FIRST REPORT OF A JOURNEY IN PISIDIA, LYCAONIA, AND PAMPHYLIA.

PART III.

Continued from Vol. XXII, p. 376.

E.—KHATYN SERAI (Λύστρα) AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

We were at Khatyn Serai for four days, arriving on the fourth day of July, 1901, and leaving on the seventh. Our road from Konia lay through Baiyat, where we copied the following inscription.

Baiyat.

No. 150.—W.M.R., H.S.C., G.A.W.

ΟΥΛΠΙΑΝ	Ούλπιαν
ΜΑΡΚΕΛΛΑΝ	Μάρκελλαν
ΑΙ ΦΥΛΑΙ	αἱ φυλαὶ
ΤΗΣ ΚΟΛΩ	τῆς κολω-
ΝΕΙΑΣ	νείας
ΛΛ Χ	μ(νήμης) χ(άριν).

The length of our stay at Khatyn Serai enabled us to become acquainted with a good number of inscriptions. Besides verifying almost all the inscriptions already published from Professor Sterrett's copies, or from Professor Ramsay's earlier ones (cf. *W.E.* pp. 242 ff.; *C.I.L.* vol. iii. pp. 1239 and 2061), we heard of and copied twenty-four new inscriptions, ten of which are in Latin and one bilingual. We were also able to make some examination of Zoldera, the site of the ancient city, which lies rather more than a mile N.W. of the village.

The inscriptions are most conveniently considered according to the language in which they are written; for if they were found on the site of the modern village, they were in all probability carried thither from Zoldera.

Latin Inscriptions.

151.—In a hut on the south side of Zoldera. W.M.R.

PRO SALUTE IMP(eratoris) NE(rvae	
CAESARIS AVGGFI	Caesaris Aug(usti) Ger[manici
MVLPIVSDIDDIANV	M(arcus) Ulp[ius] Diddianu[s],
SACERDOS MARTIS	Sacerdos Martis.

Some of the inscription, which has been published from our copies in the *C.I.L.* (vol. iii. No. 14400), has been lost on the right. The date of the inscription is Oct. 97—Jan. 98. For the name Ulp[ius] at Lystra cf. our No. 150 and *W.E.* No. 254; for Diddianus cf. *C.I.L.* vol. iii. No. 6627 (the inscription is at Coptos, but C. Didius was from Ancyra), and L. Didius Marinus (No. 6753, Ancyra).

No. 152.—Western Cemetery. W.M.R. 1882 and 1903.

LOCT.MODESTVS	L(ucius) Oct(avius) Modestus
OMNIBVS MVNE	omnibus mune-
RIBVS FVNCTVS	ribus functus
SIBI VIVVS PO	sibi vivus po-
V T ^ &	s]u[i]t.

Between lines 1 and 2 is a horseman galloping spear in hand. Cf. *B.C.H.* 1883, p. 316; *C.I.L.* vol. iii., No. 6788.

No. 153.—W.M.R., H.S.C., G.A.W.

LENNIVSRVFVS · ENNIORVFOPATRIET ×
 ENN NIAESORORIETENNIO.
 R AH IBIETENNIAEMATRIVI
 L(ucius) Ennius Rufus Ennio Rufo patri et
 Enn[io] fratri et En[n]iae sorori et Ennio
 R[.....] et s]ibi et Enniae matri vi[vis]

The letters are small and well formed; the surface of the stone is much worn. This is *C.I.L.* vol. iii. No. 12141.

No. 154.—Zoldera, in a hut between the tepé and the Ayasma. H.S.C. G.A.W.

LOLLIAE IETVNDAE	Lolli[a]e Secundae
SOCRAEAMICISSIMAE	socr[a]e [a]micissimae
PANNIVS /// ROCVLA	P(ublius) Ann[us] [P]rocula-
NV I MEMORIAE	nus memoriae
CAVSA	causa.

For Ann[us] cf. No. 155 and perhaps No. 156. This is *C.I.L.* vol. iii. No. 14400*f*.

No. 155.—W.M.R.

QLAITILIONEPOTI	Q(uinto) Laitilio Nepoti
ANNIAVETTIAVXOR	Annia Vettia uxor
EIVSMEMORIAICAVSA	eius memoriai causa
ET SIBI RESTITVIT	et sibi restituit.

This is *C.I.L.* vol. iii. No. 14400 *e*.

