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## Some Inscriptions from Pisidia

Pınar ÖZLEM-AYTAÇLAR\*

In this paper are presented six unpublished inscriptions from Pisidia, mainly from two districts: the Southeast of Salda Lake and the West/Southwest of Burdur Lake. Inscriptions of Yeşilova seemingly have been brought from the neighbourhood, from a village called Gençalı on the East. Other three inscriptions are from the Southwest of the Lake Burdur, the region on the North of Takina, among which is a milestone dedicated to the emperors Theodosius and Valentinianus and a late statue base that was erected by a *scriniarius*.

1. Yeşilova (brought from Gençalı), in a park on the road of Burdur. Bottom part of a funerary inscription on a reused capital. H.: 0,185; w.: 0,95; d.: 0,36-0,38; l.h.: 0,02-0,03 m (Fig. 1).

-----  
[ὁ δεῖνα καὶ ἡ δεῖνα ἢ γυνή]  
αὐτοῦ ζῶντες ἑαυτοῖς ἐποίησαν μνήμης  
ἔνεκεν καὶ τοῖς τέκνοις αὐτῶν ζῶσιν  
Μαδι, Τατει, Κρατέρω.

*“[..... and ..... his wife], made (this) for themselves as a memorial whilst they are alive and for their children Mas, Tateis, Krateros, whilst they are alive”.*

l.3: For *Μας*, the indigenous name which has both feminine and masculine usages<sup>1</sup>. We find feminine *Mas* in Pisidia in a funerary inscription from Akçaören along with Pisidian names like *Osaeis* and *Kidlamoas*<sup>2</sup>. In Kibyrtis region, feminine *Mas* occurs in a funerary inscription from Küçükalan<sup>3</sup> and in a honorary inscription from Horzum<sup>4</sup>. Also in a dedication to Apollon of the Perminoudeis from Kızılağaç<sup>5</sup> *Mas* occurs as one of two dedicators.

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I would like to express my gratitude to Prof. Dr. Thomas Corsten for allowing me to work on these inscriptions which are found during his survey in the region.

<sup>1</sup> Zgusta, *Personennamen* §839-2, 3.

<sup>2</sup> Milner 1998, n. 161 with the commentary.

<sup>3</sup> IKibyrtis I, n. 252.

<sup>4</sup> IKibyrtis I, n. 54.

<sup>5</sup> Ramsay 1888, 9, D.9, 6.

2. Yeşilova (allegedly brought from Gençali). In the same park as n. 1. Column of limestone. AD 257-258. H.: 1,26; diam.: approximately 0,44; l.h.: 0,03-0,04. (Fig. 2).

Αὐτ(οκράτορι) Κ(αίσαρι) Π(οπλίω) Λικιννίω

Οὐαλεριανῶ Σεβ(αστῶ)

καὶ Αὐτ(οκράτορι) Κ(αίσαρι) Π(οπλίω) Λικιννίω

- 4 Γαλλιηνῶ Σεβ(αστῶ) καὶ Αὐτ(οκράτορι)

Κ(αίσαρι) Π(οπλίω) Λικιννίω Κορν(ηλίω) Οὐαλεριανῶ

Σεβ(αστῶ) καὶ Κορν(ηλίω)

Σαλωνεῖνῶ Σεβ(αστῶ)

“To Emperor Caesar Publius Licinius Valerianus Augustus and Emperor Caesar Publius Licinius Gallienus Augustus and Emperor Caesar Publius Licinius Cornelius Valerianus Augustus and Cornelius Saloninus Augustus”.

This milestone, on which the number of miles is not visible, should have been erected between 257 and the beginning of 258 AD when Valerianus, the older son of Gallienus, had the title *Imperator* (257) before he died at the end of the same year or at the beginning of 258 AD.<sup>6</sup>

3. Akçaköy, in the garden of the school. Base of a column. H.: 0,61; w.: 0,51-0,44; d.: 0,50-0,43; l.h.: 0,02 (l.6,7)-0,03 m (Fig. 3).

