

NON-INDIGENOUS ANCIENT GREEK INSCRIPTIONS IN UK COLLECTIONS. A CHECKLIST OF NON-ATTIC INSCRIPTIONS

The main intention of this checklist is to enable the user to locate non-indigenous ancient Greek inscriptions extant in UK collections. The majority of them were brought to the UK during the eighteenth, nineteenth and (in the case of Egyptian material) early twentieth centuries. The main focus is on extant collections: some lost collections are noted, but it is not the intention to cover these comprehensively.¹ A trawl through the lemmata of Boeckh's CIG may indicate further inscriptions the whereabouts of which are no longer known.

There are categories of Greek inscription that are not included in this checklist:

- We have not attempted to collect modern Greek inscriptions, casts of ancient inscriptions or name-labels in Greek that have been added to antique busts.
- No attempt is made to collect comprehensively inscriptions on lead (e.g. sling shots) or bronze (e.g. pinakia) or wood (e.g. mummy cases; mummy labels).
- We are aware of Graeco-Egyptian offering tables bearing Greek inscriptions in UK collections, which are not comprehensively collected here.
- Inscriptions at the Petrie Museum (UCL), Fitzwilliam, Ashmolean, British Museum will be collected in separate checklists.

The level of detail in terms of previous publications, text, dimensions, epigraphical detail we think it appropriate to include here is very much determined by the accessibility of the most recent edition of the inscription: the more accessible the publication, the less detail we offer here. It is not the intention of this checklist to repeat previous publications. The symbol '+' after a reference indicates that details of past editions can be sought from that publication. Collections or items whose whereabouts has not been confirmed either by communication with collection curator are, autopsy, or recent edition based on autopsy, are shaded yellow.

¹ E.g. the collection of Somerset Lowry-Corry, 2nd Earl of Belmore, from which *GIBM* 369, from Delos, derives; or the Topham and Beauclerk collections, on which see David Noy, 'The antiquities collection of Topham Beauclerk and Richard Topham', *Journal of the History of Collections* 25.2 (2013), 185–193.

State of play for figures of non-Attic inscriptions, 12th May 2022:

Others c. 150

FW, Cambridge: 47

Ashmolean: ?

Petrie: 26

BM: 1155 in GIMB plus c. 48 non-Attic

Aberdeen: University Museum (extant collection)

1. Dedication to Zeus Hypsistos

Whereabouts unknown. From Leontopolis (Tell el Yahoudiyeh).

Eds. *SEG* 33.1326 (+)

Source of information: *SEG*, based on an 1886 publication, itself based on a transcription by A.H. Sayce.

Date: imperial period?

[- - τήν] προσε[υχῆν] [· · ? · ·]
[- - Θε]ῶι Ὑψίσ[τωι] [· · ? · ·]

‘... a prayer to Zeus Hypsistos’.

According to *SEG*, its latest edition, the inscription was once in the collection of Dr Grant, who bequeathed it to the Aberdeen University Museum. Nothing more is known of it.

2. Dedication

ABDUA 60824

Unpublished. Examined by Andrew Lintott, Classics Department, in 1982. Acquired from W.M. Ramsay, 22nd March 1905. From Afyon Kara Hissar (ancient Akroinos).

The museum records state that the inscription was given to the Aberdeen collection by Professor W.M. Ramsay on 22nd March 1905 and derived from Afyonkarahisar (ancient Akroinos in Phrygia), which had been explored by Ramsay and others in the late nineteenth century.² In store. Autopsy Andrew Lintott (1982) and Abeer Eladny (2022).

A plain pedimental stele of white marble with central and lateral acroteria; broad base with tenon. Its wooden base has an old sticker number (‘5’) and there is a number in white ink

² See, for instance, J.G.C. Anderson, *BSA* 9 (1888) 49–78 at 49–51.

on the side ‘9005’ (an old catalogue number). Dimensions (max.): h. 380mm, w. 160mm, th. 95mm.

Letters: plain and even; alpha with flat crossbar; lunate sigma and epsilon. Letter-height: c. 5mm.

Ed. Liddel (in preparation)

1st/2nd century AD?

Σέξκτος Φλ–

ώριος

Ἀγαθο–

κλῆς Μητρὶ Τυρ–

5 ἐνήα, εὐχήν.

‘Sextos Phlorios Agathokles, (sets up) a vow to Meter Tyrenea.’

3. Epitaph of Aineias, son of Godeos

ABDUA 85296 (old ABDUA 9001; old no. 13000; temp. no. TE 3101). Handed to the Rev. J. Garrow Duncan in Jerusalem by Mr Allan of the Asiatic Oil Company, Haifa, in 1923. Duncan presented it to the Wilson Archaeological Museum, Marischal College, Aberdeen in 1927. Examined by Andrew Lintott, Classics Department, in 1982.

Sandstone stele.

From Palestine. Ghōr es-Sāfi (prope litus merid. Maris Mortui, nunc Hierosolymis: SEG).

H 370mm, w 360mm, th. 70mm.

Eds. J.D. Duncan, *PEFQS* (1924) 35–40 (with ph.); *SEG* 8.334; *IGLSyr* 21,4 106;

Cf. A. Alt, *PEFQS* (1924) 191/2; *Rev. Bibl.* XXXIV 1925, 159, 476–7; L. H. Vincent, *Rev. Bibl.* XXXVI 1927, 401/4 cum delin., *Rev. Bibl.* XXXVIII 1929, 159/60; W. M. Ramsay, *PEFQS* 1925, 51); Th. Reinach, *Rev. Et. Juiv.* LXXXV 1928, 6–10.

Date: AD 388/9 (date in the text calculated from the date of Pompey's conquest of Palestine in 63 BC).

(SEG text)

Μνημῖον Αἰνί-
ου Ἰουδέου(?)
παυσάμενος
ἐτῶν π' ἐν ἔτι
5 σπγ', μηνὸς
Αὐδονέου (sic) δ'.
Θάρσι, οὐδὶς
ἄθάνατος.

A. 283 aer. prov. Arab. = 388, m. Dec. — 1/2 A. = Aenius.

ΙΥϞ lapis (IYO pro IOY ex IO corr.): Ἰουδέου Rein., Vinc., Γοδέου reliqui (cf. Wuthnow, l. c. 41).

‘The memorial of Aeneas Ioudeos who died in his eightieth year, in the fourth day of the month Audoneos, in the year 283. Farewell. No one is immortal.’

4. Dedication

ABDUA 85297 (old ABDUA 9004, old no. 13003, temporary no. TE 2721). Found in a house in Ortekoy, Turkey. From W.M. Calder. Object was studied by Prof Alexander Souter in 1930 and then in 1982 by Andrew Lintott, Department of Classics.

White marble stele.

From Ortekoy, Turkey, near the site of Dionysopolis in the Roman Province of Asia.

H 260mm, w 265mm, th. 65mm. Letters: tbc

Eds. *MAMA* IV 287 (ph.)

Date: 2nd-3rd century AD.

(MAMA text from PHI)

[{ή δεινα}]

Τιμοθέου Μοτελλ-

ην{τ}ή {Μοτελληνή} ἐπεὶ ἀνήγαγα σ-

τρατιώτας ἐπὶ τὸ ἱε-

ρὸν ἐχθρὸν θέλου-

5 σα ἀμύνασθαι· δι-

ὰ τοῦτο κολ<α>σθ-

εῖσα καὶ σωθ<ε>ῖσα ὑ-

πὸ τοῦ θεοῦ <ε>ύχαρι-

στοῦσα ἀνέθηκα.

‘(Woman's name), daughter of Timotheos from Motella: since I led the soldiers up to attack the enemy shrine, wishing to resist, after being punished on this account and saved by the god, as a thank offering (?) I have set this up.’

Dedicated by a Christian woman landed proprietor in commemoration of preservation from her enemies.

5. Dedication by Timotheos to Men

ABDUA56236 (old nos C8+1- 9003, 13002). Wilson collection, acquired 30th September 1931. Examined by Prof Alexander Souter in 1930 and Andrew Lintott, Classics Department in 1982. Recorded in the notebooks of Ramsay of 1912: see Lane *CMRDM* 4.75 (on the basis of notebook, with ph. of notebook); *SEG* 31.1203.

From the sanctuary of of Mēn Askaēnos (Karakuyu), Pisidian Antioch.

Stone in the shape of a temple facade with Corinthian columns, pediment has circle and two crescents, between columns under inscription there is a Tekmor symbol (wreath with horns).

Dimensions: h. 220mm, w. 190mm, d. 50mm.

3rd century AD

Lane, *CMRDM* 4:75 (from Ramsay Notebook B, p. 61 (ph. of notebook); cf. Ramsay *JRS* 8, p. 138.

3rd century AD?

Τειμόθεος

τέκμορ ποίσας

Μηνὶ εὐχὴν.

Line 2: sc. ποιήσας

‘Timotheos. having performed the Tekmor ritual, a vow to Men.’

6. Dedication to Men Askaenos

ABDUA:60825. Other number 9002 (old number 13001). A small block projecting at base. ‘A stele of honey-colored marble broken at the top, lug at bottom, now in the Wilson Collection of the University of Aberdeen. Reportedly from Pisidian Antioch, perhaps found in the excavations’ (Lane). According to the Aberdeen records, Wilson collection, ‘found b W. M. Ramsay in Turkey, ‘in the holy place of Men Askaenos near Pisidian Antioch (modern Yalrac) in 1912-13’. Examined by Andrew Lintott 1982.

Ed. Lane, *CMRDM* 1.259 (ph.)

H 14cm, w. 19.5cm, th. 4 cm. L.h. 1cm (interv. 0.5cm).

[ὁ δεῖνα]

τεκμορεύσας

σὺν γυναικὶ

Μηνὶ Ἀσκαηνῶ

εὐχὴν.

‘Having performed the tekmoꝛ ritual together with his wife, NAME pays his vow to Men Askaenos’.

**Arundel Great Court, The Strand, Central London. 1 inscription:
whereabouts unconfirmed**

Funerary monument with curse against tomb-robbers.

Found alongside other marbles at Arundel House in 1972, in the work on the Arundel Great Court Development. Likely to have derived originally from the collections of Thomas Howard (1585–1646) the Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

I Smyrna 194. Ed. pr. B. F. Cook, ‘The Classical Marbles from the Arundel House Site’, *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Arch Soc* 26, 1975, 248–50 (ph.).

‘Block of coarse-grained white marble... under left and lower right corners of the face damaged. The upper bed has clamp-holes at each end, and also a dowel-hole with pouring-channel for the lead ending 230mm from the right edge’ (Cook). According to Cook (249), after its rediscovery the stated intention was to display the inscription at the development of Arundel Great Court. However, there is no indication that it was ever displayed; its current whereabouts are not known.

Dimensions: h. 230mm, w. 1030mm, th, 320mm (IK). Letter-heights c. 38mm (IK)

[— τόπ]ον ψειλὸν συνστρώσαντες αὐτὸ ἐπε[σκεύασαν?]

[— καὶ τέκν]οις καὶ ἐκγόνοις· μηδενὸς ἔχοντ[ος ἐξουσίαν πτώματα (vel sim)]

[—] μὴ ὄντα ἐκ τοῦ γένους, εἰσοίσειν ... [—]

(text of Cook. εἰσοίσει IK)

‘Bare ground (*pseilon* is Ionic form of *psilon*); having paved it [they prepared a tomb for themselves and their children] and their descendants; nobody having [a right other corpses] not of the family to introduce.’ (tr. Cook)

Above the extant text would have been the names of the owners of the funerary enclosure).

Arundel House (Sussex). 3 inscriptions?

In 1977, Fraser, *Rhodian Funerary Monuments*, 43–44 notes that the five altars at Arundel House, three of which are inscribed ‘have been at Arundel for many years, and their earlier history cannot be determined. They were presumably brought at some time from Arundel House in the Strand, where the Arundel Marbles were originally exhibited... the Rhodian and Coan altars have a particular interest since they are, unless I am mistaken, the only pieces in the Arundel Collection that can be identified as coming from those islands.’

1. Funerary Altar for Xenokles

From Rhodes?

Ed. pr. P.M. Fraser, *RFM* 44 A no. 1 (ph.); *SEG* 27.469

Funerary altar with boukrania and garland; below these an inscription. “Lartian” stone’ (Fraser).

H. 0.50m, diameter 0.35m

ΞΕΝΟΚΛΗΣ ΕΓΓΕΝΗΣ

‘Xenokles a kinsman’

2. Funerary Altar for Alikikrates

From Rhodes?

Ed. pr. P.M. Fraser, *RFM* 44 A no. 2 (ph.); *SEG* 27.479.

Funerary altar with boukrania and garland; below these an inscription. “Lartian” stone’ (Fraser).

H. 0.68m, diameter 0.50m.

Mid-Hellenistic period

Ἀλκικράτη

Τιμαχίδα

Φύσκιε.

‘Halikrates of Timachidas of Physkios’

Fraser: 'The inscription is among the very few examples from Rhodes of the use of the vocative case without the addition of chrest- chaire, and the only instance of a demotic in the vocative case.'

3. Kos? Funerary altar of Brithion (re-used later)

From Kos?

Funerary altar with boukrania, garland, fascia with central phiale; below these an inscription in two hands, the second of which appears to be later. Gray marble.

Ed. pr. P.M. Fraser, *RFM* 44/45 B no. V (ph.); *SEG* 27.523

H. 0.63m, diameter 0.44m

Hellenistic/early Imperial period

Βρίθιον Μενεσθέως

χρηστὴ χαῖρε

Μηνόδοτε Πικάνθιος καὶ

Τεβέριε Ἐγνάτ(ι)ε Θᾱηις (?)

5 χρηστοὶ χαίρετε.

1. Βρίθιον is a diminutive of Βριθώ ed. pr.

3. Πίκανθιος seems unparalleled ed. pr.

4. ΗΙΣ are certain; the two preceding letters are either ΘΑ or ΟΑ ed. pr.

'Brithion son of Menestheos. Good man, farewell.

'Menodotes Pinakthios and Teberios Egnatios Thaeis, good people, farewell.'

Badger Hall, Shropshire (2 inscriptions; collection dispersed collection)

1. Funerary stele for Hermias son of Sogenes of Alexandria

The non-Attic example is listed, alongside an uninscribed funerary relief at p 33 no, 208 of the Christies, Manson and Woods, *Sales Catalogue* 4th-5th May, 1905. An image sent to the British Museum by the owner in Cornwall shows that the stele depicts a seated female figure to the right, by her side a male figure whose right hand rests on a Herm.

The owner's correspondence describes the dimensions as 51cm X 57cm X 6cm.

Beneath an inscription reads:

Ἑρμίας Σωγέου Ἀλεξανδρέα.

'Hermias son of Sogenes of Alexandria.'

2. Funerary stele for 'Thrasikleia'

Whereabouts unknown, appears to be a copy of an Attic inscription, on which see Liddel and Low *AIUK* 15 (Miscellaneous) (in preparation).

Belfast: Queen's University of Belfast, Archaeology Teaching Collection (1 inscription, extant)

1. Funerary monument for Krithon son of Archepolis the Arcadian (*IG* XII, 6 2:762)

For details of this inscription, see Liddel, *ΓΠΑΜΜΑΤΕΙΟΝ* (under consideration).

Benington Lordship. Hertfordshire (1 inscription; collection extant)

Metcalfe (in preparation). Reported in British Listed Buildings
<https://britishlistedbuildings.co.uk/101101405-summerhouse-and-curtain-wall-at-benington-lordship-30-metres-to-south-east-of-house-benington#.Yh-9H6vP02w>

‘Summerhouse and adjoining curtain wall. Circa 1842 by James Pulham for the Proctor family. Flint and stucco modelled to appear ashlar, flint wall with external buttresses. Hidden part of summerhouse to E of red brick with pitched tile roof. Set on the bank of the inner edge of the moat to the inner bailey of the medieval castle. Main facade faces W and irregular curtain wall links it to gatehouse at NW attached to the Lordship (q.v.). Front a ruined tower with machicolations overhanging a wide Romanesque arched doorway of 2 recessed orders and hood mould each with chevron ornament. Demi-figures holding battle axes as stops. Stiff leaf caps to corner shafts. Winged head and cartouche with runic inscription over door. Doorway checked for inward opening doors. Interior a square cell about 3m wide. Walls of stucco lined as ashlar. Tas de charge on corbel head in each corner with marks of former plaster groined vault. Central round-headed niche in back wall with Buddha (renewed) above an ancient Greek large stone inscribed tablet set into the wall, a memorial to Aurchilus Zosimos, a slave and business representative. Below the 6-line Greek inscription is a later one viz “This part of an ancient monument was discovered on the Plain of Troy/ near Alexandria Troas by the Hon Captain John Gordon RN/ and given by him to George Proctor of Bennington (sic) Herts/ A D MDCCCXXXII’. Iron brackets set in each side wall as if to support helmet and gauntlets.”’

Bignor Park (4 inscriptions; collection extant)

Winbolt published five ancient marbles that he visited at Bignor Park in November 1926 and noted inscriptions on three of them. He suggested that they were brought to England by Mr John Hawkins (who travelled to Italy, Greece and the Eastern Mediterranean) and were taken to Bignor Park when Hawkins settled there in 1806. They were built into the walls of a garden house by Mr Johnstone, a later owner. See Winbolt and C. C. Vermeule, 'Notes on a new edition of Michaelis: Ancient marbles in Great Britain', *AJA* 59 No. 2 (1955), 129-150 (130 s.v. Bignor Park); G. Petzl and H. von Hesberg in *Die Antikensammlungen von Hever Castle, Cliveden, Bognor Park und Knole*, pp. 181-93.

1. Record of Kyzikine Initiates into the Samothrakian Mysteries (?)

Bignor Park, 'built into the walls of a garden house' (Winbolt). Pedimental stele of 'Thasian' marble (Dimitrova) with relief. Found in Palaiopolis, Samothrace (Dimitrova).

Eds *CIG* 2158 (editio princeps, from Fauvel and Akerblad); Conze pp. 113-114; *IG* XII 8 188; Winbolt no. 3 (ph.); Fraser Appendix IV ph. and ph. of squeeze; *IMT Kyz Kapu Dağ* 1568; Dimitrova no. 56; G. Petzl and H. von Hesberg in *Die Antikensammlungen von Hever Castle, Cliveden, Bognor Park und Knole* Bi 6 (+) (ph.).

Cf. *SEG* LVII 1267

H. 0.79, w 0.33-37; th. ?; l.h. 0.017-020 (Fraser).

White marble.

Date: 2nd - 1st century BC? (Dimitrova)

- 1 ἐπὶ βασιλέως Δίνωνος τοῦ
 Ἀπολλωνίδου,
 [ἄ]γορανομοῦντος Ἑρμο κρά[τους?]
 τοῦ Πυθονείκου,
5 ὥς δὲ Κυζικηνοὶ ἐπὶ Ἐταιρίω-
 [ν]ος τοῦ Εὐμνήστου ἱππάρχ[εω]
 μύστης εὐσεβῆς καὶ ἐπόπτῃ[ς]
 Μῆκις Μνησιστ[ρ]άτου, φύσει δ[ε]

Ἀσκληπιάδης Ἀττάλου, Κυζικη-
 10 νός, ἀρχιτέκτων, ἀποσταλὲς
 παρὰ Κυζικηνῶν [κα]τὰ τὴν {κ..}
 πρεσβείαν τοῦ δήμου τοῦ {Σ}
 [Σ]αμοθράκων ἔνεκα ΣΗΣΝΤ
 ΠΑΙΣΑΝΤΟΝΙΕΡΟΝΕΡΜΩΝ
 15 -----

 ----- ΟΝΟΣ
 20 -----ας Ἀσκληπιάδου, Μν(?)-----
 ----- ΣΑΜ : ΛΟΥΜΑ -----
 [----- ΠΡΑΣΩΝ -----]-
 ου, Βάκχιος -----

We follow the text of Petzl here.

“In the kingship of Dinon son of Apollonides, when Hermokrates son of Peithoneikos was clerk of the market, in accordance with the Kyzikines, when Hetairion son of Eumnestos was hipparch. Mikis son of Mnesistratos, the pious initiate admitted to the highest grade of the mysteries, but born Asklepiades son of Attalos the Kyzikine, as master-builder, sent out from the Kyzikines in accordance with the embassy of the people of Samothrake for the sake of ?temple construction and sacred hermae?... ONOS...AS son of Asklepiades, MN... Thrason (?)... OU, Bakchios...”

According to Roux, the inscription was carved on top of an older text.

Lord Aberdeen first saw the inscription at the Athenian house of Fauvel in 1803, as recorded by him in his unpublished journal and later referred to in Walpole's *Travels*, 602; the passage quoted by Walpole, however, did not appear in Fauvel's journals (Fraser). The stone was regarded as lost in the years following its initial sighting and its rediscovery at Bignor Park by S. E. Winbolt in 1926. Winbolt noted that 'the marble slab was brought from Samothrace to the Hellespont by a British merchant named Willis'.

'The top half has a conventional representation of a temple front and door, on either side of which is a burning torch; the lower half has a Greek inscription (in capitals) ...' (Winbolt). In the nineteenth century, Conze recorded that the rectangular space beneath the pedimental crown contained at least one figure, which he believed to be Kybele. Winbolt reported that 'The stone has ... deteriorated so much from exposure and wear that a better text cannot now be established ... very much worn, especially at the bottom ... only a few words here and there are now distinguishable'. Fraser was informed of further rapid deterioration of the stone's surface from 1930, and in August 1945 J. M. R. Cormack reported that hardly any trace of the inscription survived (Robert and Robert *BE* 1964). Lines 16–24 are now completely invisible (Dimitrova). All intelligible trace of the figure has now disappeared (as noted by Lehmann and Lehmann in 1973).

2. Funerary relief of Agatheia and Brithon

Pedimental stele of white marble, built into the walls of a garden house. Unknown provenance, but Petzl says 'möglicherweise attische, Fundort aber nicht gesichert.'

Eds: Winbolt no. 2 (*editio princeps*) (ph.); SEG 9.890; Clairmont, *Classical Attic Tombstones* 2. 868; Scholl, *Die attischen Bildfeststelen des 4. Jhs v Chr*, 84 n. 563 and 319 no. 360; G. Petzl and H. von Hesberg in *Die Antikensammlungen von Hever Castle, Cliveden, Bognor Park und Knole*, Bi 1 (ph.). See Liddel and Low, *AIUK* 15 (Miscellaneous) (in preparation).

3. Fragment of a relief

Eds Winbolt no. 5 (*editio princeps*) (ph.); Vickers no. 2; SEG 9.891; *I. Perinthos* 133 (dr.); G. Petzl and H. von Hesberg in *Die Antikensammlungen von Hever Castle, Cliveden, Bognor Park und Knole* Bi 7

Right top quadrant of a relief, built into the walls of a garden house. Original location unknown, but according to the diary and notebooks of General Koehler, commander of the British mission to Turkey in 1799 and 1800, it was removed from a wall in the late

eighteenth century in Perinthos: see Vickers no. 2. The remains of the relief preserve a rider on a horse in a cloak proceeding to the right, approaching a tree round which a snake is coiled. The inscription is in the frame at the top. Robert

Dimensions: H. 12.5 in. long, 10.5 in. high (Winbolt).

Date: 1st – 2nd century AD (Sayar)

ΜΒΕΙΡΙΟΣ ΦΙΡΜΟΣΧΗΣΑ (Winbolt)

ἄμβείριος Φίρμος ζῆσας (Vickers)

Μ(ἄρκος) Βείρος Φίρμος ΧΗΣΑ (Petzl)

Markos Beiros Phirmos was alive [in the years...]

Robert suggested Ambeibios, on the basis of the Latin name Ambevius, which is followed by Sayar.



4. Funerary Monument

Top of a grave stele for Glaukon. Possibly Attic. See G. Petzl and H. von Hesberg in *Die Antikensammlungen von Hever Castle, Cliveden, Bognor Park und Knole* Bi 3 and Liddel and Low *AIUK* 15 (Miscellaneous) (in preparation).

Birmingham. City Museum (2 inscriptions)

1. Epitaph of Petrou, Bishop of Kourte

Birmingham City Museum, Egyptian Gallery, inv. no. 556.69. Ed. J. van der Vliet and A. Lajlar, *Qasr Ibrim. The Greek and Coptic Inscriptions* [= *Journal of Juristic Papyrology Supplement 13*], Warsaw 2010 no. 23.

11th-12th centuries AD.

ὁ ὧν.

† Ἰ(ησοῦ)ς ὁ Χ(ριστός)ς.
 [† εἶ]ν ὀνόματι τοῦ
 4 [π(ατ)ρ(ὸ)ς κα]ὶ τοῦ υἱ(ο)ῦ (καὶ) τοῦ
 [ἁγίου πν(εύματος)]ς· θε(ὸ)ς προ-
 [νοία τοῦ δ]εσπότης
 [τος θ(εο)ῦ τέ]λει τοῦ βί-
 8 [ου ἐχρήσ]ατο ὁ μακά-
 [ριος ἄβ(βα)] ΠΕΤΡΟΥ ἐπίσκ(οπος) ΚΟΥΡΤ(ε),
 [c. 5-6] ΦΡΜ, ὁ ἐχ(ων) ΜΙΧΑΗΛ ΛΑ. Λ()
 [-----]. [.]

3. ΟΝΟΜΑΤΙ || 4. ΥΥς || 8-9. ΟΜΑΚΑ[ΡΙΟΣ || 9. ΠΕΤΡΟΣ ΕΠΙΣΚ ΚΟΥΡΤ | Ε | ΛΑ.

He who is. Jesus the Christ. In the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit. Through the divine providence of God who is Lord, the blessed Abba Petrou, bishop of Kourte, [---] Phrim, who is having (the Church of) Michael of Da[.]d(), accomplished (his) life [---].

2. Epitaph

Now on loan at Birmingham University Department of Classics. 1933 A 241 Greek. Stone slab with inscription. Bequeathed by the pioneering surgeon Dr Christopher Martin (1861-1933) in 1933 along with an eclectic collection of objects including the lower part of a block statue dating to the reign the reign of Amenophis III, an English nineteenth-century rattle, an Etruscan cremation urn: see J. Ruffle, 'Four Egyptian Pieces in Birmingham City Museum', *Journal of Egyptian Archaeology* 53 (1967), 39-46 at 44-45. About the sources of his collection nothing his known.

Bolton Art Gallery, Library and Museum (2 inscriptions)

1. Epitaph For Menches and Roupfos

A 241.1968 (Lady Lever Loan). From Abydos. Limestone stele, with rounded top: beneath the inscription is a frame depicting a mummy, Anubis and a bird perched upon a stand. H. 312mm, w. 250mm, th. 90mm.

Ed. Abdalla, *Graeco-Roman Funerary Stelae from Upper Egypt* no. 29

Μενχης νεωτερος

‘Ρουφος Πουχειτης

Menches the younger. Roupfos Poucheites’

2. Coptic/Greek funerary monument

Ph. in Petrie, *Denderah 1898*: plate 25 with mention at p. 33 ‘partly Coptic’

<http://boltonsegypt.co.uk/object/ancient-egyptian-stela-from-dandara-dated-ad-300-395/>

Dimensions: l. 282mm, w 226mm, th. 80mm. Coptic, but contains in lines 4-5:

ἐβίωσεν ἔτη νη΄

‘He lived 58 years’

Bristol Museum and Art Gallery³ (2 inscriptions)

1. Stele for Theophilos.

Bristol Museum and Art Gallery H2849. Ed. Liddel (in preparation)

No 2. Fragment of a funerary monument for a woman.

Bristol Museum and Art Gallery H4318. Ed. Liddel (in preparation)

³ I am grateful to Kate Isles of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery for permission to study and publish these inscriptions.

Brocklesby Park (3 non-Attic inscriptions)

For the Attic inscriptions, see Liddel and Low, *AIUK* 9.

