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W. H. (William Hepburn) Buckler

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SARDIS

SARDIS

PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE EXCAVATION OF SARDIS

VOLUME VI

LYDIAN INSCRIPTIONS

PART II

BY

W. H. BUCKLER

A COLLECTION OF THE TEXTS IN LYDIAN SCRIPT

FOUND AT SARDIS AND ELSEWHERE

WITH CONTRIBUTIONS BY

A. E. COWLEY B. HAUSSOULLIER A. H. SAYCE
A. H. SMITH

LATE E. J. BRILL LTD
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The eighteen Plates are kept unbound, for ease of reference, in the envelope attached to the binding, where the Hand-list gives particulars as to what they represent.

In order that the photographs, squeezes and casts on which the texts are based may be accessible to students, the Keeper of the Department of Antiquities at the Ashmolean Museum has kindly allowed them to be deposited in that Museum at Oxford.

PREFACE.

Scholars will regret that this Second Part of Volume VI has not been prepared by the editor of Part I. But for his energy in issuing that first instalment, notwithstanding the many obstacles of the years 1915–1916, the delay in the publication of these documents would be even longer than it has been. When Professor LITTMANN found that owing to other work he could not edit the rest of the Sardian texts, he handed over to me in September 1920 all his notes and copies. He had examined and discussed with me at Sardis most of the originals, and I had made copies, for comparison with his own, of all the inscriptions there discovered.

Here I have endeavoured only to establish the Lydian text as accurately as is now possible, and to describe doubtful readings in such a way as to indicate the limits of emendation. Except in a few instances I have avoided all questions of interpretation, but proper names, so far as recognizable, are noted and indexed. Dr COWLEY has kindly annotated the Aramaic text of no. 1.

In order that complete material for the study of Lydian may be available in one volume, the fourteen inscriptions of Part I and all those discovered elsewhere than at Sardis are here republished. Mr A. H. SMITH edits the British Museum fragment from Ephesus, Professor SAYCE the rock-inscription from Silsilis, and the others have been revised either from the originals or from squeezes lent by Dr M. SCHEDE and Professor JOSEF KEIL. M. B. HAUSSOULLIER contributes two new texts, one of which he presented to the Louvre, and also the unpublished cast serving as tailpiece on p. 72.

This small *corpus* thus comprises 51 inscriptions¹: (a) 24 inscriptions previously published, namely the 14 from Sardis edited by THUMB and LITTMANN, and the 10 from various other places edited by FRÄNKEL, KEIL and VON PREMIERSTEIN, NEWTON and SAYCE; (b) 27 unpublished inscriptions, namely 25 found at Sardis and the 2 edited by HAUSSOULLIER.

I have added indices (1) of the Lydian words occurring in these texts, (2) of the word-endings, (3) of Lydian glosses, (4) of words possibly Lydian — this list suggested by Professor SAYCE — and (5) of non-Greek proper names found in Lydia.

In the transcriptions I have changed the values of the Lydian letters Ϝ , + , ϝ ,

¹ The inscriptions on the coin (*R. M. Cat. Lydia*, p. 3, Pl. I, 7) referred to in Part I, p. ix (C) and on other coins discussed in *Num. Chron.* 3d Ser., X 1890 pp. 202–204, are omitted here because of their uncertainty.

ϛ, ↑, ɑ, from \tilde{n} , h , \tilde{u} , \acute{c} , q , ϱ (as given in I, 1), to τ , ϕ , λ , ν , \uparrow , ϱ (see pp. XII, XIII), and have written all words, even those known to be proper names, without capitals.

The following pages will show how much I owe to Professor LITTMANN's difficult pioneer work, and to the advice as well as to the contributions of Dr COWLEY, M. B. HAUSSOULLIER, Professor SAYCE and Mr A. H. SMITH. A vast debt of gratitude is due to Mr W. G. ARKWRIGHT, whose kindness in giving counsel and in revising every one of these texts has been inexhaustible. Without the squeezes furnished by Dr M. SCHEDE and by Professor KEIL I could not have edited nos. 40, 41, 45 and 47. The authorities of the Museum at Constantinople facilitated in every way the revision of nos. 42, 43, 44, 46, allowing me to photograph 42 and to take plaster-casts of the three others. For all the help thus generously given I am indeed grateful.

I wish also to thank Professor FRASER, M. HAUSSOULLIER, and Professor LITTMANN for much valuable assistance and criticism, and M. HAUSSOULLIER for having included in this volume so important a document as no. 50.

As I was finishing these pages for the press, I heard of the sudden death in Paris on August 13 of my colleague HOWARD CROSBY BUTLER, Director of the excavations at Sardis, and I cannot refrain from recording here the loss which this represents, not only to archaeology in general, but particularly to Lydian studies. He took the keenest interest in the discovery and publication of these inscriptions, and in the recent campaign at Sardis (March–June 1922) hoped, though in vain, that more might be found. It is a deep regret to me that he did not see this book in print.

Baltimore, June 30, 1923.

W. H. BUCKLER

LIST OF THE INSCRIPTIONS AND PLATES.

The Inscriptions are arranged in the following groups, according to the places where they were found. The bilingual and dated texts come first and the fragments last in any group. The Sardis Inventory Numbers are also given. (P) denotes previous publication.

I. Inscriptions found at Sardis

(a) on stones from the Nekropolis :

1 = L. 17 (P) p. 1, Pl. I.	11 = L. 12 (P) p. 23, Pl. V.
2 = L. 11 (P) " 4, " "	12 = L. 27 " 25, " "
3 = L. 26 (P) " 7, " II.	13 = L. 19 " 27, " VI.
4 = L. 1 (P) " 8, " "	14 = L. 29 " 29, " "
5 = L. 13 (P) " 11, " III.	15 = L. 34 " 33, " VII.
6 = L. 15 (P) " 12, " "	16 = L. 3 (P) " 35, " "
7 = L. 6 (P) " 13, " "	17 = L. 20 " 36, " "
8 = L. 9 (P) " 15, " IV.	18 = L. 14 (P) " 36, " VIII.
9 = L. 8 (P) " 16, " "	19 = L. 10 " 37, " "
10 = L. 16 " 17, " "	

(b) on stones from the Temple and district :

20 = L. 25 (P) p. 38, Pl. VIII.	25 = L. 28 p. 48, Pl. XI.
21 = L. 18 " 39, " IX.	26 = L. 5 " 49, " "
22 = L. 4 " 40, " "	27 = L. 23 " 51, " "
23 = L. 7 " 42, " X.	28 = L. 22 " 52, " XII.
24 = L. 30 " 45, " XI.	29 = L. 35 " 52

(c) on earthenware :

30 = L. 24 (P) p. 52, Pl. XII.	32 = L. 33 p. 54, Pl. XII.
31 = L. 32 " 54, " "	33 = L. 31 " 55

(d) on building-stones in or near the Temple :

34 = L. 2 p. 55	37 = L. 37 p. 56
35 = L. 21 " 55	38 = L. 38 " 56
36 = L. 36 " 55	39 = L. 39 " 56

II. Inscriptions found elsewhere than at Sardis

40 Pergamon (P)	p. 57, Pl. XIII.	44 Tschoban-Isa (P)	p. 61, Pl. XVI.
41 Falaka (P)	" 58, " XIV.	45 Arably Hadjili (P)	" 63, " "
42 Emre (P)	" 59, " XV.	46 Hamidie (P)	" 64, " XVII.
43 Egri-kiöi (P)	" 60, " "	47 Tire (P)	" 64
48 (A. H. SMITH) Ephesus (P)			p. 65, Pl. XVII.
49 (A. H. SAYCE) Silsilis (P)			" 66.
50 (B. HAUSSOULLIER) Megalais Katefches			" 68, Pl. XVIII.
51 (" ") Lydia			" 72, " "

CONCORDANCE

between Old and New Numbers designating the Sardis Inscriptions.

Since several of the inscriptions from Sardis are referred to in Part I and elsewhere by their Inventory Numbers, the following concordance gives these in the first column, and the New Numbers in the second column.

<i>Inv.</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Inv.</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Inv.</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Inv.</i>	<i>New</i>
L. 1	= 4	L. 11	= 2	L. 21	= 35	L. 31	= 33
" 2	= 34	" 12	= 11	" 22	= 28	" 32	= 31
" 3	= 16	" 13	= 5	" 23	= 27	" 33	= 32
" 4	= 22	" 14	= 18	" 24	= 30	" 34	= 15
" 5	= 26	" 15	= 6	" 25	= 20	" 35	= 29
" 6	= 7	" 16	= 10	" 26	= 3	" 36	= 36
" 7	= 23	" 17	= 1	" 27	= 12	" 37	= 37
" 8	= 9	" 18	= 21	" 28	= 25	" 38	= 38
" 9	= 8	" 19	= 13	" 29	= 14	" 39	= 39
" 10	= 19	" 20	= 17	" 30	= 24		

REFERENCES TO SARDIS VI, Part I.

Part I of this volume (VI), by Professor LITTMANN, is referred to below as "I"; e. g. "I, 25" means page 25 of LITTMANN'S Volume VI, Part I.

That work is discussed in the following publications:

- F. BILABEL, *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie* xxxiii 1921 148-156.
S. A. COOK, *Journal of Hellenic Studies* xxxvii 1917 77-87, 219-231.
A. E. COWLEY, *Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres* 1921 7-14.
A. CUNY, *Revue des Études Anciennes* xxii 1920 259-297, xxiii 1921 1-27, xxv 1923 97-112.
O. A. DANIELSSON, *Zu den lydischen Inschriften* 1917 (Skrifter utgifna af K. Humanistiska Vetenskaps-Samfundet i Uppsala 20 2).
J. FRASER, *Anatolian Studies presented to Sir W. M. Ramsay*, 1923 139-150.
P. GILES, *Cambridge University Reporter* 27 February 1917.
G. HERBIG, *Orientalistische Literaturzeitung* xxiv 1921 Sp. 317-320.
F. HROZNÝ, *Die Sprache der Hethiter* 1917 191-193.
TH. KLUGE, *Literarisches Zentralblatt* 1918 Nr. 6 Sp. 124-126.
M. LIDZBARSKI, *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie* xxxi 1917-1918 122-130.
C. J. S. MARSTRANDER, *Caractère indo-européen de la langue hittite* 1919 4-6 (Christiana: Videnskapselskapets Skrifter. II Hist.-filos. Klasse 1918 No. 2).
A. MENTZ, *Orientalistische Literaturzeitung* xxv 1922 Sp. 489-492.
H. PEDERSEN, *Philologica* i 1921 48-54.
A. H. SAYCE, *Journal of Hellenic Studies* xxxix 1919 204-205.
E. SCHWYTZER, *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* 1917 2 Mai Nr. 780.
C. C. TORREY, *American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literature* xxxiv 1918 185-198.
R. THURNEYSEN, *Zeitschrift für vergleichende Sprachforschung* l 1922 38-40.
- Brief references also in A. E. COWLEY, *The Hittites* 1920 39.
M. HAMMARSTRÖM, *Acta Soc. Sc. Fenn.* xlix 1920 2 4-5.
CH. PICARD, *Éphèse et Claros* 1922 xviii, etc.

$$\text{𐌸} = \tau.$$

That 𐌸 represents a sound like that of *d* or *t* may be inferred from 𐌶𐌵𐌸𐌶𐌶𐌶 (4^{a.3}), doubtless the equivalent of *Sandas* (as recognized by LITTMANN, I, 43), and from the fact that the name *Sandanis* and the ethnic *Sandaineites* point to the non-assimilation of the *d*. We find the analogies *faki𐌸*, *akit*; *fak𐌸in*, *aktin*; *𐌸esaś*, *teśaśtid*; *kotiś*, *ko𐌸iś*, *kot𐌸in*; and in *aliksantrus* the Greek *-nd-* is represented by *-nt-*; hence it seems better to transcribe 𐌸 by τ , rather than by δ .

The value 𐌸 = \tilde{n} may be rejected for these reasons: (1) Since the nasals are often immediately preceded by a nasalized vowel, we should expect to find, among the 38 words in which 𐌸 occurs, the combination *-𐌸𐌶-* or *-𐌸𐌶-*; but in no case does either 𐌶 or 𐌶 ever precede 𐌸. The apparent exception, 𐌶𐌵𐌸𐌶𐌶 (cited in I, 8), is erroneous: the word is 𐌶𐌵𐌸𐌶𐌶. (2) Nothing in the context shows that *vān-* and *vān𐌸-* are variants of equivalent meaning,¹ nor that *-ka𐌸aλ-* has any connection with *kānaλ* (5.^{2.6}) or *ninin* with *ni𐌸in*.

$$\text{𐌶} = \lambda.$$

The recognition of 𐌶 as representing an *l*-sound, different from that of 𐌶 and perhaps sonant or vocalic, was made in 1917 by ARKWRIGHT (cf. COOK, pp. 82 and 221³) and independently by DANIELSSON (pp. 14 f.). It is based on the equation of *aviksantru(s)* with *Ἀλέξανδρος*, and seems to be now generally accepted; cf. CUNY, 1921 p. 9, and FRASER, p. 142.

$$\text{𐌶} = \nu.$$

In 1917 ARKWRIGHT had identified 𐌶 as the symbol of an *n*-sound different from that of 𐌶 and possibly more sonant² (cf. COOK, *op. cit.* pp. 82 and 221³). The presumption suggested by comparison of *as²il* with *Ἀθηναίη* (40.¹) is now strengthened by the occurrence of *es² ta↑n* (41.⁵) and *esn taa↑n* (50.³) as equivalent to *es² ta↑²* (43.³).

In 10 (ll. 11, 15) the triangular sign \triangleleft may be a numeral or a punctuation mark. In 42.^{4, 5, 7} and 50.³ the 𐌶 is doubtless a variant form of 𐌶. In earlier script it seems that 𐌶 (30, 37) = 8; 𐌶 (30, 31) and 𐌶 (49) = 3; 𐌶 (48, 49) = 7.

The equivalent (*f*) given for 8 is a mere approximation to the Lydian value; 8 may interchange with 8 (p. 3, note on l. 6) or with 1 (p. 8, note on l. 4), and 8 may be rendered in Greek by π (40.²) though *-𐌶𐌶𐌶* appears to represent *Βαρχο-* (20).

The precise differences between the sounds denoted by 8, 1, 8, are at present difficult to determine.

¹ 𐌸a- is probably a formative suffix, and *vān-𐌸a-* a derivative from the same stem as that of *vān-aś*; cf. *tarb-𐌸ad*, *tarb-λaś* and *arm-𐌸ak*, *arm-āvilis*.

² ARKWRIGHT noticed that while 𐌶𐌶- is common, we never find 𐌶𐌶-, and that before 𐌶 or 𐌶 the nasalized vowel 𐌶 seems always to be used instead of 𐌶. On the other hand 𐌶𐌶- and 𐌶𐌶- are both extremely common.

EXPLANATION OF THE CONVENTIONAL SIGNS.

In Lydian texts the *underscoring* of a letter shows that the original has some imperfection, which the type in certain cases (e. g. 2.⁹) fails to reproduce.

In transcription plain type within *square* brackets represents a letter partly or wholly missing, italic type within *round* brackets a letter corrected because of the imperfect engraving of the original.

The *minus-plus* symbol (⊕) marks uncertainty in the division of words; it indicates that the words directly below this sign are joined when perhaps they should be separate (e. g. 2.³), or are separate when perhaps they should be joined (e. g. 10.⁷).

The *point* below a letter means that this letter is doubtful.

Section I. — INSCRIPTIONS FOUND AT SARDIS.

1.

(PLATE I).

MARBLE STELE in two pieces found on May 20 and 24, 1912. The upper piece, broken only at the bottom, is 0.80 h., 0.53 w., 0.165 th.; the sculptured anthemion being 0.63 h. while the shaft below is 0.17 h. The lower piece, broken across the top, in left upper corner and at bottom, is 0.83 h., 0.46 w. at top, 0.15 th. It now consists of a chipped portion 0.028 h., below this a smooth surface 0.375 h. bearing the Lydian and Aramaic texts, and at bottom an uninscribed surface 0.42 h. The Lydian letters are 1.8 to 0.6 cm. h., the Aramaic 2.1 to 0.8 cm. h.; the letters added between the lines are about half size.

Both pieces were discovered in a thick low wall on the northern slope of the Nekropolis hill west of the Paktolos, about 40 m. above the ravine on which faced the "Stele tomb" (see I, 25 and Vol. I, 1 p. 116) and about 15 m. above that tomb. In the same wall were also embedded our 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 18 and 19 (in all twelve inscriptions), the flat slabs having been used to strengthen the sides and corners. This structure, built without cement and mainly of rounded boulders such are found in the Paktolos — its ground-plan roughly as in this sketch — stood on a terrace cut in the hill-side. The removal of its stones lasted from May 17 to 28, 1912. See Vol. I, 1 pp. 117-118, ills. 123, 179.

Date: 455 B. C., or 394 or 349 B. C.; TORREY (p. 192) believes in 455, COOK (p. 81) in one of the later years.

Inventory number L. 17; published

I, 23-38, with photograph, transcription and translation; also in the following articles:

S. A. COOK, *J. of Hellenic Studies* xxxvii 1917 77-87, 219-231.

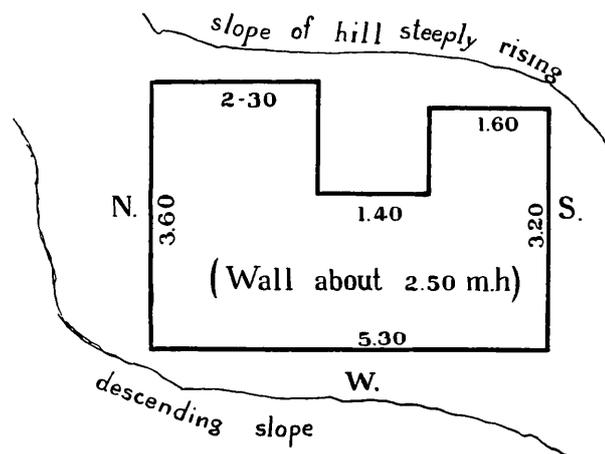
M. LIDZBARSKI, *Z. für Assyriologie* xxxi 1917-1918 122-130.

C. C. TORREY, *Am. J. of Semitic L. and Lit.* xxxiv 1918 185-198.

A. CUNY, *R. des Études Anciennes* xxii 1920 259-297, xxiii 1921 1-27, xxv 1923 97-112.

A. E. COWLEY, *C. r. de l'Acad. des Inscr. et B.-L.* 1921 7-14.

Sardis Expedition VI, 2.



(1)



No. 1: general view.

// // // // 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤁𐤉𐤁𐤉 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 // 1
 // // // // 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 2
 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁
 // // // // 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 3
 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 4
 // 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 5
 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 6
 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 7
 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁 8

1 כווןו למרחשון שנת - ארתחשמש מלכא
 2 בספרד בירתא זנה סתונא ומערתא דרחת[א]
 3 אתרתא ופרבר זי על סגוב זנה פרברה אחד
 4 סבוכנא
 5 זי מני בר כמלי ומן זי על סתונא זנה או
 6 מערתא או לדרחתא לקבל זי פרבר למערתא
 7 זנה אחר מן זי יחבל או יפרך מנדעם אחר
 8 ארתמו זי כלו ואפששי תרבצה ביתה
 קנינה טין ומין ומנדעמתה יכדרונה ויפתה

1 or|al isl̥ bakill̥ es[t] mrud eššk [vānaš
 2 laprisak pelak kudkit ist esl vā[na]l
 3 ḅltarvood akad manelid kumlilid | silukalid | akit [nāpis
 4 esl mrul buk esl vāna] buk esvav
 5 lapirisav bukit kud ist esl vāna] ḅltarv|o[d
 6 aktin nāpis pelkk fēns̥lifid fakm]l artimus̥
 7 ibs̥imsis artimuk kulumsis aara]l bira]kk
 8 klid]al koful]k pira]l pelkk bil]l v̥t̥bap̥ent

Lydian Text.

One line only appears to be lost (I, 38), and this missing part of the date-formula may have been: [ḅor]l̥. x artakšassal̥ pa]m]m]m]l̥ dāv]; cf. 41.¹⁻².

L. 1: The restoration 𐤀𐤁[9° seems certain, the loop of the 9 being clear, since that word appears elsewhere (2.¹, 41.³, 42.¹, 50.¹) in the date-formula.

The view that *bakill̥* is the equivalent of the month Marḥeswān (cf. I, 38) is accepted by COOK, p. 222, and by COWLEY, p. 14. Cf. below p. 8, note 1, and p. 58, note 1.

The 𐤀 in [𐤀]𐤀𐤁, of which the vertical bar only is clear, can be restored from 22.¹.

[𐤀𐤁𐤉𐤁] is supplied, as in I, 30, from the sequence of the three nouns repeated in ll. 4-5. The addition [𐤀𐤀] suggested by LITTMANN (I, 31) could owing to lack

of space only have been engraved above the line — as were the final letters of l. 5; (1) but such an extra word seems superfluous. The demonstrative 𐤎𐤎𐤎 suffices for both [vānas] and *laprisak*, since we find (2.²) *eśś vānaś mruk* and (9.¹⁻⁵) *eśś vānaś . . . laprisak*.

L. 2: For [𐤕𐤀𐤎]𐤓𐤓, as restored in I, 30, 32, cf. l. 5.

L. 3: Evidently *silukalid*, “the Seleucid”¹ (?), was intended to follow immediately after *kumlilid* (cf. I, 30, 32), but whether it contains the name of a place, gens, office or person is uncertain. COWLEY reads 𐤕𐤓𐤀𐤎𐤕𐤓𐤓, but to ARKWRIGHT and to me 𐤕𐤓𐤀𐤎𐤕𐤓𐤓 (as in I, 30, 84) is clear. In *kumli-* TORREY, p. 187, recognizes Καμβλης. For names thus grouped cf. 5.¹, 9.³⁻⁴, 16.¹⁻² and possibly 2.⁴. [𐤕𐤓+𐤓𐤓], as in I, 30, 33 — where the brackets are omitted —, is supplied from 7.³, 8.⁶ and 9.⁵.

L. 5: The spelling 𐤕𐤀𐤎𐤕𐤓+𐤀𐤎 is the only instance (see Index I, 369-374) in which 𐤀 appears after -+𐤀𐤎.² This was doubtless a “short vowel” (cf. I, 59); we may compare 𐤕𐤓𐤓 23.¹¹ with 𐤕𐤓 24.¹³, and *Τοβαλμουρα* with *Τβαλμουραις* (*A. J. A.* xvi 1912 pp. 12-13).

The last letter of *δλtarvo*[d should in I, 30 be bracketed. Part of the 𐤀 is preserved above the 𐤎𐤎, but the 𐤀, which was also engraved above the line, is lost.

L. 6: In 𐤕𐤓𐤓𐤕𐤓𐤓𐤕𐤓 the ending 𐤕𐤓- is not, as regarded in I, 35, 63, an error, but, like 𐤕𐤓𐤓𐤀𐤎, 50.¹, by the side of 𐤕𐤓𐤓𐤀𐤎, 41.¹, is evidence that 𐤓 could interchange with 𐤕; cf. COOK, p. 229.

L. 7: LITTMANN'S view (I, 36) that the words *aaral* and *biral* were often used together is borne out by the similar phrase *nak aarav nak birak*, 24.¹⁹; cf. COOK, p. 224.

L. 8: With the last four words compare 5.⁵ (I, 51): *pival pellek v̄bap̄ent*.

Aramaic Text.

(Notes by A. E. COWLEY)

L. 2: [𐤀]𐤕𐤓𐤓. The 𐤀 is not visible on the facsimile, but since it is printed as certain by LITTMANN, there must be a trace of it on the original. As in l. 5.

L. 3: 𐤎𐤕𐤓𐤓. LITTMANN reads a final 𐤕 in this word throughout. There is no clear distinction between 𐤕 and 𐤕 in this alphabet. The 𐤕 is retained here because it is the traditional reading in the O. T., and because the proposed 𐤕 rests on an etymology which is not convincing.

𐤕𐤓𐤓. LITTMANN 𐤕𐤓𐤓 which he corrected into 𐤕𐤓𐤓. The engraver would hardly make a mistake in the name of his own town, and the correction gives no satisfactory sense. The 2nd letter might be a 𐤕, but it may equally well be a 𐤕, which does not occur again in this inscription. It has the same form as the 𐤕 in the Moabite alphabet, which this closely resembles. The 3rd letter, however, has a projection at

¹ CUNY, 1921 pp. 2, 14; cf. *Su-ul-lu-qu*, A. T. CLAY, *Personal Names from Cun. Texts* (1912) p. 133. PEDERSEN, p. 48, regards the word as an official title.

² This 𐤀 should be inserted in I, 30, 31 (twice) and 34 (transliteration).

(1) the top which distinguishes ך (or ך) from ן. This would make an impossible word, and if it is really on the stone it must be a mistake. The correction is small, and סגוב 'an upright monument' gives a good sense.

אחר gives a better sense than אחר, if it can represent the Lydian *akad*.

L. 4: סבוכנא. LITTMANN א(י)סרוכ. The foot of the כ coincides almost entirely with the head of the ן below, but seems to project slightly beyond it, so that כ is more probable than ך. The נ is badly made and doubtful. The tail of it is unfinished, perhaps from fear of complication with the adjacent letters. It cannot however be a י which is a large letter in this hand. On the whole נ is the most likely, and the formative "כנ" is known as gentilic, 'the man of Sbw (or Srw)'.

L. 6: אחר is no doubt to be read, not אחר. The first אחר is used as in the Elephantine papyri often. The second is probably 'other'.

L. 8: ויפתה. The פ is almost certain (not ך, as LITTMANN), but the explanation is difficult.

The Lydian text has been translated by COWLEY, p. 14, CUNY, 1921 pp. 9-27, and LIDZBARSKI, p. 126.

