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New Funerary Inscriptions from the Eastern Necropolis of Knidos

Knidos Doğu Nekropolünden Yeni Mezar Yazıtları

Güray ÜNVER *

Abstract: In this paper, ten funerary inscriptions from the eastern necropolis of Knidos are presented. The inscriptions were unearthed in four different tombs during the excavations and the surveys in the locality of Gıyrap in 2017 and 2021. Six of the inscriptions (no. 1-6) were found reused at the vaulted tomb labelled as “Tomb 1”. Two of the inscriptions (no. 7-8) were unearthed in the ruins of the tomb labelled the “monumental vaulted tomb”. The other two (no. 9-10) of the inscriptions were found in two different tombs near the “monumental vaulted tomb”. The inscription no. 1 is the Latin epitaph of Cassius Liberalius, the *centurio* of the VIIth Gemina Legion. The other nine inscriptions are Greek epitaphs of Tullia Antiokhis (no. 2), Publius Flavius Epitynkanon (no. 3), Ofellius Euporistos (no. 4), Kharis (no. 5), Zosime, Athenis, Flavius Soterikhos, Aphrodisios and [n.n.] (no. 6), Gaius Iulius Harpokras (no. 7), Epagathos (no. 8), Kleuphanes (no. 9), [n.n.], Philtatos and Arkhias (no. 10). The inscriptions are dated to different periods between the 1st century B.C. and the IVth century A.D. The personal names Antiokhis, Epitynkanon, Kharis, Athenis and Kleuphanes are here attested for the first time in inscriptions from Knidos.

Keywords: Knidos, Funerary Inscription, Gıyrap, Legio VII Gemina

Öz: Makalede Knidos’un doğu nekropolünden on yeni mezar yazıtı tanıtılmaktadır. Yazıtlar, 2017 ve 2021 yıllarında Gıyrap mevkisinde yürütülen kazılar ve yüzey araştırmaları sırasında dört farklı mezarda ele geçmiştir. Yazıtlardan altı tanesi (no. 1-6) “Mezar 1” olarak isimlendirilen tonozlu mezarda yeniden kullanılmış olarak bulunmuştur. İki yazıt (no. 7-8) “Tonozlu Anıt Mezar” olarak tanımlanan mezar yapısının yıkıntıları arasında ortaya çıkartılmıştır. Diğer iki yazıt ise (no. 9-10) Tonozlu Anıt Mezar’ın yakınındaki iki farklı mezarda ele geçmiştir. Yazıt no. 1, VII. Gemina Lejyonu’nun *centurio*’su Cassius Liberalius’a ait Latince bir mezar yazıtıdır. Diğer dokuz yazıt Hellencedir, bunlar; Tullia Antiokhis (no. 2), Publius Flavius Epitynkanon (no. 3), Ofellius Euporistos (no. 4), Kharis (no. 5), Zosime, Athenis, Flavius Soterikhos, Aphrodisios ve [n.n.] (no. 6), Gaius Iulius Harpokras (no. 7), Epagathos (no. 8), Kleuphanes (no. 9) ve [n.n.], Philtatos ve Arkhias (no. 10) isimli kişilere ait mezar yazıtlarıdır. Yazıtlar MÖ I. yüzyıl ile MS IV. yüzyıl arasında farklı dönemlere tarihlenmektedir. Şahis isimleri Antiokhis, Epitynkanon, Kharis, Athenis ve Kleuphanes, Knidos yazıtlarında ilk kez belgelenmiştir.

Anahtar sözcükler: Knidos, Mezar Yazıtı, Gıyrap, Legio VII Gemina

The inscriptions presented in this article were found during the excavations and surveys carried out under the direction of Prof. Dr. E. M. Doksanaltı, in the locality of Gıyrap in 2017 and 2021¹.

