

New Inscriptions from the Museum of Eskişehir

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In this contribution eleven Greek inscriptions are presented, which have not previously been published. Nine of these inscriptions are from the Museum of Eskişehir and two of them are in a private collection and registered with the museum. All of these are funerary inscriptions, with the exception of the fragmentary piece (no. 11).

The first two inscriptions (nos. 1 and 2) were found in different villages of Odunpazarı in Eskişehir. These inscriptions probably belonged to the territory of Dorylaion, such as no. 4 found in Şarhöyük.¹ The village of Rahmiye in Beylikova, where no. 3 was recorded, could probably be within the territory of Choria Considiana.² No. 5, found in Alpu/Osmaniye Mahallesi could possibly belong to Akkilaion.³ The sarcophagus no. 9 was found in Mutallip Köyü, Emirler Mahallesi, which was in the territory of Dorylaion.⁴ The find-spots of inscriptions nos. 6, 7 and 8 are unknown. The find-spots of nos. 10 and 11, in a private collection and registered with the museum, are also unknown.

No. 1. Funerary stele of Karikos

Marble stele. Found in Odunpazarı İlçesi, Kireçköyü Mahallesi, now kept in the garden of the museum. Inv. no.: -. Dimension: H.: 84 cm; W.: 61.5 cm (upper); 51.5-53 cm (middle); D.: 8 cm; Lh.: 2.3-3 cm.

Marble stele with triangular pediment. The parts decorated with palmette motifs on the left and right corner acroteria are preserved. The top of the right acroterion is broken. In the centre of the pediment is a relief of a large bunch of grapes. The lower part of the stele is broken. On both sides

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¹ For more detailed information about Dorylaion and its territory, see Frei 1983; Belke – Mersich 1990, 238-239.

² The majority of Beylikova was included in the Choria Considiana located to the south of Sarıyar Dam, see Güney 2016, 128-129; Güney 2018a, 621; Güney 2018b, 56.

³ For the location of Akkilaion see Ramsay 1890, 225-226 and 435; Hirschfeld 1894, 1171 s.v. Akkilaion; Waelkens 1986, 143.

⁴ A border inscription from Mutallip shows that Nikaia and Dorylaion had a common border there, see MAMA V 60. But P. Frei (1983, 54) thinks that Bozdağ might have been a natural border, although Dorylaion's northern border cannot be determined precisely.

of the stele, columns in Corinthian style have been carved. A garland is attached to the top parts of columns and is depicted between the columns. The following Greek inscription is carved in the section bounded by the garland.



ἐτίμησαν Καρι-

2 κὸν υἰὸν Καρ-

ικὸς κὲ Χελι-

4 δῶν μνήμ-

ης χάριν.

Karikos and Chelidon honoured (their) son Karikos, in memory.

L. 1: ἐτίμησαν. The use of τιμάω, often found in honorific inscriptions, is customary in Phrygia in a funerary context.⁵ It emphasizes that the deceased is honoured with the grave monument.⁶

Date: Probably 2nd-3rd century AD (concluding the stele and the letters forms).

No. 2. Funerary stele of Apphia

Marble stele. Found in Odunpazarı İlçesi, Şarkıye Mahallesi, now kept in the garden of the museum. Inv. no.: -. Dimension: H.: 186 cm; W.: 50 cm (upper); 45 cm (middle); 49 cm (bottom); D.: 15 cm (middle); 18 cm (bottom); 15 cm (tenon); Lh.: 2.5 cm.



