t per [Licinium
Serenianum] leg(atum)
Aug(ustorum) pr(o) pr(aetore).

ρμα' 

Compare Nos. 293, 309.

For a restoration of the fragmentary inscription B, which is contained in the lines 4–7 inclusive, compare Nos. 270, 288, 301, 318, 323, 324, 327.

Nos. 274–275.

This inscription must be divided into two, of which A is contained in lines 1–6 and 10–14 inclusive, and is preserved almost entire. Inscription B, lines 7–9, is so fragmentary that a restoration cannot be attempted.

A.
Imp(eratori) Caesar(i),
divi Severi
nep(oti), divi M(arci)
[A]tonini fil(io),
M. Aur(elio) [A]nton[i]-
no [Pio Felic(i) Aug(usto)]
milia re-
stituta per
M. Ulp(ium) Ofel-
lium Th[e]-
[od]o[rum leg(atum)]
Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore)].

No. 276.


LEG
PRPR
PL

It is the one hundred and thirtieth milestone from Melitene.
IN ASIA MINOR. 247

No. 277.


IMP
ÄVR
RIB
COSAPP
TEŞVETTVSTA
NLAPSÆRSSSTIV
ITÅPKE

The AVR in line 4 is not sufficient to authorize a restoration. It seems probable, however, that the inscription is that of an emperor other than those mentioned on known milliaria of Cataonia or Melitene.

The last letters PKE look like numerals [125], but the matter is not certain, because the letters are too small and in the wrong place, if one may judge by the analogy of all the other numbered milliaria of Cataonia.

No. 278.


AYPHAIOPWMA
NOCKAIKÆACIANH
ACKAHṬIΔHTW
ACYNPITWYW
5 KAIEMAYTOIC
MNHMHÇXAPIN

¹ Ligatures occur: line 1, PH; line 2, NH.
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

Αὐρήλιοι Ἡρωματικὸς καὶ Κελσιανὴ Ἀσκληπι(ά)δη τῷ ἀσωκρίτῳ νιῷ ἡμᾶς καὶ ἔμαυτοῖς μνήμης χάρων.

Line 1. The Bulletin reads ΗΑΙΟΠΙΦΜΑΑ.
Line 2. " " reads ΝΟΣ ... ΚΑΙΑΝ.
Line 3. " " reads C in init.
Line 4. " " reads ΝΚΙΙ. I.
Line 5. " " reads A in init.
Line 6. " " reads M in init.

No. 279.

Göksün. Epistle block in the cemetery. Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1883, p. 147, No. 36. Copy.1

[Σῆ]μα τόδε Στατία μνημήον Ἡλιο(δ)ωρφ τεῦξα πόσει γλυκερῷ δύσμορος ὁκυμ[όρφ].

Line 1 end. The Bulletin reads ΛΙΟΛΟ ... Line 2 end. " " reads ΣΚΥΜ ...

No. 280.

Göksün. Round column in the eastern cemetery; broken in two in the centre. Copy.2

1 In line 1 the fourth letter from the end is certainly A by error for Δ.
2 A cross seems to have been erased from the beginning of the first line.
IN ASIA MINOR.

ΟΡΟΙΤΗΣΑ
ΚΑΙΘΕΟΤ
ΜΑΡΙΑ

ὁροι; τῆς ἁγίας?
kαὶ θεοτόκου
Μαρίας.

No. 281.

Göksün. Quadrangular cippus in the western cemetery.

Copy.

Nr. ΦΛΑΗΛΙ
ΟΔΩΡΩ
ΤΩΚΥΡΙΩ
ΠΑΤΡΩΝ
ΦΛΗΛΙΩΝ
ΚΑΙΦΛΑΣΚΛΗ
ΠΤΟΕ

No? Φ[λ]. Ἡλιο-
οδώρῳ
tῷ κυρίῳ
πάτρωνι
Φλ. Ἡλιῶν
καὶ [Φλ]. Ἀσκλη-
ποδῶτος.


No. 282.


†ΕΝΘΑΚΑΤΑΚΙΜΕΝΕ
ΓΩΘΕΟΔΟΡΟΣΕΝΕΙ
ΘΕΟΥΛ
ΝΑΓΝΟΣ
ΤΕϹ

†[Female bust]†

5 ΑΓΙΑΛΛΟϹΜΑ
ΝΑΝΥϹΗΑΓΑΤΗ
ΘΘΥΓΑΤΡΙΚΑΙϹ
ΑΥΤΩΙ

Ενθα κατακιμεν ἡ-
γὰ Ἡθέδορος
θεού [ἀ]ναγνώστες?

5 Ἀγίαλλος Μα-
νᾶ Νύση ἄγαπη-
τῆ θυγατρὶ καὶ ἐ-
αυτῶι.

Line 1. The *Bulletin* reads EN ... S ... R ... Е.
Line 2. " " reads ΔΠ for ΔΟ.
Line 3. " " reads -ΕΟΥ ΝΔΓΝ.
Line 4. " " reads ΓϹϹ.
Line 5. " " reads ΑΠΑΛΟϹΜΑ.
Line 7. " " reads 0 for Θ, and ΙΑΙϹ for ΙΚΑΙϹ.
Line 8. " " reads ΥΥ.

1 The inscription below the bust was carved by a different hand from the one above the bust.
No. 283.

Göksün. Small quadrangular cippus in the eastern cemetery.
Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1883, p. 146,
No. 34. Copy.

ΑΥΡΑΛΕ
ΖΑΝΔΡΟΣ
ΚΕΚΥΡΙΑΛΑ
ΝΙΚΕΙΑΤΩ

ΓΑΥΚΥΤΑ
ΤΩΗΜΩΝ
ΥΙΩΜΝΗΜ
ΗΣΧΑΡΙΝ

Ἀὐρ. Ἀλέ-
ξανδρος
κε Κυριλ(λ)α
Νικεια τῷ

γλυκυτά-
τῷ ἡμῶν
νιῶν μνήμ-
ης χάρων.

Line 1. The Bulletin reads ME for ΛΕ.
Line 2. " " reads Z for Ζ.
Line 6. " " omits Ν at the end, and does not indicate
a break.
Line 7. The Bulletin reads Υ - ΩΜΜΑ.
Line 8 is omitted entirely by the Bulletin.
No. 284.
Göksün. Flat slab with an immense cross now hewn off. In the southern cemetery. Copy.

ΕΝΘΑΚΑΤΑΚΙΤΕΩΘΣ
ΜΑΚΑΡΙΑΜΝΗΜΗΣΘΩΜΑΣ
ΟΦΙΛΟΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ

"Ενθα κατακίτε ὦ τῆς
μακαρία(ς) μνήμης Θωμᾶς
ὁ Φιλόχριστος.

No. 285.
Göksün. On a large epistle block in one single line. In the southern cemetery. Copy.

ΕΙΜΕΝΓΑΡΜΑΚΑΡΕΣΜΕΡΟΠΩΝΚΡΕΙΝΟΝΤΕΣΚΑΝΑΚΟΝΤΩΝΟΝΤΑΚΑΝΑΚΟΙΤΙΝΕΝΧ

Εἰ μὲν γὰρ μάκαρες μερότων κρείνοντες ἀνασσόν πᾶσαν ἄκοιτων ἔην Χ

No. 286.
Göksün. Quadrangular block in the southern cemetery. Copy.¹

ΣΜΙΝΤΕΜ†
ΣΕΥΣΕΥΝΑΥW
ΣΗΣΕΝΑΤΕΙΛΗN

¹ In line 3, ἨΝ are in ligature.
IN ASIA MINOR.

July 24. Göksün to Tasholuk, 0 h. 52 m. Tasholuk is the site of an old town. The plain of Göksün (Cocussus) is remarkable both for its exuberant fertility and for its springs and rivers. Immense springs, sufficient in themselves to form a respectable stream, rise on every hand.

July 25. Tasholuk, via Deirmen Deresi, Kiredj Oghlu, and Göksün, to Yalak, 7 h. 32 m.

No. 287.

Deirmen Deresi. Large quadrangular cippus. Height, 0.60 m.; width, 0.54 m. See my Preliminary Report, p. 19.

Copy.

ΕΠΙΝΕΡΟΠΑΙΑ
ΝΟΥΚΑΙΚΑΡΟΣΕΕ
ΒΑΣΤΟΥΓΕΡΜΑΝΙ
ΚΟΥΔΑΚΙΚΟΥΕΤΘ
ΔΙΙΕΠΙΚΑΡΠΙΩ
ΚΑΠΙΤΙΩΝΤΙΑ
ΛΕΥΕΚΤΩΝΙΔΙΩ
ΝΑΝΕΘΚΕΝ

'Επι Νέρωνα Τραϊανοῦ Καισάρας Σεβαστοῦ Ορμαντικοῦ Δακικοῦ ἔτους) θ'
Διτ 'Επικαρπίῳ
Καπίτων Τιλ.
λευσ ἐκ τῶν ἰδιῶν ἀνέθηκεν.

The name Τᾶλλως occurs in an inscription of Comana published in the Bulletin de Correspondance Hellenique, 1883, p. 137, where it is compared with Τᾶλλιβόπας, the brigand (Lucian, Alexandr. 2).
This inscription was erected in the ninth year of Trajan. It informs us that Zeus Epikarpios was worshipped here; indeed, in so fertile a plain, we should naturally expect to meet with the cult of some god of the harvest.

In 2 h. 47 m. from Tasholuk we regain Göksün, and pass on, going up the valley of the Tölbüzek Su, and reaching Mehemet Beikieuí in 1 h. 22 m. from Göksün.

II.

MILLIARIA ON THE ROMAN ROAD FROM COMANA TO COCUSSUS.

On this excursion from Göksün to Yalak, which is only six miles from Shahr, we found a number of miliaaria, and thus were enabled to trace the Roman road from Comana to Cocussus in its entire length.

Nos. 288–289.

Mehemet Beikieuí, one hour to the northeastward of Göksün.

IMP

Y

IMP

DIOCLETIANO

PCIOV

A

TIT

MP

IE

Two inscriptions, the one of Diocletian-Maximian, the other of Elagabalus [perhaps], are hopelessly mixed up together. The restorations must be the same as in the other inscriptions of those emperors in this series. Compare No. 323 especially.
Nos. 290–291.


A. IMP CAES
   AR MARCV
   V L PHILIPPVS
   FELIX INVICTVS

5 GET MARCVS
   PHILIPPVS NOBILISSI
   V SCAESAR VIA
   PONTE SVE TV
   E CON LAPSASR

10 STIT VENIPER
   ON MMEMMIVMMH

B. E TFUAL
   CON S TANT

15 NOBCE
   S C

The uncial text contains the remnants of two inscriptions. Fragment A, comprising lines 1–11 inclusive, is almost complete, the cognomen and titles of the legate alone being wanting. Inscription B [lines 12–15 inclusive], while much more fragmentary than A, still contains sufficient data to make its restoration certain.

A.

Imp(erator) Caes-
ar Marcu[s]
Julius Philippus
[Pius] Felix Invictus
[A]ugustus et Marcu[s]
[Jul(ius) P]hilippus nobilissi-
[m]us Caesar via[s]
[et] pontes vetu[s-]
AN EPIGRAPHERICAL JOURNEY

[tat]e conlapsas r[e-]
stituerunt per [An-]
[tjon(iu)m Memmium H[ie-]
[ronem leg(atum) Aug(ustorum)
pr(o) pr(aetore)].

B.
[Imp(eratoribus) Caes(arius)
Diocletiano
et M. Aur. Val. Maximiano
P(iis) F(elicibus) invi(ctis) Aug(ustis)]
et F[(lavi)] Val(erio) Constant[io
et Gal. Val. Maximiano]

The three villages, Mehemet Bei, Mahmud Bei, and Taher Bei, are all inhabited by Circassians. There are two uninscribed milliaria at Mehemet Beikieiu. Half an hour south of Kürdkieiu there is a milliarium almost entirely buried, and it was impossible for us to unearth it.

No. 292.

Dürdkieiu (called Kekli Oghlu on the old map), four hours to the northward of Göksün. The stone never had numerals. See Preliminary Report, p. 24, No. 21. Copy.

CAE
ARMARCV
PHILIPPSPIVF
NVICTVSAVG
5
RCVSIYLPHIPPI
BILISSIMVSCAES
ASETPOTESVET
\TECONLAPSASRES
RAPERANTON

10
MIVMHIROEM
EGAVGGPR

PR
IN ASIA MINOR.

[Imp(erator)] Caes-
ar Marcu[s Jul(ius)]
Philippus Pius F[elix]
[Invictus Aug(ustus) [et]
5 [Mar]cus Jul(ius) Philipp[us]
[nob]ilissimus Caes[ar]
[vias et pontes vet[us-]
[ta]te conlapsas res[titue-
[runt] per Anton[iu[m Mem-
10 nium Hieronem
[leg(atum) Aug(ustorum) pr(o)
pr(aetore).

The RA at the beginning of line 9 is problematic.

The name of this legate, Antonius Memmius Hiero, is now known with accuracy from this inscription. It occurred, indeed, in an inscription published in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1883, p. 142, No. 30, whence it was inserted in the *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, 1884, p. 38, No. 79, but it was in so fragmentary a condition that it had to be restored by conjecture.

From the · · · ONEM of that inscription Mr. Waddington conjectured [*Senec*ionem], and suggests that the same name must be restored in an inscription of Tavium, published in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, 1883, p. 26. This inscription was also copied by me. But certainly *Hieronem* must now be read instead of *Senecionem*, and in case the two inscriptions make mention of one and the same person, as seems likely, then his full name is M. Antonius Memmius Hiero.

No. 293.


IMPCA
ESARGA
10 11 10 VE
ROMA
[uncut space]
MINO % PIO
FELICI % AVG
TRIB % P % ΓE
LICINNIVM
SESEIMIAN
VLEG % AVG
PRPR

PH

Imp(eratori) Ca-
esari Ga-
io Ju[li]o Ve-
ro Ma[xi-]
mino Pio
Felici Aug(usto)
trib(unicia) p(otestate) [p]e[r]
Licinium
Se[ren]ian-
[u[m] leg(atum) Aug(usti)
pr(o) pr(aetore).

$\rho\lambda\eta '$

This is the one hundred and thirty-eighth milestone. There are also two uninscribed stones at Kürdkieui.

No. 294.

MAP KΕ ΑΛ ΛΟΟ
ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΙΔΙ
ΘΧΡΗΣΤΗ
ΓΥΝΕΚΙΚΑΙ
ackle CYNKPITW

ackle AYTW
IN ASIA MINOR.

Μάρκελλος
Μενανδρίδη
τῇ χρηστῇ
γυνεκῇ καὶ
[ἀ]συνκρίτῳ
[kαὶ ἐ]αυτῷ.

A short distance northeast of Kürdkieui the watershed is reached.

No. 295.

Yalak, two hours from Shahr. In the cemetery. Near it is a defaced millarium. See my Preliminary Report, p. 25, No. 23. Copy.

ARC
LIPPVS
SSIMVS
SARVIASETP
ONTESVETV
STATECONL
PSASRSTI
ERVN
NIVX
IVM
MVC
M

[Imp(erator) Caesar
Marcus Jul(ius) Philippus
Pius Felix Invi(ctus) Aug(ustus) et M-]
arcu[s Jul(ius) Phi-]
lippus [nobil-]
ssimus [Cae-]
sar vías et p-
ontes vetu-
state con[a-]
psas r[e]st[itu-]
erunt [t per Anto-]
niam [Memm-]
ium [Hieronem]
[leg(atum) Aug(ustorum)]
[pr(o) pr(aetore)].

No. 296.

Yalak. In the cemetery. See Preliminary Report, p. 25,
No. 24. Copy.

\[
\begin{align*}
C & \quad \mathcal{E} \quad S \quad A \\
\Lambda & \quad I \\
O & \quad C \\
U & \quad IDA E \\
O & \quad U \\
\Lambda & \quad C I S A \\
Po & \quad N \\
O N & \quad L A P S A S \\
\end{align*}
\]
Possibly this is to be restored as an inscription of Constantinus
and Licinius, but the indications are too slight to justify it.