1. **Grave monument depicting dexiosis:** see Liddel and Low, *Journal of Epigraphic Studies* 4 (2021) 47–62 no. 1

2. **Statue of Asklepias:** see Liddel and Low *Journal of Epigraphic Studies* 4 (2021) 47–62 no. 2

3. Dedication to Dionysos

Amaduzzi, *Anecd. Lit. Rom.* III p. 462, 2 (non vidi); *Mus. Wors.* Cl. I Fig. 28 (Pl. CXI Fig. 1); *CIG* 5955; Kaibel, *Corpus Insc. Gr. Italiae et Siciliae*, no. 975; A. H. Smith, *Catalogue of Antiquities in the Collection of the Earl of Yarborough at Brocklesby Park* (1897) no. 3; *IG XIV* 975; *IGUR* 1 154.

Smith describes it as ‘fragment of a column, which formed the pedestal for a votive offering to Dionysos. The surface of the column is decorated with overlapping ivy leaves and bunches of ivy berries. Inscribed within a tablet’.

Smith writes: ‘according to another authority, the stone, wrongly described as an altar, was found in a vineyard of the chapel of the Sancta Sanctorum (a part of the old Lateran Palace) at Rome in 1771.’

1 θεῷ Διονύ-
 σῳ Σερβιλία
 Οἰκονομί-
 α μετὰ τοῦ
5 ἀνδρὸς
 αὐτῆς
 Καλλικρά-
 τους δῶρον
 ἔθηκεν.

‘To the deity Dionysos Servilia Oikonomia with her own husband Kallikrates, set up a gift.’

Broomhall (1 non-Attic inscription)

1. Honorific inscription of the Malians

Eds. W. Turner, *Journal of a Tour in Greece*, 1820, I. p. 34 (lines 1-2); *CIG* 2424; A. Michaelis, *JHS* 5, 1884, no. 25; *IG* XII,3 1113.

Turner described it as coming from the ‘bottom of the north side of the mountain, on which stands [the neighbourhood of] Castro, are the ruins of the ancient city’ and describes how it was taken on board his frigate.

Complete at the top but broken on all other sides. Brown granite.

Imperial period

[ὁ] δᾱμος ὁ Μαλίων σ[τεφανοῖ]

[Σαβεῖνον(?) Ζ]ωπύρου τὸν εὐεργέταν

[στεφάνωι ἀρισ]τείωι(?) ἀπὸ χρυσ[ῶν — —]

This is the text of *IG*, after *CIG*. Michaelis casts doubt on the restorations of *CIG*.

ὁ]ΔΑΜΟΣΟΜΑΛΙΩΝΣ[τὸν δεινα
ξ]ΖΠΥΡΟΥΤΟΝΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΑ[ν ἐτίμησε
ΓΤΦΙΟΙΧΙΙΩΧΡΥΣΟ

‘The demos of the Malians crowns [Sabeinos Ζ]opyros the euergetes with the best crown from gold...’

Line 2: [Σαβεῖνον(?) Ζ]ωπύρου is based on Σαβεῖνος Ζωπύ[ρου — —] of *IG* XII,3 1100, reported by Turner (p. 34) at the same site.

Cairness House (Dispersed collection)

Thomas Gordon of Buthlaw and Cairness (1788–1841) visited Athens in 1810 and excavated at Argos in 1828–31. His collection of antiquities was dispersed in 1850, but three stelai (two inscribed) remained at Cairness until 1936. For the uninscribed stele of a warrior now in Worcester Art Museum, MA (no. 1936.21), see J. D. Beazley, 'Stele of a Warrior', *JHS* 49 (1929), pp. 1–6. See M. N. Tod, 'Greek Inscriptions at Cairness House', *JHS* 54 (1934), pp. 140–162). Both are now at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, to which they were presented by M.N. Tod in 1937.

1. Decree of a Delian Association of Poseidoniasts from Berytus

Eds. Tod no 1; *Inscriptions de Délos* 1520. Now at the Ashmolean.

<https://collections.ashmolean.org/object/449750>

2. Agonistic inscription from Orchomenos

IG VII 3197; Tod no. 2 (+). Now in the Ashmolean.

<https://collections.ashmolean.org/object/449166>

Canterbury Museums and Art Galleries (5 Greek inscriptions; 1 Latin inscription)

The inscriptions in this collection were collected by Percy Clinton Sydney Smythe, sixth Viscount Strangford (1780–1855). During his time as ambassador at Constantinople 1820–24 he accumulated a collection of antiquities collected in the Greek islands, Asia Minor and Egypt (Michaelis, 161–2). Many were presented to the British Museum. However, along with some 170 antiquities, especially ceramics, sculpture and inscriptions were presented by his son (George Augustus Frederick Percy Sydney (1818–1857), who was Member of Parliament for Canterbury 1841–52) to the Canterbury Philosophical and Literary Institution Museum, 1844, and acquired through purchase of the museum by Canterbury Corporation, 1846–47. See Michaelis, 272–6, following J. Brent, *The Egyptian, Grecian, Roman and Anglo-Saxon Antiquities in the Museum at Canterbury*, Canterbury, 1875.

1. Dedication to Zeus Olbios

RM 4218: Strangford Collection. From area of Kyzikos? A rectangular base, ‘the front face of which has two inscribed lines following from a first line inscribed along a dressed strip on the front of the upper surface. The remainder of the upper surface is dominated by a cutting 0.118 wide, 0.052 across, and 0.025 m. deep which seems to be a socket for an object, either a stele in relief or a figure set vertically on top of the base’ (Crowther, 466).

Dimensions: h. 0.0525m, w. 0.165, th. 0.1325. Letter-height: 0.01 – 0.012 m

Eds. *CIG* 2017 (*Coll. Froehner* 58–61 no. 9; *Drexhage, AMS* 45 (Bonn 2003) [cf. *SEG* 53.1374/1375] 169 no. 7); Michaelis 276 no. 150; C. Crowther, in *Onomatologos* 464–469 (ph.).

1st–3rd century AD

Κάλλιστος ὑπὲρ τοῦ
ὑοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου Διὶ
Ὀλβίῳ εὐχαριστήριον.

CIG Κά(λλ)ισ(τ)ος; Καμίσαος (an otherwise unattested Thracian name), *Coll. Froehner and Drexhage*.

Translation:

‘Kallistos on behalf of his son Alexandros to Zeus Olbios a thank-offering.’

Its text was first recorded by H. K. E. Koehler, Curator of the Hermitage and a member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences in St Petersburg, whose notice of it was the source of the *CIG* entry. Crowther recovers the derivation of this stone from the area of Kyzikos, pointing out that in Kyzikos’ hinterland there may have been several sanctuaries of Zeus Olbios: one at Kavak (between Bandirma (= Panormos) and Gönen), the second in Yenice (60 km southwest of Kavak) and the third at Ören Köy; this stone possibly comes from Yenice.

2. Plaque with inscription.

RM 4190. Strangford Collection. According to Michaelis (quoting Brent), it was ‘from the neighbourhood of Mount Athos’.

Carved figure of woman, facing frontally, heavily draped, in marble with reddish-brown patina.

Dimensions: h. 0.202, w. 0.11, th. 0.071. Broken-bar alpha, lunate epsilon and sigma. Letter-height 0.011–0.008 (omicron).

Eds. Michaelis 275 no. 135; Vermeule 1959, 145

Late imperial period?

[Αγ]αθά-

[μ]ερος...

INOI

2: lower right of foot of mu is visible; 3 the top is missing of the first letter.

Translation:

‘Agathameros inoi’

Agathameros is otherwise attested in Pholegandros (*LGPN* 1) and the Peloponnese (*LGPN* 3a).

3. Funerary Stele

RM 4269. From Strangford collection. According to Museum records, from Brusa (now Bursa) 1823.

White marble. Arch stele with representation in relief depicting a female sitting playing a lyre beneath an arch supported by vertical pilasters. She sits on a cushioned chair and her feet rest on a stool. The inscription is on the flat surface beneath the figure. Dimensions: h. 0.325 w. 0.258 th. 0.072. Letters: flat-topped sigma; broken-bar alpha.

Lh 0.016-0.012 (omega)

Cf. Vermeule 1959, 145-56 (not in Michaelis).

1st century BC?

Ζωσίμη [Ο]ύηρα-

νία χρηστὲ

ἄλυπε χαῖρ[ε].

Line 1: traces of omicron are obscured by damage.

Line 3: Epsilon visible but appears on the frame, slightly raised above the line.

‘Zosime Ourania. Farewell, worthy woman, without pain.’

Zosime is a common name and is attested at Brusa (*IK39 Prusa ad Olympum* no. I.182). Ourania is once otherwise attested in the Greek world (*LGPN* 5b)

4. Funerary relief

RM 4268. From Strangford Collection. A sunken panel relief of white marble with two registers: in the upper part, two figures (male and female) reclining upon a couch; in the lower part a tripod table and smaller person bearing a tray. The inscription is in the flat surface beneath the lower depiction. Drill holes in the four corners.

Dimensions: h. 0.398, w. 0.48, th. 0.063. Letters: lunate epsilon and sigma. Letter-height: 0.011 omicron – 0.015 tau

Cf. Michaelis p. 276 no. 174: Pfuhl and Moebius 1853 (ph).

Late imperial period.

Νεικωτύχη
χρηστὴ χαῖρε.

Translation:

‘Farewell, worthy Nicotychē’.

The provenance of this stone is not recorded; however, its style, with two registers with an upper one depicting banqueting scenes, resembles others from Prusa (which according to the Museum records is the provenance of no. 3): see *I.Prusa* nos I.76, 80, 90, 93, 96, 107, 120, 125, 139, 140, 144, 156, 165, 179, etc.) and others from other parts of the Eastern Greek world (e.g. Pfuhl and Moebius 1855 (provenance unknown)).

5. Funerary Stele

RM 4270. Strangford Collection.

Cf. Michaelis p. 276 no. 172; Pfuhl and Moebius 1157 (ph).

A tall gravestone with two registers. Above a male and female figure sit beside each other with a table underneath which is a smaller figure. In the lower register is an ox pulling a plough. Dimensions: h. 0.534, w. 0.270 top to 0.288 bottom, th. 0.09. Letters: without serifs; broken-bar alpha. Letter-height: 0.013.

1st century BC?

Κυδίμ[η .] Ἀπολλόθεμι[ς].

Pfuhl and Moebius: Ὀρδίμυ[η]

Translation:

Kydime. Apollothemis.

Another Apollothemis is *IK 39 Prusa 76*. The two-register representation, with lower register depicting a ploughing ox, resembles others from Prusa: *I.Prusa* (I.65, I.82, I.90,

I.93, I.120, I.149, I.160 and others from other parts of the Eastern Greek world (Pfuhl and Moebius 1153, 1155 (Phrygia). Κυδίμη (restored on *IG XII*, 5 186 l. 31) is the female form of the well-known Κύδιμος (*LGPN*).

6. Latin brick-stamp

Terracotta disk. Diameter 0.111m; th. 0.39m. Letter-height: 0.013m.

Late 3rd-early 4th century AD?

Officina Augustorum et Caesarum nostrorum. S(umma) R(ei Publicae).

Translation:

'Workshop of our Augustus and Caesar. Welfare of the State'.

It seems to be the prototype to a stamp from a stamped brick now at the Penn Museum (MS2152)⁴

⁴ <https://www.penn.museum/collections/object/58513> See Turfa, J. M., and Romano, I. B., and Brownlee, A. B. and White, D. J. *Guide to the Etruscan and Roman Worlds at the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology*. Philadelphia. University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, p. 67, no. 98 (2002).

Chatsworth (2 non-Attic inscriptions. Extant collection)

On the Attic inscriptions and the collection generally, see Liddel and Low, *AIUK* 7. See W. Spencer Cavendish, 6th Duke of Devonshire, *Handbook of Chatsworth and Hardwick* (London 1845) 160; D. Boschung, H. von Hesberg, A. Linfert, *Monumenta Artis Romanae XXII: Die antiken Skulpturen in Chatsworth sowie in Dunham Massey und Withington Hall* (Mainz 1997); A. Furtwängler, 'Ancient Sculptures at Chatsworth House,' *JHS* 21 (1901), 209–228.

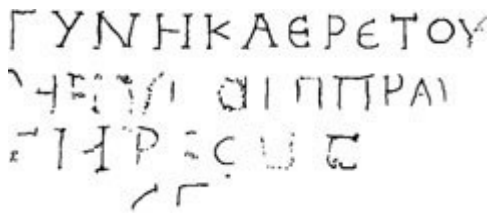
1. Fragment of a Funerary Relief

Chatsworth, garden. Upper part of a heavily corroded marble pedimental stele; in a recessed field representation of a standing woman; four lines of inscription between pediment and relief; possibly from the Sea of Marmara.

W. 0.29–0.33 m; l.h. c. 0.02m

Eds H.von Hesberg and G. Petzl in Boschung et al. 82 no. 81 (ph., dr.); *SEG* 47.2212

Hellenistic period?



γυνή ΚΑΕΡΕΤΟΥ ΟΥΓΥΝΗΚΑ ΕΡΕΤΟΥ (= Αίρέτου?) von Hesberg and Petzl

The inscription when seen by Boschung was set into a garden wall with only the upper half visible. The surface is heavily corroded and the remnants of the relief and inscription can only be seen with difficulty. The pediment is scuffed at the corners, and the frame of the tympanum is largely destroyed. (Boschung et al.)

The collector of this inscription was William Spencer Cavendish, 6th Duke of Devonshire, who describes it as '...a piece of marble from the Sea of Marmora [sic], given to me by Etienne Pisani, attached to Lord Ponsonby's embassy' (Cavendish). Ponsonby was ambassador in Constantinople from 1 May 1833 to 10 Oct 1841; the inscription was presumably acquired by William Cavendish in or shortly after this period.

2. Funerary Stele for Herennia Syriska

Chatsworth, theatre wing, ground floor. Stele of grey and white, large crystalline, marble. The stele is damaged at the edges, now built into a wall.. Approximately one-third of the bottom right-hand corner of the stele (the portion containing the inscription) is missing. The framing ridge on the right side is also corroded and destroyed. The upper corners and the finial of the stele are missing. The seated figure is in good condition, with only slight damage to the left leg of the stool, her foot, shoulder and face. The servants, accessories and animals are carved in shallower relief.

Within the recessed panel to the left sits a veiled woman sits on a chair with cushions, her foot resting on a stool. Behind her is a tree with a snake coiled in its branch. In front of her is a smaller female figure (an enslaved person) bearing a box appearing to place a lamb on her lap. To the right is a smaller, male, figure, dressed in a cloak, next to whom stands a smaller male figure (another enslaved person). In the background a horse looks over a wall.

Eds. J.-B. G. d'Ansse de Villosion, *Histoire de l'académie royale des inscriptions* 47 (1809), 302 no.3.302 no.3 (ed. pr.); *CIG* 1982; Furtwängler no. 15 (ph.); *IG X 2* 1 901; G. Petzl in Boschung et al. no. 80 (ph.).

H. 0.77 m, w. 0.7 m; th. cannot be determined.

1st century BC (Furtwängler); 20 BC - 20 AD, based on the style of the figures. (Boschung et al.)

Ἑρεννία · Συρίσκα ν καὶ υἱὸς αὐτῆς
Μάρκε · Ἑρέννιε · Ἀγαθοκλῆ χαίρετε
καὶ σὺ · πολλά · τίς ποτ' εἶ.

'Herennia Syriska and her son Marcus Herennius Agathocles, farewell – and you also, very much, whoever you are!'

Furtwängler concludes that this stele was originally seen by Villosion at Thessaloniki, whose transcription was the basis of *CIG* 1982). Cavendish describes its discovery in 1786 as follows: 'The "bit of marble" was George Cavendish's trophy of long travel. He pounced upon it in Macedonia, and the serpent encouraged his kind zeal: after securing it, he and his fellow-traveller, Lord Elphinstone, rode on towards the East, and months, perhaps years, elapsed before I was gladdened by the arrival of the precious fragment.' In 1832 it

was moved to its current storage location and provided with an indication of origin 'Pella' (Boschung et al.)

Colchester: E.S. Buckingham's collection

In 1949 and 1950 the British Museum obtained three stelai (two inscribed) and one lead weight from the collection of E.S. Buckingham of 146 Cowdray Avenue, Colchester (1949,0715.1-3; 1950,0524.1). Nothing more is known about this collector (other than that he was a member of the Essex Archaeological Society) or the origin of his antiquities. See Liddel (in preparation).

Colworth House, Bedfordshire

Knowledge of this collection is owed to Michael Metcalfe. John (Fiott) Lee travelled in the Eastern Mediterranean and recorded what he saw in now-lost diaries. His library and personal papers were broken up and dispersed after his death and those Oxford (at the History of Science Museum) contains notes on two Greek inscriptions, one of which is *GIBM* 2.386 = *CIG* 2621 = *IKition* 2024; the other is a two-line inscription, unpublished. See *MS Gunther* 9 f.6v; *MS Gunther* 9 f.29r. Whereabouts of the inscriptions are unknown.

Dunbartonshire: Roseneath Castle (2 inscriptions; whereabouts unknown)

A.R. Burn, 'Two Inscriptions found in Dunbartonshire', *JHS* 79 (1959), p. 159 reported on the discovery of two imperial-era inscriptions (one Greek; one Latin) in 1957 on the Roseneath Peninsula, north of the Firth of Clyde, in the grounds of Roseneath Castle, a nineteenth-century building standing derelict. Burn, drawing upon the testimonium of a Mr A. W. Turner, a resident of the village of Kilcreggan, suggested that the house was 'built by a Mr Richardson, who was a sugar-merchant at Greenock, and owned a vessel called the *Hound*, in which he made considerable voyages'. Burn suggested, then, that the inscriptions were brought from Asia Minor in the nineteenth century. But other records suggest that it was constructed by the Duke of Argyll in 1803-5, replacing an earlier castle that had burnt down in 1802. Roseneath Castle was demolished in 1961 (R. Strong, *Destruction of the Country House*, 1974, no. 229). See also L. Robert, *REA* LXII 1960, 276-85.

1. Honours for a nurse

Ed. Burn; L. Robert, *REA* LXII 1960, 276-85; *SEG* 18.433. Found in the grounds of Rosemeath Castle. Whereabouts unknown.

Letters: ε, Σ, Ω.

3rd century AD?

Swags and pendant tassles.

Decuriones

et · fam(ilia) · Θεοπομπί· Ιουλίας

Musae nutrici Classici e[t]

Luci · honoris · κα(υ)σα.

5 Δεκουριῶνες καὶ ἡ φαμί[λία]

Θεοπόμπου Ἰουλίας Μ[ού]-

σῆς τροφῶς Κ(λ)ασσικῆς καὶ Λ[ουκί]-

ου τιμῆς χάριν.

4. Lap. CASA.

7. Lap. ΚΑΣΣ.

'The Town Council and the Household of Theopompus, in honour of Julia Musa, Nurse of Classicus and Lucius.'

Burn suggested that the errors in the stone, as well as the cursive sigma, suggest a 3rd-century AD date. Musa, presumably a freedwoman, is honoured by the Decuriones. Burn suggested that Classicus and Lucius, who were Iulii, had supported their home town at a time of their crisis, perhaps after being encouraged by their former nanny. However, Robert identified it as a funerary altar of the type deriving from Rhodes, at Cos, at Delos and Mytilene and makes a case for derivation from Mytilene: in this case, the Decuriones and Familia of Musa honoured her with a funerary monument.

2. Funerary cippus

Burn (ph.); L. Robert, *REA* LXII 1960, 285; *SEG* 18.434:

Imperial period

Frieze, then swags cut away.

XP

Aω

Εὐτυχίας

θυγατρὸς

Σωτήρος.

‘Of Eutychia the daughter of Soteres’.

Perhaps from Mytilene, as no. 1 (Robert).

Edinburgh: National Museums Scotland (4 non-Attic inscriptions: extant collection)

Athenian ephebic list: see Liddel and Low *AIUK* 14 (*NMS*) forthcoming.

1. Epitaph of Ammon

Edinburgh, National Museum. A.1910.100. Purchased from the dealer Mansour Mahmoud in Luxor, Egypt along with A.1910.99 and 101. From Latopolis (Esna)?

Ed. pr. G. Nachtergaele, R. Pintaudi, *Aegyptus* 86 (2006) [2008] 73-74 n. 3 (ph); *SEG* 56.1992; cf. *The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh. Guide to the Collection of Egyptian Antiquities* (Edinburgh 1920) 32 (ph.). See Liddel (forthcoming)

2. Epitaph of Titianos and Hierax

From an excavation, probably Denderah: see Petrie *Denderah* 1898 p. 33, 66 with pl. XXV A.1898.382.14; *Portes du désert* 46.

Dimensions: h. 0.297, w. 0.310, th. 0.075. Letter height: 0.023 (line 1) – 0.03 (line 4)

ΤΙΤΙΑΝΟΥ τοῦ καὶ
Ἱέρακος ἐνθά-
δε τὸ σῶμα
κεῖται.

‘Here lies the body of Titianos and Hierakos.’

3. Epitaph of Paulos.

Edinburgh, National Museum, A 1909.484. Limestone funerary stela with rounded top and sculptured triangular altar within a round arch. See Liddel (forthcoming).

4. Epitaph of Demokles

Edinburgh, National Museum A.1936.499. Stele of limestone; rectangular, with pedimental top. See Liddel (forthcoming)

Glasgow, Burrell Collection

1. Relief of Amasis

Egypt. Unknown provenance, perhaps from Sais. White marble tablet broken on all sides apart from above, probably once affixed to the wall of a temple. Bears an image of Amasis and a Greek inscription and a hieroglyphic inscription of the sixth century?

Eds. H. Brunner, *Archiv für Orientforschung* XVIII 1957/8, 279-84; H. Hommel, *Archiv für Orientforschung* XVIII 1957/8, 284-7 (ph.). Cf. P. M. Fraser, *JEA* XLV 1959, 88/9 n. 9; *SEG* 17.792.

1st century BC

Ὁ βασι(λεὺς)

Ἀμασι[ς]

ὁ πα - Σιο[ύφ].

‘The King Amasis. Amasis of Siouph.’

1 After ΒΑΣΙ is the sign ∟, which is interpreted by ed. pr. as an abbreviation; Fraser casts doubt on this and that the object is of genuine antiquity.

2. Funerary Monument

Described on the collection’s website (under 'Graeco-Roman Roman>Collections') in the following sentence: 'From Greece there is a large marble gravestone, inscribed with a poignant account of a young couple’s death and their orphaned child'.

Guilford Collection (dispersed collection)

For Attic inscriptions in the Guilford collection, see Liddel and Low AIUK 15 (Miscellaneous).

Non-Attic inscriptions include: *CIG* 2661 (dedicatory epigram for Artemis, Halikarnassos, 2nd c. BC); *CIG* 6858 (epigram for Eutyches of uncertain origin). **A comprehensive search through CIG may reveal other lost pieces.**

Halstead, Essex (1 inscription, now in Cambridge)

An honorific inscription for Krato is said to have been brought to London in the eighteenth century: see T.F. Dibdin, *Typographical Antiquities: Or the History of Printing in England, Scotland and Ireland: containing memoirs of our Ancient Printers, And A register of the Books Printed by Them. Begun by the Late Joseph Ames ... Considerably Augmented by William Herbert ...and Now Greatly Enlarged*, Vol. 1, London 1810, p. 49, 'A Greek inscription, in honour of Crato, the musician of Pergamus, erected in the reign of Eumenes, King of Pergamus, 150 years before the Christian æra, brought from the village of Segucque, in Asia Minor, between Smyrna and Ephesus, by Captain Thomas Morley , 1732, and preserved at the house of Mr. Timothy Tennant, in Wapping ; and at the sale of Mr. Ames's coins and antiquities purchased by General Campbell.' By the mid-nineteenth century it was reported in Halstead, Essex: Black, *Picturesque tourist and road and railway guide book through England*, 2nd edition, 1851, 467: 'Halstead has a good grammar school and a church containing several ancient monuments. At a house in this parish is a curious Greek inscription, brought from Smyrna, where it was erected 150 BC in honour of Crato, a musician.' For the epigraphical attestations of Kraton, see I.E. Stephanes, *DIONYSIAKOI TECHNITAI* no. 1501. It seems quite likely that the Halstead inscription is *CIG* 3068, which is now at the Fitzwilliam in Cambridge.

Hope Hall, Halifax. See below, Leeds.

Ince Blundell Hall (near Liverpool) (3 inscriptions; extant collection)

See Michaelis 333–414; *JHS* 6 (1885) 41; *AJA* 59 (1955) 137; *AJA* 63 (1959) 156–159. Michaelis 412 lists the three monuments with Greek inscriptions, all of which ‘seem to have come from Smyrna’: *CIG* 3318, 3385, 3337, 3349). All but one are listed here under this entry, with the exception of 3349, now in the collections of National Museums Liverpool.

Michaelis 412 no 393 describes ‘a small sarcophagus’, describing it as “in the front is a Greek inscription in verse; on each side of it is a curious bas-relief’. But as Michaelis reports, none of the four Greek inscriptions from Ince Blundell, but none of them appears to bear a verse-inscription.

1. Memorial of Ti. Cl. Cu(l)chius and family

Ince Blundell Hall. Purchased by Henry Blundell at Lord Besborough's sale in April 1801. Said by *IK Smyrna* to be built into the front side of the Garden Temple at Ince Blundell Hall. Understood to have been removed during the refurbishment of the Garden Temple and returned to the hall in autumn 2010. From Smyrna?

Marble tabula with raised border around recessed area. The inscribed text starts on the upper border. Image in *IK Smyrna* shows upper border preserved, but broken away on all other sides. Current condition unknown.

Dimensions: H. 0.36, w. 0.61, th. not visible. L.h. 0.017–0.026

Eds *CIG* 3318; *IK Smyrna* 206 (ph.); McCabe, *Smyrna* 537.

Imperial period

- 1 ΤΙ(βέριος) ΚΛ(αύδιος) Κούχιος Εὐτακτος κατεσκεύασεν
τὸ μνημεῖον ἑαυτῷ τε καὶ συμβίῳ καὶ τέκνοις
καὶ ἐκγόνοις καὶ θρέμμασιν καὶ ἀπελευθέροις·
μηδενὸς ἔχοντος ἐξουσίαν ἢ ἐμοῦ μόνου

5 μήτε πωλῆσαι μήτε ἕτερον πτώμα εἰσε-
 νενκεῖν. εἰ δέ τις τολμήσει πωλῆ-
 σαι ἢ ἕτερον πτώμα εἰσενεν-
 κεῖν, δώσει τῇ γερουσίᾳ καὶ τοῖς
 νέοις X β. ταύτης τῆς ἐπιγρα-
 10 φῆς ἀντίγραφον ἀπόκειται ἐν τ[ῷ]
 ἀρχεῖῳ.

‘Ti. Cl. Cu(l)chius Eutaktos constructed this memorial for himself and for his wife and for their children and grandchildren and dependants and freedmen. No-one has the power other than me alone to sell or to bring in another corpse. If anyone dares to sell or to bring in another corpse, he will pay to the *gerousia* and the *neoi* 2 *denarii*. A copy of this inscription is lodged in the archive.’

2. Memorial by Ulpius Iuli(us) Trophimos, bouleutes of Smyrna, for self and family, with penalty for unauthorized burial

Ince Blundell Hall. Said by *IK Smyrna* to be built into the front side of the Garden Temple at Ince Blundell Hall. Understood to have been removed during the refurbishment of the Garden Temple and returned to the hall in autumn 2010. From Smyrna, once in the house of the Dutch Consul (*IK Smyrna* 244). Purchased by Blundell in April 1801 at the Besborough Sale, but known earlier.

Marble tabula with raised border at bottom. Complete, when photographed for *IK Smyrna*. Current condition unknown

Dimensions: H. 0.354; Width 0.714. L.h. 0.018 (line 1, but thereafter smaller)

Eds *CIG* 3385; *IK Smyrna* 244; McCabe, *Smyrna* 651

Imperial Period

Οὐλπίος Ἰούλι(ος) Τρόφιμος
 Σμυρναῖος βουλευτῆς καὶ εὐποσι-

ἀρχῆς καὶ πρύτανις ἡγόρασα τὸ ἡρῶν[ν]
 καὶ τὴν σορὸν προσαγοράσας κατεσκεύ-
 5 ασα αὐτῷ καὶ τῇ γυναικὶ μου Τύχῃ καὶ τέκνο[ις]
 καὶ ἐγγόνοις καὶ θρέμμασί μου καὶ ἀπελευθέρο[ις].
 μηδενὸς ἑτέρου ἔχον<τος> τὴν ἐξουσίαν μήτε θά-
 ψαι τινὰ ἕτερον μήτε πωλῆσαί τι ἐξ αὐτῶν. εἰ δέ τις
 τορμήσει τι τοιοῦτο ποιῆσαι, θήσει Μητρὶ θεῶν Σι-
 10 πυληνῇ ᾧ Χ,ε.

