

MONUMENTA ASIAE MINORIS ANTIQUA REPORT OF THE EXPEDITION OF 1934

The American Society's Expedition of 1934 consisted of W. M. Calder of Edinburgh University and L. Highby of Ann Arbor. It was accompanied and assisted by A. B. Birnie of Aberdeen University, travelling as Wilson Fellow, and Hilmi Suleiman, representing the Turkish Ministry of Education.

Operations were begun at Afion Kara Hisar. Six monuments added to the Museum since 1933 were recorded. They include the tombstone of the scribner published from a drawing in *Mama* iv, No. 34, and a triple Hecete from Emir Dag.

From Kara Hisar Synnada, where twelve new monuments had recently been unearthed, was visited. These include dedications to a *logistes* of Synnada, a *catholicus* (of Phrygia?), a *strategos* who had laid 2,000 feet of pavement, an *epitropos* of the Emperor, a *syndikos* of the Imperial treasury, and a priest of the *Boule* and *demos*. Two stones of exceptional interest recorded a dedication by one Attikianos to Zeus Pandemos and Septimius Severus and M. Aurelius Antoninus, and a dedication by the *demos* of Athens to Claudios Attalos, son of an Asiarch and nephew of a priest of the Hellenes.

Apamea and its villages were next explored, and 68 monuments recorded.

Among pagan monuments were several municipal records. One of these records the construction of two *selides* in the *stadium* and the presentation of a statue to the Emperor. A second is the dedication by the Council and Ecclesia of a statue to the wife of M. Vettius Erennianus, propraetor of Asfa and *Princeps peregrinorum*. A specially interesting text is a large fragment of a municipal decree in honour of Kephisodoros, son of Ariston, who had "supplied corn to the soldiers in the war" in the reign of one of the Attali of Pergamos. Among pagan tombstones may be mentioned that at Dikici, published in Ramsay, C. B., No. 322. The correct reading is $\text{Kat} \ \&\alpha\text{:aqirjç} \ \text{:uzovera}$ (or $\text{Kmgacr:gaqirjç} \ \text{u;:ufüm}$), implying that the woman buried in the tomb had been struck by lightning.

Of the interesting Christian tombstones of Apamea some of the most instructive were rediscovered and photographed. These include Ramsay, C. B., No. 389, 393, 394, 399, in all of which improvements have been made in the text. No. 399 included the Expedition's search. Several new Christian inscriptions were found, and their symbolism carefully noted. One of these, seen at Dikici, contains one of the few epigraphical references to the Asian Antioch. Two new Montanist tombstones were discovered; one of these is a valuable accession to the *Corpus*, for it repeats, and establishes the genuineness of, the

curse-formula on the ossuary of the Martyr Trophimos of Synnada. The authenticity of this monument, which is now in the Museum at Istanbul, has quite unjustly been called in question.

From Apamea the Expedition travelled *via* Laodicea and Antioch to Aphrodisias. Here and in the surrounding villages a month was spent, a considerable amount of surface clearance and moving of large blocks was carried out, and 231 monuments were recorded.

The majority of these monuments were blocks containing portions of the enormous epitaphs characteristic of Aphrodisias; the moving of these blocks into position and their recording involved considerable expenditure of time. A more exciting and on the whole a more remunerative task was the clearing and recording of between twenty and thirty large sarcophagi, with an extraordinary variety of design, in the village of Geyre and in the fields around it and below Eymir. The photographs of those sarcophagi will contain material for a very full chapter in the history of Asian sepulchral art. Among the more instructive texts recorded at Aphrodisias were a series of agonistic inscriptions, including a list of money prizes for the different events in an *aywv - m).aviaai:oç* founded by Flavius Lysimachus, and a Byzantine inscription mentioning a *E>EQL'IO'I ÜAUfA, mov J. o'i:itQOV*, presumably of Aphrodite. Good records of most of the known texts in the city walls were secured; Mr. Highby's cat-like skill in scaling walls was of great value to the Expedition.

Three days were devoted to an excursion to Attouda. Here 22 monuments were recorded, with a nomenclature illustrating the close connection between Attouda and Aphrodisias. The majority of the Attoudan texts were agonistic and honorific. A fragment of a law or regulation will puzzle epigraphists.

At Makuf, already visited in 1933, two new texts, a dedication to a *:ii:QvtuyLç* of Heraclea and a dedication to *Zeuç Kri'llcrtaç mhQLOÇ* were discovered, and a plan of the city-walls was made.

At Laodicea six monuments recently brought to the Depot were recorded. They include the authorisation by the Roman Senate of fortifications at Tahae, partly recorded at Davas in 1933. The Expedition owes warm thanks to the Vali of Denizli who had this valuable monument extracted from the masonry of a house-wall in Davas, and brought to Denizli for our inspection.

To the Turkish authorities the Expedition again owes warm thanks for much help and consideration.

W. M. Calder