Ζωσᾶς Γλύκων[ος]

τοῦ ἱερέως κ[αί]

Τατεις ἡ σύμβιφ[ς]

- 4 αὐτοῦ ἀνέστη-

σαν τὸν κείον[α]

Γλύκωνι τῶ υἱῶ αὐτῶν

μνεῖας χάριν.

“Zosas, son of the priest Glykon, and his wife Tateis, erected this column for their son Glykon in remembrance”.

4. Harmanlı (near Yeşilova). Naiskos stele. Corinthian columns carry the architrave with ornaments, dentils and the pediment with acroteria. In the pediment there are depictions of an eagle and a snake. Within the naiskos are five standing figures, three women and two men, all faces effaced. Bottom of the stele is broken. 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD. H. (visible): 1,13; w.: 0,62; l.h.: 0,02 (l.6,7)-0,02 m (Fig. 4).

Διομήδης Ἀπολλωνίου Τατα

Χαριζένου τῆ ἑαυτοῦ γυναικὶ ὑπέ[ρ]

τῆς εἰς ἑαυτὸν φιλοσ-

- 4 τοργίας καὶ εὐνοίας μνή-

μης ἔνεκεν καὶ ἑαυτῶ καὶ

<sup>6</sup> D. Kienast, *Römische Kaisertabelle* (1996) 220-1.

Γῆ τῆ ἑαυτῶν θυγατρὶ καὶ  
 Ἀπολλωνίῳ Καδαου καὶ Τρο-  
 8 φίμῃ Ἀμύντου τοῖς γονῖσιν  
 αὐτοῦ ἔτι ζῶσιν μνεΐας χάριν.

“Diomedes, son of Apollonios, (set this up) for the memory of his wife Tata, daughter of Charixenos, for her love and goodwill towards him and for himself, for their daughter Ge, and for his parents, Apollonios, son of Kadauas, and Trophime, daughter of Amyntas, whilst they are still alive. For the sake of remembrance”.

1.7: For the indigenous Lydo-Pisidian name Καδανας (or Καδαουνας)<sup>7</sup>. The name occurs in a funerary inscription from Beyköy near Kibyra<sup>8</sup>, in a list of benefactors near Tefenni<sup>9</sup> and in a list of priests of Zeus Sabazios from Karamanli<sup>10</sup>.

5. Büyükyaka, N of Takina (brought from Yazır). Limestone column broken at top and at bottom. 425-450 AD. H.: 1,02; diam.: 0,40; l.h.: 0,035-0,04 (Fig. 5).

[- - - σωτήρων]  
 τῆς οἴκου[μένης]  
 [Φ]λ. Θεοδο[σίου]  
 4 καὶ Φλ. Οὐα[λεν]-  
 τιανουῦ [τῶν?]  
 αἰωνίῳ[ν Αὐγούσ]- or [ν Σεβασ]-  
 των vac. τῶν

“[... of the preservers] of the world, Flavius Theodosius and Flavius Valentinianus, the eternal [Augustae].”

Another milestone which was dedicated to the emperors Theodosius and Valentinianus is from Yusufca (N of Kibyra) was originally set up 7 Roman miles from Kibyra<sup>11</sup>.

6. Çardak (brought from Yazır). Rectangular statue base of marble. 5<sup>th</sup> century AD. (Fig. 6.)

Μ]ουσχο[ῦς ὁ καὶ]  
 [Θ]εοδώρος σκρινι-  
 άριος Ἐπικλῆν Στ-  
 4 ρύμονος ἔγγονο[ν]  
 ἐῶν καμάτων ἀ[ν-]  
 [έ]στησεν σίγνον ὑπ[2-3]

“Theodoros the Scrinarius, [also known as M]ouskhof[us], (honoured) his grandson Epikles, son of Strymon, erected (this) statue by his own means ...”