Ulpius Iouli(us) Trophimos of Smyrna, councilor and euposiarch and prytanis; I bought this hero-shrine and after purchasing also a cinerary-urn I built this for myself and for my wife Tuche and for our children and grandchildren and dependants and freedmen. No one else has the power to bury any other here nor to sell anything from those who are here. If anyone dares to do such a thing, he will pay 5 denarii to the Mother of the Gods Sipylene.

3. Memorial by Hipparchikos Paramonou for self and family; imperial;

Marble tabula ansata, broken on all sides. Ince Blundell Hall, according to Petzl: 'jetzt vermauert in der Frontseite (aussen) des Garden Temple in Ince Blundell Hall / Liverpool' (IK Smyrna 290). Understood to have been removed in during the refurbishment of the Garden Temple and in 2010 moved to the Hall in Ince Blundell.

IK Smyrna reports that it was seen and copied in Smyrna by the Dutch consul; *CIG* reports that it was copied by Pocock at Smyrna. Purchased by Henry Blundell in the Besborough Sale at Roehampton of April 1901.

Broken on all sides (see image in *IK Smyrna*): current condition unknown.

Dimensions: H 0.32; L 0.57

Eds *CIG* 3337; *IK Smyrna* 290 (ph). Cf. H. Blundell, *Engravings and etchings of sepulchral monuments, cinerary urns, gems, bronzes, prints, Greek inscriptions fragments, &c. in the collection of Henry Blundell, Esq. at Ince*. Vol. II (London, 1809), pl. 153, III; McCabe *Smyrna* 506

Ἴππαρχικὸς Παραμό-
νου κατεσκεύασεν
τὸ μνημεῖον ἑαυτῷ
καὶ τῇ γυναικὶ Μητρίῳ
5 καὶ τέκνοις καὶ θρέμμα-
σι πᾶσι. τούτου δὲ τὸ ἀν-
τίγραφον ἀπόκειται εἰς
[τὸ ἀρχεῖον].

'Hipparchikos son of Paramonos built this memorial for himself and for his wife Metrion and for their children and all their pets. A copy of this is kept in [the archive].'

Ketteringham Hall, Norfolk

This was the 'country seat of Sir John Boileau' (Michaelis). Michaelis (p. 415) reproduced Waagen's report of four marbles (a relief depicting two women; a small statue; two busts of emperors). Three marbles, two of them inscribed, were published by R. Senff in 1985: see R. Senff, 'Drei Hellenistische Grabrelief in Ketteringham Hall', *Boreas*, 8, 1985, 81-92. According to Senff, they were built into the outer wall (no. 3) of the Hall's Stable Block and turrets of its gateway (Senff nos. 1 and 2 [uninscribed arch stele]) in 1899-1900. Senff 82 n. 6 reported discussion in early 1984 of bringing them to the museum of Norwich for protection, but we are able to offer no update on this development. In 1987 they were still in place in the gateway, and two are visible on the photograph available on the Historic England website: <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1373142>

Further photographs here: <https://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/1843928>

1. Honorary/funerary inscription for Menophila daughter of Attalos.

White marble stele. Built into the turret of the left gateway of the former stable block. Provenance unknown, but attributed to Smyrna on typological grounds by ed. pr. R. Senff

Eds *CIG* 3239; *IK Smyrna* 15 + II 2 p. 370; Senff, no. 1 (ph.); McCabe, *Smyrna* 587; *SEG* 35.1147

SEG: 'White marble stele with relief in a recessed rectangular field representing two standing women each with a girl on her left side; all persons are clad in chiton and himation; the left girl holds a fan, the right woman a poppy seed-pod, ear of grain and a torch: attributes of Demeter, which fits in with the scheme of the figure, which is typical of priestesses of that goddess in Smyrna. Above the relief two crowns; in the left one: ὁ δῆμος; no inscription in the right one; the remaining part of the text is placed between the left crown and the recessed field.'

H. 28; w. 39 com

175-50 BC?

ὁ δῆ-

μος.

Μηνοφίλαν Ἀττάλου.

‘The people. Menophila daughter of Attalos’.

Senff explains the left crown as a public honor for Menophila, given to her during her life or on her death. The uninscribed right crown could be explained by the fact that the priestess of Demeter was not honoured as yet, but that she was expected to be so, perhaps on her death.

2. Funerary inscription for Philomousos son of Antiochos

Built into the outer wall (no. 3) of the Stable Block of Ketteringham Hall. From Macedonia?

SEG: ‘White marble stele with relief representing a boy clad in a short chiton and holding a strigil, and a standing man clad in a himation; the figures stand in an aedicula with pilasters surmounted by an arch; the background shows a curtain fixed to the capitals, behind which there is a tree with a snake around it; inscription below the relief.’

Ed. Senff no. 3 (ph); *SEG* 35.1735

Dimensions: h. 59cm, w. 28cm (Senff)

100–50 BC?

Φιλόμουσε

Ἀντιόχου χαῖρε·

χαῖρε καί συ, τίς

ποτε εἶ.

Visible here: <https://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/1843894>

Provenance unknown, but tentatively attributed to Macedonia by Senff.

Kingston Lacy (6 inscriptions)

As Masségia (9) notes, ‘Kingston Lacy is an 8,500-acre estate and stately home in Dorset, and was the seat of the Bankes family from 1636 to 1981, when it finally passed into the hands of the National Trust. The current house is the result of extensive remodelling during the eighteenth century, but owes its remarkable Egyptian collection to its nineteenth-century proprietor, the noted traveller and antiquarian William John Bankes (1786–1855)’.

Michaelis listed only two marble busts at Kingston Lacy, which he reported as placed upon the staircase of the house (p. 416). Vermeule *AJA* 60 (1956) 330–331 reported ‘marbles... totally unpublished ... a number of important Egyptian antiquities ... about twenty stelai’ and ‘an obelisk originally set up on the Island of Philae by the priests of Isis in the reign of Ptolemy Euergetes II (170–116 BC) and bearing a Greek and hieroglyph inscription.’

Three Christian epitaphs (nos 2–4 here) of unknown provenance (possibly Nubia) of the period 7th–9th cent. A.D. are published by J. van der Vliet, K.A. Worp, in *Nubian Voices II. New Texts and Studies on Christian Nubian Culture* (2015) on the basis of ph. available at www.nationaltrustcollections.org.uk under the inventory nos. 1257703–1257706 and also an epitaph of the 9th cent. from Talmis or its vicinity with a single line of Greek as dating clause (ἑγγράφη μὲνὸς Χοιχ β’) followed by 19 lines in Coptic marking the death of a deacon Koloth(os) (NT 1257703)

1. The Kingston Lacy Obelisk

NT 1257614

William John Bankes (1786–1855), who inherited Kingston Lacy in 1834, discovered the obelisk during his pioneering travels to Egypt and the Near East in the years 1815–19. With the support of Henry Salt, Consul General in Egypt (1816–27), Bankes arranged for the obelisk to be brought back to Kingston Lacy. The Duke of Wellington (1769–1852), who served with Bankes during the Spanish Peninsular War (1808–1814), took great interest in the object, which was the first of its kind to arrive in England. He lent his gun carriage for its onward transportation from London to Dorset. A plaque at the base of the obelisk confirms the Duke chose its location at Kingston Lacy and laid the foundation stone on 17 August 1827.

One of a pair that originally stood outside the Temple of Isis on the island of Philae in Aswan, southern Egypt. Three granite steps form the pedestal of a solar altar which was positioned near a temple dedicated to the Greco-Egyptian deity Serapis on the ancient site

of Hierasycaminos (modern Al-Maharraqa). The obelisk was dedicated by King Ptolemy Euergetes II and his queens, Cleopatra II and III, and erected along with its pair to commemorate a revision of taxes.

Bertrand, *I.Philae* 1, 19 A–C, 160–96; Corpus of Ptolemaic Inscriptions no. 424; cf. Burstein no.108 (translation).

See J. Masségliā, ‘Imaging Inscriptions. The Kingston Lacy Obelisk’, in Bowman and Crowther, *The Epigraphy of Ptolemaic Egypt* (2020) 9–19.

124–118 BC

A.1 [βασιλεὺς Πτολεμαῖος καὶ βασίλισσα Κλεοπάτρα]
 [ἡ ἀδελφὴ καὶ βασίλισσα Κλεοπάτρα ἡ γυνὴ τοῖς ἱερεῦ]-
 [σι τῆς ἐν τῷ Ἀβάτῳ καὶ ἐν Φίλαις Ἰσιδος καὶ θεῶν]
 [Ἀδελφῶν καὶ θεῶν] Εὐεργετῶν καὶ θεῶν Φιλοπατόρων]
 5 [καὶ θεῶν Ἐπιφανῶν καὶ θεοῦ Εὐπάτορος [καὶ θεοῦ Φιλο]-
 μήτορος καὶ θεῶν Εὐεργετῶν χαίρειν. τῆ[ς γεγραμ]-
 μένης ἐπιστολῆς πρὸς Λόχον τὸν συγγενέα κ[αὶ]
 στρατηγὸν τὸ ἀντίγραφον ὑποτετάχαμεν. ἐπιχω-
 ροῦμεν δὲ ὑμῖν καὶ τὴν ἀνάθεσιν ἣς ἡξιοῦτε στήλης
 10 πο[ιή]σασθα[ι]. ἔρρ[ωσθε, (ἔτους) —, Πα]νήμου β', Παχῶν κβ'.

B.11 βασιλεὺς Πτολεμαῖος καὶ βασίλισσα Κλεο-
 πάτρα ἡ ἀδελφὴ καὶ βασίλισσα Κλεοπάτρα ἡ γυνὴ
 [Λό]χῳ τῷ ἀδελφῷ χαίρειν· [τῆ]ς δ[εδο]μένης ἡμῖν
 [ἐντεύξε]ως παρὰ τῶν ἱερέων τῆς ἐν τῷ Ἀβάτῳ καὶ ἐν
 15 [Φίλ]αις Ἰσιδος ὑποτετά[χαμέν σοι τὸ] ἀντίγρα[φον].
 [κ]αλῶς οὖν ποιήσης {²⁶ποιήσεις}²⁶ συν[τάξας, καθάπε]ρ ἄξ[ιοῦσι, μηδέ]-

[ν]α ἐνοχλεῖν αὐτοὺς [— — — —c.20-25— — — —]

[— —c.10— —]. ἔρρωσο.

- C.19 βασιλεῖ Πτολεμαίῳ καὶ βασιλίσσηι Κλεοπάτραι
20 τῇ ἀδελφῇ καὶ βασιλίσσηι Κλεοπάτραι τῇ γυναι-
κί, θεοῖς Εὐεργέταις, χαίρειν οἱ ἱερεῖς τῆς ἐν τῷ Ἀβά-
τῳ καὶ ἐν Φίλαις Ἰσιδος θεᾶς μεγίστης· ἐπεὶ οἱ παρεπι-
δημοῦντες εἰς τὰς Φίλας στρατηγοὶ καὶ ἐπιστάται
καὶ θηβάρχαι καὶ βασιλικοὶ γραμματεῖς καὶ ἐπιστάται φυ-
25 λακιτῶν καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι πραγματικοὶ πάντες καὶ αἱ ἀ-
κολουθοῦσαι δυνάμεις καὶ ἡ λοιπὴ ὑπηρεσία ἀναγκά-
ζουσι ἡμᾶς παρουσίας αὐτοῖς ποιεῖσθαι οὐχ ἐκόντας,
καὶ ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου συμβαίνει ἐλαττοῦσθαι τὸ ἱερὸν καὶ
κινδυνεύειν ἡμᾶς τοῦ μὴ ἔχειν τὰ νομιζόμενα πρὸς τὰς
30 γινομένας ὑπὲρ τε ὑμῶν καὶ τῶν τέκνων θυσίας
καὶ σπονδάς, δεόμεθ' ὑμῶν θεῶν μεγίστων, ἐὰν
φαίνεται, συντάξαι Νουμηνίῳ τῷ συγγενε<ῖ> καὶ ἐπιστο-
λογράφῳ, γράψαι Λόχῳ τῷ συγγενεῖ καὶ στρατηγῷ τῆς
Θηβαΐδος μὴ παρενοχλεῖν ἡμᾶς πρὸς ταῦτα μηδ' ἄλ-
35 λῳ μηδενὶ ἐπιτρέπειν τὸ αὐτὸ ποιεῖν, καὶ ἡμῖν διδόναι
τοὺς καθήκοντας περὶ τούτων χρηματισμούς, ἐν οἷς
ἐπιχωρῆσαι ἡμῖν ἀναθεῖναι στήλην, ἐν ᾗ ἀναγράψομεν
τὴν γεγонуῖαν ἡμῖν ὑφ' ὑμῶν περὶ τούτων φιλανθρωπίαν,
ἵνα ἡ ὑμετέρα χάρις ἀείμνηστος ὑπάρχει παρ' αὐτῇ εἰς τὸν
40 ἅπαντα χρόνον· τούτου δὲ γενομένου ἐσόμεθα καὶ ἐν
τούτοις καὶ τὸ ἱερὸν τὸ τῆς Ἰσιδος εὐεργετημένοι·

εὐτυχεῖτε.

2. Epitaph of Edra

NT 1257704

Rectangular sandstone stele probably from Talmis. Cf. *CIEN* (2015) no. 27.

Ed. J.van der Vliet, K.A.Worp 32-33 no. 2. *SEG* 65.2010

7th cent. A.D.

Cross ἔνθα κατάκοι-
τε ἡ μακαρία
Εδρα· ἐτελεώ-
θη μη(νὶ) Φαρμου-
5 θης κα' ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος) ζ'.
ἀνάπαυσον τῇ(ν)
ψυχὴν αὐτοῦ
ἐν κώλποις
Ἀβραὰμ καὶ
10 Ἰσὰκ κ(αὶ) Ἰακώβ,
ἀμήν, ρθ ρθ cross

3. Epitaph of Protokia

NT 1257703

Ed. J.van der Vliet, K.A.Worp 32-33 no. 1. *SEG* 65.2011.

Round-topped sandstone stele probably from Taphis. Cf. *CIEN* (2015) no. 26.

7th century AD

Cross ἔνθα κατάκηδε·
μηνή Τιπυ ιη' ἰνδικ(τιῶνος)
ς' ἐκιμήθη ἡ μακα-
ρία Προτωκία·
5 ἀναπαύση κ(ύρι)ε
τὴν ψυχὴν τὴν
δούλι σου Προτωκία
ἐν κόλπις Ἀβραὰμ καὶ
Ἰσαὰκ καὶ Ἰακώβ, ἀμήν,
10 ἀμήν, ἀ{α}μήν· cross
ἰ ἁγία τριάς

Interpunction by : and ;, ι with trema; orthographic features related to Nubian, edd.pr. || 1-4. odd formula in which the name of the deceased is postponed to follow the date, for which there is a partial parallel with respect to ἐκοιμήθη directly following the initial formula in an epitaph from Taphis, ed. C.M.Firth, *The Archaeological Survey of Nubia: Report for 1908-1909* (Cairo 1912) 50, right col., third text from top [read LL. 1-5 cross ἔνθα κατάλκειτε· ἐκιμή[θη] | ἡ μακαρία Ταῖρια ἐν ἡμέρᾳ ΦΞ | ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος) ε'; the rest is a close match to the present text, Zellmann-Rohrer], with reference for the formula to H.Junker, *Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache* 60 (1925) 126/127 || 2. Τιπυ for Τυβι, edd.pr. || INΔ/ IK/, stone || 4. ΠΡΟΤΩΚ//Α, stone [rather Προτωκήα? Zellmann-Rohrer], the name derived from Πρωτοτοκία or more likely Προσδοκία, edd.pr. || 5. ΚΕ, stone || 9. ἀμήν: N added above line || 11.

4. Epitaph of Severus

NT 1257706

Round-topped sandstone stele probably from Taphis or Talmis. Cf. *CIEN* (2015) no. 28.

Ed. J.van der Vliet, K.A.Worp 34-38 no. 3. *SEG* 65.2012

7th-9th century AD

- Ἰ(ησοῦ)ςcrossX(ριστὸ)ς
ὁ θ(εὸ)ς ὁ τῶν πν(ευμ)άτων καὶ
πάσης σαρκός, τῶν ὀρω-
μένων καὶ ἀοράτων, (ὁ) κ[α]-
5 τὰ τὴν ἀπέρρητων β[ου]-
λὴν ἐνώσας ψυχὴν σώ-
ματι καὶ πάλιν κατὰ [τὸ]
θέλημα τῆς σῆς ἀγαθό[τη]-
τος διαλίον τὸ πλάσμ[α]
10 ὁ ποίσας αὐτός, ἀνάπαυ[σον]
τὴν ψυχὴν τοῦ θεοφυλ[εστάτου]
Σευήρου πρε(σβυτέρου) ἐν κόλποις [τῶν]
ἀγίων πατέρων ἡμῶ[ν Ἀ]-
βραὰμ (καὶ) Ἰσὰκ (καὶ) Ἰακ[ώβ· τέ]-
15 λει δὲ τοῦ βίου ἐχρ[ήσατο μη]-
νὶ Παεινῇ ιθ' ἰνδ[(ικτιῶνος) . .].
ἀμήν, ρθ ρθcross cross [[cross cross]]

The formular is modelled on on Nubian liturgy. || ἸΣ ΧΣ, stone || ΘΣ, stone || 2. ΠΝΑΤΩΝ, stone || 4. -ΤΩΝ Κ-, stone || 9. [from ph. rather τὸ πλάσσ[μα]? Zellmann-Rohrer] || 12. ΠΕΡ, stone || 14. S, stone || 17. ρθ ρθ, stone, isopsephism for ἀμήν, edd.pr.

5. Epitaph of Georgios

National Trust inv. no. 1257839. 'Rectangular sandstone tablet, 21 × 14.5 × 8 cm, plain and well dressed. The stone is complete, apart from some marginal chips and the lower right-hand corner, which is partly broken away. It is inscribed in Greek with eleven lines

of crudely incised uncials, slightly sloping to the right and fairly irregular in shape. A symmetric broken-bar alpha is used everywhere, except in the very last alpha of line 2. Simple crosses precede and follow the text in lines 1 and 11. Apart from a narrow bottom margin, the text takes up the entire surface of the stone. In addition to the habitual erratic spellings, partly due to iotacism, the mason made some awkward mistakes, in particular in lines 3 and 11. The letters and the crosses preserve traces of vivid red coloring.'

Kalabsha / Talmis?, ca. 7th century

Ed. van der Vliet and Worp, *Journal of Juristic Papyrology* (JJP) 47 (2017), p. 251-254 no. 5

✠ ἔνθα κατὰ-
 κίτη ὁ μακα-
 ρίος Γεόργιος
 μηνὴ Μεσουρῆ
 5 ζ' ἐνδκ(τίωνος) ι' ὁ θ(εὸς)
 ἀνάπαυσον
 τὸν δοῦλο σου
 Γεόργιου ἐν κόλ-
 πῖς Ἀβραὰμ
 10 κ(αὶ) Ἰσὰκ κ(αὶ) Ἰακώ-
 κ. ἀμήν ✠

‘✠ Here lies the blessed Georgios, >deceased? in the month Mesore 7, indiction 10. God, grant rest to your servant Georgios in the bosom of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. Amen. ✠’

6. Coptic Epitaph

NT 1257705. Łajtar / Ochała / van der Vliet (ed.), *Nubian voices* 2 p. 38-42 no. 4 (2015)

Epitaph of the 9th cent. from Talmis or its vicinity with a single line of Greek as dating clause (ἐγγράφη μενὸς Χοιχ β') followed by 19 lines in Coptic marking the death of a deacon Koloth(os).

Leeds Museums and Galleries (6 non-Attic inscriptions)

The collection includes inscriptions collected by two Yorkshiremen, Benjamin Gott of Leeds and a “Mr Rawson” of Halifax, both members of prominent Yorkshire families. They embarked on a Grand Tour in around 1815, reaching Athens (by way of Smyrna and the Cyclades) in the summer of 1817. Gott died at Piraeus in June 1817, aged 24. Rawson brought the stones to Halifax, where they were kept at **Hope Hall**, the house of his brother Christopher Rawson. From there, transcriptions of the inscriptions were sent to Boeckh for publication in the *Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum*. In the mid-1840s, for reasons which are now unclear, the marbles were sold to William Gott (Benjamin Gott’s younger brother). When William Gott died in 1863 his son, John Gott, presented the collection to the museum of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society.

The collection was not mentioned in Michaelis’ *Ancient Marbles in Great Britain* (1882), but some of the inscriptions were published again by Marshall, of the Yorkshire College (later Leeds University), in 1879, and then the whole collection by Hicks (with assistance from Conze) in 1890. Among the marbles reported in Hicks’ 1890 article, there are seven Greek inscriptions, including the six non-Attic examples published here and a seventh, which is firmly identified as Attic (*IG* II² 11132; cf. Liddel and Low, *AIUK* 6 (Leeds) 1). On the Museum and its collection, see Liddel and Low, *AIUK* 6.

1. Funerary Stele for Agron and Agron

LEEDM.D.1967.1235. *CIG* 864b (Addenda, p. 918); Hicks no. 5; *IG* II² 9186.

See Liddel and Low, *AIUK* 6 (Leeds) Appendix.

2. Marble Altar

LEEDM.D.1967.1236. White marble altar in two pieces. Hicks cites the view of Tournefort that the altar probably came from Rheneia. Decorated with ox-heads, fillets and bunches of fruit and corn, on which birds are perching and feeding.

Dimensions: H. 0.875; Diameter 0.656. Upper surface hollowed out to a depth of 8 in. (Hicks)

Eds *CIG* 2312 (*editio princeps*); Hicks no. 6; *EAD* XXX Addenda, p. 377.

1st century BC

Εὐμέ[ν]ους τοῦ

Θεοξένου.

‘Eumenes son of Theoxenos’

3. Inscribed statue-base of Golossa

White marble base. Current location unknown. Hicks’ description is as follows: ‘Two dedications of a similar date, side-by-side on one stone. [A] One line of text; [B] Four lines of text. The first part of [A] is missing, and was engraved on a stone to the left. The right-hand portion of [B] occupied a stone to the right.... The slab is in perfect preservation, excepting a slight injury of the surface at the upper right-hand corner.’

H. 2ft 8½ in.; W. 2ft 3 1/8 in. (Hicks)

CIG 2323 (*editio princeps*); Marshall V; Hicks 2; ID 1578; SEG 31.730; BE 1982.242

c. 170 BC

— — — Γολόσσαν τοὺς ἐ— — — {²⁷τοῦ Σε— — —?}²⁷
Φοῖνιξ Ν— — —
τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ[ῦ — — —]
καὶ ὁμονο[ια — — —]

‘[The people] (dedicate) King Golossa [to the gods]

The...

Phoenix N...

His sons for the sake of his [beneficient] sons [for the sake of their friendship and conc]ord.’

Baslez interprets this as a dedication of statues of Masinissa and his two sons Golossan and Musochan. c.170 BC. 'Date indicated by Golossan in [A], whom we may identify with the well-known second son of Massinissa, who was his father's envoy at Rome BC 172 and 171.' (Hicks) Golossa (or Gulussa) 'was present at the taking of Carthage in 146 BC.' (Hicks) Three statues at Delos honour Massinissa, so it is not unusual that Golossa was also honoured at Delos. (Hicks)

4. Dedication to Apollo, Artemis and Leto of a statue in honour of Amyntas of Cnidus.

LEEDM.D.1967.1233. White marble statue base. Current location unknown. Five lines of text; the fifth line is lower down on the same face, in smaller letters.

Dimensions: H. 2 ft 6½ in; W. 1 ft 11 in; D. 1 ft 7½ in. (Hicks)

Eds. *CIG* 2284 (editio princeps); Marshall II; Hicks 3; *ID* 2008. Cf. J. Marcadé, *Recueil des signatures de sculpteurs grecs*, I-II (Paris, 1953-57), II 62.

1st century BC, probably before 88 BC.

Ἀμύνταν Λυσιμάχου Κνίδιο[ν]

Ἀφροδίσιος Ἀμύντου Σολεῦ[ς]

εὐεργεσίας ἔνεκεν τῆς εἰς ἑαυτό[ν],

Ἀπόλλωνι, Ἀρτέμιδι, Λητοῖ.

5 Ἡφαιστίων Μύρωνος Ἀθηναῖος ἐποίηι.

‘Amyntas son of Lysimachos the Knidian.

Aphrodisios son of Amyntas Soleus

For the sake of his good deed towards himself

(Dedicated this statue) to Apollo and Artemis and Leto.

Hephaistion son of Myron the Athenian made it.’

Dated by shape of letters and probable age of the artist (Hephaestion). The artist's signature appears on several other Delian statues, and dedication to Apollo, Artemis and Leto is a frequent occurrence on Delos. (Hicks)

5. Eritrean arbitration of a dispute between Parians and Naxians;

LEEDM.D.1967.1234. White marble stele complete at bottom and right-hand; broken at the top and on left. In 1890, Hicks notes that this was 'let into the wall of the Museum.' (Hicks); the inscription is currently (2022) on display in the Ancient Worlds gallery.

H. 0.813 m; W. 0.349 m (Leeds)

CIG 2265 (editio princeps); Marshall I; Hicks 4 (Hicks does not describe frg. A); *IG XII* 5 128; *IG XII* 5 p.308, add. to no.128; *IG XI* 4 1065; *SEG* 13.444. Cf. S. L. Ager, *Interstate Arbitrations in the Greek World, 337-90 BC* (Berkeley, 1996), No.83.

