

NEW INSCRIPTIONS FROM PHRYGIA (Levha / Pl. XXX - XLVIII)

Except nos. 5-6, which were found in the ruins of Laodicea ad Lycum, the texts presented here have been copied in 1987 in the Denizli Museum where inscriptions mainly from Phrygia and Caria are preserved*.

Laodicea ad Lycum

There is no information concerning the provenances of the inscriptions *infra* nos. 6 and 7, but because of the formula ἥρωσ παροδείταις χαίρειν, which is rather current in the funerary inscriptions from Laodicea on the Lycos¹, I incline to attribute them to this city.

1. Karakova (N of Denizli). Upper part of a marble stele with triangular pediment. In the centre of the pediment is depicted a rosette. H. 0.32; w. 0.22; th. 0.06, letter-height 0.02 (Fig. 1).

Σατορ-
νεῖλος
ἥρωσ
4 χρηστ[ός]
π[αροδ- -]
[- χαίρειν].

LL. 2: For Σατορνεῖλος corresponding to latin Saturninus cf. G. Petzl, *J. v. Smyrna* I (I.K. 23), 409.

LL 5-6: Either π[αροδεί/ταις χαίρειν] or π[αρόδοις / χαίρειν] (for the formula see note 1).

2. Kınıklı (S of Denizli). Marble stele with triangular pediment and tenon. Only the right acroterion is preserved. In an arched recess below the pediment are represented four persons, all standing: A man, a woman and two children. The faces of the figures of the parents are heavily damaged. H. 1.03; w. 0.64; th. 0.15; letter-height 0.025 (in the first line) and 0.03 (Fig. 2).

* I am grateful to H. Yıldız for his assistance during my work in the Museum and to G. Petzl for his kind advice during the preparation of this article.

¹ For the formula see notably L. Robert, *Laodicée du Lycos: Le Nymphée* (1969), 353: "La formule de salut aux passants avec le titre de ἥρωσ pour défunt, se retrouve à Laodicée".

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Κολοκυνθίνω
οἱ υἱοὶ Ἀττάλω τῷ πατρὶ μνείαν
ἐποίησαν.

The word κολοκύνθινος ("made or obtained from gourds", *LSJ*), which seems to be a later addition (compare the letter-heights and the different shapes of *Ny* and *Omega*), is here employed as a *signum*² for Attalos, the deceased. It is interesting to note that an inscription from Thionta in the same region records the word Κολοκυνθιανός as the surname of the president of a *phratra*³. Clearly, both forms have to be taken as evidences for a mass production of gourds (*cucurbita*) around Laodicea on the Lycos.

3. Denizli. Piece of a limestone pillar. Diam. 0.43; height 0.80; letter-height 0.02 to 0.03. Inv. 554 (Fig. 3).

Λούκιος
Μενίσκου
ἐαυτῷ ζῶν
4 κατεσκεύασεν
τὸ ἥρωον καὶ τῆ γ[υ]-
ναικί μου Μαρκελλεί-
νη καὶ τοῖς τέκνοις
8 μου· εἰ δέ τις ἄλλος
ἐπιχειρήσει ἕτερον
βαλεῖν, θήσει ποσ-
τεῖμον ἰς τὸν
12 [φ]ίσκον * φ'.

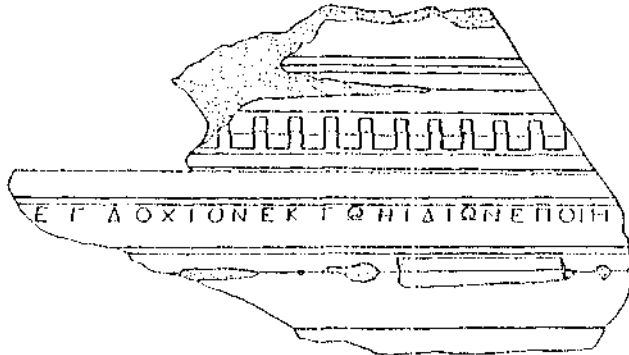
LL 10-11: On the form ποστέιμον instead of the regular προστέιμον see Cl. Brixhe, *Essai sur le Grec Anatolien au début de notre ère*² (1987), 113f.

4. Denizli. *Tabula ansata* of marble. H. 0.37; w. 0.61; th. 0.13; letter-height 0.015 to 0.02. Inv. 152 (Fig. 4).

² On *signa* see A. Wilhelm, *WSt.* 24 (1902), 596ff.; M. Lambertz, *Glotta* 4 (1913), 78-143 and 5 (1914), 99-170; G. E. Bean - T. B. Mitford, *Journeys in Rough Cilicia in 1962 and 1963* (1965), 36-7 and L. Robert, *BCH* 102 (1978), 518-21 (= *Documentis d'Asie Mineure* [1987], 214-7).