The Aramaic text has been translated by COOK, pp. 82-83, COWLEY, p. 13, CUNY, 1920 p. 261, LIDZBARSKI, p. 130, and TORREY, p. 190.

2.

(PLATE I).

MARBLE STELE found near 1 in the wall above described; broken at the bottom and right side; 0.72 h., 0.545 w., 0.12 th. On the left side the smooth original surface is preserved; that of the right side is broken away at top and bottom, but survives to a height of 0.16 on a level with ll. 5-11. Above the text is a space 0.12 h., the upper $\frac{2}{3}$ of which is chipped, while the lower $\frac{1}{3}$ shows the remains of sculptured volutes and centre-piece. The space filled by the text is 0.30 h.; the blank surface below it is 0.40 h. Height of letters 2.4 to .08 cm.

Date: 450 B. C., or 389 B. C. or 344 B. C.; see the introductory note to 1. It is uncertain whether the ARTAXERXES whose fifteenth year is here mentioned was the first, the second or the third.

Inventory number L. 11; published I, 48-51, with photograph, transcription and partial translation.

(2) **L. 3:** Of the initial + more than half is preserved.

The spacing between *katan* and *il* — taken as separate words in I, 48 — is narrower than, e. g., between the ϣ° of *blasoki*: above or the ϣ of *mrul*, l. 6, so that it seems safer to unite them as one word; cf. *katvñl*, 22.⁴.

pi(d), not *pi(s)*, is corrected, as in I, 49, owing to the likelihood of a repetition of the previous *pid*.

L. 4: *karolid*, *karolλ*, l. 8, and *karolas*, l. 9, have been derived from a name **karos* (I, 33, 49, 83), but in 4a.³, 10.^{1,2} *karo-* may be a thing, not a person.

sabhalid and *sabhalλ*, l. 9, may, as DANIELSSON suggests, be connected with the name Ζ]αβηλσς (L. B.-W. 667),¹ and *istubel-mlid* with Αστυπαλ-αια (FRASER).

L. 5: The last three words have each one imperfect letter, from which one stroke is missing in each case; the true readings seem obvious, as in I, 49. The second letter of *i(s)kon* has its cross-bar placed like that of a ϣ having no upper bar, and does not look like +, since elsewhere in our text that letter always has its cross-bar in the middle of its vertical shaft. *mlvëndav*: cf. *mlvēsīs*, 12.³.

L. 6: The correction *b(u)k* seems certain.

L. 8: In *d†did* the second letter is not changed from † to ϣ, as in I, 18, 50, 75, because that emendation is conjectural. But we find *pisk dēt*, 24.²².

In *(v)āna(λ)* the ϣ and ϣ are each incomplete; the correction is obvious (I, 49, 50). On *karolλ* cf. note, l. 4.

L. 9: The last ϣ of *sabhalλ* (cf. l. 4) is imperfectly drawn, like that in *oraλ*, l. 1; there the left “wing” of ϣ has, instead of the correct v-shape, only a single bar, whereas here, as in *akmλ*, 42.⁴, the right wing shows that defect.

The last two letters of *akmλ* are inaccurately engraved.

L. 10: The Λ can be restored in *ibsimv(a)v* as confidently as in *mlvënd(a)v*, l. 5. *sivra(λ)mn*, like *sivralmis*, 22.^{9, 11, 12}, has been considered an epithet of Artemis derived from a place-name (I, 15, 49, 84), but this is uncertain; see note on 22.⁹. The ϣ is imperfect.

L. 11: Two letters are missing; the fragment of the second has at the top on its left side a small stroke suggesting the top curve of ϣ, as restored in I, 49, but the letter may have been ϣ.

Notwithstanding the scratch across the word *ebad* the lower bar of its ϣ and the cross-bar of its Λ are clearly visible.

L. 12: The second of the two missing letters must have been ϣ or ϣ or ϣ.

In view of the inaccuracy with which ϣ is often engraved in this text, the ninth letter of *sfëndavm(λ)in* seems to be a ϣ not much more carelessly engraved than it is in *oraλ* (l. 1), *(v)ānaλ* (l. 8), *akmλ* (l. 9) and *sivralmn* (l. 10); see below.

¹ Cf. DANIELSSON, p. 19, note 1. Σαβυς (I, 15) seems less probable.

- (3)
- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| | 𐤁𐤓𐤕𐤓 𐤕𐤕𐤓 𐤕𐤁𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤕𐤕𐤓 𐤕𐤓𐤓 𐤕𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤕𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 | 1 |
| | 𐤕𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤕𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 | 2 |
| 𐤕𐤓𐤓 | 𐤕𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 | 3 |
| | 𐤕𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤕𐤕𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 | 4 |
| | 𐤕𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤕𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤕𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 | 5 |
- 1 *brvān* 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 *aliksāntru*λ *dān eśś vānaś esk mru*
 2 *atraštali*d *timlelid ardē*† *alarmś fadol vśtaś*
 3 *ak pis pisred fakaś silavad fat nid ēnslibid akm*|λ
 4 *levś sarētaś pisit fēnslibid es*λ *vāna*λ
 5 *buk e*[sλ] *mru*λ *fakm*λ *levś v*†*ba*pēnt

L. 1: With *brvān*¹ compare **23**.⁴⁻⁵: *brvās* 𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 *dān*, and **43**.¹. While the identity of ARTAXERXES in **1** (Aramaic text), **2** and **41** is uncertain, there seems to be no doubt that *aliksāntru*(ś) represents ALEXANDER the Great. This inscription and **50** are thus the only Lydian texts securely dated. Cf. HAUSSOULLIER's note, p. 71.

From 𐤕𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 (cf. the variant 𐤕𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓, **50**.²) we infer the approximate phonetic values of 𐤕 and 𐤓; cf. pp. XII, XIII.

L. 2: *atrašta*(ś) — the name of the recumbent man in the relief — is probably the Lydian equivalent of Ἀδραστος (cf. I, 55), but that his father's name *timleś* (**50**.⁴) represents the Greek Τιμόλαος (I, 55, 65) seems doubtful. The Τιμελης was a tributary of the Maeander on the Lydian border (*B. M. Cat. Caria*, p. 29), so that *timleś*, as noted by BILABEL (p. 153), may well be an Asianic name.

alarmś appears in two other texts (**12**.⁶, **16**.⁴) as well as in the variant forms *alarmaś* **13**.¹, *ararmś* **14**.¹¹, and in *alarmn* **10**.¹⁷, *ararm*λ **12**.². *vśtaś* = *vśtaaś*, **13**.².

L. 3: *ēnslibid* perhaps occurs in **4a**.⁵, as here, along with *fēnslibid*.

The last letter of *akm*λ is added above the line owing to lack of space; cf. **1**.⁵.

L. 4: *levś* (cf. I, 55), probably a divine name or epithet, is spelt *lefś* in **50**.^{5, 6} where our phrase *akm*λ *l. sarētaś* recurs.

𐤕𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓 is found here only, whereas 𐤕𐤓𐤓 with *fēnslibid* is as common as 𐤕𐤓𐤓𐤓𐤓; cf. **4a**.^{1, b.3}, **6**.², **10**.²³, **17**.¹, **23**.². On the particle 𐤕𐤓- see I, 34, 43.

L. 5: In *e*[sλ] the tops of the missing letters are preserved.

4.

(PLATE II).

LIMESTONE SLAB carved in imitation of a panelled wooden door, complete at top and sides, broken at bottom, 0.59 h., 0.715 w., 0.19 th. The flat outer "plank" has in its middle a convex moulding. The four panels, sunk 1 cm., are separated

¹ The forms *bor-l*λ ("anno"): *b(o)r-vāś* seem to match *baki-ll*λ ("Bacchico"): *baki-va*(ś) = "honour of Bakis" (cf. **20**). Thus *brvās* may mean "honour-year", i. e. "official year", and, if so, *palml*λλ may here (unlike **50**.¹⁻³, which begins with *borl*λ) be omitted after ALEXANDER's name because his royal "office" is implied in *brvān*. But cf. CUNY, 1923 p. 100.

by vertical and horizontal braces sunk $\frac{1}{2}$ cm. below the surface of the outer "plank". (4) Inscription **a** runs over the bevelled borders surrounding the panels, whereas **b** does not. The stone has many small natural cavities occasionally confusing to the reader, and the piece chipped out of the upper right-hand panel has destroyed several letters of inscription **a**. The surface accretions of lime, which had obliterated several letters and spoilt the original copy published by THUMB, have been removed. H. of letters (a) 1.7 to 1 cm. (b) 3 to 1.7 cm. See Vol. I, 1, pp. 56, 57, ill. 49.

The slab was found on April, 1910, in the loosely built wall closing the dromos of a single-chamber tomb in the north-east face of the Nekropolis hill, fronting on the deep ravine which opens into the west side of the Paktolos almost opposite to the temple. This and other tombs in that accessible situation had evidently been re-used. That our door had served in this tomb prior to its re-use seems likely; cf. 3 and 12.

Inventory number L. 1; published by THUMB, *A. J. A.* xv 1911, pp. 151-153, n. 1; by LITTMANN in I, 41-44, with photograph, drawing, transcription and translation.

(a)

1 118133448 31+ 1344A 3111A 31134A4 3A413A 34 1
 2 448 2A1011A 2A244 448
 3 3A44M3 444A8 109A4 444
 4 4A1119A4 ///44A44
 5 ///813344

(b)

1 31134A4 3A4M1 34 1
 2 1344A 3111A
 3 118133448 31+
 4 34M14+ 1344A8
 5 144+4841 44444

(a)

1 *eś a(ā)naś manelis alulis akmλt pis fēnslibid*
 2 *buk esvan anlolan buk*
 3 *esλ karolλ fakm(λ) sānpas*
 4 *ku[f]adk [. . .]¹ marivdak*
 5 *ēnslib[. . .]*

(b)

1 *eś vānaś manelis*
 2 *alulis akmλt*
 3 *pis fēnslibid*
 4 *fakmλt pldāns*
 5 *artimuk vṭbapēnt*

¹ Two or three letters may be missing, or the engraver may purposely have avoided the dented surface. Sardis Expedition VI, 2.

- (4) This inscription is in several particulars similar to 23: (1) Both are engraved on hard limestone, the natural roughness of which makes some letters difficult to read.¹ (2) They are the only texts except one (13.³) in which appears the letter ɔ. (3) In both the shape of 8 and of 3 is unusual. (4) They are the only inscriptions mentioning *ϕλḁāns*. Since limestone as a building material is found at Sardis only in structures of early date (cf. Vol. I, I, p. 170), these two would seem to be our oldest inscriptions on stone.

Of these texts **a** appears the more recent. It is much less conspicuous and less deeply engraved than **b**, to which it may have been added in order to invoke further divine protection and to include appurtenances of the tomb. When the door had, as seems probable, its full height of about 1.75 m.², both parts of the inscription were level with the spectator's eye.

a.

The letters of this part were coloured bluish-black, many traces of which colour remain in the top line.

L. 1: The plain reading 3A113A (cf. LITTMANN's drawing, I, 42) is an engraver's error for 3A1MA. But the initial A is perhaps not a badly drawn 1, for if 3A1M1 was pronounced *oo-ah-nash* (*oo-* English, or *ou-* French), the form *a-ah-nash* may be an alternative spelling. Cf. *āsfān*, 22.^{12,13} (possibly spelt *āsvān*) and *āśaān*, 50.⁶

The name *manēś* occurs in 43.⁴; cf. also 1.³ and 25.². The other Lydian name *aluś*, found in 49.², is known also in its Greek form Ἄλυς, gen. Ἄλυος; *I. v. Perg.* 274, *B. M. Cat. Lydia*, p. 350.

L. 2: *anlolav* is perhaps not an error, but an alternative form of *antolav* (6.³, 17.²); cf. I, 43, and below, p. 58, note 1.

L. 3: *karolλ* is practically certain. Its difficulties mentioned by LITTMANN are that the upper side-stroke of its *k* does not join the vertical stroke, and that a curved line — due perhaps to a scratch or flaw — connects the left side of the 1 with the right side of the τ. The fifth letter does not look like 1; that it should be 3 is improbable because the engraver drew that letter quite differently four times in ll. 1-3, and in no other instance do any of his adjacent letters run together. In 2.⁸ *karolλ* occurs with *(v)ānaλ*. Cf. 2.⁴ and 10.²

From the context we can infer (cf. I, 43) that the τ is a mistake for ϕ, and that we should read *fakm(λ)*.

While admitting that 3A1M1 stands for Sandas, LITTMANN does not draw the inference that the letter 1 represents *δ* or *τ*; cf. p. XIII above. For the classical references to that god cf. ROSCHER, *Lex.* IV, 319.

¹ The only other limestone bearing a Lydian inscription (7) is of soft and even texture.

² This is the average height of the tomb doorways, just as their average width is that of this limestone "door".

L. 4: The first word is restored as *ku[f]adk* because the conjunction of three (4) vowels (*kuoadk*; I, 43) appears uncertain, and because the third letter, which is not a complete *o* but has its top unfinished, looks like the lower loop of *g*. The upper loop of such a *g* may have been painted in dark blue but not engraved (note on 10.²³⁻²⁴) and, notwithstanding the largeness of the *g* in ll. 1 and 3, the smallness of this third *g* would not be surprising in a text where the size of letters varies so much. This word, whether *kuoadk* or *ku[f]adk*, if engraved before the dent in the stone was made, may have been followed by a word of two or three letters. Cf. the Kassite *Kubati*, *Kubuti*,¹ and *Κοατα*, *Κυητος*, *Κουαδης* (I, 43-44); *A. J. A.* xvii 1913 p. 366.

marivda- may be, not the Assyrian god *Marduk* (cf. I, 85, and BILABEL, p. 152), but the Kassite god *Maruttas*.²

L. 5: The restoration *ēnslib[id]* is not certain (cf. I, 43) and the word is therefore left as it stands; in 3.³ *ēnslibid* is in the protasis, but here in the apodosis the ending may have been different. The mark which in the photograph seems to be *ɜ* or *1*, following the *g* in the hollow dented patch, is perhaps not part of the original inscription.

b.

The letters here are deeply cut, and were filled with red, of which many traces remain. The *ɜ* is of normal shape, not "cursively" drawn as in a. In l. 1 the *ɤ* has the earlier form *1*, as in 48, 49; in ll. 2, 3 its shape is *ɤ*, as in 6; in l. 3 it is normal.

L. 4: As noted in I, 43, we here have *fakmlt*, not, as in a, *fakm(λ)*. We also find *fakmlit* 24.¹³, *fakmlitin* 23.^{3,10}.

pldāns, identified by DANIELSSON (p. 25) with *Ἀπόλλων*, recurs thrice in 23, where the name is coupled with that of *tavśas* (*Zeusis*, Index III, 17; cf. *Ζηνοποσειδων* at Mylasa).

L. 5: This is the only instance of *q* in the goddess' name. In 23, where it appears four times, *artimus* is spelt as usual, though *q* occurs there six times in other words where *1* might have been expected.

5.

(PLATE III).

MARBLE STELE found near 1 in the wall above described, on May 24, 1912; broken only at bottom, top and sides smoothly tooled and well preserved; 1.01 h., 0.365 w., 0.095 th. The space filled by the inscription is 0.135 high, above it is a blank surface of 0.12, and below it one of 0.755 in height. Letters, well cut and perfectly preserved, 2 to 0.4 cm. high. Next to 11 and 20 this is our most finished specimen of Lydian script.

Inventory number L. 13; published I, 51-53, with photograph and transcription.

¹ A. T. CLAY, *op. cit.*, pp. 38, 100.

² *ibid.* pp. 38, 111, 112; HALL in *Anatolian Stud. pr. to Ramsay* (1923) p. 175. FRASER compares the Pisidian *Μαρροδης* (SUNDWALL, *Klio*, Beiheft XI (1913), p. 143); but *συμμεμαουδης* = Latin *summarudis*.

- 1 *eśś vā(n)as̄ sivāmlis armā-* (6)
 2 *vlis akit pis esλ vānaλ*
 3 *buk esvan antolan buk esv-*
 4 *av laprisav fēnsλibid*
 5 *fakav viśśis nivīśś†v*
 6 *varbtokid.*

L. 1: In *vā(n)as̄* the η is corrected from γ , an obvious error. For the name *sivām-* cf. 5.², 12.¹, and with *armāv-*¹ compare *Ἀρμανανδης*, *A. J. A.* xvi 1912 p. 30, and names there cited, as well as *Ἄρομα*, the Lydian place-name, Strabo 650.

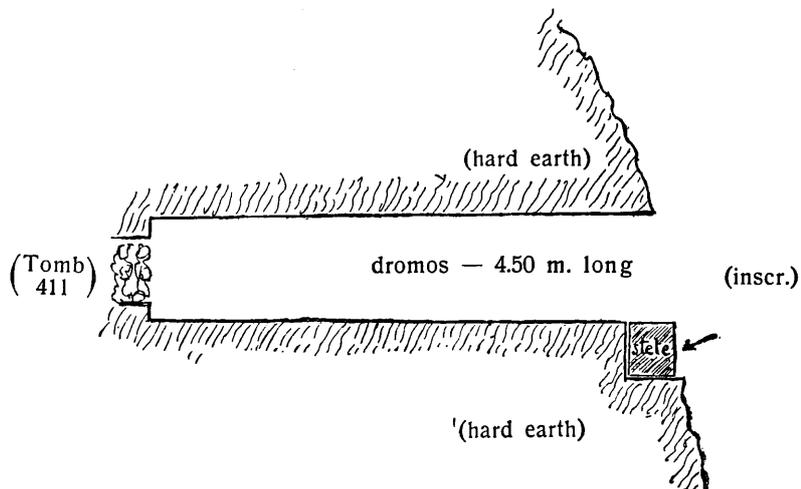
L. 3: Here, as in 17.², the spelling is plainly *antolan*, not *anolan*, as in 4^a.²

The dividing of words between two lines, as in ll. 1-2, 3-4, is found only in two other funerary inscriptions, 8.^{5-6, 8-9}, 9.^{2-3, 4-5}. Cf. however 24.¹⁸.

7.

(PLATE III).

LIMESTONE PILLAR, almost square in section, found on March 18, 1912, standing erect 4.30 m. from the door-way of a single-chamber tomb (no. 411) on the southwestern slope of the Nekropolis hill. From the fact that the inscribed surface (see plan) faced outward parallel with the front of the tomb, while the side of the pillar was aligned with that of the dromos and its base was on the same level as the tomb floor, we inferred that the pillar was in situ. The flat top, chipped in a few places, is smoothly finished, as are also the front and sides; the bottom of each side is cut away, to a depth of 0.06-0.08, so as form a square tongue 0.10 h.



H. (including tongue) 0.965, w. 0.335, th. 0.27. Above the text is a blank space 0.07 h., the space filled by the text is 0.23 h., and 0.03 below that is a large letter, apparently ϵ , 0.04 h. The letters of the text, well drawn between guiding-lines and 0.023 to 0.013 h., are not deeply cut, and owing to the softness of the stone have become in several instances difficult to read or illegible.

Inventory number L. 6; published I, 44-46, with photograph, transcription and translation; mentioned in Vol. I, 1, p. 160.

¹) FRASER compares *Ἀρμασσις*, *Ερμασς*; SUNDWALL, *op. cit.*, p. 75.

(7)

A F I 9 + A 1 𐀀 𐀁 𐀂 𐀃 A 𐀄 M 𐀅 𐀆 𐀇 1
 𐀈 𐀉 𐀊 𐀋 𐀌 A 𐀍 𐀎 𐀏 𐀐 𐀑 𐀒 𐀓 2
 /// 𐀔 𐀕 𐀖 A 𐀗 M 𐀘 𐀙 𐀚 𐀛 𐀜 + M 𐀝 𐀞 T I 𐀟 A 3
 𐀠 A 𐀡 𐀢 + 𐀣 𐀤 𐀥 A F I 9 + A 1 4
 F I 𐀧 𐀨 𐀩 A 𐀪 A 𐀫 𐀬 𐀭 𐀮 𐀯 𐀰 𐀱 𐀲 𐀳 5
 𐀴 𐀵 𐀶 𐀷 𐀸 𐀹 A 1 𐀺 𐀻 𐀼 𐀽 𐀾 𐀿 6

[tailpiece]¹

- 1 *eśś vānaś es[k] laprisa*²
 2 *esk pelad bavafunidv*
 3 *akit nāpis esλ vānaλ b[uk]*
 4 *laprisav buk pelal*
 5 *fēnsλbid fakav viśis*
 6 *nivis↑v varbtokid*

L. 1: The 𐀃 in 𐀃𐀄𐀅 is clear, the 𐀃 following it is faintly seen on the squeeze, but of the second 𐀃 a mere shadow is visible. The existence of this second 𐀃, not shown in I, 44, is rendered probable by the width (0.025 m.) of the interval between the shafts of the first 𐀃 and of 𐀄 in *vānaś*, a width unprecedented between any two words in this inscription. If, as is here done, we admit the second 𐀃, the interval between *eśś* and *vānaś* is normal: 0.015.

In the last letter of *es[k]* the upright shaft is clear, but the cross-bar of what seems to be 𐀛 may be due to the upper guiding line, and [k] has been restored on the analogy of *esk* in I. 2 (cf. I, 44).

An outline faintly visible after *laprisa* may have been 𐀺; but it is doubtful whether any letter was ever there. To restore *laprisa[k]*, as in I, 44, does not appear justified by the squeeze nor by the passages (I.², 9.⁴) where that word occurs.

L. 2: The first and second letters of *esk* are plain in the squeeze.

In *bavafunidv* the 𐀄 has a horizontal cross-bar suggesting 𐀄, but as 𐀄 in this text is well drawn, that bar may safely be regarded as accidental. The next two letters, 𐀉 𐀊, while almost touching and thus resembling 𐀛 (cf. I, 44) are seen in the squeeze to be separate, and the final 𐀣 𐀤 are distinct in the squeeze though not noticeable on the stone.

L. 3: The 𐀕 and the shaft of the 𐀖 are plain, but the rest has vanished. The restoration *b[uk]*, as in I, 44, is certain.

L. 4: Although stone and squeeze show traces resembling a small 𐀺 immediately following 𐀠A 𐀡𐀢+ (cf. I, 44), that letter is omitted because the marks seem accidental; none have sharpness of outline, and the letter which they seem to compose is much smaller than the other examples in this text.

L. 5: The first two letters are faint but distinct. The spellings *viśis*, *fēnsλbid*, instead of the usual *viśśis*, *fēnsλibid*, are unique.

¹ Found only here and in 8.² The former existence of an additional letter is uncertain.

8.

(PLATE IV).

MARBLE STELE in two pieces fitting perfectly together, found on May 24-25, 1912, (8) in the wall described under 1. H. 1.79; w. of decorated upper part 0.39, of straight shaft 0.32; th. of upper part 0.185, of shaft 0.175. The anthemion carved on the upper part is 0.51 high and projects 1 cm. in front of the shaft. The inscription begins 5 cm. below the lower edge of the anthemion and covers a space 0.50 high. At a distance of 3 cm. below it is an ornament engraved in outline 0.08 h., and below that a blank surface 0.62 h. Here, as in 7, the full original length of the stele seems to be preserved. H. of letters 2.8 to 0.8 cm. The break has destroyed the fourth line of lettering, and at the end of the first line a letter may have been partly chipped away. The lateral projection of the anthemion was probably next to the dromos, whereas the straight side and the back of the stele lay against the hard earth into which the dromos had been cut. The stele would thus have stood, like the pillar in 7, adjacent to the dromos, on the left hand of anyone approaching the tomb.

Inventory number L. 9; published I, 47-48 with photograph, transcription and translation.

//TƆ ƆƆƆƆ ƆƆƆ ƆƆƆƆ ƆƆƆ	1
ƆƆƆ ƆƆƆƆ ƆƆƆƆ ƆƆƆƆƆ	2
ƆƆƆƆ ƆƆƆƆƆƆƆƆ ƆƆƆƆƆ	3
-----	4
ƆƆƆƆƆƆƆ ƆƆƆƆƆƆƆƆƆ	5
ƆƆƆƆƆ ƆƆƆƆ ƆƆƆƆƆƆƆƆ ƆƆ	6
ƆƆƆƆƆ ƆƆƆ ƆƆƆƆƆƆƆƆƆ	7
ƆƆƆ ƆƆƆ ƆƆƆƆ ƆƆƆ ƆƆƆ	8
ƆƆƆƆƆ ƆƆƆƆƆƆƆ ƆƆ	9
ƆƆƆƆƆƆƆƆ ƆƆƆƆƆ ƆƆƆ	10
ƆƆƆƆƆƆƆ ƆƆƆƆƆ ƆƆƆƆ	11
ƆƆƆƆƆƆƆ	12

[tailpiece]

1	<i>eśś vānaś esk mrud e[s</i> ¹
2	<i>l]aprisk kudkit esλ</i>
3	<i>[vānaλ] bλtarvod aka[d</i>
4	.....
5	<i>artabānalid katoval-</i>
6	<i>ik atraśalid akit nāpi,s</i>
7	<i>fēnsλibid esλ vānaλ</i>



No. 8: general view.

¹ The former existence of an additional letter is uncertain.

- (8)
- | | |
|----|------------------------------|
| 8 | <i>buk esλ mrul buk esv-</i> |
| 9 | <i>av laprisav kudkit</i> |
| 10 | <i>esλ vānal bltarvod</i> |
| 11 | <i>fakav viśsis niviśtv</i> |
| 12 | <i>varbtokid</i> |

L. 1: The last word is puzzling, because next to the cross-bar of the second letter — which can safely be restored as 𐀓 — there is a small vertical mark which may be the top of a 𐀓, as restored in I, 47, or may have been accidentally made when the surface was chipped. The only certain reading is *e[s*, or it may turn out to be *e[s-*, if *eslaprisk*, like *eśvānav* in 18.¹, should prove to have been a single word.