Fr. b is in Leeds

c. 200 BC

frg. A 6 lines illegible

7 -----VTOU-----

-----MIII-----

— — — — — ..ος καὶ Κρι[τί]-

10 [ας? — — φέροντες τὰ γρ]άμματα π[ρ]οσήθ[ο]σαν πρὸς
[τ]ὴν βουλὴν κ[α]ὶ τ[ὴ]ν ἐκκλησίαν αἰτούμενοι τὸ δικαστ[ή]-
ριον κοινῇ· ψηφισαμένου δὲ τοῦ δήμου κληροῦν δικασ-
τ[ὰ]ς τριακοσίους καὶ ἓνα, ὅσους συνεχώρησαν πρὸς
αὐτοὺς οἱ ἐξ ἀμφοτέρων τῶν πόλεων ἐπήκοοι, εἰσήγον-

- 15 [το] αἱ δίκαι καὶ ἐγένετο ἐν τῷ δικαστηρίῳ σύλλυσις
 [εὐδοκ]ησάντων τῶμ παρόντων ἐξ ἑκατέρας τῆς πόλε-
 [ως· ὅπως οὖν καὶ ὑμεῖς] παρακολουθῆτε τὰ ὠικονομημένα ὑ-
 [πὸ τῶν δικαστῶν, τό τε ἀντ]ίγραφον [δια]πεπόμφαμεν
- frg. b.1 [— — — — — καθάπερ τοῖς Ἑρετριέων δικαστ]αῖς ἔ[δο]-
 [ξεν καὶ τοῖς ἐπηκόοις τοῖς παρὰ Παρίων καὶ π]αρὰ Ναξίων ἀφε-
 [σταλμένοις περὶ ὧν πρὸς τοὺς Ναξίους δ]εδικασμένοι εἰσὶν οἱ
 [Πάριοι· μηδεμίαν εἶναι μηκέτι δίκην τ]οῖς ἰδιώταις ἐκ τῶν
 5 [πρότερον γεγενημένων ἐγκλημάτων]ν ἢ ἀδικημάτων ταῖς πόλε-
 [σιν· μηδεμίαν δὲ εἶναι μη]κέτι δίκην κατὰ τῆς πόλεως τῆς
 [Ναξίων ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως τ]ῆς Παρίων, μηδ' ὑπὸ Ναξίων
 [πόλεως κατὰ τῆς Παρίων]ν· μηδὲ ὀφείλημα μηδ' ἐγκλημα
 [μηδ' ἀδίκημα εἶναι μ]ηθὲν μηδ' ἰδιώτει μηθένι κατὰ
 10 [τῶν πόλεων, μηδὲ κατ' ἰδι]ώτου ἐγκλημα μηθὲν ἐκ τῶν πρό-
 [τερον γεγενημένων αὐτῶι] πρὸς αὐτὰς ἐγκλημάτων ἢ ἀ[δι]-
 [κλημάτων· ἔτι δὲ ἐκέλε]υσεν τὸ Ἑρετριέων δικαστήρι[ον]
 [θῦσαι βοῦν τὴν πόλιν τ]ὴν Παρίων τοῦ ἐπιτιμίου τοῦ ἐ[πι]-
 [γεγραμμένου ἐν τῇδε τῇ] γραφῇ, τὴν δὲ θυσίαν τῷ Δι[ο]-
 15 [νύσῳ τῷ Ναξίῳ ἅγειν Παρ]ίους, τὸ δὲ γέρας τοῦ βοὸς εἶ[ναι]
 — — — — — ὅποτέρα δ' ἂν τῶν πόλεων ἢ ἰδ[ιῶ]-
 [της ἐναντίον τι ποιῇ τῇ]ιδε τῇ συλλύσει ἀποτεισάτω τί-
 [μημα — — — — — ἐὰν] μὲν πόλις παραβῇ, τάλαντα εἴκοσι
 [ἀποτινέσθω δίκη, ἐὰν δὲ] ἰδιώτης τάλαντα πέντε δίκη· ἴν[α]
 20 [δὲ — — — — — τὴν σύλ]λυσιν γεγενημένην ἐκ τῶν ἐπα-
 [— — — — — πέ]μπτῃς ἀπιόντος τοῦ Ἰππιῶνος μη-
 [νὸς ἐπὶ τῶν στρατηγῶν?] τῶμ μετὰ Ἀρχεβίου ὡς Ἑρετριεῖς

- [ἄγουσιν, ὥς δὲ Νάξιοι ἐπὶ ἱερ]έως τοῦ Διονύσου Φιλοκρίτου τοῦ
 [— — — μηνὸς — — —]νος, ὥς δὲ Πάριοι ἐπ' ἄρχοντος Θου-
 25 [— — — — — μην]ὸς Πλυντηριῶνος· τοὺς δὲ προ-
 [βούλους καὶ τοὺς στρατη]γοὺς τοὺς Ἐρετριέων εἰς τε τὰ δ[η]-
 [μόσια γράμματα παρ' ἑαυτ]οῖς ἀναγράψαι τήνδε τὴν σύλλυσ[ιν]
 [καὶ ταῖς πόλεσιν αὐτὴν ἀπο]στεῖλ[α]ι σφραγισμένους τῇ δ[η]-
 [μοσίαι σφραγίδι· κομίσασθ]αι δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἐπηκόους ἑκατέ-
 30 [ρας τῶν πόλεων τήνδε τ]ὴν σύλλυσιν.

Just as for the judges of the Eretrians, it was resolved also by the delegates dispatched from the Parians and from the Naxians, concerning those things about which the Parians went to law against the Naxians. There is to be no longer any lawsuit for an individual arising out of the charges that arose previously or the wrongs committed against the cities. There is no longer to be any lawsuit against the city of the Naxians brought by the city of the Parians, nor by the city of the Naxians against that of the Parians. There is to be neither any debt nor any charge nor any wrong for any individual against the cities, nor any charge against an individual arising out of the previously existing charges or acts of wrong by him in relation to them. Besides, the lawcourt of the Eretrians commands the city of the Parians to sacrifice a cow to the value that is written up on this document, and the Parians are to bring the sacrifice to Dionysos on Naxos, and the perquisite of the cow is whichever of the cities or individuals does something against this verdict, let it pay a fine ... if a city commits the transgression, let it pay a penalty of twenty talents; if it is an individual, five talents. So that The arbitration that has come about from the On the (?) of the month Hippiion waning at the time when, as the Eretrians hold, the generals were those with Archebios, as the Naxians hold during the priesthood of Dionysos of Philokritos the son of, during the month of...; as the Parians hold during the archonship of Thou-.... during the month of Plynterion. The probouloi and the generals of the Eretrians are to both write up this verdict among themselves at the public archive and they are to send it to the cities sealed with the public seal. And the delegates of each of the cities is to take care of this verdict.

6. Marble Altar to Aphrodite *Timouchos*

LEEDM.D.1967.1231. Circular white marble altar, ornamented with decorated boukrania. 'Completely but roughly hollowed out and employed as a puteal or crown of a well: seven or eight deep grooves have been worn by the rope in the rim of the marble, which is itself worn smooth by long use. One side is now broken.' (Hicks)

H. 1 ft 7½ in; Original diameter 1 ft 10½ in. (Hicks)

Eds. Marshall III; Hicks 1; *IG XI* 4 1146. Cf. C. Michel, *Recueil d'inscriptions grecques* (Brussels, 1900), no. 1151.

c. 200 BC

οἱ ἀγορανόμοι
Κάλλαισχρος
Μοιραγένου,
Διονύσιος
5 Δημέου,
Σώχαρμος
Σωχάρμου
Ἀφροδίτει
τιμούχῳ.

‘The *agoranomoi*

Kallaischros

son of Moiragenes,

Dionysios

son of Demeas

Socharmos

son of Socharmos

(dedicate this) to Aphrodite

Timouchos.'

Likely from Delos (based on the board of three agoranomoi listed in the inscription: Hicks). Presumed (by Hicks) to have originally been in the Aphrodision, which stood within the temenos of Apollo.

References:

M.-F. Baslez, 'Un monument de la famille royale de Numidie à Délos', *REG* 94 (1981), 160-165.

E. L. Hicks, 'The Collection of Ancient Marbles at Leeds,' *JHS* 11 (1890), 255-270, no. 2.

J. Marshall, 'Observations on certain Greek Inscriptions in the Museum of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society', *The 59th Report of the Council of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society* (1879), 13-19, no. V.

The 44th Report of the Council of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society (1864), 11-12, 28.

Liverpool: Garstang Museum

See H. A. Ormerod, 'Greek Inscriptions in the Museum of the Liverpool Royal Institution,' *Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology* 6 (1914), 99-108

1. List of priests of Poseidon Isthmios

Garstang Museum C1135. Stele of white/grey limestone. Broken at top and bottom; back preserved, rough-picked. Given by Samuel Winstanley to the Liverpool Royal Institution in 1849, but it was known as early as 1832: see Boeckh *CIG* 2655. 7 lines of heading, followed by two columns listing holders of the priesthood.

Dimensions: H. 0.66; W. 0.49; th. 0.09-95.

Eds. *CIG* 2655; *SIG*³ 1020; McCabe, *Halikarnassos* 2. Cf. A. Wilhelm, *JÖAI* 11, 64-69, no. 5; *SEG* 47.1561, 65.956

c. 250-140 BC

- 1 [— Ἀ]ριστοκλέους μεταγράψαι [ἐκ τῆς ἀρχαίας]
[σ]τήλης τῆς παρεστώσης τοῖς ἀγά[λμασι τοῖς]
[τ]οῦ Ποσειδῶνος τοῦ <Ἰ>σθμίου τοὺς γεγ[ενημένους]
ἀπὸ τῆς κτίσεως κατὰ γένος ἱερεῖς τοῦ Πο[σειδῶ]-
5 νος τοῦ κατιδρυθέντος ὑπὸ τῶν τὴν ἀποικί[αν ἐκ]
Τροί<ζ>ῆνος ἀγαγόντων Ποσειδῶνι καὶ Ἀπόλλω[νι].
εἰσὶν δὲ ἐν αὐτῇ ἱερεῖς τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος οἶδε·
- a.1 Τελαμῶν Ποσειδῶνος ἔτη ιβ'
Ἀντίδιος Τελαμῶνος vacat κζ'
Ὑπέρης Τελαμῶνος vacat θ'
Ἀλκυονεὺς Τελαμῶνος vacat ιβ'
5 Τελαμῶ<ν> Ἀντιδίου vacat κβ'
Ὑριεὺς Ἀντιδίου vacat η'
Ἄνθας Ἀλκυονέως vacat ιθ'

- Νησιώτης Ὑριέως vacat κθ'
 Ἱππαρχος Αἰθαλέως vacat ζ'
 10 [.2-3.]ρνεὺς vacat Ἀνθα vacat ιζ'
 [Πο]λύκριτος Νησιώτου κε'
 [Φυ]λεὺς Ἱππάρχου vacat ιθ'
 [Ἀν]δρων vacat Φυλέως κε'
 [Ἀλθ]ηφος vacat Ἰέρωνος ιδ'
 15 [Ποσ]ιδώνιος Ἀριστεά κα'
 [Ἀνδ]ροσθένης Ἀνδρωνος κγ'
 Ἱππαρχος Φυλέως vacat δ'
 Δημήτριος Διοσκουρίδου θ'
 Φίλιστος Δημητρίου ιζ'
 20 [Ε]ὐάνδρος Ἀνδρωνος κβ'
 [Δ]ημόφιλος Θεοδώρου vacat ζ'
 [Εὐκ]ράτης Κρατίνου vacat ις'
 [.c.4.]ις ΠΛΟ[.]Ο[.]Χ vacat λ'
- b.1 Ἀθήνιππος α' τοῦ α' τ[οῦ]
 Ἀνδροσθένους vacat ν'
 Πολεΐτης Ἀνδρο-
 σθένους vacat ε'
 5 Εὐαίων
 8 Πολεΐτου vacat κη'
 Πολεΐτης
 11 Εὐαίωνος κα<θ' ὑ(οθεσίαν δὲ)>
 Ἀπολλωνίδου vacat κζ'

- Aristokles (?), to transfer in writing [from the old] stele that stood near the statues of Isthmian Poseidon those who have been since the foundation priests by birth (genos) of the cult of Poseidon, established by those who brought the colony from Troizen for Poseidon and Apollo; on this stele there are the following Priests of Poseidon:

Col. A

Telamon son of Poseidon 12 years; Antidios son of Telamon, 27 (years); Hyperes son of Telamon, 9 years; Alkyoneus son of Telamon, 12 years; Telamon son of Antidios, 8 years; Anthas son of Alkyoneus, 19 years; Nesiotes son of Hyrieus, 29 years; Hipparchos son of Aithaleus, 7 years; [O]rneus son of Anthas, 17 years; [Po]lykritos son of Nesiotes, 25 years; [Phy]leus son of Hipparchos, 19 years; [An]dron son of Phyleus, 26 years; [Alth]ephos son of Hieron, 14 years; [Pose]idonios son of Aristeas, 21 years; [And]rostheneis son of Andron, 23 years; Hipparchos son of Phyleus, 4 years; Demetrios son of Dioskourides, 9 years; Philistos son of Demetrios, 17 years; [E]uandros son of Andron, 22 years; [D]emophilos son of Theodoros, 7 years; [Euk]rates son of Kratinos, 16 years; [- - - -], (4 or 30) years.

Col. B

Athenippos son of A(thenippos) son of Androstheneis (?)50 years; Poleites son of Androstheneis, 5 years; Euaion son of Poleites, 28 years; Poleites son of Euaion by adoption as the son of Apollonides, 27 years.

R.Descat, REA 99 (1997) 413, points out that the second priest of Col. II, Πολεΐτης Ἀνδροσθένους, should be dated ca. 201-196 B.C. rather than in the 2nd half of the 2nd cent. B.C. The 23 names in Col. I were copied from an earlier document (μεταγράψαι [ἐκ τῆς ἀρχαίας ἱστορίας]; LL. 1/2), whereas the four names in Col. II were added after the renewal of the stele (cf. Syll. 3 commentary). Since the first priest of Col. II served for 50 years, the decision to renew it was taken ca. 250 B.C.; the list was supplemented (Col. II) until ca. 140 B.C. (renewal and updating in the 1st cent. B.C., Syll. 3). Adding the total of tenures of the 23 priests mentioned in Col. I, the first year of the first priest should be dated to ca. 645 B.C., 'ce qui est effectivement trop récent pour Télamon, fils de Poseidon lui-même'.

S.Isager, in J.Fejfer, M.Moltesen, A.Rathje (edd.), *Tradition: Transmission of Culture in the Ancient World* (Acta Hyperborea 14; Copenhagen 2015) 131-148, revisits this inscription

and publishes a new, apparently non-joining fragment from its left column in the Bodrum Museum. Cf. the summary by P.Hamon, BE (2016) no. 453.

2. Honorary Inscription for Artapates of Xanthos

Block of white marble from Xanthos. Damaged at top and bottom and at its corners; surface damaged; inscribed on three faces. Collected by Joseph N. Walker and presented to the Royal Institution of Liverpool in November 1844.

Ed. E. Kalinka, *Tituli Asiae Minoris II. Tituli Lyciae linguis Graeca et Latina conscripti*, Fasc. 1, nos. 1-395, *Pars Lyciae occidentalis cum Xantho oppido* (Vienna, 1920), no. 261; SEG 56.1793.

before AD 43, possibly 1st c. BC

face a [-----]

[-----]

[τὸ δὲ ψήφισμα τόδε ἀνέγραψαν ἐν στήλῃ?]

1 [λιθίνῃ καὶ ἀνέστ]ῃσαν Ἀπό[λλωνι? καθὼς]

[ὑπο]γέγραπται· στεφανοῖς Ἰ[ανθίων ὁ δὴ]-

[μος] Ἀρταπάτην Στασιθέμιος Ξ[άνθιον],

[πολ]ιτευόμενον δὲ καὶ ἐν ταῖς κ[ατὰ Λυκίαν]

5 πόλεσι πάσαις χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ [ἀριστεί?]-

ωι, ἄνδρα ἀγαθὸν διὰ προγόνων γ[ενόμε]-

νον καὶ ἵππαρχήσ[α]ντα καὶ στρ[α]τηγ[ή]σαντα]

[Λ]υκίων καὶ ἀγωναθετήσαντα κ[αὶ πρεσ]-

[β]εύσαντα εἰς Ρώμην καὶ ἐν πάσ[η τῇ πο]-

10 [λ]ειτεία ἀρετῇ διενένκοντα [καὶ τε]-

[μ]ηθέντα ὑπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν Λ[υκίων τε]-

[τ]ράκις καὶ δόντα χρήματα δωρ[εὰν τῷ]

- [κ]οινῶ εἰς τὰς θυσίας καὶ τοὺς [ἀγῶνας]
- [κ]αὶ τὰ ἄλ<λ>α τὰ ἀναλισκόμενα διὰ [τὰς ἐπι]-
- 15 [δ]όσεις τὰς κατὰ πενταετηρίδα γ[ενομέ]-
- [νας], ἀρετῆς ἕνεκεν τῆς εἰς ἑατόν· ἐ[ὰν δὲ τῶν]
- [ἀρχόν]των οἷς ἕκαστα προστέακτα[ί τις ἀμε]-
- [λήσῃ ἢ] παραβῇ τὰ [ἐ]πεσταλμένα ἢ εἰ[ς ἕτερόν]
- [τι μετα]γάγῃ καθ' ὃνδήποτε οὖν [τρόπον ἢ μετα]-
- 20 [ψηφίσῃ ἢ] ὁ ἀγῶνοθέτης μὴ ποιήσῃ τὴν ἀνακί]-
- [ρυξιν ταῖς προγεγραμμ]έ[ναις ἡμέραις, ὑπευθύνους εἶναι κτλ.]
- face b.1 [Ἀρταπάτης Στασιθ]έμιος Ξ[άνθι]-
- [ος οἰκῶν ἐν Πινάρ]οις, π[ο]λ[ειτευό]-
- [μενος] δὲ κα[ὶ ἐν] τα[ῖς] κατὰ Ἀ[υκί]-
- [αν πό]λεσι [πάσαις ἐπαγγέλλομαι?]
- 5 [τοῖς] ναοῖς ἐ[πά?]ν[ω] τῇ[ς Τλ]ωικ[ῆς τὸ ἀ?]-
- [ναγκ?]α<ῖ>ον ἀν[αλίσκ]ε[σ]θαι .[.c.5.]·
- [ὅτα?]ν δὲ τ[ῇ π]άθωι ἀνθρώπ[ῳ]-
- [νον κ]αὶ μεταλλ[ά]ξ[ω]ι τὸν βίῳ[ν],
- [ἄς πρὶ]ν τέθειμαι διαθήκας καθ' ὃνδ[ή]-
- 10 [ποτε] οὖν τρόπον, ἀκυρῶι πάσαις·
- [δίδωμ]ι δὲ τοὺς ἀγροὺς το[ῦ]ς ὑπ[άρ]-
- [χοντά] <ς> μοι πάντας ἔν τε τῇ Πιναρικ[ῇ]
- [καὶ ἐν τ]ῇ Τλωικῇ Λητοῖ Ἀπόλλων[ι]
- [Ἀρτέμ]ιδι, ὥστε εἶναι αὐτοὺς ἱερῶ[ν]
- 15 [τῶν προ]γεγραμμένων θεῶν ἀ[να]-
- [παλλο]τριώτους καὶ ἀνυποθέ[τους]
- [καὶ ἀνεπ]ιδανείστους εἰς τὸν αἰ[ῶνα] χρό[ν]-

[νον, ἔτ]<ι δ>[ἐ Λ]υκί[ω]ν τῶ[ι] κοινῶ[ι εἰς τὰς]
 [θυσίας καὶ τοὺς ἀ]γῶν[ας καὶ]
 20 [τὰ ἄλλα τὰ ἀναλίσκόμενα κτλ.]

face c [— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —]
 [— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —]
 [— — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — κηρύσ?]-

1 [σεσ]θαι δὲ ὑ[π]ὸ τοῦ ἀγω[νο]-
 [θέτ]ου ἐν τῇ πανηγύρι [δι]-
 [ἀ τ]οῦ κήρ[υ]κος μετὰ τὸν
 [ἀεὶ?] χορηγὸν ἐν τε τῷ [διὰ]
 5 [πάντ?]ων καὶ ἐν τῇ πυρρ[ίχηι]
 [καὶ ἐ]ν τῇ προμπῇ καὶ ἐν [τῷ]
 [γυ]μνικῶι ἀγῶνι, πρὸ πά[ν]-
 [των] τῶν ἄθλων μετὰ [τὸν]
 [δόλι]χον τῶν παίδων.

3. Epitaph for Serane

Liverpool, SAOS E4. From Abydos.

Round top stele, divided into three registers, with symbols at top, a second register with Osiris, Anubis and a man; the third register contains three lines of Greek. Limestone; h. 560mm, w. 320mm, th. 98mm.

Ed. Abdalla 14.

Σερανε Παρατυπτης
 υἱὸς Ἀσοειτος κηπου-
 ρος εὐψυχι

‘Serana Paratyptes, son of Asoeites the garden-keeper, with good spirit!’

4. Epitaph for Petemin

Liverpool, SAOS E3. From Abydos. Round top stele, divided into three registers, with symbols at top, a second register with Issis, Osiris, Anubis and the mummy of a man; the third register contains two lines of Greek between ruled lines. Limestone h. 545mm, w. 290mm, th. 80mm.

Ed. Abdalla no. 15.

Πετεμιν Ἐκοισιὸς Εἰμουθοῦ

ἄωιρος ἐβίωσε ἔτων ιζ

‘Petemin son of Ekois son of Imouthis, who had died before his time; he lived seventeen years.’

5. Epitaph for Genesis

Liverpool, SAOS E25. From Abydos. Round top stele, divided into three registers, with symbols at top, a second register with Isiris and a man; the third register contains four lines of Greek. Limestone h. 519mm, w. 310mm, th. 93mm.

Ed. Abdalla 55

Γενεσις Χαιρημονος

υἱου Δημητριον και

Τρησιος μηνι Ἀθρυ ιζ

ἐβίωσεν ἔτη κγ

‘Genesis (son of) Chairemon son of Demetrios and Tresis, in the month of Athyr (day) 17, lived 25 years.’

6. Fragment of an epitaph

E 726

From EES excavations at Qasr Ibrim.

J. van der Vliet and A. Lajtar, Qasr Ibrim. *The Greek and Coptic Inscriptions* [= Journal of Juristic Papyrology Supplement 13], Warsaw 2010 no. 65.

AD 984/5

7. Fragment of an epitaph in Greek or Coptic

E 725

From EES excavations at Qasr Ibrim.

J. van der Vliet and A. Lajtar, Qasr Ibrim. *The Greek and Coptic Inscriptions* [= Journal of Juristic Papyrology Supplement 13], Warsaw 2010 no. 83

AD 984/5

8. A Meroitic stone object

E 582. A sandstone column with the Greek alphabet inscribed around it, E.582. See Millard, 'BGD... – Magic spell or educational exercise?' *Eretz Israel* 18, 1985, 39–42.

Offering Tables:

Offering tables with Greek names: E.45–E.55, E.57, E.59.

Liverpool: National Museums Liverpool

1. Funerary Inscription for Epaphroditos

National Museums Liverpool (World Museum) 16.5.72.7. Round column of limestone. 'Round column with clumsy, curious, articulations at top and bottom, furnished with a hole on the top for fastening on an ornament or case' (Michaelis), featuring 'roughly carved mouldings' (Getty). Said by Gatty to derive from Cyprus, 'where Gen. Cesnola found others similar.' Presented to J. Mayer by Captain Fothergill of SS Thessalia. Whereabouts unknown: possibly lost in the Liverpool blitz of 1941.

H. 26 3/4 inches; diameter of column 8 3/4 inches

Eds Michaelis, *Ancient Marbles*, p. 425 (Liverpool, no. 9); C. T. Gatty, *Greek, Etruscan, and Roman Antiquities in the Mayer Museum* (Liverpool, 1883), no. 4 (= *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire* 34 (1883) 39-66, no. 4). Cf. SEG 23.464

Ἐπαφρόδιτε

χρηστέ

χαῖρε.

'Epaphroditos, good man: Greetings!

2. Stele of the Phrikyladai

National Museums Liverpool (World Museum), 20.5.01.58. See Liddel and Low, *ABSA* 110 (2015) 263-284; SEG 65.1028.

3. Head of Alexander Severus

National Museums Liverpool (World Museum), 59.148.196. Collected by Henry Blundell, purchased from Cavaceppi. Donated to National Museums Liverpool by Joseph Weld in 1959.

Fragment of over-life-size marble head restored on modern bust. Restored by Cavaceppi in the eighteenth century. Graffito on right cheek.

Cf. Ashmole, *A Catalogue of the Ancient Marbles at Ince Blundell Hall* (Oxford, 1929) p. 75 no. 196; H. Blundell, *An Account of the Statues, Busts, Bass-relieves, Cinerary Urns, and Other Ancient Marbles, and Paintings, at Ince* (Liverpool, 1803), p 215; J. Fejfer, *The Ince Blundell Collection of Classical Sculpture volume 1: The Portraits - part 2* (1997), no. 38; A. Michaelis, *Ancient Marbles in Great Britain* (Cambridge, 1882), p. 372 (Ince Blundell, no. 196).

Dimensions: H. 0.65m; height of ancient part 0.28m; height from chin to hairline: 0.21m.

APEA?

Ashmole took the view that the graffito was of the seventh century AD.

4. Signature of Boupalos

National Museums Liverpool (World Museum) 59.148.30. Marble base with artist's signature. The inscription is located 'on the narrow side under the feet'. (Michaelis). According to Ashmole, the statue group was 'found about AD 1760, in the Tenuta di Salone on the Via Praenestina, and the restorer joined it with the plinth'. Michaelis suggests that the group was united with the plinth -- found at the same place on the same date -- by Nic. La Piccola.

Eds CIG 6141; Ashmole, *A Catalogue of the Ancient Marbles at Ince Blundell Hall* (Oxford, 1929), no. 30 with plate 21; A. Michaelis, *Ancient Marbles in Great Britain* (Cambridge, 1882), pp. 345-7 (Ince Blundell, no. 30)

Dimensions: Base: L. 0.70 m; W. 0.50m.

Date uncertain

Βουπαλος ἐποίη

‘Boupalos made it’.

It is possible that the inscription is a modern addition (Franz in CIG and Ashmole). Furtwangler (cited by Ashmole) thought that it was ancient; Visconti (cited by Michelis) thought that it was an ancient fabrication, given the fame of the ancient Boupalos of Chios.

5. Funerary Inscription by Ti. Kl. Poleas and Stasimos Rouprou

National Museums Liverpool (World Museum), M 8846. Seen by Ross 'in vico Adamante' (in the village of Adamas, Melos) 'apud antiquitatum mercatorem'. Gift of Joseph Mayer (1803-86) whose collections came to the the Liverpool Corporation in 1867, but it is not known how it came into his collection.

13 lines of text within a sunken panel with raised frame. This is possibly cut as a palimpsest: it appears to be cut into a sunk surface with a few traces of letters on the upper edges. H. 13 1/2 inches; L. 16 1/8 inches (Gatty)

Eds C. T. Gatty, *Greek, Etruscan, and Roman Antiquities in the Mayer Museum* (Liverpool, 1883), no. 1 (= *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire* 34 (1883) 39-66, no. 1); *CIG* II Add. 2439c; *IG* XII 3 1232.

Imperial Period.

- 1 Τι(βέριος) Κλ(αύδιος) Πολέας καὶ Στάσι-
μοῦ Ρούφου τὸ μνημεῖον
[ζ]ῶντες ἐφ' ἴσης κατεσ-
κεύασαν· Στάσιμος μὲν ἐ-
5 αὐτῷ τε καὶ τῇ γυναικὶ αὐτοῦ
Εἰκονίῳ καὶ τοῖς ἐγγόνοις αὐ-
τῶν καὶ ἰδίοις καὶ ἀπελευθέροις
καὶ δούλοις καὶ οἷς ἂν αὐτὸς
βούληται χάρισσθαι ἐκ τῶν δε-
10 ξιῶν μερῶν βροχίδων τριῶν διπλ-
ῶν· Πολ[έ]ας δὲ ἡαυτῷ τε καὶ τοῖς

συγγενέσιν αὐτοῦ καὶ ἀπελευ-
θέροις καὶ δούλοις.

‘Ti(berios) Kl(audios) Poleas and Stasimos Rouprou constructed this memorial, on equal terms, when they were alive; Stasimos for himself and for his wife Eikonio and for their descendants and for their dependants and for their freedmen and for whomsoever he wishes to grant the privilege, on the right hand side, consisting of three spaces; Poleas for both himself and for his kin and for his freedmen and his slaves.’

Gatty suggests 'the double spaces alluded to are doubtless the sunk apertures in the walls of the tomb, to hold either a body or an urn containing ashes'.

6. Funerary Stele for Herodotos

National Museums Liverpool (World Museum) 7.7.75.1. Stele of marble broken into two parts through the relief. **Presented** by E. Bibby, Esq. (Michaelis) 'From the mouth of the aqueduct at Ephesos' (Michaelis)

The inscription is below the cornice, above the relief. 'The slab is furnished at the top with a cornice, only a little decorated... In the relief stands Herodotos, apparently beardless, in cloak, holding out r. hand to an unveiled women sitting to the r. On the l. behind Herodotos the faithful nurse, who has dedicated the sepulchral monument to her charge, stands in full face, veiled, head supported on l. hand.' (Michaelis)

H. 0.66 L. 0.31

Eds Michaelis p. 424 no. 6; C. T. Gatty, *Greek, Etruscan, and Roman Antiquities in the Mayer Museum* (Liverpool, 1883), no. 2 (= *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire* 34 (1883) 39-66, no. 2); *IK Ephesos* 2269A; McCabe, *Ephesos* 233; Pfuhl and Moebius 866 (ph.).

1st century BC?

Ἡρόδοτος Σκυλλίωνος ἡ τροφὸς ἐπέστησεν.

'Herodotos Skyllionos. His nurse set this up.'