³ See W. M. Ramsay, *Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia I*, 143, no. 31, cf. also L. Robert, *Noms Indigènes*, 293 ("Le sobriquet pouvait venir de la ressemblance physique, de la culture ou du goût pour ce légume assez peu savoureux") and *JSav.* 1983, 62, note 48 (= *OMS VII*, 566) and A. R. R. Sheppard, *Anat. Stud.* XXXI (1981), 23.

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--- τὸ] ἐγδοχίον ἐκ τῶν ιδίων ἐποίη
οῖ
-- τὸ ὑδρ]εγδοχίον ἐκ τῶν ιδίων ἐποίη

The form ἐποίη seems to stand for ἐποίει (cf. G. Petzl, *I. v. Smyrna* I, 806 and *infra* no. 10: ἐπόη).

In the beginning of the inscription must have recorded the name of the person who dedicated the water-reservoir, ἐγδοχίον (= ἐγδοχείον)⁵.

7. Karci. Lower part of a marble stele. In a recessed panel above the inscription are the remnants of a reclined person. He puts his right hand on the head of a soldier who holds a spear. In front of the *kline* is a tripod. H. 0.62; w. 0.38; th. 0.06; letter-height 0.02. Inv. 745 (Fig. 5).

Μάρκο(ς) τῷ πατρὶ [-
Ζήνωνι μνίας χά[ρις]

L 1: ΜΑΡΚΟΖ *lapis*.

L 2: At the end, a verb (ἀνέθηκεν or ἐποίησεν) is also possible.

8. Upper portion of a marble stele with triangular pediment in the centre of which is depicted a rosette. In a recessed panel below an arched moulding is a male bust. H. 0.45; w. 0.48; th. 0.11; letter-height 0.02. Inv. 1789 (Fig. 6).

Ἐρμογένης ἦρωος παροδείταις
bust
[χάρις]

On the formula see note 1.

⁵ On aqueducts at Laodicea see L. Robent, *op. cit. supra* n. 1, 352 with n. 2 with references.

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9. Marble stele with triangular pediment in the centre of which is depicted a *gorgoneion*. Below the inscription is an arched recess with the standing figures of a man and a woman. A mirror and a comb are represented in the background. Both corners below the pediment are decorated with dolphins. H. 0.80; w. 0.53; th. 0.21; letter-height 0.015. Inv. 207 (Fig. 7).

Μελτίνη Μοσχά ἠρωῖς παροδείταις
χαίρειν

On the formula, see note 1.

On the name Μελτίνη see L. Robert, *Laodicée*, 352.

10. Marble slab with mouldings at top and bottom. It is said to have been brought from "somewhere around Denizli". On the lower moulding are the standing figures of Zeus and Hermes. The main portion of the surface is occupied by the figure of Zeus who holds a scepter in his left hand and an eagle in his right. Likewise another eagle is represented on the top of the scepter. The wings of both eagles are displayed. Hermes' nude and much smaller figure is shown on a rounded platform on the left. It apparently represents a statue of the god dedicated to Zeus by Andronicos (?). He holds *caduceus* in his left hand, and an unidentified object (a purse ?) in his right. The text is inscribed on the lower moulding. 108x53x27, L. 2 (Figs. 8 A and B).

[A]νδρόνεικος τῶν Ψαφαρῶν Ο[ca. 3]
[.]ΑΩΕΙΡΕ καὶ γαματεύων ἐπύη.

LL 1-2: One would here normally expect a record of the name of a deity; but the dative of maximum seven letters is difficult to be restored.

L. 2: Likewise the word ΕΙΡΕ is enigmatic: Because of καὶ γαματεύων (for γραμματεύων) following it, the word would point to another function of the dedicant, e.g. ΕΙΡΕ instead of ἱερεὺς ?

L. 2: ἐπύη for ἐποίη (cf. G. Petzl, *J. v. Smyrna* I, 806).

When he was serving as a priest (?) and secretary, Andronicos offered the monument bearing the images of Zeus and Hermes to a deity whose name is not clear. The re-occurrence of the word ψαφαρός in the same region is notable⁶: L. Robert was inclined to combine it with the Greek adjective meaning "friable, powdery, crumbling, sandy etc." (*LSJ*). In our inscription, however, it seems to be employed as the name of a group or people, Ψαφαροί, to which Andronicos perhaps belonged (?)⁷.