L. 3: The restoration [vānal] is guaranteed by the surviving remains of four letters, and *aka[d]* by those of its last letter, as well as by the use of the word in 1.³ and 2.³. As to the probable contents of l. 4, cf. BILABEL, p. 150.

L. 5: *artabānalid* is from Ἀρτάβανος (Herod. iv 83). The last letter in *katoval-* is complete on the squeeze. **katovas* must have been a common name at Sardis, since we find it again in 10.^{1, 2, 9}, 11.⁷, and twice as Καδοας in the mortgage engraved on the temple wall: *A. J. A.* xvi 1912, p. 13, lines 17 and 18; pp. 33–35.

L. 6: The fifth letter of *nāpis* is carved above the line for lack of room; cf. 1.⁵.

9.

(PLATE IV).

MARBLE STELE, in two fragments, found on May 24 and 27 in the wall described under 1. The smaller fragment is a thin flake sliced off from the larger one, to which it fits perfectly. H. 0.415, w. at top 0.325, at bottom 0.285, th. 0.04. Top and bottom broken, but sides well preserved. Height of letters 4.8 to 2 cm.

Inventory number L. 8; published I, 46–47, with photograph, transcription and translation.

III	I
111𐀓1𐀓 3A𐀓M1 33𐀓	2
𐀓A3 𐀓I1𐀓TA 𐀓I	3
𐀓I9+A1 𐀓I11////	4
𐀓I+M𐀓 //I𐀓A 𐀓A	5
//// ////// 𐀓𐀓𐀓𐀓8	6
//////18 𐀓A𐀓M1	7
//////A𐀓I9+A1	8
////𐀓 𐀓I//////	9

1	III	6	<i>fēnsλ</i> [ibid esλ	(9)
2	<i>eśś vānaś kumlil-</i>	7	<i>vānaλ b[uk esvaν</i>	
3	<i>is atelis sam-</i>	8	<i>laprisa[ν fakav</i>	
4	[.] <i>llis lapris-</i>	9	<i>viśś]is n[iviś†ν</i>	
5	<i>ak aki[t] nāpis</i>		[varbtokid]	

L. 1: The numeral, of which the upper part is broken away, perhaps indicates the number of the tomb in a given row; cf. KEIL-VON PREMIERSTEIN *2^{te} Reise*, 83.

L. 2: The name *kumli-* occurs in 1.³

L. 3: Since *timlelid*, 3.², is derived from *timleś*, 50.⁴, *atelis* would seem to be derived from a name **ateś*. *sam . . llis* may be a personal, a tribal or a place name; cf. *samlis*, 51. For such a grouping of three proper names cf. 1.³ and 5.¹.

L. 4: The straight shaft of the first letter, of which the lower extremity is preserved on the edge of the smaller fragment, lay directly below the I of 71, l. 3, and above the apex of the λ in 4A, l. 5. What letter this was we cannot tell. No certain trace of the second letter is to be seen on the smaller fragment, but on the larger fragment, just above the broken edge, and below a point midway between 71 and 711†A, l. 3, is a v-shaped mark resembling the left "wing" of a τ. That letter cannot safely be restored, because in this uneven script that "wing" of τ is not always distinguishable from the top of γ (for instance cf. these letters in 7A 7M1, l. 7), but it seems highly probable that the second letter was either τ or γ. That two letters are here missing — not one letter only, as shown in I, 46¹ — is in any case certain.

L. 5: The restoration of *aki[t]* and of the four fragmentary lines below, as made in I, 46 and here, is based on 6, 7 and 8, the phrasing of which exactly fits the spaces here left by missing words.

10.

(PLATE IV).

MARBLE STELE in two fragments fitting perfectly together, found on May 20 and 25, 1912, in the wall described under 1. H. 0.865, w. of pediment 0.38, of shaft at top 0.36 and at bottom 0.40, th. of pediment 0.08, of shaft at top 0.065 and at bottom 0.09.

The pediment is 0.155, the shaft 0.71 high. The preservation is perfect, except in ll. 1-3, where the break has destroyed a few letters and two others have been bruised.

¹ LITTMANN says (I, 46) "the two letters in l. 3 cannot be restored", but his transcription shows only one letter restored in *Sam[?]llis*.

Sardis Expedition VI, 2.

- (10) The style and size of the letters differs in the various lines, their height is as follows: (a) in lines 1-3: 2 to 0.5 cm.
 (b) " " 4: do.
 (c) " " 5-7: 1.5 to 0.7 cm.
 (d) " " 8-20: 2.5 to 0.5 cm.
 (e) " " 21: 1.5 to 0.7 cm.
 (f) " " 22: 2.1 to 1 cm.
 (g) " " 23-24: 1.2 to 0.5 cm.

The lettering of *a*, *b*, *d* and *f* is different from that of the other lines not only in size but also in depth of groove. The lines in *c*, *e* and *g* have letters smaller and less evenly cut than the rest. In *c* the upward slant of the lines and their closeness to one another is noticeable.

Inventory number L. 16; unpublished.

	Υ118 F11A10TAK K09AK 119M // + 1	1
	ΥK09AK TA10TAK 109T // // // // // 1A901	2
	F1113F F1T1M111 T0TB1K1F1 // // // // // 1A08 TA901	3
	1ATA1 3A901 KA8331	4
	2MT3AK 21190T11T 1A1F1F 2109T 11T T1T1F	5
	2M89T 2MAT 11KA111Y8 2109T T1T19M	6
	TATB9AF1Y K119M T1KA8 ⁺ 11TAK 3A8	7
	^{3Y1} 1A11A1 F11A211T 393F ⁺ T+ 39M1 1A11T KA	8
	ΥΥ11AF T1A10TAK TFI 111Y T1MKA8	9
	TOK 19A11T TOK 1MA ⁺ 1A3MKA8	10
	² 11801A8 211T 111YTA1 1ATYTF	11
	T1MKA8 TOK 11M1 M1KA 2Y31AT	12
	3AAFA+ F11112T3A1 F11 11	13
	1ATMKA 1AK0T1A ⁺ TOK 11T 1M1	14
	² T019A+ 111+31 1A91+ 1ATYTF	15
	TA101F1 1M 11KA8 211FA1A8	16
	KAY 11K 2TAT3AK 1M9A1A	17
	²¹ A11 2MATY F18 111+ 3M1A 3A1Y	18
	1A19A83 211M11 1A81 KA	19
	^{T0} T1AF F1E111F KAJAAT KAY 111T KA	20
	T	
	FM 11K KAY 2M1A1 AF13A8	21
	138 119M T1A11KA8 TTA1Y	22
	F13311 2AKA 11B1T1Y8 F1+ 91 T1T1F	23
	TOK0TBA1 2T31111	24

} on right
margin

- (10)
- 1 *e[s.] mruđ karok katoualis bilλ*
 2 *vora[. . . t]rol katoual karokλ*
 3 *voral bō[. . .] iskubtol dummλis sellis*
 4 *vešfak voras da†al*
 5 *estit pid trodν sēsivad pistoridaν kaštāv*
 6 *mruđit trodν fēllakin tamν trfāv*
 7 *fas katul[†] fakit mruđk ēnsarbtat*
 8 *ak †enal nārs pλ[†] serś †ivnalis katrad|mēs*
 9 *fakmit ēnud ist katoualλ sadmēλ*
 10 *fakmsad[†] amu kov †ivard kot*
 11 *slē†ad lalēns ▽ †ivn fadofid|ν*
 12 *taušēν akum nāpid kol fakmit*
 13 *el eds vaštunlis pasaaś*
 14 *nām pid kot[†] altokad akmλad*
 15 *s(λ)ē†ad pirad ▽ išpkum pardol†|ν*
 16 *f(a)†asidν fakum ān islodaλ*
 17 *alarmn kaštaλ†ν kud nak*
 18 *ēnaś amās pedm bis ētamν una|dv*
 19 *ak ebad inānidν śfarvad*
 20 *ak †ēnu ēnak taadak siuetvis sant|ol*
t
 21 *fasisa¹ malāv nak kim ās*
 on right { 22 *ēnal† bakivalλ mruđ bsl*
 margin { 23 *eslit mr pis fēnslibid akav viśśis*
 24 *niviś†ν varbtok*

This text is as it were a connecting link between nos. 1–9, which are entirely in prose, and nos. 11–15, which are in verse. An unique feature is that it contains both prose and poetry. The three first and the four last lines appear to announce in prose the ownership of the tomb and the penalty for violating it. L. 4 seems to be a short heading or title. Ll. 5–7 are discussed below. Ll. 8–20 are apparently a poem² of thirteen lines, the assonant rhymes of which are thus arranged:

	two lines (8–9)	with final syllable in	-ē-
one	" (10)	" " " "	-----o-
two	" (11–12)	" " " "	-i-
two	" (13–14)	" " " "	-a-
one	" (15)	" " " "	----o-
four	" (16–19)	" " " "	-a-
one	" (20)	" " " "	----o-

¹ *fasisav* is possible, but the trace of *z* seems too faint.

² This was first noticed by ARKWRIGHT.

- (10) L. 21, the lettering of which is unlike that of ll. 8-20 but resembles that of ll. 23-24, may have been engraved later than ll. 8-20, from which it is separated by the letter τ carved between the first letters of ll. 20 and 21. The smoothly tooled surface, just sufficient to accommodate ll. 8-20, ends above l. 21, and the difficulty of reading this line is due to the roughness of the stele at its lower end. Ll. 21-24 seem to be in prose.

Ll. 5-7 are in smaller and shallower script than that of ll. 1-4 and 8-20; they slant upward and are not parallel with ll. 4 and 6; they are engraved on a surface less smoothly finished than that which bears ll. 8-20. That their contents may be poetry seems probable from the shortness of ll. 6-7, which do not run to the left edge of the stele, but leave blank spaces like those to the left of the verses in ll. 10, 13, 14 and 19. If ll. 4-7 be taken together, their endings rhyme thus:

first and fourth lines (4 and 7) having final -a-

second and third „ (5 and 6) „ „ -ã-

It seems possible that ll. 5-7 were engraved subsequently to l. 4 in order to make four more rhyming verses.

L. 1: In $\cdot\text{f}\text{t}$ the lower bar of f is preserved, but the next letter is completely destroyed. To restore *es*[t], as in 1.¹, would not be safe, for there and in 22.¹ it refers to *mrud* only, whereas here “*mrud* and *karo*.” seem to be in question, so that this demonstrative (cf. I, 67) may have had a different ending.

mrud is certain. On *karo* cf. note, 2.⁴.

The last letter of *karok* is obscure on the stone, where LITTMANN read t , and I formerly read t owing to a mark (which I now believe to be a mere scratch) visible in the photograph. But the lower diagonal bar of this t and half its upper diagonal bar show plainly in the squeeze, so that the letter is scarcely doubtful.

As to the name **katovaś*, which recurs in ll. 2, 9, see the note on 8.⁵.

L. 2: The letter following *vora-* has preserved only the bottom of its upright shaft. If the word ended with that letter, then the next word would seem to have had 7 letters, five of which survive whole or in fragments. The first of these five was r or r or r , the second t or f , probably t because the ending *-trol* is known.

In *karok* the fifth letter has been bruised, so that t is not certain, although highly probable. The squeeze shows faintly the two diagonal bars of t in proper position,¹ yet the letter may have been r , or r , giving *karol* as in 2.⁸, 4.³.

L. 3: The second word seems to begin with or , not rr . The loop next to r is unlike the right “wing” of a r , because its base is not angular and its right side is convex. The third letter was probably r , r or r , of which the diagonal bar shows faintly parallel to the line of the break. The fourth letter preserves only the lower end of its shaft. After that two letters seem to have been destroyed.

¹ ARKWRIGHT confirms this, but from the stone LITTMANN and I copied only an upright stroke.

iskubtoλ begins with λ, for the blank surface to the right of the λ is broad enough (10) to show that no other letter preceded.

L. 4: The lower bar of ρ in *veśfak*, though well below the vertical shaft, is firmly carved. In *voraś* the λ is clear; so also is the first λ in *da↑al*.

L. 5: The ρ and ρ in *sēsivad* and ρϣ in *kaštāv* are distinct. With *pistoridv* cf. *fistrodv*, 15.⁷

L. 6: The lower diagonal bar of ρ in *fēllakin* is plainly seen in the squeeze.

The third letter of *trfāv* has its right side straight like that of ρ, but its dissimilarity from the ρ just below it and the shape of its upper loop point to its being ρ.

L. 7: The ρ of *katul* stands midway between *katu* and *fakit*, so that possibly there should be no division, and *katulfakit* may be the correct reading. Since however *fak* is a Lydian word and is also the first syllable of twenty other words (see Index I), it seems safer to regard *fakit* as separate from *katul*.

A clearly cut ϣ is the second letter of *ēnsarbtat*, but its left side is connected by a short downward stroke with the upper cross-bar of the ϣ, thus producing the appearance of ϣ instead of ϣ. This is probably deceptive, because in our text (e. g. in ll. 8, 9, 10) the fourth stroke of ϣ slopes downward more steeply than in the present case, and the ligature of ϣρ may well be due to slovenly engraving, as in *sēsivad* (l. 5) and *slē↑ad* (l. 15) where two adjacent letters (ρρ and ϣρ) touch one another. Therefore here it seems preferable to read ϣ.

L. 8: In *↑ēnal* the ϣ is distinct.

The spacing of letters and words in this text being irregular, we probably should read, not *ϣλserś*, but two words: *ϣλ. serś*.

The first letter in *↑iōvalis* has its right-hand sloping bar much elongated, but such a slip of the engraver's tool is not unusual; cf. the length of the third stroke in the ϣ carved above the end of this line.

The added syllable *mēs* may be a separate word, but seems better treated as part of the word below, since similar additions to ll. 11, 15, 18, 20, are not separable from the words beneath them.

L. 9: With *sadmēλ* cf. 26.^{1,3}.

L. 10: The last letter of *fakmśad* (cf. *akmśad*, 22.⁸) looks at first sight somewhat like ρ; but its supposed upper diagonal stroke, though visible in the squeeze as in the photograph, is fainter than the lower stroke of the ρ in *fēllakin*, l. 6, and has far too steep a slope. Possibly *fakmśadamu* is a single word, though *amu* occurs alone, 23.⁸, 24.^{2,4,5}.

L. 11: The triangular sign used here and in l. 15 may be a numeral or a punctuation mark. In both lines it stands in the middle of a verse, with four syllables preceding and four following it. Each of these lines begins with *slē↑ad*.

In *slē↑ad*, the last letter was copied from the stone by LITTMANN and myself as ρ;

(10) the upper diagonal stroke (producing the appearance of 4), though plain on the squeeze, does not look as if engraved, and the top of the letter is sharply pointed, whereas the other examples of 4 in this text have a rounded top.

L. 13: In *vaštunlis* (cf. 22.⁷) the shaft of the τ projects above the cross-bar as in *kot* just below, the γ has the form 4 (cf. 42), and the upper bar of the 7 is very short.

L. 14: Two words: *kot aλtokad*, but though *kot* appears in l. 10, the spacing here makes separation doubtful.

L. 15: The 7 of *slē↑ad* is drawn even more incorrectly than that of *oraλ*, 2.¹, since its right "wing" does not touch its upright shaft, but the clearness of the corresponding letter in *slē↑ad*, l. 11, justifies this reading.

The + in *pirad* and *pardol↑* has a horizontal bar projecting only 2 mm. on the left of the vertical bar.

The fifth letter of *ispkum* has a straight upright shaft, midway between which and the shaft of 4 is a bar 3 mm. long sloping upward. The blank space on each side of this bar is 3 mm. wide, but the fact that the bar is neatly incised and does not look accidental makes our reading 4 more probable than 1. The last letter in the line, ↑, and the one above it, 2, are clear.

L. 16: The first Λ in *fa↑asidy* lacks a cross-bar, precisely as do the same letters in 2.^{5,10}, but as the left-hand stroke is too long for a 1, the identity of this Λ seems fairly certain.

L. 17: The τ of *kaštal↑* has its horizontal bar only barely projecting to the left of the vertical bar; cf. *kaštāν*, l. 5. The final 2 is unique in having *two* projecting bars.

In *kud* an upward sloping line gives the misleading appearance of 444; but this line, running from the shaft of 4 through that of 4 without a break, must be accidental.

L. 18: *ētamν unadν* are perhaps a single word, but have not been so printed, because two separate words would in any case have been crowded together here, and *ētamν* is known; 11.⁵, 23.¹⁹. The upward curve of the 2 in *unadν* is plain in the squeeze, its side stroke is faint.

L. 19: *sfarvad*, which recurs in 11.¹, has elsewhere been written with capital initial on account of its alleged connexion with the name of Sardis (cf. I, 11, 60, 62, 71), but such connexion is not yet proved; cf. *sfarλ* (22.^{5,10}) and note on 22.¹

L. 20: Owing to unevenness of surface or to a bruise, the third letter of *sivetrīs* remains uncertain as between 4 and 4, the former being the more probable. The squeeze shows an upper diagonal bar, less clearly cut than the lower, curving towards the apex of the shaft with which it does not completely connect. Such a bar can scarcely be due to accident. But *sivēnit*, 13.¹⁰, points to the reading *sidetrīs*.

The fourth letter of *santol* is certainly τ.

The letter below the beginning of this line is a τ of which the horizontal bar is faintly marked on its left side; should we read, in l. 21, *tfašisa*? Cf. *tfil*, 15.³

L. 21 is not straight, but slopes slightly upward at the beginning; its lettering (10) is clear notwithstanding the roughness of the surface. The shadowy outline of a α visible at the end of *fasisa* seems a mere chance effect of the tooling.

L. 22: In *bakival*λ — for this name cf. 20, 21, 51 — both bars of the α touch the λ , and the right “wing” of the τ extends under the top of the λ without touching that letter (cf. I, 66).

The word or abbreviation $\lambda\alpha\beta$ is given as $\lambda\alpha\beta$ in I, 65; its second letter is a β of the shape peculiar to the taller script in this text, i. e. with short horizontal bar at right angles to its vertical shaft, as in the examples in ll. 8, 13. The fact that in this β the horizontal bar is longer than usual seems due to the large scale of the letter.

L. 23-24: The text printed in I, 65 is inaccurate in two points: it fails to indicate that the space to the left of *mr* is very wide, and it gives the last syllable of *varbtok* as *-tod*. All the letters in these lines are clear, the only one as to which doubt is possible being the γ of *mr*, resembling as it does the μ of *ās*, l. 21. That μ however has both its upright strokes of equal length, whereas in our γ the left-hand stroke is the shorter of the two; it thus seems fairly certain that this was intended to be *m*.

The inscription originally drawn on the stone for the guidance of the engraver may have contained the words *mr[uλ]* and *varbtok[id]*, the final letters of which may by mistake never have been engraved. Such omissions on the engraver's part were not uncommon, and this theory would well account for the width of the blank space following *mr*.

The α in *varbtok* is certain; both diagonal bars are clear on the squeeze.

11.

(PLATE V).

MARBLE STELE found on May 27, 1912, built into the wall described under 1; perfectly preserved except for the top moulding, which is broken away on the right and chipped on the left side. H. 1.095, w. at top 0.355, at bottom 0.385; th. at top 0.13, at bottom 0.14. The moulding at the top is 0.07 h., 0.155 th., and projects 2.5 in front and to the right of the stele; its upper surface is flat and smoothly finished; below it is a blank space 0.035 h., then the inscription 0.325 h., and under that a blank space 0.665 h. The letters, from 1.6 to 0.4 cm. high, have two peculiarities unique in Lydian epigraphy so far as known: their slender shafts have a cross-section not v-shaped but semi-circular, and broaden at the tips into apices about twice as wide as the body of the shaft. To these features as much as to its evenness is due the elegance of the lettering. The marble is whiter and of finer grain and has a more highly finished surface than that of any other stele in our collection.

Inventory number L. 12; published I, 58-62, with photograph and transcription.

(11)	ΥΟΧΡΤΖΑ ΙΑΙΡΑ83 Υ3Ο9ΤΦΙΡΑΦ ΙΑΑ119Μ [†] ΤΦ3	1
	3ΟΚΦΙ 3ΜΚ119ΑΞΑΥ Υ39Α 2111 3ΑΞΥΜ1	2
	10ΥΦΑΥ 39Υ1ΜΞ39Α Υ1ΤΑ91 21ΑΦ ΙΑ11+ 312Α	3
	1ΟΥΥΑ8Α8 ΥΑΑ8ΑΤ Υ1019ΤΑ 3ΥΥΑΤΥ833	4
	3ΟΤΑ83 ΥΑΤ119Α1 3ΑΜ1111 [†] 2ΥΑΤΥ 2ΑΥ1Α	5
	102Υ1 1ΑΥΑΑΦΙ ΙΑ318↑ ΙΑΞΚ11+ ΤΑ↑ 3ΑΤΟΚ	6
	3ΟΥ13 ΦΙ1Α10ΤΑΥ 31ΤΦΑΥ9Υ Υ3Ο9ΤΦΙΡΑΦ	7
	1ΥΟ9ΤΑ 1ΑΥΜΤ8Α1 ΦΙ+ ΙΑΥΥΥΑ+ ΦΙ3Ο9ΤΑ1	8
	ΥΟΧΡΤΖΑ ΥΑ19+Α↑ 2Μ1 Υ1Υ1Τ9Α ΚΑ19Α83	9
	1ΟΚΦΙ ΥΜΚΑΑΦ [†] Α Υ1Α1Α 1ΑΥΙ ΤΦ3 ΞΙΚΑ8	10
	Υ8ΟΤΑΥ 1189ΟΚΑ8 ΦΙ+ 10981 2Α2Φ3 ΤΚΑΞΥΜ1	11
	109Υ1ΑΥ 11Υ 3ΑΑΑ1 ΦΙ3311 2ΑΤΑΥΜΚΑ8 ΥΑΑ119Μ 318	12

- 1 *est⁺ mruvaad saristroσλ sfarvad aσtrkol*
 2 *vānτασ viτν areλ kataredkmσ iskoσ*
 3 *avis pidad savν vratuλ arσtānsrσ kasnod*
 4 *kσbltalλkσ atruolλ tafaaλ fabaλkol*
 5 *avkaν ētamν uvedmaσ varedtaλ sfatoσ*
 6 *kotaσ ↑at pedkτad ↑fisad isaaalal umνod[†]*
 7 *saristroσλ srkastuσ katovalis σuloσ*
 8 *datroσis paλmlad pis labtānal atrokl*
 9 *sfardak artimuλ dāν ↑aprlal aσtrkol*
 10 *fakiτ est inal adalλ akσaakmλ iskod[†]*
 11 *vānakt esvaν ifrol pis fakorfid katofu*
 12 *buk mruvaal fakmlatan viσsis vaarσ nid kantrod*

That this is a poem in assonant rhyme has been shown by LITTMANN, but his statement that "five inscriptions written in poetry have been found at Sardis" (I, 58) should be corrected to "six inscriptions, etc . . ."; for to the five (nos. 11–15) counted by him must now be added 10, in which ll. 8–20 have been recognized by ARKWRIGHT to be poetry. See also 44.

L. 1: Here as in ll. 5, 6, 10, the words are so crowded together that it is at first sight doubtful how they should be divided. One might take *estmruvaad* as a single word, but for the fact that *mruvaal* appears in l. 12, and *saristroσλ* might be written *saris trosλ* but for its repetition in l. 7. This latter has been regarded as a proper name (cf. I, 58, 60, 61, 84), because its position resembles that of *σivāmlλ*, 12.¹, and it recurs with other names in l. 7. But cf. *Ξυριστιανουρι*, Index III, 40.

sfarvad, as in 10.¹⁹, has been printed with capital initial (I, 11, 58–62, 71); for its supposed connexion with Sardis, cf. *Ξυρις* (Index III, 39) and DANIELSSON, pp. 31, 32.

L. 2: *vānπas* is regarded in I, 8, as an "orthographic variant" of *vānas* and, (11) like it, as meaning "tomb" (I, 62), but of that we have no proof; cf. p. XIII, note 1.

L. 4: The fourth letter of *ατρτολ* is taken by LITTMANN (I, 4, 58) and by SAYCE, in his note on 49, as probably equivalent to *g*; the only other inscriptions containing *ϝ* are 34 and 49.

L. 5: *ētamvvedmas* is perhaps a single word, as in I, 58, but is here taken as two: *ētamv vedmas*. The former of these is known as a separate word (10.¹⁸, 23.¹⁹; cf. also *ētams*, 23.²¹), and the position of the *z* here midway between *γ* and *ι*, just like that of the *γ* in *mruvaad* (l. 1) midway between *τ* and *ϝ*, does not necessarily show that *ētamv* and *vedmas* were joined together.

L. 6: *umvod* is another doubtful case; perhaps it should be written *um vod*, but as the 3 mm. separating the *γ* and *z* are a space no wider than, e. g., between the *γ* and *z* of *ētamv*, l. 5, while the space preceding *umvod* is 6 mm. wide, the spelling as one word seems safer.

L. 7: The *τ* of *saristrośλ* is slightly bruised, but quite clear.

srkastus is probably a personal name, because of its being followed by a name ending in *-lis*, and because among the words in *-us* known from our texts are the names *alus*, *artimus*, *aliksāntru[s]*, *lamētruś*.

L. 9: *śfardak* seems to be a derivative of the Lydian name for Sardis; see I, 11, 58, 62, 69, 84, and DANIELSSON, p. 31 (cf. 22.¹, 27.³).¹

L. 10: With *fakiv* compare *fakvin*, 13.⁷.

aksaakmλ is here, as in I, 58, taken to be a single word, but possibly *ak* should be separate. The space after *ak*, 3¹/₂ mm., is wider than that between any letters of the word other than the *ϝ* and *τ*, yet exactly equal to that between the *τ* and *ϝ* of *iskod*.

L. 11: *vānπakt* is in I, 8, misprinted *τϝαεμϝ* without the *γ*.

12.

(PLATE V).