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¹ The study was performed within the scope of the Knidos, Burgaz, Emecik Apollon Sanctuary Excavations and Researches and with the permission of the directory of the Knidos, Burgaz, Emecik Apollon Sanctuary Excavations and Researches, which are being undertaken on behalf of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and Selçuk University under the decision of the Presidency, dated 01.06.2020 and numbered 2587. I would

The locality of Giyrap, where many tombs were densely built in the Hellenistic Period and the Roman Imperial Period was a privileged part of the eastern necropolis of Knidos, facing the Mediterranean to the south. The inscriptions were found in four different tombs; the inscriptions nos. 1-6 were found reused in the vaulted tomb labelled as “Tomb 1” (fig. 1), while the inscriptions nos. 7-8 were unearthed in the ruins of the tomb labelled the “monumental vaulted tomb” (fig. 2) at *ca.* 100 meters distant from “Tomb 1”. The inscription no. 9 was found reused on the western wall of a tomb near the “the monumental vaulted tomb” and the last inscription (no. 10) was found in the ruins of a vaulted tomb, *ca.* 100 meters south of the “monumental vaulted tomb”.

No. 1-6: Inscriptions from the “Tomb 1”

Tomb 1 is located *ca.* 1.6 km east of Knidos, on the southern slopes of the territory, with a view of the southern coast and Mediterranean. During excavations, a vaulted tomb, a sarcophagus-type grave and two urn graves were unearthed².

The grave was placed in an east-to-west direction and it was constructed in a rectangular form with barrel vaulting. The entrance of the grave is at the eastern side. Due to the damage caused by the grave robbers, the original arrangement of the burial chamber is unknown³. According to the archaeological evidence the vaulted tomb and the sarcophagus-type grave were probably robbed more than once, possibly twice⁴. The sarcophagus-type grave was built beside the eastern entrance of the vaulted tomb and the top of the grave was covered with a reused altar base (no. 4) and four grave stelae⁵ (no. 1, 2, 3, 5). The stele on which the inscription no. 6 was carved, was found reused in the northern wall of the canal which was located to the northwest of the tomb (fig. 1).

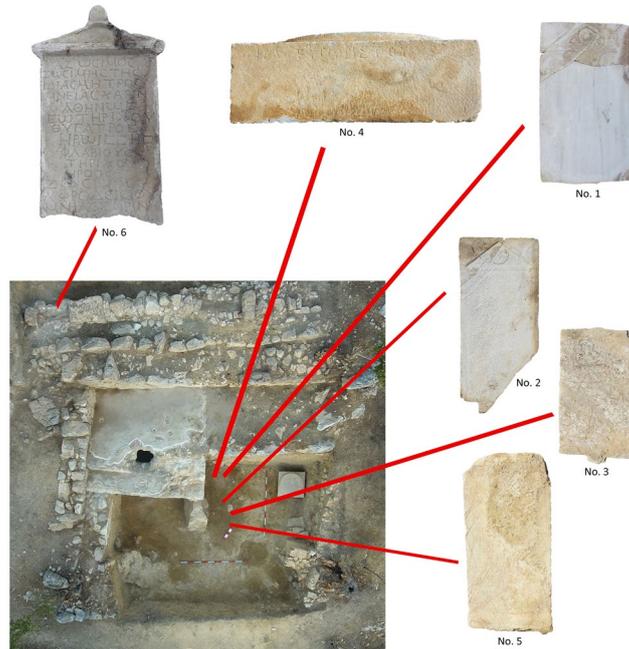


Fig. 1. “Tomb 1” and the inscriptions (from the excavation archive, by D. O. Tozluca)

like to thank Prof. Dr. M. Ertekin Doksanaltı, the director of the Knidos, Burgaz, Emecik Apollon Sanctuary Excavations, for permission to study the inscriptions. Additionally, I am indebted to archaeologists MA D. Ozan Tozluca and MA İbrahim Karaoğlan for their assistance during my studies.

² For the architecture of the tomb and the archaeological finds, see: Doksanaltı *et al.* 2019, 56-58; 2021, 71-79, for the burials and the date of the tomb see: Doksanaltı *et al.* 2021, 79.

³ Doksanaltı *et al.* 2021, 72.

⁴ Doksanaltı *et al.* 2021, 72, 78.

⁵ Doksanaltı *et al.* 2021, 78 fig. 8.