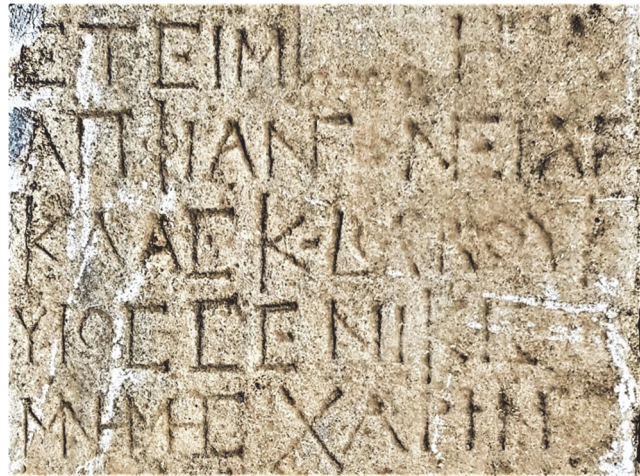
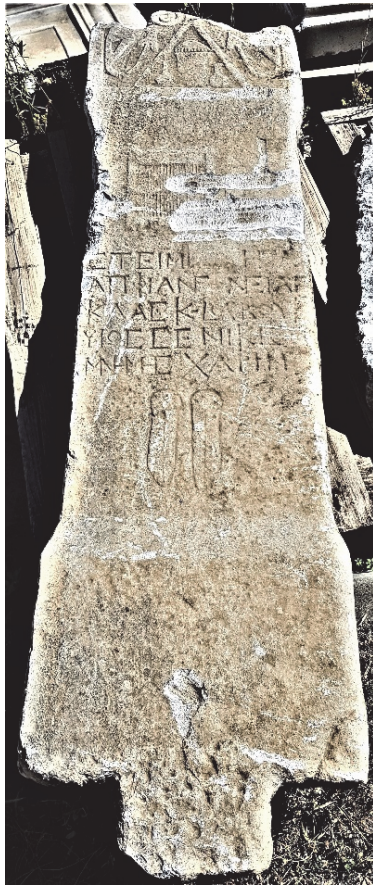
The thin and long marble stele has a high base and a triangular pediment. All of the acroteria are damaged and broken. They are decorated with ivy leaves. In the centre of the triangular pediment, a basket (*kalathos*) is depicted together with a scent bottle on either side. These items indicate that this stele was designed for a woman. These types of decoration appear on numerous *stelai* in Phrygia (see also below no. 5). There is a wide space probably decorated with a string musical instrument (e.g. *lyre* or *kithara*)⁷

⁵ Doğan 2017, 139 no. 5.

⁶ In the inscription published by Uzunoğlu – Taşdelen 2014, 42-43, no. 5, it is even seen that the deceased was honoured “with a golden wreath” (χρυσῶ στεφάνῳ).

⁷ For reliefs of *lyre* and *kithara* in funerary *stelai*, see Pfuhl – Möbius 1977, no. 115 Taf. 27; no. 160 Taf. 35; no. 306 Taf. 54; no. 415 Taf. 68; no. 417 Taf. 68; no. 707 Taf. 106; no. 890 Taf. 132; no. 944 Taf. 141; no.

between the inscription and pediment. The Greek inscription of five lines is carved in the middle of the stele. There is a wide space between the inscription and the pediment. Beneath the inscription two sandals are carved. The foot of the stele has a large tenon.



ἔτείμ *vac* ἠσα(ν)

2 Ἀφρίαν γ[ο]νεῖ(ς) Ἄσ-

κλᾶς κὲ Βαβου κὲ

4 υἱὸς Σενικίω[ν]

μνήμης χάριν.

Her parents Asklas and Babou and her son Senikion honoured Apphia, in memory.

L. 1: ἔτείμησα(ν): Since the parents and her son built the stele for Apphia, a final *ny* is required. It is not carved on the stele either because the stonemason forgot to inscribe it – and perhaps it was later added in paint – or it was one of the usual mistakes that can be seen in the line 2 of the inscription.⁸

L. 2: Apphia, a local female name, is a Lallname.⁹

γονεῖ(ς): A similar omission or mistake like that in l. 1.

L. 3: Babou, a local female name, is a Lallname.¹⁰

989 Taf. 149; no. 1104 Taf. 166; Pfuhl – Möbius 1979, no. 1586 Taf. 231; no. 1647 Taf. 241; no. 1967 Taf. 282; no. 2009 Taf. 291; no. 2038 Taf. 296; no. 2315 Taf. 326; no. 2319 Taf. 327; Schmidt 1991, 138, argues that the presence of *kithara* on the funerary *stelai* is associated with the musical activity of the deceased.