MARBLE STELE found on May 27, 1913, in the rough wall closing the doorway of a single-chamber tomb, on the northern slope of the main Nekropolis hill west of the Paktolos, about 5 m. due west of the tomb in which 3 was discovered. This stele was broken, probably when its tomb was re-used, and may originally have been erected in front of that tomb. H. 0.42, including the top moulding, which is 0.16 h.; w. 0.56; th. at top 0.14, at bottom 0.12. The moulding now has a projection of 2 cm., which before the breaking may have been much greater; its top is flat and smooth, while its lower surface has a slight upward curve. H. of letters 1.6 to 0.6 cm.

¹ There is a resemblance, so distinct that it can scarcely be accidental, between the titles *Śfardak Artimul* and *Σαρδιανῆ Ἀρτεμις*, C. I. G. 3459.

- (12) The right side is well preserved, the left side and bottom are broken. About 0.03 from the left side and extending 0.045 above the broken bottom edge, a battered surface curved like the top of a human head projects in relief to a width of 0.15. The end of l. 9 in the text bends upward to avoid this projection, and next to it is carved below l. 10 the (now scarcely legible) last word of the poem. The head of a man or woman, as on the stele of Lemnos (*B. C. H.* x 1886 1) and in 14, seems to have stood out in relief on the left side of our stele. The lettering is clear and legible, except for the five letters below and at the end of l. 10.

Inventory number L. 27; unpublished.

ΙΟΥΒΡΑΤΥΥ ΤΟΥΑΤ ΤΥΜΜΙΤ ΥΡΥ ΤΦΥ	1
ΥΟΥΑΤ ΤΥΡΑΡΑ ΒΑΒΥΥ ΤΥΦΑΑΤ ΙΥΥ ΦΙΥΥΥ	2
ΥΟΥΒΡΑΥΑΥΑΥ ΖΥΥ ΤΦΙΖΥ ΦΙΦΥΥΥ ΖΑΥΑ	3
ΤΟΥΥΥΥ ΤΑΤΥΙΥΥΥ ΤΑΥΙΤ ΦΙΤ ΤΑΥΙΥ	4
ΤΟΥΒΥΥΑΥ ΤΑΥΑΥ ΤΑΥΜΥ ΦΙΥΦΑΑΤ ΙΥΥ ΥΙΥΥ	5
ΙΟΥΥΥΥ ΥΜΥΥΥ ΒΑΒΥΥ ΒΥΡΑΥΑ ΙΥ ΒΑΥ	6
ΥΟΥΑΒΥ ΦΙΥΥΥΥ ΥΜ ΥΥ ΤΑΥΥΥ ΖΜΥ ΤΑΥΥ	7
ΙΟΥΥΥ ΖΥΒΑΑΥ ΤΥΟΥΥ ΒΑΥΥΥΥ ΒΥΥ ΒΙΥΥ	8
ΤΟΥΥΑΤ ΤΥΥΦΑΥΥ ΙΥΥΟΥΥΥΥ ΒΑΑΥΥΥ ΤΟΥ	9
ΖΑΥΥΦΑΤΥΥΥ ΖΥΥ ΤΦΙΖΥ ΙΥΥΥ ΥΥ	10
ΙΟΥΑΥ	

1	<i>est mru sivāmlλ sarol. ěntarfλod</i>
2	<i>dumλis nid paaslλ vesfas ararmλ ταυλος</i>
3	<i>akav mlvěsis vvisλ lěv savkarbloś</i>
4	<i>Υinaλ pis piraλ fětvintat tutrlol.</i>
5	<i>ninin nid paaslis vānaλ akταλ favkufot</i>
6	<i>isaś il alarmś tesas kudāk islukol</i>
7	<i>nirat nāv sirmaλ ěn ān isměnlis śfatos</i>
8	<i>bilik esś śfatras vroλt laafΥυ tulod</i>
9	<i>kot lumbaas dummlitkoΥvid nipaλλλ tatrot</i>
10	<i>nin liněd vvisλ lěv fěntasěnav</i> <i>lafod</i>

This poem has the same rhyme in -o- and approximately the same metre as has II.

L. 1: For *sivāmlλ* as a name, presumably masculine, cf. 5.², 6.¹.

sarol is not known to be a name, but may prove to be so; cf. *armāv-* (6.¹⁻²) *Αρμωναυδης*, and *saro-*, *Σαριωνδης* (Index V); or, if it be a place name, cf. *Σαλον*, *Σαλα*.

The third letter of *ěntarfλod* has a diagonal stroke somewhat like the loop of

ϣ combined with the distinct cross-bar of τ. Since the ligature of two letters is without (12) precedent in Lydian, so far as we know, and in this text the lower part of the loop in ϣ looks quite unlike that stroke, our letter may safely be regarded as τ.

L. 2: With *ararmλ*, where the first ϣ is clear, though its top is pointed like that of 1, cf. *alarmś*, l. 6, and *ararmś*, 14.¹¹; the former is the commoner spelling, as in 3.² and 16.⁴.

L. 4: The second letter of *tutrlol* is certainly ϣ.

L. 5: In *paaslis* the cross-bar of the first λ is partly preserved, and that of the second λ is distinct. The ϣ in *aktal* is certain.

L. 7: *sirmaλ*; cf. 23.^{1, 2}. *ismēnlis*; FRASER compares *Ισμηνος, Ισημενοδος* (SUNDWALL, *op. cit.* 91). With *sfatos* cf. 11.⁵.

L. 8: The space between *bilik* and *esś* is about twice as wide as that between any other two words in the text.

L. 9: *dummlitkoτvid* is plainly engraved as a single word; but cf. *dummlis*, 10.³ and *koτvid*, 13.¹⁰, 15.³. With *nipasλ* cf. *nipaaslad*, 14.⁶.

L. 10: *nin* is clear, though the letters have lost about a quarter of their shafts. The second word is certainly ϣϣϣϣ, not ϣϣϣϣ.

Owing to lack of space the rhyming word of this line is engraved below the five last letters of *fēntasēnav*, but the traces of its letters, apparently five in number, are almost illegible; the ending ϣο- is fairly certain, whereas the beginning -ϣ λ 1, or -ϣ λ ϣ, is extremely doubtful.

The width of the blank margin still remaining below l. 10 indicates that this is the last line of the poem.

13.

(PLATE VI).

MARBLE SLAB found on May 25, 1912, in the wall mentioned under 1; top and sides smoothly finished, bottom broken in such a way as to destroy the beginnings of the last four lines. H. 0.31, w. 0.51, th. 0.06. The letters, which are well cut, are from 2 cm. to 0.9 cm. h. At each upper corner is a small boss projecting about 1 cm.; this feature and the fact that the slab is very thin, considering its size, seem to indicate that it was not a stele standing in front of a tomb, but may have been a panel in some monument. Since the stone and its inscription were found in the Nekropolis and in a wall containing many tomb-stelae, their connexion with some funerary structure may provisionally be assumed. This must however remain a mere assumption until the meaning of the text is known.

Inventory number L. 19; unpublished.

(13)	3A79A1A 241F7Y7 KM744K 3A31 FA7M 7111	1
	3AAT31 F11717ATF1 F17Y 31F77 3Y7A	2
	4AA91+ 247MFATF1 2M7 3D9AT 3F1309TA4	3
	4AEA417 T0K9T3A 24F37 KM83A 71ETOK	4
	3TA7A8A 241FA8 3A7 2M2TA 71E4Y	5
	3A189AT 31EEOK 71E4Y TAT18 3AEK17	6
	7AA91+ 2A1717ATF1 11711A4 71EKA8	7
	2TA2A 2A1A7AE 37Y1 247Y83A8 TA7Y	8
	4AE89AT 71T01 77Y3A 30TA91 4AKA	9
	TAT7AK 4117OK 71ETOK T17YEIF 2Y/////	10
	2A771K1F 30TA91 71E4Y 247Y7 7M/////	11
	4AE81K 2101 3A743+ 2107^////////	12
	2AA131 3073 F17Y3^///^/////	13

1	<i>ilim ānas isās kudmāk tēnsidv alarmaś</i>
2	<i>anuk nāsik ēmis istaminlis vštaas</i>
3	<i>datrośisk sarīś nāv ispasānvv piraad</i>
4	<i>kotvin aśfāk tesv aśtrkot midatad</i>
5	<i>kudvin atvāv nak fasivv afaλak</i>
6	<i>niktas bitat ulvin kotvīs tarblas</i>
7	<i>faktin davi7il istaminlav piraal</i>
8	<i>ēnat faśfēnvv lēmκ τalalav avatv</i>
9	<i>akad vratoś ašēmλ votlλ tarbtad</i>
10	[. .]ēv sitēnit kotvin kotvid kan7at
11	[. . . .] ān tēnvv nitin vratoś sikimlav
12	[. š]olv pednak volv kib7ad
13	[. a . a]śēmiš eloś islaa[γ

This poem, with rhyme in *-a-*, has a metre apparently somewhat different from that found in **11** and **12**.

L. 3: *sarīś* is the only instance of the use of the letter *ḡ* except in **4** and **23**.

L. 6: The last letter of *ulvin* has its left side bruised, but is certainly *7*.

L. 9: That *tarbtad* is derived from a personal or place name seems probable, owing to the position of *tarv7allis* in **5**.¹ Cf. Τρεβενδαι, Ταρβασσος; SUNDWALL, *op. cit.* 213.

L. 10: The first word ending in *-ēv* appears to have lost three letters at the beginning.

L. 11: Before *ān* the space is wide enough to show that it is a separate word. At the beginning five or six letters are missing.

In *sikimlav* the final letter is clearly *2*.

L. 12: About seven letters are completely destroyed; then comes a small hook (14) which seems to be the top of ϩ, then the upper part of ƒ or ʀ — probably ʀ —, and then a loop resembling o, cf. the o in *vottλ*, l. 9. This loop may however be the top of a 9 or of a 8. At the end of the word the two letters ϩ 1- are certain.

pednak looks more like a single word than like two words, but may be intended for two; *ped* and *nak* are found elsewhere, and each seems here to have the spacing between its letters narrower than the space between ϩ and 1.

L. 13: Below the + in l. 12 is seen a hook which may be the top of Λ or of 1, after which one letter is probably missing, and after that is a space.

Next comes the first letter of *asēmis*, certainly recognizable as Λ even with its cross-bar missing; cf. *asēmλ*, l. 9. The last letter is probably ƒ but might be ƒ.

In *elos* the first and third letters are plain, despite the break; the lower bar of the ϩ is visible above the broken edge and the o has no lower attachment.

The five letters *islaa-* are certain, the two Λ's showing part of their cross-bars. Next comes a hook which might be the top of either ϩ or ϩ; in view of its distance from the Λ it is almost certainly part of ϩ.

14.

(PLATE VI).

MARBLE STELE, six fragments of which were found on March 10, 1914, in the rough wall closing the entrance to a single-chamber tomb on the north-eastern face of the Nekropolis hill about 300 m. west of the Paktolos. The large piece missing in the middle of the stele probably bore a bas-relief of a human figure, of which a narrow slice, 4.5 cm. long, projects about 0.5 cm. along the inner edge of the lowest right-hand fragment.

H. of the portion on the right 0.25, of that on the left 0.43. Th. of the stele 0.12. Its exact original width, 0.52, is known from the fact that part of the upper left portion slanting to the right fits exactly on to the broken rear surface of the right portion, but this connexion is now hidden by the cement, 8 cm. th., which has been poured into the wooden frame surrounding the fragments. The five fragments thus joined together are coherent, each being in close contact with the piece or pieces adjacent to it. The sixth fragment, which would exactly have filled the triangular gap on the left-hand border of the stele, was overlooked when the five others were put into their frame, and is now reproduced separately; its h. is 0.105, w. 0.04 on the inscribed surface, and th. 0.12. The letters are from 1.7 to 0.5 cm. h.

Inventory number L. 29; unpublished.

The spacing between the words is wide, except at the beginning of ll. 9-12, (14) where it becomes so narrow that there is no certainty as to how the words should be divided. The crowding together of the letters in the right-hand portions of these lines suggests that a projection of the bas-relief, similar to the hand of the woman in 17, forced the engraver to compress the script in the space, 6 cm. high, extending from the top of l. 9 to the bottom of l. 12. The rhyme-endings in -o- are found in all the nineteen lines, and if these were complete it seems that we should have the entire original poem, since the smooth horizontal surface preserved to right and left, 1.5 cm. above l. 1, appears to be the original top of the monument. This stele was probably, like 17, a marble parallelogram, but its inscription, instead of being at the bottom, as in 17, was engraved on both sides of the relief — an arrangement unique in our collection.

L. 1: The fourth word begins with + and the next letter is probably τ, for its upright shaft is so far to the left that no other letter would fill the gap. Between that fragmentary shaft and the } (not ς), of which the top is clearly preserved on the edge of the left-hand stone, there is room for six letters if we assume that φλ ς was a single word; but cf. 10.⁸.

L. 2: ελφκ is probably a complete word, but the space to the left of the ς is not wide enough to make this certain. savtaarς; cf. savtarid, 23.⁷.

The v-shaped mark preceding ak is rather narrow and looks more like the left side of τ than like the top of γ. To the right of this τ there seem to have been four letters, now lost.

L. 3: It is doubtful whether the fourth word ended with τ, and the similarity of savkarbloς, 12.³, suggests that two final letters may here be lost, and that savkorφλ[o.] is a graphic variant of that word.

To the right of -aarλκ the cross-bar of τ is clear, so that the restoration [savt]aarλκ (cf. savtaarς, l. 2) is tempting. If we allow for a space between words, five letters are missing, and a conjectural restoration such as savkorφλ[oς savt]aarλκ would make the line complete.

L. 4: The fifth and sixth letters of σῶλαν are certain, the cross-bar of λ and the lower curve of ς being plain on the squeeze; the space following this word is well defined by the diagonal stroke preserved on the edge of the stone.

This stroke belonged to a missing τ, for the only other letter of which it could have been part, namely ς, never appears as an initial. After the τ came five letters, all now destroyed, and then the space separating the lost word from śakoς.

L. 5: The fourth word, now missing, certainly began with λ, the outline of which in great part remains. After this, if one division between words is allowed for, there is room for seven letters, and should a]larmlv be correct, then the fourth word had seven letters. With τaprlāv cf. τaprlaλ, 11.⁹, τēpraί., 22.¹².

(14) **L. 6:** The preceding lines must have been continuous when the stele was unbroken, whereas this and the thirteen other lines were engraved on both sides of the bas-relief now destroyed. The width of the blank spaces to right and left of the gap shows that this line and the next have no letters missing.

L. 7: The last letter of *nik* is certain. *mrslas*; compare Μυρσιλος (I, 85).

L. 8: In the third word traces of two letters following *sip-* are visible; they were perhaps *ra*, but cannot be positively identified. After them, judging from the lines above, we should not expect more than three or four letters to be missing.

L. 9: As pointed out above, the crowding of the letters on the right side here becomes so marked, owing probably to some feature of the bas-relief, that the spaces between words disappear. Instead of the division here adopted, it ought perhaps to be: *kot isfanrasids*. Whether there was a third word on this side of the stele may be known when the prosody of this poem is thoroughly understood.

L. 10: Again the dividing of the words is uncertain, but the space seems to be after *temsum*. The second word is almost certainly *taa*[da-; cf. *taadas*, l. 16. That there was ever a third word on this part of the stone is doubtful.

L. 11: The crowding diminishes; there seem to be divisions between *ans* and *pl*, and between *pl* and *ns*; the third letter of this latter word is indicated by a loop suggestive of *λ*.

ararmś is clear; cf. *alarmś*, 3², 12⁶, 16⁴, but *ararmλ*, 12².

The seventh letter of *faṭato-* is represented by a mere upright stroke and may have been *ι*, *1*, *ϣ*, *3* or *τ*.

L. 12: How many letters came after *kibama-* is not ascertainable, nor is it known whether the correct reading is not *kibama a-*.

The last two letters of *ankān* are recognizable from their extant strokes, so sloped and so spaced that they can belong only to *εμ*. If, as seems likely, this word had only five letters, then the next word has lost three or four letters before its ending *-ś]trol*. Perhaps there was another letter, now lost, after the final *ι*, which is clear though broken.

L. 13: The second word certainly began with *τ*, after which about ten letters are missing.

We cannot be sure that *fampiraλ* should not be taken as two words: *fam piraλ*. After this came a word of eight letters, the first half of which is almost entirely lost, while the second half, *-trol*, is seen at the top of the detached fragment. Of that first half only two upright strokes survive; the one following the *ϣ* is close to the fractured edge, the other appears just in front of *-trol*.

L. 14: *dumvit* seems to be separate, but the break leaves this uncertain.

otran is preceded by a sloping mark resembling at first sight a badly drawn *3*, but the shallowness of its incision and its wavering outline prove it to be a mere scratch.

The second letter of *a[d]alλ* may be *ι* or *ϣ*, for only the tips of an upright and

a diagonal stroke are preserved, but as that word occurs in 11.¹⁰, whereas *akalλ* is (14) unknown, our restoration seems justified.

fartol is plainly legible despite the break; the ϣ has retained its upright shaft on the larger stone and its loop on the small fragment.

L. 15: Traces of two letters — the top of ϣ and a vertical bar which may have belonged to ι, — remain on the lower edge of the right-hand stone. On the left side only the † is imperfect; but both sloping bars of its top show plainly in the squeeze of the small fragment. Owing however to the break, we cannot be sure that *fakmis†ol* is not a single word, though the space after *-is* seems to indicate a division.

L. 16: *ēntrol* is certain, the shaft of the τ being clear on the larger stone and its cross-bar on the smaller. Cf. *fēntrol*, 45.².

L. 18: The letter missing before *-id* was ϣ or τ; a lower cross-bar indicating ϣ is too faint in the squeeze to be regarded as certain. The final τ of *ἐπταυλολ* has its left side preserved on the small fragment.

L. 19: The ϣ close to the edge is clear. With *σιυραλαλ* cf. *σιυραλμν*, 2.¹⁰, and *σιυραλμῖς*, 22.^{8, 11, 12}.

15.

(PLATE VII).

MARBLE STELE, of which the left-hand upper corner was found on June 6, 1914, in the wall closing the doorway of a single-chamber tomb in a foothill of the Akropolis east of the Paktolos. The right side and bottom are broken off, and along the top and left side a strip, 6 to 8 cm. wide, of the front surface has been chiselled away. Several dents make parts of the text difficult to read. H. 0.38, w. 0.42, th. 0.08. H. of letters 1.6 to 0.7 cm. The first line of the inscription is 0.15 below the upper edge of the stele, which, like the left-hand edge, still retains much of its original smooth surface.

Inventory number L. 34; unpublished.

These lines may be incomplete. {	111A8 ς†Υο8A↓ 11γ 3~1Υ^////	1
	11γAγΥ8 3A189AT F1†1οκ////	2
	118T F1† 111†οκ 3γM 11T3.///	3
	(vacant) ς11Υ11FA8 3M11>////	4
	////19Aγ 11TA189AT 1A3////	5
	(vacant) 11γAϣ ςγΥ91 F!^////	6
	////A ~1ο9T F1ο ςT^////	7
	3111F 11113^////	8
	////^ο ϣAγM^////	9
	////^ο+A†////	10

- (15)
- | | | |
|----|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 | .. m]i.š nid (k)afolτv fadil | } These lines may
be incomplete. |
| 2 | .. kolτis tarblas fēnanil | |
| 3 | .. š]til āns koτvid pis tfil | |
| 4 | .. k]udāk fasivλidv (vacant) | |
| 5 | .. š]ad tarblatil mari[. . | |
| 6 | .. i]s irēnv sanil (vacant) | |
| 7 | ..]mtv fistroδv [a . . | |
| 8 | p]elpil siviš | |
| 9 | ..]vānaλ [bā . . | |
| 10 | ..]τap[τ . . | |

This is almost certainly a poem with rhymes in *-i-*; ll. 4 and 6, both ending thus, are evidently verses, since they are shorter than the other lines. At the end of ll. 1, 2, 3, the last word in each is perhaps complete and, as it ends in *-i-*, may be taken to be the rhyming word of its verse. Such also is probably *siviš* in l. 8 and *mari*. in l. 5, though l. 8 may have had after *siviš* one additional word now cut away.

L. 1: The first letter, of which two strokes remain, was probably τ, and the four letters following it are certain, notwithstanding the indentation.

The third word probably began with κ; this now looks like ι, but its sloping diagonal bar is curved, whereas the ι's in our text have that bar quite straight. The injury to the surface doubtless destroyed the upper bar of this κ and the lower loop of the ς. Between these letters the λ is certain.

L. 2: The κ in the first word and the ς in the second are plain.

L. 3: On the edge is the upper curve of ς; at the opposite end the ι is clear, but may possibly not be the final letter of its word.

L. 4: In κ]udāk the first κ has both diagonal bars well preserved; cf. 12.⁶.

L. 5: The top of ς is seen in front of *-ad*.

In *tarblatil* the τ has received a scratch producing the false impression of a τ. The ςλ are plainly legible; not so the ι in *mari-*. Cf. *tarblas*, l. 2, and *tarbτad* 13.⁹.

L. 6: The vertical stroke on the broken edge seems to be the top of ι, and to the right of it is a sloping bar which may have been part of a τ.

L. 7: Notwithstanding the injured surface there is little doubt as to the reading *fistroδv*; cf. *pistoridv*, 10.⁵. The first letter is too short for ς, which in this text is particularly tall; the seventh letter may have been ι or κ, but its traces on the squeeze distinctly suggest ι; and the final ς is assured by the remains of its bottom curve.

The letter beginning the third, now missing, word was almost surely λ.

L. 8: The first and fourth letters are certainly τ and the third seems to be a ι with large loop like that in l. 6.

L. 9: Both diagonal bars of the \uparrow are plain. The two fragmentary letters were (15) probably - $\Lambda\delta$.

L. 10: The blank space to the right of \uparrow shows that this begins a word; the fourth letter was η or θ .

Two small strokes below the Λ in this line mark the end of a word in the 11th line.

16.

(PLATE VII).

MARBLE STELE, of which a piece of the upper portion was found in May, 1910, lying at the bottom of a gully on the west side of the Akropolis, north of the temple excavations. H. 0.27, w. 0.29, th. at top (including the moulding) 0.85, at bottom 0.87. Letters 2.7 to 1 cm. h. The surface is worn in front by the action of water, and in the rear by scratching apparently from stones or sand. This has produced on the reverse side the misleading appearance of inscribed letters, as shown in *A. J. A.* xv 1911 p. 153, text (b).

This and 15 are the only funerary Lydian inscriptions found on the east side of the Paktolos.

Inventory number L. 3; published by THUMB in *A. J. A.* xv 1911 p. 153, n. 2.

///1 F11A11IT 3A1M ///	1
.///3 T1908 F111T ///	2
2M1 T1T1T1T1T1T1T1T1T1	3
// 211F 319A11 //	4
///1T1T1T1T1T1T1T1T1T1	5

1	eśś v]ānas tivdalis [. .
2	. . . . .]λmlis borlλ ś[. .
3	, . . . pa]λmλuλ dāv
4	. . . . .] alarmś sidλ[. .
5	. . . . .]ēl[. .

L. 1: As this must have been the first line of the inscription, its restoration follows obviously the beginning of 5, 6 and 9. On the name **tivdas* cf. 5.¹ and 25.³.

L. 2: The fifth letter is τ , though its two cross-bars are barely visible. Like *manelid*, 1.³, *tivdalis* seems to have been followed by two proper name derivatives in *-lis*, of which the first appeared in l. 1 and the second partly survives as *-λmlis*.

On *borlλ* see 2.¹, 41.¹, 42.¹, 50.¹; there it is followed by numerals, but here by a name (?) ś. . Perhaps ś is the initial of the name Xerxes¹; cf. DANIELSSON, p. 32, note 1.

L. 3: For *paλmλuλ* cf. 2.², 41.², 42.², 50.², where as here it precedes *dāv*.

L. 4: The first letter, Λ , and the last one, τ , are clear,

¹ Professor LITTMANN regards ś[kaarśaλ] or ś[kaiarsλ] as a possible form.

17.

(PLATE VII).

(17) MARBLE STELE, found on May 27, 1912, in the wall described under 1, where it was used as a flat slab to strengthen one of the outer faces. Broken only at the base, where half the inscribed surface is missing, and in the upper part of the bas-relief, where the head, shoulder and arm have been chiselled away. H. 0.91; w. at top 0.38, at bottom 0.40; th. of upper part: at edges 0.09, at centre, including thickness of relief, 0.12. The base on which the text is engraved is now in its broken condition 0.08 h., 0.19 w. and 0.12 th. H. of letters 1.4 to 0.7 cm.

The relief seems to represent a woman, the outline of the head being apparently that of a person with long hair, but it may be the effigy of a man.

Inventory L. 20; unpublished.

F I + T I X A F I I T M // 1
 /// ◻ I T F T 8 2 A 1 ° T T A 2 /// 2
 /// ' T X A T T I X ° 1 ° // // // // 3

- 1 [eśś vānaś] *āmlis akīt pīs*
 2 [esλ vānaλ buk esva] *antolav fēnsλi*[bid
 3 katsa] *rlokid ēnakm*[λ . .

L. 1: As this line and the next must have resembled the beginning of 6, it is evident that the first word was a personal name, e. g. *siv*] *āmlis*; whether it was preceded by another personal name is uncertain.

L. 2: On *antolav* cf. 4^{a.2}, 6³.

L. 3: We should here expect some phrase such as *fakmlit artimúš katsarlokid*: 23.⁴, 24.¹³.

After the T, which is plain, the small stroke sloping downward from right to left is the right side of either † or ‡, presumably the latter.

18.

(PLATE VIII).

MARBLE STELE, the lower part of which was found on May 26, 1912, in the wall described under 1; broken at top and bottom and chipped to right and left, so that the end of l. 1 and the beginning of l. 2 are injured. H. 0.75, w. 0.345 at top to 0.355 at bottom, th. 0.15. The inscription occupies a space 0.065 h. just below the upper broken edge. H. of letters 2 to 0.7 cm.