⁶ For the other two instances see L. Robert, *Noms Indigènes*, 255.

⁷ Cf. *Rev. Phil.* 1939, 145-6 (= *OMS* II, 1298f.) and 1958, 66 (= *OMS* I, 401); *Hellenica* I, 93-4.

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Tabai

11. Tavas. Marble panel with raised borders. The right part of the stone is missing. The main portion of the surface is occupied by the image of a woman reclining on a *kline*. On the left corner is another sitting person. Between the legs of the *kline* is a dog. The inscription is engraved on the upper moulding. H. 0.36; w. 0.38; th. 0.16; letter-height 0.01 to 0.015. Inv. 4277 (Fig. 9).

vac. Μελιτίνη Εὐτόχου {θυ}-
γάτην "χαί-
ρε" λέγει πα-
4 ρόδοις.

On the formula "χαίρε" λέγει ὁ δεῖνα which is common in Heracleia Salbace see L. and J. Robert, *La Carie II*, nos. 89-92.

12. Tavas. Marble stele with triangular pediment and tenon. The right edge and all the acroteria are missing. In an arched panel are the images of a walking man with his donkey (or mule ?) behind him. He was perhaps a merchant or a muleteer serving for a post-station⁸. H. 0.56; w. 0.42; th. 0.13; letter-height 0.018 (Fig. 10).

[..]χης νεώτερο[ς - - - -]
τὴν στήλην μ[νείας χάριν]
ἐκ τῶν ιδίων
figure
4 Μηνᾶς Κιβωράτης παροδεῖ[ταις]
χαίρειν.

LL 1: For the name at the beginning one may suggest Μάχης, Λάχης, Πάχης etc. At the end of the line the kinship between [..]χης and the deceased (Menas of Kibyra) would have been recorded: τῷ πατρὶ or τῷ ἀδελφῷ ?

Attouda

13. Hisarköy. Quadrangular altar of marble with mouldings at top and bottom. The lower part of the surface is damaged. H. 0.52; w. 0.24; th. 0.24; letter-height 0.02 to 0.015 (Fig. 11).

Αὐρ. Διο-
νόσις κα-

⁸ For muleteers (*muliones*) in antiquity see C. Tanriver, *EA* 18 (1991), 79-80.

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τεσκεύα-
 4 σα τὸ ἥρωον
 ἑμαυτῶ καὶ
 τῇ συνβίῳ μο-
 υ Τρυφωσι-
 8 ανῆ· ἑτέρ[ω]
 [δὲ οὐδενὶ ?]
 - - - - -

LL 1-2: The form Διονύσις is evolved from Διονύσιος⁹.

14. Hisarköy. Right, upper piece of a marble slab or basis with moulding above. 0.20; 0.44; 0.28; letter-height 0.03. Inv. 181 (Fig. 12).

[Ἡ βουλή καὶ ὁ δῆ]μος ἐκήδευσεν
 [- - - - - π]όλεως καὶ ἐτί[μη]-
 [σεν τὸν δεῖνα - - - - -]

L 2: The honorand was perhaps bearing the title of a [πατήρ τῆς π]όλεως¹⁰.

The fragment belongs to a text recording honors bestowed *post mortem* by the Council and the people of Attouda. The formula ὁ δῆμος ἐκήδευσεν¹¹ ... καὶ ἐτίμησεν is a new variant of the series with ὁ δῆμος ἐτίμησεν καὶ ἔθαψεν (or simply ὁ δῆμος ἔθαψεν) which doubtless points to a public burial, ταφὴ δημοσία¹².

Thiounta

15. Gözler. Fragment of a marble stele. In two preserved registers are partly preserved the figures of six persons. On the right lower edge are the remnants of the head (?) of an animal. No dimensions (Fig. 13).

Εὐ[τυχος - - -ανού]	Ἰόλλας Διονυσίου	Διόδω[ρος ΜΕΛΙΓΑ[-
------------------------	---------------------	-----------------------

⁹ For this common phenomenon in the late imperial period see Cl. Brixhe, *Essai sur le Grec Anatolien au début de notre ère*, 49.

¹⁰ Cf. L. Robert, *Documents de l'Asie Mineure Méridionale* (1966), 85f.

¹¹ On the verb see above note 4.

¹² On the formula which is common in some Carian cities see notably L. and J. Robert, *La Carie II*, 176 with nos. 70-1.