⁸ Subject and predicate do not always agree in funerary inscriptions from Phrygia, cf. Akyürek Şahin – Uzunoğlu 2020, no. 4, l. 5.

⁹ For the name Apphia see Zgusta 1964, § 66-20; Frei 1992, 185; LGPN VC, 49-50. Also see Joubin 1894, no. 1; Merkelbach – Stauber 2001, no. 16/34/34.

¹⁰ For the name Babou attested especially in Phrygia see Zgusta 1964, 115 §133-13; Frei 1992, 185.

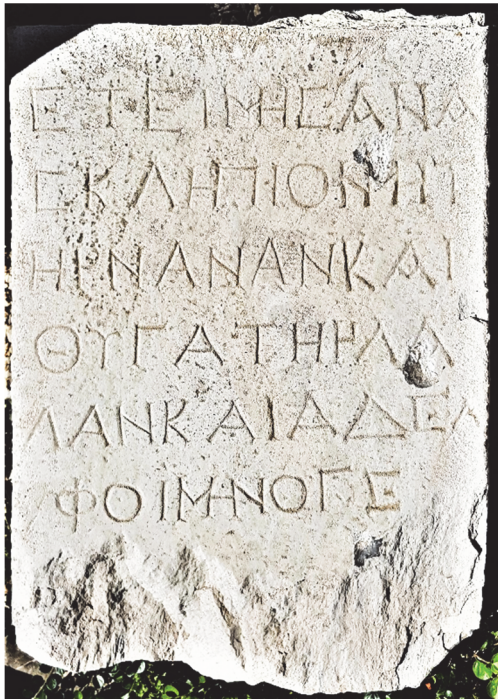
L. 4: Σενκίων. A different form of this name, Σενεκίων¹¹, is known from Asia Minor. The use of *iota* instead of *epsilon* is probably a mistake.

Date: Probably 2nd-3rd century AD (concluding from the stele and the letters employed).

No. 3. Funerary stone of Asklepios

Marble block. Found in Beylikova, Rahmiye Mahallesi, now kept in the garden of the museum. Inv. no.: - ; Dimension: H.: 57 cm; W.: 37-39 cm; D.: 19 cm; Lh.: 3-4 cm.

The upper and lower parts of the block are broken. The inscription on the remaining parts is legible, but the last lines of the inscription have not survived. The block is damaged in several places and has no decoration or motif.



	ἐ <u>τείμησαν</u> Ἀ-	<i>His mother</i>
2	σκλη <u>πιὸν</u> <u>μήτ</u> -	<i>Nana and</i>
	ηρ Νανα{v} καὶ	<i>daughter Lala</i>
4	θυγάτηρ Λα-	<i>and brothers</i>
	λα{v} καὶ ἀδελ-	<i>Menoge[nes and</i>
6	φοὶ <u>Μηνογέ</u> - vac	<i>----] honoured</i>
	[νης καὶ ----]	<i>Asklepios,</i>
	[μνήμης χάριν ?]	<i>(in memory).</i>

L. 1: Nana¹² appearing in Acc. should be Nom. in conformity with μήτηρ.

L. 3: Lala¹³ appearing in Acc. should be Nom. in conformity with θυγάτηρ.

Date: Probably 2nd-3rd century AD (concluding from the stele and the letters employed).

No. 4. Funerary stele of Olympias

Marble stele. Found in Şarhöyük (Dorylaion), now kept in the garden of the museum. Inv. no.: -. Dimension: H.: 91 cm; W.: 37.5 cm (upper); 36.5 cm (middle); 39 cm (bottom); D.: 8-15 cm; Lh.: 1-3 cm.

The stele is broken at the top. There are depictions of columns with simple capitals on either side of the stele. The bust of the deceased girl is carved between these columns. Her dress, braided hair and face details are elaborately worked. An inscription is carved beneath the bust and most of the

¹¹ LGPN VC, 386-387 s.v.; LGPN VA, 401 s.v.

¹² For the Lallname Nana see Zgusta 1964, 346 § 1013-1; Frei 1992, 185; Avram 2019, 317.