7. Funerary inscription by Melitea Stratoneikes

National Museums Liverpool (World Museum) 59.148.1028. Smyrna: ex Tournefontianis (CIG). Copied by Sherard when it was at his house in Smyrna. Perhaps purchased by Blundell in the Besborough sale at Roehampton in April 1801; gift of Joseph Weld in 1959 to Liverpool Museums. Inscribed marble plaque, showing traces of red paint. Mostly complete, but damaged at top left and top right-hand corners. Moulding on back.

IK Smyrna 289; *CIG* 3349; McCabe *Smyrna* 574

Imperial period

τὸ μνημεῖον κατεσκεύ-
ασεν Μελίτηα Στρατονεί-
κης ζῶσα ἑαυτῇ καὶ τῷ
ιδίῳ συνβίῳ Γλαυκίᾳ
5 καὶ τοῖς ἰδίοις ἑαυτῆς
τέκνοις καὶ ἐγγόνο-
ις. ταύτης τῆς ἐπιγραφῆς
Δημοσθενὶς Δηνοσθέ-
νους, ἡ ἑγγονος τῆς Με-
10 λίτης, ἀντίγραφον
ἀπέθετο εἰς τὸ ἀρχεῖον.

‘Melitea Stratoneikes, while alive, constructed this memorial for herself and for her husband Glaukias and her very own children and descendants. Demosthenis the daughter of Demosthenes, the grand-daughter of Melitea, deposited a copy in the archive.’

See also:

H. Blundell, *Engravings and etchings of sepulchral monuments, cinerary urns, gems, bronzes, prints, Greek inscriptions, fragments, &c. in the collection of Henry Blundell, Esq. at Ince*. Vol. II (London, 1809), pl. 154, IV

Sherard, Brit. Mus. Ms Add. 10101, fol. 177, no. 12.

9. Funerary Inscription for Flavia Aurelia Makaria

National Museums Liverpool (World Museum) 59.148.366. Tablet of white-grey marble. The letters are inscribed within the tabula ansata moulding. From Rome, 'in via di Spolgia Cristo, in arca fracta' (Muret, *Novus Thesaurus* vol. III (1740) p. 1343, no. 2 (e schedis Ptolomeis), followed by *CIG* 6558, citing Ptol. *Cod. Senens* VIII 3, 391; cf. *IG XIV* 2091; *IGUR II* 1037); however, the inscription is placed among the inscriptions of Smyrna by Boeckh (*CIG* 3347, followed by *IK Smyrna* 427): he followed Mueller's view that all of the Bessborough marbles (*IK Smyrna* 206, 244, 268, 289, 290) came from Smyrna. William Stenhouse points out to us that Muret's reference is to the collections of Francesco Tolomei, whose manuscripts are kept at Siena. He made a trip to Rome in 1666. Accordingly, Rome seems the more likely provenance for this stone. Purchased by Blundell in April 1801, but known earlier. Gift of Joseph Weld in 1959 to Liverpool Museums.

Eds *CIG* 3347 and 6558; McCabe, *Smyrna* 673; *IK Smyrna* 427; *IG XIV* 2091; *IGUR II* 1037. A. Michaelis, *Ancient Marbles in Great Britain* (Cambridge, 1882), 410, no. 366.

Imperial, perhaps 3rd century AD or later.

‘Flavia Aurelia Makaria, a husband-loving woman. Aurelius Hygeinianos, to the sweetest wife.’

Φλαουίαν Αὐ-
ρηλίαν Μα-
καρίαν, φίλαν-
δρον γυναιῖκα.

5 Αὐρήλιος Ὑγει-
νιανὸς γλυκυ-
τάτη συμβίῳ.

See also:

H. Blundell, *An Account of the Statues, Busts, Bass-relieves, Cinerary Urns, and Other Ancient Marbles, and Paintings, at Ince* (Liverpool, 1803), 143, no. 306

H. Blundell, *Engravings and etchings of sepulchral monuments, cinerary urns, gems, bronzes, prints, Greek inscriptions fragments, &c. in the collection of Henry Blundell, Esq. at Ince*. Vol. II (London, 1809), pl. 154, V

10. Small stele with Relief of a Bull

Liverpool, World Museum, 14.1.90.4. See Liddel and Low 2019: Liddel, P. and Low, P., ‘Four Unpublished Inscriptions (and One Neglected Collector) from the World Museum, Liverpool’, in *From Document to History : Epigraphic Insights into the Greco-Roman World*, eds. Papazarkadas, N. & Norena, C. F. Leiden: Brill, 408–430, no. 1.

11. Altar of Aphrodite

Liverpool, World Museum, 14.1.90.5. See Liddel and Low 2019, no. 2.

12. Christian acclamation

Liverpool, World Museum, 14.1.90.6. See Liddel and Low 2019, no. 3.

13. Re-worked Slab with Incised Feet

Liverpool, World Museum, 14.1.90.7. See Liddel and Low 2019, no. 4.

14. Fragmentary Decree

See Liddel and Low, ‘A new inscription from Liverpool and its afterlife’, *Hermathena* 2016 [2022] (200–201), 218–39.

15. Epitaph of Hierax

World Museum 1977.109.45. Excavated by Garstang at Abydos for the Liverpool Institute of Archaeology 1907, tomb number 74. In possession of the Danson family, and bequest of Lt. Col. John Raymond Danson. Painted limestone stele with a representation of Anubis introducing the dead to Osiris.

Ed. J. Bingen, CE 56 (1981) 144 no. 8; SEG 30.1719; A. Abdalla, *Graeco-Roman Funerary Stelae From Upper Egypt*, 1992, p. 22 no. 20, plate: 10c. Cf. J. Bourriau, JEA 66 (1980) 143 (ph.).

H. 325 mm, w. 210 mm, th. 63 mm

1st-2nd century AD

Ἱέρακος υἱοῦ υἱωνοῦ

Ἀγαθοκλέους Λυκοπολ-

(ἐτῶν) ιε' τελευτή- είτου

σαντος Εὐψύχει

‘(Stela) of Hierax the son and grandson of Agathokles, Lycopolite, he died (aged) 15 years. Farewell’.

‘Round top stela, divided into three registers. At the top is a winged sun disc with two pendant uraei between which is a line of hieroglyphs, giving the name and standard epithets of the sun disc. On either side is a painted sitting jackal, that on the left less well preserved. The second register shows Osiris (left) sitting on his throne, placed on a small platform, wearing the white crown and holding a heka- sceptre and a flail. Before him stands a figure of a man raising his right arm and dressed in the traditional Egyptian long garment. Anubis (right), dressed in a short kilt, stands behind the man, putting his right arm around his shoulders and introducing him to Osiris; his left arm is at his side and he grasps an anx- sign. An attempt was made to insert a second figure between Anubis and the deceased. An offering table beneath the raised right arm of the deceased may have been added also at this time, to judge from the lightness of the incised line and its position in relation to the man. All figures are depicted in profile. The stela is carved in incised relief. The third register comprises four lines of Greek. The hieroglyphic text reads: bhdtj nTr aA nb pt- Behedeti, ‘the great god, lord of the sky’. This is another line of hieroglyphs, written in ink, above the figure of the deceased and of Anubis, giving the name and standard titles of the god. Inpw imy-wt xnty sH-nTr- Anubis, imy-wt, who dwells in the divine booth. The Greek text reads: ‘(Stela) of Hierax the son and grandson of Agathokles, Lycopolite, he died (aged) 15 years. Farewell’. Remains of green colour on the pt-sign, on the collars of the deceased and Osiris, and on the platform of the throne. Remains of yellow colour on the base line. Remains of red colour on the body of Osiris. The flail, the heka- sceptre and the anx- sign are painted in black colour.’

See now: <https://www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/artifact/stela-15>

16. Funerary Stele

World Museum 1972.289. Limestone stele with curved top. From Esna (Egypt). Purchased from J. Möger, 1972. 'A finely worked limestone stela with a curved top. The upper part is delicately carved with a pattern including foliage. In the central register is a cross within a circle flanked by palm columns. At the bottom of the stela are three lines of Greek inscription suggesting it is a funerary stela' (*SEG*). H. 365 mm, w. 280 mm, th 40 mm

Ed. *Livre du Centenaire 1880-1980* (1980) 250 no. 28; *SEG* 30.1741.

Cf. Bienkowski, P. *Egyptian Antiquities in the Liverpool Museum: a List of the Provenanced Objects*, 1986, 53

300-600 AD

✠ ὑπὲρ{ε} μνήμης καὶ
ἀναπαύσεως· Δῖος
Φαρμουῖθι ια' ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος) ζ'.

'On behalf of remembrance and rest. Of God. Pharmouthi 11th, 6th year of the Indiction.'

See <https://www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/artifact/stela-0>

17. Offering table

1973.2.598. From Esna (Egypt). Gift of the Trustees of the Wellcome Collection. Owned by William MacGregor, from an excavation subscription.

Limestone, roughly inscribed with Greek letters.

Dimensions: 63 mm x 236 mm x 169 mm

Imperial period

Greek letters

18. Offering table

1977.110.32. From Esna (Egypt), Limestone, roughly inscribed with Greek letters. Bequest of Lt. Col. John Raymond Danson. In the possession of the Danson family from an excavation subscription.

Dimensions: 72 mm x 215 mm x 217 mm

Imperial period

Ἀντί-

ν[ο]ύς

19. For Ploutogenes

Merseyside County Museum 55.82.136. From Abydos. Abdalla: 'Round top stela, with winged sun disc and two pendent uraei, cut in lightly incised relief. Below is a representation of four figures': these include a man, Osiris, Anubis and Isis. Limestone. H. 560mm, w. 475 mm, th. 85mm

Ed. Abdalla no. 11

Πολουτογενης Σισυφου μητερος

Σ[ι]συφιος ἀδελφος Ωρωνος

Λκε Λυκοπολιτης

'Ploutogenes Sisypchos, his mother being Sisuphis, brother of Oreon, 25 years, Lycopolite.'

20. For Sisoitos

Merseyside County Museum Lady Lever Loan 50.43.29. From Abydos

Three registers: the top of which contains the usual images, the second depictions of Osiris, Anubis and a male figure. The third register contains a Greek inscription. Limestone h. 370mm, w. 280mm, th. 30mm

Ed Abdalla no. 79

Σισοίτος

Ὁρου μητρ<ρ>ος

Θερμουθις.

‘Of Sisois son of Horos, his mother being Thermouthis.’

See <https://www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/artifact/stela-5>

Perhaps in Port Sunlight?

Funerary monument for Sansnon Pa-

Merseyside Lever 50.43.27. From Abydos. Round top stele with three registers. The third register contains seven lines of demotic, above the first line of which is a Greek transliteration. H. 350mm, w. 265mm, th. 65mm

Ed. Abdalla no. 37

Σανσνον Πα-

London: All Hallows' Church, Barking

1. Marble epitaph by Demetris Heraklia

All Hallows' Church, Crypt Museum, on display. Inscribed grave relief with two busts. Broken at top corners and the right-hand figure is lost. The inscription is beneath the representation and is preserved.

Dimensions h 49cm, w. 36cm, th. 7.6

Ed. Vermeule and Bothmer *AJA* 63 329 pl. 83 fig. 22; cf. I.N. Hume, *Treasure in the Thames* (1956), 102-104 (ph.); A. Leyin, 'The 'Tilbury' Roman Memorial Stone', *Panorama, The Journal of Thurrock Local History Society* (57) 2018 (ph.)

Δημήτρις Ἡρακλία(ι)
τῇ(ι) ἰδία(ι) συνβίω(ι) ἐ-
κ τῶν ἐκ(ε)ίνης μν(ε)ίας
χάριν.

'Demetris for Heraklaia her lasting companion from her [i.e. Heraklaia's] property, in her memory'.

Discovered in 1932 in storage in the Port of London Authority's Office at Tilbury Dock, having been found among rubble during construction work in the 1880s (either of the East and West India Dock at Tilbury, 1884-6 or Underground work in 1882). Ashmole took the view that the marble to be from the Greek islands and that it derived from the Arundel marbles lost in London and 'deposited as rubbish at Tilbury.' I am grateful to Adey Grummet, Education & History Officer, All Hallows by the Tower, for confirming its present whereabouts. Vermeule identified that the preserved figure 'has features of the Julio-Claudian period' (Vermeule).

See <https://romaninscriptionsofbritain.org/inscriptions/2319>

London: Doughty House, Richmond (dispersed collection)

Doughty House in Richmond, a Grade II Listed building, was the home of Sir Francis Cook (1817–1901), a wealthy textile magnate. For an account of the collection in the early twentieth century, see E. Strong, ‘Antiques in the Collection of Sir Frederick Cook, Bart., at Doughty House, Richmond’ *JHS* 28 (1908), 1–45. The collection was made up from purchases in Italy, France and England (Michaelis, p. 177).

Three of its Greek inscriptions (*IK Smyrna* 55, 67; *IG II²* 9111) derived from the antiquarian collections of the patrician Venetian Grimani family where they were displayed between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries (see Calvelli); from there, by way of the nineteenth-century art dealer Antonio Sanquirico it formed part of the Fejérváry–Pulszky collection in Budapest, and from there to Doughty House.

The collection included two Attic inscriptions: 1: The *stele* of Timarate (Michaelis 626 no. 10 = Strong no. 3) was bought by the British Museum at the sale of the Cook family collection in 1947. See now Pitt, *AIUK* 4.6 (*BM, Funerary*) no. 17 and Collection History; the stele for Epiktesis the daughter of Onasos Kytherios (*IG II²* 9111 = Michaelis 639 no. 69 = Strong 23) is now at the Ashmolean; see Liddel and Low, *AIUK* 15 (Miscellaneous) Addendum (in preparation).

1. Dedication?

Michaelis 629 no. 29 described an ‘invalid sitting ... a cloak covers the legs, and on it, in two rows above each knee and on the lower hem, may be read in punctured characters ΕΥΔΑΜΙΔΑΣ ΠΕΡΑΚ... (*CIG* 6855 b).’ Whereabouts unknown.

IG XIV 2536 (from Gallia Belgica, Augusta Suessionum (Soissons), citing Longpérier, *Revue arch.* I 2, 458)

Εὐδαμίδας

Περδίκ(κα).

2. Funerary stele for Archippos

Now at the Ashmolean (1947.271). Pedimental stele. Michaelis: ‘The pediment, which has acroteria, is adorned with a shield; the frieze below has two rosettes and between them a

reath in a square field hollowed out; within the wreath are the words ὁ δῆμος. On the epistyle stands Ἀρχιππον Δίωνος... in the relief field which is framed in by two pilasters, stands Archippos, beardless, draped in chiton, cloak and shoes. He is laying his r. hand on the wreath on his head. (His nose and a small piece of one finger have been restored)....'

CIG 3224; Michaelis p. 638 no. 67; Strong no. 21; Pfuhl & Möbius 149 (ph.); IK Smyrna 67;

Roman period

ὁ δῆμος

Ἀρχιππον Δίωνος.

3. Funerary stele for Phila

Now at the British Museum: 1947.0714.2. Michaelis: 'In the pediment is a rosette; on the frieze between two rosettes a low wreath with the inscription... on the relief field to the l. the veiled Phila is sitting on a high chair, her r. hand on her bosom, her l. on her knee and her feet on a footstool...'. H. 1.47; w. 0.63.

Eds. *CIG* 3253; Michaelis p. 639 no. 68; Strong no. 22; Pfuhl & Möbius 906 (PH); ISmyrna 55.

Roman period

<⁶⁵ὁ δῆ<⁶⁵–

<⁶⁵μος>⁶⁵

Φίλαν Ἀπολλᾶδος.

4. Funerary or dedicatory inscription for Senekio

Marble. Statuette with inscription on the plinth. Strong no. 28. Height 63cm. Whereabouts unknown.

Roman period

Φοίνικος υἱὸν εἰσορᾷς Σελεκίωνά με.

5. Funerary for Straton

Base with inscription, above which are three wreaths. Perhaps now at UCL Archaeology Collection (Vermeule). **See below: London, Institute of Archaeology.**

London: Fairfax Collection (Dispersed Collection)

Tabulae Heracleenses are a Latin inscription relating to the regulations of Heraclea of 45 BC, inscribed on two bronze tablets. The reverse contains a Greek inscription of c. 350 BC on the boundaries of sacred land. Francesco Ficoroni bought some of it and sold it to Brian Fairfax the younger (son of the politician and antiquarian Brian Fairfax (1633–1711), a member of the Society of Antiquities of London. On Fairfax's death in 1749, it was purchased by Philip Carteret Webb (see Webb p. 4) but was returned to Naples in 1752.

Eds. S. Maffei, *Museum Veronese*, 1749, 434–41; Philip Carteret Webb, *An Account of a Copper Table: containing two inscriptions, in the Greek and Latin tongues: discovered in the year 1732, near Heraclea, in the Bay of Tarentum, in Magna Graecia* (1760); IG XIV 645; A. Uguzzini and Ghinatti, *Le tavole greche di Eraclea* (1968).

London: Guildhall Museum (Dispersed Collection)

1. Funerary stele for a gladiator

In the ruins of a house at Islington, c. 1774, probably in High Timber Street near Labour-in-vain-Hill. Later lost and rediscovered in 1879 during excavations in Tottenham Court Road, London. Once in Guildhall Museum. Now in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford (*Brit.* 6 (1975) 294).

Eds R. Gough, *Archaeologia* XI (1794) 48 'ex imagine delineate quam emerat at the late Dr. Lots sale' *CIG* 6959; Leemans, *RA* 9, 1852, 69-70; *CIL* VII p. 21; *IG* XIV 2545; Robert, *Glad.* 250; Vermeule & von Bothmer, *AJA* 63, 1959, 329 (ph); Collingwood & Wright, *RIB.* I 729-730, no. 2320; Pfuhl & Möbius 1253 (ph.); *ISmyrna* 418.

[.]ενία Μαρτιά-

λη(ι) τῷ(ι) ἀνδρί

See <https://romaninscriptionsofbritain.org/inscriptions/2320>

2. End of funerary inscription allowing burial of relatives of Metrodoros and Syneros

Now at the BM (1920,1118.1)

Eds *CIG* 3332; *ISmyrna* 221 (ph.)

εἰσελθόντων τὴν ἐν δεξι-

οῖς καμάραν, καὶ τὰ ἐσόρια καὶ

τὰ πρὸ τοῦ εἰσελθεῖν ἐσόρια κα-

τεσκευάσθη ὑπὸ Θρέπτου, πρὸς

5 μητρὸς πάπου Μητροδώρου καὶ

Συνέρωτος· καὶ προσήκει καὶ

[τ]οῖς Μητροδώρου τέκνοις,

κἂν ὥσι δημόσια.

London: Institute of Archaeology

1. Funerary for Straton

Base with inscription, above which are three wreaths. Perhaps now at UCL Archaeology Collection (Vermeule). From the Dougherty Collection (see above). H. 29cm.

Eds *TransRSocLit* 1 (1843) 280, 14; Michaelis, *Arch. Zeit.* 22 p. 59; *SGDI* III,1 3742; Paton and Hicks, *Inscriptions of Cos*, 297, no 417; Strong no. 67 (ph.); Vermeule *AJA* 60 (1956) 236-7.

Early first century BC

Στράτων καὶ Εὐταξία οἱ Στράτωνος τὰν στρά-

λαν ὑπὲρ τοῦ πατρὸς Στράτωνος τοῦ β

Πρωτίωνος, ἀρχι{ι}ιερατεύσαντος {²⁶ἀρχιερατεύσαντος}² καὶ δα-

μαρχήσαντος καὶ πρηγιστεύσαν-

5 τος ·? κατὰ πόλιν μοναρχεῖν-

[τος τοῦ δεῖνος].

London: John Boni(?) collection

Maffei, *Museum Veronese*, 448, describes the Latin and Greek inscriptions from Rome that he had come across ‘apud Dom. Io: Bonium’. Two of them (nos 11 and 12) are Greek. 1 and probably 2 are from the dealer Francesco Ficoroni (cf. above, **London: Fairfax**)

1. Funerary monument

Muratori, *Thesaurus* p. 1165, 10 (‘Romae apud Ficoronium’); Maffei, *Museum Veronese*, 448 no. 11; *CIG* 6334 (apud Joh. Boni in Maffei’); *IG XIV* 2079; *IGUR II* 1023. Whereabouts unknown.

Θ(εοῖς) Κ(αταχθονίοις).
Φλ(αουίω) Ἀλεξάνδρω
βιώσαντι ἔτη ξ
μ(ῆνα) α ἡμ(έρας) γ ὥρ(ας) ζ Κλ(αυδία)
5 Ἥλιόνη βιωσάσῃ
ἔτη λε μῆ(να) α ἡμ(έρας) γ
κατεσκεύασαν
τὸ μνήμα μνεί-
ας χάριν τὰ τέ-
10 κνα αὐτῶν ἐκ
τῶν ἰδίων.

2. Unidentified

Ed. Maffei, *Museum Veronese*, 448, no. 12. Whereabouts unknown.

ΚΤΡΙΑΚΟΣ ΧΡΕΙΣ
ΤΟΤΑΟΥΔΟΣ
ΑΓΝΟΝΠΑΙΔΙ
ΟΝΕΝΘΑΔΕΚΕΙΤΕ
ΜΝΗΣΚΟΜΕΝΟΙΓΟΝΕΙΔΙΟΝΤ
ΣΙΟΚΑΙΖΩΣΙΜΗΤΕΚΝΩΓΑΤ
ΚΥΤΑΤΩΝ ΕΠΟΙΗΣΑΜΕΝ

London: Lansdowne House

Dispersed Collection; 1 non-Attic inscription now in the Getty)

For the Attic inscription deriving from Lansdowne House, see Liddel and Low, *AIUK* 15 (Miscellaneous) (in preparation).

1. Relief with inscription

See Angelicoussis. *Reconstructing the Lansdowne Collection of Classical Marbles*. 2 volumes, no. 48: 'A relief of Kalchas reflecting on the Trojan War, now at the Getty Museum (72.AA.160) bears, on the underside of the relief, a Greek inscription $\Xi\text{E}\text{A}\text{N}\Theta\text{E}$. Possibly, as Grossman 134, this was the sculptor's signature or the marks of the workshop within which it was produced. But alternatively, as Angelicoussis (p 301), reporting a suggestion of A. Corso: 'When the Latin cutter inscribed the Greek word, he may have added the epsilon, which often occurs with Latinized Greek names, and since the relief illustrates an episode from the Iliad, the word may well be a form of Xanthe, another name for the River Scamander.'

Reference:

Angelicoussis: E. Angelicoussis, *Reconstructing the Lansdowne Collection of Classical Marbles*. 2 volumes.

London: Museum of London

1. Funerary Monument

London Museum B362. Found in Vere Street, Drury Lane, 1911, when the London County Council placed it on loan in the London Museum.

Marble epitaph on an arch stele. Gabled top and beneath the sculpture an inscribed panel. Under an arch supported by two pilasters sits an adult facing left, feet resting on a cushioned stool; in front of them stands a boy, naked. H. 0.61, w 0.356.

Ed. *JRS* 1926, 244 no 24; Collingwood *RCHM* 3 (1928) 174 no. 29 pl. xiii; Vermeule *AJA* 59 (1955) 140; Vermeule *AJA* 60 (1956) 208; Wheeler, *London in Roman Times* (1930) p. 46 pl. xviii

Δεξίε Διοτίμου

χρήστε χάϊρε

Online edition: <https://romaninscriptionsofbritain.org/inscriptions/2318>

London: Middle Temple

1. Inscription from Histiaia

IG IX 1196. See A. Johnston (in preparation). Now in restoration at the Institute of Archaeology, London.

London: Sir John Soane's Museum

1. Bust of Felicitas

M973 (Vermeule cat. No 417). An imitation of a Roman head of a matron set on an ancient bust, with modern pedestal, bearing the inscription 'Julia Livia Augusta'. At the base of the bust is an inscription on a tablet with the Greek inscription. According to the Soane Museum, it was purchased by John Soane at the Joseph Nollekens' Sale, conducted by Christie's at Nollekens' premises in Mortimer Street, 4 July 1823. This bust was purchased from amongst a group of 22 marbles 'From the Lower Workshop', perhaps implying that Nollekens may have worked on them himself.

Height (excluding modern pedestal and base): 42cm; Height (bottom of base to pedestal): 29cm

Michaelis 475-476 no. 15; *IG XIV* 2389. Cf. F. Poulsen, *Greek and Roman Portraits in English Country Houses*, trans. G.C.Richards, Oxford, 1923, p. 26; *Description of Sir John Soane's Museum*, 1930, p. 84.

Θεόγνωσ-

τος · Φη-

λικείτω

τῇ · συν-

5 [βίω].

London: Science Museum

1. Votive Breasts dedicated to Eileuthya

On loan from the Wellcome collection. Purchased by a Mr Stow on behalf of the Wellcome institute. IG reports that it had been in the hands of a Dr N. Roussos in Paroikia but its precise location is lost. Originally from the shrine of Eilytheia excavated by the German archaeologist O. Rubensohn in 1898, situated on a hill to the north of Paroikia.

Ed. IG XII 5 193

Ἐπικράτηα Εἰλευ-

[θ]ύα εὐχήν.

Accessions No. Stores	Classification	Group	Section	W. H. M. M.
163983	L			
A-H				
FRAGMENTS				
Description of object Marble, sculptured; some with interesting engravings.				
Bought of St: 646/25&26/xi/30 (Mr Stow)				
Value W. H. M. M.				
At present Received 16 JAN 1936				
To be placed				
Accn. No. R 26 1936				
Case No. 27 1936				
Accn. No. 28 1936				

Srv. W 48

<https://collection.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/objects/co85803/pair-of-votive-breasts-votive-breast>

2. Grave Relief for Demetrios son of Menophantos

On loan from the Wellcome Collection. Acquired by Mr Stow in 1931. Unpublished.

Cf. M. de Peyer and A. W. Johnston, 'Museum Supplement: Greek Antiquities from the Wellcome Collection: A Distribution List', *JHS* 106 (1986), p. 293

Accessions No.	<u>Classification</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Section</u>	W. H. M. M.
159997	L		GK	

Description.....

GRAVE RELIEF.

Parian marble; the upper part, including the head of the principal figure is missing; a warrior wearing a chiton stands with his right hand on his hip and his left grasping the hilt of his sword and resting on a shield which stands upright by his left side; on his right a child holds up a helmet; below, an inscription: "ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΣ ΜΗΝΟΦΑΝΤΟΥ" (Demetrius, son of Menophantos).
 Greek, probably 1st Century B.C., 18" X 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

Acquisition Soth 70/ 27/VII/1931 (Mr. Stow).

Placed To KRS 3.14.34 Case No. A

Srv. W 48



Image here: <https://wellcomecollection.org/works/saef9x4b>

London: Southwark (Unknown Collection)

Funerary inscription by Alke Teimokratous for self and family. Last seen in the 17th century. Provenance unknown, perhaps from Smyrna.

Eds *CIG* 3268; *IK Smyrna* 195 + II 2 p. 371.

- 15 Ἀλκὴ Τειμοκράτους τοῦ
Ἀπελλοῦ τὸν τόπον καὶ τὴν
καμάραν καὶ τὴν κατ' αὐτῆς
δίαιταν καὶ τὰ ἐνσόρια
5 ἡγόρασεν μετὰ καὶ Δοκίμου
Δοκίμου καὶ Τρύφωνος Δοκί-
μου τῶν συντρόφων, καὶ ἔθη-
κεν σορὸν Προκοννεσσίαν, ἐν
ᾗ κεκήδευκεν τοὺς συντρό-
10 φους, ζῶσα ἑαυτῇ τε καὶ τῇ θυγα-
τρὶ Ἀλεξάνδρᾳ τοῦ Τειμο-
κράτους καὶ τοῖς ἰδίοις ἀπελευθέ-
ροις καὶ τοῖς κατοικομένοις συν-
τρόφοις, τοῖς καὶ αὐτοῖς δεσπό-
15 ταις αὐτῶν, καὶ τῷ κληρονόμῳ
αὐτῶν ΚΟΥΔΙΩΝΙ.