No. 297.

Yalak. In the cemetery. Preliminary Report, p. 25,
No. 25. Copy.

\[
\begin{align*}
C & \quad I A C Y \Pi A T O \\
O C T A CO \Delta O Y C \\
T & \quad O I O I \quad O Y \\
N & \quad T I C T \\
P & \quad M \Delta \\
\end{align*}
\]
This is the only milliarmium with a Greek inscription found by me. I made an impression of the stone, but it has been lost with the exception of the numerals. This is the one hundred and forty-fourth milestone.

No. 298.

Yalak. Quadrangular cippus in the cemetery. Copy and impression.¹

ΧΑΙΡΕΤΩΟΙ
ΟΚΟΤΥΜ
ΡΕΙΚΕΠ
ΡΟΙΟΟ
ΠΑΙΔΕΙΗΕΙ
ΡΑΝΜΕΛΗΜΗ
ΜΕΝΟΙΛΚΑ
ΓΑΘΟΟ

χαίρε . . . . .
. . . . . . .
. . . . . . 
. . . . . . 
. . . . . .
. . . . . .

1 The vacant places in line 4 were never incised. In line 6, NH are in ligature.
The *Antonine Itinerary* for the whole Antiitauran region seems to be hopelessly confused, and its inconsistencies will perhaps never be satisfactorily explained. On p. 210 we read:

A Coduzalaba  
Comana     XXVI  
Siricis     XXIII

while on page 211 we have the following:

Item a Caesarea Anazarbo CCXI., sic:
Arasaxa     XXIII  
Coduzalaba  XXIII  
Comana      XXIII  
Siricis     XVI  
Cocuso      XXV

Now the milliares given above show that the Roman road between Comana and Cocussus went, as one would naturally expect, by Yalak, Kûrdkieui, and Mehemet Beikieui; and as the whole distance between Shahr and Göksün is reckoned as eight hours, there is plainly something wrong in the statements of the *Antonine Itinerary*. Both Yalak and Kûrdkieui are sites of small ancient towns; but the most important of these was at Yalak, and at Yalak I am inclined to place Siricae. In that case the *Antonine Itinerary* would be nearer the truth if it were emended to read:

Comana     XXIII  
Siricis     VI  
Cocuso      XV

Let it be noted that this, besides being a direct route, is the only natural road-bed between Comana and Cocussus: on the northeast lies the Bin Bogha Dagh, and on the southwest the Yuvadja Dagh. It is wholly unreasonable to suppose that the Romans would neglect the only natural road-bed to carry a road over the huge mountains just mentioned.

July 26. Yalak to Mehemet Beikieui, 3 h. 35 m. We return in the direction of Göksün.
July 27. Mehemet Beikieu, via Kotchos, to Gökstin, 4 h. 37 m. We traced the Tölbüzek Su to its source, which is about three-quarters of an hour west of Mehemet Beikieu, at the foot of Yuvadja Dagh. Here innumerable springs gush from the mountain side, and the water from them is sufficient to form a large swift river of the purest, coldest water.

No. 299.

Kotchós. On the slope of Yuvadja Dagh, in a cemetery near a Yaîla, about two hours from Mehemet Beikieu. A pine-tree has grown around the stone, the beginning of the inscription being buried in the tree. Copy.

\[\Gamma \Lambda \Pi \varepsilon \kappa \gamma M \dot{B} \iota \omega\]
\[\Lambda \Pi \varepsilon \gamma M \dot{B} \iota \omega\]
\[\Lambda \Pi \varepsilon \gamma M \dot{B} \iota \omega\]
\[\Lambda \Pi \varepsilon \gamma M \dot{B} \iota \omega\]
\[\Lambda \Pi \varepsilon \gamma M \dot{B} \iota \omega\]
\[\Lambda \Pi \varepsilon \gamma M \dot{B} \iota \omega\]
\[\Lambda \Pi \varepsilon \gamma M \dot{B} \iota \omega\]
\[\Lambda \Pi \varepsilon \gamma M \dot{B} \iota \omega\]
\[\Lambda \Pi \varepsilon \gamma M \dot{B} \iota \omega\]

\[\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots [\tau\varphi \ \dot{a}]-\]

\(\nu\delta\rho\iota \ ? \ \sigma\nu\mu\beta\nu\omega\-\)

\[\sigma\nu\nu \chi\rho\sigma\tau\-\]

\[\omega \ \kappa\iota \ \dot{a} \mu\dot{e}m-\]

\[\pi\tau\omega \ \mu\nu\iota-\]

\[\mu\nu\dot{i} \ \chi\acute{a}r\omega\-\]
III.

MILLIARIA ON THE ROMAN ROAD FROM COCUSSUS TO ARABISSUS.

July 28. Göksün to Kanlı Kavak, 2 h. 24 m. The road lies in the plain.

No. 300.

Milliarium in an old cemetery by the roadside, forty minutes to the eastward of Göksün. Another milliarium lies deeply buried by the side of this one. See Preliminary Report, p. 27, No. 26. Copy.

R V S
A R A O I A R
P O T I V I I
T I M P C A E S I
R E S T I T V E R V N T
A N V M L E G P R P R

[Imp(erator) Caes(ar) L. Septimius Severus]
[rus [Pius Pertinax Augustus]
Ara[b]i(cus) A[diab(enicus), Parth(icus)] Max(imus), Pont(ifex)
Max(imus) trib(uniciae)]

pot[e](statis) VII, [Imp(erator) XI, Co(n)s(ul) III, p(ater)
p(atriae), Proco(n)s(ul) e-]

[Imp(erator) Caes(ar) [M. Aurel. Antoninus Augustus
et P. Septimius Get[a], nob(ilissimus) Caes[a]]
restituerunt [per C. Jul(ium) Flaccum Aeli-]
anum leg(atum) pr(o) pr(aetore).]
IN ASIA MINOR.

No. 301.


MAXIMIAN
NOBCAE
SS

[Imp(eratoribus) Caes(aribus)
Dioecetiano et M. Aur. Val.
Maximiano P(iis) F(elicibus)
Invictis Aug(uribus) et Fl. Val.
Constantio et Gal. Val.]
Maximian[o]
nob(illissimis) Caes(aribus).

Nos. 302–304.


IMP

MAV
MPE
CACPAMAXIM

CANTOR
GORLOCAE
LICAVCETO
RESTISVNT
PERCVSIDAIM

MINUMSEVERVM
CATMPOPRAC
GOA

At first sight the difficulties of this inscription seem to be insurmountable, but they disappear by the help of the elucidations given
above under No. 271. The original inscription was that of Pupienus and Balbinus Augusti and Gordianus Caesar, the close of which is found in lines 8–12 inclusive, and which read originally as follows:

A.

[Imp. Caes. M. Clodius Pupienus
Maximus et Imp. Caesar
D. Caelius Calvinus
Balbinus Pii Felices Augusti
et M. Antonius Gordianus
nobilissimus Caesar]
restit[uerunt]
per C[u]spidium [Fla-]
minium Severum [le-]
[g]atum p(r)o pr[ae]-
to[re].

Then after the erasure of the names of Pupienus and Balbinus a new inscription of Gordianus III., couched in terms different from those of the original inscription, was incised in the place made vacant by the erasure. As in Nos. 271, 316 the closing lines of the first inscription were allowed to stand, notwithstanding the fact that they were out of place both grammatically and historically. The remnants of this inscription are to be sought in lines 3, 5–7 inclusive, and must be restored somewhat as follows:

B.

[I]mper[atori] Caesari Mar-
ca[io A]nto[nio]
Gor[diano]o [Pio Fe-]
lici Augu[s]to.

Lastly, line 4 is almost certainly to be restored as

G A L V A L M A X I M I A N O

and consequently we have before us an inscription of Diocletian-Maximian-Constantius-Galerius Maximianus. To this inscription belong lines 1–2, 4, and the latter part of line 6. It must be restored as follows:
IN ASIA MINOR.

C.

[Impp. Caess. Diocletiano
et M. Aur. Val. Maximiano P(iis) F(elicibus)
Inui(ctis) Aug(ustis) et Fl. Val. Constantio et]
Gal. Val. Maximiano
nob(iliissimis) Caes(aribus).

In this cemetery there is still a fourth millarium, deeply imbedded.
In a cemetery 1 h. 5 m. east of Göksün there are two more millaria; one nearly buried, the other erect but illegible. It was impossible for us to get at half-buried stones that were distant from a village: to raise one out of a hole is generally the work of half a day for four men in a country where levers are not to be had.

No. 305.

In an old cemetery by the roadside, one hour and forty minutes to the eastward of Göksün. See Preliminary Report, p. 28, No. 29. Copy.

PERMEMM

If the name of the legate was Antonius Memmius Hiero, then the inscription stood in the name of the Philippi.

No. 306.


T I M MAX IONTIM
M XII COS IIII P E B O
IM I VBEANTONINYS
PHYLYMFLACICYMIAEWAYMEO
[Imp(erator) Caes(ar) L. Septimius Severus
Pius Pertinax Aug(ustus), Arab(icus), Adiab(enicus),
Par[h(icus)] Max[i(mus), P]ontifex M[ax(imus), trib(uniciae)
\phota\{(estatis\}-?)
[I]m(perator) XII, Co(n)s(ul) III[I], p(ater) p(atiae), Proco(n)s(ul),
et] Im[p](erator) [C(aesar) M. A]u[r]e[l.] [A]ntoninus [Aug(ustus)
et P. Septimius Ge]t[a nob(illissimus) Caes(ar) restituerunt]
pe[r] (C). (I)ulium Flac(l)um(i) Ae[l]ia[n num leg(atum)
pr(o) pr(aetore)].

No. 307.


\[\text{\overline{LM}}\]
\[\text{\overline{P I V S}}\]
\[\text{\overline{PART}}\]
\[\text{\overline{IMPX}}\]
\[\text{\overline{ULAR}}\]
\[\text{\overline{ETLISE}}\]
\[\text{\overline{PERCIVL}}\]

Im[p(erator) Caes(ar)]
L. Se[ptimius Severus]
Pius [Pertinax Aug(ustus), Arab(icus), Adiab(enicus),
Part[h(icus) Max(imus), Pont(ifex) Max(imus), trib(uniciae)
\phota\{(estatis\}-VI],
Imp(erator) XI, [Co(n)s(ul) III, p(ater) p(atiae), Proco(n)s(ul) et
Imp. Caes. M]. Aur(el(ius) Antoninus Aug(ustus)
et [P.] Se[ptimius Geta nob(illissimus) Caes(ar) restituerunt]
per C. Iul(ium) [Flaccum Aelianum leg(atum)
pr(o) pr(aetore)].
No. 308.


Diocletia[n]o
et [M. Aureli]o Val(erio) Maximiano
Piis Felici(bus) Invi(ctis) Aug(ustis)
et [Fl][vi(o) V[al(erio)]
Consta[n]tio
et [G][a(i)]. V[(al)].
Maximiano
[nobb. Caess.].

No. 309.


AES
COIVL
ROMAXIM
PIOFELICIA
VGRIBPPERLI
CINNIVMSRENI
ANVNLLEGAVG
PRPR
PKB
[Imp(eratori) C]aes(ari)
C[i]o Iul[io]
[Ve]ro Maximi[no]
Pio Felici A-
ug(usto) trib(unicia) p(otestate) per Li-
cinnium Sereni-
anum leg(atum) Aug(usti)
pr(o) pr(eterore).
\(\rho\times\beta^2\)

This is the one hundred and twenty-second milestone from Melitene.

In the cemetery by the roadside 20 m. southeast of Kanlı Kavak we found no less than twenty-six milliaria, many of which were never inscribed. The inscribed stones cost us a day and a half of hard work in deciphering and copying the inscriptions.

No. 310.

Kanlı Kavak. Millarium in the old cemetery which is on the main road leading from Göksün to Yarpuz, and about twenty minutes to the southeastward of Kanlı Kavak. See Preliminary Report, p. 29, No. 34. Copy.

MP
SPI
ICTV
ARCVS
NOBILISSIM
SARVIASETPO
SVEITVSTATE
CON\LAPSASRESTITVE
PERANTIVMM\C
MIVMHIERONEM
LEGAVG
PRPR
IN ASIA MINOR.

[Imp. [Caes.]
[M. Iulius Philippus Pius]
[Felix Invictus Aug(ustus)]
[et Marcus Iulius Philippus]

nobilissimus

[Cæsar viae et po-
[nit][er][s] vetustate
conlapsas restitue[runt]
per Antonium M[em-]
mium Hieronem
leg(atum) Aug(ustorum)
pr(o) pr(aetore).

No. 311.

No. 35. Copy.

V
M
E
6
I
C
I
V
N
I
O
N
P
R
P
R
P
K

This is the one hundred and twentieth milestone from Melitene.
The ON in line 7 seems to indicate that the name of the legate
was Antonius Memmius Hiero, but it is not advisable to restore the
inscription on the strength of these two letters alone.
No. 312.

*Kanli Kavak.* See Preliminary Report, p. 30, No. 36. Copy.\(^1\)

\[\text{AN} \quad \text{nO} \quad \text{ISSIMOCASA} \quad \text{CATCLEMENT} \quad \text{CRCRCROVINCIA}\]

\[\text{IMP}\]

\[\text{PK}\]

\[\text{E}\]

\[\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots\]

\[\ldots\ldots\text{[nobilissimo Ca[e]sa[ri]}\]

\[\text{[per] Cat(ium) Clement[em]}\]

\[\text{[leg(atum) Aug(ustorum) p]r(o) [p]r(aetore) [p]rovi[n]cia[e]}\]

\[\text{[PK]}\]

No. 313.


\[\text{IMP}\]

\[\text{DIVISEVERI}\]

\[\text{NEPDIVIMAN}\]

\[\text{TONINIFIL}\]

\[\text{MAVR}\]

\[\text{NOPIOFELICI}\]

\[\text{AVG}\]

\[\text{MILIARESTITVTA}\]

\[\text{MPOFELLIVM}\]

\[\text{THEODORVM}\]

\[\text{LEGAVGPRPR}\]

\[\text{MIK}\]

\[\text{I}\]

\[^1\text{I have a note to the effect that I was doubtful while in the presence of the stone as to whether line 5 should read IMP or IHP.}\]
IN ASIA MINOR.

Imp. [Caes(ari)],
divi Severi
nep(oti), divi M. Antonini fil(io),
M. [A]jur(ilio) [Antoni-]
no Pio Felici
Aug(usto)
milia restituta [per]
M. [Ulp]. Ofellium
Theodorum
leg(atum) Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore).
M(ilia) [ρ κ[ε' or η']]

This must be the one hundred and twenty-fifth or else the one hundred and twenty-eighth milestone from Melitene, as only E or H can be restored as the missing numeral.

No. 314.


P R P R

Nos. 315-316.


IMP
CÆSARIMA
RCOANTONI
OGORIANOPI
OFELICIAVGVS
TORCSTITVERV
NTPERCVSPIA
IVMFSAMINI
VMSEVERVM
LEGATVMPROP
PÆCTOREM
In the light of Nos. 271, 304, this inscription becomes plain, and falls into two inscriptions. The name of the legate Cuspidius Flaminius Severus fortunately is preserved here in full, and from it we learn that the original inscription was one of Pupienus and Balbinus Augusti and Gordianus Caesar. What is now left of it is contained in the lines 6–11 inclusive, with exception of the TO at the beginning of line 6, which belongs to the second inscription. The original inscription read as follows:

A.