¹³ For the Lallname Lala see Zgusta 1964, 265 § 790-1; Frei 1992, 185.

letters at the beginnings and ends of the lines overflow onto the columns. Two sandals and a hand mirror are depicted on the bottom of the stele. The lower part slightly is broken.



	Μουντανός	<i>Montanos</i>
2	κὲ Ἑρμαῖς Ὀλυμ- πιάδι τέκν ^ν ω	<i>and Hermais (constructed this stele)</i>
4	γλυκυτάτῳ μνήμης χά-	<i>for their sweetest child Olympias</i>
6	ρὶν ζησάσῃ ἔτη ε'.	<i>having lived for five years, in memory.</i>

L. 1: Μουντανός = Μοντανός.¹⁴ The names Mo(u)ntanos and Olympias, his daughter, are theophoric names, derived from oronyms.¹⁵

L. 2: Ἑρμαῖς is not a very common female name in Phrygia.¹⁶ This name could be as a female variation of the frequent derivatives of the divine name Hermas/Hermes.

Date: Probably 2nd-3rd century AD (concluding from the stele and the letters employed).

Funerary inscriptions only rarely specify the age of the deceased in Phrygia (cf. no. 9 below), while this practice is more common in Bithynia and Lydia.

No. 5. Funerary stele of Stratonis and Atti- -

Marble stele. Found in Alpu, Osmaniye Mahallesi, now kept in the garden of the museum. Inv. no.:-. Dimension: H.: 101 cm; W.: 43 cm (upper); 45 cm (middle); D.: 12 cm; Lh.: 3-3.5 cm.

The corner acroteria of the stele with triangular pediment are broken. The top acroteria is preserved but greatly damaged and eroded, the motif carved on it was probably a palmette. In the

¹⁴ For the name Montanos see LGPN VC, 301-302 s.v.

¹⁵ Cf. Coşkun 2011, 157.

¹⁶ For the name Hermais see LGPN VC, 145 s.v.

centre of the pediment, a double-sided comb, a hand mirror and a scent bottle have been carved. The Corinthian style columns on either side are damaged in several places. A distaff, a spindle and a basket (*kalathos*) are depicted between these columns. All these items appearing on numerous *stelai* in Phrygia indicate that this stele was designed for a woman (see also above no. 2). The Greek inscription is carved beneath these reliefs. The *upsilon* in the first line overflowed onto the right column. The stele is diagonally broken from the left and the bottom is lost and, in consequence, the lower left and bottom parts of the inscription are missing.



	Φιλέρωσ Χρυ-	<i>Phileros, son</i>
2	σίππου Στρα-	<i>of Chrysippos</i>
	[τω]νίδι συν-	<i>(constructed this</i>
4	[βίω κ]αὶ ΑΤΤΙ-	<i>stele) for his</i>
	[- - - -] θυγα-	<i>wife Stratonis</i>
6	[τρί - - -] ΛΕΥ-	<i>and Atti - -</i>
	[- - - - -] ΑΝ-	<i>for (his) daughter</i>
	-----	-----

L. 2-3: Στρατωνίς.¹⁷ The name does not occur otherwise in Phrygia.

L. 4-5: Ἀττι[κίλλα?].¹⁸ The mother Stratonis and the daughter Atti - might well have died at the same time.

Date: Probably 2nd-3rd century AD (concluding from the stele and the letters forms).

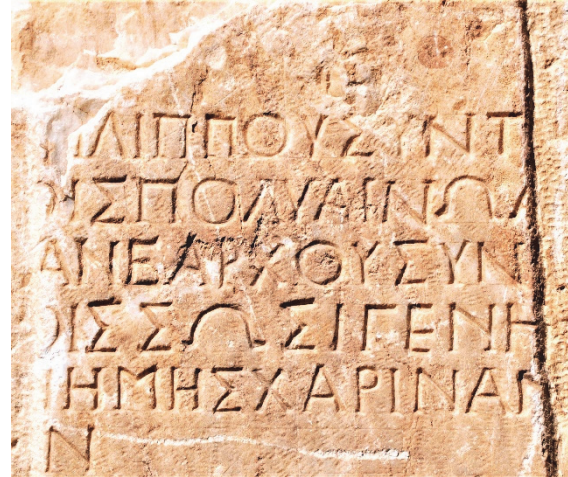
No. 6. Fragmentary gravestone

White marble block. Find-spot: unknown, now kept in the garden of the museum. Inv. No.: -. Dimension: H.: 122 cm; W.: 59 cm; D.: 9.5 cm; Lh.: 3 cm.