1. Epitaph of Cassius Liberalius

Rectangular slab of white marble, above a relief of a pediment with acroteria containing a circular decoration possibly a shield. Well preserved and complete. Reused as the cover of the sarcophagus-type grave which was built beside the eastern entrance of the vaulted tomb. Five adjoining fragments of the slab were unearthed on the grave during excavations, the sixth fragment which belongs to the right upper edge was found in the excavation depot.

Fine workmanship, all surfaces smoothed including the back. Slots on the right (0.54 m) and the upper (0.22 m) surfaces.

Dimensions: W: 0,475 m; H: 0,825 m; D: (left) 0,02 m (right) 0,03 m; LH: 0,03 m; (S, the last letter of line 1) 0,015 m.

Date: After 69 A.D., probably 69 - 73/74 A.D. The epithet “gemina” mentioned in line 3 testifies that A.D. 69 is the *terminus post quem*. On the other hand the epithet Felix which was granted to the legion in 73/74 A.D. is not mentioned in the inscription, therefore the year 73/74 A.D. is probably the *terminus ante quem*.

The content of the inscription was briefly mentioned in the excavation report of 2017, see Doksanaltı *et al.* 2019, 57-58; Doksanaltı *et al.* 2021, 78 fig. 8 (with ph.).



ⁱ Cassius Liberalius	<i>Cassius Liberalius,</i>
2 centurio ⁱ legio- ⁱ	<i>the centurio of the Legio</i>
ⁱ nis IIIX Ϝ Geminæ	<i>VII Gemina,</i>
4 pos<i>tus est Ϝ hic.Ϝ	<i>is buried here.</i>

L.1: Due to the stonemason’s error when positioning the letters on the stone, “S”, the last letter of the first line is carved prominently smaller than the other letters.

Cassius Liberalius, *centurio*⁶ of the Legio VII Gemina is otherwise unknown. The reason why he was at Knidos is unclear because there is no evidence for the presence of, or any military activity involving the Legio VII Gemina in Asia Minor.

Legio VII was raised by the emperor Galba in Hispania in 68 A.D. (Cass. Dio, 55.24.2-3; Tac. *Hist.* 2.11, c.f. Suet. *Gal.* 10.2) and it accompanied Galba to Rome in the same year. After Galba’s death the legion supported Vespasian (Tac. *Hist.* 2.86) and participated in the second battle of Bedriacum. After heavy casualties in the second battle of Bedriacum (Tac. *Hist.* 3.22, cf. Tac. *Hist.* 2.86) in 69 A.D., Legio VII possibly received a contingent from an undetermined legion, therefore the epithet “gemina” was given to Legio VII and called Legio VII Gemina⁷. In 70 A.D., Legio VII Gemina was in Germania Superior participating in the Agri Decumates⁸. During the first years of the reign of Vespasianus (73/74 A.D.), the epithet Felix was granted to Legio VII Gemina⁹. The legion moved from Germania to Hispania after 74 A.D. and it was deployed in Leon, the permanent fortress of the legion¹⁰. Under Domitianus, the legion was in Germania in 88-89 A.D. to quell the revolt of Saturninus¹¹. During the Antonines, the legion participated in expeditions to Dacia,

⁶ For the centurions of Legio VII Gemina, see: Le Roux 1972; Palao Vicente 2006, 185-198.

⁷ Morillo & García Marcos 2003, 275; Palao Vicente 2006, 59-60.

⁸ Palao Vicente 2006, 62-63.

⁹ Palao Vicente 2006, 60-61, for the epithets of the Legio VII Gemina, see Palao Vicente 2010, cf. *I.Ephesos*, no. 736 (ll. 9-11); 2061.I (ll. 13-15); 3046 (ll. 12-13).

¹⁰ For archaeological remains of the fortress at Leon, see Morillo & García Marcos 2003, 277-286.

¹¹ Palao Vicente 2006, 65; Morillo & García Marcos 2003, 276.

Britannia and Africa¹².