No. 156.—W.M.R., H.S.C., G.A.W.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	
L·AN	VR	L(ucius) An[nius
EQV	A·IIVR	Equ[es(?)]m duumv(i)r(?)

The stones *A* and *B* are, the one in the eastern, the other in the western bridge. They are similar in character and the letters are of the same size, five inches high, and are finely and deeply cut; they belong to the early Imperial period. Apparently both are complete on the three sides indicated; there is no clue to the extent of the gap between them. The interpretation of VR as vir is uncertain. This is *C.I.L.* vol. iii. No. 14400 *b* (cf. No. 6797 and *B.C.H.* 1883, p. 317).

No. 157.—W.M.R.

JA	
J·PROBI	Probi-
NO·M·C·	no m(emoriae) c(ausa)

Complete at bottom and on right.

No. 158.—On a pedestal; slightly ornate; much broken. W.M.R.

AQVI	Aqui[lam legatum Augusti pro
PRAE	prae[tore
XII	xii[tribus

Good early Imperial lettering. Complete except on right and possibly at top. If our restoration be correct, there must have been a line above our first line with the full name of Cornutus Aquila, who was governor of Galatia in B.C. 6 (cf. our No. 7, 11, and 12). The monument must have been erected at the time of the foundation of the colony. For the tribes of Lystra cf. our No. 150. This is *C.I.L.* No. 14400 *d*.

No. 159.—On a lion. W.M.R.

///RVFVSETLV

Rufus et Lu[c]ius

Complete on right. This is *C.I.L.* 14400 h (cf. 6796 and *B.C.H.* 1883, p. 317).

No. 160.—W.M.R.

HUS · SOC · P[] [] [] [] [] LIN

]hus Soc. P[au]lin[us et uxor

ILIAGRAPTE /PILIA

eius Pup]ilia Grapte [P]upilia[e

√ : AE MONOMENTV [] [] []

En]n[i]ae monomentu[m

IL

SV

F]il[iae]

su[ae

VIXIT ANN XXI

vixit annos xxi

Complete at bottom only. There is a broad blank space between lines 4 and 5.

In addition to these inscriptions, seven (Nos. 242—248) are given by Sterrett on pp. 142—145 of the *Wolfe Expedition*. We examined all. With regard to No. 242, I need only here¹ call attention to the spelling *Lustra* which is found on coins and in Latin inscriptions of the colony. In No. 243, the transcription is correct. No. 244 should read

NCHARE

A]nchare-

NASECVN

na Secun[da

ΛΛΑΛΛ

L(ucio) Am[]

The symbols at the end of the third line are very uncertain—perhaps XL annorum.

In No. 245, delete the second P in line 2.

In No. 246, the first line appears to be ΙΣΙΛΛΙ. In line 5 the first word is SVIS, but the second is apparently IRPESIS, the first I being very uncertain. P should perhaps be R. We could not read PRAEDIS, which Mommsen suggested. CAVSAE is the last word, an engraver's error for CAVSA. Lines 4, 5, and 6 are complete on the right.

In No. 247, we have no record of any point in lines 1 and 2. There is an erasure after the O in line 4. The first F in line 5 should be a P.

In No. 248. The copy in the *C.I.L.* (vol. iii., No. 6791) is right, where it disagrees with Sterrett. The first letter of line 2 is Λ not M.

¹ See p. 123.

Bilingual Inscription.

No. 164.—W.M.R., H.S.C., G.A.W.

Ν ΛΙ
 ΙΡΟΕΙΥΙΜ
 ΕΜ Ο ΥΙΣΑ
 ΑΤΙΝΝΙΑΚΛΕ
 ΟΠΑΤΡΑΕΑΥ
 ΤΗ ΖΩΣΑ ΚΑΙ
 ΟΠΙΩΚΟCΜ Ω
 ΑΝΔΡΙ ΑΥΤΗΣ
 ΜΝΗΜΗC
 ΧΑΡΙΝ

[Atinnia Cle-
 opatra sibi
 viva et Opi-
 -o Cosmo] v-
 iro eius m-
 em[oriae] c[a]ussa
 'Ατιννία Κλε-
 οπάτρα έαυ-
 τῇ ζῶσα καὶ
 'Οπίω Κόσμου
 ἀνδρὶ αὐτῆς
 μνήμης
 χάριν

This is *C.I.L.* 14400*d*.*Greek Inscriptions.*

No. 162.—W.M.R.