¹⁷ For the name Stratonis see LGPN VC, 399 s.v. Also see MAMA IV, 177; SEG 40, 1288.

¹⁸ LGPN VC, 76 s.v.

The left upper part of block stone is broken. No motif or decoration. The left and right sides of the front were erased, probably in the course of secondary use in a later period. Consequently, it is understood both from the physical condition and from the content of the inscription, there would have been letters in the removed sections of both sides.



- [- - -] Φιλίππου σὺν τ[οῖς]?
 2 [- - - -]οῖς Πολυαίνω Ἀ[- -]
 [- - - -]Α Νεάρχου συν[- -]
 4 [- - - -]οῖς Σωσιγένῃ [- -]
 [- - - - μ]νήμης χάριν ἀν[έσ]-
 6 [vac? τησα]ν. ?

....., son/daughter of Philippos constructed (this stone) for of Nearchos, Sosigenes with children ? Polyainos and, in memory.

L. 1-2: σὺν τ[οῖς τέκν]οις ? or συντ[ρόφ]οις ?

L. 3: *Alpha* can probably be the end of a female name in dat.

L. 4: Σωσιγένης. This is the first attestation of this name in the territory of Dorylaion.¹⁹ Σωσιγένῃ = Σωσιγένει.

Date: Probably 2nd century AD (concluding from the *sigma* and *omega*).

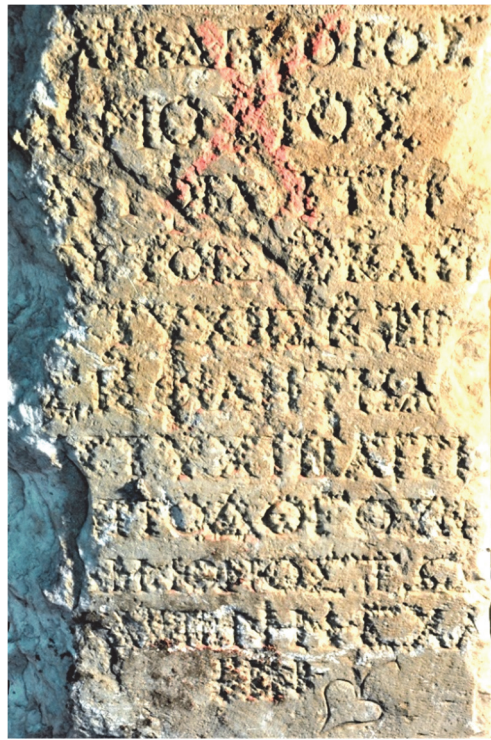
No. 7. Funerary altar

Marble funerary altar. Find-spot: unknown, now kept in the garden of the museum. Inv. no.: -. Dimension: H.: 125 cm; W.: 59 cm (upper); 53 cm (middle); 56 cm (bottom); D.: 24 cm (upper); 30 cm (middle); 26 cm (bottom); Lh.: 3 cm.

The surface of the altar is worn and has plenty of small scratches. Its upper and bottom sections are partly broken. The inscription is weathered. There is an ivy leaf motif at the end of the inscription. The spelling of inscription seems unusual. There are many circular carved marks on and around the

¹⁹ LGPN VC, 404 s.v.

letters. These marks seem to have been made by the stonemason and the letters were intended to be marked by these strokes.