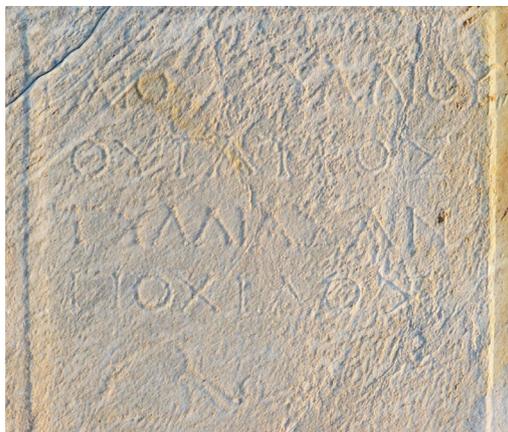
Legio VII Gemina is mentioned in honorary inscriptions, in relation to the former achievements of the honorands, from Ephesos and Ankyra; for honorary inscriptions for Lucius Vibius Lentulus, the *procurator*, who has served as *legatus legionis VII Geminae Fidelis* (?), (χειλιάρχος λεγιῶνος ζ' Γεμίνης Φιδήλεως), see *I.Ephesos*, no. 736 (ll. 9-11; 98-106 AD); no. 2061.I (ll. 13-15; 102-112 AD); no. 3046 (ll. 12-13; 103-114 A.D.). For honorary inscriptions for Gaius Iulius Scapula, *consul designatus* (138 A.D.), who had served as *tribunus laticlavius legionis VII Geminae Felicis* (χειλιάρχον πλατύσημον λεγιῶνος ζ' Διδύμου Εύτυχοῦς), see Bosch 1967, 174-177 no. 135 (ll. 15-16); no. 136 (ll. 10-11); 137 (ll. 6-7).

2. Epitaph of Tullia Antiokhis

Rectangular stele of greyish marble, above, a relief of a pediment with acroteria containing a circular decoration, possibly a shield. Well preserved and complete with the exception of the broken right bottom edge. Below, the tenon is partially preserved. All surfaces smoothed except the rough picked back. Reused as the cover of the sarcophagus-type grave which was built beside the eastern entrance of the vaulted tomb.

Dimensions: W: 0,35 m; H: 0,76 m (0,82 m with tenon); D: (upper) 0,055 m; (lower) 0,085 m; LH: 0,02 m.

Date: Roman Imperial, probably Ist – IInd century A.D. (letter forms and nomenclature)



Γαΐου Τυλλίου
2 θυγατρός
Τυλλίας Ἀν-
4 τιόχιδος.
Ϝ

(The tomb
of Tullia
Antiokhis,
daughter of
Gaius Tullius.

Tullia Antiokhis and her father Gaius Tullius are unknown. A woman carrying the *nomen* (*gentilicium*) Tullia, named Tullia Tykhe is known from a funerary inscription; see *I.Knidos I*, no. 330.

The feminine personal name Ἀντιόχης is attested here for the first time in inscriptions from Knidos, for the name, see *LGPN VB*, 32, *s.v.*

3. Epitaph of Publius Flavius Epitynkhanon

Rectangular stele of limestone, complete with the exception of a slightly broken right upper edge. The back surface is rough picked. All surfaces are worn, thus the inscription is scarcely legible even under optimal light. Reused as the cover of the sarcophagus-type grave which was built beside the eastern entrance of the vaulted tomb.

Dimensions: W: (upper) 0.375 m, (lower) 0.4 m; H: 0.65 m; D: (upper) 0.05 m (lower) 0.06 m; LH: 0.025 m.

Date: Roman Imperial, probably late Ist – IInd century A.D. (letter forms and nomenclature).

¹² Le Roux 1981, 198-199; Palao Vicente 2006, 66-80, also see Jones 1976, 52-54.



Ποπλίου Φλα-
2 υίου Ἐπιτυν-
ῶν χάνοντος.

(The tomb)
of *Publius Flavius*
Epitynkhanon.

Publius Flavius Epitynkhanon is unknown. The masculine personal name Ἐπιτυνχάνων is here attested for the first time in inscriptions from Knidos, for the name, see *LGPN VB*, 142 s.v.

4. Epitaph of Ofellius Euporistos

Square base of a cylindrical altar of grey white marble. Well preserved and complete. Reused as the cover of the sarcophagus-type grave which was built beside the eastern entrance of the vaulted tomb. The base was placed as the inscribed surface facing to the western wall. The funerary inscription was possibly carved during the second use of the base, but according to its position as found, it is not the original inscription of the sarcophagus-type grave.