Inventory number L. 14; published I, 53, with drawing and transcription.

(18)

// 117128 T1717 213971+ 2A7M133 1
803 713747 2

1 *eśvānav pisredv nimit fēns[lib].*
2 *a]kmśin sof*

L. 1: Above this there may have been several lines of text, but the topmost strip of the original surface is so narrow that no traces of the base of any letter can be found on its fractured edge.

The beginning of *eśvānav* seems intact and no letter is lost. The word is plainly thus written, and does not make two words, as in I, 53. Cf. *pisred*, 3.³

fēns[lib]. is a probable restoration, as the two strokes representing *li* are in just the proper position; but the ending is not certain; cf. 4^{a.5} and the note.

L. 2: A small sloping mark, visible below the 3 of l. 1 on a level with the top of the 3 in this line, justifies the restoring of A in *a]kmśin*. *sof* is the final word of the inscription.

The letter 2 has here the same form as in 2.^{3,10}.

19.

(PLATE VIII).

MARBLE FRAGMENT, presumably of a stele, found on May 26, 1912, in the wall described under 1; 0.085 h., 0.16 w., 0.055 th.; broken on all sides except the right, where the vertical edge has its original surface on front and side. H. of letters 1.5 to 1 cm.

Inventory number L. 10; unpublished.

//// 18 41811+110 1
//// ^ 18 2M↑728 2
//// ^ 4 8 3

1 *fēnsλ]ibid bi[. . .*
2 *fēnīān bi[! .*
3 *fa[kav . . .*

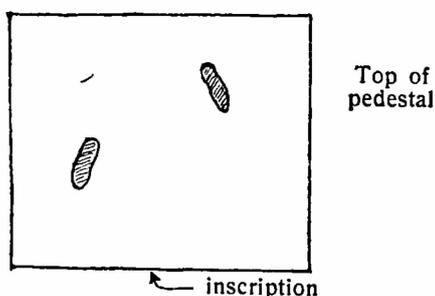
L. 1: The remains of letters show *fēnsλ]ibid* to be certain. At the end of the line one may read 1 or 1.

L. 3: After the probable 3 there is plainly seen the top of A, so that *fa[kav* is a likely restoration.

20.

(PLATE VIII).

- (20) MARBLE PEDESTAL, apparently in situ, found on May 22, 1913, about 50 m. north of the centre of the temple and about 3 m. above the level of its platform. The inscribed front faces toward, and parallel to, the north side of the temple. H. 0.44, w. 0.79, th. 0.68. The pedestal rests on a plain plinth 0.44 h., 0.98 w. and 0.87 th. On the top of the pedestal are two shallow incisions (see below) shaped to receive the feet of a statue. The upper moulding, 0.05 h., projects 0.04 beyond the surface of the panel, 0.30 h. by 0.71 w., on which the text is engraved. The base moulding,



0.09 h., projects 0.07 and is well preserved. The lettering of both lines is admirably cut; the Lydian letters are 1.8 cm., the Greek 1.6 to 0.8 cm. in height. See Vol. I, 1, pp. 126-127, ill. 138.

About a metre to the westward and aligned with this pedestal stands an exact duplicate, on which a 2-line inscription has been carefully erased. Both pedestals must have been deliberately set in this position, with their inscriptions and statues facing the temple, but it is uncertain whether they were originally erected there.¹

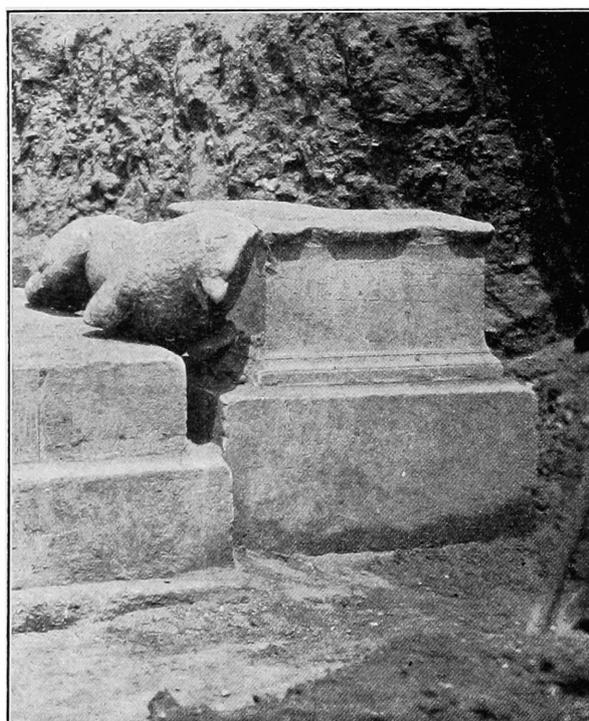
Inventory number L. 25; published in I, 38-39, with photograph, transcription and translation.

ΝΑΝΝΑΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΚΛΕΟΣ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΙ
 ΝΑΝΝΑΣ ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΚΛΕΟΣ ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΙ

nannas diakivalis artimidi
Νάννας Διονυσικλέος Ἀρτέμιδι

The perfect condition of these lines makes comment unnecessary. The genitive -κλέος and the shape of the Greek letters indicate that they were engraved in the latter half of the fourth century B. C.

¹ In Vol. I, 1, p. 130, BUTLER states the reasons for believing that "the sculptures (i. e. the lions) were assembled and set up with the pedestals at a date very much later than that of their execution."



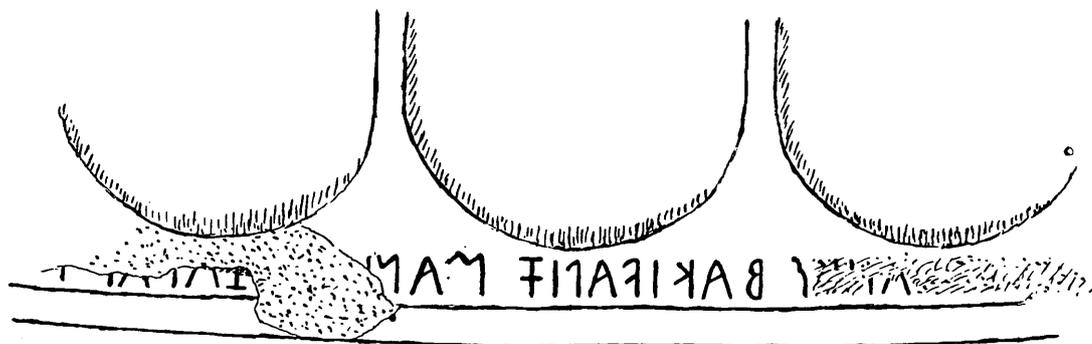
No. 20: front view.

21.

(PLATE IX).

IONIC COLUMN on rectangular pedestal in the east portico of the temple, with a (21) fragmentary text inscribed on the concave surface of the apophyge below the fluting. This is the southern column of the pair, standing on pedestals 2.16 m. h., in front of the east doorway between it and the outer columns of the east façade.¹ The plinth and torus are 0.58 in height, so that the inscription is over 2.74 above the temple platform. The first word of the text as we now see it seems to have been effaced by the dripping of water from the top of the column, whereas the damage to the latter portion of the text is mainly due to the fall of the architrave which formerly rested on this pair of columns. A large fragment of that architrave was found propped against the north side of this pedestal; the end of the fragment, as it fell, evidently caused the gaps in the text, since these lie on the north side of the shaft exactly under the spot, over 5 m. above them, where the architrave block originally rested. The letters are 2.3 cm. h.; the blank space above them (i. e. between the fluting and the text) and below them (i. e. between the text and the upper edge of the fillet) is in each case 0.8 cm. h.

Inventory number L. 18; unpublished.

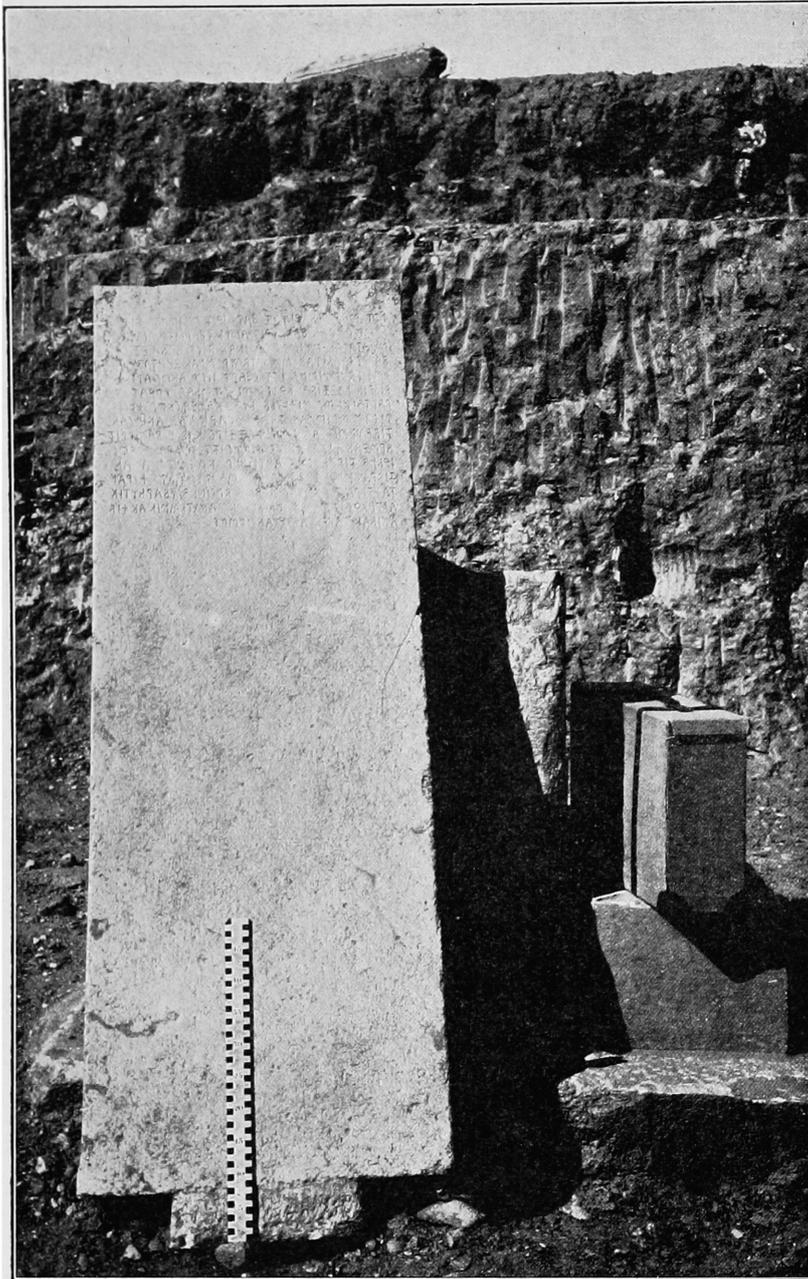


.]a[ne]ś bakivalis man[. . . .] τ[α . α .

The first discernible letter is λ, of which the top alone has completely vanished. Between this and the γ there is room for two letters, the first one probably ς, the second probably ς, or ζ. Of the first letter there remain an upright stroke and the topmost tip of a stroke situated exactly where that of the third bar of ς might have been. Of the second letter there are but two traces; the one on the right looks like the top of the vertical shaft of ς, while to the left and slightly lower is a mark resembling the tip of the diagonal bar common to ς, ζ and ζ. It is thus probable that the original reading was -anus or -anes, but the extreme faintness of the traces renders any restoration — e. g.: m]a[ne]ś bakivalis man[elis] τ[α . α . — doubtful.

¹ For a fuller description, see Vol. I, 1, pp. 106–107, ill. 114. The possibility, suggested on p. 126, that the *nanas* of 20 was mentioned here also, cannot be accepted.

- (21) After *man-* there is a gap with space for four letters, the [first of which is represented by the upper part of an apparently vertical stroke. On the left of the gap is the base of a F , and next to it the traces of what were probably four other



No. 22 in 1911, just after its excavation.

letters: (1) and (3), the lower ends of two strokes in each case resembling the bottom of Λ ; (2) and (4), the base of an upright shaft, e. g. of T or F . Next to the trace of that fourth missing letter there was apparently a division between words, beyond which is the bottom of a single vertical stroke; after that the stone is entirely broken away.

The measurement along the curve of the column from the Λ on the right to the last trace visible on the left is 0.46 m.

22.

(PLATE IX).

MARBLE STELE found on April 22, 1911, at the west end of the temple near the north end of the Lydian Building, lying face downward in front of the marble base, still in situ, which originally supported it. For further particulars see Vol. I, 1, p. 66. It is well finished

on all sides, with tongue at bottom, and its preservation is practically perfect. H. (including tongue) 1.68; w. at top 0.575, at bottom 0.615; th. at top 0.13, at bottom 0.165. The tongue, 0.09 h. by 0.30 w., exactly fitted the broken socket of the base near which the lower end of the stele lay. The first line of the inscription is 0.068 below the top of the slab, and the space occupied by the text is 0.40 h. Letters 1.7 to 0.9 cm. h.

Inventory number L. 4; unpublished, but depicted in Vol. I, 1, ill. 60.

ᲚᲠᲓᲓ ᲑᲘᲓᲓᲠᲡᲣ ᲑᲓᲓᲚᲠᲘ ᲑᲓᲑᲓᲑᲘᲑᲑ ᲓᲑᲑᲣ ᲠᲑᲑ	1	(22)
ᲡᲟᲕᲑᲠᲑᲑᲘ ᲡᲠᲡᲓᲑᲘᲑᲑ ᲓᲡᲣᲘ ᲑᲓᲑᲡᲓᲑᲘᲑᲑ ᲓᲘᲑᲑ ᲑᲣᲓᲑᲓᲓ	2	
ᲑᲓᲓᲑᲑᲑᲘᲕ ᲓᲓᲑᲑᲓᲓ ᲓᲘᲓᲑᲠᲘ ᲑᲓᲓᲓᲡᲣᲣ ᲓᲘᲓᲘᲠᲘᲠᲣᲣ	3	
ᲚᲘᲓᲡᲡᲑᲠᲡᲓᲡᲑ ᲓᲘᲓᲓ ᲓᲡᲚᲓᲠᲘᲕ ᲓᲓ ᲕᲘᲠᲡᲓᲑᲘᲑᲑ ᲕᲘᲑ	4	
ᲓᲘᲓᲑᲠᲘ ᲑᲣᲕᲘ ᲡᲠᲓᲓ ᲡᲑᲘᲑᲑ ᲠᲑᲓ ᲑᲓᲓᲓᲡᲣᲣ ᲘᲓᲓᲠᲓᲓ	5	
ᲡᲘᲡᲘᲓᲓᲡᲡ ᲚᲘᲓᲓᲡᲘᲓᲓᲠ ᲠᲓᲠᲟᲕ ᲚᲓᲓᲑᲑᲑᲘᲕ ᲓᲓᲑᲑᲓᲓ	6	
ᲑᲓᲑᲑᲡ ᲑᲣᲕᲑᲑᲑᲠᲘᲓ ᲠᲡᲓ ᲕᲓᲑᲑᲡᲓᲓ ᲑᲣᲕᲕᲓᲓᲚᲠᲑᲓᲓ	7	
ᲓᲘᲑᲣᲕᲕᲘ ᲚᲘᲠᲡᲓᲑᲘᲑᲑ ᲚᲓᲘᲑ ᲚᲘᲓᲓᲓᲡᲣᲣ ᲡᲠᲓᲡᲡᲡ	8	
ᲑᲓᲓᲓᲓᲕᲘᲑᲑ ᲕᲑᲓᲓᲕ ᲑᲓᲓᲑᲑᲑᲘᲕ ᲓᲓᲓᲓᲠᲑᲘ ᲑᲓᲓᲡᲘᲑᲓᲓᲑᲑ	9	
ᲑᲣᲕᲘ ᲡᲑᲘᲑᲑ ᲠᲑᲓ ᲑᲓᲓᲓᲡᲣᲣ ᲡᲠᲓᲓ ᲘᲓᲓᲠ ᲕᲘᲑᲣᲑᲘ	10	
ᲓᲘᲕᲘ ᲑᲓᲓᲑᲑᲑᲘᲕ ᲓᲓᲓᲓᲠᲑᲘ ᲑᲓᲓᲡᲘᲑᲓᲓᲑᲑ ᲚᲓᲓᲓᲓ	11	
ᲡᲘᲑᲓᲠ ᲡᲘᲑᲡᲡᲡᲡ ᲚᲓᲓᲑᲑᲑᲘ ᲓᲓᲓᲓᲠᲑᲘ ᲑᲓᲓᲡᲘᲑᲓᲓᲑᲑ	12	
ᲕᲓᲠᲡᲓᲑᲘᲑᲑ ᲚᲓᲓᲓᲑᲑᲑᲓ ᲚᲓᲓᲑᲑᲑᲘ ᲑᲘᲑᲣᲕᲘ ᲠᲓᲓᲓᲠᲠᲠᲠᲠᲠ	13	
ᲓᲓᲠ ᲕᲘ ᲓᲓᲓᲓᲓᲠᲠᲘᲕᲘᲑᲑ ᲓᲟᲕᲓᲕᲓᲓᲓ ᲡᲓᲓᲓᲡᲣᲣ ᲑᲟᲕᲑᲠᲑᲑᲘ	14	
ᲠᲓᲓᲓᲓ ᲓᲘᲡᲣᲕᲘ ᲓᲟᲑᲘᲠ ᲓᲘᲓᲑᲠᲘ	15	

- 1 *est mrud sfardēnt faṯviris mlīmnaś vīṯv*
 2 *dumms ebad favnēris amēd sfardēl aśtrkoḷ*
 3 *mlatalad mlīmns alidad viśvid kattīrs*
 4 *fak sfardētak ān katvōl ānad fēntasēnav*
 5 *nāpida mlīmns ist sfarḷ iitl akms alidad*
 6 *viśvid kattīv kotit ṯidalmdav ēvvalal*
 7 *vaštunkms nipeśik dēt datrośkms peśis*
 8 *ṯēntl mlīmnav savn sfardētav akmsad*
 9 *sivralmis artimul kattīrs kavēk bakillīs*
 10 *armtak pida iitl mlīmns ist sfarḷ akms*
 11 *irduv sivralmis artimul kattīrs akad*
 12 *sivralmis artimul aśfāv ṯēpral pīral*
 13 *taptulāt akmsāś aśfāv vṯbinv sfardētik*
 14 *aśtrkoś mlīmnl nākukod fakatvāmid ak ped*
 15 *alidad taśod akmlad inānt*

The excellence of the preservation makes textual explanation unnecessary, and the engraving was done with such care that the division of words is in no case doubtful.

L. 1: *mlīmnaś*, (ll. 3, 5, 8, 10, 14) may be Μερμυς (Index V), and *dumms* may be δουμος (Index IV).

sfardē- with various endings recurs in ll. 2, 4, 8, 13, and as *sfarda-* in 11.⁹, 27.³. These probably mean "Sardian", as shown in I, 11–12, 69, and the connexion with Sardis of *sfarḷ*, ll. 5, 10, *sfarvad*, 10.¹⁹, 11.¹ (cf. note, p. 24), seems no less clear.

L. 3: On *mlatalad* cf. SAYCE, p. 68 below; FRASER suggests Μιλῆτος-*lad*. On *kattīrs* cf. p. 86, note 2.

(22) L. 9: *sivralmis* has been regarded as a local epithet of Artemis (I, 15, 49, 84) because, like *sivralmn* in 2.¹⁰, it is here and in ll. 11, 12, connected with the goddess' name (Σιπυληνή? cf. *J. H. S.* xxxvii 1917 p. 113). Cf. *sivralal*, 14.¹⁹.

On *bakillis* cf. I, 38, 83, and *bakilll*, 1.¹. The expression *kavek bakillis*, for which the meaning "and priest of *Bakis*" (I, 39) seems probable, reminds one of *Syll.*³ 273, in which is mentioned "Ἀττις Παγύω ὁ ἐφεδύς τοῦ Διονύσου, an important personage at Sardis in the 4th century B. C.

23.

(PLATE X).

LIMESTONE BLOCK, found on April 18, 1912, about 15 m. south of the western end of the temple at a level slightly lower than that of the temple platform. For further particulars see Volume I, 1, p. 94. The top, right side and upper left side are roughly finished and more or less in their original state; from the lower left side a large triangular piece is broken away. H. 0.79, w. 0.56, th. 0.29.

Inventory number L. 7; unpublished, but depicted in Vol. I, 1, ill. 95.

Τ 399411ΤΑΙ ΚΥΙΥΙΤ9Α 1ΥΜ1Υ+ 3ΑΥ907 334	1
1181Υ7Υ8 70+ ΥΑΥ917 Υ74 Τ1ΚΑ 1ΑΤΥ11	2
3Α31ΑΤ 3ΥΜ1Υ+ ΥΙΤ1ΥΥΚΑ8 2↑311Υ	3
3Μ198 114019Α7ΤΑΥ 717Υ1381 ΚΥΙΥΙΤ9Α	4
711ΑΤΑ9Τ1Υ 3ΑΤ7Α119Τ1Υ ΤΥ3ΥΜ 2Μ1 1111	5
2Μ1ΥΥΑ ΤΥ1 Υ+ 319Α8Α ΚΥ8 3Υ0Τ1↑ 341ΑΥ	6
1ΥΚΑ8 119ΑΤ1Α7 Υ198Α98 71798Α98 2ΑΥΚΑ	7
109ΤΥΑΚΑ8 Υ+ ΤΑΥΑ 1ΥΥ83Α8 14+ Τ1ΚΑ 210 [†] ΥΥΑ	8
1ΑΤ18 1Α110Τ1↑ 71+ 71ΥΥΑ	9
114019Α7ΤΑΥ ΚΥΙΥΙΤ9Α ΚΥΜ1Υ+ ΥΙΤ1ΥΥΚΑ8	10
Υ143941Υ ΥΑ90+ Υ11019Α ΚΥ118 ΥΥ8	11
ΚΥΥΥ1Υ 2Α11↑ 2Α274 ΚΑΚ09Α7	12
7111019Α 71118 ΚΥ1 718 ΚΥ1 ΤΥΥ1Α7	13
ΤΑΥΑ 1ΥΥ83Α8 10+ Τ1ΚΥΥΑ Κ70+	14
11Υ ΥΑΥΑ 190ΤΥΑΥ ΚΥ147 ΥΥ8Υ1Α8	15
3ΑΥΑ 3ΑΑ8ΑΤ ΤΥ1 ΚΑ7Υ8 ΚΥ+	16
ΥΥΑ 1ΑΤ0 [†] 1ΑΤΑ9+ΤΥ Κ0Υ14 Τ1ΚΑ	17
71+ 3ΚΑ 2112ΥΑΤΥ8 3ΑΤ7Α119Τ1Υ	18
Υ1 ΚΥ8 103Α2↑1Α8 [†] 2Υ 2ΥΑΤΥ [†] 2ΥΥ	19
ΥΥΚΑ ΤΥ1 Κ1+ 2Υ118 ΚΥ8 119ΤΥΥ	20
3ΥΙΥΙΤ9Α 1ΑΥΑ 2Υ 3ΥΑΥΥ 1ΥΥΥ 14+	21
Τ 3994818	22

- (23)
- 1 *ešš sīrmaš p̄l.dānl artimūlk da↑uweršt*
- 2 *vintad akit esl sīrmaλ p̄is fēnslībid*
- 3 *nivīštv fakmlītin p̄l.dāns tavśas*
- 4 *artimuk ibśimsis katsarlokid broās*
- 5 *|||| dān āntēt mitridastaś mitratalis*
- 6 *kaveś ↑itōś buk afarīs p̄l dēt amudāv*
- 7 *akmav brafrsis brafrlλ savtarid fakud*
- 8 *amu[⊕] ovn akit ped faśfēnu akat p̄l fakantrov*
- 9 *akmlis pis ↑itollad bitad*
- 10 *fakmlītin p̄l.dānk artimuk katsarlokid*
- 11 *buλ bilλk arlīllλ p̄iraλ ētverśkin*
- 12 *sarokak esvav ↑ivav nikumēk*
- 13 *savēnt nik bis nik bilis arlīllis*
- 14 *p̄isk amukit p̄id faśfēnu akat*
- 15 *bavafuλ selλk kantoru aλaλ nid*
- 16 *p̄lk blēsak dēt tafaas aλas*
- 17 *akit edkok ētpratad kotad amu*
- 18 *mitridastaś fētamvidv akś pis*
- 19 *ēmv[⊕] ētamv[⊕] uv hav↑vaśod buk in*
- 20 *mētrid buk bidēv pik int akml*
- 21 *ped ēnūd ētamś uv akad artimūś*
- 22 *biferšt.*

A shallow rectangular panel, 0.41 h. by 0.35 w., contains the text which, as engraved originally, seems to have fitted well within the left-hand border, but owing presumably to later corrections the ends of ll. 1, 2, 8, 10 and 11 now overlap that border. The letters, 1.1 to 0.9 cm. h., are well preserved, but holes in the stone and erasures make a few of them doubtful.

Above the inscribed panel is roughly cut a slightly sunken pediment, 0.35 w. and 0.16 h., within which are carved in outline a crescent and an object like a carpenter's square.¹ Over the upper right corner of the panel is a hole, 8 cm. square by 4 cm. deep, probably made on some occasion when the block was re-used.

The text should be compared with that of 24, which was found near by.

As to the points of likeness between this and 4, see the top of p. 10.

L. 1: The reading *da↑uweršt* is certain, though in I, 13 two letters are omitted;

¹ The R. P. SCHEIL and HAUSSOULLIER suggest that this is an axe. On the crescent as a symbol, cf. RAMSAY, *J. R. S.* viii 1918, pp. 143-145.