ΛΕΙΟΥΙΝΕΙΩ
 ΓΑΙΩΚΑΙΦΛΑ
 ΥΙΑΟΦΕΛΛΙ
 ΛΕΙ ΟΥΙΝΕΙΟΙ
 ΟΦΕΛΛΙΟΣΚ\\\\\\
 ΩCΙΘΕΑΓΟ
 ΝΕΙCΙ

Λειουινείω
 Γαίω καὶ Φλ[α-
 ο]νία 'Οφέλλι[α]
 Λειουίνειοι
 'Οφέλλιος καὶ
 Δ]ωσιθέα γο-
 νείσι

No. 163.—W.M.R.

ΑΝΕCΤΗCΕ
 ΒΑΒΩΔΙ ΓΥ
 ΝΗΑΥΤΟΥ
 ΜΝΗΜΗC ΧΑΡΙΝ

ὁ δεῖνα] ἀνέστησε
 Βαβωδὶ γυ-
 νὴ αὐτοῦ
 μνήμης χάριν.

Relief with two figures above the inscription. There must also have been a line containing the husband's name above the relief.

The name Βαβ[ώ] occurs in *C.I.G.* 4142 (Ocuus, Ogur, or Ogut in Galatia, nine miles from Amasia on the road to Ancyra).

No. 164.—W.M.R.

////ϸΣ<ΘΕΟΙΙΟ////
 ΠΟCEΛΠΙΔ
 CΥMBIΩCΕ
 ΜΝΟΤΑΤΗ
 ΜΝΗΜΗCΧΑ
 ΡΙΝ

Θεόπο[μ-
 πος Ἐλπίδ[ι
 συμβίω σε-
 μνοτάτη
 μνήμης χά-
 ριν.

No. 165.—W.M.R., H.S.C.

ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΟC
 ΖΩCΙΜΟC
 ΖΩCΙΜΗΔΙ
 ΘΥΓΑΤΡΙ

Οὐαλέριος
 Ζώσιμος
 Ζωσιμηδὶ
 θυγατρί

Below the inscription are two small arches containing reliefs.

No. 166.—W.M.R., H.S.C.

ΑΓΑΘΗΜΕΡΟCΚΗ
 ΓΥΝΗΔΥΤΟΥΖΩ
 ΝΤΕCΤΕΚΝΟΙC
 ΓΛΥΚΥΤΑΤΟΙC
 Μ

Ἀγαθήμερος κὲ ἡ
 γυνὴ αὐτοῦ ζώ-
 ντες τέκνοις
 γλυκυτάτοις
 μ[νήμης χάριν

No. 167.—W.M.R.

ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟC
 ΛΟΝΓΕΙΝΟC
 CΤΡΑΤΙΩΤ
 ΗCΑΕΓ////////

Α]ὐρήλιος
 Λονγεῖνος
 στρατιώτ-
 ης λεγ[εῶνος

No. 168.—W.M.R., H.S.C., G.A.W.

ΜΩΝΕΙCΝΕΙΚΟΜΗΔΟ
 ΝΕΙΚΟΜΗΔΟΥCΜΩΝ
 ΩΚΑΙΤΑΤΑΙΤΗΜΑΜΑ
 ΪΔΗΤΩΓ/

Μώνεις Νεικομήδου[ς κὲ . .
 Νεικομήδους Μών[ει τῷ πάπ-
 π]ῳ καὶ Τάται τῇ μάμῃ [κὲ Νεικο-
 μῇ]δῃ τῷ γ[λυκυτάτῳ πατρί

The stone now measures 15 inches in width. Above the inscription is a triangular pediment, containing the representation of an eagle. This fixes the centre of the stone, which was apparently originally 22 inches in width, and contained 5 or 6 letters to the right of those which still remain. The inscription is not complete at the foot. A short name stood at the end of line 1.

No. 169.—W.M.R.

ΛΕΙ,
 ΛΕΙΝΙΟ,
 ΛΜΑΚΑΡΙ
 ΔΕΗΜΟΥΝ
 ΑΠΟΥΣΔΙΖΖ
 ΕΜΕΩΝΤΟΕΓΕΡΕ
 ΡΑΝΙΟΙΟΠΑΛΙΝΚ

This is a fragment of a metrical epitaph.

No. 170.—On a very large block of building stone. W.M.R.

ΠΡΟΚΛΟΥΤΙΤΙΝ////

Πρόκλον Τιτιν[ιανού]

Complete to left. Large good letters.