<sup>7</sup> Zgusta, *Personennamen* §500-8 and Milner 1998, n. 84 with the commentary

<sup>8</sup> (IKibyra I, n. 225)

<sup>9</sup> (Sterrett *EJ*, 72-75)

<sup>10</sup> (Sterrett *EJ*, 38-40)

<sup>11</sup> (see Milner 1998, n. 44 and IKibyra I, n. 18.)

l. 1: For the name Μουσχοῦς in a Christian epitaph from Italy<sup>12</sup>.

l.2-3: *Scriniarius* is a late Latin word that generally means “secretary”<sup>13</sup>. We find σκρινιάριος in an inscription from Germia in Galatia<sup>14</sup> where was the large shrine of St. Michael. According to the editor of the inscription, C. Mango, “a scriniarius could have belonged to any administrative office, even ecclesiastical”<sup>15</sup>. In a 5<sup>th</sup> century inscription from Yukarı Karaman near Termessos, a *scriniarius* Kyriakos occurs<sup>16</sup>.

l. 6: For the examples of the rare σίγνον (Lat. *signum*) in the meaning “statue”<sup>17</sup>.

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<sup>12</sup> IG XIV 2263

<sup>13</sup> Liddell-Scott, s.v. σκρινιάριος

<sup>14</sup> SEG 36 [1986] 1185

<sup>15</sup> Mango 1986, 129, n. 7

<sup>16</sup> SEG 41 [1991] 1277; for the commentary see also Herrmann 1993, 73

<sup>17</sup> IPerinthos, 216 (Perinthos-Herakleia), IG XIV, 971 (Rome) and Salamine de Chypre XIII, 238 (Salamis)



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## Özet

### Pisidia Bölgesi'nden Bazı Yazıtlar

Bu makalede Pisidia Bölgesi'nden altı adet yayınlanmamış yazıt ele alınmaktadır. Yazıtların çoğu Salda Gölü'nün güneydoğusundaki ve Burdur Gölü'nün batı/güneybatısındaki alanda bulunmuştur. Halen Yeşilova'da bulunan yazıtların ilçenin doğusundaki komşu bir köy olan Gençali'den buraya nakledilmiş olduğu düşünülmektedir. Yeşilova merkezli olmayan diğer üç yazıt ise Burdur Gölü'nün kuzeybatısında, Takina'nın kuzeyindeki bölgede bulunmuşlardır. Bunlardan biri imparatorlar Theodosius ve Valentinianus'a adanmış bir miltası ve bir *scriniarius* tarafından dikildiğini öğrendiğimiz bir heykel kaidesidir.

1. “[..... ve ..... karısı], (bu mezar anıtını) kendileri için ve çocukları Mas, Tateis, Krateros için, hayattayken yaptılar”.
2. “İmparator Caesar Publius Licinius Valerianus Augustus ve İmparator Caesar Publius Licinius Gallienus Augustus ve İmparator Caesar Publius Licinius Cornelius Valerianus Augustus ve Cornelius Saloninus Augustus için”.
3. “Rahip Glykon'un oğlu Zosas ve karısı Tateis, bu sütunu oğulları Glykon'un hatırası için diktiler”.
4. “Apollonios oğlu Diomedes (bu steli) karısı Kharixenos kızı Tata için, kendisine karşı sevgisi ve iyiliğinden ötürü ve kendisi, kızları Ge ve ebeveynleri Kadauas oğlu Apollonios ve Amyntas kızı Trophime için, hala hayattalarken (diktirdi). Hatıralarına...”.
5. “Dünyanın [koruyucularının .....], ebedi [İmparatorlar] Flavius Theodosius ve Flavius Valentinianus'un”.
6. “[Moskhous olarak da bilinen] Scriniarius Theodoros, torunu Strymon oğluEpikles'i, (bu) heykeli kendi imkanlarıyla dikerek (onurlandırdı)”.