- [E]λπιδεφόρος
 2 δημόσιος *vac*
 [κὲ] Αὐρ. Φιλῆτη
 4 [ἐα]υτοῖς ζ(ῶντες ?) κὲ Αὐρ.
 [E]ὐτύχης κὲ Τιμ-
 6 [ῆ]ς κὲ Φιλῆτη Α[ὐρ.]
 [E]ὐτυχι πατρι,
 8 [A]ὐρ. Ῥοδογούνη
 [Φιλ]ήμονος τῶ
 10 [ἀν]δρι μνήμης χά-
 ριν. ϐ

The public slave Elpidophoros and Aurelia Philete for themselves, while still living; and Aurelii Eutyches and Times and Philete (constructed this altar) for (their) father Aurelius Eutyches; Aurelia Rhodogoune, daughter of Philemon, for her husband in memory.

L. 2: δημόσιος: A public slave or state-servant.²⁰ This title of an official probably indicates the archivist of the city, working mainly on scriptures²¹, as this was carried out by a public slave or freemen.²² Elpidophoros has no patronymic, so it seems reasonable to think that he was a public slave rather than a freeman.²³

L. 3 and 6: Φιλῆτη. This is the first attestation of this name within the territory of Dorylaion.²⁴

²⁰ LSJ, s.v. δημόσιος.

²¹ Robert 1955, 275.

²² For servi publici, see Pleket 1981; Robert – Robert 1981, no. 558; Milner 1988, 130 and 136-137; Weiss 2004.

²³ Cf. Milner 1988, 137; Strubbe 1992, no. 11.

²⁴ LGPN VC, 437 s.v.

L. 4: After the word ἐαυτοῖς, a single letter ‘Z’ appears. It is clear this letter is not connected with the word κέ after it. It can be thought that this single letter ‘Z’ was perhaps used as an abbreviation of the word ζῶντες. But such an abbreviation seems neither usual nor common.²⁵

L. 8: Ῥοδογούνη. This is an oriental female name.²⁶ It does not appear in Asia Minor. The name is known from two inscriptions from Nemrut Dağı in Commagene²⁷ and from Catania in Sicily.²⁸ The names mentioned in the first two inscriptions belong to Queen Rhodogoune, daughter of Artaxerxes.²⁹ Also the different form of this name, as Ἀϋρηλία Ῥοδογούνη is attested in Beroia of Macedonia.³⁰

Date: After 212 AD (Constitutio Antoniniana).

No. 8. Grave Stone of Hierokles

Marble stele. Find-spot: unknown, now kept in the museum depot. Inv. no.: -. Dimension: H.: 33 cm; W.: 40 cm; D.: 12.5 cm; Lh.: 2.5 cm.

The upper, bottom and right sides of the stele are broken. Only the left side of the stele is preserved. No motif or decoration is on it. The inscription is broken off at the top and on the right side.



[ἐτείμησαν Ἰ]ε[ρ]-

2 οκλήν Ἀπολλω[νίου]

Μη[ι]νάς κέ ΟΥΑΝΤ[...]-

4 ΝΑ μνή[μ]ης χάρι[τι].

Menas and Ouang... (honoured) Hierokles, son of Apollonios, in memory.

L. 1: Since the deceased is in the Acc. form, there is almost no doubt that the beginning was ἐτείμησαν (see also above no. 1-3).

²⁵ For its abbreviations in the inscriptions see Gardner 1885, 357 no. 121; MAMA VII 102; IG II² 13315; IMT Kyz Kapu Dağ, 1419 (= CIL III, 373; IK 18, 433). See also Avi-Yonah 1940, 67.

²⁶ Justi 1895, 261 s.v.

²⁷ IGLSyr 1, 3 and IGLSyr 1, 17.

²⁸ IG XIV, 499; LGPN IIIA, 385 s.v.

²⁹ Plaumann 1914, 956; Wieshöfer 2001, 995-996.

³⁰ EKM 1. Beroia 278; LGPN IV, 299 s.v.

L. 3: OYANT...: This is a beginning of a personal name such as Ουανγδαμοης³¹ or Ουανγδιβασιν³² known from the inscriptions from Lycaonia. But it cannot be restored securely due to the gap of unknown length at the end of the line and it is further uncertain whether the letters NA in the next line belong to this name.

L. 4: NA: This should be ending of a personal name in nom., gen. or dat. form.

Date: Probably 2nd-3rd century AD (concluding from the letters).