No. 171.—In the fountain. W.M.R., H.S.C., G.A.W.

Ε////ΚΕΧΟΛΩΜΕΝΟΝΕΧΟΙΤΟ

θ[όν] κεχολωμένον έχοιτο

For έχοιτο, cf. No. 42.

No. 172.—W.M.R.

ΙΚΛΑΣ
 ΔΟΜΝΑ
 ΔΟΡΚΑΣ
 ΓΑΤΗΡ
 ΥΙΟΙΕ
 ΜΗΜΕΙ
 ΝΖΩΝΤΕΣ
 ΑΤΕΣΚΕΥ
 Α< ΑΝΗΑΥ
 Τ ΙΚΑΣ
 ΙΙΙΙΚ

Ἡρα]κλᾶς
 καὶ] Δόμνα
 καὶ] Δορκὰς
 θυ]γάτηρ [καὶ
 υἱοὶ
 μνημεί-
 ο]ν ζῶντες
 κ]ατεσκεύ-
 ασ]αν

No. 173.—W.M.R., H.S.C., G.A.W.

ΛΟΝΓΕΙΝC////
 ΑΛΛ ΙΟΥ
 Horseman
 right.
 ΠΛΟΥ
 ΕΥΧΗ

Λονγεῖνο[s
 Ἀλλ[ιαν]οῦ

Πλού[τωνι
 εὐχῇ]ν

Or, perhaps, Ἀ[μιαν]οῦ.

The Greek inscriptions (Nos. 249—255) in Sterrett occupy pp. 145—148 in the *Wolfe Expedition*. The following corrections should be made.

St. No. 249, line 1, the two upright strokes of the N of ἀνέστησεν are legible; line 3, Κ can be read at the beginning; ΤΙ should be Π, i.e. ἐπανεστήσεν for ἔτι ἀνέστησεν.

St. No. 250.—This inscription may be restored as follows:—

Ἄ. Σε[ισ . . . σ]ων κὲ Ἄ. Μάρκος
κὲ Ἄ. Καπίτων υἱοὶ αὐτοῦ κὲ
Ἄ. Ῥηγείνα θυγάτηρ αὐτοῦ
ἐποίησαν τὸ κοιμητήρι-
5. ον ἐξ ἀναλωμάτων· δύ-
ο μὲν [μ]έρη τοῦ Καπί-
τωνος, μέρος δ[ὲ] ἐν
]οις ἀδελ-
φ[οῖς] [μ]νήμης
10. χάριν.

It was copied by Professor Ramsay, in 1882 and 1901: in 1901 Mr. Wathen and I were with him. In line 1, the letters placed between brackets are broken, and uncertain, but Sterrett's restoration Σε[π. Καπί]των is wrong. In line 2, the punctuation mark after Α is taken for an Ι. In line 5, the word ἰδίωv has probably been omitted either before or after ἀναλωμάτων by a slip of the engraver. In line 9 a symbol like × after the first ζ must be a punctuation mark.

St. No. 251.—For ΕΑΤΩ in line 1, read ΕΑΙ, Ω, i.e. ἐαυτῷ.

St. No. 252.—Read and restore as follows:

ΑΥΡΗΘΕΟΔΩ	Αὐρή(λιος) Θεόδω[ρο-
CΔΙ YNTHIZ	ς Δί[ος σ]ὺν τῇ ἰδί-
ΗΘΥΓ/ ΤΡΙΓΛΥ	ῃ θυγ[α]τρὶ γλυ[κν-
ΑΤΗΘΕΙΛΗΜ	τ]άτη Θ[ε]κλῆ μ[νή-
ΜΗ /PIN	μῆ[ς] χ[ά]ριν.

There is a cross above the inscription. The inscription is complete on the left.

St. No. 253.—Read and restore as follows:

ΑΝΧΑ	Ἀνχα-
ΙΗΝΑΚΟΥΙΝ	ρ]ήνα Κουίν-
ΙΙΛΛΑΚ>	τι]λλα Κ(οῦντω)
ΑΝΧΑΡΗ	Ἀνχαρή-
ΝΩΠΕΤΡΩ	νω Πετρω-

ΝΙΩΤΩΚΑΙ	νίω τῷ καὶ
ΑΝΝΙΩ	Ἀννίω
ΗΜΕΝ	κεκλ]ημέν-
ΕΡΙΟΔΕ	φ π]εριοδε[υτῇ
Α//ΕCΤΗ	ἀ[ν]έστη-
ΚΑΙ	σε] καὶ

St. No. 255.—Restore Ἰσπήλλη Παππάδος.