(23) the ending *-crst*, which overlaps the edge of the panel, was doubtless added when the same four letters were erased at the beginning of l. 2.

L. 2: The tops of $\uparrow\downarrow\uparrow\downarrow$ are still visible despite the erasure.

The last letter of *vintad* may be either \uparrow or \downarrow , as a hole makes the top stroke doubtful, but \downarrow seems the more probable; the ending *-tad* is common, whereas *-tav* would be unique.

L. 3: The blank space at the beginning was originally filled by the letters $\downarrow\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow$, two of which are still partly legible.

On *pldāns* cf. 4^{b.4}, and on *tavśas* cf. p. 11 above and I, 13. The phrase *fakmλitin katsarlokid* recurs in l. 10, but without the epithets *tavśas* and *ibśimsis*, and again in 24.¹²⁻¹³ without *pldāns tavśas*.

L. 4: With *brvās . . . dāv* cf. 3.¹ and 43.¹.

L. 5: *ān-ēt mitridastās mitratālis kavēs* is repeated in 24.¹⁻².

L. 6: On *kavēs* cf. I, 66, 76, and *A. J. A.* xvii 1913 pp. 362-363. The upper bar of the \uparrow is faint but certain. See also 22.⁹ and 24.^{2, 21}.

In *afarīs* the cross-bar of each Λ is dim, but the reading does not seem doubtful; cf. 2.^{5, 10}.

The ε in *amudāv* is clear.

L. 7: The last two letters of *fakud* are plain on the squeeze.

L. 8: *amu ovv* are here taken as two words, but the division is not certain.

In *ped* the \downarrow seems to be a correction of \uparrow

L. 9: The erasure probably wiped out the letters *antrov* which have been added to the end of l. 8. As it stands the wording is the same as in 24.⁷, except for the spelling *bitad* instead of *bitaad*.

The \uparrow of *akmλis* is plain on the squeeze.

L. 10: From the beginning of this line to the end of l. 13 the phrasing resembles that of 24.¹²⁻¹⁶. This line is quoted in I, 13.

L. 11: In the blank space there originally stood the syllable *kid* — part of its \uparrow having escaped erasure —, which was afterwards added at the end of l. 10. Similarly *kin* has been added to this line, and, as in ll. 1, 2, 8 and 10, the addition oversteps the margin of the inscribed panel.

The spelling of *buλ arhllλ. pīraλ* should be compared with that in 24.¹³⁻¹⁴.

L. 12: The \uparrow of the effaced *kin* is still to be seen.

The final \uparrow of *sarokak* is certain. With *↑ivan* cf. *↑ivv* 10.¹¹.

In *evav* the \uparrow , which is clear on the squeeze, seems to have been engraved over a δ imperfectly erased.

L. 13: $\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow$, which recurs in 24.¹⁵, is erroneously cited in I, 15 as $\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow$.

L. 15: In *bavafuλ* the upper cross-bar of the \uparrow is almost horizontal and touches the vertical shaft 2 mm. below its summit, but it is as firmly cut as the lower bar and does not resemble an accidental mark. Cf. *bavafunids*, 7.².

The lower cross-bar of the τ in *sellek* is plain. But this may be an error for (23) $\tau\tau\tau\tau$; cf. 1.^{6,8}, 24.¹⁰.

L. 16: Just above the τ of *phle* is a vertical stroke which appears to be the accidental prolongation of the shaft of η in l. 15.

L. 17: The μ in *kotad* is uncertain, for the hole may hide the upper cross-bar of μ , but μ seems the more probable because of the erectness and straightness of the shaft.

The ν in *amu* looks like ν , but its fourth stroke, although faintly marked, shows clearly on the squeeze.

L. 18: But for its recurrence in 24.⁶ we could not know that *fētamvidv* as here engraved is a single word. In I, 17, $\tau\tau\tau\tau\tau\tau\tau\tau$ should be corrected to $\tau\mu\tau\tau\tau\tau\tau\tau$.

L. 19: *ēmv ētamv* ought possibly to be a single word, but as *ētamv* occurs in 10 and 11, it is here taken to be separate from *ēmv*. The division between *uv* and *bavvasod* is also far from plain.

The first and last letters of *bavvasod* are not certain; the η may perhaps be η , and the μ may be μ , but η and μ seem the more probable. This μ resembles those of ll. 3 and 18 in being very like 1. In 2.⁷ *buk in* are written as one word.

The passage from *buk* to *int* in l. 20 is almost exactly repeated in 24.¹⁰⁻¹¹.

L. 20: In *mētrid* the loop of the η is not closed, so that the engraver may have intended it for μ , as in *mētlid*, 24.¹¹.

To the left of *akmλ* are two vertical lines which do not seem to be letters, but they may represent the $\tau\mu$ of *akmλis* as in l. 9 above.

L. 21: Notwithstanding surface holes the μ of *ped* is clear.

In *ēnud* the ν is not certain, but highly probable since that word appears in 10.⁹.

The τ of *ētams* is clear, and the upper strokes of the τ and ν though faint are reasonably certain.

In *uv* the first letter, which seems to be cut over an erased η , may be μ , μ or μ ; μ is here preferred because found in l. 19.

The shaft of the η in *artimus* is faint but plain on the squeeze. The three last letters are carelessly engraved, but the top of the η shows no curve and cannot be taken for 1.

24.

(PLATE XI).

MARBLE STELE found on April 11, 1914, about 50 m. south of the western end of the temple, where it had been built into the side of a Byzantine grave; smoothly finished at the top and on both sides; broken at the bottom and in several places along the edges. H. 0.44, w. 0.23, th. 0.07. The letters, which below l. 12 become smaller and less deeply cut, are in ll. 1-12 from 1.3 to 0.5 cm., in ll. 13-23 from 1 to 0.4 cm. h.

Inventory number L. 30; unpublished; mentioned in Vol. I, 1, p. 146

16 *bis nik bil sfēnis serlik srmlī[s* (24)
 17 *ānτēt nak amu mitridastaλs*
 18 *katosν faov akit amu nāpid*
 19 *faśfēnu nak aarav nak birak*
 20 *n]ak dētn̄ ēmν akat amu mitridas[ta .*
 21 *ka]veλ kantoru savvaśtal̄ akm[λ*
 22 *....]nid pisk̄ dēt if|r|lis mitridasta[.*
 23 *.....iṭaḍ] mitridastaś*

L. 1: The first four words recur in 23.⁶⁻⁶, so that *mitra|talīs* seems an obvious reading on the assumption that the *-lis* was engraved above the line (cf. 10.^{8,18}). The η of *ānτēt* is clear on the squeeze. With *ānτēt faov* cf. ll. 17-18 below.

L. 3: The η of *serlis* has a small and tightly curled loop like that in *mitra* above.

L. 4: The final ε is almost entirely preserved.

L. 5: After *fa-* the squeeze shows what appears to be the upper half of η , next to which there is room for one broad letter, or for a blank space and one narrow letter; after this comes the η , which because of its erect third stroke is probably not part of a τ . A possible restoration would be *fa[k ē]nal*, but this is too conjectural to be inserted in the text.

The final ε is no less certain than the one just above; its upper and lower curves are both preserved in part.

L. 6: The third, fourth and fifth letters of *fētamvidν* are plain despite the indentation; cf. 23.¹⁸.

L. 8: *bukmλa[d* is restored from the same word in l. 5.

L. 9: Owing to the uniqueness of a word beginning with ε , such as *vākid*, one would feel bound to take *basνśakνākid* as a unit (cf. *faśaknakil*, 44.¹⁶) if other instances of word-division were found in this text, as e. g. in 6 and 8; here the separation into two words remains for the present uncertain.

L. 12: The last letter of *fakmλiṭ* might be τ or τ , the top bar only being clear, but in view of *fakmλt*, 4^{b.4}, and *fakmλitin*, 23.¹⁰, the τ seems a safe reading.

The top curve of the η in *artimus* is visible.

L. 16: The τ in *bis* is plain.

In *srmlī[s* the τ is certain, the tips of both the cross-bars being preserved.

L. 17: The η of *nak* is clear.

L. 19: Cf. *aaraλ biraλk*, 1.⁷.

L. 20: The traces on the edge of the stone make *n]ak* almost sure.

Assuming that the lost letters were crowded together, we may restore *mitridas[taś* or *-[taλ*, the latter being probable on account of *ka]veλ*.

(24) **L. 21:** That the restoration ka]veλ is plausible may be seen from ll. 1-2.

The last two words ought perhaps to be one, or possibly even three, e. g. *savvas tal akm*[λ; the top of the final ϣ is more than half preserved.

L. 22: After a space sufficient for four letters comes *nid*, of which the upper two thirds are clear.

pisk det were perhaps a single word.

The ϣ added above *iflis* was doubtless meant as a correction reading *ifrlis*; cf. *ifrol*, 11.¹¹.

When the stele was new there was room for a final letter such as ϣ or ϣ after *mitridasta-*.

L. 23: Following a gap large enough to have held 14 letters, there are visible the tops of what was probably *-itad*.

The ϣ at the end of *mitridastās* is plain on the squeeze.

25.

(PLATE XI).

MARBLE SLAB found on February 28, 1914, about 0.50 m. below the present surface of the hillside, on the slope of the Akropolis about 170 m. to the east of the excavation house. H. 0.15, w. 0.18, th. 0.09; h. of letters 1.5 to 0.6 cm. The slab is broken on all sides and the inscription is much weathered. Whether it was built into a wall or was originally part of a stele is not clear.

Inventory number L. 28; unpublished.

//:1A1 +1///	1
/// 1A 1 1 1A 1 0 ///	2
/// 1 1 1 T 1 1 0 9 A ///	3
/// 1 A 1 1 0 9 A ///	4
/// 1 1 1 1 1 T ///	5
/// 1 1 1 1 1 T ///	6

1	.]is [ta . .
2	kat]ovalis man[es (?)
3	.]arolis tivd[as (?)
4	.]arolis ma[. .
5	ar]timulis [. .
6	. . i]s m[. .

This appears to be a list of personal names, but few of them can be restored with any approach to certainty.

L. 2: kat]ovalis is highly probable, because two marks which may well have

belonged to the bases of TA are seen to the right of the o; cf. 8.⁵⁻⁶, 10.¹, 11.⁷. *man[es* (25) seems a likely restoration because the name was common at Sardis; cf. 1.³, 4a.¹, 43.⁴.

L. 3: The first name, which is apparently repeated in l. 4, cannot be restored, but *tivd[as* was probably the second name.

L. 4: The letter of which a small fragment remains on the edge of the stone may have been ʎ, but cannot be positively identified.

L. 5: ar|*timulis* is a possible restoration, if *artimus* was a woman's name in Lydian as *Artemis* was in Greek; cf. Index V.

L. 6: The letter beginning the second name is probably ʎ.

26.

(PLATE XI).

MARBLE STELE found by a peasant in a field near Mersindere, a village on the south side of the Hermos valley 3 kil. west of Sardis; brought to the excavation house in April, 1912.

H. 0.54, w. 0.55, th. 0.16. The upper portion is decorated in relief, and below the decoration a plain panel 0.08 h. bears the inscription of four lines. Since the fourth line of the text fitted perfectly into the space above the lower edge of the stone, and since the base of the stone is horizontal and smoothly finished, there seems little doubt that this bottom surface is original. It is possible that the text was not continued on any lower block and that it is complete in these four lines. In its present chipped condition the greatest length of the inscribed surface is 0.50. H. of letters 1.7 to 0.7 cm.

Inventory number L. 5; unpublished.

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///'ṽAḡTA ʎ11A1ḡA 1||110ḡAʎ 111ḡḡḡ11A 11ḡḡ ʎFʎ 3ḡḡ1Aʎ 3ḡ 1
///1A 111ATA F11A1111 F111B ʎ03ḡAʎ11A F1+ F11ḡḡḡḡ1A1 3ḡ1Aḡ 2
///ḡḡ8 F1+ 2Mḡ3Aḡ 2A2Fʎ ʎ1B ḡ1ḡḡ ḡFʎ ʎ1B ḡḡḡ1Aḡ||||||| 3
///'311 2A1ḡḡḡA ʎḡḡ1ḡḡ ḡ|||||Aʎ 1A 1 3ḡḡḡḡ 1Aḡ||||||| 4

```

1 *eś sadmēs esk mrud alikrelid kaḡol . 1 andalik atra[staś*
 2 *k]aveś lamētrulis pis alikamsok bilis [ti]vdalis atalid a[kit*
 3 *esλ s]admēλ buk esλ mrυλ buk esvan maštān pis fēn[sλibid*
 4 *fakav l]a[m]ētrus ę. a. sa . . . λ [a]rtimuk aśbluwaś viś[.*

The many scratches and indentations on the surface have made several readings doubtful, and only the excellent engraving enables so much to be read.

L. 1: The ʎ in *esk* is certain.

In *alikrelid* the seventh letter may be ḡ and the eighth may be ʎ, but the marks

(26) which give that impression seem not quite regular or definite and are presumably scratched.

In *karol*. l the ϣ is a mere shadow and should perhaps be 1 or 3; the ◦ is fairly distinct; after the 1 there may have been two narrow letters or a broad one such as M; the final 1 is probably correct, but its top only is visible.

atra[*sta*s seems a reasonably sure restoration because after *atra-* are plainly seen the tops of *-sta-*; cf. 3.².

L. 2: In *k]ave*s the upper half of the ϣ and the cross-bar of the A are clear on the squeeze.

The third letter of *lamētrulis* must be ϣ or 1, the former being the more probable on account of the width of the space occupied by it; the two diagonal strokes of the ϣ are plain on the squeeze. Can the divinity *lamētrus* be Λαβραυνδος? ¹

The first and third letters of *alikamsok* are uncertain; the 1 is probable, but the top of the A looks in some ways like that of 8.

In [t]i]v*dalis* the first two marks, here restored as separate letters, may be the sides of a single letter A; the 1 is fairly certain, for the faint stroke suggesting ϣ seems to be accidental. *atalid*, not *atalis* as in I, 83.

L. 3: The supplement at the beginning is obvious, and the ϣ of *sadmē*λ has part of its top line preserved.

The ϣ of *fēn*[s]libid] shows on the squeeze the upper half of its third stroke, and just beyond this is seen the top bar of ϣ, so that this restoration seems almost certain. Hence *akit* l. 2, and *fakav* l. 4 are probable; cf. 6³⁻⁵, 7³⁻⁵.

L. 4: The likelihood noted above that this has always been the last line of the inscription is increased by the fact that its lettering is smaller and more crowded than that of ll. 1-3, as though the text was squeezed into a space too narrow for it.

Of l]a[m]ē*trus* the 1 has retained part of its hook, and the ϣ, whose upright shaft is clear, is recognizable, as in l. 2, from its width; the A has kept its cross-bar and the tops of the other letters are plainly marked on the squeeze.

After those comes a word of four letters, such as e[*s*]a[λ or e[s]a[λ; its first letter is ϣ or 1, the next is lost, the third was almost surely A, and the fourth seems to have had a vertical shaft like that of 1, but it might be 1 or ϣ.

The fourth word was of six letters (*sadmē*λ?), the two first being A ϣ and the last ϣ; the top of this last is seen on the squeeze directly below the ϣ of *mru*λ, l. 3.

Just before [a]r*timuk* and again over its A there is seen a curved mark which appears to be accidental; the top of the A and both shaft and cross-bar of the ϣ are preserved.

*a*ϣ*bluva*ϣ should perhaps be *avr*luvaν; the top of each 3 may belong to a 2. The third letter may be 8 or ϣ.

The restoration *vis*[*sis varbtokid*] has been suggested by ARKWRIGHT as the probable ending to this line and to the whole text; cf. 6.⁶, 7.⁶.

¹ Cf. Λαβραυντιδης (Index V) and G. RADET, *La Lydie et le Monde grec*, p. 134, note 1.

28.

(PLATE XII).

- (28) MARBLE BOWL, a piece from the edge of which was found in May, 1912, in the earth covering the east portico of the temple about 1 m. above the level of the platform. The bowl, presumably shallow — if we assume that, as seems likely, the highly finished surface bearing the inscription was originally horizontal —, appears to have been large, for its curved edge is an arc of a large circle; it may however have been not round, but oval. Length of the inscribed surface 0.25, and w. 0.045. Of this width the lettering takes up 2.5 cm., while above and below the letters is a blank strip 1 cm. w. The breadth of the fragment, measured from the outer border of the inscribed surface to the line of fracture roughly parallel with it, is 0.14. Between the end of the inscription and the left-hand edge of the surface on which it is carved there is a blank space 5 cm. long.

Inventory number L. 22; published I, 66, without photograph or transcription.

111 331A3 F1113T[†]ε

. . [†]*ftellis* *kaveś inl*

It is uncertain whether the first letter was ϑ or ϑ , and whether it was part of the word to which *-tellis* belonged. Since however we know of no word ending in ϑ , and of one word only ending in ϑ (*śof*, 18.³), the letters *-ftellis* should probably be transcribed as above. *inl* recurs in 48; cf. *inal*, 11.¹⁰, 45.⁴.

As pointed out by LITTMANN (I, 66), the only text similar to this is the fragmentary inscription from Ephesus, republished below as 48.

29.



FRAGMENT from the left upper corner of a stele, found on the east face of the Nekropolis hill in March, 1914. H. 0.06, w. 0.048, th. 0.05. Letters 1.2 cm. h.

Inventory number L. 35; unpublished.

L. 1: [mr]ud; 1. 2: -re-

30.

(PLATE XII).

CANOE-SHAPED VASE of reddish terra-cotta, the pieces of which were found between April 29 and May 10, 1913, in a square chamber-tomb crushed in and filled with

earth on the eastern slope of the Nekropolis hill. All the rest of the pottery deposited (30) in this tomb appears to be of early date, not later than the 6th century B. C. This vase, like the others, was broken into many pieces, all of which were ultimately recovered; one small fragment, bearing part of the ϵ in $\tilde{e}mv$, was found on May 10 after four days' sifting.

Length of the canoe 0.33, h. in middle 0.078, w. across top measured in the middle 0.096. A spout forming a handle projects from the middle of the side on which the text is written, and the upper line runs from a point distant 1.5 cm. from the spout to the tip of the vase, whence the second line runs back towards the spout. H. of letters 0.8 to 1.0 cm.

Inventory L. 24; published I, 56-57, with photographs, drawing and transcription.

1 $\tau \xi \tau \xi \iota \epsilon : \upsilon \mu \epsilon \cdot \tau \xi \alpha \eta \iota \epsilon : \omicron \alpha \beta \iota \tau$
 2 $\Upsilon \alpha \tau \tau \iota \kappa \cdot \Upsilon \alpha \tau \alpha$

1 *titiśin : ēmv · tiśardv : fabil*
 2 *ataλ · kitvaλ*

This is the only Lydian inscription written *boustrophedon*, but in 31, 32 and 49, as in the first line here, the writing runs from left to right. These four are doubtless our oldest texts.

L. 1: My drawing reproduced in I, 57, has two defects: it omits the point after $\tilde{e}mv$, and it renders incorrectly the sixth letter of *tiśardv* which seems to be ι , not ι . This letter was apparently squeezed into the gap between η and ϵ , where there was scarcely room enough for its diagonal bar,¹ but this bar, 2 mm. long, is plainly visible sloping downward towards the ϵ .

The second letter is probably ι , but as its lower half has vanished, it must be marked as doubtful.²

The letter ξ , which recurs in *tiśardv* and in 31, is presumably an early form of ζ (I, 10); for another form cf. 49.²

There seems to have been only one point separating $\tilde{e}mv$ and *tiśardv*; it is clearly to be seen in both photographs in I, 56. Possibly the second point may have been destroyed by the break, which runs across the narrow space between the lower parts of ϵ and τ .

The η in *tiśardv*, like the β in *fabil*, is not turned as one would expect it to be; both letters are written as if the script ran from right to left. The ι appears to be

¹ I find this bar marked in the first sketch made at Sardis before the fragments were put together, and do not understand how I came to overlook it when making the published drawing.

² It might be ζ , but a group of three consonants is not probable.

(30) an afterthought, which probably accounts for the fact that its diagonal bar so easily escapes notice.

The first letter of *fabil* occurs in 37, where its meaning is unknown; here as in I, 57, it is assumed to be an early form of 8.

L. 2: The right-hand stroke of the first A in *ataλ* has been destroyed by chipping, and the last four letters of *kitvaλ*, though more or less injured by the flaking of the surface, are none the less quite readable; the τ, A and ϣ are clear in their main lines, while the shaft of the 4 is plain, and both its diagonal bars are recognizable.

For *ata-* as a man's name cf. 5.¹, 26.², and for *kitva-* cf. Κιδυς, Κοτοβης (Index V), Κυαυρις (*Syll.*³ 46a); the doubt expressed in I, 57 as to whether these persons were divine or human should probably be resolved in favour of the latter hypothesis.

31.

(PLATE XII).

SHERD from earthenware vase, which was evidently large, as the curve of this fragment is slight; found in April, 1914, in the earth filling a tomb on the south side of the Nekropolis hill. H. 6.5 cm., w. 11.5 cm., th. 0.3 cm. Letters, 4 cm. h., scratched on the clay after the baking.

Inventory number L. 32; unpublished.

ξ A ξ A śaśa

The form of 3 here used is the same as in 30.

32.

(PLATE XII).

SMALL VASE of terra-cotta, two closely fitting fragments of which were found in May, 1914, in the earth filling a tomb near the wall described under 1. H. 3.5 cm., w. 6.5 cm., th. 0.2 cm. Letters, 0.5 cm. h., scratched on the vase after the baking.

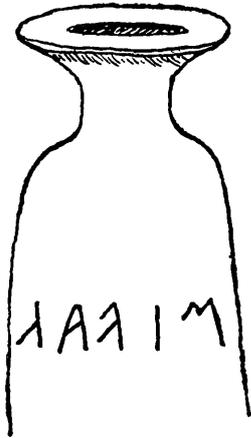
Inventory number L. 33; unpublished.

ῥ Π Α Τ Τ Τ Τ Τ' Κ Α Ρ Ι Α Τ

. *ralulis kardal*

The stroke seen in front of the ϐ probably belonged to a ϓ, a ϔ or a ϕ. The last letter on the left-hand fragment may have been ϕ, τ or ϕ; the mark seen next to it on the edge of the break may have been a point or part of a letter.

It is noticeable that ϐ in this text, unlike that in 30, is turned as it should be in a line written from left to right.



33.

SMALL JAR found in April, 1913, in a tomb on the northern (33) slope of the Nekropolis hill. H. 14.2 cm., diameter at top 3 cm., at thickest part of base 4 cm. Letters, 0.7 cm. h., scratched on the side 3.3 cm. below the top.

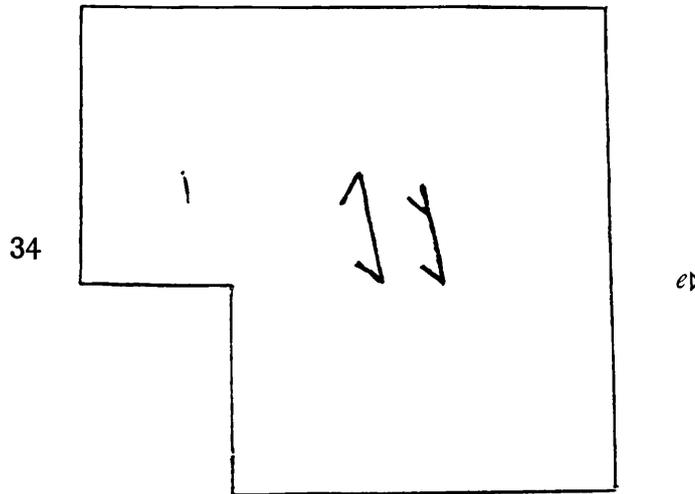
Inventory number L. 31; unpublished.

mivad

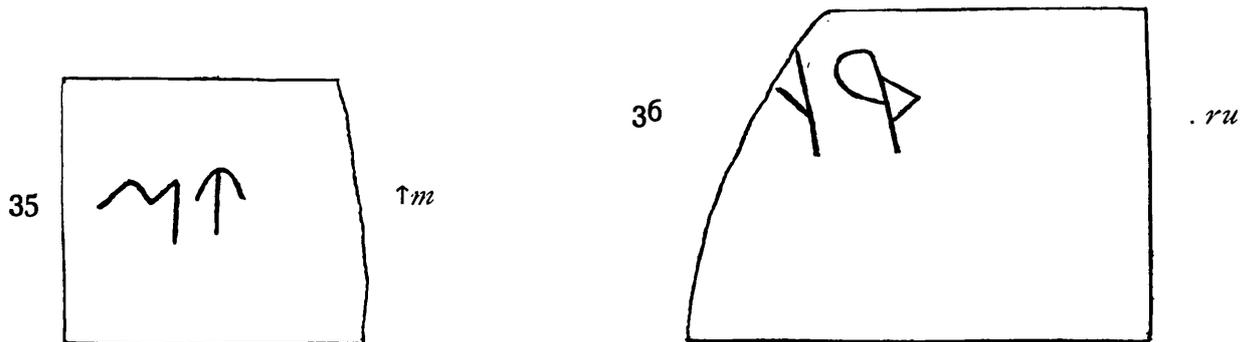
34—39.

SIX MARBLE BLOCKS of the temple foundations excavated in 1911—1912, on which are carved large letters, presumably masons' marks. The sizes and shapes of these blocks and of their letters are shown by the drawings, which are made on the scale of 1 : 20; the thickness of the blocks could not be measured because all were built into the foundations. 39 was the corner-stone of a small rectangular building near the north-west angle of the temple. The letters are deeply cut and from 0.16 to 0.34 high.

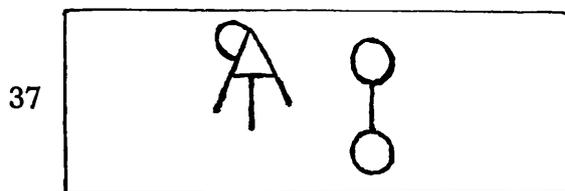
Inventory numbers L. 2, L. 21, L. 36, L. 37, L. 38, L. 39; unpublished.



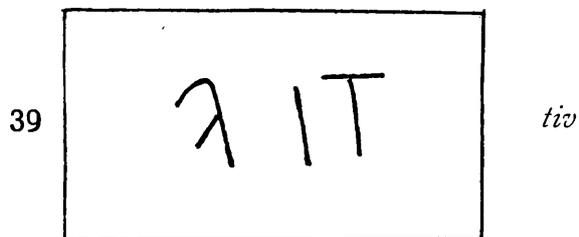
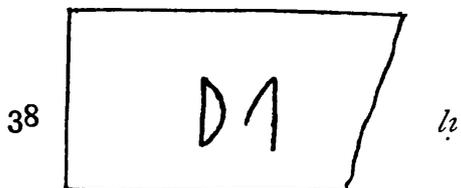
The second letter occurs only in 11.⁴, 49.¹ and here.



(37) The triangle perhaps represents a badly drawn Λ , joined to the η .



The monogram seems to stand for ART(imus); the single letter, probably representing η , appears only here and in 30. M. HAUSSOULLIER points out that in Caria, about 450 B. C., this symbol was used as a figure denoting "10" (*Syll.*³ 46c).



Section II. — INSCRIPTIONS NOT FOUND AT SARDIS.

40.

Pergamon. — (PLATE XIII¹).

COLUMN-DRUM from the Temple of Athena at Pergamon, now in the Altes Museum at Berlin; found in 1883. H. 1.11, upper diameter 0.535, lower diameter 0.575. Letters 3 cm. h. The inscription, which is near the bottom of the drum, was originally almost 4 m. above the ground. Revised by me from the stone in September, 1920.

Published in I, 39, with drawing² based on the photograph of a squeeze reproduced by BOHN, *Altertümer von Pergamon*, II, p. 15 (= FRÄNKEL, *Inschriften von Pergamon*, I, 1), and with tentative transcription and translation.

112FA 2Y3AT 2F3 1
TITA† 3A9AT9A8 2

ΠΑΡΤΑΡΑΣ
ΑΘΗΝΑΙΗ

1 *esv tašēv asvil*
2 *bartaraš †atit*

Παρταρας
Ἀθηναίη

The reading of the Lydian is more difficult than that of the Greek, because the Lydian letters, being slender, have been more distorted by the many dents and knocks from which the drum has suffered. The decipherment, greatly facilitated by the squeeze kindly sent by Dr. M. SCHEDE of the Berlin Museum, is in part due to ARKWRIGHT.

L. 1: A hole near the top of the † accounts for the hook shown in *I. v. P.* 1.

In *tašēv* the 3 is a curved line similar in shape to some examples in 23; both side-strokes of the † are plain; so also are the three strokes of the 2. A scratch has extended upwards the top of the 3, and a hole disfigures the inner side of the 2.

The A of *asvil* is preceded by a roundish figure, partly shown in *I. v. P.* 1, somewhat like a reversed 2; this must be regarded as an accidental incision because there is no such Lydian letter. The two cross-bars of the † are clear on the squeeze, though somewhat obscured by a more deeply cut sloping mark, doubtless a mere scratch, shown in *I. v. P.* 1. The last three letters are well preserved.

¹ Two squeezes are shown: *a* (W. H. B.), of the whole inscription, reversed; *b* (SCHEDE), of the Lydian text, as it appears on the stone.

² This drawing, made with knowledge of the Lydian alphabet, is much more accurate than FRÄNKEL'S.

(40) **L. 2:** *bartaras* is plain except for its \beth , which is prolonged by a dent into the semblance of a large η ; this dent has produced a rounded loop connecting the \beth with the \uparrow .

The first letter of $\uparrow atit$ seems reasonably clear. Both its sloping lines are to my eye well marked, but are, so to speak, overlaid by two deep strokes giving it the appearance of a reversed \uparrow . The first \uparrow has suffered in the same way; over its cross-bar, which is distinctly seen, two strokes, one vertical, the other sloping, have somehow been added. Another mark of the same kind, also evidently accidental, has injured the right-hand bar of the second \uparrow .

41.

Falaka in the Kaystros Valley. — (PLATE XIV).

MARBLE SLAB, perhaps a stele, built into a wall at Falaka; top and part of bottom broken, but the sides apparently original; bottom cut off in a straight horizontal line. H. 0.33, w. 0.292; Lydian letters 1 to 2.2 cm. h. Text copied from a squeeze kindly furnished by Professor JOSEF KEIL.

Published by J. KEIL and A. v. PREMERSTEIN, *Denkschr. Wien. Akad., phil.-hist. Kl.*, 57, 1914, I, n. 132. Abb. 56, 57.

(line of Aramaic)

//////IATPA III III~ T1908	1
z M J TITTTA+ TA	2
//09AK TA1A11AK TA90	2
T11TITPA TTA91 T109T	4
//A3AKAT1AB 1TAT zFJ	5
//118 KATMK F11A198A	6
//~TTA+ zA3A KTF9//	7

1	<i>borl</i> X III III <i>arta</i> [kšass-
2	<i>aλ paλ.mλ.uλ dāv</i>
3	<i>oraλ kanlalaλ karo</i> [. .
4	<i>trol. vrauλ artimul</i> .
5	<i>esv ta↑n bantakaša</i> [.
6	<i>abrnalis kānak bi</i> [.
7	<i>.]retk ašav palēm</i>

This seems to have been a bilingual inscription like **1**, for above the Lydian text was a line of Aramaic, two letters of which are plain.

L. 1: The restoration *arta*[kšass]*aλ*, which exactly fits the space, seems certain; cf. *aliksāntruλ*, **3**.¹ and **50**.² As to the date cf. pp. 1 and 8.

L. 3: The \circ in *oraλ* is clear, but that in *karo-* is not, for the small semicircle on the squeeze may be produced by the chipping. With *kanlalaλ*¹ cf. **43**.² and **50**.¹

¹ If we assume *nda>nla* (cf. *antolan>antolan*, **4**.²), we may translate *oraλ kanlalaλ*: "in Kanda's month"; cf. *bakilla*, **1**.¹ Could we be certain that $\uparrow = q$ (**I**, **1**, **17**—**19**), *oraλ ↑uvellλ* would probably mean "in Kybele's month", but see FRASER's view, p. XII, note 2. On Kanda cf. p. 86, note 1; OLMSTEAD, *Anat. Stud. pr. to Ramsay*, p. 292.

L. 4: In *trólλ* the τ shows plainly both its shaft and its horizontal bar. (41)

The τ of *artimulλ*¹ is complete, and this line, like line 2, appears to have preserved every letter legible.

L. 5: The ρ in *esv* is faint but certain. *ta↑n*, instead of *ta↑v*, is noteworthy; cf. 43.³ and 50.³. Is *ta↑v* a variant of *tasēv*, 40.¹? Cf. p. XII, note 2.

The last letter in the line was probably ρ, the upper part of which seems to show on the squeeze, but is not certain. Had it been so, we could have regarded this as the monument of *bantakaśaś*, son of *abrnaś*.

L. 6: After *bi-* is seen a vertical stroke, but the letter cannot be identified.

L. 7: The uncertain letters in this line could perhaps be recognized on the stone, but on the squeeze one cannot be sure of them.

42.

Emre in Maeonia. — (PLATE XV).

MARBLE SLAB, presumably part of a stele, found in a wall at Emre; now in the Museum at Constantinople. Top and right side apparently original; left side and bottom broken away. H. 0.31, w. 0.24, th. 0.06. Letters 4 to 1 cm. h. Text copied from a squeeze made by Professor J. KEIL and a photograph taken in Constantinople by Professor A. J. TOYNBEE; revised by me from the stone in July, 1922.

Published by J. KEIL and A. V. PREMERSTEIN, *Denkschr. Wien. Akad., phil.-hist. Kl.*, 54, 1911, ii, pp. 90-91, n. 182 Abb. 52.