[Imp(erator) Caesar M.
Clodius Pupienus Maximus
et Imp. Caes. D. Caelius
Calvinus Balbinus
Pii Felic(es) Aug(usti) et
M. Antonius Gordianus
nob(ilissimus) Caes(ar)"
restituerunt
per Cuspidi
um F(1)amini
um Severum
legatum prop-
[ra]etorem.

After the erasure of the names of Pupienus and Balbinus the new inscription of Gordianus III. Augustus was incised, and is preserved intact in lines 1–5 inclusive, to which must be added the TO at the beginning of line 6. It reads:

B.

Imp(erator)
Caesari Ma-
rcm [A]ntoni-
o Gordiano Pi-
o Felici Augus-
to.
IN ASIA MINOR.

No. 317.

*Kanlı Kavak.* Two inscriptions are so inscribed on and over each other that it is perhaps impossible to disentangle them, but the lines given below can be read. *See Preliminary Report, p. 31, No. 40.* Copy.

```
IM
CAESMARCVS
IVLPHILIPPVS
PIVSFELIX
```

Im[p](erator)
Caes(ar) Marcus
Iulius Philippus
Pius Felix

6 [Invi(ctor) Aug(ustus) et
Marcus Iulius Philippus
nob(ilissimus) Caesar
vias et pontes vetus-
tate conlapsas restitu-
10 erunt per Antonium Memmium
Hieronem leg(atum) Aug(ustorum)
pr(o) pr(aetore)].

Nos. 318–319.


```
A.
IMPP
O C TIAI
ETIIALTIUAL
MAXIMIANO
5 PPFINUAUG
ETFIAOAI
```
AN EPIGRAPHERICAL JOURNEY

CONSTANTIO
ET MAXIMIANO
CAES
SEVERVS

[A blank, apparently uncut space.]

B. H MAXPONTMAXTRIBPOTVIO
IPXICOSIIPPROCOSETIMPAES
MAVRELANTONI
NVSAVG [name erased]

TITVERVNT
PERCIVLIVMFLAC
CMAMELIANVMLEGPRPR

I have a note to the effect that lines 8, 9, 10 of A are written together, and are so mixed up as to be exceedingly doubtful.

By some mistake, which I am unable to explain, line 11 of inscription A does not appear in the Preliminary Report.

It must be noted especially that lines 9 and 11 of inscription A certainly belong to inscription B, which see below.

A.

Imp(eratoribus) Caes(aribus)
[Di]oc[le,tia[nos]
et [M]. A[ur(lio)] Val(erio)
Maximiano
P(iis) F(elicibus) Inv(ictis) Aug(ustis)
et F[la]vi(o) Va[l](erio)
Constantio
et [Gai](erio) [V]a[l](erio)
Maximiano
[nob(iliissimis) Caes(aribus)].
IN ASIA MINOR.

B.

[Imp(erator) Caes[ar
L. Septimius] Severus

[Flavius Pertinax Aug(ustus), Arab(icus), Adiab(enicus),
Parth)(icus) Max(imus), Pont(ifex) Max(imus), trib(uniciae)
pot(estatis) VI,
I(m)p(erator) XI, Co(n)s(ul) II[I], p(ater) p(atriae),
Proco(n)s(ul) et Imp(erator) Caes(ar)

M. Aurelianus Aug(ustus) [et P. Septimius Geta
nob(illissimus) Caesar res]tituerunt
per C. Iulium Flac-
cum Aelianum leg(atum) pr(o) pr(aetore).

Nos. 320–321.


Copy and impression.

IMPP

DI O C L E T I A N O

IMPCAESMA V R A U L

LSEPTIMITIVSSEVERVS AVG

5PVSPERTINAXAVGRABIA DIAB

PARTH MAX PONT MAX TRIB IOT VI

IMPXICOSIII PP PROCOSETIMPCAES

MAVRELANTONINVS AVGNO

ETLSEPTMVNOBCAESSEXESTITVERVNT

PERC IVLIVMFLACCVM AELIANVM LEGPRPR

The two inscriptions are badly confused on the stone, inasmuch as the later inscription of Diocletian-Maximian-Constantius-Galerius Maximian (B) has been incised over the older inscription of L.
Septimius Severus (A) in such fashion as to make the whole unintelligible at the first glance. It is impossible to present the inscriptions accurately in uncial text, but I have tried to give at least an approximate idea of the truth.

Let us endeavor to disentangle the inscriptions!

Lines 1 and 2 belong wholly to B. Of line 3 IMPCAES belongs to A, and MAVRVAL to B. Besides this a T was inserted after the E of CAES, and the ET thus obtained belongs to B.

MAXIMIANO was inserted between lines 3 and 4, and belongs to B. All of line 4 belongs to A excepting the closing AVG, which belongs to B, and follows the PP[F]E[N] which is inserted between lines 4 and 5. In this line the A of AVG has been so carved as to resemble a ligature with the closing S of SEVERVS.

Lines 5, 6, 7 belong wholly to A, only perhaps at the close of line 6 a disturbing effect has been produced by the incision of something belonging to B. The letters between lines 6–7 and 7–8 belong to B. The NO at the close of line 8 probably originally followed the name of P. Septimius Geta in line 9, that being the only theory upon which I can account for its presence, which is certified by the impression.

Lines 9, 10 belong to A, with the exception of the NOBAE in the middle of line 9, which belongs to B, and was incised in the place made vacant by the erasure of the name of Geta.

After these preliminary explanations it will be clear that the inscriptions must be restored to read as follows:

A.

Imp(erator) | Caes(ar)
---|---
L. Septimius Severus
Pius Pertinax | Aug(ustus), Arab(icus), Adiab(enicus),
Parth(icus) | Max(imus), Pont(ifex) Max(imus), trib(uniciae),
[| (estatis) VI,
Imp(erator) | XI, Co(n)s(ul) III, p(ater) p(atriae), Proco(n)s(ul),
et | Imp(erator) Caes(ar)
M. Aurel(ius) | Antoninus Aug(ustus)
et | (P). Septimius [Geta] nof[b] ilissimus] | [Caes(ar) r]estituerunt
| per C. Iulium Flaccum Aelianum leg(atum) pr(o) pr(aetore).
IN ASIA MINOR.

B.
Impp. [Caess.]
Diocletiano
et M. Aur. Val.
Maximiano
5 P(iis) P(elicibus) Inv(ictis) Aug(ustis)
[et Flavi(o) Val(erio)
Constantio]
et [G]a[1]. Va[1].
[Maximiano]
10 nobb. Caess.

Inscription A belongs to the year 203 A.D., and inscription B falls between 293 A.D. [the year in which Constantius and Galerius were made Caesares] and 305 A.D. [the year in which the Augusti Diocletian and Maximian abdicated].

Nos. 322–323.

Kanlı Kavak. See Preliminary Report, p. 32, Nos. 43 and 44. Copy and impression of A. Copy of B.

A.
1 M
R C A E S M A
R C V S I V \ P
H I \ I P P V S P I V
5 S E E \ I X I N V I
C T V S A V G E
T M A R C V S
I V \ I V S P H I
I P P V S N O
10 B I \ I S S I M V S
C A E S A R V I A
S E T P O N T E
On the other side of the stone.

B.

IMP CContacts
DIOCLETIANO
ETMAURUAL
MAXIMIANO
PPFINUIAUG
UIUAI
CONSTANTIO
ETCA
MAXIMIANO
NOBBCAES S

A.

Im-
(p)(erator) Caes(ar) Marc
usc Iul(ius) P-
philippus Piu-
s(F)elix Invi-
tutus Aug(ustus) e-
t Marcus
Iulius Phi-
lippus no-
bilissimus
Caesar via-
s et ponte-
[s v]etustat-
[е co]lapsas
[restit]uer-
IN ASIA MINOR.

[unt per] A-
[ntonium
Memmiun
Hieronem
20 leg(atum) Aug(ustorum)
pr(o) pr(aetore)].

B.
Impp. [Caess.]
Diocletiano
et M. Aur. Val.
Maximiano
5 P(iis) F(elicibus) Invi(ctis) Aug(ustis)
[et Flav(o) Val[erio]
Constantio
et [G]a[l. V]a[l].
Maximiano
10 nobb. Caess.

No. 324.


AX
5 P P F F I N V I A V G
ET FLA V I A V L
CONSTANTIO
ETCUALEN
MAXIMIANO
10 NO b b CAESS
P

[Impp. Caess.
Diocletiano
et M. Aur. Val.
Maximiano]
5 P(iis) F(elicibus) Invi(ctis) Aug(ustis)
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

et Flavi(o) Val.
Constantio
et [G](al). Vale[ri](o)
Maximiano

10 nobb. Caess.

ρ? . . .

Nos. 325–327.

Kanlı Kavak. Milliarium with three inscriptions inscribed on and over each other. After much labor I succeeded in disentangling them. See Preliminary Report, p. 34, Nos. 46–48. Copy and impression.

A.

IMP CA
ESARQVIVISTREBO
NGALLVSETIMPCEAS
ARGVIVIVSVELVDMI
5 NIANVSVOLVSIANV
PIIFELICINVICTIAVQVIAS
ETPONTESVETVSTATECON
LAPSASRESTITVERVTPERA
VERGILIVMMAXIMVMVC

10 VQGPRPR

B.

8 RESTITVTA
ERMULP
10 OFELLIUM
THEODORV
MLEGAVG

PRPR

M
IN ASIA MINOR.

C.
IMP PCC
DIOCLETIANO
ET MAVRULI
MAXIMIANO
5 PP FF INVIAUG
ET FLAVIAL
CONSTANTIO
ET C IUAL
MAXIMIANO
10 NOBBCAPESS

A.
Imp(erator) Ca-
esar G. Viii[us] Trebo-
n(ianus) Gallus et Imp(erator) Caes-
ar G. Vivius Veldumi-
nianus Volusianu[s]
Pi Felic(es) Invicti Aug(usti) vias
et pontes vetustate con-
lapsas restituerunt per A(ulum)
Vergilium Maximum v(irum) c(larissimum)
10 [leg](atum) [A]ug(ustorum) pr(o) pr(aetore).

B.
[Imp(eratori) Caes(ari),
divi Severi nep(oti),
divi M. Antonini
fil(io),
5 M. Aur. Antonino
Pio Felici Aug(usto)
milia]
restituta
[p]er M. Ulp(ium)
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

10 Ofellium
Theodorum
m leg(atum) Aug(usti)
pr(o) pr(aetore).
[ρ]µ.?

C.

Imp(eratoribus) C(aesaribus)
Diocletiano
et M. Aur. V(a)l.
Maximiano

6 P(iis) F(elicibus) Invi(ctis) Aug(ustis)
et F[l]av[i](o) Val.
Constantio
et [G]a[l]. Val.
Maximiano

10 nob(illissimis) Caes(aribus).

No. 328.

Kanlı Kavak. A quadrangular cippus in the cemetery has a defaced inscription, of which only ΓΑΥΚΥΤΑΤΩ is to be deciphered.

July 30. Kanlı Kavak, via Aristilli and Kizildjik, to Kayadibi, 6 h. 37 m. Between Kanlı Kavak and Yarpuz no milliaria were found. Indeed, all seem to have been transported from this whole region to the cemetery of Kanlı Kavak to serve as tombstones. The road of to-day traverses a rough and inhospitable country, but at Kayadibi the plain is again reached.

July 31. Kayadibi, via Nadin and Altash, to Yarpuz, 6 h. 56 m. The Gökstın Su was crossed twice to-day; it is a large stream here. Leaving Erdchin we cross the low Atlas Dagh to Yarpuz.
No. 329.

Yarpus (Arabissus). In the cemetery. So superscribed as to be hopelessly illegible. See Preliminary Report, p. 35, No. 50. Copy.

NOBILISSIMI
CAES

No. 330.

Yarpus. In the cemetery; erect; illegible. See Preliminary Report, p. 36, No. 51. Copy.

CONLAP

No. 331.

Yarpus. Used as a step in the Djami. It is much worn, and the letters are very uncertain. Copy.

TAVITSESTAN
NUSSXECIT
REPOIT
ESTIESCU
IUTCUT
ITAINCN
NKR
IRIETEII
BITASTEOL
LVMCII
PERINTT
ASVAB
ERITWOSVIT
No. 332.


†ΤΟΤΑΣΔΩΡΕΑΣΤΟΥΘΥΠΛΟΥΣΙΑΣ  
ΔΕΞΑΜΕΝΟΣΚΤΩΝΠΟΛΥΜΟΧΘΟΝ  
ΒΙΟΝΡΑΟΤΕΡΩΝΠΑΡΑΔΡΑΜΩΝΕΝ  
ΘΑΔΕΚΑΤΑΚΙΜΕΙΦΙΛΑΓΡΙΟΣΕΙΣΤΗΝ  
ΤΟΥΟΙΚΕΙΟΥΠΡΟΣΤΑΤΟΥΚΑΤΑΦΥΓΩΝ  
ΑΝΤΙΛΗΨΙΝ†

'Ο τὰς δωρεάς τοῦ θεοῦ πλουσίας  
δεξάμενος κ(ε) τὸν πολύμοχθον  
βίον ραότερων παραδραμὼν ἐν-  
θάδε κατακιμείς Φιλάγριος εἰς τὴν  
τοῦ οἰκείου προστάτου καταφυγὸν  
ἀντίληψιν.

Line 4. κατακιμεί stands for κατακείμαι.

No. 333.

Yarpus. On a sarcophagus in the court of the Armenian church. A large cross divides the inscription in two. On either side of the upright bar of the cross is represented a peafowl. Copy.

ΩΒΕΒΛΑΒΕΣΣΤΑ  
ΟΣΠΡΕΣΒΥΣΤΕΡΟΣ  
ΑΖΜΑΝΤΟΣΕΝΘΑ  
ΕΚΑΤΑΚΙΤΕ  

'Ω εβλαβέσ(σ)τα-  
ος πρεσβύστερος
IN ASIA MINOR.

*Ἀξιαντος ενθα[δ.]
ε κατακητε.

Line 1 stands for δ ευλαβιστατος.
Line 2. The form πρεσβίστερος occurs here for the first time, so far as I can find out.
Line 3. *Ἀξιαντος is a native name hitherto unknown.
Line 4. κατακητε for κατακηται.

No. 334.

Yarpus. In the wall of the Djami. Copy.

ΚΕΒΟΗΘΗ
ΔΟΥΛΟΝΟΣ
ΙΟΥΚΤΙΝΟ
Κ(υριε) βοηθη [των]
δούλοιν σου
Ιουστινον.

No. 335.


ΜΑΤΙΝΑΤΩ
ΑΝΔΡΙΜΝΗ
ΜΗΧΑΡΙΝ
Μα Ἁτινάτῳ
ἀνδρὶ μνη-
μης χάρῳ.
No. 336.

Yarpuz. Stele with large cross in an Armenian house. Copy.

[*Evthai?] ἐπαύσατο ἡ [δ]οῦ.
[λη τ]οῦ θεοῦ Μαρία
. . . . ἡ μην(ν) Ὀκτώβριῳ καὶ
[ἡμέρᾳ Πα]ρασκευῆ.

Kαταπαύω is used intransitively in the Septuagint version of Genesis ii. 2.

Arabissus, now Yarpuz, was once an important place, to judge by the remains still extant, which, however, are mostly Christian.

The afternoon of this day was spent in an excursion to Ziyaret Serai, 1 h. 10 m. east of Yarpuz.

Ziyaret Serai is a Seldjukian palace or villa, now falling into decay.

No. 337.

In the old cemetery between Emirli and Ziyaret Serai.


IMP TRIB POTVIA
ET NTE
SR STITVERVN
CIVLI OCI
5 AVG PR

C

The name of the legate is probably C. Julius Flaccus Aelianus, and consequently the inscription belongs to Septimius Severus. Still the data are too insignificant to make this certain.
IN ASIA MINOR.

All the other milestones copied by me have Greek numerals. This one alone having the Latin C, it being the one hundredth milestone from Melitene.

No. 338.