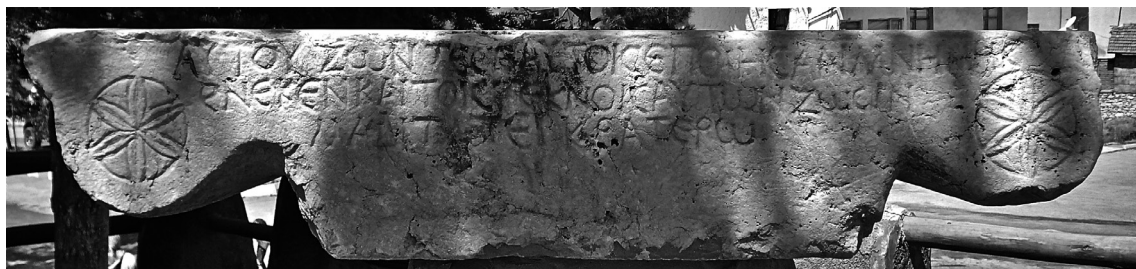


Fig. 1 Inscr. 1



Fig. 2 Inscr. 2



Fig. 3 Inscr. 3



Fig. 4 Inscr. 4

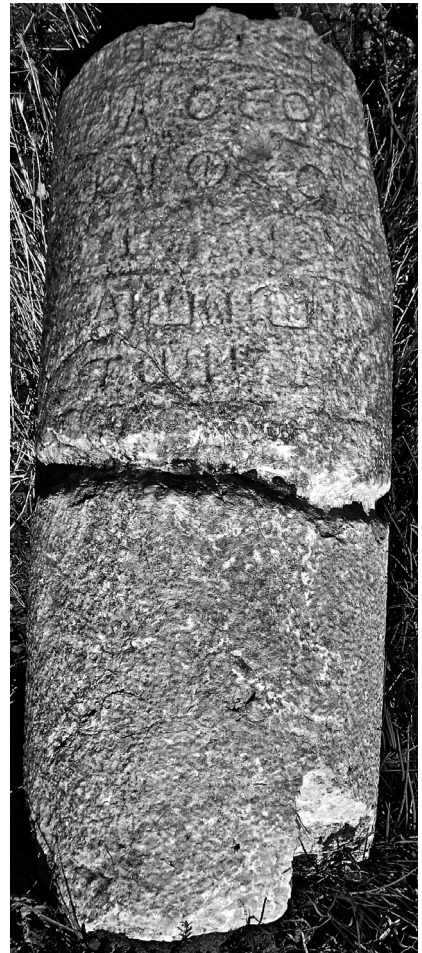


Fig. 5 Inscr. 5

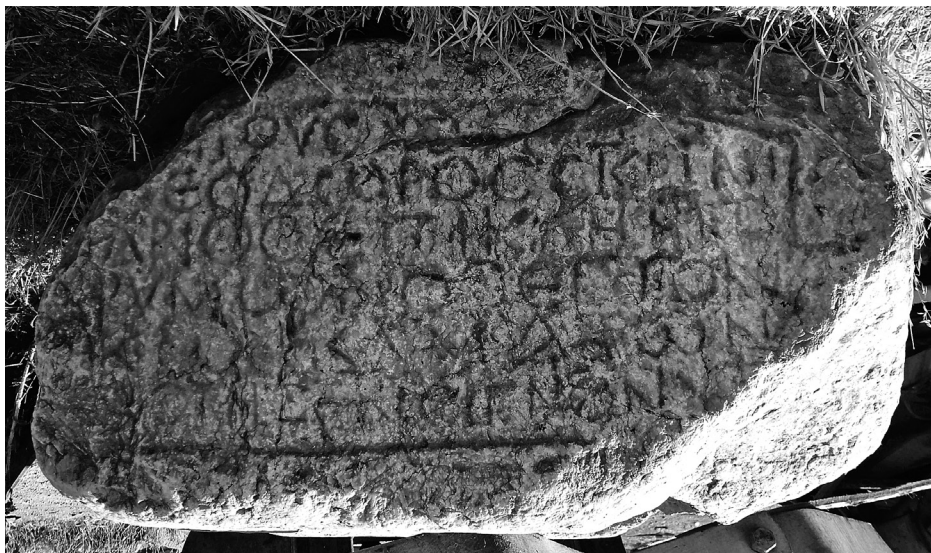


Fig. 6  
Inscr. 6