Dimensions: W: 0,73 m; H: 0,24 m; D: 0,73 m; LH: 0,03 m (E: 0,025 m; O: 0,025 m; Φ: 0,035 m).

Date: Roman Imperial Period, probably IInd – IIIrd century A.D. (letter forms and nomenclature).

Ὁφελ(λίου) ῶν Εὐπόριστου.

(The tomb) of *Ofellius Euporistos*.



Euporistos is the *cognomen* of Ofellius, whose praenomen is omitted in the inscription. The masculine personal name Εὐπόριστος is attested at Knidos, for the name see *LGPN VB*, 166 s.v. (1-3).

Ofellius Euporistos is unknown. Four persons carrying the nomen (gentilicium) Ofellius are known from Knidos, for Publius Ofellius Theodoros, son of Publius, see *I.Knidos I*, no. 411, for Publius Ofellius [- -] son of Publius, see *I.Knidos I*, no. 412, for Aulus Ofellius Iustus, son of Aulus, see *I.Knidos II*, no. 2, for Publius Ofellius Serapion the *ergepistates* of the honorary statue of Caracalla, see *I.Knidos II*, no. 37 (ll. 11-12).

5. Epitaph of Kharis

Rectangular, stele of beige limestone, with Pergamene ovolo above. Well preserved and complete with the exception of the slightly broken right and left bottom edges. Back surface is rough picked. Reused as the cover of the sarcophagus-type grave which was built beside the eastern entrance of the vaulted tomb.

Dimensions: W: (lower) 0,23 m; (upper) 0,22; (upper with ovolo) 0,23 m; H: 0,47 m; D: 0,08 m; LH: 0,02 m.

Date: Roman Imperial, probably IInd – IIIrd century A.D. (letter forms). Possibly contemporary with no. 6 B (ll. 5-8) according to the letter forms.

Χάρις. *Kharis (is buried here).*

The feminine personal name Χάρις (gen. Χάριτος) is attested here for the first time in inscriptions from Knidos, for the name, see *LGPN VB*, 437 s.v.; *I.Milet VI*, 2, no. 945 (ll. 9-10).

6. Epitaphs of Zosime, Athenis, Flavius Soterikhos, Aphrodisios and [n.n.].

Rectangular stele of grey limestone with pediment, broken below. The back surface is rough picked. Reused at the northern wall of the canal which was located to the northwest of the vaulted tomb (fig. 1).

Dimensions: W: 0,36 m (with pediment 0,40 m); H: 0,69 m (preserved); D: 0,08 m; LH: (l. 1-4) 0,025 m (ll. 5-8) 0,030 m (ll. 9-11) 0,025 m; (ll. 12-14) 0,028 m (l. 15) 0,022 m.

Date: At least five funerary inscriptions are carved on the stele. The inscription B (ll. 5-8) is the earliest according to the letter forms; the alpha with broken bar and the rectangular sigma of the inscription B indicate an earlier date than other inscriptions on the stone (IInd – IIIrd century A.D.). Therefore the stele was initially set up for Athenis, daughter of Soterikhos. After the burials of the other family members, the inscriptions A, C, D and E were added on the stele. The chronological order between the inscriptions A, C, D and E cannot be determined, but these four inscriptions are dated to IIIrd – IVth century A.D. according to the letter forms.

The content of the inscription was briefly mentioned in Doksanaltı *et al.* 2021, 76-77 fig. 7 (with ph.).