The fragment obviously belongs to a dedication of the series set up for θεοὶ Μοταλέων¹³. According to L. Robert, the Μοταλεῖς, who lived in the territory of Hierapolis, were the inhabitants of "a village or group of villages of which the center was at Geveze"¹⁴.

Uzunpınar

16. Fragment of a marble sarcophagus of Asiatic type¹⁵. Some decorations and a cross at the back side indicates that it was reused in the Christianity. H. 0.50; w. 0.33; th. 0.15; letter-height 0.025 (Figs. 14 A and 14 B).

Μένανδρος

Güllü(köy) [Eşme/Uşak]

17. Fragment of a marble stele (?) broken on all sides. In a recessed panel is depicted a man holding a whip. He is perhaps a *diogmites* (cf. *supra* no. 10)¹⁶. H. 0.25; w. 0.30; letter-height 0.015. Inv. no. 724 (Fig. 15).

- -]ΩΤΟΣ τοῦ [- - -
- -]ΥΟΣ figure EN[-

Unknown Provenance

18. Marble stele with arched pediment and tenon. Within the pediment a bust of Apollon (?) is depicted. In a recessed panel between two pilasters is a banquet scene: A man and a woman both reclining, a seated girl on the left, a standing boy on the right and a tripod with dishes in the middle. The first two lines are engraved between the legs of the tripod. H. 0.80; w. 0.57; th. 0.11; letter-height 0.015 to 0.02. Inv. 73 (Fig. 16).

τὸν *mensa* ἀδ[ε]-
λφὸ *tripes* γ
ΛΑΜΨΑΝΑΔΕΣ Ἀνδραγάθω μνίας χάριν
4 ὁ πλάτος ἐστὶν Α . . Ι Α . τοῦ Ἀνδραγάθο[υ].

¹³ For two examples see L. Robert, "Les Dieux des Motaleis en Phrygie", *JSav* 1983, 45-63 [= *OMS* VII, 549-67] (cf. P. Chuvin, *Rev. Arch.* 1987-1, 107f.) and *BCH* 107 (1983), 511-15 (= *Documents d'Asie Mineure* [1987], 355-9); E. Lane, *EA* 7 (1986), 107ff. (cf. *SEG* XXXIII, 1983, 1138).

¹⁴ *Op. cit.*, 59.

¹⁵ For a study on this kind of sarcophagi see H. Wiegartz, *Kleinasiatische Säulensarkophage*, Berlin 1965.

¹⁶ On *diogmitai* see L. Robert, *Laodicée*, 354, note 1.

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The meaning of the word preceding the name of the deceased is obscure. Its plural ending -δες seems to point to a group who set up the stone¹⁷.

The term πλάτος (or, more commonly, πλάτας, or sometimes πλάτη), meaning "platform on which tombs were placed" (*LSJ*), is already attested in several inscriptions from western Anatolia (cf. also *infra* no. 25)¹⁸.

19. Upper portion of a marble stele with triangular pediment. In an arched recess below the pediment is depicted a soldier with spear and *parma* (cf. *infra* no. 21). H. 0.56; w. 0.70; th. 0.22; letter-height 0.025 (Fig. 17).

Γαιανὴ τῷ ἀνδρὶ Χαρμίδῃ
στήλην παρ' ἐαυτῆς ἀνέθηκε.

20. Left lower part of a marble stele with the representation of a funerary banquet between pilasters. On the left is preserved the figure of a woman who sits near a tripod and holds a bowl. H. 0.47; w. 0.45; th. 0.09; letter-height 0.015. Inv. no. 147 (Fig. 18).

*Ἀδραστο[- - -
ΤΕΛΛΑΔΙ[- - -
*Ἀδραστ[- - -

LL. 1-2: Perhaps γραμμα]/τέα Λαδι[κέων ??

The name Adrastos is rather common at Attouda where we also find the cult of *Meter* Adrastos as one of the chief deities of this city (cf. also the following inscription)¹⁹.

21. Left lower part of a marble stele. In a recessed panel are preserved the seated figures of two men and a tripod with dishes. H. 0.48; w. 0.42; th. 0.13; letter-height 0.02. Inv. no. 336 (Fig. 19).

[*Ἀδρ]αστος Ἀδράσ[του (or -τω ?) -]
- - - - - INI - - - - -

¹⁷ At the beginning of the line the traces are recognized.

¹⁸ See J. Kubinska, *Les Monuments funéraires dans les Inscriptions grecques de l'Asie Mineure* (1968), 79-81 with instances also from Laodicea on the Lycos, cf. also L. Robert, *Hellenica* XIII, 192-3 and 197-8 (for the form πλάτος cf. *MAMA* VI, 17 (= L. Robert, *Villes d'Asie Mineure*², 94) from Laodicea).