Inscribed on a panel smoothed out on the face of the rock on the mountain side, south of and immediately above the cemetery mentioned in connection with the last inscription. There is no means of telling how much of the panel has been broken away.

\[\text{ΑΟΥΙΚΟΟ} \]
\[\text{ΟΥΜΑΡΙΑ} \]
\[\text{ΚΑΙΤΑΠΕΙ} \]
\[\text{ΥΧΗ} \]
\[\text{ΟΔΟΥ} \]
\[\text{ΣΕΤΟΥΚ} \]
\[\text{ΕΚΤΙΚ} \]
\[\text{ΕΛΟΚ} \]
\[\text{C Ω} \]
\[\text{ΕΙΡΙΟΥ} \]
\[\text{ΓΟΡΟΚ} \]
\[\text{ΚΗΤΟΥ%} \]

\[\text{ου Μαρία} \]
\[\text{καὶ Παπει} \]
\[\text{δδου} \]
\[\text{ἔτους} \]
\[\text{ἐκτιω-} \]
\[\text{α} \]
\[\text{ἀμπρελος} \]
\[\text{σω} \]
At Yalak the one hundred and forty-fourth millarium (No. 297) was found. By a glance at the numerals of the milliaria between Yalak and Yarpuz it will be seen that the numerals diminish steadily along this road, a fact which proves conclusively that distances in the Trans-Antitauran region were measured from Melitene as the starting-point.

From Gökstün the Gökstün Su goes down a narrow valley, and does not flow south of Beiritt Dagh, as it is made to do on the old map constructed from von Moltke’s hurried ride.

August 1. We undertook a journey in a northerly direction, with Khurman Kalesi as an objective point. The time from Yarpuz, via Khunu and Norshun, to Indjiler was 4 h. 40 m.

No. 339.

Khunu. Quadrangular cippus in the cemetery. Copy.

ΑΓΝΟΤΑΤΩΠΟΝ
ΡΙΟΣΙΗΧΑΡΙΝΤΟ
ΟΙΚΟΥΛΑΜΠΟ
ΑΝΕΣΤΗΣΑΚ

‘Ἀγνοτάτω Πο[ν?]ρι οὔςις χάριν το[ύ]
oικων Ὀλύμπο[ν]
ἀνέστησα(χ?)

Arrived at Indjiler we find that we have lost the road to Khurman Kalesi, and are advised to take a short cut through the mountains. After wandering about in the uninhabited mountains until midnight we reluctantly camped out.

August 2. We left camp at peep of day, and for a wonder found Khurman Kalesi at 4 o’clock A.M. Not being able to find food for man or beast, we had to leave immediately for Tanir. The inscriptions, for which we had undertaken the journey, were found afterwards (Nos. 352–354). The time from Khurman Kalesi, via Tanir, Norshun, and Merki, to Yarpuz was six hours. Tanir is the site of an old town; no doubt the name is a corruption of ΤΙΤΑΝΑΠΙΣ.
IN ASIA MINOR.

No. 340.


A M M H
Z H Θ Ω I
T Ω I Y Ω I
M N H M H C X A
P I N

*Α[μ]υη
Ζήθων
tωι νιοι
μνήμης χά-
ρων.

We remained a day in Yarpuz to allow our horses to recruit, and to recruit ourselves.
August 4. Yarpuz to Albistan, 3 h. 56 m.

IV.

MILLIARIA ON THE ROMAN ROAD FROM ARABISSUS TO MELITENE.

No. 341.

In an old cemetery one hour and four minutes east of Yarpus.

See Preliminary Report, p. 36, No. 52. Copy.

I
RESTIT
PER
CIVLIVMFLAC
CVMAELIANVMLEGPRPR
MILP
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

[Imp. Caes.
L. Septimius Severus
Parth. Max. Pont. Max. trib. pot. VI.
M. Aurel. Antoninus et P.
Septimius Geta nob. Caes.] restit[uerunt]
per
C. Iulium Flac-
cum Aelianum leg. pr. pr.
Mil(ia) P.

If the P be a Greek numeral, as is likely, then this is another one hundredth milestone, but it is noteworthy that this is the only stone with Mil in Latin.

No. 342.

In an old cemetery one hour and forty minutes east of Yarpus.

IMP % CAESAR
AVREL
[Space overwritten.]
% PROTEST % COS
UIASET PONT
5 UETTUSTAT
APSA S REST
T %

A restoration cannot be attempted on the sole authority of line 2, and the inscription is probably that of an emperor not mentioned on any of the known milliaria of Cataonia.

I had been suffering from fever ever since our disastrous journey to Khurman Kalesi, and here the fever had reached such a pitch that I had to abandon work for to-day. The two milliaria in the cemetery of Isgin (Nos. 343–344) were copied by Mr. Haynes.
No. 343.


ERO COS

TIMPCAES.MAVREL.

ANTONINVS.AVG
ETI=SEPTIMIVS
GEIACAESRESTIT
VERVNT.PEP.C.IVLIVM
ELAČCVMAELIANVM

LEPRPR

[Imp. Caes.
L. Septimius Severus
Parth. Max. Pont. Max. trib. pot. VI
Antoninus Aug.
et[L]. Septimius
Ge[t]a Caes. restitut-
erunt per C. Iulium
[F]accum Aelianum
le[g]. pr. pr.

No. 344.


CAES

TRIBPOTE TEST
ASRESTIT
Rev. Henry Marden has found a Hittite inscription at Isgin. My excuse for not having found it myself is that I was very ill, and lay in agony in an Oda in Isgin for the greater part of the day.

We found nine milliaria at Albistan, some of which were never inscribed, and the rest, with the single exception of No. 345, are wholly illegible.

No. 345.

Albistan. In the cemetery. See Preliminary Report, p. 37, No. 56. Copy.

CAES
EP

N O A

RESTITVTA
POFELLI
VM THEODORVM
AVG PRPR

[Imp.] Caes.
[divi Severi n]ep.,
[divi M. Antonini
fil.
M. Aur. Antonino
Pio Felici Aug.
milia] restituta
[per M. Ul]p. Ofelli-
um Theodorum
[leg.] Aug. pr. pr.

Nos. 346–347.

See Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1883, p. 142,
No. 30: Sur une colonne, dans un champ, à un demi-mille
anglais des deux inscriptions précédentes; lettres très-
frustes. Copie de M. Ramsay. See also Ephemeris Epigraphica, 1884, p. 584, No. 1366.

C A I U A N
M A X I M I A N O
O B I I C

C O N I A I C
R T I T V E R V I T
R \ A N T O N I V \A
\ \ A I V V\A
O N E \ A V C I E G
A \ G P R P R
P N B

This inscription I did not see, as my line of march did not lie along the valley of the Sarus above Comana.

The new light thrown upon the history of Cataonia by my milliaria makes it certain that this inscription must be divided into two, the restoration of both of which being beyond question. I venture to insert it here mainly in order to clear up the doubts and questions raised by Mr. Waddington in the Bulletin as cited above.

The original inscription (A), remnants of which are lines 4–10, stood in the name of the Philippi Augusti. Mr. Waddington points out that in case the inscription belongs to Diocletian and Maximian Augusti and Constantius and Maximian Caesars, as line 2 would seem to indicate, then the title vir clarissimus legatus Augusti pro praetore is historically inaccurate, inasmuch as from the times of Diocletian on the province was governed only by a praeses or Consularis. But my Nos. 290, 292, 294, 310, etc., make it perfectly clear that the stone held two inscriptions, the oldest of which, being in the name of the Philippi, might well enough give the governor the title vir clarissimus legatus Augusti pro praetore. From the same inscriptions it is clear that Mr. Waddington's conjecture of Senecio as the name of the legate is wrong, and that the name is Antonius Memmius Hiero.
The inscriptions read originally as follows:

A.

et Marcus Iulius Philippus nobilissimus Caesar via-
s et pontes vetustate] con[1]a[ps]a[s]
t[es]titeru[n]t
p[er A]ntonium
[Me]mmium
[Hier]onem [l]eg.
A[u]g(ustorum) pr. pr.

B.

[Impp. Caess.
Diocletiano
et M. Aur. Val.
Maximiano
P. F. Invi. Augg.
et Flavi. Val.
Constantio
et G;[a][l]. V[al]
Maximiano
[n]ob[b]. C[aess].
IN ASIA MINOR.

No. 348.

Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1883, p. 140, No. 27:
Sur une colonne, près de l'endroit où la voie romaine devait entrer dans la ville. Copies de MM. Clayton et Ramsay. See also Ephemeris Epigraphica, 1884, p. 36, No. 75.

I insert this here because the milestones found by me (see Nos. [272, 293, 309]) make its restoration certain.

[Imp. Caesari Gaio]
Iu[lio] Ve[r-]
o [M]aximino
Pio Felici
In[victo Aug.
p(ont). m(ax). trib.
potest. p(atri) p(atriae)
[per Licinium
Serenianum
leg. Aug. pr. pr.]

The following inscription is inserted for the same reason.

No. 349.

See Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1883, p. 140, No. 28: Dans une maison, à 5 milles anglais au N.E. de Char. Copie de M. Ramsay. See also Ephemeris Epigraphica, 1884, p. 37, No. 76.
Owing to my severe illness we were detained three days in Albistan, during which time kind attentions were showered upon us by Rev. and Mrs. Henry Marden, American missionaries of Marash.

Henceforward no milliaria were found. I am wholly unable to account for this fact, as there are only two possible roads from Albistan to Melitene, one of which we traversed on the way out and the other on our return. It may be safely affirmed, however, that the Roman road did not go by way of Köz Agha and Pulat, since this whole road is much too difficult. Had the Roman road gone this
way, it could not have avoided the abrupt pass of Ola Kaya, and it is exactly this pass that makes it necessary to look for it elsewhere. The only other route is that by way of Derinde, and thence down the Tokhma Su to Malatia (the ancient Melitene).

August 8. Albistan to Yenikieui, 5 h. 29 m. There is a badly defaced Hittite inscription in the cemetery of Kitchük Yadalak. We traverse the great plain of Albistan. North of Büyük Yadalak we enter a narrow valley, which gradually ascends to the plateau on which Yenikieui is situated.

**No. 350.**

*Ashagha Yadalak. In the cemetery. Letters very faint and blurred. Copy.*

\[ \text{H D E M E T O N D Y} \]
\[ \text{D I D T O N E H} \]
\[ \text{C H M A A A A A A A A A A} \]
\[ \text{H N D E T T A I C T O} \]

August 9. Yenikieui, via Arslan Tash, to Köz Agha, 6 h. 12 m. We visited Arslan Tash and got photographs of the lions, discovered by von Moltke. They once stood on either side of a gateway just as the Assyrian Cherubim did. The Wolfe Expedition to Babylonia discovered similar lions at Arslan Tash in the Serudj Ova, a day's journey southeast of Biredjik in Mesopotamia. These Mesopotamian lions are of much better workmanship, and besides are better preserved. But the two pairs of lions belong, no doubt, to the same epoch.

The road southeast of Büyük Yadalak traverses an open rolling country; it is barren, for the most part, there being no means of irrigating it.

August 11. Köz Agha to Pulat, 9 h. 11 m. A journey of great difficulty, especially east of the Soghud Su, where the ascent to the pass of Ola Kaya Dagh begins. The country is very rough. The mountains are volcanic. The time from Köz Agha to the summit of the pass of Ola Kaya is 7 h. 35 m. The descent is very abrupt, and in places progress is almost impossible. In 1 h. 28 m. from the summit of the pass we reach the plain of Pulat.
No. 351.


ΔΙΟΔΟΣ ΤΙΤΙΚΕΡΝΟΥ
ΗΛΙΑΔΚΙΟΥ ΆΡΟΥΤΗ
ΦΙΛΟΤΕΙΝΟΥ ΜΗΤΡΙ.

August 12. Pulat to Kalaïk, 8 h. 19 m. Thirty-nine minutes north of Pulat we reach the low watershed, and thenceforth go down a small arm of the Sultan Tchau, which we cross a short distance east of Tchutlu. The eastern bank of the Sultan Tchau is a great bluff, which is ascended in 21 m. We then find ourselves on a great elevated plateau, which is broken by the two rivers west of Kalaïk. Kalaïk is situated on the western bluff of the river, and about six hundred feet above the river. A very large canal of ice-cold water flows through Kalaïk, and goes all the way to Malatia. It is this canal which furnishes the city of Malatia with its abundant supply of water. Besides this it irrigates the whole intervening country, which is a veritable garden spot. A great variety of fruit trees grow on every hand, and the fruit of Malatia is celebrated far and wide.

August 13. Kalaïk to Malatia, 1 h. 46 m. We pass through the delightful forest of fruit trees that extend all the way to Malatia. Their cool refreshing shade is delightful to the traveller after a journey of weeks through a treeless country. The new city of Malatia is reckoned as the half-way station on the overland route from Constantinople to Baghdad. It is a wide-awake business town, and in this respect it differs very materially from the ordinary Turkish town. When the Egyptians were at war with the Sultan a large number of Turkish troops were quartered for an indefinite period on the people of old Malatia, which stood on the site of Melitene. This was more than the long-suffering inhabitants could bear; so they abandoned their old homes to the soldiers, and built a new city among the gardens seven or eight miles southwest of Melitene. After the war-troubles were over the people still clung to their new abodes.
August 14. Malatia, via Melitene, to the junction of the Tokhma Su with the Euphrates, opposite Sheikh Hassan, 3 h. 16 m., and return to Malatia. Melitene is now a mass of ruins; among them many fine specimens of the ornamented architecture of the Seljuks are conspicuous. The whole country between Melitene and the Euphrates is exceedingly fertile.

August 15. Malatia to Sara Hadji, 8 h. 37 m. West of Arga we cross a mountain to Kürdkieui; then comes a wild gorge and a steep ascent to Sara Hadji on the mountain side. Here our whole party escaped being murdered only by a miracle, and man and beast hungered until the night of the following day.

August 16. Sara Hadji to Mügde, 8 h. 45 m. Leaving Sara Hadji we reach the summit of the mountain in 43 m. Then we descend to another Kürdkieui, situated in a wild gorge, then another great mountain is crossed, and finally the Tokhma Su is reached at Bel-i-Gedik. At this point the river flows through narrows for half a mile. A perpendicular wall of rock, three or four hundred feet high, is on either side of the river. Consequently the road has to climb the little mountain. Once across this mountain we go up the open valley of the Tokhma Su to Mügde, where we halt a day to recruit ourselves and horses after our long fast. The whole mountain country between Arga and the Tokhma Su is inhabited solely by Kurds, an inhospitable, murderous set of filthy villains, who still preserve all the ferocious characteristics of their ancestors, the ancient Ἀρδοῦχοι, of whom Xenophon has little good to report in the Anabasis.

August 18. Mügde, via Derinde; to Yenikieui, 6 h. 22 m. The valley between Mügde and Derinde is very fertile. An hour east of Old Derinde the valley contracts to a gorge, and New Derinde stretches out on both sides of the river for the whole distance between this point and the Derinde of the old map. Old Derinde was abandoned like Old Malatia, and for the same reason. It is now a grand mass of ruins. Derinde means "in or at the gorge." Professor Kiepert regards the name as a popular interpretation of the ancient name Δελεύδιος. At Old Derinde the river has cut its way through the solid rock, which rises perpendicularly to a height of three or four hundred feet on either side of the river. The width of the pass through which the river thus flows is about fifty feet. On the right bank is the almost impregnable castle, probably dating from the time of the early Turks; at the foot of the castle and west of it lies the abandoned town.
Ashta is also situated in a gorge. The top of the eastern bluff corresponds with the general level of the surrounding plateau. Up to this point the country is difficult and our progress slow. When 2 h. 13 m. out from Derinde we found a small lion in black basalt by the roadside. Photographs were taken, but it was just growing dark, and they did not succeed well. After leaving the lion a heavy thunderstorm overtook us; my men got separated into four parties, each of which got lost. It was about midnight when we were all together again at Yenikievi. It would have been a sad night for some of us, but for the generous exertions of our good Zaptieh Halil.