A	ΖΨΙΜΟΣ 2 Ζωσίμης τῆς ίδιᾶς μητρὸς 4 μνείας χάριν.	A: <i>Zosimos (set up) for the memory of his own mother Zosime.</i>
B	Ἀθηνῶς 6 Σωτηρίχου θυγατρὸς 8 ἠρωΐσσης.	B: <i>(The tomb) of Athenis the herois, daughter of Soterikhos.</i>
C	Φλαβίου Σω- 10 τηρίχου ἥροος.	C: <i>(The tomb) of Flavius Soterikhos the hero.</i>
D	12 Ζώσιμος Ἀφροδεισίου 14 μνίας χάριν.	D: <i>Zosimos (set up) for the memory of Aphrodisios.</i>
E	[?Ζώσι]μος [·]Ρ[^{ca. 2}]ΜΑ 16 [--- μνίας χάριν?]	E: <i>[?Zosi]mos, (set up) [for the memory of ---].</i>

L. 1: One letter space left blank between Z and Ω because of the defect on the surface.

L. 15: Reading [.]β[^{ca. 2}]ΜΑ is also possible.

The feminine personal name Ἀθηνίς is here attested for the first time in inscriptions from Knidos, for the name see *LGPN VA*, 10 s.v.

The masculine personal name Σωτήριχος is attested in an inscription from Knidos as a name of a person from Libye. In the list of persons who promised to contribute to a *thiasos*, the name of Soterikhos of Libye who promised to donate 300 drachmai, is listed in second place, see *I.Knidos I*, no. 23 (col. I, l. 6). For the name see *LGPN VB*, 398 s.v.

The masculine personal name Ζώσιμος and the feminine form of the name Ζωσίμη are attested in inscriptions from Knidos, see *LGPN VB*, 180-181 s.v. Ζώσιμος (19-24); 179-180 s.v. Ζωσίμη (6-8).

The masculine personal name Ἀφροδίσιος is attested in inscriptions from Knidos, see *LGPN VB*, 79 s.v. (9-12).

Prosopography:

B and C: Athenis is the daughter of Soterikhos (B). The family relationship between Athenis and Flavius Soterikhos (C) is unclear. Due to differences of the letter forms between these two inscriptions, the inscription C is later than the inscription B, therefore the *heros* Flavius Soterikhos, who gained Roman citizenship should be a member of subsequent generations of the same family. Flavius Soterikhos was possibly the son or the grandson of Athenis, named after her father.

The family relationship of Athenis or Flavius Soterikhos with the individuals mentioned in the inscriptions A, D and E is unclear.

A, D, E: Both inscriptions A and D (and also possibly the inscription E) are funerary inscriptions erected by Zosimos; the inscription A is for his mother Zosime¹³, the inscription D is for Aphrodisios whose family relationship with Zosimos is unclear. It is possible that the persons named Zosimos in the inscriptions A, D and E are the same person.

An inscription from Knidos¹⁴ mentions a woman named Sotere who set up a funerary inscription for the children of her husband whose names were Aphrodisios, Khryision and Zosimos. Although both Aphrodisios and Zosimos were common names at Knidos, a family relationship with the persons mentioned in our inscription is possible. Also the individuals mentioned in another inscription¹⁵, [- -]ος¹⁶, his father Aphrodisios and his grandfather Zosimos may be members of three generations of the same family.

No. 7-8: Inscriptions from the “Monumental Vaulted Tomb”

The inscriptions no. 7 and 8 were found¹⁷ in the ruins of the “monumental vaulted tomb” (fig. 2) at Giyráp, during excavations in 2017. The monumental vaulted tomb is situated *ca.* 100 meters southwest of “Tomb 1”, immediately south of the modern road. The monumental vaulted tomb which consists of four grave rooms and a podium, was probably used as a family grave. It is positioned in an east-west direction as the longer side of the tomb faces Giyráp Bay to the south¹⁸. Two different construction phases of the tomb are detected; in the first phase, the western section of the podium and the three chambers was constructed, while in the second phase, the

¹³ For another Zosime, the wife of Zephyros, see *I.Knidos II*, no. 48.

¹⁴ Found at Datça, not at Tekir, see *I.Knidos I*, no. 644 (Roman Imp.)

¹⁵ Found at Stephanea, at the east of Tekir, see *I.Knidos I*, no. 491.

¹⁶ Possibly [?Ζώσι]μος (I.1).

¹⁷ During excavations, many fragmentary inscriptions were also found reused in the modern wall at the west of the tomb. The inscriptions are being prepared for publication by the author.

¹⁸ Doksanaltı *et al.* 2021, 79.

fourth room was added¹⁹.