```

      ///A90 1~ T1908 1
      ///FJ ρM1 T1T1T1A1' 2
      ///1A11T9A 309//// 3
      ///1 T1KA KAY11 4
      /1\ ρAY83 K118 K118 5
      ///1Y8 F1+ AT8A1 T1K1F1 6
      ///YAY K 1A1'//////// 7
  
```

- 1 *borlλ XI ora*[λ (month; name of king)
- 2 *palmlul dāv es*[v
- 3 . .]*roś artimal*[. . . .
- 4 .]*ānak akml* [. . .
- 5 *bulk bilk sfēnav* [. .
- 6 *eskis labta pis fē*[n . .
- 7]*vad ak ēna*λ . . .

¹ The date-formula ends here. If *brvā-* means "year" (3.¹, 23.⁴, 43.¹), it is possible to take *vra-ul* = *br(v)ā-ul* — assuming omission of the *v* by dissimilation — and to translate *vraul artimulλ*: "in Artemis' year." Cf. p. 8, note 1, and for *artimus*, 25.⁵. *trólλ*, like *tralaλ*, 50.², or *vartraμλ*, 43.³, might be a word (e.g. *ισταμένου*) qualifying *oraλ*, "month".

(42) **L. 1:** The upper loop of the g and the small \circ are visible on the squeeze and very faintly in the photograph; all the other letters are clear. The month, following *ora* λ , and the king's name are lost.

L. 2: The γ of *παλμλιλ* is drawn like that of *artimuk*, 4^{b.5}.

L. 3: Before *-ros* two letters are completely destroyed. The γ in *artimal*-, precisely resembling that in *akmλ* below, is slightly better drawn than that in l. 2.

L. 4: The first letter has only its base preserved; perhaps we should read *k|ānak*, as in 41.⁶ The μ is recognizable, though its top is missing. The letter ν is regarded, no doubt correctly, by the first editors (*op. cit.* p. 91) as a variant of γ ; see also ll. 5, 7, and 50.³

In *akmλ* the τ is incorrectly drawn like that at the end of *sabλalλ*, 2.⁹

L. 5: In *buλk* the left wing of the τ is an obtuse angle.

The lower half of the g in *sfēnav* is damaged, but not doubtful. At the end of this line, as of l. 4, the shaft of a letter is seen on the edge of the break.

L. 6: We cannot be sure that *eskislabta* is not a single word. The τ of *labta* is clear.

The third letter of *fē|n-* is so restored because of the shortness of its upright shaft; it appears to have a curved side stroke like that of the letter ν in ll. 4, 5, 7.

L. 7: The traces of letters before *-vad* seem to be the top curves of λ or μ or α ; the λ of *-vad* has next to it a mark giving it the look of λ , but this is doubtless accidental.

43.

Egri-kiöi in Aeolis. — (PLATE XV).

LIMESTONE STELE found on a mountain near Egri-kiöi, a few miles north of the river Hermos, now in the Museum at Constantinople; 0.44 h., 0.41 w., 0.09 th. Each of the well-finished sides is preserved to a height of about 0.25. The top and bottom are broken. Letters 3 to 4.5 cm. h. Text from a plaster-cast and squeezes taken in Constantinople; revised by me in July, 1922.

Published by J. KEIL and A. V. PREMERSTEIN, *Denkschr. Wien. Akad., phil.-hist. Kl.*, 53, 1908, ii, p. 99, n. 208, Abb. 101.

ε	Μ	Ι	||	ε	Μ	Ι	ϩ	Ι
Υ	Α	Ι	Υ	Ι	Υ	Α	ϩ	Ο
ε	↑	Α	↑	ε	↑	↑	↑	Α
↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
ϩ	Α	ϩ	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑

- (43)
- 1 *brvān* || *dāv*
 2 *ora*. *kanlela*λ.
 3 *vartral*υ̇. *esv ta*↑ν
 4 *manēs bētpolis*
 5 *fa*↑*unil* ↑*ēprad*
 6 .*a*λ̇*idēnl bar* . .

The dark grey colour of the stone and the many scratchés on the surface render the reading difficult in a few places.

L. 1: All the letters are plain, but the two upright numerals may originally have had between them a third stroke, now erased. On *brvān* cf. p. 8, note 1.

L. 2: *kanlela*λ is spelt as in 50.¹, not *kanlala*λ as in 41.³; the upper diagonal bar of the *k* is not quite clear.

L. 3: In a revision of this from an excellent squeeze with the help of SAYCE and ARKWRIGHT, we agreed as to *vartralu* or *vartrašk*, while the final λ was considered doubtful.¹ This last letter appears fairly plain on the squeeze, but is less deeply cut than those preceding it. If accepted, as I believe it should be, it renders the space before *esv* no narrower than the spaces in ll. 4 and 5. The projecting bar of the *z* in *ta*↑ν has been broken off, but the rest of the letter is clear.

L. 4: The *o* in *bētpolis* is a mere shadow, but the narrowness of the space makes that letter almost certain.

L. 5: The 8 of *fa*↑*unil* has preserved its lower loop entire. The final letter of ↑*ēprad* may have been a *k*, instead of *d*.

L. 6: One letter is lost at the beginning, and the last letter is uncertain; as to the rest there is no doubt.

44.

Tschoban-Isa in the Hermos Valley. — (PLATE XVI).

MARBLE SLAB in three pieces, found in a house at Tschoban-Isa, now in the Museum at Constantinople. The right side is original, with raised border 0.075 wide; the other sides broken, and the whole surface badly worn or burnt away. H. 0.58, w. 0.77, th. 0.13. Letters 3 to 0.8 cm. h. Text from a plaster-cast and squeezes taken in Constantinople; revised by me in July, 1922.

Published by J. KEIL and A. v. PREMERSTEIN, *Denkschr. Wien. Akad., phil.-hist. Kl.*, 53, 1908, ii p. 99 n. 11 Abb. 100; 54, 1911, ii p. 91 Abb. 53.

¹ HAUSSOULLIER confirms this, and admits that *vartral*υ̇λ is a possible reading (cf. p. 70).

column, which begins on the left side of the slab, and the last line of which seems (44) to have been l. 9.

This slab must at some time have served as a hearth-stone, for many letters in ll. 13 and 14, though not appearing on a squeeze, are legible because burnt into the surface. The words at the end of ll. 3-9 and those in ll. 13-18 can easily be verified from the plaster cast as reproduced in Pl. XVI. The original is particularly difficult to read, because it faces the light, so that the letters throw no shadow. In ll. 1-12 most of the words can be read only from faint traces, and as the copy of these depends entirely on my readings, a minute description seems superfluous. As to ll. 13-14 however, where the burnt outlines are plain, these points may be noted:

L. 13: The second letter of *i[s]tamin* seems certain, for the ends of its two cross-bars are preserved next to the 1.

L. 14: The missing letter of *kumlo[]λ* cannot be positively identified; all that remains is the lower part of its upright shaft. The third word begins with **g**, of which the tips of both top and bottom loops are clearly seen. Then comes space for one letter, and then a letter which at first looks like **o**, but which I take to be **q** because the upright stroke appears, burnt black, on the broken edge of the stone.

It may be hoped that so important a text will be revised by others, since only repeated inspection by different observers can solve its many difficulties.

45.

Arably Hadjili. — (PLATE XVI).

MARBLE SLAB, broken at top, but with bottom and sides fairly well preserved, built into a house at Arably Hadjili Mahallesi, a village north of the Hermos about 25 kil. from Sardis; h. 0.26, w. 0.37, th. more than 0.08. Text from a squeeze made by Professor J. KEIL.

Published by J. KEIL and A. v. PREMERSTEIN, *Denkschr. Wien. Akad., phil.-hist. Kl.*, 57, 1914, i p. 14 n. 16 Abb. 6.

	(traces of letters)	1
	1°9T1Y8 3////	2
	2AΞΛ8 T1°3Λ////	3
	1A11 2Y1A3 T1Y1A8 1A1P //	4
	1181YF1Y8 F1+ T1AAT YF1 T1YA	5
1	. . . . .
2	. . . . . <i>ś fēntrol</i>	
3	. . . . . <i>a]śolλ f(a):av</i>	
4	. <i>a]val fakmλ śanēv inal</i>	
5	<i>akit esλ taaTλ pis fēnsλibid</i>	

- (45) L. 3: As in 2.^{5,10}, the first Λ in *fa τ av* has no cross-bar. The word recurs in 50.⁵.
L. 4: Cf. 50.⁵, which points to *ra|val* as the probable restoration.

46.

Hamidie. — (PLATE XVII).

MARBLE STELE found at the village of Hamidie near Manissa, now in the Museum at Constantinople; broken at top and bottom, sides well preserved; h. 0.66, w. 0.335, th. 0.125. Text from a plaster-cast taken in Constantinople; revised by me in July, 1922.

Published by J. KEIL and A. V. PREMERSTEIN, *Denkschr. Wien. Akad., phil.-hist. Kl.*, 53, 1908, ii p. 99 n. 9 Abb. 99.

	ϠϠϠϠϠ ϠϠϠ ϠϠ Ϡ ϠϠϠϠ Ϡ . .	1
	ϠϠϠϠϠϠϠ ϠϠϠϠ ϠϠ ϠϠϠϠϠϠϠ	2
	ϠϠϠϠϠ ϠϠϠϠϠ ϠϠϠ ϠϠϠϠϠ ϠϠϠϠϠ	3
	. . . . . ϠϠϠϠ ϠϠϠϠϠϠϠ	4
	. . . . . Ϡ ϠϠϠϠϠϠϠ	5
	. . . . . ϠϠϠϠϠ	6
	. . ϠϠϠ ϠϠϠϠϠϠ .	7
	. . . . . ϠϠϠϠϠ	8

1	<i>. . k sibad śak ḡad dētnid</i>
2	<i>fasabid pi. bidēn fratīnid</i>
3	<i>buvaś fisfid . st aktin asrav</i>
4	<i>artimuk sava</i>
5	<i>tanla). b</i>
6	<i>buk . t</i>
7	<i>. ivard aka</i>
8	<i>vīsi</i>

As in the case of 44, many of the letters have been read by me from traces on the stone which scarcely show in the cast, and until verified by other students this copy must be regarded as provisional, except where the cast confirms it.

In l. 3 the word *fisfid*, a variant of *viśvid* (22.^{3,6}) seems certain, whereas *aktin* is not so, because the bottom cross-bar of the \mathfrak{z} is very faint.

47.

Tire. — (PLATE XVII).

MARBLE SLAB broken at the top, found in the court of a church at Tire; h. 0.225, w. 0.71, th. 0.66. H. of letters 0.032. Text copied from (1) the squeeze made by Professor J. KEIL for the publication mentioned below; (2) a squeeze made by E. S. JORDANIDIS

in 1900, when the left side of the stone was more complete, and sent to me by (47) HAUSSOULLIER. The condition of both squeezes renders photographic reproduction useless. The greater part of the first line is so faint that no words can be made out.

Published by J. KEIL and A. v. PREMERSTEIN, *Denkschr. Wien. Akad., phil.-hist. Kl.* 57, 1914, i p. 92 n. 126 Abb. 52.

A A A + 1
 //A9MAIIFA8 IATAE 2//YIT 2TITITTI IAIYIAI 2A98A98 2

1 *pa* *a* *a*
 2 *brafrav laduvad intistiv tin . y talad fasitamra..*

L. 2: the first and last words are plain, but the others are in part doubtful, and the stone itself needs to be re-examined. The last word, which in 1900 was *fasitamra*|||, was shortened by breakage till it appeared in KEIL's copy as *fasital*.

48.

Ephesus. — (PLATE XVII)

(by A. H. SMITH)

INSCRIBED MARBLE FRAGMENT in the British Museum. (Dept. of Greek and Roman Antiquities, 1874, 7-10, 121.) Excavated by J. T. WOOD, probably with the other remains of the archaic CROESUS temple. H. 11.6 cm., w. 32.5 cm. Published by C. T. NEWTON, as an unknown script, *Trans. of the Society of Biblical Archaeology* IV, 1876, p. 334. Identified as Lydian by Prof. SAYCE, in SCHLIEMANN's *Ilios* (1880), p. 698, and *Trans. of the Society of Biblical Archaeology* VII, 1882, p. 279, n. 2; KRETSCHMER, *Denkschr. d. K. Akad. der Wissensch., phil.-hist. Kl.* 1908, ii, p. 100.

The face of the fragment is an arc of a large circle, and in its present state suggests a radius of about 104.1 cm. (3 ft. 5 in.) This is somewhat larger than the lower moulding of the restored base in the Ephesus Room, but the circle appears to have been flattened (see below), and the true radius may be rather less.

The upper surface is slightly inclined, and on it are traces of a human left foot, consisting of the great and second toes, and the curve round the ball of the great toe, towards the instep. The scale appears to be somewhat larger than life, being about 7:6, and if so the sculpture also is larger than that of the restored column, which is about life size. The figure must have been standing to our right. That the fragment belongs to one of the archaic sculptured columns of the Artemision cannot be doubted. The seeming discrepancies in its dimensions are not greater than might be expected in such a building.

The surface in the neighbourhood of the second letter from the left, I, appears to have been considerably rubbed down, as if to obliterate an older inscription. Two vertical strokes which remain below the I appear once to have been continued above

(48) the lower cross-bar. They must have been erased after the incision of the I, and were left below the bar, where they were misunderstood by KRETSCHMER, l. c. Another stroke has been erased to the right of the third letter I, and there are traces of slight erasures between the fourth and fifth letters. The erasures are however so irregularly placed in relation to each other, that they can hardly be regarded as part of a formal inscription. *π* retrograde is lightly scratched.

The Lydian lettering runs

111 I1////

and Prof. LITTMANN (I, 66) reads

..... *is inl.*

On the supposition that the inscription was analogous to the Greek CROESUS inscriptions, he regards *inl* as equal to ἀνέθηκε, "dedicated", and . . . *is* as the termination of the style of CROESUS. Cf. 28.

49.

Silsilis in Upper Egypt

(by A. H. SAYCE)

This inscription was discovered by me about a mile north of Gebel es-Silsila in Upper Egypt in the winter of 1892-3, and published two years later in the *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology* (Jan. 1895, XVII, 1, pp. 41 sq.) It was on the edge of a sandstone quarry and was somewhat difficult to copy, as for one who stood on the edge of the excavated rock it looked the wrong way, a proof, it may be noted, that it had been cut before any of the stone had been quarried. The letters of the second line however are deeply incised and several inches in length, so that my first copy of them needed no revision. Those of the first line were shorter, not more than three inches long in fact, and less well engraved. The copy I gave of them in the *Proceedings*, accordingly, was a revised one which I made during a second visit to the spot. Subsequently I paid a third visit, which enabled me to make a few slight improvements in the copy (same *Proceedings*, XXVII, 1905, pp. 123 sq.) I was there again in 1907, but could no longer find the place where I had seen the inscriptions, and I concluded therefore that they must have been destroyed in the quarrying operations which had taken place in the neighbourhood during the construction of the Esna barrage.

From the first I ascribed the inscription to a Lydian author, on account partly of the names in it, partly of the forms of the characters which resemble the five found on the fragment of a column from the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus (48), and partly of the fact that Lydians as well as Karians had been employed as mercenaries by the Pharaoh Psammetichus, and thus far only Karian *graffiti* had been found in Egypt. My inference was accepted by KRETSCHMER, *Einleitung in die Geschichte der griechischen Sprache* p. 387.

The inscription was one among many which had been incised on the surface of (49) the rock, a portion of which, as I have said, had been quarried away. Most of them were the records of Egyptian travellers in the cursive script of the XI–XIIIth dynasties and contained typical names like Anher, Mentu-hotep and Sebek-hotep. There was also an Aramaic *graffito*, the larger part of which had been destroyed by the Ptolemaic quarrymen, as well as some Greek and Coptic inscriptions of later date. One of the Greek inscriptions with the name of “Ammônios son of Kallidromos” had been written across the first line of the Lydian inscription, but in the inverse direction, showing that it was of later date than both the Lydian inscription and the quarry. The quarry belonged to the Ptolemaic period.

ΠΥΚΦΥΣ Ι
 ΑΠΥΣΜΡΡΤΠΙΣΥΠ

As the perpendicular stroke at the end of the first line is separated by a slight space from the preceding letters, I assumed that it was merely a “word-divider”. We now know that this was not the case, and that it represents the letter *i*.

I now read the two lines:

1 *l-ē-k p-u-g-i*
 2 *A-l-u-s M-r-e-t-l i-z-u-l*

The alphabet belongs to an older period than that of the Sardis texts; a distinction is still made between $\leq = s$ and $\Gamma = z$; the sonant λ is not employed; \beth (\acute{s} , $s\acute{h}$) is not found; the words are not separated from one another; and the letter to which I give the value of *g* is used.

My reasons for assigning this value to the last-named character are the following. (1) It resembles the *g* of the Lycian and Corinthian alphabets. (2) Unless it is *g*, this sound would have no representative in the Lydian alphabet. And (3) more especially because it occurs in one of the Sardian texts (II.⁴), along with other examples of archaism (e. g. *mruvaad*), in the word *atr-gol* (II.⁴), which takes the place of the usual *astr-koλ* (II.¹) and is written *atro-kl* in the same inscription (II.⁸). *astr-koλ*, or *astro-kλ(-il)*, is a compound of *astro-* and the verbal root *ko-*, and is twice found in what I regard as a verbal form *astr-kotat* and *astr-kot* (14.², 13.⁴). *astro-kol* is an epithet, the signification of which I believe is furnished by a gloss in the *Lexicon* of HESYCHIUS. Here we are told that the Lydians (i. e. probably HIPPOXAX) called a Thracian mercenary *ἀστραλίαν*¹ and that *τράλλεις* was the name given to the Thracian mercenaries “who executed the murderous requirements of the “(Asiatic) kings”.² In agreement with this in a Pergamene inscription³ *τράλλεις* is used in the sense of “mercenaries”. *τράλλεις* corresponds with *atro-kl* as *ἀστραλίαν* does with *astro-koλ*, which probably means

¹ See Index III, 5.

² W. M. RAMSAY: *Historical Geography of Asia Minor*, p. 112.