August 19. Yenikievi to Böyük Tatlar, 6 h. 49 m. We cross a mountain between Yenikievi and Ketchi-Maghara. Thenceforward the country is open and rolling.

August 20. Böyük Tatlar to Örtülü, 6 h. 14 m. The country between Böyük Tatlar and Kereikievi is very rough and mountainous. From Kereikievi we go down the gorge of the Khurman Su to Khurman Kalesi. Khurman Kalesi is a proud castle, possibly of early Turkish origin, situated on a crag just at the junction of the Maragos Tchai with the Khurman Su.

Nos. 352–354.


Inscription _A_ consists of eight heroic hexameters; _B_, of two hexameters; and _C_ is an elegiac distich. _B_ and _C_ cannot be reached without artificial help, which everywhere in Turkey it is difficult to obtain. Of these two we got photographs. Inscription _A_ can be reached, but only with danger to life or limb. The letters are immense, and the surface covered by the inscription is so great that only a few letters in each line can be read at a time; this done, one must climb down and then up again, it being impossible to move horizontally along the face of the rock. Copying the inscription was very laborious work, as I had to remove my shoes and support myself by my toes. First the moss was removed from the letters, then the inscription was copied, and lastly the copy was verified.
A.

'Akiliōu Xeirjis'ofou 'Alepán-
drou tou kai Filippíou.

Tēsde kóri skopijh pet' 'an' ħlavatóu thourośa
athanátwn boikjzen úpeekfyn en árkwv apémwv.

5 diešadíh jwmys Filippíou 'Arsoinóu te
oujso aríngwtoj Preiwv drós asuféljukos.

Épleso de 'Ariosíw mév edéylia Sarrománna,
ti' de áp épi prokójwi dúw potamón Sobányn
pístoi de állylwv étaroj péloj, dyn filótjma

10 árrhktyn pájous oujso apagýelloj kai épewta.

B.

tou autou Xeirjis'ofou.

'Ennéa tou pétrjven épi krýnhn Sobányn
kalíron ou stádioj Kóarakos potamoió par' õxbas.

C.

tou autou Xeirjis'ofou.

"Eγγυβí tou Sobányn kai aýglhjvta lojtrá:

7 de ólégon speúsj [λ]ósoj[ea]i ek kamaðou.

These inscriptions may be translated as follows:

A.

"Epigram of Acilius Chrisophus, the son of Alexander; also
called Philippius.

Once upon a time, by the counsels of the Immortals, a girl rushed
down from this lofty crag and escaped unhurt from a bear. To the
two villages of Philippius and Arsinous this well-known Prion is a
boundary not to be disturbed. The home of Arsinous was Sarro-
maëna; that of Philippius was Sobagea, at the confluence of two
rivers. They were faithful comrades, and may this rock declare their
unbroken friendship even to future ages."
IN ASIA MINOR.

B.

"Of the same Chrisophus.

It is nine stadia from this rock to the fair-flowing spring of Sobagena, on the bank of the river Korax."

C.

"Of the same Chrisophus.

Near by is Sobagena with its bright clear baths. If you will hasten a little, you may bathe yourself after your toil."

Line 3 of A. By consulting my Preliminary Report on this journey, p. 39, it will be seen that I inserted in the uncial text the letter C in brackets, thus [C], meaning to indicate thereby that this C was not on the rock. At first it was my intention to give only the uncial text of the inscriptions, as I had done throughout the Report, but as I attached importance to them, I afterwards inserted the minuscule text as well. I then forgot to erase the [C] of the uncial text.

The readings of Professor Allen (Preliminary Report, p. 41, top) are all undoubtedly correct except [β]ωμης and ἄρος, which are clearly wrong. The inscriptions are of prime importance for the topography of this region.

A girl, when pursued by a bear, had rushed down over the almost perpendicular crag, which raises its proud head to a height of about 1500 feet. By a veritable miracle she escaped unhurt, and as a lasting memento of this great escape, two friends, Philippius and Arsinous, one possibly her father, had these inscriptions engraved on the rock. From the inscriptions it is clear: 1°, that Khurman Kalesi occupies the site of Sobagena, the village of Philippius, inasmuch as it is situated at the junction of the Maragos Tchai with the Khurman Su; 2°, it is clear that the ancient name of Khurman Su was the Korax; 3°, it is clear that Sarromaëna, the village of Arsinous, must have occupied the site of Maragos, which name may even be a corruption of Sarromaëna; 4°, it is clear that the mountain bore the name of Prion. Thus from these inscriptions we locate and give names to two villages, a river, and a mountain. The rock on which A is inscribed is certainly "a boundary not to be disturbed," and
nine stadia is about the true distance (23 m.) from Khurman Kalesi to the rock which bears inscription B.

Leaving these inscriptions, we go up the little valley of the Maragos Tchai past Maragos to Topak Tash (not Toprak Tash). Here we leave the gorge, and ascend a great mountain to an elevated plateau inhabited by inhospitable Kurds.

August 21. Örtülü to Savoghlan, 9 h. 34 m. We descend by a rough mountainous road to the valley of the Seihûn. The valley is of respectable size here, and contains a number of villages. The name of the district is Saris. We were just 1 h. 16 m. in crossing the valley from mountain to mountain. In crossing the mountain west of the valley of the Seihûn 1 h. 15 m. are taken up. Thenceforward we go down a narrow valley until the open country is reached in the neighborhood of Bagtcchekieu.

August 22. Savoghlan to Seresek, 6 h. 0 m. Fifty minutes west of Savoghlan we ford the Zamantia Tchai in the neighborhood of Kizilkhan. Ekrek is probably the site of an ancient town. At Kardağahi there is a good Seljdjk Khan. Seresek is the ancient Arasaxa.

August 23. Seresek to Talas, 5 h. 27 m.

August 25. Talas, via Kaisariye, to Indjesu, 6 h. 17 m.

August 26. Indjesu to Ürgüp, 5 h. 9 m. We travelled all day in a rain, so that our progress was slow. Leaving Indjesu, we cross a ridge, and in 2 h. 37 m. we are down at Akkieui, at the head of the very fertile valley that leads hence to Ürgüp. Ürgüp is a prosperous town, well built of the soft volcanic tufa. The whole region of country between Ürgüp and Tatlar is in reality an extinct volcano.

August 27. Ürgüp to Udjessar, 2 h. 16 m. Martchan is the centre of the cone formations and of the rock-cut dwellings. The scenery is wonderful beyond all description. We spent this day and the most of August 28th in securing a large number of photographs of the cones and rock dwellings. The character of the rock-cut dwellings of Martchan and Udjessar is the same as that of those at Selme and Soghanli Dere, already described above. Only here they are more abundant, and the volcanic character of the country is much more marked.

August 28. Udjessar to Nevsehir, 1 h. 10 m. Nevsehir is a large and prosperous town, with excellent mosques and theological schools.
August 29. Nevshehir to Tatlar, 2 h. 49 m. The country between the two places is one vast and barren lava-field.

August 30. Tatlar to Hadji Bektash, 5 h. 53 m. The Halys is wide, but not deep, at the point where we forded it. North of Salanda we crossed a spur of Khirka Dagh to the great plain of Hadji Bektash, the headquarters of the Dervishes and the tomb of Hadji Bektash himself. We were entertained with distinction by the Dervishes. There are great salt-mines in the neighborhood.

September 1. Hadji Bektash to Karaseñir, 7 h. 29 m. It was my purpose to explore the unknown region between Hadji Bektash as well as could be done on a straight march. The results are laid down in the map of Northern Cappadocia which accompanies this volume.

The country northeast of Hadji Bektash, as far as Tchroprun Oghlu is mostly level. Here we go down the gorge of a little river to Doiduk, then cross a ridge to Kazakltü, from which point we traverse a plain to Karaseñir.

September 2. Karaseñir to Hadji Shefa'atli, 5 h. 27 m. Between Karaseñir and Kediler the country is undulating; at Kediler the plain of Pashakieu is entered.

September 3. Hadji Shefa'atli to Yerkieu, 5 h. 48 m. Fourteen minutes east of Hadji Shefa'atli is the junction of the Kara Su with the Kanak Su; henceforward the united stream is called the Delidje Irmak. At this point it enters a cañon, which continues as far as Öşık, where it enters the plain. This cañon is so abrupt and precipitous that the road cannot follow it, but ascends to an elevated plateau, on which are the villages Djafali and Adjikoyun. From this point there is a gradual descent to the cañon, which is still impassable, and the road crosses a series of ridges on the right bank of the river to Öşık.

September 4. Yerkieu to Büyük Nefzkieui, 4 h. 42 m. We travelled very rapidly from Boyalik to Büyük Nefzkieui.
No. 355.

Boyalik (called also Medjidie). Panel in a slab. Copy.

ΕΝΘΑΔΕΚΑ
ΤΑΚΙΤΕΟ
ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟΣ
ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΟ
ΚΥΡΙΕΕΛΕΗ
ΚΟΝΤΟΝΔΟΥΛΟ
ΝΟΥ

Ἐθάδε καν
τακῖτε ὁ
μακάριος
Γυμνάσιος.
Κύριε ἐλέη
σον τὸν δοῦλον
σου.

At Kütchük Nefezkieu there is a large spring, which is the chief source of the stream up which we came from Khatibinkieu. The spring was formerly used as Baths, the ruined walls of which still stand. At Kötlak there are many architectural remains, but no inscriptions, so far as I could discover.

No. 356.

Böyük Nefeskieui (Tavium). Roman millarium in a cemetery between Böyük Nefeskieui and Assara, and immediately west of the Acropolis of Böyük Nefeskieui. See Preliminary Report, p. 43, No. 60. Copy.
IN ASIA MINOR.

IMP
NERVACAESARAV
PONTMAXTRIBPOTESVII
COSIIIPRESTITVIT
PERPOMPONVM
BASSVMLEGPROPR

PMIA

Imp(erator)
Nerva Caesar Au[g][ustus]
Pont(ifex) Max(imus) trib(uniciae) potes(t]atis) II
Co(n)s(ul) III, p(ater) p(atriae) restituit
per Pompon[iu]m
Bassum leg(atum) pro pr(aetore).

P(assuum) m(ille) I, a'.

The number of miles is given in both Latin and Greek, as seems to be indicated by the horizontal bar over the Π. This becomes certain when the milestone found by Professor Hirschfeld at Iskelib [see Hirschfeld's article Tavium in the Sitzungsberichte der königl. preuss. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, 1883, Vol. LIII. p. 1256, and Ephemeris Epigraphica, 1884, p. 39, No. 81] is compared with the inscription given above. It, too, records a repair of roads by this same legate Pomponius Bassus and its numerals

M I L P L XXX

Π

are certainly bilingual.

Two other inscriptions of this legate are known [see C.I.L. III. 309, and Journal of Philology, 1882, p. 155 = Ephemeris Epigraphica, 1884, p. 39, No. 82].

For a discussion of the date when T. Pomponius Bassus governed Galatia, Cappadocia, Pontus, etc., see Journal of Philology, 1882, pp. 155, 156; Bullettino dell' Instituto, 1844, p. 125 sqq., 1862, pp. 67, 68; Annali dell' Instituto, 1844, pp. 14 and 40; Eckhel, Doct. Num., III. p. 190; Mionnet, Suppl. 7, pp. 632, 665, 669; Perrot,
de Galat. prov. Rom., p. 111. Pomponius Bassus is mentioned as Προπνίτης in an inscription of Ephesus recently published in the Mittheilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Institutes in Athen, 1885, p. 401.

The above inscription (No. 356) is one of the most important discoveries of the journey. The ancient Taviun was the ἐντόπιον τῶν ταύρων. It was of prime importance geographically, because it was the centre from which diverged seven roads, five of which are given in the Peutinger Table, and the remaining two in the Antonine Itinerary. Distances along these roads were measured from Taviun; consequently it was of the highest importance to discover the real site of Taviun, for on it depends the geography of the whole country between Ancyra and Amasia. Taviun has been located by different scholars at Tchorum, Böyük Nefzekieu, Boghazkieu; but until recently those best entitled to an opinion had settled on Böyük Nefzekieu as the true site, but always, be it understood, without any documentary proof. In November, 1883, Professor Gustav Hirschfeld, of Königsberg, published an article "Taviun" in the Sitzungsberichte der Academie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin, in which he declined to accept for Taviun any of the sites hitherto suggested. He attempts to show that Taviun must be sought on the left bank of the Halys, and that its site is occupied by Iskelib, a degree north of Böyük Nefzekieu. In January, 1884, Professor Heinrich Kiepert published in the Sitzungsberichte (as above) his Gegenbemerkungen zu der Abhandlung des Hrn. G. Hirschfeld über die Lage von Taviun, from which it appears that he is very loath to give up the site of Böyük Nefzekieu as that of Taviun; but he finally suggests Aladja, or a point immediately southeast of Aladja.

Now my inscription (No. 356) is the first milestone from somewhere, and as distances in this region were reckoned from Taviun, it necessarily follows that it is the first milestone on the Roman road from Taviun to Ancyra, and consequently Taviun is located beyond dispute at Böyük Nefzekieu. But to make the matter doubly sure there is still another point to be taken into consideration. In the cemetery of Tamba Hassan, a village just two hours north of Böyük Nefzekieu, Mr. Haynes found Roman milliaria, one of which bore the badly defaced inscription No. 377. Now, as I understand it, Tamba Hassan is none other than the Tomba or Tonea of the
Peutinger Table, the first station on the Roman road from Tavium to Comana in Pontus. Hirschfeld points out that Tomba and Tonea are two names for the same place. It must be noted that the distances, as given by the Peutinger Table, viz. Tonea XIII and Tomba XVI MP. from Tavium, do not agree accurately with my identification, and I should rather look for VIII instead of either XIII or XVI. The Table is almost certainly in error, and the identification both of Tavium and Tomba remains fixed.

It has been stated that the ruins of Büyük Nefezkieiui are too insignificant to represent Tavium. This is not the case. It is true that at the village itself there are only comparatively small fragments; but the cemeteries, both of Kötlak and the one in which No. 356 was found, are full of architectural fragments, and the last-mentioned cemetery has scarcely any other stones in it except cippi, columns, and fragments of epistyles, all of considerable weight and size. A future traveller will no doubt find the hot springs in the region of country between Büyük Nefezkieiui and Yozgad.

I found only Roman coins at Büyük Nefezkieiui, of the Caesarean coinage. The soil is very fertile, and yields abundant harvests of wheat; and the people plant nothing else.

No. 357.

*Büyük Nefezkieiui. Ornamented epistle of white marble.*

*See* Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1883, p. 26, *whence it was inserted in the Ephemeris Epigraphica, 1884, p. 28, No. 42.* Copy.

[Im]perator VI Co[(n)s(ul)].

No. 358.

*Büyük Nefezkieiui. Stele in the wall of a house.* Copy.¹

¹ Ligatures occur: line 3, WH, MH; line 4, MH.
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

ΓΙΝΑΣΚΗΡΗ ΠΙΝΑΚΑΘ
ΔΗΣΕΝΒΙΩΛΙ
ΤΡΓΩΝΙΚΟΜΑΙ
ΜΗΕΧΑ
[wreath] ΡΙΝ

[Ῥο]υφώνα Ἀσκλη-
[πιά]δη; συνβίω Λω-
[κο]ύργῳ Νικομηδί-
[ου; μνήμης χάρων.

From the following inscriptions it is clear that Tavium was a stronghold of Christianity.

No. 359.


ΕΝΘΑΚΑΤΑ
ΚΙΤΕΧΔΟΥ
ΛΗΤΟΥΧΥ
ΤΟΥΑΛΥΠΙΑ

"Ενθα κατά-
kíte ἡ δοῦ-
λη τοῦ Χ(ριστοῦ)
toῦ Ἀλπία.