Concerning Sterrett's inscriptions from Giömse (Nos. 266–268) we have nothing to say except to suggest that lines 9 and 10 of No. 267 should be restored thus :

καὶ γ]ον[εῦ-
σιν

Nos. 261–263 of Sterrett are republished from copies by Prof. Ramsay in *C.I.L.* vol. iii., No. 12215, with a complete text and the name Col. Lustrensum. Prof. Ramsay also sends me the following inscription :—

Sari Kyz.—W.M.R.

ΜΑΡΚΟCΑ	Μάρκος Ἀ[τίλι-(?)
ΟCΛΟΝΓΟ	ος Δόνγο[ς Φλ-
ΑΥΙΑΜΑΛ	αυία Μαλ[λία (?) γ-
ΙΝΑΙ . . C	υ]ναι[κί]·έ[αυτοῦ.

The inscription is not complete on the right. *Sari Kyz* is a mile and a half north of *Zoldera*.

Zoldera.

The time which we had at our disposal enabled us to make some attempt at examining the site. Regular excavations were out of the question, not only because we were not provided with the necessary authority, but also because both time and funds for such research would have failed us. It was possible, however, to make a rough sketch of the site (Fig. 1), which besides serving an immediate purpose may prove of use to future explorers. The sketch together with a photograph of the tepé, taken from the south-east and shewing the inscribed pillar, is given on p. 121 (Figs. 1 and 2). The letter *A* on the sketch marks the foundations of a small church ;² *BBB* marks the course suggested along the side of the tepé for the road from Iconium. *C* is the spot pointed out to us as the site of the gate. *D* marks the Ayasma described in Ramsay's *The Church in the Roman Empire*, p. 50, and *E* the inscribed pillar.

² See p. 123.

FIG. 1.—SKETCH-PLAN OF SITE OF LYSTRA.

FIG. 2.—THE TEPÉ FROM THE S.E.

Inscribed Pillar.

The identity of this site with Lystra is fixed by the inscription on the pillar, which is a dedication to Augustus, its founder, by the colony. The inscription was discovered by Prof. Sterrett, who published it in the *Wolfe Expedition*, p. 142, cf. *C.I.L.*, vol. iii. No. 6786. It was suggested by Prof. Ramsay (*The Church in the Roman Empire*, p. 51), on the analogy of a similar dedication to Augustus found in the temple of Artemis at Ephesus, that this stone marked the site of the temple of *Ζεὺς ὁ ὦν πρὸ τῆς πόλεως* (Acts xiv. 13). This suggestion may be right, but the removal of two or three feet of soil shewed that the stone was at all events not exactly in its original position. We found no traces of Roman work near it, or between it and the other pillar shewn in the photograph. The stones had been moved from their original position, which may or may not have been near, and had been used as the door-posts of a Turkish house, the foundations of which could be traced between the pillars and on either hand. The pillars measure respectively 4 ft. 11½ in. high by 2 ft. 7½ in. broad and 1 ft. 11½ in. deep and 4 ft. 5½ in. by 2 ft. 7 in. by 2 ft. 1 in. The larger, which is on the right, is inscribed. The distance between the two stones is 9 ft. 5 in. The foundations of a small building (*A*), which we examined on the east side of the tepé, proved to be those of a small Byzantine church. The annexed plan (Fig. 3) makes any further description of it unnecessary.

FIG. 3

The Site, Roman Road and Gate.

It will be seen from the photograph and sketch that the tepé rises sharply from the plain on all sides, and that it is somewhat higher at the south end than at the north. In the centre of the south end there is a depression through which a road must have entered the city: a short distance from this depression, on the slope of the tepé south of its south-east corner, at the spot marked *C*, we were told that a gate had once stood. No traces of the gate could be seen above ground and, though we removed some of the soil, we could find no trace below ground of its foundations. The tradition is, however, worth putting on record; it came to us on the authority of an aged inhabitant of the village, who had seen it in his childhood. It appeared to us that the tradition might be true, for there was an incline along the face of the slope leading from the depression before alluded to, past the site assigned to the gate and round the south-east corner of the tepé. This incline was continued along the east side until it joined the plain, and was on the whole such as might mark the ancient course of a road. It is marked *BBB* in the sketch.

H. S. CRONIN.