¹⁹ For the cult in Attouda see *MAMA* VI, 74-5; L. and J. Robert, *La Carie II*, 94 and Th. Drew-Bear, *Studies Presented to Sterling Dow* (1984), 68. For Adrasti as members of a well-known family in Attouda see A. R. R. Sheppard, *op. cit. supra* note 3, 24-5.

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For the name Adrastos see the preceding inscription.

22. Marble stele with an arched recess in which is depicted a standing woman. H. 0.37; w. 0.28; th. 0.08; letter-height 0.015. Inv. 1071 (Fig. 20).

--]λλας καὶ Τατ[-

The second *Lambda* was later added.

For the first name one may suggest 'Απολλῶς, 'Απελλῶς or 'Ιόλλας.

23. Unknown provenance. Lower portion of a marble stele. In a recess above the inscription is depicted a standing person (soldier or policeman ?) who holds a *parma* and a spear (cf. *supra* no. 17). On his right is a dog, on the left an unidentified animal (for a good parallel to our representation see *MAMA* VI, no. 143, Pl. 25). H. 0.53; w. 0.44; th. 0.16; letter-height 0.02. Inv. 751 (Fig. 21).

vac. Φίλητος το(ῖ)ς πα-
ρόδοις χαίρειν ὁ ὕος τὸν π[α]-
[τέρα ?] .O.PC..YAI - - - - -

On the formula παρόδοις χαίρειν see note 1.

24. Marble stele with triangular pediment and tenon. In a niche below the pediment is depicted a standing man. The text, of which the first line had been engraved between the pediment and the figure, was later largely erased. H. 0.57; w. 0.36; th. 0.19; letter-height 0.01. Inv. 159 (Fig. 22).

⌈ - - - ⌋
figure
TO. . . C
ΓΕΝ..N
4 C. . . H
. . μνίας
χάριν.

25. Rectangular altar of marble with mouldings at top and bottom. On a platform are the figures of a woman, a man and a child, all standing. Inv. 199 and 322. No dimensions (Fig. 23).

.....
[...]ΓΕΝΩ [Με]γίσ-
κου.

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26. Upper part of a rounded altar of marble. The upper surface of the stone was later hollowed out. The text is engraved on the upper moulding. No dimensions. Inv. 778 and 453 (Fig. 24 A-E).

Line 1: ὑπέρ Σεβαστῶν * καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος Κλαυδίου Γερμανικοῦ * Καίσαρος *
Σεβαστοῦ * * Μ...ΑΣΚΥ...ΕΥ...ΤΩ
Line 2: Σ[ca. 13]Σ Ἄνδρωνος τοῦ Ἐπικράτους φιλόθεος, εὐσεβῆς τὸν
βωμὸν ἀνέθη καὶ τοῦ δήμου.
κε

L. 1: The plural Σεβαστῶν seems to refer to the imperial family.

L. 2: The word ἀνέθηκε (in smaller letters) was later added.

Though I can offer no suggestion for its beginning, where the name of the dedicant would have been recorded, the text seems to run as: Μ...ΑΣΚΥ...ΕΥ...ΤΩΣ[ca. 13]Σ Ἄνδρωνος τοῦ Ἐπικράτους φιλόθεος, εὐσεβῆς τὸν βωμὸν ὑπέρ Σεβαστῶν καὶ Αὐτοκράτορος Κλαυδίου Γερμανικοῦ Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ καὶ τοῦ δήμου ἀνέθηκε.

The Emperor in mention is Claudius, thus the text dates to 41-54 A.D.

27. Marble stele with triangular pediment. In an arched recess below the pediment is a male bust. The lower part of the stele is damaged. The third line is inscribed on the arched moulding. H. 0.54; w. 0.33; th. 0.14; letter-height 0.01. Inv. 158 (Fig. 25).

[- -]ΟΝ τὸν κατακείμενον π[λά]-
[τ]αν Εὐβίοτον οἱ γονεῖς ἀρετῆ[ς]
[ἔ]ν[ε]κα καὶ [φι]λοστοργίας ἐπόησα[ν].

L 1: Perhaps [τοῦτ]ον ?

On the term πλάτας see above no. 16 with note 15. The accusative Εὐβίοτον, where one would rather expect Εὐβιότω, is notable (For a similar same usage, however, see *MAMA* VI, 17 also from Laodicea).²⁰

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²⁰ For the same inscription see also L. Robert, *Villes d'Asie Mineure*², 94