No. 360.

Böyük Nefezkiewi. Copy.

ΤΟΥΘΥ
ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟ
ΠΟΣΟ
ΖΟΥΒΛΟ
C†
IN ASIA MINOR.

[*Evtha kata-
kite o
Doulos]
tou theo)v
Theodos-
ros o
Zoublos.

No. 361.

Boyuik Nefeskieui. Copy.

EN THA KATA
KITEHDOULAH
TOU OY
PELAGIA

*Evtha kata-
kite h doulih
tou theo)v
Pelaugia.

No. 362.

Boyuik Nefeskieui. Copy.

†EN THA KATA
KITEHDOULAH
TOU THEOU
θEWΔΟΤ
†

*Evtha kata-
kite h douli[ŋ]
tou theou
Theodot[ŋ].
No. 363.

Boğük Nefeskiеви. Copy.

† ΚΥΜΗЄ
ΑΛΥΠΙΑΣ
ΔΟΥΗΣΧΥ
†
Κυμης(ις)
'Алпіас
δουλ(λ)ος Χ(ριστο)ο.

Кυμης stands for κομης.

No. 364.

Boğük Nefeskiеви. Copy.

ΕΝΘΑΚΑ
ΤΑΚΙΤΕ
ΟΔΟΥΛΟϹ
ΤΟΥΟΥ
ΓΕΟΡΓΙϹ

"Ενθα κα-
τακιτε
ο δουλος
του Θ(εο)ο
Γεόργιος.

No. 365.

Boğük Nefeskiеви. Copy.

ΘΑ
ΚΑΤΑ
IN ASIA MINOR.

ΚΙΤΕΟΔ
ΥΛΟΣ
ΤΘΕΥ
ΔΑΝΙ
ΗΛ

✝

["Ενθα
κατα-
κύτε ὁ δ-
οῦλος
τοῦ θ(εο)ῦ
Δαυ-
ήλ.

No. 366.

Böyük Nefeskieui. Copy.

ΕΝΘΑΚΑΚΑ
ΤΑΚΙΤΕ
ΟΔΟΥΛΟΣ
ΤΟΥΘΥΠΙΝ
ΛΟΣΠΡΟ
ΤΟΠΡΕϹϹ
ΒΥΤΕΡΟϹ

"Ενθα κα-
τακύτε
ὁ δοῦλος
τοῦ θ(εο)ῦ Π[αυ-]
λος προ-
τοπρεσ-
βύτερος.
No. 367.

Böyük Nefeskilci. Copy.

*Ενθά
κατακ-
ίτε ὁ δοῦ-
λος τοῦ
θεοῦ Γ-
ερμ[α-]
[νοῦ].

No. 368.

Böyük Nefeskilci. Copy.

*Ενθά
κατα-
κιτε
IN ASIA MINOR.

ο δου-ς
λος
tου θ(εο)υ
Στ[ε]
φανος.

No. 369.

Büyük Nefeskiieu. Copy.

ΕΝ
 [] A Κ Λ
 Τ Α Κ Ι
 Τ Ε Η Δ. [] Y
 Λ Η Τ [] Y
 [] Y Ε Τ Ε
 φ Α Ν Ι Σ

"Ev-
[θ]α κα-
takī-
tē ή δου-
lē tōu
[θ](εο)υ Στε-
φανις.

No. 370.

Büyük Nefeskiieu. Copy.

[ ] N Θ Α Κ Α
[ ] A K I T E O
[ ] Β Α Ο C Τ Ζ
[ ] E B E Y A
[ ] M I C

†
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

["Ε]νθα κα-
[τ]ακιτε ὁ
[δ]ουλος του
[θ]εου Ευ[δ-]
[ά]μις.

No. 371.


ΕΝΘΑ
ΚΑΤΑΚΙΤΕ
ΗΔΟΥΛΑ
Η
ΤΟΥΘΕΟ
ΥΙΩΑΝΝΗ
ΙΑ

"Ενθα
κατακιτε
η δουλ-
η
[τ]ου θεο-
υ Ιωανν-
ια.

The form 'Iωαννία is a new form of the name.

No. 372.


†ΕΝΘΑΚΑ
ΤΑΚΙΤΕΟ
ΑΣΥΛΟΣ
IN ASIA MINOR.

Ἐνθά κα.
tάκιτε ὁ
[δοῦ]λος
[τοῦ θεοῦ]

No. 373.


ΕΝ
ΚΑ
ΚΙΤ
ΟΥΛ
HA
Α

Ἐν[θα]
κα[τα-]
κι[τε]
[η δ]ουλ.
η κ.τ.λ.

No. 374.

Büyük Nefeskiieu. Black stone in the wall of a house. Copy.¹

ΓΑΡ ΕΗΠΙ
ΕΞΖΓΙΔΗΑ
ΛΑΓΑΛΧΑ
ΕΟΗΝΕ

¹ Ligatures occur: line 1, ΗΠΙ; line 4, ΝΗ.
No. 375.


No. 376.

Böyük Nefeskiieu. Copy.

PIC

September 5. Böyük Nefeskiieu to Boghazkieu, 4 h. 52 m. The road traverses a mountainous country. We got photographs of the ancient and well-known rock sculptures.

No. 377.

Tamba Hassan. The stone is partly embedded in the ground in the cemetery. Copied by J. H. Haynes.

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{ISSI} \\
\text{R} \\
\text{IA} \\
\text{ENE O} \\
\text{CPO T} \\
\text{O}
\end{array}
\]

September 6. Boghazieui to Öylük, 4 h. 34 m. The ancient sculptures were photographed.

September 8. Öylük to Ashagha Beshbunar, 5 h. 46 m. The results henceforward were purely chorographic, and have been laid down in the map of Northern Cappadocia.

September 9. Ashagha Beshbunar to Ulaklit, 8 h. 20 m. The plain of Sungurlu comes to an end immediately west of Aghabunar,
from which place the country is hilly to the Delidje Irmak. At Taobas we ascend a large mountain, which turns out to be the bluff of a great elevated plateau which extends from this point westward to the Kizil Irmak (Halys).

September 10. Ulaktél to Yalüm, 7 h. 14 m. In 6 h. 14 m. we reach the bridge over the Halys. The gorge through which the river flows abounds in vineyards, the ripe fruit of which was being converted into raisins. Hence a rough ascent of one hour to Yalüm.

September 11. Yalüm to Arablar, 9 h. 51 m. We traverse a rough country for 5 h. 41 m., when we reach the wagon road from Angora to Kaledjik.

No. 378.


IMP CAESVAI
SEVERO
ROPIOFELIN
VICTOAVGTRIB
5 POTII COSI

M P

Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) [M]. A[ur]elio
Severo [Alexand-]
[ro]o Pio Fel(ici) In-
victo Aug(usto) trib(uniciae)
5 pot(estatis) II Co(n)s(ul) I
M(ilia) P(assuum)? or else μ(ίλια) ρ′.

A mate to this inscription, found at Tchañly Kaya, an hour south of Ancyra, is C.I.L. III. 316. The date of both is 223 A.D.

If the reading of line 6 be μδια ρ′, then this is the one hundredth milestone from Tavium on the road to Ancyra.
September 12. Arablar to Angora, 0 h. 58 m. At Angora we were compelled to consider our journey finished, scientifically speaking. It was necessary for Mr. Haynes to reach Nicomedia by a certain day, in order to take the evening train for Constantinople, and our one thought thenceforth was to travel westward as rapidly as possible. For the sake of completeness I give the time from Angora to the railway terminus at Ismid.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 13.</td>
<td>Angora to Ayash, 7 h. 34 m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 14.</td>
<td>Ayash to Kavun Ovasi Tchiftlik, 8 h. 59 m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 15.</td>
<td>Kavun Ovasi Tchiftlik to Nali Khan, 7 h. 16 m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 16.</td>
<td>Nali Khan to Kostebek, 5 h. 54 m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 17.</td>
<td>Kostebek to Torbalu, 8 h. 40 m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 18.</td>
<td>Torbalu to a Khan, 8 h. 31 m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 19.</td>
<td>Khan to Sabandja, 9 h. 43 m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 20.</td>
<td>Sabandja to Ismid, 5 h. 33 m.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ADDITIONAL NOTES.

No. 12 has been published by Ramsay in the American Journal of Archaeology, 1888, p. 346.

No. 21. Those who may be interested in "descent reckoned μητρόθεων" will find a treatment of the subject in Treuber's Geschichte der Lykier, p. 117 sqq.

Page 26, May 31. I have ascribed the identification of Apollonia to Paris and Holleaux, but Waddington located Apollonia at Medet before them.

No. 32. Published by Smith in the Journal of Hellenic Studies, 1887. The Journal is inaccessible to me, and I have not seen Smith's article.

No. 34. Published by Smith in the Journal of Hellenic Studies, 1887.

No. 35. Published by Ramsay in the American Journal of Archaeology, 1887, p. 365. In his uncial text, lines 10–12, he reads:

ΓΑΛΩΝΙΑ
ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΙΗΤΓ ΚΑ
ΛΙΟΙΒΥΙ

and transcribes lines 9–12 as follows:

Σεπ-

τημίως Γέτα νυίφ; τῶν
Σεβαστῆ μητέρα (sic) Κα[στρων.
"Α[πί]δ [Κ]υμβρας Μίλια δυόδεκα?"
No. 36. Published by Smith in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1887.

No. 37. Published by Ramsay in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, 1887, p. 363. In line 1 he reads Α; in line 3, end, NA; in line 6, init., ΚΑ1.

Page 38, June 6. Ramsay says that Yimru Tash is the true name. I cannot agree with him.

Nos. 43, 44 (46). Ramsay writes that he verified the numerals of these inscriptions in 1886, and thinks that the date is ΡΤΙΒ.

Nos. 56–58. Published by Smith in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1887.

Nos. 62–63. Published by Smith in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1887.

No. 64. Ramsay (in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, 1887, p. 363) identifies Θώς Σώζων with Σαβάζων. The god Σώζων is named on coins of Antiochia ad Maeandrum also.

It should be noted that if the era be the Asiatic, then the date of the inscription is either (TKZ) 243 or (TZ) 223 A.D.

No. 65. Published by Ramsay in the *American Journal of Archaeology*, 1887, p. 362.

If the era be the Asiatic, then the date is 168 A.D.

Nos. 72–75. Published by Smith in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1887. I have not seen his article.

No. 82. Published by Smith in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1887.

No. 83. Published by Smith in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 1887.

No. 84. Ramsay now identifies the ancient site near *Einesh* with “Tymbrianasa, the modern name being the second half of the ancient name.”
IN ASIA MINOR. 325

ADDENDA.

No. 379.


ΠΙΟΥΛΙΟΝ-ΙΟΥΛΙΟΥΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΥΣ
ΑΣΙΑΣΥΙΟΝΟΥΕΛΙΝΑΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΝΙΠΕΑΡΩ
ΜΑΙΣΟΝΤΑΝΕΚΑΛΕΚΤΟΝΕΝΡΩΜΛΙΩΚΑΖΩΝ
ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΟΝΤΟΝΣΕΒΑΣΤΟΝΤΑΤΕΡΑΙΟΥΛ.
6 ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥΣΥΓΚΛΗΤΙΚΟΥΣΤΡΑΘΓΟΥΡΩΜΑΙ
ΟΝΙΕΡΕΑΔΙΑΒΙΟΥΤΟΥΔΙΟΣΤΟΥΛΑΡΑΣΙΟΥ

[Γ.] 'Ιουλίου, [Γ.] 'Ιουλίου Φιλίππου αρχιερέως
'Ασίας νυν, Ουελίου, Φίλιππον, ἵππεα 'Ρω-
μαίων τῶν ἐκλεκτῶν ἐν 'Ρώμης ἰδιαστών
ἐπίτροπον τῶν Σεβαστῶν, πατέρα 'Ιουλίου]
6 Φιλίππου συγκλητικοῦ στρατηγοῦ 'Ρωμαί-
ων ιερὰ διὰ βίον τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Δαρασίου.

See the note to the following inscription.

Var. Lect.

Mittheilungen reads: line 1, ΠΟΥΛΙΟΝ ΙΟΥΛΙΟΥΦΑΝΥΙΟΥ;
line 3, ΜΑΙΟΝ and ΡΩΜΗΔ; line 4, end, ΙΟΥΛ.

1 Ligatures occur in lines 2, ΠΙΤΕ; 3, NE bis.
No. 380.

Tralleis. Forwarded to me in April, 1886, by Mr. Mich. Pappa Konstantinou. It was found in the house of de la Chapelle, and published by Mr. Pappa Konstantinou in the 'Amáleia of Smyrna, April 27–29, 1884.

ΙΟΥΛΙΟΝ ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΝ
ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΟΝ ΣΕΒΑΣ-
ΤΟΝ ΠΑΤΕΡΑΙΟΥΛΙΟΥ

[Γ.] Ιουλιον Φιλιππον
ἐπίτροπον τ[ω]ν Σεβάσ-
τ[ω]ν, πατέρα Ιουλιον
[Φιλιππον συγκλητικον κτλ. See last No.].


From these two inscriptions (Nos. 5 and 6) it is clear that another member must be added to this distinguished family, and that the family tree is as follows:

C. Iulius Philippus, Chief-priest and Asiarch.

C. Iulius Philippus, Roman Knight and procurator Augustorum.

Iulius Philippus, Roman Senator and Priest of Zeus Larasios.

No. 381.

Tralleis. Forwarded to me in April, 1886, by Mr. Mich. Pappa Konstantinou. "In the house of Hadji Halil. Published in the 'Amáleia, April 27–29, 1884, No. 489."

See also Lightfoot, Apostolic Fathers, Part II. Vol. I. p. 617, note.
IN ASIA MINOR.

ΔΙΠΑΛΑΠΑΣΙ
ΩΣΕΒΑΣΤΩ
ΕΥΜΕΝΕΙΚΛΑΥ
ΔΙΟΣΜΕΛΗ
ΤΩΝΟΙΕΡΕΥΣ
ΑΠΟΚΑΤΕ
ΣΕΝΣΕ

Διδάσκοντο Σεβαστῷ
Εὐμενεὶ Κλαύ
dios meli-
tων ὁ ἱερεὺς
ἀποκατέ-
στησεν.

Lightfoot, loc. cit. (see also Vol. I. p. 444), points out that the Emperor Hadrian is here identified with Zeus Larasios, the patron God of Trelleis, and that Claudius Melito is perhaps the same person mentioned in Papers of the American School, Vol. I. pp. 100, 102, 103, which last corresponds with Le Bas-Waddington, Voyage Arché-
ologique, 1652 e.

No. 382.

MATIGERAMMENONIΣ
ΘΟΥΤΕΡΙΟΠΙΣΜΟΥΣ
5 ΟΜΕΝΩΝΔΕΚΑΘΗΝΑ
ΔΙΥΜΑΣΠΟΕΙΝΠΑΝΤ
ΠΩΛΩΝΙΑΙΣΥΝΤΟΙΣ
ΒΑΣΙΛΙΚΟΝΔΕΚΑΘΗΝΤΩ
ΜΙΣΤΟΚΛΕΙΤΩΙΣΤΡΑΤΗΓ
10 ΡΟΓΕΡΑΜΜΕΝΩΝΚΑ

[Βασιλεὺς ὁ δεῖνα τῇ βουλῇ καὶ τῶι δήμ.]
οι χαίρειν. Ἀριστέα [. . . . . . . ἄλ.]
[λ]ο ἕγεγρα[φ]ετε ὑπερ[ρ]. . . . . ἐν τῶι γράμ-]
[μ]ατι γεγραμμένοις [. . . . . . 'Αι-]
[τῷ]χου περιορισμοὺς . . . . . . . .
5 [ο]μένων δεκάτην ἀ . . . . . . . .
δι’ ὑμᾶς ποεῖν πάντ[α] . . . . . . 'Α-
πόλλων αἱ σὺν τοῖς . . . . . . . .
βασιλικὸν δεκάτην τῶ[. . . . . . Θε-]
μιστοκλεῖ τῶι στρατηγ[ω] . . . . . . .
10 . . γεγραμμένων κα[. . . . . . . . . . . .]