London: South Kensington Museum/Victoria and Albert Museum

1. Funerary stele for Sandioklos

From Smyrna. Whereabouts unknown

‘The archives of the Classical Art Research Centre in Oxford include a folder of photographs, formerly in the care of the Ashmolean Museum, which document ten antiquities from the lost Nicholson Collection. The sculptures were acquired by George McLeahy some time before 1877, apparently in on near Smyrna, where he had a house, and other sites in the eastern Mediterranean. Later, while McLeahy was living in India, he deposited the sculptures on loan at the South Kensington Museum (the forerunner of the Victoria and Albert Museum). Adolf Michaelis examined them there for his account of the collection in *Ancient Marbles in Great Britain* (Cambridge, 1882), pp. 481–484, nos. 1–17. The sculptures were subsequently given to McLeahy's friend, Sir Charles Nicholson, the renowned former Chancellor of Sydney University, who kept them at his Hertfordshire home, The Grange, Totteridge. There they were studied and published by Charles Waldstein (*Journal of Hellenic Studies* 7 [1886], pp. 240–250), with five photographs. The Oxford photographs, apparently sent by Sir Charles Nicholson around this time illustrate eight sculptures not included in Waldstein's plates. These images appear to be entirely unpublished. In 1899 The Grange burned down and all but one of the sculptures was apparently destroyed (*Sydney Morning Herald*, 2nd November, 1935, p. 11). The single survivor, a statue identified as Hermes, was given by Nicholson's sons to the University of Sydney in 1934, where it remains in the Nicholson Museum.’

Cf. C. Waldstein *JHS* 1886 no. 7 p. 250; Michaelis 483 no. 15; Pfuhl and Moebius 1015; Beazley Classical Art Centre 2131 [https://www.beazley.ox.ac.uk/carc/resources/Beazley-Archive-Contents/The-Lost-Nicholson-Sculptures\(ph\)...](https://www.beazley.ox.ac.uk/carc/resources/Beazley-Archive-Contents/The-Lost-Nicholson-Sculptures(ph)...)

In two pieces; a veiled female figure, head missing sits on the right; in the background is a tree entwined by a snake; to the left is a bearded man in cloak next to him is a smaller figure with crossed legs.

H. 0.6, w. 0.44.

χαῖρε Σανδίοκλε

(2. Egyptian stele)

From the area of Hermonthis. Reference in B. Tudor, *Christian Funerary Stelae of the Byzantine and Arab Periods from Egypt* (2011) 102 n. 756: ‘Stela 22–1894 (its ankh-cross is

very similar to the ankh-cross of stela 8578 from the Coptic Museum in Cairo)'. This is not inscribed.

London: Wellcome Institute

In 1931 the Wellcome Research Institution was opened at 183 Euston Road, London NW and a large number of objects were acquired, most of them which were related in some way to science, anthropology or medicine. Some account of those on display is given in C. C. Vermeule and D. von Bothmer, *AJA* 63 (1959) 332–4. Much of the collection was dispersed from 1977; on the antiquities, see R. M. de Peyer and A. W. Johnston, ‘Museum Supplement: Greek Antiquities from the Wellcome Collection: A Distribution List’, *JHS* 106 (1986), pp. 286–294

For two inscriptions on long loan from the Wellcome Institute to the Science Museum, see above. For an inscription from the Wellcome collection at Newcastle, see Liddel and Low *ZPE* 219 (2021) 125–129.

Only one Greek inscription remains on display at the Wellcome Institute in London (1); another is of unknown whereabouts (2).

1. Gamma from the stoa of the Asklepieion at Kos

This forms part of the display of an oil painting by Richard Caton (1842–1926) of the Temple of Aesculapius at Cos, with a key to the buildings and a fragment of the Stoa, c. 1906. The frame contains two boxes, glazed at the front. The box in the upper member of the frame holds a stone inscribed with the letter gamma or pi, labelled ‘Fragment of ancient inscription from stoa of Asklepieion at Cos;’. The box in the lower member contains a photograph of the present painting annotated, presumably by Caton, with a key to the buildings: it is labelled ‘Restoration of precinct and temple of Asklepios at Cos’. See Richard Caton, ‘Hippocrates and the newly discovered health temple at Cos. Royal Institution of Great Britain, weekly evening meeting, Friday March 2, 1906’, London: [Royal Institution of Great Britain], 1906

Catalogue entry: <http://catalogue.wellcomelibrary.org/search~S5/o44667i>

2. Votive relief

A Greek inscription appears as no. 19 on a short catalogue of sculptures (prepared probably by G. Waywell) to be transferred from the Wellcome Institute to Newcastle in 1982 was probably never received and its whereabouts is not known.

- * 19. 1481/1936; A.174895. Votive relief, broken above and to left.
H. 37.5 cm. / ^{White Greek marble.} High-backed altar with fire in centre, a ram in front
held by boy, a pillar with votive monument behind. To the right,
a female with basket of offerings on head, the sacred tree in
the branches of which coils a snake, and a heavily draped person
with raised right hand, either a priest or female suppliant.
Inscribed below: .CIV·TIAIΛEINV . 2nd or 3rd C. A.D.
version of traditional Greek type. Purchased at Sotheby's,
18 July 1934 lot 46.

Lowther Castle (Dispersed Collection)

The collection was assembled by Sir William Lowther, 2nd Earl of Lonsdale, between 1842 and his death in 1872; it was displayed in two galleries and consisted of more than 100 pieces of Egyptian, Etruscan, Greek, and Roman sculpture. Michaelis omitted notice of the inscriptions without sculpture but described ‘seven Greek sepulchral reliefs, though without exception of later style, probably all derived from Smyrna, and, to all appearance, all bought from the Bessborough Collection’ (495) He offered details of inscriptions on four of these, and they are accounted for below. Vermeuele reported in 1955 that ‘Following Michaelis’ rather hurried inspection... major part of... collection sold at public auction. Unidentified among these lots are the stelai, sepulchral reliefs and urns, sepulchral inscriptions, and “native antiquities” described by Michaelis. ... Word from Lowther Castle indicates that many if not all of these are still in the collection’ (*AJA* 59 (1955) 141-142). Significant parts of the collection were sold at auctions in 1969 and 1970 (see Sotheby & Co., *Catalogue . . . The Property of The R.T. Hon. The Earl of Lonsdale . . . Tuesday 1st July, 1969* (London, 1969); Sotheby & Co., *Catalogue of Egyptian, Western Asiatic, Greek, Etruscan and Roman Antiquities also Islamic Pottery and Metalwork . . . 1st December 1969* (London, 1969); and Sotheby & Co., *Catalogue of Egyptian, Western Asiatic, Greek, Etruscan and Roman antiquities . . . Monday, 29th June, 1970* (London, 1970). See also F. Poulsen in P. Arndt and W. Amelung, ‘Lowther Castle (Westmoreland)’, *Photographische Einzelaufnahmen antiker Skulpturen*, vol. xi (1928), pp. 16–26; S. Fadda, ‘The dismembered collection of antiquities of Lowther Castle’, *Journal of the History of Collections* 31 (2019) 319–32.

1. List of municipal officers and sacrificial assistants at Rhegion

BM 1970,0602.1. Found at Regio (Calabria) in 1727), then in the collection of J.P.D’Orville and then Lowther Castle. Slab of white marble, lower part inscribed; upper part represents a naiskos in low relief. A pediment bears a quiver and arrow; between the antae are a *phialai*, jug and tripod with a snake entwined.

Ed. *CIG* 5763; *IG* XIV 617; *IGRRP* 469; B.F. Cook, ‘Two “Lost” Greek Inscriptions’, *Antiquaries Journal* 51 (1971) 260–3 no. 1 (ph.); cf. *SEG* 29.986, 40.855; *I Rhegion* 8; cf. Cook, *Greek Inscriptions*, p. 23–4 no. 15 (ph. of squeeze, tr.). Ph. in *Photographische Einzelaufnahmen antiker Skulpturen*, vol. xi (1928), no. 3098.

H. 49.2cm; w. at base 34.9; letter height: lines 1 and 2 (1.2–1.5cm), lines 3–5 0.9–1.3 cm, lines 6–7, 0.8–1.1 cm; lines 8 and 9 0.7–0.9cm.

2nd quarter of the 1st century AD

πρύτανις · ἐκ τοῦ · ἰδίου · καὶ · ἄρχων · πεντα-
 ετηρικὸς · Σέξ(τος) · Νουμώνιος Σέξ(του) · υἱὸς) · Ματοῦρος·
 συνπρυτάνεις · Κ(όιντος) · Ὀρτώριος · Κ(οίντου) · υἱὸς) · Βάλβιλλος · Μ(ἄρκος)
 · Πετρώ-
 νιος · Μ(άρκου) · υἱὸς) · Ποῦλχερ · Μ(ἄρκος) · Κορνήλιος · Μ(άρκου) · υἱὸς) ·
 Μαρτιᾶλις·
 5 ἱεροσκόποι · Μάνιος · Κορνήλιος · Οὐῆρος · Γ(άιος) Ἀντώνιος
 Θύτης · ἱεροσαλπιστῆς · Γ(άιος) · Ἰούλιος· Ρηγῖνος · ἱεροκῆ(ρυξ)
 Γ(άιος) · Καλπούρνιος · Οὐῆρος · ἱεροπαρέκτης · Κ(όιντος) · Καικίλιος ·
 · Ρηγῖνος · ταμίας · Μελίφθονγος · Ματούρου · σπονδαύλης
 Νατᾶλις, καπναύγης · Ἐλίκων Ματούρου, μάγιρος Ζώσιμος. ☞

Get tr. From Cook ...

2. Verse inscription celebrating a fountain house

BM 1970,0925.1. According to Pococke, derived from Lesbos. Rectangular slab of blueish marble, broken into three fragments and repaired at the BM. Formerly in the collection of Dr Anthony Askew. Brought from Lesbos to England in 1748. A manuscript copy also exists.

H. 26cm; w. 48 cm. Lh 1.04-1.56cm.

Eds. Pococke, R., *Inscriptionum antiquarum graecarum et latinarum liber* 1752) p. 47, no. 19; CIG 2169; IG XII 2 129; B.F. Cook, 'Two "Lost" Greek Inscriptions', *Antiquaries Journal* 51 (1971) 263-6 no. 1 (ph.) (+)

2nd century AD

[σ]οὶ Πλα[τ]ανη[ίς] ἀνῆκε κόρη Διὸς ὕδατόεσσα
 πηγῇ<ν>, Νυμφάων Ὀρφιτε νᾶμα φίλον·
 ἔνθα πάλαι βασιλῆες ἀπὸ πτολέμοιο καμόντες
 ἔγχεα καὶ κόρυ<θ>ας κάθθεσαν ἵππολόφους·

5 ἔξ οὔ δὴ Δορυκνᾶμα τέος λάχεν οὔνομα χῶρος,
 χῶρος ἔλαιηρῇ τερπόμενος λιβάδι.
 πάντα δέ σοι νῦν ταῦτα διεργάτιναις παλάμαισιν
 τρίσσον ὑπὸ λλυκάβαν Γραμματικὸς τελέω.

3. Stele of Posideos and Herphanta

Getty 71.AA.288. Found in Smyrna, Turkey (first recorded in Lucas 1720). Naiskos topped by honorific wreathes and an architectural pediment

Eds Lucas, Paul. *Voyage du sieur Paul Lucas au Levant*. Amsterdam: 1720, vol. I, p. 152, ill.; Muratorio, Ludovico. *Novus thesaurus veterum inscriptionum in praecipuis earumdem collectionibus hactenus praetermissarum collectore Ludovico Antonio Muratorio*. (Milan: n.p., 1740), Vol. 2, DVIII, no. 2; Pococke, Richard. *Inscriptionum Antiquarum Graec. Et Latin. Liber: Accedit, Numismatum Ptolemæorum, Imperatorum, Augustarum, Et Cæsarum, in Ægypto Cusorum, e Scriniis Britannicis, Catalogus*. (London: n.p., 1752), p. 23, no. 16; *CIG* 3245; *Michaelis* p. 495 no. 52; *IK Smyrna* 103.

Cf. Pfuhl and Moebius 529 (ph.). Ph. in *Photographische Einzelaufnahmen antiker Skulpturen*, vol. xi (1928), no. 3083; Sotheby auction catalogue, 1st July 1969 no. 134 (ph.); Grossman, Janet Burnett. *Greek Funerary Sculpture: Catalogue of the Collections at the Getty Villa* (Los Angeles: J. Paul Getty Museum, 2001), pp. 117–19, cat. no. 43; Grossman, Janet Burnett. *Looking at Greek and Roman Sculpture in Stone* (Los Angeles: J. Paul Getty Museum, 2003), pp. 85, ill.

For further bibliographical references, see the website of the Getty Museum: <https://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/6742/unknown-maker-grave-stele-of-herophanta-and-posideos-east-greek-about-150-bc/>

H. 151.4, w. 57, th. 11.5 cm

c. 150 BC

<⁶⁵ὁ δῆμος>⁶⁵

Ποσίδεον

Δημοκλείους.

<⁶⁵ὁ δῆμος>⁶⁵

Ἡροφάνταν

Τίμωνος.

‘The demos honors Posideos, son of Demokleios’

‘The demos honors Herophanta, daughter of Timon.;

Getty description: ‘This stele honored Herophanta, who was a priestess of Demeter, the goddess of fertility, and her husband Posideos. Herophanta stands to the right of the large central torch, a symbol of Demeter, while her husband and two children stand on the left. Her husband Posideos is shown as a cultivated man, in a pose used earlier to depict philosophers and orators’

4. Stele of Theudotos

Naiskos-stele depicting two seated individuals facing each other with a third, smaller, figure, between them. Framed on both sides by pilasters.

Whereabouts unknown. Formerly in the possession of G. Ulenbroek, then of Dorville (both of Leiden).

Eds. *CIG* 3328; Michaelis 495–6 no. 53; Sotheby’s cat. 1st July 1969 no. 130; Pfuhl and Moebius 1106 (ph.); Ph. in *Photographische Einzelaufnahmen antiker Skulpturen*, vol. xi (1928), no. 3084.

H. 47, w. 31.5

1st half of the 2nd century BC.

Ἦλυθες οὐκ ἄβόατος ἐνὶ τρισσαῖς δεκάδεσσιν.

Θεύδοτε, τὰν ζώοις οἶμον ὀφειλομένην,

καὶ σὲ τὸν ἐν σπονδαῖσι γεγαθότα πουλὺ μετ’ ἀστῶν

- μάτηρ αιάζει μυρπομένα πρύτανιν.
- 5 πέτρος ὅδε ξεινοῖσι βοάσεται, ὥς αἶδαλος
 ἀσφαλὲς ἀνθρώποις οὐθὲν ἔνειμε Τύχα.
 εἷης τοι σὺμ πατρὶ κεχαρμένος, ὄφρ' ἂν ἐς αἰῶ
 Σώστρατος ἐν φθιμένοις μυρίον αἶνον ἔχη.

5. Stele of Apollonios and Artemo

Francesca Fuchs kindly informs me that Prof. Dr. Werner Fuchs purchased it at Sotheby's Auction on 1 July 1969 (see cat. for 1/7/69 no. 133, ph.) that it is currently on loan to the Ashmolean Museum.

Stele with cup in the pediment. Beneath are two wreaths. In the sunken relief panel are two individuals, one male and one female. The female has small attendants next to her, the one on the right carrying a box; on the extreme left there is a small male attendant against the edge of the relief. Behind them is a wall with projecting lintel.

Eds. Michaelis 406 no. 54; Pfuhl and Moebius 555. Ph. in *Photographische Einzelaufnahmen antiker Skulpturen*, vol. xi (1928), no. 3085; IK Smyrna 162 a-b.

H. 0.98m

Between wreaths:

Πονπηία Χρυσάρι-
 ον ζῶσα τὸ μνη-
 μῆον ἐπόησεν.

Below the wreaths:

Ἀπολλώνιος	Ἀρτεμοῦς
Μηνοφίλου.	Ἀπολλωνίου

.

6. Stele of Menekrates and Bias

Getty 71.AA.376. Originally in the possession of Dr Richard Mead (1673 – 1754), then sold, A. Langford, Covent Gardens, London, March 11, 1755, lot 19, to possibly John Campbell, 4th Duke of Argyll (1693 – 1770). IT was acquired by the Earl of Lonsdale between 1842 and 1872. Sold, Sotheby's, London, July 1, 1969, lot 131, to Royal Athena Galleries (see Sotheby's, London. Sale cat., July 1, 1969, lot no. 131). Purchased by the Getty from Royal Athena Galleries in 1971.

Eds. A. Langford, Covent Garden, London. *Museum Meadianum: sive, catalogus nummorum, veteris aevi, monumentorum, ac gemmarum, cum aliis quibuidam, artis recentioris et naturae operibus, quae vir clarissimus, Richard Mead, M.D., nuper defunctis comparaverat. Musei Meadiani Pars Altera: quae veteris aevi Monumenta ac Gemmas...* sale cat., March 11, 1755, p. 239; Langford, A. *A Catalogue of the Genuine and Entire Collection of Valuable Gems, Bronzes, Marble and other Busts and Antiquities of the late Doctor Mead...* (May 11th, 1755); Michaelis, Adolf. "Die Privatsammlungen antiker Bildwerke in England." *Archaeologische Zeitung* 32 (1875), p. 43, no. 22 (under Lowther Castle); Michaelis p. 496 no. 54; IK Smyrna 185; Pfuhl and Moebius 1538; Grossman, Janet Burnett. *Greek Funerary Sculpture: Catalogue of the Collections at the Getty Villa* (Los Angeles: J. Paul Getty Museum, 2001), pp. 115–16, cat. no. 42.

Further bibliography: <http://www.getty.edu/art/collection/objects/6827/unknown-maker-grave-stele-of-menekrates-east-greek-about-150-bc/>

H 55, w. 30.5, th. 6 cm

c. 150 BC

ΜΕΝΕΚΡΑΤΗΣ ΒΙΑΝΤΟΣ.

Βίας ΜΕΝΕΚΡΑΤΟΥ.

Manchester: University of Manchester

The collection at Manchester includes sling bullets not accounted for here.⁵

1. Timodemides' Pinakion

See Liddel, *Grammateion*, 2021.

2. Milestone

Manchester Museum 1760. Limestone stele used as milestone. Very rough back. Complete but top left and bottom right corners broken. According to Museum records, it was purchased by the Rev. H.O. Reichardt in Alexandria in 1880 and was from the area. According to Trismegistos it was once in the Dorchester Museum, Dorset: <https://www-trismegistos-org.manchester.idm.oclc.org/tm/detail.php?tm=119368>

H 0.31m; w. 0.41m; th 0.05m. Tall letters with lunate forms: l.h. 0.05 m (line 2)– 0.0275m (line 3).

Ed. Bernand, *Le Delta égyptien* I 420,16

1 a Chereu m(ilia) XII.
 ἀπὸ Χαίρεου μ(ίλια) ιβ'.
 μεχρὶ Ἑρμουπόλε(ως)/
 μ(ίλια) ιβ'.

To Chaereu, 12 miles.

From Chaereu, 12 miles

As far as Hermoupolis, 12 miles.

A bi-lingual inscription in Greek and Latin giving a distance of 12 miles from Hermopolis Parva and 12 miles from Chaereu in the Nile Delta, which was the final toll stop on the

⁵ Accession nos. II.D.27; 1981.651; 1981.760; 1981.868.

way to Alexandria. The final figure may have been damaged deliberately by those who found the measurement inaccurate.

3. Dedication

Manchester Museum 1712. Slab of limestone. Found at Koptos. Gift of Mr Jesse Haworth (1893-1894).

Dimensions: h. 0.34m; w. 0.26m; th. 0.195m; Letters: lunate sigma and epsilon; curved omega; Letter heights: 25mm (nu)- 22mm (omicron).

Ed. Bernand, *Portes du desert* no. 98 (ph.);

<https://www.trismegistos.org/tm/detail.php?tm=88429>

Imperial period.

Πουὼν ζ' Ἄρπαῖ-
σις ἀνέθ[η]κεν τῷ
ἰδιῷ θεῷ μεγίστ<ω>.
[Μα]νδουλ[ύλι]

‘The 6th (date of the month of) Pauni, Harpaesis set this up to his great deity ?Madouli

The name Harpaesis means ‘Horus, the son of Isis’. Hogarth (cited in Bernand) believed that the formula indicated a dedication to the Christian God, but Bernand discusses the possibility that it is a Jewish dedication. Traces of the 4th line could plausibly preserve the tops of a nu, delta and epsilon, and could be used to reconstruct the name [Μα]νδουλ[ύλι], that is a reference to Mandulis, the sun-god.

4. Stele

Manchester Museum TN R. 4568/1937. Round top limestone stele. At the top register is a winged sun disc with two pendent uraei. Beneath is a narrow rectangular band, perhaps representing the sky. The middle register depicts, on the right, a mummified figure (the deceased) held by Anubis; they face towards, on the left, Anubis holding a was-sceptre, with Osiris and Isis. Between them is a low offering-table. The centre of the lower register is occupied by two jackals facing inwards. Dimensions: h. 0.392..... Lunate epsilon; l.h:

Ed. Price, *Golden Mummies of Egypt: interpreting identities from the Graeco-Roman Period* 227 (ph.).

Ἀρέα Αἰμιλλίου, εὐψύ[χι].

Campbell: 'The deceased is supported by Anubis as if about to undergo the 'Opening of the Mouth Ritual', before Osiris, Isis and Anubis'.

5. Funerary Stele for Dionysarin

Manchester Museum 2197. Donation, 1891 of Mr Jesse Haworth. From Fayoum. Limestone slab.

H. 0.45; w. 0.36.

Non vidi: on exhibition in Shanghai as part of 'Golden Mummies'.

Διονυσάριν (ἐτῶν) με'.
ἄλυπε εὐψύχι.

'Dionysarin, aged 45. Without pain; be of good cheer!'

6. Funerary Stele for Tourbon

Manchester Museum 6950. From Sidmant; donation in 1921 of British School of Archaeology in Egypt. Limestone stela with a Greek inscription on the front and, on the back, a lightly incised depiction of an altar and an ankh-sign (meaning 'life'). The upper part of the ankh was enlarged with red paint. Non vidi.

Height 0.17; width 0.163. Square letters with horizontal guide-lines.

Τούρβων
εὐψύχι
(ἐτῶν) μδ'.

Tourbon. Be of good cheer! Aged 44.

7. Fragment

Manchester Museum 1980.102. Gift of Mr C. Brisbane, Oakleigh, Oak Bank, Prestwich in 1977. Said to have been found in Manchester during work on a railway line, but almost certainly imported to Britain within the last century.

Preserved top, dressed surface and carved front and back, perhaps part of a stele or block with one-line Greek inscription across top and simple round moulding below, with traces of sculpted acanthus leaves. Back has been carved with shallow fasciae or mouldings. Broken at sides and lower edge; two joining fragments glued together and mounted on a wooden background. Surface slightly chipped.

Cf. A.J.N.W. Prag, *JHS* 108 (1988) 292/293 no. 18; SEG 38.1923.

Pres. H. 25; w. 46.7; th. 5.7cm. Lunate omega and curved sigma, but rectangular omega.

Letter height 50mm.

3rd century AD?

[-]ΠΟΘΗCONTΩ[-]

D.M. Lewis, apud Prag, suggests that this refers to ‘the setting up of a prize, penalty, meeting, or some such, probably not in Attica’: π]ροβησόντω[ν ?

8. Offering Table

Manchester Museum 4615. From the 1906 Garstang excavation at Esna.

H. 0.238; w. 0.253; th. 0.075. Letter heights 0.014–0.026.

....
Πτολεμ...
αἴος

9. Offering Table

Manchester Museum 4616. From the 1906 Garstang excavation at Esna.

H. 0.026; w. 0.26; th. 0.06. Letter heights 0.028–0.043

ΠΑΤΗΣ
ΑΡΒΗ

10. Head with inscription

Manchester Museum 1185+1333. Small local Derna limestone female half-figure with polos, clad in himation. Non vidi

Dimensions: H. 0.15, w. 0.22, th. 0.036.

The inscription is lightly scratched on the polos: height 0.018; diameter 0.06.

Letters lunate epsilon, alpha with dropped bar, cursive lettering. Letter-height: 0.006; width 0.024.

SEG 55.1867. <https://igcyr.unibo.it/igcyr093200>:

Θεά

Marbury Hall. Dispersed collection

Marbury Hall was a country house in Cheshire, demolished in 1924. Historically it is associated with the Marbury family. The collection adorning the gallery and hall was created by James Smith-Barry (1816–56; see Michaelis, 101); it contained ancient statues, busts and other reliefs, some of them inscribed (see Michaelis, 500–515). The collection was sold off over the course of the twentieth century.

For the two Attic inscriptions, see Liddel and Low (AIUK. Miscellaneous). The only non-Attic inscription in this collection attested by Michaelis is his no. 40 (p. 514–15), a marble medallion with bust of Menander, with ΜΕΝΑΝΔΡΟΣ on the lower border, which appeared in a sales catalogue of 1987 (Christies, *Classical Sculpture Formerly from Marbury Hall, Cheshire*, 1987, p. 20; Richter, *Portraits of the Greeks* II p. 227 (ph.)),

Melchet Court (Melchet, Hants)

Lord Melchett (Alfred Mond) 1868-1930 was a member of the Mond family of chemical manufacturers and industrialists; he was first chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) in 1926 and MP 1906-28. The fullest account of his collection (hosted at Melchet Court and 35 Lowndes Square in London) does not mention any inscriptions: E. Strong, *Catalogue of the Greek & Roman antiquities in the possession of the Right Honourable Lord Melchett: at Melchet court and 35 Lowndes Square* (1928). On his death some of his collection was sold at a Sotheby's auction of May 24th 1951. Some of it went to the British Museum (see also C. Vermeule and D. von Bothmer, *AJA* 60 (1956), 337-39). According to Vermeule and von Bothmer, (*AJA* 60 (1956) 337) this was 'one of the best known classical collections formed... since the Michaelis era... housed both at Melchet Court and 35 Lowndes Square, London, was, for the most part sold in four auction sales... the marbles were only too recently dispersed to serve any useful purpose by notation of their whereabouts'. For the Attic inscription in the collection, see Liddel and Low, *AIUK* 15 (Miscellaneous).

1. Stele to Asklepios and Hygieia

Vermeule and Bothmer's s no. 6, a 'votive stele to Asklepios and Hygieia... now in the collection of El Conde de Lagunillas, HAVANA, CUBA'. There is, however, no indication that it was inscribed.

Newcastle: Great North Museum: Hancock. Greek Gallery

1. Stele for Kallimachos

NEWGM: 827, on permanent loan from the Wellcome Institute. See Liddel and Low, *ZPE* 219 (2021) 125-129

2. Dedication in the memory of Scanius Chrysip(p)os and Capito.

NEWMA: 1904.1. Probably from Thrace, second century AD: see M. Loy and A. Mullen, "A Greek Inscription with Rider Iconography from South Shields, Britain", *ZPE* 209, 2019, 140-44

3. Bronze plate

Bronze allotment plate.

Ed. Shefton, *Archaeological Reports* 16 (1969-70) p. 58 no. 10 (ph); Kroll no. 39b with *SEG* 34.137.

Β Δίρολις

Κρωπίδ(ης)

There is another, unpublished, bronze plaque in the collection (Inv. no. Shefton 884); its provenance is unclear; Kroll (per epistulam) expresses doubts that this fragment was part of an Athenian allotment plate on the basis of the lettering and the position of its hole. He suggests that it should be cleaned before further work on its identification is undertaken

Nicholson Collection

See above, London, South Kensington/Victoria and Albert.

Nottingham: Castle Museum (2 inscriptions)

1. Epitaph for Souchas and his son Souchas

NCM 1911-75. From the excavation of Flinders Petrie, 1911, Haouarah. Gift of the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, University College, Gower St, London, 23.08.1911. Rectangular stele, broken on the upper left. Eds. W. M. Flinders Petrie, *Roman portraits and Memphis IV* (1911) p. 21; Bernand, *Recueil des Inscriptions Grecques du Fayoum* 1:56 (ph.); F. Preisigke, *SB* 1.5757

1st century AD

Σουχᾶς
νομογρά-
φος ἐβίω-
σεν (ἔτη) ξδ', (ἔτους) ..',

5 ἄλυπος.