Fig. 2. The monumental vaulted tomb from the south

7. Monument of Gaius Iulius Harpokras

Rectangular architectural block of grey limestone, complete. There is *anathyrosis* both on the top and the left surfaces. The back and the right surfaces are rough picked. Two clamp holes visible on top. Found during the excavation work at the monumental vaulted tomb at Gıyrap in 2017.

Dimensions: W: 0,79 m; H: 1,075 m; D: 0,26 m; LH: (I. 1) 0,045 - 0,05 m (II. 2-4) 0,040 - 0,045 m.

Date: Roman Imperial, probably Ist – IInd century A.D. (letter forms and nomenclature).

The content of the inscription was briefly mentioned in the excavation report of 2017, see Doksanaltı *et al.* 2019, 58.

<i>vac.</i> ὁ δᾶμος· <i>vac.</i>	<i>The people</i>
2 Γαΐου Ἰουλίου	<i>(erected the monument of)</i>
Ἄρποκρᾶ πεντάκις	<i>the heros Gaius Iulius</i>
4 <i>vac.</i> ἧρως· <i>vac.</i>	<i>Harpokras the fifth.</i>

Gaius Iulius Harpokras is unknown, according to the inscription he was the fifth of the same name in the genealogical sequence of his family.

Ἄρποκρᾶς is a rare masculine personal name, attested only at Knidos, Ksanthos and Olympos (Lykia), see: *LGPN* VB, 60 s.v.; *TAM* II no. 967 (I. 5).

A *damiourgos* named Harpokras possibly the seventh ([δ]αμιουργὸς Ἄρ[πο]κρᾶς ζ) who dedicated a *bomos*²⁰ is known from Knidos, see *I.Knidos* I, no. 190 (Hellenistic/early Roman Imperial?).



8. Epitaph of Epagathos

Rectangular block of limestone, complete. The bottom is smoothed while the other surfaces are rough picked. A circular hole on the right surface. Above the inscription, a figure of a pediment with acroteria is drawn with less care.

¹⁹ Doksanaltı *et al.* 2019, 56; 2021, 81, for the archaeological finds from the tomb see Doksanaltı *et al.* 2021, 79-84.

²⁰ The inscription is carved on a cylindrical altar. On the same altar, there is also an altar inscription of Zeus Meil[ikhios] dated to IVth – IIIrd cent. B.C., see *I.Knidos* I, no. 188.

Dimensions: W: 0,31 m; H: 0,51 m; D: 0,36 m; LH: 0,02 m

Date: Roman Imperial, probably IIIrd – IVth century A.D. (letter forms). Possibly contemporary with 6A and 6E according to the letter forms.



Ἐπάγαθος
2 Ἐπαγάθου
τοῦ πατρός
4 μνίας χάριν.

*Eragathos (set up)
for the memory of
his father Eragathos.*

The masculine personal name Ἐπάγαθος is attested at Knidos, see *LGPN* VB, 136-137 s.v. (8-10).

9. Epitaph of Kleuphanes

Square base of a cylindrical altar of grey white marble. Well preserved and complete. Found at Giryap, about 25 meters northwest of the “monumental vaulted tomb” in 2017. The base is re-used in the western wall of a tomb.

Dimensions: W: 0,82 m; H: 0,33 m; D: unmeasurable; LH: 0,25 m (Φ: 0,040 m).

Date: 1st century B.C. – 1st century A.D. (letter forms).



Κλευφάνευς τοῦ Ζηνοδότου,
2 Ἴππόκριτος υἱὸς Πολυστράτου.

*Hippokritos son of Polystratos (set up the monument
of) Kleuphanes son of Zenodotos.*

A person named Hippokritos son of Polystratos is known from a honorary / dedicatory inscription from Knidos, dated to the IInd – Ist century B.C.²¹. Hippokritos son of Polystratos with his wife Philition (daughter of Boulakrates) and his sons Boulakrates and Polystratos, dedicated the statue of his daughter Glykkina to *Mousai*. The statue of Glykkina was made by the sculptor Epikrates son of Apollonios. According to the inscription Hippokritos son of Polystratos had two sons named Boulakrates and Polystratos and a daughter named Glykkina. Considering the differences of the letter forms and the date of the inscriptions, Hippokritos son of Polystratos mentioned in our inscription was probably the son of Polystratos who was the son of Hippokritos and Philition and the brother of Boulakrates and Glykkina.