Like No. 4 this inscription is a fragment of a letter of Antiochus
(? see No. 4, lines 3–4), king of Syria, in regard to the people of
Hiera Kome and the sanctuary of Apollo.

No. 383.

Tralleis. Forwarded to me in October, 1886, by M. Mich.
Pappa Konstantinou. “Quadrangular block near the house
of Ibrahim Aga.” See Bulletin de Correspondance Hel-
léниque, 1887, p. 218.1

1 Ligatures occur in line 4, MH; line 7, HN; line 12, NH.
IN ASIA MINOR.

ΜΟΣΚΑΙΤΟΙΕΡΟΝ

ΘΗΜΑΤΙΣΕΓΕ

ΟΥΣΙΑΣΕΤΙΜΗΣΑΝ

ΛΟΥΚΙΛΙΑΝΓΛΟΥΝ

ΟΥΘΥΓΑΤΕΡΑΛΑΥ

ΙΚΗΝΘΝΑΡΧΙΕΡΕΙ

ΝΔΙΑΤΑΣΤΟΥΓΕ

ΝΟΥΣΑΥΤΗΣΦΙΛΟΤΙ

ΜΙΑΣ

ΠΑΙΛΟΣΒΑΣΟΣΧΡΟ-

ΣΕΡΩΣΣΤΕΦΑΝΗΑΡΗ-

ΟΥΣΑΡΧΙΕΡΑΣΤΕΟ-

ΚΑΙΤΑΣΛΟΙΠΑΣΑΡΧΑΣ

ΚΑΙΛΙΤΟΥΡΓΙΑΣΤΕΛΕΞΑΣ

ΤΗΝΕΑΥΤΟΥΜΗΤΕΡΑ

[Ἡ] βουλή καὶ ὁ δῆ-

μος καὶ τὸ ἱερὸν

[σ]ύστημα τῆς γε-

[ρο]υσίας ἑπίμησαν

Δοκιμιᾶν Γ(ατου) Δου[κ]ι-

[λ]ίου βυγατέρα Δαν-

[δ]ικην τὴν ἄρχιερει-

[α]ν διὰ τὰς τοῦ γέ-

ους αὐτῆς φιλοτη-

μίας.

Πό(πλιος) Ἀλίως Βάσσος Χρυ-

σέρως στεφανηφορ[ή]-

σας, ἄρχιερατεύσας

καὶ τὰς λοιπὰς ἄρχας

[κ]αὶ λιτουργίας τελέσας

τὴν ἑαυτοῦ μητέρα.

Concerning the name Δαυδίκη, see No. 27.
No. 384.

Tralleis. *Forwarded to me in October, 1886, by M. Mich. Pappa Konstantinou.* "Near the house of Joannes Minaretoglu."

ΟΙΕΝΤΗΑΞΙΑΔΗΜΟΙΕΠΗΗΣΑΝ
ΔΗΜΗΧΑΙΡΕΜΟΝΟΣΚΑΛΛΙΝΟΗΝ
ΓΕΝΟΜΕΝΗΝΙΕΡΗΝΤΗΣΑΡΤΕΜΙ
ΔΟΞΥΠΟΤΟΥΔΗΜΟΥΤΩΝΕΦΕ
ΣΙΩΝ

Oi en tì 'Aσια. δήμου έπ[i]μησαν
Δημή Χαιρέμονος Καλλινόην
γενομένην ιέρ[ε]ιαν τῆς Ἀρτέμι-
δος ύπο τοῦ δήμου τῶν Ἐφε-
sίων.

No. 385.

Tralleis. *Forwarded to me in February, 1886, by Mr. Mich. Pappa Konstantinou.* "On a quadrangular block, whose height is 0.73 m.; width, 0.84 m.; thickness, 0.28 m. Ten lines are erased at the top." See Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1886, p. 326.
ΓΙΝΩΝ ΤΑΙΠΡΩΣΤΟΤΟΝΔΗΜΟΝΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΑΙ
ΚΑΙΣΤΕΦΑΝΩΣΙΑΙΑΥΤΟΝΧΙПΑΤΡΙΔΑΣΘΕΑΙΔΕΑΥΤΟΥΤΗΝΕΙΚΑ
ΤΕΝΗΠΑΣΙΝΤΟΝΕΩΔΩΣ
ΣΑΣΘΕΙΘΑΝΑΓΓΕΛΙΑΝΤΗΣΕΙΚΩΝ
ΤΟΥΔΗΜΟΥΤΩΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΑΝΑΓΡΑΥΑΙ

............................................ [Ἰνα φανῇ]
[Ἰσον ἐ]αυτῷ παρεχόμενος πᾶσιν τοῖς δικαζομένοις καὶ
toῖς διαφερομένοις .................
καθ' ὅλου τε ἐπιμελομένοις προσε ...........
καὶ λυσιτελῇ περιποίησεν τῇ πατρί[δι
ἀντεχομένως ἀεὶ τῆς παρὰ τῶν πολιτῶν ........
μαν τοῦ(ς) ἁγαθοῦς τῶν ἄνδρῶν ὅπως καὶ οἱ
γίνωντα πρὸς τὸ τὸν δήμον εὐεργετ[εῖν ........
καὶ στεφανώσαι αὐτὸν [εἰκώνι]
Χ[αλκῆ] ἀρετὴς ὠνεκεν τῆς
πρὸς τὴν]
pατρίδα, στήσαι δὲ αὐτοῦ τὴν εἰ[κόνα εἰπὶ στυλίδος
μαρμαρῶν]
............ πᾶσιν τοῖς ἐν τῷ δῶ.
τοῦ δήμου τῷ βασιλεί, ἀναγράψαι [τὸ ψήφισμα τόδε εἰς στήλην
[καὶ στήσαι ἐν ἐπιφανεστάτῳ τόπῳ?

No. 386.

Tralleis. Forwarded to me in April, 1886, by Mr. Mich.
ΤΟΥ ΠΑΥΤΩΝ
ΜΑΡΚΟΥ ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟΥ
ΕΤΑΡΛΟΥ ΚΑΙΓΥΝΑΙ
ΥΚΑΙΤΕΚΝΩΝ ΚΑΙΕΚΤΟ
ΠΕΜΜΑΤΩΝ ΝΕΛΗΛΥ
ΞΑΥΤΩΝ ΝΑΠΟΔΙΑΔΟΧΗΣ
ΔΕΚΝΟΥΧΡΕΓΕΛΛΑΝΙΟΥ ΟΝΗΣΥ
ΛΟΥΚΑΘΩΣ ΕΤΑΕΝΓΡΑΦΑΤΕΡΙΕΧΕΙ
ΖΩΣΙΝ

[Ὁ βουμὸς καὶ τὸ ὕπ' αὐτῶν]
[μυμηίου] Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου
[γνωμασίας] ἃ[ρχον κ]αὶ γυναί-
[κός αὐτοῦ] καὶ τέκνων καὶ ἐκ[γ]ό-
[νων καὶ θ]ρεμμάτων ἐξηλυ̇
[θότων πρὸς αὐ]τὸν ἀπὸ διαδοχῆς
Δέκ[μ]ου [Φ]ρέγελλανίου Ὀνησίν-
λου, καθὼς τὰ ἔγγραφα περιέχει.
Ζώσιν.

Var. Lect.

The Bulletin marks line 1 as certain; in line 3, Bulletin omits ΨΑΟΥ; in line 4, Bulletin marks ΟΥ as certain, and reads ΓΟ at the end; in line 6, Bulletin marks ΑΥ as certain.

No. 387.

IN ASIA MINOR.

[The restoration of lines 1–2 is merely tentative. For ἡ ἀργαία τῶν βαφέων, see Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1886, p. 519. For ἡ συντεχνία τῶν λινόφων, see Papers of American School at Athens, I, p. 97. The guilds seem to have been well organized at Tralleis.]

No. 388.

Tralleis. Forwarded to me in October, 1886, by M. Mich. Pappa Konstantinou. "On a block of marble in the house of the blacksmith Salih, in the street Tchatal Tcheshme." The left side is broken away.¹

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10 ζ ι

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΑΟΥΓΕΝΗΣΕΤΑΙ
ΓΡΑΦΟΝΑΠΕΤΕΘΕΙΣΤΑ

ΖΩΕΙΝ

. . . . . . . . προφάσει
. . . . . . . .
. . . 'Αθηνά Χωρίς 'Αθηνά[ς]
'Αθηναγάρου τοῦ τε-
. . . τοῦ νομίμου εἰ-
. . . τὴν θήκην δώσει
. . . . . . τῷ ταμείῳ
. . . . . . εἰδίων ἡμῶν
. . . . . .
. . . γράμματα οὖ γεγραμμένα ἡ
[Τούτου ἀντὶ γράφον ἀπετέθη εἰς τὰ
[ἀρχεῖα].

Ζώσων.

No. 389.

Tralleis. Forwarded to me in February, 1886, by M. Mich.
Pappa Konstantinou. See Bulletin de Correspondance
Hellénique, 1886, p. 456.

ΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΝΔΙΤΤΟΝ
ΝΑΞΙΑΡΧΗΣΑΝΤΑΠΑ
ΤΟΥΚΑΙΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΗΣΑΝ
ΤΑΤΗΣΠΟΛΕΩΣ

. . . [Μ]ένανδρον, δί(ς) τῶν
. . . . . . . ἀσιαρχήσαντα πα-
. . . . . . . τοῦ καὶ ἱστρατηγήσαν-
τα τῆς πόλεως.
No. 390.


ΘΕΩΝΕΥΣΙΠΟΛΕΟΣ
ΑΥΡΗΛΙΑΣΕΥΦΡΟΣΥΝΕΑΣ
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥΣΑΣΣΤΟΥΤΟ
ΚΑΘΕΙΔΡΥΣΕΣΤΟΝΟΣ

θεῶν . . . . πόλη[ω]ς
Αὐρηλίας Εὐφροσύνη . . . 
γραμματεύσας . . . . τοῦτο
. . . . καθεύδρυσε τὸν.

No. 391.


ϹΕΤΕΙΜΑΡΧϹ
ϹΠΩΛΗΣ
ΤΑΙΗΗΓΗΣΙΠΙΤ
ЄΑΙΡΕΙ

. . . . Τείμαρχ[ον . . . 
. . . . πολῆς
. . . . γυνῆ Ἡγησίης[ἡ] . . .
[ἀλυτε?] καὶ ἅρησπ[ε]
χαίρει(α)?
No. 392.

Tralleis. Forwarded to me in April, 1886, by M. Mich.
Pappa Konstantinou.

ΑΓΑΙΝΩΛΑΝΔΑΜΠΩΤΟΝΑΙ
ΚΑΙΤΗΣΕΥΝ
ΦΙΛΑΣ
ΔΙΑΤΑΣΥΠΕΡΤΟΠΛΗΘΟΣ
ΧΑΙΣΤΕΚΝΩΝ
ΠΡΟΧΡΕΙΔΙΕΚ

4 [πρ]ῶτον α
καὶ τῆς γυν[α]κὸς Ἀρετα-?
φίλας . . . . . . .
διὰ τὰς ὑπὲρ . . .
τὸ πλῆθος
tέκνων.

No. 393.

Tralleis. Forwarded to me in April, 1886, by M. Mich.
Pappa Konstantinou. "In the house of Kirli Hussein. Quadrangular block."

ΕΤΗΣΙΑΝ
ΑΓΑΘΙΝΟΕΞΗΣΕΗΜΑΝΔΡΩΝ
ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΩΡΩΝ
IN ASIA MINOR.

337

ἐπηγίαν
ἀγαθη(η)ν [. . . ἀν-]
ἐστησε
ἀνδρῶν
Ἀρτεμίδωρον.

No. 394.


ΝΙΚΗΣΑΝΤΑΑΝΔΡΑΞΔΥΛΙ
ΚΟΡΙΑΞΙΑΤΑΠΝΥΛΕΙΤΟ
ΦΙΑΟΤΕΚΝΟΞΗΡΩΔΟΥΞΝΙΜΙΟΞΕΠ

No. 395.

Tralleis. Forwarded to me in April, 1886, by M. Mich. Pappa Konstantinou. “The most of the inscription has been hewn away by a stonemason, the following letters alone being left.”

ΠΡΟΠ
ΜΑΞΙΛ
ΚΡΑΤ
ΥΠΑΤ
ΠΡΕΞ
ΥΙΟΝΑ
ΜΕΞΞΑ
ΛΑΜΙΤ
ΑΝΘΥ
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

προπ ....
Μαξ[μ .... αυτο-]
κρατ[ο ....
υπατ[o ....
πρεσβ ....
υιδν ....
Μεσσ[αλ ....
λαμιτ ....
.... ανθυ[πατ ....]

No. 396.

Nysa. Forwarded to me in April, 1886, by M. Mich. Pappa Konstantinou. "On a quadrangular block, which was brought from Sultan Hissar and is now in Aktechelcui, one hour distant from Sultan Hissar; published in the 'Αμάλθεια, January 26–27, 1884, No. 426." Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1886, p. 454.¹

HBΟΥΛΗΚΑΙΟΔΗΜΟΣ
ΕΤΙΜΗΚΑΝΚ·ΚΑΙΚΙΛΙΟΝ
ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΔΗΝΝΕΩΤΕΡΟΝ
ΑΝΔΡΑΓΑΘΟΝΗΡΩΑΙΑΤΕ
5 ΗΘΟΕΚΑΙΠΑΙΔΕΙΑΝΚΑΙΤΑΣ
ΕΚΠΡΟΓΟΝΩΝΕΙΣΘΝΠΑ
ΤΡΙΔΑΦΙΛΟΤΙΜΙΑΣΙΩΝ
ΠΑΣΗΤΙΜΗΣΑΝΝΣΤΗ
ΣΑΝΤΟΣΤΟΝΑΝΔΡΙΑΝΤΑ
10 ΚΑΙΚΙΛΙΟΥΕΥΤΥΧΟΥΣΙΟΥ
ΘΡΕΥΑΝΤΟΣΑΥΤΟΝΑΝΤΙ
ΘΕΙΝΙΑΣΑΥΤΟΥΘΕΙΤΑ

¹ Ligatures occur in lines: 4, TE; 11, NT.
IN ASIA MINOR.

ΝΗΓΥΡΙΑΡΧΙΚΗΤΙΜΗΚΑ
ΘΩΣΚΑΙΗΒΟΥΛΗΣΥΝΕ

ΧΩΡΗΣΕΝ

'Η βουλή καὶ ὁ δῆμος
ἐπιμήκην Κ(όντον) Κακύλιον
'Ἡρακλείδην νεώτερον
ἀνδρα ἀγαθὸν ἡρως διὰ τε
ἡθος καὶ παιδεῖαν καὶ τὰς
ἐκ προγόνων εἰς τὴν πα-
τρίτα φιλοτιμίας, ἀξιον
πάσης τιμῆς, ἀναστὴ-
σαντος τῶν ἀνδριάντα

Κακύλιον Εὐτύχους τοῦ
θρέψαντος αὐτὸν ἀντὶ
tῆς ἑδιας αὐτοῦ τῆς πα-
νηγυριαρχίκης τιμῆς κα-
θώς καὶ ἡ βουλή συνε-

χώρησεν.

No. 397.