Σουχᾶς υἱός,
(ἐτῶν) λε'.

"Soukhas, *nomographos* lived 64 years. Griefless. His son Soukhas (lived) 35 years."

2. Epitaph for Kephalion, son of Leonidas

NCM 1911-76. From the excavation of Flinders Petrie, 1911, Haouarah. Gift of the British School of Archaeology in Egypt, University College, Gower St, London, 23.08.1911. Limestone block with traces of red paint in the carved letters.

Dimensions: h. 30cm, w.24cm, th. 9cm.

Eds. W. M. Flinders Petrie, *Roman portraits and Memphis IV* (1911) p. 22 no. 7; Bernand, *Recueil des Inscriptions Grecques du Fayoum* 1:57 (ph.); F. Preisigke, *SB* 1.5759

1st century AD

Κεφαλίων
Λεωνίδου

ἐβίωσεν

(ἔτη) μη', αἰεί-

5 μνηστος.

"Kephalion, son of Leonidas, lived 48 years ever to be remembered."

Nottingham: University Museum

E.56.21. Dedication of 'yellow sandstone' (Heichelheim). From Egypt (provenance unknown). The gift of Mr E.W. Campion of Nottingham who acquired it from a sailor 'some 45 or so years ago' (Heichelheim: i.e. in about 1900). cm. 'The back of the stone was left unpolished. It was obviously set into the wall of the brass foundry mentioned in the inscription.'

Dimensions: H: 410mm, w. 350cm, th. 90mm.

Ed. F. M. Heichelheim, *JEA* XXX 1944, 76-77; Tod, *JEA* XXX 1945, 103; W. R. Chalmers, *JEA* XLII 1956, 122-23 (ph.); *SEG* 18.720; SB 9877

5th-7th century AD?

Chi-rho monogram

Εἰς Θεὸς ὁ β[ο]-

ηθῶ(ν) ἄππα

Ἰωσηφίῳ ἐπισκ(όπῳ)

τῷ οἰκοδομή-

5 σαντι τοῦτον

τὸν χαλκευτικὸν

ἐργαστήριον

εἰς τὴν ἁγίαν ἐκ-

κλησίαν ἐν ὀνόματι

10 Ἰ(ησο)ῦ Χ(ριστο)ῦ, ἀμήν : ἐν μη-

νὶ Φαῶφι τῆς δ' ἰν-

δικτι(ῶνος).

There is one God the helper for the religious minister Iosephios the inspector for the construction of the bronze foundry for the holy church in the name of Jesus Christ, Amen. In the month of Phaoph of the 4th indiction.

Heichelheim (77) wrote: 'Professor U. Wilcken is inclined to attribute Byzantine dates in which omitted to the time of the Persian occupation of Egypt. If he is right, the date would

be 1st October 621 AD'. The inscription suggests an association between the church and a metal-workshop.

Petworth House (2 inscriptions)

On Petworth House, a house in which Art was collected and created since the sixteenth century, see J. Raeder, *Die antiken Skulpturen in Petworth House (West Sussex)*, 2000; Lambert, *AIUK* 1 (*Petworth House*).

1. Funerary inscription from sarcophagus

Slab of dark grey stone with tabula ansata bearing inscription; probably a fragment from a long face of a sarcophagus. Found in the grounds of Petworth in the summer of 1930. Perhaps from Asia Minor (e.g. Kyzikos) or Thrace. Whereabouts currently unknown.

Cf. W.H. Buckler, "A Greek Inscription at Petworth", *JHS* 51 (1931), pp. 106-108 (ph.); *SEG* 6.801a; cf. Vermeule *AJA* 60 (1956) 340.

H. 0.56 m., w. 1.04, th. 0.12-0.155; w. of inscribed tablet 0.73; letter height 0.03-0.035.

3rd century AD

καὶ [τ]ῷ συμ-

βίῳ [μ]ου Αὐρ.

Ἀσπ[ι]δῶ καὶ τοῖς [τ]έκνοις

μου Αὐρ. Ἀλ[ε]ξάνδρῳ καὶ Αὐρ.

5 Ζωσίμῃ· εἰ δ[έ] τις ἕτερον θήσ-

ῃ, ἔστω αὐτῷ [πρ]ὸς τ[ὸ]ν [Θ]εὸν καὶ

[θήσει εἰς -- (δηνάρια) --].

'... and for my husband Aurelius Aspidas and for my children Aurelius Alexander and Aurelia Zosime; if any man puts in an outsider, he shall answer to God and [shall pay to . . . denarii]

2. A late Hellenistic /Roman copy of a satyr pouring wine.

North Gallery no. 6. Discovered near Rome by Gavin Hamilton. A replica of a statue of a satyr pouring wine. The inscription is on the front of the supporting pillar; Michaelis thought it was modern.

H. 171 cm.

CIG 6138; *IG XIV* 132; Michaelis 600 no. 6; *AJA* 59 (1955) 144-145; Raeder 55-57 no. 8 (ph.); Cf. Lambert 1-2 n. 6.

ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟ ... ΕΠ... (Raeder)

‘Apollonios made it?’

Perhaps a sculptor’s signature

Pitt-Rivers Collection

Two second-century grave stelai once in the Pitt Rivers collection, both with inscriptions, were sold as part of the property of Mrs Stella Pitt-Rivers at auction in 1976. See Sotheby's (London) *Catalogue of Antiquities, Islamic Art, Tibetan, Nepali, Indian and South-East Asian Art also Tribal Art*, 17th May, 1976, lots 366 and 367 (ph.). Both are likely from the Asia Minor.

Plymouth: The Athenaeum (Lost inscriptions)

The antiquities that had been collected at The Athenaeum in Plymouth by the early twentieth century mostly had derived from Trematon Castle and had been the property of Major-General Lannowe, who died c. 1896; he did not want his antiquities to fall into the hands of the Duchy of Cornwall and therefore handed them to the Plymouth Institution (Slater, 270). Vermeule reported ‘Some fragments and a Roman Altar... Trematon Marbles... from Asia Minor or central Greece. The Athenaeum also possesses an inscribed basis from Cilicia, with a dedication in Greek and Latin probably to the Emperor Commodus’ (*AJA* 59 (1955) 145–146). However, it seems likely that they antiquities had already been lost by then, destroyed during the bombing of Plymouth during World War II. The antiquities of Trematon are said by Slater (270) to have been acquired by Benjamin Tucker, who was secretary to the Admiral of the Earl of St Vincent. In addition to the two inscribed antiquities noted here there was a cast of *CIG* 2034 which was made by John Hele Fuge (d. 1871) (Slater 277: Fig 1). The account of them is based on Slater, who wrote it with the assistance of M.N. Tod: H. Slater, ‘Address at the Opening of the Session 1913–14’, *Transactions of the Plymouth Institution and Devon and Cornwall Historical Society*, 1913–14, 269–79.

1. Funerary monument for Parthenios

From the collection at Trematon Castle. Funerary stele with a bearded man and to his left a diminutive figure.

H. 52 cm.

Ed. Slater, p. 273 (ph.)

1st/2nd century AD

ἐπὶ Παρθενίῳ

‘For Parthenios’

H. 52cm.

Slater thought it characteristic of central Greece.

2. Inscribed base

Presented to the Plymouth Institution by Rev. J. H. Hare and Lieut. Sanders in 1866-7.
Cylindrical base. Possibly from Aigaiai in Cilicia.

Eds. Fraenkel, *I von Pergamon* II 291; *IG ad res Romanas pertinentes* III 924; Slater, p. 273 (dr.); Wilhelm, *AEMÖ* 20 (1897) 60-61; *J.Sav.* 1973, 166-167.

3rd century AD?

- (a) Διονύσῳ Καλλι-
κάρπῳ καὶ Δημή-
τρι Καρποφόρῳ.

Two ivy leaves

Era of Commodus, 222-35 AD?

- (b) Αὐ[τοκράτορι — — —]
Εὐτυχ— — —
μητ[ρὶ κάστρων]

Rokeby Hall (Yorkshire).

This was the collection of J.B.S. Morritt, who was a member of the Dilettanti Society from 1798 (Michaelis 643). The collection was visited by Michaelis in 1873. Vermeule reported: 'The collection at Rokeby has now been brought together in a storeroom in the rear centre of the house. ... The four Greek sepulchral stelai from Asia Minor or the islands are stacked at the back of the storeroom in a position which made examination difficult and photography impossible' (*AJA* 59 (1955) 146). See now H. von Hesberg and G. Petzl, in D. Boschung, H. von Hesberg, *Die antiken Skulpturen in Newby Hall sowie in anderen Sammlungen von Yorkshire* (Wiesbaden 2007), 134–53.

1. Funerary stele with verse

At the time of Michaelis, appeared in the Hall (Michaelis). Michaelis: 'broken off at the top. On the sunk field of the relief is a female figure in full face, quite enveloped in her chiton and cloak, excepting her head. On either side, leaning against the raised border, stands a diminutive female attendant in a chiton; the one to the l. carries a little box, the one to the right is supporting her chin on her r. hand. The coarse style is that of the sepulchral reliefs from the Greek islands and the coasts of Asia Minor. Underneath is an inscription of ten lines, of which I was able to make a copy. From two paper impressions and a photograph my colleague, Prof. Rudolf Schoell, has with great difficulty but with sufficient certainty deciphered the following verses...'. The object appeared for auction in 1969: see **Sotheby's 1st July 1969** (no. 257, alongside other (uninscribed) funerary reliefs from the same collection).

H. 0.46, w. 0.38 (lower), 0.36 (upper)

Ed. Michaelis p. 645–6 no. 4; cf. Peek no. 947; Peek, *Grabgedichte* 158; Pfuhl and Moebius no. 399 (ph.)

2nd century BC

Δεινή μ'εἰς Ἀίδην μοῖρ' ἤγαγεν, οὔθ' ὑπὸ μητρὸς
χειρῶν ἢ μελέῃ νυμφίδιον θάλαμον
ἤλυθον, οὐδὲ γάμου περικαλλέος ὕμνον ἄκουασα,
οὐδὲ τέκνων γλυκερὸν θρῆνον ἔμαξα πέπλοις.

5 [Σ]ύμη δὲ Ἑρμογένου κικλήσκομαι. ἀλλὰ σὺ χαῖρε,

ξεῖνε, ὃς ὁδοῦ βαίνεις ἡδυτάτην ἐτραπόν·
 ἄγγελλε εἰς οἴκους τήμῃ κακοδαίμονι μητρί,
 καὶ μὴ ἀεὶ λύπαις καὶ δακρύοισι φρένας
 τρύχειν· οὐ γὰρ ἐμοὶ μούνη τόδε Μοῖρ' ἐπέκλωσεν
 10 κῆδος, ὁρῶ δ' ἔτ' ἐμοῦ κρέσσονας εἶν' Αἰδ[η]

4 πότμοις Michaelis. 7 οἶκον Michaelis

2. Bilingual stele for Venuleia Vitalia

Now in the stables, Rokeby Hall. From Rome? A marble pedimental stele with central acroterion, now broken into five pieces fixed together. Within the pediment is a small female bust, simply rendered. The inscription is in a framed, sunken, panel.

Moretti, *IGUR* 849; *CIL* VI 28511; von Hesberg and G.Petzl no. 10 (ph.); *SEG* 57.965 with two corrections by H.Solin, *Arctos* 44 (2010) 255–6.

H. 72, w. 30, th. 6.5cm

c. 175–200 AD:

Venuleiae Vi-
 taliae coni-
 ugi bene me-
 renti fecit (S)-
 5 taius Silvan-
 nus ☿
 Οὐενουλείαι Οὐ-
 ιταλίας Στά-
 ῖος Σιλουανὸς
 10 τῇ ἑαυτοῦ

συμβίωι·

☞ χαίρετε ☞·

Outside frame:

D(is) M(anibus)

‘Staios Silvanus had the tomb made for his wife, Venuleia Vitalia, because she deserved it. Farewell! The household gods’.

3. Funerary inscription for Babbia Apphion

The stables, Rokeby Hall. Marble tablet with inscription framed in sunken panel. Seen and copied by W. Sherard in Smyrna in the early 18th cent.

H. 45 cm, w. 61 cm, th. ca. 12cm.

Eds CIG 3278; *IK Smyrna* I 192 + II 2 p. 371; Geissen *ZPE* 56 (1984) 297–300 no. 1 (ph.); *SEG* 34.1192; von Hesberg and G.Petzl no. 12 (ph)

Βεβία Ἀπφειν τὸ θωρακεῖον
καὶ τὰ ἐνσόρια καὶ τὴν σο-
ρὸν τὴν ἐπὶ τῷ θωρακείῳ
καὶ τὰ οἰκήματα τὰ προσ-
5 κείμενα· οἶκος, κλεῖμαξ,
κοιτῶν, μεδειανόν, τρίκλει-
νον, ὅστοθῆκαι ☞ β'. ἰσήλυ-
σις ἑαυτῇ καὶ Συντρόφῳ τῷ ἀν-
δρὶ καὶ τοῖς τέκνοις αὐτῆς καὶ τοῖς ἐγγόν-
10 οῖς αὐτῶν. νν χαῖρε. ☞ καὶ σύ.

‘Bebia Apphein has the (prepared) the substructure and the burial niche and the mound located on the substructure and the following adjacent buildings: home, staircase,

bedroom, hall, dining room and two bone containers. The right to burial (she has reserved) herself, her husband Syntrophos, her children and their descendants. Be well. You too.'

4. Funerary inscription by Telesphoros Iulianus, slave of Caesar, for self and family

The stables, Rokeby Hall. Gray marble block with inscription framed in sunken panel. Seen and copied by W. Sherard in Smyrna in the early 18th cent. Once in the collection of Wimpole (see below).

H. 52.5 cm, w. 88 cm, th. 13 cm.

Eds *CIG* 3382; G. Lafaye, *IGR* IV 1477; *IK Smyrna* I 225 + II 2 p. 371; Geissen *ZPE* 56 (1984) 297-300 no. 2 (ph.); *SEG* 34.1193; von Hesberg and G. Petzl no. 13 (ph)

- 1 Τελέσφορος Καίσαρος
 δοῦλος Ἰουλιανὸς ἑαυτῷ
 ζῶν καὶ Κλ(αυδία) Ὀλυμπιάδι καὶ Οὐ-
 αλερίοις Φλαουιανῷ καὶ Σε-
5 κούνδῳ, τοῖς τέκνοις αὐτῆς
 ζῶσι, καὶ Ἀλβανία Βικτωρίνη
 θ(ανούση) καὶ ἀπελευθέροις καὶ δού-
 λοις τοῖς προσήκουσιν αὐτ<ῶ>
 πᾶσι τὸ μνημεῖον καθωσίω-
10 σε ἐπὶ τῷ ὑπὸ μηδενὸς πώπο-
 τε ἐξαλλοτριωθῆναι. ταύτης
 τῆς ἐπιγραφῆς τὸ ἀντίγραφον
 εἰς τὰ ἀρχεῖα τὰ ἐν Σμύρνη ἀ-
 πετέθη.

‘Telesphoros Iulianos, slave of Caesar, dedicated this tomb during his lifetime for himself and Claudia Olympias and their living children Valerius Flavianus and Valerius Secundus and Albania Victorina, who died, and for all the freedmen and slaves who obey him, on

the condition that it must never be obliterated by anyone. A copy of this inscription is to be lodged in the archive at Smyrna.’

5. Fragment of an epitaph with imprecation.

Block of gray marble with tabula ansata, broken at top left and upper lines illegible. Stables, Rokeby Hall. Possibly from Smyrna (Geissen).

Eds. Geissen, *ZPE* 56, 1984, 297-300, no. 3 (ph.); *SEG* 34.1194; *IK Smyrna* 898; von Hesberg and G.Petzl no. 14 (ph). Cf. Strubbe, *Arai Epitymbai* p. 28; *AE* 1988 no 1024.

H. 28.5cm, w. 26.5, th. 2.8cm

2nd century AD?

[· · ? · · μνη]μείω

- 5 [ο]ὐδεν[ι] προσηκόντων κατὰ
οὐδένα τρόπον πλὴν τοῖς
προγεγραμμένοις μόνοις.
Εἰ δέ τις ἐπιχειρήσει ἀνοί-
[ξ]ας ἕτερον βαλεῖν, κακὸς
10 [κα]κῶς ἐξώλης γένοιτο

Not in the memorial ... shall obey... shall in some way anyone except only the foregoing.
But if someone undertakes to open the grave and bury another, he is to perish miserably
as a criminal.

Southampton: King Edward VI School

1. Dedication to Zeus Helios/Sarapis and other gods by sacred victors in the Antinoeia games

Rectangular slab of grey marble, complete on all sides, broken diagonally into two pieces but later clamped together. Discovered among rubble in Alexandria and copied in 1801 by W. J. Hamilton, who published it. From Kanopos (Abu Qir?). Lost in the nineteenth century and then rediscovered in 1953 in England in a house on the edge of the New Forest. It was presented by W.J. Betteridge Esq to King Edward VI School Southampton. By 1964 it had been loaned to Winchester College (see below) but was returned. Current whereabouts unknown.

H. 0.74. w, 0.59. th. 0.14.

Letter height: 0.030–0.040 (lines 1–4); 0.020–0.025 (lines 5–6); 0.005–0.007 (line 10)

Eds. *CIG* III 4683; *IGRR* I 1050; *SB* 8281; ed. P. M. Fraser, *Berytus* XV 1964, 90–92 no 17, with ph., pl. XVI, 1; *SEG* 24.1192.

Cf. Renberg, *Where Dreams May Come. Incubation Sanctuaries in the Greco-Roman World*, 518 n. 89.

c. 185/187 AD

Διὶ Ἡλίῳ μεγάλῳ Σαράπιδι
ἐν Κανωβῶ καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς θεοῖς
ἀνέθηκεν Σαραπίων ὁ καὶ Ἰσίδωρος
Διδύμου τοῦ Διδύμου τῶν ἐξ Ἀντινόου ἱερονι-
5 κῶν σὺν Ἰσιτι τῇ καὶ Εὐσεβείᾳ καὶ Σετιανῶ
καὶ Σαραπιάδι καὶ Θεοδώρῳ καὶ Φωκάτῃ
[[[ἔτους κ .ʹ Αὐτοκράτορος Καίσαρος]]]
[[[Μάρκου Αὐρηλίου Κομμόδου]]]
[[[Εὐσεβοῦς Σεβαστο]ῦ]] Χοιὰκ κδ', (hedera)
10 ἐπὶ Πομπωνίου Φαυστιανοῦ ἐπάρχου Αἰγύπτου, ἐπ' ἀγαθῶ.

‘To Zeus Helios the great Sarapis

at Kanobos and to all the gods.

Sarapion and Isidore

the son of Didymos the son of Didymos, sacred victors in the Antinoeia games set it up,

- 5 with Isis and Eusebeia and Setianos
and Sarapis and Theodora and Phokis.

[[year 2X of the Emperor Caesar]]

[[Marcus Aurelius Commodus]]

[[the pious Sebastos, Choiak 24th]] *ivy leaf*

- 10 In the eparchy of Egypt of Pomponios Phaustianos; for the good.'

Whiteparish, near Salisbury (Wiltshire)

A block discovered in the garden rockery of a 1960s-bungalow in **Common Road**. Provenance unknown. Perhaps deriving from rubble from a demolished mansion house in the area, e.g. Cowesfield House, Broxmore House (demolished in 1949) or Paulton's Park (destroyed by fire in 1963). On auction Tuesday 16 February 2021.

White marble slab; above, two olive-wreaths in relief

H. 0.50, w. 0.64 m, th. 0.19

Ed. Tomlin, *Britannia* 42 (2011) 465, based on a photograph provided by the Finds Liaison Officer and information from the owner; cf. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-wiltshire-55532249>

2nd century AD?

Left wreath: Right wreath:

ὁ δῆμος οἱ νέοι

Δημήτριον

Μητροδώρου

τοῦ Λευκίου

‘The people; the young men (honour); Demetrios son of Metrodoros son of Leukios.’

We presume that Demetrios had been honoured for some service to the community and the *neoi*, possibly by performing the role of gymnasiarch. It seems that his grandfather had a Roman name, Leukios.

Wilton House, near Salisbury, Wiltshire

Wilton House is the Wiltshire seat of the Earls of Pembroke. It is the home of a substantial collection of antiquities acquired chiefly by Thomas Herbert, 8th Earl of Pembroke (1654–1732): see C. Newton, *Notes on the Sculptures at Wilton House* (1849); Michaelis, 42–43, 665–717; P. Stewart, *A Catalogue of the Sculpture Collection at Wilton House*, 2020. A number of ancient statues and busts bear inscribed Greek labels added by the 8th Earl (Stewart nos 4 (= Michaelis no. 5), 11 (=Michaelis no. 170), 43 (=Michaelis no. 46), 48, 52 (=Michaelis 11c), 61, 62, 63 (=Michaelis no. 64). Several items recorded to have borne modern inscriptions are attested as once being at Wilton but are now dispersed (Stewart A 5 (= Michaelis no. 158a), A 41 (=Michaelis no. 94), A 43 (=Michaelis 80), A 78 (=Michaelis no. 219), A 84 (Michaelis no. 220), A 165 (=Michaelis no. 115).

There is a smaller number of genuinely ancient Greek inscriptions (or objects with ancient inscriptions that have been reinscribed: 4 and 5), which we account for here.

1. Funerary relief for Philargyros

East Cloister, set into the base of a statue of cupid with a bow (Stewart no. 10). Originally in the collection of the antiquarian John Woodward and acquired by the 8th Earl probably at the auction of his collection in 1728 (see Stewart pp. 24–25) at the same time as no. 2. ‘In the twentieth century this relief was used to decorate the clock tower on the east wing of Wilton House. It was brought indoors around 2007.’ Panel of white, translucent marble, now greyish in colour, broken at lower corners. Holes were drilled in the corners in modern times, but these are now filled. A dextriosis scene featuring two males appears in low relief within a border of c. 2cm in breadth. The figure on the left is seated on a backless chair and is wrapped in a mantle. The standing figure is also dressed in a mantle. The inscription runs along the lower border of the relief.

Dimensions: h. 28.4, w. 30.8, th. c. 3 cm.

Eds *Museum Woodwardianum* 260 no. 1; Newton 24 no. 152; *CIG* 7026; Michaelis no. 152; Stewart no. 123 (ph.; (+)). Listed in the ms catalogues of 1732: 1665–1728: see British Library, MS Stowe 1018, f. 42v; WCRO MS. CR136/A/570, [p. 29].

Imperial era?

υἱ[ἔ] Φιλάργυρε [χαῖ]ρε.

Woodward’s ms catalogue: ΥΙ ΦΙΛΑΡΓΥΡΕ...ΡΕ;

Mueller: NATI Φιλάργυρε (CIG)

Newton: AT PΔAPΓΥPE IAAI.

Stewart: 'Visible today is indeed ILL or similar letters beneath the right foot of the right figure; LL or similar beneath the right foot of the left figure; and Y (probably the upsilon of Φιλάργυρε) under the left foot of the left figure'

The style of representation seems to be of the Hellenistic or imperial period, but the formulation of the patronymic points to an imperial date.

2. Funerary relief for Euklea

East Cloister, set into the base of small statue of a satyr with a panther (Stewart no. 12). Originally in the collection of the antiquarian John Woodward and acquired by the 8th Earl probably at the auction of his collection in 1728 (see Stewart pp. 24-25) at the same time as no. 1. 'In the twentieth century this relief was put outdoors with the base and statue above and brought inside around 2007' (Stewart). 'Fine-grained, white marble, with grey surface colour, yellow blotches and 'black spots' towards the lower right corner' (Stewart). Holes were drilled in the corners in modern times for the placement of iron dowels their expansion through corrosion has caused breaks: the bottom left and top right corners and part of the top left have been lost. A *dexiosis* scene featuring a male and female facing each other appears in low relief. A female sits on a backless chair with feet on a plain footstool, wearing a mantle. The standing male is heavily draped in a mantle. The inscription appears in two lines on the flat lower border of the relief.

Dimensions: h. 26.6cm, w. 22.3, th. 2-3 cm.

Eds. *Museum Woodwardianum* 260 no. 1; Newton 24 no. 125; Michaelis no. 125; Stewart no 124 (ph.; +). Listed in the ms catalogues of 1732: 1665-1728: see British Library, MS Stowe 1018, f. 42v; WCRO MS. CR136/A/570, [p. 29].

4th century BC to second century AD?

[-c. 4 letters -]πος (or νιος, or ιιος?) Ἀπολλωνιός

[γυναικί] Εὐκλέαι χαίρειν.

Michaelis considered it a mediocre Roman imitation of an Attic original of the fourth or fifth century BC, but possibly an original, but it is possibly an original of the late classical, Hellenistic or Roman period (Stewart). It may have been cut down from a stele in modern times. But there is nothing to link it with Athens.

3. Roman sarcophagus with representation of myth of Triptolemos

East Cloister. Discovered in about 1642 (see Gros de Boze) and purchased by the 8th Earl by the end of 1723. 'In the twentieth century, probably when the antiquities were cleared from the House in 1940, the lid was separated from the rest of the sarcophagus. It was rediscovered in the Sawmill Yard in summer 2008. The chest had already been brought indoors but had been used until the 1990s as a planter' (Stewart). *CIG* 926, followed by *IG* II² 13225 says that it was discovered "prope Athenas"; however, other publications (e.g. *IG* XIV 1459; *IGUR* 401) suggest that it came from Rome. As Angelicoussis observes, the attribution to Athens is the result of a misreading (it was actually seen in "Athies", which is near Paris); Angelicoussis identifies it as a Roman monument (on the basis of style of carving, and the form of the inscription and an analysis of the export habits of Roman ateliers).⁶ The view that it is Italian is followed by Stewart, adding the basis that 'it is not carved from Attic marble' and its 'Italian form' (Stewart 212). Fine grained white marble with some grey veining. The inscription has been carved in two lines in the middle of the sarcophagus, across the lower border of the lid and the upper border of the chest.

H. c. 43.5cm, w. 194cm (at top of front), 191cm (at bottom of front), th. 53.5–56 cm. For lid see Stewart.

Eds. C. Gros de Boze, 'Description d'un tombeau de marbre antique', *Mémoires de littérature tirez des registres de l'Académie royale des inscriptions et belles lettres*, 4 (1717) 648–64 at 648; *CIG* 926; *IG* XIV 1459; *IGUR* 401; *IG* II² 13225; Stewart no. 133 (ph., +). Appears in Stukeley's MS catalogue (Bodleian Library, MS. Top Wilts., E 6 p. 110).

AD 150–170.

θ(εοῖς) κ(αταχθονίοις). Αὐρηλίῳ Ἐπαφροδείτῳ
συμβίῳ Ἀντωνία Βαλερία ἔθηκε.

⁶ See Angelicoussis 2009; cf. also E. Angelicoussis, *BjB* 208 (2008) [2010] 45–62, summarised by *SEG* 58.1115.

‘To the Gods of the Departed. To Aurelius Epaphroditus her husband, Antonia Valeria set this up.’

4. Votive relief with archaising inscription

East Cloister. Votive Relief of ‘Mantheos’ (Michaelis no. 48). Plaque of fine-grained marble with some grey veining. The sculpture represents two figures in low relief: ‘on the left is a seated male facing right... dressed only in a mantle which is wrapped around the lower body... a small eagle perched on this figure’s extended left hand identifies him as Zeus... the figure on the right of the relief, close to its edge, is a standing youth, beardless and completely naked ... reaches forwards with long, slender arms to wash his hands at a bowl at thigh-height ... between this tripod and the knees of Zeus stands a *thymiaterion* on thin, curved feet’. The original inscription is preserved only in a squeeze which survives among the papers of Frederik Rostgaard in Copenhagen, acquired probably during his time in Rome 1698–99 (see Stewart). Acquired by the 8th Earl not long before 1732 with a modern inscription added before 1736. The original sculpture is placed in the first century BC to first century AD, likely the date of the original inscription.