The relationship between Hippokritos son of Polystratos and the deceased Kleuphanes son of Zenodotos is unknown but a family relationship is possible.

Ἴππόκριτος is a rare masculine personal name, attested at Greece and many Egean islands, but only at Knidos in Asia Minor, see: *LGPN VB*, 217 s.v.

Πολύστρατος is also a rare personal name, attested at Knidos, see *LGPN VB*, 359 s.v. (1-2).

The deceased Kleuphanes and his father Zenodotos are unknown. The masculine personal name Κλευφάνης is here attested for the first time in inscriptions from Knidos, for the name, see *LGPN VA*, 250 s.v. Κλεοφάνης.

Ζηνόδοτος is a widely attested masculine personal name, also attested at Knidos, see *LGPN VB*, 175 s.v. (6-8). Two persons named Zenodotos are known from Knidos; The sculptor Zenodotos son of Menippos, who was originally from Khios and active in the 1st half and the middle of the IInd century B.C.²², and the *heros* Zenodotos son of Nikasiboulos²³. There is no evidence for a family relationship between any of these persons and Zenodotos the father of Kleuphanes mentioned in our inscription.

10. Epitaphs of [n.n.], Philtatos and Arkhias

Rectangular stele of white marble with a profile at the upper edge. The bottom and the left are broken. The top is rough picked. The profile at the upper edge is partly preserved at the smoothed right surface. Trace of a relief is visible in the niche (depth 0.04 m) below the inscriptions. Three inscriptions which are carved on the stele are separated from each other with two vertical lines.

Found on ground during the surveys in 2021 at Gıyrap, in the ruins of a vaulted tomb dated to the Roman Imperial Period, at ca. 100 meters south of the “monumental vaulted tomb”. The vaulted tomb in which the inscription was found has multiple rooms, therefore it is probably a family tomb. Considering that our inscription contains the epitaphs of family members, it may be the original inscription of the tomb.

Dimensions: W: 0,52 m (0,54 with profile); H: 0,63 m; D: 0,13 (0,18 with profile); LH: 0,30 m (O: 0,025 m; Φ: 0,045 m).

Date: Roman Imperial Period.

²¹ *I.Knidos I*, no. 185, for the date which was suggested due to the letter forms, see *I.British Mus.* IV,1, 28 no. 823 (with drawing of the letters).

²² Zenodotos son of Menippos also worked in the altar of Apollon Karneios, and he was one of the most notable sculptors of Knidos in his time, see *I.Knidos I*, no. 115 (l. 5); 164 (l. 5); 171 (ll. 6–7); 177 (ll. 6–7); 187 (ll. 6–7); Ünver 2021, 167-168 no. 3 (l. 5), cf. *I.Knidos I*, no. 112 (l. 5), see also: Ridgway 2000, 101-102 n. 54–55; Bruns Özgan 2015, 140-141, cf. Ma 2012, 172-173.

²³ *I.Knidos I*, no. 427.



	I	II	III
	[---]Σ	Φίλτατος	Ἀρχίας
2	[---]Α	Καρνεοδό-	Καρνε- ^v
	[---]ΥΙ	^{vac.} του ^{vac.}	οδότου
4	[---]ΑΣ		

I: [- - -]

II: *Philtatos son of Karneodotos (is buried here).*

III: *Arkhias son of Karneodotos (is buried here).*

Both Philtatos and Arkhias were sons of Karneodotos, therefore most probably they were brothers.

The masculine personal names Philtatos, Arkhias and Karneodotos are attested at Knidos, for Φίλτατος, see *LGPN VB*, 431 s.v. (1-5); for Ἀρχίας, see *LGPN VB*, 71 s.v. (3-4). Καρνεόδοτος is a theophoric name derived from Karneios, the Dorian epithet of Apollon, see *LGPN VB*, 229 s.v. (1), see also *SEG* 45, no. 786 (13).

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