No. 9. Sarcophagus of Hermolaos

Marble sarcophagus. Found in Mutallip Köyü, Emirler Mahallesi, now kept in the garden of the museum. Inv. no.: -. Dimension: Len.: 264 cm; H.: 124 cm; W.: 123 cm; D.: 22 cm; Lh.: -.



The lid and the sarcophagus do not belong each other. A smaller lid was placed on the sarcophagus by the museum staff. The lid is shaped in the form of a roof and there are small acroteria at its corners. Both roof pediments carry a motif resembling a small shield.

The sarcophagus is elaborately carved and is cracked all around in the middle. The entire surface is thinned by a few centimetres, and thus a base is formed at the bottom. The front and right faces of the sarcophagus are decorated and the other faces are flattened. On the front face, there is an inscription of five lines carved carefully in a large *tabula ansata*. On the right face are carved three-figures in high relief. There are a man standing in the middle and two figures sitting on the chairs to right and left. All the figures are dressed in *chiton* and *chimation* on it. The figure sitting on the left is carved slightly taller in height than that on the right, and holds a book in his left hand. This male figure, whose details are not very clear, probably depicts the father Hermolaos. The figure sitting on the other chair is a woman, possibly representing the mother Markiane. The young male figure standing in the middle depicts the deceased young Hermolaos. He probably holds a book in his right hand. The object in his other hand cannot be identified. The faces and details of the figures are damaged and worn.

	Ἑρμόλαος	<i>Hermolaos and Markiane</i>
2	κὲ Μαρκιανῆ	<i>(constructed this tomb)</i>
	Ἑρμολάω	<i>for their son Hermolaos,</i>
4	τέκνω	<i>who lived</i>

³¹ CIG, 4003b.

³² KILyk I, 214.

ζήσαντι ἔτη β' ιζ'.

for 17 years.



He died in his adolescence. For the record of the age in funerary inscriptions in Phrygia see the comment above in no. 4 above. His family must have been wealthy, since they built a decorated sarcophagus for him.

Date: Probably 2nd century AD (concluding from the sarcophagus, its reliefs and the letters forms).

No. 10. Funerary stele of Phil...

Marble stele. Find-spot: unknown, now kept in the collection of İrfan Kurumehmetoğlu and registered with the museum. Inv. no.: -. Dimension: Len.: 22 cm; W.: 20 cm; D.: 3 cm.

All sides of the stele are broken.

- † ἐνθά[δε κατά]- *Phil- - - , the son*
 2 κίτε Φιλ] - - -]- *of Mo- - - -nos,*
 υείος Μο[- - -]- *lies here.*
 4 νου. †

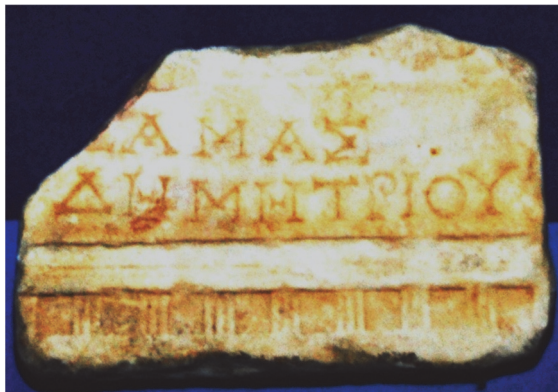
L. 3-4: Μο[- - -]νου: 5 or 6 letters are missing between 'Μο' and 'νου'. Probably a male name such as: Μοαντιανός,³³ Μοδεστιανός,³⁴ Μοσσυνιανός³⁵ and Μουσωνιανός³⁶ documented in Asia Minor.

Date: 4th-6th century AD

No. 11. Fragment

Marble stele. Find-spot: unknown, now kept in the collection of İrfan Kurumehmetoğlu and registered with the museum. Inv. No.: -. Dimension: Len.: 27 cm; H.: 10 cm; W.: 40 cm.

On the lower part of the stele there is a series of carved metopes, which are bound by two *fasciae* above and below. Above the upper fascia is a Greek inscription of two lines. The upper part of the stele is broken.



- Δαμάς
 2 Δημητρίου.
Damas, son of Demetrios.