Nysa. Forwarded to me in April, 1886, by M. Mich. Pappa
Konstantinou. "Built into the wall of a Turkish Djami;
published in the 'Αμάλθεια, January 26–27, 1884, No. 426."
See Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, 1886, p. 520.1

ΑΥΡΗΛΙΑΗΩΝ
ΑΠΕΛΛΑΝ
ΧΕΙΛΙΑΡΧΟΝ
ΛΕΓΙΟΝΟΣΤΡΙ

1 Line 5, ΗΝ are in ligature.
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY

5 ΤΗΣ ΚΥΡΗΝΑΙΚΗΣ
ΤΟΝΕΑΥΤΟΥ
ΠΑΤΕΡΑ
ΚΑΤΑΛΙΠΟΝΤΑΘ
ΙΕΡΩΤΑΘΒΟΥΛΗ
10 ΕΙΣΚΛΗΡΟΥΣΕΑΥΤΟΥΚΑΙ
ΤΟΥΥΙΟΥΑΠΕΛΛΑ*Ζ

Αὐρηλια[νὸν]
'Απελλάν
χειλίαρχον
λεγιῶνος τρί.
5 τῆς Κυρηναϊκῆς
τὸν ἑαυτοῦ
πατέρα
καταλιπὼν τῇ
ιερωτάτῃ βουλῇ
10 εἰς κλήρους ἑαυτοῦ καὶ
τοῦ νιὸν 'Απελλᾶ (δημαρία) ᾗ.

Var. Lect.

Line 1, Bulletin reads ΑΝΟ; line 11, end, Bulletin reads ΛΛΑ · Ζ.

No. 398.

Nysa. In December, 1886, M. Mich. Pappa Konstantinou wrote to me concerning an inscription now in the village Aktche, near Nysa, as follows:

Εἰς τινα Τουρκικὴν οδιὰν ἀνεκάλυψα ἐν ψήφισμα ΝΥΣΛΕΩΝ ἐκ τριάκοντα καὶ πλέον γραμμῶν ἀπαθρόμενον εἰς τὴν ιεροθ. ΠΥΘΟΔΡΟΥ οὗος, ἵσως αὐτὸν ὁν ἀναφέρει ὁ Στράβων (12. 555 and 14. 649). See also Cicero, pro Flacco, 22, 52: Ubi erant illi Pythodoro, Archidemi, Epigoni, ceteri homines apud nos noti, inter

I mention this inscription here in the hope that some traveller may be induced to hunt it up, and secure a copy before it be totally defaced by the weather.
ERRATA.

The following errors have been found in the Wolfe Expedition to Asia Minor:

No. 23, line 1, read (Σ)ψμαχ(ό)ν
No. 26, line 2, read 'Αμούκων
No. 47, line 1, read Παττός
No. 50, line 5 end, read A[ιτρ]ο-
No. 57, line 1, read Ναννας; and in line 6, read 'Αννας
No. 59, line 1, read Νανά
Page 47, line 9, for 72 read 68.
No. 91, line 3 init., read ἃ
No. 97, note, read Σβήνωμες
No. 123, line 3, read Νήμων
No. 141, line 1, read 'Ο δὲ χρ
No. 144, line 7, read τ[ά]λανίφρον
No. 150, line 1, read διήνυμ[ν]ττ']; and in line 5, read μυ(ήμυς)
No. 174, line 3, read μ[ηστερϊ?]η
No. 178, note, read Palæa Isaura.
No. 187, line 3, read 'Αρμεν[ακοῦ]
No. 190, line 6, read εξ[α]ρτμ.; and in line 10, read ε[δε]ργήτηρ
No. 269, line 3, read Π[αχ]αρ
No. 284, line 2, read [πριξόμεθα δὲ] Μήνα καταχθόνων κλ
Page 190, line 6, read Kızıl Ören Dagh; and in line 11, read Kötkhkeuii,

No. 317, line 1, read 'Αρμησθερίων; and in line 7, read ε[δε]ργήτην
Page 194, line 13, read Εβθούαία; and instead of 337 read 339.
No. 320, line 6, read [τέκ]νοις
No. 322, line 2, read χαλκ[δς]
No. 332, line 1, read λεπ[δν]
No. 335, line 2, read κρ[ιτ]νος
IN ASIA MINOR.

Page 213, D, line 7, put a colon at the end of the line.
Page 214, line 21, read ὀφραγίας.
Page 214, line 27, put a colon at the end of the line.
Page 214, line 32, read ἵξωταῖ, and put a colon at the end of the line.

No. 343, line 4, read Ἄλεξ[δ]νδ-
No. 345, line 2, read Στά-
No. 351, read ἀνθίκηρος
No. 352, after Yalowad-J-Sofular insert the words (Antiochia Pisidiae).

No. 365, line 12, read Cimineae.
No. 366, line 14, read δόντ[ος]; in line 16, read δόντ[ος]; in line 80, read Τίτως

No. 373, line 37, read Καλοῦ(η)νος
No. 375, line 11, read Σουσίλων
No. 376, line 7, read Ὀλυμποκ[ω]-
No. 380, line 11, read ἄν[ε]στη

Page 272, read Ναζουλῖν
No. 399, line 2, read [αύ]τοῦ Ἀδριανοῦ
No. 401, line 5, read σόφης

Nos. 404–405, line 1, read ὁ δῆμος
No. 409, uncial text, line 1, read ΘΕΟΙΣ
No. 417, line 10, read Δαρεῖος
No. 429, line 1, read τίμη-
No. 443, line 1, read Αὐρώπης
No. 444, line 4, read [μυρ-
No. 449, line 5, read [ἐ]ρείσει[a]ν
No. 468, line 3, read [Μ]ενε[μα]χος
No. 472, line 13, read παρῳκ[γ]-

Page 342, C, line 5, read ϕ
No. 489, line 7, read [γλ]υκ[τά-]
No. 499, line 6, read εἰδικά

No. 517, after the words Ulu Borlu insert the word (Ἀπολλωνία); and in line 11 init., for τῶν read νῶν

No. 548, line 4, read Τυμβριαδέ(α)s
No. 550, line 1, read [θω-]
No. 570, line 2, read μυρ-
No. 609, line 4, read Ταρία
AN EPIGRAPHICAL JOURNEY IN ASIA MINOR.

Page 429, instead of 353 read 354; instead of 354 read 355; instead of 355 read 356.
Page 430, instead of 368 read 369; instead of 369 read 370; instead of 372 read 373.
No. 633, read About one
No. 640, line 1, read αἰῶνα
Page 448, in the fourth line from the bottom insert the word way after the word some.

No. 275, lines 7–8, read περαῖσθαι
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF AMERICA.

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

January, 1888
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES
AT ATHENS.

1887-1888.

TRUSTEES.

A corporation was formed in March, 1886, under the statutes of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, with the name of "The Trustees of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens," to hold the title to the land and building in Athens belonging to the School, and to hold and invest all permanent funds which may be received for its maintenance.

The Board consists of the following gentlemen:

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HENRY DRISLER, New York.
BASIL L. GILDERSLEEVE, Baltimore.
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STUDIES AT ATHENS.

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1882-1888.

WILLIAM WATSON GOODWIN, Ph.D., LL.D., Eliot Professor of Greek Literature in Harvard University. 1882–83.

LEWIS R. PACKARD, Ph.D., Hillhouse Professor of Greek in Yale University. 1883–84.

JAMES COOKE VAN BENSCHOTEN, LL.D., Seney Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Wesleyan University. 1884–85.

FREDERIC DE FOREST ALLEN, Ph.D., Professor of Classical Philology in Harvard University. 1885–86.

MARTIN L. D'OOGIE, Ph.D., Professor of Greek in the University of Michigan. 1886–87.

AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM, Ph.D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College. 1887–88.

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CO-OPERATING COLLEGES.

1887-1888.

AMHERST COLLEGE.
BROWN UNIVERSITY.
COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.
COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
CORNELL UNIVERSITY.
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.
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WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.
WELLESLEY COLLEGE.
WILLIAMS COLLEGE.
YALE UNIVERSITY.
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES
AT ATHENS.

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens, founded by the Archæological Institute of America, and organized under the auspices of some of the leading American Colleges, was opened October 2, 1882. During the first five years of its existence it occupied a hired house on the 'Οδός 'Αμαλάς in Athens, near the ruins of the Olympieum. A large and convenient building has now been erected for the School on a piece of land, granted by the generous liberality of the Government of Greece, on the southeastern slope of Mount Lyca-bettus, adjoining the ground already occupied by the English School. This permanent home of the School, built by the subscriptions of its friends in the United States, will be ready for occupation early in 1888. During the first months of 1887–88, the School has been accommodated in temporary quarters in the city.

The new building contains the apartments to be occupied by the Director and his family, and a large room which will be used as a library and also as a general reading-room and place of meeting for the whole School. A few rooms in the house are intended for the use of students. These will be assigned by the Director, under such regulations as he may establish, to as many members of the School as they will accommodate. Each student admitted to the privilege of a room in the house will be expected to undertake the performance of some service to the School, to be determined by the Director; such, for example, as keeping the accounts of the School, taking charge of the delivery of books from the Library and their return, and keeping up the catalogue of the Library.

The Library now contains about 1,500 volumes, exclusive of sets of periodicals. It includes a complete set of the Greek classics, and the most necessary books of reference for philological, archæological, and architectural study in Greece.
The advantages of the School are offered free of expense for tuition to graduates of the Colleges co-operating in its support, and to other American students who are deemed by the Committee of sufficient promise to warrant the extension to them of the privilege of membership. It is hoped that the Archaeological Institute may in time be supplied with the means of establishing scholarships, which will aid some members in defraying their expenses at the School. In the mean time, students must rely upon their own resources, or upon scholarships which may be granted them by the Colleges to which they belong. The amount needed for the expenses of an eight months' residence in Athens differs little from that required in other European capitals, and depends chiefly on the economy of the individual.

A peculiar feature of the temporary organization of the School during its first six years, which has distinguished it from the older German and French schools at Athens, has been the yearly change of Director. This arrangement, by which a new Director has been sent out each year by one of the co-operating Colleges, was never looked upon as permanent; and it has now been decided to begin the next year (1888–89) with a new organization. A Director will henceforth be chosen for a term of five years, while an Annual Director will also be sent out each year by one of the Colleges to assist in the conduct of the School. (See Regulation V.) Dr. Charles Waldstein, of New York, now Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum of Art at the University of Cambridge, England, has been chosen Director of the School for five years beginning in October, 1888; and he has accepted the appointment on the condition that a sufficient permanent fund be raised before that time to support the School under its new organization. It is therefore earnestly hoped and confidently expected that the School will henceforth be under the control of a permanent Director, who by continuous residence at Athens will accumulate that body of local and special knowledge without which the highest purpose of such a school cannot be fulfilled. In the mean time the School has been able, even under its temporary organization, to meet a most pressing want, and to be of some service to classical scholarship in America. It has sought at first, and it must continue to seek for the present, rather to arouse a lively interest in classical archaeology in American Colleges than to accomplish distinguished achievements. The lack of this interest has heretofore been conspicuous;
but without it the School at Athens, however well endowed, can never accomplish the best results. A decided improvement in this respect is already apparent; and it is beyond question that the presence in many American Colleges of professors who have been resident a year at Athens under favorable circumstances, as annual directors or as students of the School, has done much, and will do still more, to stimulate intelligent interest in classic antiquity.

REGULATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.

I. The object of the American School of Classical Studies is to furnish an opportunity to study classical Literature, Art, and Antiquities in Athens, under suitable guidance, to graduates of American Colleges and to other qualified students; to prosecute and to aid original research in these subjects; and to co-operate with the Archæological Institute of America, so far as it may be able, in conducting the exploration and excavation of classic sites.

II. The School is in charge of a Managing Committee. This Committee, which was originally appointed by the Archæological Institute, disburses the annual income of the School, and has power to add to its membership and to make such regulations for the government of the School as it may deem proper. The President of the Archæological Institute and the Director and the Annual Director of the School are ex officio members of the Managing Committee.

III. The Managing Committee meets semi-annually, in New York on the third Friday in November, and in Boston on the third Friday in May. Special meetings may be called at any time by the Chairman.

IV. The Chairman of the Committee is the official representative of the interests of the School in America. He presents a report annually to the Archæological Institute concerning the affairs of the School.

V. 1. The School is under the superintendence of a Director. The Director is chosen and his salary is fixed by the Committee.
STUDIES AT ATHENS.

The term for which he is chosen is five years. The Committee provide him with a house in Athens, containing apartments for himself and his family, and suitable rooms for the meetings of the members of the School, its collections, and its library.

2. Each year the Committee appoints from the instructors of the Colleges uniting in the support of the School an Annual Director, who resides in Athens during the ensuing year and co-operates in the conduct of the School. In case of the illness or absence of the Director, the Annual Director acts as Director for the time being.

VI. The Director superintends personally the work of each member of the School, advising him in what direction to turn his studies, and assisting him in their prosecution. He conducts no regular courses of instruction, but holds meetings of the members of the School at stated times for consultation and discussion. He makes a full report annually to the Managing Committee of the work accomplished by the School.

VII. The school year extends from the first of October to the 1st of June. Members are required to prosecute their studies during the whole of this time in Greek lands under the supervision of the Director. The studies of the remaining four months necessary to complete a full year (the shortest time for which a certificate is given) may be carried on in Greece or elsewhere, as the student prefers.

VIII. Bachelors of Arts of co-operating Colleges, and all Bachelors of Arts who have studied at one of these Colleges as candidates for a higher degree, are admitted to membership in the School on presenting to the Committee a certificate from the instructors in Classics of the College at which they have last studied, stating that they are competent to pursue an independent course of study at Athens under the advice of the Director. All other persons desiring to become members of the School must make application to the Committee. Members of the School are subject to no charge for instruction. The Committee reserves the right to modify the conditions of membership.

IX. Each member of the School must pursue some definite subject of study or research in classical Literature, Art, or Antiquities, and must present a thesis or report, embodying the results of some important part of his year's work. These theses, if approved by the Director, are sent to the Managing Committee, by which each thesis is referred to a sub-committee of three members, of whom two are
appointed by the Chairman, and the third is always the Director under whose supervision the thesis was prepared. If recommended for publication by this sub-committee, the thesis or report may be issued in the Papers of the School.

X. When any member of the School has completed one or more full years of study, the results of which have been approved by the Director, he receives a certificate stating the work accomplished by him, signed by the Director of the School, the President of the Archæological Institute, and the Chairman and the Secretary of the Managing Committee.

XI. American students resident or travelling in Greece who are not regular members of the School may, at the discretion of the Director, be enrolled as special students and enjoy the privileges of the School.


The Annual Reports of the Committee may be had gratis on application to the Secretary of the Managing Committee. The other publications are for sale by Messrs. Damrell & Upham, 283 Washington Street, Boston.

Fifth and Sixth Annual Reports of the Committee, 1885–87. pp. 56.

STUDIES IN ATHENS.

PAPERS OF THE SCHOOL.


Contents: —
1. Inscriptions of Assos, edited by J. R. S. Sterrett.
2. Inscriptions of Tralleis, edited by J. R. S. Sterrett.
4. The Olympieion at Athens, by Louis Bevier.
5. The Erechtheion at Athens, by Harold N. Fowler.

Volume II. 1883–84. Published in 1888. An Epigraphical Journey in Asia Minor in the summer of 1884, with 397 Inscriptions, mostly hitherto unpublished. By J. R. Sitlington Sterrett, Ph.D. With two Maps, made for this volume by Professor H. Kiepert of Berlin, from the observations and measurements of Dr. Sterrett. 8vo. pp. vii. and 341. Price $2.25.

Volume III. 1884–85. Published in 1888. The Wolfe Expedition to Asia Minor in 1885, with 651 Inscriptions, mostly hitherto unpublished. By J. R. Sitlington Sterrett, Ph.D. With two Maps, made for this volume by Professor H. Kiepert, from the observations and measurements of Dr. Sterrett. 8vo. pp. vii. and 448. Price $2.50.


Contents: —
1. The Theatre of Thoricus, Preliminary Report by Walter Miller.
5. Notes on Attic Vocalism, by J. McKeen Lewis.
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