Dimensions: h. 42.9cm, w. c. 52.4cm, th. 5.5–6.5cm.

Eds. L. A. Muratori, *Novus Thesaurus Veterum Inscriptionum* vol. 1 (1739), 35–2, pl. 2 (dr.); *CIG* 34; *IG V* 1 1584; Michaelis no. 48 (dr.); Stewart 129 (ph.; +).

Original 1st cent. BC – 1st cent. AD:

At the top of Rostgaards’ squeeze ‘is a transcribed inscription in Classical Greek letters’; this had evidently left no impression on the squeeze itself and was either painted on the stone or was inscribed too faintly to be detected on the squeeze:

.. ΡΟΣΕΧΕΙΝΟΜΩΟΙΘΩΝ ΔΑΜΑΝΘΕΟΣ

ΑΙΘΟΥ ΕΥΞΑΤΟ

ΔΙΠΕΝΤΑΘΛΟΝΠΑΙΔΟΣ ΝΕΙΚΑΝ

[Π]ροσέχει νόμῳ ΟΙΘΩΝ Δαμάνθεος

Αἴθου εὐξάο

Δι̇ πέταθλον παῖδος νεικᾶν.

‘attends to the law... Damanteos son of Aithos asked Zeus for the boy’s victory in the pentathlon.’

The modern inscription is located between the eagle and chest of the youth is a carefully incised, four-line inscription in archaising characters in boustrophedon:

Μάνθεος : Αἴθου : εὐ-

χαριστεῖ : Διὶ : ἐπὶ

νίκει πεντάθλου:

παιδός.

‘Mantheos [son of] Aithos gives thanks to Zeus for his victory in the boy’s pentathlon’.

This inscription was likely added at some point between the creation of the Rostgaard squeeze of the 1690s and the arrival of the relief at Wilton, probably in order to appeal to the 8th Earl. Different view of it have been taken: some have taken the view that it was modern forgery (Michaelis, Conze, Maffei); an re-inscription of an older inscription (Newton, Mats); an original (Mueller); or a artistically a pastiche (Moltsen in *SEG* 51.1428). As Stewart (p. 204) suggests it is probably the product of the same erudite forger of the fake archaic inscription on the altar of Bacchus (Stewart no 130; below no. 5). Stukeley *Itinerarium Curiosum* (London 1724), 179.

5. Re-inscribed Altar with modern archaising inscription

North Cloister. Block of white marble with some grey flecks depicting reworked figures, probably Dionysos flanked by two female figures, probably Horai. According to Stukeley, it was acquired from William Sherard, the consul of the Levantine company at Smyrna, along with no. 4, but Stewart casts doubt upon the authenticity of this claim. The inscription is carved in archaising letters around the crown of the altar. The letter forms are inconsistent and anachronistic, and based on the ancient Hymn to Dionysos (Anthologia Palatina 9.524)

H. 96cm (excluding crown: 82.5cm), w. 25-26cm, max th. 1.5cm.

Eds. Stukeley, *Itinerarium Curiosum* (London 1724), 179; *CIG* 38; Michaelis no. 1 (fasc. of inscription); Stewart no. 130

μέλπωμεν Διόνυσον ἀγλόμορφον, βακχεύτορα, ξανθοκάρπον.

‘Let us sing Dionysos of beauteous form, the reveller, the yellow-haired one.’

The original sculpture is probably first century BC to early first century AD.

6. Funerary stele (whereabouts unknown)

Stewart (*per epistulam*): given to the 10th Earl of Pembroke about 1775 and probably sold in the Christie’s sale of 1961 (lot 138). From Smyrna (Michaelis). Stele with pediment decorated with rosette; beneath is a laurel wreath surrounding the inscription. Beneath the wreath is a depiction representing a youth extending his right hand to a larger youth; behind stands a small figure; another figure leans against a tall stele in the middle of the scene, on top of which stands a siren playing the lyre; in the right corner is a horse’s head.

H. 1.13, w. 0.54.

Eds. *CIG* 3231; Michaelis no. 109; *IK Smyrna* 63; Pfuhl and Moebius 693 (ph.)

In wreath:

ὁ δῆμος

Διονύσιον Διονυσίου

τοῦ Μητροδώρου.

Woburn Abbey. 2 inscriptions

The Gallery at Woburn Abbey was constructed at the time of Francis the 5th Duke of Bedford (duke from 1771–1802); it was made into a sculpture gallery by John Russell, the 6th Duke (duke from 1802–1839), and he was responsible for assembling its collection of marbles through acquisition in Italy and purchase, though some may have been acquired by his son Lord George William Russell. See Michaelis, 721–53; E. Angelicoussis, *The Woburn Abbey Collection of Classical Antiquities* (1992).

1. Dedication of Maridia Polla

Marble plaque with sculpture relief in frame. Worn all over and broken at top left. Went missing at some point between 1953 and 1990; its rediscovery was announced via facebook on 3rd March 2020: ‘discovered during the course of works, found in a blocked-up fireplace.’ In the centre, two ears, beside each of which is Asklepios’ snake alongside a stalk with tendrils. –. The inscription is within the panel above of the relief. There may be some traces of lettering on the upper part of the frame. Origin unknown.

H. 0.28, w. 0.38

Eds. Conze, AA 185 (dr.); Michaelis no. 193; Angelicoussis no. 80 (dr.) *MDAI* (A) 35, 1910, 5 (ph.); P. Roesch, *EP* (1981–1982) 9 no. 39; *SEG* 31.438; Rediscovery: <https://www.facebook.com/WoburnAbbeyAndGardens/photos/an-antique-marble-relief-missing-for-decades-has-been-discovered-during-the-cour/2923714557672319/>

Roman era?

[τ]οῦ ὥτί[ο]υ θεραπέι-

[ας] Μαριδία Πώλλα

[ιε]ρηὶς εὐχαρι-

[σ]τήριον,

‘Maridia Pollo, a priestess, [made] a thank-offering for the cure of her ear’.

Roesch argued that it did not come from Oropos–Amphiareion.

2. Muse sarcophagus

Probably from Rome. Front of sarcophagus depicting muses. Described by Zoega ‘at the Villa Aldobrandini, Frascati, between 1791-1792. Purchased from there by the sixth Duke in 1815’ (Angelicooussis). Heavily restored.

H. 1.02, w. 1.81.

Eds. *IGUR* III 1153; *IG* XIV 1418; Michaelis no. 148; *AJA* 60 (1956) 348-350 no.122; Angelicooussis no. 67 (ph.; ph. of Coburgensis drawing of the mid 16th century)

230-240 AD

On the upper moulding is the conclusion of an elegiac couplet:

[– ∪ ∪] ον δαπέδων μνημα δὲ τοῦτο πέλε[ι]

On the lower ledge (from the left, in one line) are portions of a metrical epitaph:

[νε]ῦμα τόπερ μακάρων [– ∪ ∪ –] δύναται. / ταῦτα βροτοῖσιν ἅπασιν
ἐφημοσύναισιν ἀρίστων / [– ∪ ∪ – ∪] δὲ ἐς ἀλλότριον πένπωσι [...8....]v. ☞

Right side of the lower ledge:

vacat κ'εὐχαριστῶ τῷ ἀπελευθέρῳ μου Ἀμίνονι.

‘... but this is a memorial [placed] on the floor...’

‘a sign of the immortals is able ...

this for all mortals by the commands of the worthiest ...

and to another place they may send him...’

And I am grateful to my freedman Amion.

Angelicooussis p. 92: ‘the destination of the deceased to “another place” confirms this marble as a document of prospective afterlife’.

Winchester College. 1 inscription

The museum of Winchester College was opened in June 1897 and it contains a significant collection of treasures including Greek and Roman antiquities and a substantial collection of vases. See J. Falconer and T. Mannack, *Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum. Great Britain. Fascicule 19* (2002); R. Foster (ed.), *50 Treasures from Winchester College* (nd). For modern Greek inscriptions in the grounds, see I. McHaffie, *Greek Secrets Revealed: Winchester*, 2021. See also: E. Parker, *The Cloisters Cross Its Art and Meaning*, 1994. For an inscription last seen when on loan at Winchester College, see above, Southampton, King Edward VI School.

1. Epitaph for Neida or -neis and Nikandros, 2nd century BC.

Accession no. P.-M. no. 855 (?). Donated in 1909 by James Parker Smith, MP, former pupil and Warden of Winchester College (1915–20). Unknown Provenance. Perhaps from Smyrna? Pedimental stele with relief (older man, seated on a cushioned stool, with bald head and furrowed forehead; woman with veil; in her left hand a poppy-seed-pod; servant with box; column); above the relief two wreaths with ὁ δῆμος; beneath the wreaths two inscriptions. Small, plain, rosette in pediment? Incomplete at left-hand side. Rough back (original). H. 0.905; w. 0.4; th. 0.14.

Eds *ISmyrna* 86; Pfuhl-Mobius, *Ostgriechischen Grabreliefs* 1977 p. 222 no. 855 plate 125 with the addendum in vol. II, p. 569 where W. Peek's reading is given; *SEG* 27.1213; cf. McHaffie p. 32 (ph.).

Letter forms: broken-bar alpha; sigma with parallel outer strokes; omega set on base-line with open loop and with short finials; eta with curved verticals. L.h. 0.015 (upsilon)–0.011 (omega).

Mid second century BC.

Wreath

[ὁ] δῆ-

μος

Wreath

ὁ δῆ-

μος

Νηϊδαν

... ανδος

Νικά(ν)δρον

Ἡρώδου

3 Νηΐδαν Peek, -νηΐδαν Petzl. Νικάδρον stone | 4 α{ν}δος or ανδ<ρ>ος or αν<τ>ος? Cf.

Ἀπολλᾶδος of *I.Smyrna* 55.Line 4: two diagonals of a letter are visible at the beginning, perhaps of an alpha.

The word *demos* appearing in wreaths is indicative either of honorific awards for the deceased received in their lifetime or of a funerary monument set up for them. In this stele, both individuals are depicted frontally and seem to face outwards, which is perhaps a suggestion of their prominence in the community. The gesture of the seated man on the right has been taken to indicate that he is in the image of a philosopher: perhaps he is ticking off arguments on his outstretched fingers? Sidonius Apollinaris (*Epist.* 9.14) says that ‘for the representations of Chrysippos the fingers spread out for the computation of numbers were a typical feature’; Pliny 34.88 praises a statue by Euboulides represented counting on his fingers; Cicero *de finibus* 1.39 says that in Athens there was a statue of Chrysippos seated with his hand extended; see Louvre Ma 80 with Richter, *Portraits* II p. 190, fig. 1144 with P. Zanker, ‘The Hellenistic Grave Stelai from Smyrna: Identity and Self- image in the Polis’ in A. Bulloch, E. S. Gruen, A. A. Long, and A. Stewart. eds *Images and Ideologies: Self-definition in the Hellenistic World*, p. 219; Smith, R. R. R. *Hellenistic Sculpture: A handbook*, London 1991, p. 34).

The enslaved person holding a box may perhaps indicate of status or inheritance. The veiled woman, with head-dress, holding a poppy head in her left hand may be seen as a priestess of Demeter; cf. Kallimachos’ *Hymn to Demeter* 42–44, where Demeter disguises herself as a priestess: ‘in her hand she grasped her fillets and her poppy, and from her shoulder hung her key’. See also Theokritos 7.157 where Demeter bears poppies in both hands. Perhaps she would have been holding in her right hand an oversize torch, like others represented as priestesses of Demeter (see Pfuhl and Moebius nos 405–407, 409–10 [below] with U. Kron 1996 in Hellstrom and Alroth, *Religion and Power*, 1996, 139–82 at 148)? These examples also depict, in the background, a column sometimes crowned by a modius (a Roman dry measure).



Image: Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, Berlin

Wimbledon Park (Surrey)

Wimbledon Park was once the property of Lord Spencer who brought marbles in the early nineteenth century.

1. Circular marble base

Circular marble base of white marble with frieze of female figures in relief.

Presented by Miss Beaumont to the British Museum in 1889: see *GIBM* 1154.

H. 2ft. 5 in.; diam. 2 ft. 5 in.

Ed. *GIBM* 1154; Cf. Michaelis p. 716; *AJA* 59 (1955) 149

Ζώπυρος Ζωπύρου τὸν οἶκον

Ἔστίαι καὶ τῷ δάμῳ

Wimpole Hall

The Second Earl of Oxford, Edward Harley (1689-1741) inherited Wimpole Hall in Cambridgeshire and Welbeck Abbey in Nottinghamshire through his wife. Wimpole, his principal seat, was sold off in 1740 and his collection was dissolved in his death in June 1741; his manuscripts went to the British Museum and his antiquities were auctioned and were auctioned by Cock's in March 1742 (Noy *JHC* 2013 (25) 189). Michaelis (51) mentions the auction but says the Earl's of Oxford's collection was 'of little importance as to antiquities'. However, the basis of auction catalogues, S. de Ricci ('Les inscriptions du comté d'Oxford', *Revue des Études Anciennes* 29 (1927) 45-46) identified references to inscriptions, some too general to enable identification, but others more certain (see nos. 1-2); as Petzl (*ZPE* 13 124-6) reports, S. Maffei saw the collection of Lord Oxford and listed inscriptions in his *Museum Veronese* of 1749, noting nos. 3-13 (copies had been made by Sherard the Consul in Smyrna on which the *CIG* texts were based).

1. Honorary decree of Halikarnassos for Zenodotos Baukideos for services to Troizen

Previously been in the collection of Kemp; now in Cambridge (Loan Ant.5): *CIG* 106 + I p. 900 (cf. Hicks, *JHS* 2, 1881, 98-101; Michel 452).

2. Funerary inscription by Eteokles for his brother Polynikes from Smyrna

CIG 3372, drawing on Sherard's text; *IGUR* IV 1468; *SEG* 4.629; Robert, *Gladiateurs* 211, no. 245; *IK Smyrna* 403.

3. Honorary inscription for Claudia Antonia Sabina Prokliane and Claudia Antonia Iouliane by boule, demos, and synodos of mystai of the goddess

Maffei p. 442, no. 1: *CIG* 3199; *IKSmyrna* 653 now in the Ashmolean Museum. This was described in an auction catalogue as 'a curious Greek publick honorary inscription on marble to certain women for their care in celebrating the feasts and sacred mysteries of the Goddess' and was sold for £1 and 19 shillings on Friday 12th March (see *A catalogue of the collection of the Right Honorable Edward, Earl of Oxford... Monday the 8th March 1741-2, and the five following Days* (British Library, online only; Noy *JHC* 2013 (25) 189). This inscription was noted by de Ricci (45) but later identified only by Petzl (*ZPE* 13 124-6, at 126) as *CIG* 3199 from Smyrna

4. Building/dedicatory inscription by Neikomedes Neikomedou for thorakea, etc. of stoai

Maffei p. 442, no. 2: *CIG* 3169; *IK Smyrna* 683; acquired in 1923 by the British Museum from Allan Head (1923,1123.1)

5. Recording repair of aqueduct of (Ulpus) Traianus; AD 110/111

Maffei p. 443, no. 1: *CIG* 3147 = *OGIS* 478 (*IGUR* IV 1412); *IK Smyrna* 681a now in Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge (F.M. Heichelheim, *JHS* 62 (1942), 16, no. 2);

6. Honorary/funerary inscription for Laodike Artemonos by demos;

Maffei p. 443, no. 2: *CIG* 3235; *IK Smyrna* 79a; whereabouts unknown;

7. Honorary/funerary inscription for Nannion Apolloniou by demos;

Maffei p. 443 no. 3: *CIG* 3222; *IK Smyrna* 105b; whereabouts unknown;

8. Funerary inscription by Sekounda Papiou for self and children

Maffei p. 443 no. 4: *CIG* 3377; *IK Smyrna* 317 + II 2 p. 372; whereabouts unknown;

9. Hesperos son of Hesperou/Hesperastos' tomb

Maffei p. 443 no. 5: *CIG* 3314; *IK Smyrna* 291 acquired in 1923 by the British Museum from Allan Head (1923,1123.2).

10. Funerary inscription by Telesphoros Iulianus, slave of Caesar, for self and family

Now at **Rokeby Hall** (see above, no. 4): Maffei p. 443 no. 6; *CIG* 3382; *IGRR* IV 1477; *IKSmyrna* 225 + II 2 p. 371; Geissen, *ZPE* 56, 1984, 299, no. 2 (ph.); *SEG* 34.1193.

11. Funerary inscription by (no name) for self, [wife? D]emosthenis Ger[m]anou, and family, with penalty for selling grave

Maffei p. 443 no. 7: *CIG* 3295; *IKSmyrna* 240. whereabouts unknown;

12. Funerary inscription by Pu(blius) Petronius Secundus for self and family, with honorary/funerary inscription for Pu(blius) Petronius Achaikos

Maffei p. 444, no. 1: *CIG* 3376; *IK Smyrna* 215; rediscovered in October 1901 at excavations in Vauxhall (see Jenkinson, H. 1914. 'Roman Incised Tablet Found at Vauxhall', *Surrey Archaeological Collections* 27, pp. 146-147) and now at the British Museum, donated by the London and South Western Railway in 1902: *GIBM* IV 1030 (1902,0214.1)

13. Funerary inscription by wife Elea for Thrax Priscus

Maffei p. 444 no. 2 (dr.): *CIG* 3374 (*IGUR* IV 1457; L. Robert, *Gladiateurs* 211, No. 243); found at Smyrna; *IK Smyrna* 408; Pfuhl and Moebius 1241; whereabouts unknown.

Late imperial

Πρίσκῳ Θρακὶ Ἑλέα ἡ
γυνὴ τὸ μνημῖον ἐ-
ποίησε.

Windsor: Topham and Beauclerk collections

The collection of Richard Topham (1631–1730), Keeper of the Records of the Tower of London (1707–25), and a substantial landowner in and around Windsor is now dispersed. Some of it was once kept in the garden of his house in Muswell Hill, Barnet (a suburb of London). On his death it was bequeathed to Dr Johnson's friend Topham Beauclerk; the collection was sold off on Beauclerk's death in 1780. The auction catalogue of that year mentions *IK Smyrna* 196 (= *CIG* 3264: Lot 105) and *CIG* 6866 (Lot 106) (both Noy, 188). Lot 104 was an epitaph for T. Flavius Eueides (*IK Smyrna* 298; cf. Noy 191). Another inscription not in the sale catalogue from the Topham/Beauclerk collection is part of the Townley collection now at the British Museum (*CIG* 1936 = BM 1780,0913.01 = GIBM 1154a; cf. Noy 189–90). It also included some Delian objects now at Wrest Park (see below).

See David Noy, "The antiquities collection of Topham Beauclerk and Richard Topham", *Journal of the History of Collections* 25.2 (2013), 185–193.

Windsor: Virginia Water (Surrey)

In the grounds of Windsor Castle are the Virginia Water Ruins, featuring inscriptions, sculpture and architectural elements from Leptis Magna. See Chambers, G.E., ‘The Ruins at Virginia Water’ *Berkshire Archaeological Journal* 54 (1954–1955) 39–52; Andrew Lane ‘The ruins at Virginia Water (part 1)’; *Libyan Studies*, 35, 2004 67–94; A. Lane, ‘Emperor's Dream to King's Folly: The Provenance of the Antiquities from Lepcis Magna Incorporated into the ‘Ruins’ at Virginia Water (part 2)’, *Libyan Studies* 43, 2012. 67 – 80.

They include two Greek inscriptions accounted for here and one Roman (a dedication to Vespasian: *CIL* VIII, 9; *IRT* 0342).

1. Dedication to Sarapis

Lepcis Magna: presumed to have come from Regio V, the Serapeion; presented to King George IV together with one block of *IRT* 342 and 693 (see below, 2) and a number of architectural fragments. A moulded marble base with foot-shaped recesses in the top for the attachment of a bronze statue.

Dimensions: h. 1.19, w. 0.68, d. 0.55

Text is inscribed on one face within a shallow recess (w: 0.44 x h: 0.45). Letter height: 0.045; line 4, omicron 0.001.

Eds. Osann, 1822 231, whence *CIG* 4962; *SEG* 53.1171; *IRT* 0310a (+). Cf., Lane, 2004 Catalogue item 137.

Second century AD:

Διὶ, Ἡλίῳ, μεγάλῳ

Σαράπιδι καὶ τοῖς

συννάοις θεοῖς

Π(όπλιος) Αὐρήλιος Διόσκορος

5 (vac.) ἀνέθηκεν (vac.)

‘To Zeus, the Sun, the great Sarapis, and the gods who dwell in his temple; Publius Aurelius Dioskoros dedicated (scil. this).’

2. Dedication to Constans

Possibly Lepcis Magna: presumed to have come from Regio V, the Serapeion; presented to King George IV together with one block of *IRT* 310a (see above, 1) and 342 and a number of architectural fragments.

Moulded marble base with text inscribed on the upper moulding (a) and on the face (b). There is a roughly scored line beneath the text of b.

Dimensions: h. 0.67, w. 1.42, th. not known.

Letters: Irregular lettering; a. 0.015; b. 1-5, 0.02-0.035; last line, in much more careful lettering, 0.03.

Ed. *IRT* 0469a (+); cf. Lane, 2004 87 no.137, Lane, 2012 (not necessarily from Lepcis)

337-250 AD:

a Φλ(άουιον) Ἰούλ(ιον) Κωνστάντα Αὐγοῦ-

στον τὸν ἑαυτῆς <σ>ωτῆρα

ἡ Λιπθιμητῶν πόλις

b το[v] αὐ[τοκράτωρα---]

ΤΟ[---]

Φλ(άουιον) Ἰούλ(ιον) [Κωνστάντα ---]

σεβαστ[ὸ]ν Η[---]

5 τὸν ἑα<υ>τῆς [---]

[---]ΙΙΛΙΚΗ

(a) Flavius Julius Constans Augustus her saviour; the city of Lepcis Magna (scil. set it up).

(b)[---] Flavius Iulius [---] Augustus [---]

Woodhouse Collection (now dispersed)

GIMB 954

See BM https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/G_1896-1218-1

GIMB 953:

https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/object/G_1896-1218-2

Wrest Park, Bedfordshire

Wrest Park, the seat of the Earls of Kent, a stately home now in the care of English Heritage, was built in 1834–39, under Thomas de Grey, 2nd Earl de Grey (1781–1859); this structure replaced a former house now demolished. The interest of the owners in antiquity and writing is reflected in the creation in 1748 of a ‘Mithraic Altar’ in the gardens of the house, bearing a fabricated cuneiform inscription and a Greek boustrophedon inscription:

ἀνικέτοι θεοὶ Μίθραι Κλέανδρ-
ος *ho* *hi*ππίο Ἐφεσίος βασιλέος
μεγάλο δόλος. Τελεφάνες *h*-
ο Οἰνάδο Φωκεὺς ἐποίη.

‘To the undefeated god Mithras, Kleandros, son of Hippias, from Ephesos and slave of the Great King [set this up]. Telephanes, son of Oinadas, the Phokian, made [it]’

There is one genuine ancient Greek inscription.

1. Cylindrical altar

In the grounds of Wrest Park. Cylindrical marble altar decorated with bucrania, with swags of leaves and fruit hanging between them. The inscription is above one of the swags. Of unknown provenance, originally in the possession of Topham Beauclerc (see above). Purchased by the countess de Grey about 1817, and thereafter at Wrest Park. Likely to come from Rheneia (Noy), and possibly came to England as early as the 1620s (Noy, *International Jnl Class Trad*, 392).

H. 99cm, diameter 81cm. Letters with serifs, height 2.5cm.

Ed. D.Noy, *ZPE* 177 (2011) 127–130 (ph.); *SEG* 61.675; Cf. Noy, *International Journal of the Classical Tradition* 18 (2011) 390–92 (ph.)

c. 150–50 BC?

Διογένη Ζήνωνος

Ἀσκαλῶνιτα χρηστὲ

χαῖρε.

Diogenes (son) of Zenon, Askalonite, excellent one, farewell.

This is one of a group of five altars obtained from Topham Beuaclerc, the other four of which do not bear inscriptions. They were purchased around 1817 by the Countess de Grey, and first recorded at Wrest Park in a watercolour of 1831 (Noy). For other Askalonites associated with Delos, see Noy 129-30.

London art trade

1. For Gaius Iulius of Byzantion

H. 53.3, w. 40.6

Burlington Art Magazine, Feb. 1970, 71; Pfuhl and Moebius 1012 (ph.); IK Byzantion I no 352:

Γάϊος Ἰούλιος Βυζαντεῖνός

2. Epitaph of Matrodoros and Menousa

Coins and Antiquities. Auction catalogue no. 5 (September 1973) no. 440 (ph.); Pfuhl and Moebius 1627 (ph.)

[Μα]τρόδωρος Ματροδώρου

Λαμαδιοκόπος

Μενούσα Ματροδώρου

3. Epitaph of Bosporichos,

IK Byzantion I no 376 = SEG 41.593

London private collections

1. Funerary inscription for Apion Bionos.

Provenance unknown but once in Smyrna

CIG 3273; Kaibel 236; Cougny, *Anth. Pal.* Append. II no. 632; Sotheby's Cat., Apr. 30, 1915, 15, pl. 3 (ph.) (non vidi); Peek, *GV* I 804; Peek, *Griech. Grabged.*; Pfuhl and Moebius 1451 (ph); IK Smyrna 534 +II 2 p. 373:

2nd century BC

- 1 υἱὸς Βίωνος Ἀπίων μὲν οὐνθάδε
 ἄτεκνος, ἄωρος, εἴκοσι πλήσας ἔτη
 καὶ τρί' ἐπὶ τούτοις, οἰκτρὸς ἐν τρισὶ ἡμέραις
 θανὼν ποθεινὸς τοῖς γονεῦσι γενόμενος·
5 ᾧ παστὸν οὐθείς, οὐχ ὑμέναιον ἤισέ τις,
 οὐ λαμπάδ' ἤψε νυμφικὴν, γόοισι δέ
 καὶ δακρύοις πολλοῖσιν ἐνθάδ' ἤγαγον,
 οὔπερ κατοικεῖν δεῖ με τὸν λοιπὸν χρόνον.
 μᾶλλον δὲ κλαύσας, πάροδε, τὴν ἐμὴν τύχην
10 βαῖν' οὗ φίλον σοι καὶ τύχοις ὅσων θέλεις.

In iambic verse

2. For Boubas and Gigligekos

Collected by an English businessman from Smyrna (Pfuhl and Moebius); probably from Chalkedon or Samos. In 1880 it was in a garden in New Hampton, Surrey; later in the collection of Dr Knaggs in London.

O.F. von Richter, *Wallfahrten im Morgenlande* (1822) 501-2; *CIG* 3795; Bunnell Lewis, *ArchJ* 38 (1881) 293 (*ClRev* 5, 1891, 241); Pfuhl and Moebius 1769

Dimensions: h. 120; w. 38; th. 10.

Βουβᾶς Μοκαπόρι[δος]

Γιγλίγηκος Διδιπόρι[δος]

Χαίρετε

London: Whereabouts Unknown

IG XIV 1392 = Tobin, *Herodes Atticus*, 360–362 = Ameling II no. 145, the inscription (in Greek of course) on the cenotaph in Rome for Herodes Atticus' wife, Regilla, of which Tobin states:

‘Taken to London at some early date and destroyed in the Great Fire of the 1660s, has no secure provenience, but its text indicates that it belonged in the Triopion’.

Other Private Collections/Now Outside the UK

1. Dedication to Arsinoe II Philadelphos by Asklepiades

Private collection, Oxford, eds *SEG* 24.1230; *Trismegistos* 104539; Bowman et al. 30

Ἀρσινόη

Φιλαδέλφωι

Ἀσκληπιάδης

2. Petition

Ed. *Trismegistos* 115834; Bowman et al. no. 74

3. Stele for Aulos Granios Antiochos and Ptolemaios from Laodikeia

A *stele* at the Museum of Fine Arts in Budapest (inv. no. 2009.1.A) for Aulos Granios Antiochos and Ptolemaios from Laodikeia which was purchased from a UK private collection and was presented to the Museum on the occasion of the centennial of the Classical Collection in 2008 by the Hungarian Ministry of Culture and Education