Date: Probably 2nd century AD (concluding from the letters).

³³ LGPN VC, 298 s.v.

³⁴ LGPN VC, 298 s.v.

³⁵ LGPN VC, 302 s.v.

³⁶ LGPN VC, 305-306 s.v.

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Eskişehir Müzesi'nden Yeni Yazıtlar

Öz

Bu makalede 11 adet yeni yazıt tanıtılmaktadır. Bu yazıtlardan 9 tanesi bugün Eskişehir Müzesinde bulunmakta, 2 tanesi ise müzeye bağlı bir koleksiyonerde durmaktadır. Yazıtların 10 tanesi mezar yazıtıdır. Bir tanesi (no. 11) ise bir fragmandır.

Yazıtların Türkçe çevirileri şöyledir:

1. *Karikos ve Khelidon oğulları Karikos'u anısı sebebiyle onurlandırdılar.*
2. *Ebeveynleri Asklas ve Babou ve oğlu Senikion Apphia'yı anısı sebebiyle onurlandırdılar.*
3. *Annesi Nana, kızı Lala ve erkek kardeşleri Menogenes ve - - - - - Asklepios'u onurlandırdılar.*
4. *Montanos ve Hermais çok tatlı, beş yıl yaşamış olan çocukları Olympias için anısı sebebiyle (bu steli diktiler).*
5. *Khrysippos oğlu Phileros karısı Stratonis ve kızı Atti- - için (bu steli dikti).*
6. *Philippos oğlu/kızı filanca çocukları ? Polyainos (ve) - - - - - ile beraber ? Nearkhos'un - - - Sosigenes ? için - - - hatırasından ötürü (bu mezar taşını) diktiler.*
7. *Kamu kölesi Elpidephoros ve Aurelia Philete kendileri için yaşarken; ve Aurelius Eutykhes ve Aurelius Times ve Aurelia Philete babaları; Philemon kızı Aurelia Rhodogoune kocası Aurelius Eutykhes için anısı sebebiyle (bu altarı diktiler).*
8. *Menas ve Ouang- - Apollonios oğlu Hierokles'i anısı sebebiyle onurlandırdılar.*
9. *Hermolaos ve Markiane 17 yıl yaşamış olan oğulları Hermolaos için (bu mezarı diktiler).*
10. *Mo- - -nos oğlu Phil- - burada yatıyor.*
11. *Demetrius oğlu Damas.*

Anahtar Sözcükler: Eski Yunanca Yazıtlar, Eskişehir Müzesi, mezar yazıtları, *demosios*, lahit, Rhodogoune kadın adı.

New Inscriptions from the Museum of Eskişehir

Abstract

This paper presents eleven new (partly fragmentary) funerary inscriptions from the Museum of Eskişehir. Nine of these inscriptions are in the Museum of Eskişehir, two are in a private collection and registered with the museum.

No. 1 is a grave stone for Karikos, erected by his parents Karikos and Chelidon. No. 2 was erected by the parents Asklas and Babou and the son Senikion for Apphia, no. 3 by the mother Nana and the daughter Lala and brothers Menogones and - - - for Asklepios, no. 4 by the parents Montanos and Hermais for Olympias, who lived for five years. No. 5 records Phileros, son of Chrysippos, who built the stele for his wife Stratonis and his daughter Atti- -. In no. 6, - - -, son/daughter of Philippos erected the stone with (children?) Polyainos and - - - for - - - of Nearchos, - - - Sosigenes. No. 7 is a grave stone for Elpidephoros, who is described as *demosios*, and Aurelia Philete and Aurelius Eutyches. No. 8 for Hierokles, son of Apollonios, was erected by Menas and Ouang- -. No. 9 is a sarcophagus decorated with reliefs for Hermolaos, who lived for 17 years. No. 10 is a funerary stele for Phil- -, son of Mo- - -nos, dating to Late Antiquity. No. 11 is a fragmentary Christian epitaph for Damas, son of Demetrius.

Keywords: Greek inscriptions, Eskişehir museum, epitaphs, *demosios*, sarcophagus, the name Rhodogoune.