³ *I. v. Perg.* 13.²³, 69.

(49) "slaughterers", since *ko-* seems to signify "to do", "make", in the Sardian texts, and HESYCHIUS indicates that *astr-* had the sense of "murder". The institution was an old one in Asia Minor; the cuneiform tablets of Boghaz Keui show that the Hittite Kings had a body-guard of mercenaries termed Khabiriyas, from the Semitic Khabiri, which is interpreted "Slaughterers".

The majority of the Greek *graffiti* in Egypt employ the formula "I, A. B., am come here", and consequently we may assume that the Lydian *graffito* has much the same meaning. The word *lê-k* is not found at Sardis, but we find *lêv* (12.^{8,10}), *lê-m-k* (13.⁸), and *lê-m-śu-m* (14.¹⁰).

In this case *pugi* would be "I am come", the first person singular being denoted by either *-i* or *-gi*. *izul* may have been written *isλ* (or *izλ*) at Sardis where we find the form in *-t*, *is-t* "this (is)". *izul* would thus be the Greek ἰδὲ, *lê-k pugi* being προσ-ἴκω.

As for *M(a)re-t-l*, we have *M-a-r-i* . . . at Sardis (15.⁵), while *-l* is the patronymic suffix as in *Myrsi-los*, "the son of Myrsos". The suffix *-t* seems to denote a family name; cp. *M-λ-a-t-a-l-a-d* "attached-to-the-son-of-the-family-of-Meles" (22.³), *Ś-f-a-r-d-ê-t-l* "the Sardian" (22.³). BUCKLER, however, believes *Mretlizus* to be a name, *Mretlizul* signifying "(son) of Mretlizus"; cf. DANIELSSON, p. 18, HERBIG, Sp. 319.

50.

Megalais Katefches — (PL. XVIII)

(by BERNARD HAUSSOULLIER)

PLAQUE DE MARBRE BLANCHÂTRE acquise à Smyrne en 1896, dans les circonstances suivantes. Étant en visite chez un négociant français tout dévoué à la France et à l'archéologie, ARISTOTE FONTRIER (mort en 1907), j'avisai sur sa table deux estampages d'une même inscription qui n'était ni grecque, ni romaine et avait été découverte en Lydie. Sur le meilleur des deux estampages un fidèle correspondant de FONTRIER, le Dr. EUSTRATIOS S. JORDANIDIS de Theira (Teira) avait inscrit la note que voici: *κάτωθεν τοῦ προουρίου ἐν Μεγάλαις Κατέφχες ἔκ τινος ἀγροῦ ἐξαχθὲν μάρμαρον. Μῆκος: 0.70; πλάτος: 0.46; πάχος: 0.23 τοῦ γαλλικοῦ.* Le marbre a donc été découvert dans la vallée du Caystre, dans la région de la Messogide, au S. W. et à une faible distance de Theira.

FONTRIER me fit aussitôt présent des deux estampages, et je le priai instamment de m'acquérir la pierre. Grande fut ma surprise quand, revenant à Smyrne quelques mois plus tard, je me trouvai en présence de trois morceaux! La pierre, complète au moment où JORDANIDIS avait pris les estampages et les mesures, était trop grande pour être transportée dans un sac de vallonée. L'envoyeur de Theira avait pris le parti héroïque et dangereux de l'étonner comme un maçon fait d'une brique, et j'avais trois pierres pour une!

L'inscription a peu souffert de ce traitement brutal. Trois lettres seulement, sur (50) les cent vingt et un signes que compte le texte, ont entièrement disparu : les deux premières de la l. 2 et la cinquième de la l. 4. Retenons donc avec reconnaissance les noms d'A. FONTRIER et de E. S. JORDANIDIS : c'est à leur zèle que nous devons l'inscription lydienne de Megalais Katefches, que je donnerai au Musée du Louvre dès que le présent volume aura paru. Elle a été déjà citée dans plusieurs articles sous le nom d'Inscription du Louvre.

L'inscription qui compte sept lignes est complète : un grand blanc en haut et en bas, une marge uniformément large de 0.095 à droite et de largeur variable à gauche puisque les lignes sont de longueur inégale nous prouvent suffisamment qu'il n'y manque rien. L'inégale longueur des lignes suffit également à nous apprendre que chaque ligne finit avec un mot complet.

Dans chaque ligne les mots ou chiffres sont nettement séparés les uns des autres par un blanc. Il n'y a qu'une exception à la l. 1 où le chiffre 11 semble ne former qu'un mot avec les quatre lettres qui suivent, mais je proposerai plus loin une explication de cette apparente irrégularité.

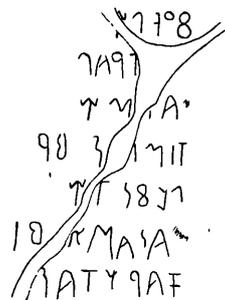
Pour établir le texte, j'ai disposé : 1° des trois fragments de la pierre, dont le calque ci-dessus montre les raccords et les vides ; 2° des deux estampages dont le meilleur a été reproduit à la Pl. XVIII.¹

ΥΑΙΨΙΥΑΚ ΥΑΡΟ ΙΙ~ ΥΙΙΟΒ	1
ΥΙΡΤΥΑΦΚΙΥΑ ΥΑΙΑΡΤ ΥΨ	2
ΥΤΑΑΤ ΥΦΨ ΥΜΨ ΥΨΥΥΑ·	3
1ΑΥΥΨ ΦΙΥΨΨΨΒ ΨΨΥΨΤ	4
ΥΥΚΑ 1ΑΙΑΡ ΥΑΪΑΒ ΥΤ ΨΒΨ1	5
ΨΒΨ1 ΥΥΚΑ 111Β ΥΜΑΪΑ.//	6
<i>Vac.</i> ΨΑΥΨΑΦ	7

L. 1: Le premier mot s'est déjà rencontré trois fois sous la forme ΥΙΥΟΒ (41 Falaka ; 42 Emre ; 2 Sardes où la première lettre manque et a été restituée). Dans le n° 50 il ne me semble pas que le ϩ ait été achevé : la barre verticale est légèrement arrondie, mais ne rejoint pas la petite barre horizontale ; la boucle n'est pas fermée. J'admets en effet que le ϩ est nécessaire. Voy. la note de LITTMANN à la p. 55.

Viennent trois chiffres : ΙΙ~ dont le dernier est trop peu séparé du mot qui suit.

¹ J'ai été aidé aussi par plusieurs collaborateurs dont le plus précieux a été Mr W. H. BUCKLER. Il ne s'est pas borné à rendre plusieurs visites à l'inscription de Megalais Katefches ; il en a reçu des estampages qu'il a communiqués à MM. W. G. ARKWRIGHT, STANLEY A. COOK, A. COWLEY, A. H. SAYCE, et ces derniers sont ainsi devenus mes correspondants. Mr SAYCE a même longuement examiné la pierre avec moi. Pareillement, Mr BUCKLER me communiquait, en d'admirables photographies, les inscriptions inédites provenant de ses fouilles. Ce fut pendant de longs mois un échange incessant de suggestions, d'objections, de rectifications d'où il a jailli quelque lumière. A tous ces alliés et particulièrement à Mr BUCKLER j'exprime ma reconnaissance.



L. 6: L' A qui ouvre la ligne n'est pas à l'alignement, mais cela tient, semble-t-il, (50) à un trou de la pierre qui a forcé le lapicide à reculer la première lettre. L'alignement redevient régulier à la l. 7.

1118 est connu, mais sous la forme *bill* (n° 1.⁸ et n° 10.¹) et *bil* (n° 24.¹⁶).

L. 7: Le mot IATYAT s'est rencontré sous la même forme au n° 3, qui nous a fourni tant de rapprochements; mais dans l'Inscription du Louvre l' \tilde{e} n'est pas aussi net.

Le texte se trouve donc établi ainsi qu'il suit :

- 1 $\text{8or}l\lambda \chi\text{II } ora\lambda \text{ Kan}lela\lambda$
- 2 $\text{I}l \text{ trala}\lambda \text{ A}liksantru\lambda$
- 3 $\text{p}a)m\lambda u\lambda \text{ d}ãv \text{ esn } \text{taa}In$
- 4 *Timles Brdunlis 8enkalis*
- 5 *Le8s t\lambda 8aIav raval akm\lambda*
- 6 *A8aãv bill akm\lambda Le8s*
- 7 *sarẽtas* Vac.

L'interprétation du texte est grandement facilitée par les inscriptions de même série publiées plus haut. Pour quiconque a manié le recueil de LITTMANN ou étudiera le recueil de BUCKLER, l'Inscription du Louvre est une inscription funéraire du type complet, renfermant: *A* une date; *B* le nom de celui qui a fait graver la pierre; *C* l'appel au dieu ou aux divinités chargés à la fois de châtier celui qui violerait le monument et de protéger celui qui le respecterait. Le rapprochement s'impose aussitôt entre le n° 50 et le n° 3.

A (Lignes 1-3). — La date est plus complète que dans le n° 3. On y trouve l'année régnale d'ALEXANDRE et le nom du mois. Le n° 3 date de la cinquième année d'ALEXANDRE, le n° 50 de la douzième, c'est à dire, si nous faisons commencer l'ère d'ALEXANDRE à l'établissement de sa domination en Asie Mineure (334/3), de 330/29 et de 323/2. Nous avons vu que le lapicide avait hésité entre 11^e et la 12^e année, mais peu importe qu'ALEXANDRE fût mort au moment où était gravé le n° 50: car nous avons la preuve qu'en Babylonie même l'ère d'ALEXANDRE fut encore usitée après la mort du roi. (Voy. J. OPPERT, dans les *Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres*, 1898, p. 418, note 1).

B (deux derniers mots de la l. 3 et l. 4). — *Cette pierre, Timles fils de Brdun l'a ..* Sur le nom de Timles, voy. LITTMANN, I, 55.

C (L. 5-7). — Le n° 3, dont la traduction a été donnée plus haut, est ici beaucoup plus détaillé et plus net que le n° 50. A l'inverse du n° 50, le n° 3 fait d'abord appel à la protection d'un dieu ou du dieu, si l'on adopte l'explication de Mr. SAYCE, en faveur de celui, quel qu'il soit, qui respecte ce monument et ne l'endommage pas¹;

¹ *Leos sarẽtas*. On peut donner à ce dernier mot le sens de *servator*. Cf. dans le discours du Phrygien cité plus haut le verbe φυλάξει : "Αρτιμις, ἑμὸς μέγας θεός, παρ' Ἐφεσον φυλάξει.

- (50) puis au châtement divin contre celui qui l'endommagerait. L'ordre est interverti dans le n° 50, mais l'interprétation de détail nous échappe presque complètement, malgré le rapprochement signalé plus haut entre la l. 5 du n° 50 et les l. 3-4 du n° 45. Sachons attendre la lumière qui nous viendra peut-être de la reprise tant souhaitée des fouilles.

51.

Lydia — (PL. XVIII)

(by BERNARD HAUSSOULLIER.)

PIERRE GRAVÉE (calcédoine), rapportée de Sardes par P. GAUDIN et entrée au Musée du Louvre en 1899 (Inv. C A 1312). Elle a la forme d'une petite pyramide à pans et est percée de part en part. Sur le plat est gravé un objet où le P. SCHEIL me propose de reconnaître un arc. L'extrémité de droite forme une boucle qui servait à la fois à assujettir la corde et à accrocher l'arme. Quant aux trois lanières de cuir (?) qui pendent au milieu, elles aidaient les doigts de la main gauche à tenir solidement l'arc. Sur la photographie reproduite à la Pl. XVIII, la pierre est grossie quatre fois.

L'inscription, gravée au-dessus et au dessous de l'arc, se lit :

𐤁𐤏𐤀𐤁𐤏𐤁𐤏𐤁𐤏𐤁𐤏

Bakivalid

𐤁𐤏𐤀𐤁𐤏𐤁𐤏𐤁𐤏𐤁𐤏

Samlid

Le premier de ces noms s'est rencontré deux fois à Sardes, d'abord dans une dédicace bilingue lydo-grecque (n° 20) où *Bakivalid* est traduit par Διονυσικλῆς, fils de Dionysiklès, puis dans le n° 10, sous la forme: 𐤁𐤏𐤀𐤁𐤏𐤁𐤏𐤁𐤏𐤁𐤏 (*Bakival*). La pierre gravée du Louvre est donc le sceau d'un Lydien nommé *Bakivas*.

Du second nom il faut rapprocher l'inscription funéraire n° 9^{3,4}, où se lit: 𐤁𐤏𐤀𐤁𐤏𐤁𐤏𐤁𐤏𐤁𐤏 (*Šam[.]līs*) qui est un patronymique renfermant le nom du grand-père du mort, bien plutôt qu'un ethnique.



Cylindre en pâte de verre provenant de la vallée du Caystre.
(Haut.: 0.026. Diam.: 0.021.)

INDICES.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

- A. J. A. *American Journal of Archaeology.*
 A. M. *Mitteilungen des k. deutschen archäologischen Instituts, athenische Abteilung.*
Aus Lyd. K. BURESCH, *Aus Lydien*, 1898.
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 B. S. A. *Annual of the British School at Athens.*
 C. B. P. W. M. RAMSAY, *The Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia*, 1895—1897.
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I. Hier. *Altertümer von Hierapolis*, 1898 (*Fahrbuch des k. deutschen archäologischen Instituts: Ergänzungsheft IV*).
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 Syll.³ W. DITTENBERGER, *Sylloge Inscriptionum Graecarum*, ed. 3. 1915—1923.

Index I: LYDIAN WORDS.¹

(FOR CONVENIENCE OF CITATION IN INDEX II EACH WORD IS NUMBERED,
AND WORDS BELIEVED TO CONTAIN PROPER NAMES ARE UNDERSCORED).

1. 1.7	Y A 9 A A	30. 46.3	Y I Ǝ K A	63. 11.3	Ǝ 9 Ǝ Y M Ǝ Ǝ 9 A
2. 24.19	Ǝ A 9 A A	31. 13.1	Ǝ A Ǝ 9 A 1 A	64. 8.5	<u>Ǝ 1 1 A Ǝ M 8 A T 9 A</u>
3. 41.6	F 1 1 A Ǝ 9 8 A	32. 10.17	Ǝ Ǝ 9 A 1 A	65. 41.2	<u>Y A [Ǝ Ǝ A Ǝ Ǝ] A T 9 A</u>
4. 11.10, 14.14	Y 1 A 1 A	33. 3.2, 12.6, 16.4	Ǝ M 9 A 1 A	66. 2.1	<u>Ǝ Y A Ǝ Ǝ A Ǝ Ǝ A T 9 A</u>
5. 14.5, 44.2	Ǝ Y Ǝ 1 A	34. 12.2	Y Ǝ 9 A 1 A	67. 42.3	<u>- 1 A Ǝ T 9 A</u>
6. 11.5	Ǝ A Ǝ 1 A	35. 26.2	Ǝ 0 Ǝ Ǝ A Ǝ 1 A	68. 1.7, 23.4, 10,	<u>Ǝ Y Ǝ T 9 A</u>
7. 2.8	Ǝ M Y 1 A	36. 26.1	Ǝ 1 1 Ǝ 9 Ǝ 1 A	26.4 (?) 46.4	
8. 3.3, 5.2, 10.8, 19, 20,	K A	37. 4a.1, b2	<u>F 1 1 Ǝ 1 A</u>	69. 22.9, 11, 12	<u>1 1 Ǝ T 9 A</u>
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9. 46.7	- A K A	39. 10.10, 23.8,	Y Ǝ A	24.12	
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22.11, 23.21		40. 23.6, 24.4	Ǝ M 1 1 Ǝ A	72. 11.9, 20.1	<u>Y Ǝ Ǝ T 9 A</u>
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12. 10.23, 12.3	Ǝ A K A	42. 23.14	T I Ǝ Y Ǝ A	74. 24.14	<u>Y 1 Ǝ Y Ǝ T 9 A</u>
13. 5.2	Y I K A	43. 10.18	Ǝ M Ǝ A	75. 2.10	<u>Ǝ Y Ǝ T 9 A</u>
14. 1.3, 6.2, 7.3, 8.6, 9.5,	T I K A	44. 22.2	Ǝ Y Ǝ A	76. 46.5	<u>K Ǝ Ǝ T 9 A</u>
17.1, 23.2, 8, 17, 24.3, 18,		45. 26.1	Ǝ 1 1 A 1 Y A	77. 44.3	<u>1 0 T Ǝ M Ǝ Ǝ Ǝ</u>
44.5		46. 14.12	Ǝ M Ǝ K Ǝ A	78. 46.3	Ǝ A 9 Ǝ A
15. 14.6	Ǝ K A	47. 4a.2	Ǝ A 1 0 1 Y A	80. 40.1	<u>1 1 Ǝ Ǝ A</u>
16. 23.7	Ǝ A Ǝ K A	48. 6.3, 17.2	Ǝ A 1 0 T Y A	81. 50.6	Ǝ M A Ǝ A
17. 22.5, 10	Ǝ Ǝ K A	49. 23.17	Y Ǝ A	81a. 41.7	Ǝ A Ǝ A
18. 22.8	1 A Ǝ Ǝ K A	50. 14.11	Ǝ M 9 A 9 A	82. 26.4	Ǝ A 1 1 1 8 Ǝ A
19. 22.13	Ǝ A Ǝ Ǝ K A	51. 12.2	Y Ǝ 9 A 9 A	83. 22.14	Ǝ 0 Ǝ 9 T Ǝ A
20. 18.2	Y 1 Ǝ Ǝ K [A	52. 3.2	T Y 1 9 A	84. 13.4	T 0 Ǝ 9 T Ǝ A
21. 2.9, 3.3, 24.21,	Y Ǝ K A	53. 11.2	Y Ǝ 9 A	85. 14.2	T A T 0 Ǝ 9 T Ǝ A
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22. 10.14, 22.15	1 A T Ǝ K A	55. 14.3	Y 0 T Ǝ 9 A	87. 44.12	Ǝ 0 Ǝ 9 T Ǝ A
23. 23.9, 24.7	F I T Ǝ K A	56. 24.13	Y 1 1 1 9 A	88. 13.4	Ǝ M 8 Ǝ A
24. 4a.1, b.2	T Y Ǝ K A	57. 23.13	F 1 1 1 0 1 9 A	89. 22.12, 13	Ǝ M 8 Ǝ A
25. 11.10	Y Ǝ K A A Ǝ Ǝ A	58. 23.11	Y 1 1 0 1 9 A	90. 13.13	F I Ǝ Y Ǝ [A
26. 23.18	Ǝ K A	59. 44.5	1 9 1 Ǝ 9 A	91. 13.9	Y Ǝ Y Ǝ A
27. 1.6, 2.4, 11	Y I T K A	60. 6.1-2	<u>F 1 1 1 M Ǝ 9 A</u>	92. 26.2	<u>1 1 1 A T A</u>
28. 10.12, 14.5	Ǝ Y K A	61. 22.10	<u>Ǝ A Ǝ Ǝ 9 A</u>	93. 5.1	<u>F 1 1 A T A</u>
29. 12.5	Y A Ǝ K A	62. 44.3	1 A 1 A Ǝ Ǝ 9 A	94. 30.2	<u>Y A T A</u>

¹ The alphabetical order is that adopted on p. XII.

95.	9.3	<u>F111TA</u>	146.	2.12	2ATF18	191.	14.14	T12111
96.	8.6	<u>111A3A9TA</u>	147.	24.7	1AAT18	192.	44.18	112111
97.	3.2	<u>111AT3A9TA</u>	148.	23.9	1AT18	193.	14.8	111111
98.	26.1	<u>...T3A9TA</u>	149.	13.6	TAT18	194.	2.2, 3.1, 11.9, 16.3, 23.5, 41.2, 42.2, 43.1, 50.3	2M1
99.	11.8	1K09TA	150.	24.5	2T0T18	195.	22.7, 23.6, 16, 24.22	T11
100.	11.4	T1019TA	151.	23.22	T399818	196.	24.20	1T11
101.	13.5	2M2TA	152.	2.1, 16.2, 41.1, 42.1	T1908	197.	46.1	111T11
102.	23.6	119A8A	153.	44.8	-98A98	198.	2.8	111T11
103.	13.5	1K1A8A	154.	47.2	2A98A98	199.	2.11, 10.19, 22.2	1A81
104.	4.1	(?) 1A1MA	155.	23.7	T198A98	200.	23.17	10111
105.	24.6	1A1A	156.	23.7	F1F98A98	201.	10.13	F11
106.	23.16	1A1A	157.	50.4	<u>F1111198</u>	202.	44.13	11F11
107.	23.15	T1A1A	158.	23.4	3M198	203.	44.14	11T11
108.	22.3, 5, 15	1A11TA	159.	3.1, 43.1	2M198	204.	44.17	11T111
109.	50.2	<u>T191T1A1A1A</u>	160.	10.2	138	205.	10.13	11
110.	3.1	<u>T191T1M1A1A</u>	160a.	46.3	1A118	206.	3.1, 7.1, 2, 26.1	1F1
111.	10.14	1A10T1A	161.	7.4 (bis), 2.6 (ter), 7, 3.5, 4.2 (bis), 5.4, 6.3 (bis), 7.3, 4, 8.8 (bis), 9.7, 11.12, 23.6, 19, 20, 24.10, 11, 26.3 (bis)	1K18	207.	42.6	11F11
112.	44.16	-1TA	162.	2.7	11K18	207a.	50.3	1F1
113.	2.7	21TA	163.	1.5	T1K18	208.	1.1, 10.1, 11.1, 10, 12.1, 14.8, 22.1	T1F1
114.	13.8	2TA2A	164.	24.5, 8	1A11K18	209.	10.5	T1T11
115.	11.3	112A	165.	24.8, 9	F111K18	210.	1.2, 4, 5, 2.6, 7, 1, 3.4, 5, 4.2, 3, 6.2, 7.3, 8.2, 7, 8, 10, 23.2, 26.3, 45.5	T1F1
116.	14.1	1AA8	166.	44.16	T1K18	211.	10.23	T1T11
117.	7.2	21118A1A8	167.	24.4	1A1K18	212.	40.1, 41.5, 42.2, 43.3, 50.3	2F1
118.	23.15	T18A1A8	169.	23.11	T18	213.	1.4, 2.5, 4.2, 6.3, 4 (bis), 8.8, 9, 9.6, 11.11, 23.12, 26.3	2A2F1
120.	23.19	101A21A8	170.	42.5	1K18	214.	4.1, 1, 1, 7.1, 26.1	11
121.	51	<u>111A1A8</u>	171.	43.4	<u>F1110T18</u>	215.	5.4	2A11
122.	20, 21	<u>F11A1A8</u>	172.	24.13	T18	216.	18.1	2A1M111
123.	10.22	<u>T1A1A8</u>	173.	2.2	11K0FA18	217.	2.2, 3.1, 5.1, 6.1, 8.1, 9.2, 12.8, 23.1	111
124.	22.9	<u>F1111A8</u>	174.	2.7	T0FA18	218.	1.1	1111
125.	1.1	<u>T1111A8</u>	175.	23.16	1AFA18	219.	14.8, 10	T11
126.	41.5	-A3A1A8	176.	10.3	(or -08)-T18	220.	44.12	TAT11
127.	43.6	-9A8	177.	1.3, 5, 8.3, 10	1019AT18	221.	13.13	10T1
128.	40.2	<u>1A9AT9A8</u>	178.	44.14	11T1A8F9.8	222.	14.2	-18T1
129.	24.9	1A32FA8	179.	13.7	11T1A1	223.	11.12	19AA1
130.	44.15	F11T1A8	180.	44.4	109KA1	224.	10.24	10T8PA1
131.	14.3	1A1TA8	181.	11.8	F1309TA1	225.	6.0, 7.0, 8.12	11K0T8PA1
132.	41.6	-18	182.	13.3	1F1309TA1	226.	11.5	TAT11A1
133.	23.20, 24.11, 46.2	2118	183.	22.7	11K309TA1	227.	43.3	T1K1A9T9A1
134.	24.6	2118	184.	10.4	1AT1A1	228.	22.7	11K1112T1A1
135.	24.16	118	185.	23.1	T39911T1A1	229.	10.13	F11112T1A1
136.	12.9	1118	186.	14.1	F1111	230.	10.4	1A8111
137.	23.13, 26.2	F1118	187.	22.2	11111			
138.	42.5	1118	188.	10.3	F1T1111			
139.	50.6	1118	189.	12.9	11T10K1T1T1111			
140.	1.5, 10.1	T118	190.	12.2	F1T1111			
141.	23.11, 24.13	1T118						
142.	27.3	11118						
143.	24.19	1A918						
144.	1.7	1K1A918						
145.	10.15, 23.13, 24.16	F18						

231.	12 ₂	3A8331	276.	10 ₁₆	TA101FI	323.	15 ₁	2TY08AK
232.	23 ₂	1AT111	277.	12 ₆	10K11FI	324.	11 ₂	3MK119AFAK
233.	22 _{3,6}	111311	278.	1 ₁	T1FI	325.	14 ₁₀	F1AT8FAK
234.	7 ₅	F1311	279.	12 ₇	F11YTFI	326.	10 ₈	3YMAFAFAK
235.	6 ₅ , 8 ₁₁ , 10 ₂₃ , 11 ₁₂ , 23 ₃ (?)	F13311	280.	1 _{2,7} , 2 ₈ , 10 ₉ , 14 ₃ ,	TFI	327.	22 ₆	21FAFAK
236.	11 ₂ , 22 ₁	2T11	281.	44 ₁₃	Y1MAT[FI]	328.	22 _{3,9,11}	391FAFAK
237.	44 ₅	K101	282.	13 ₇	2A1Y1MATFI	329.	13 ₁₂	-1AFAK
238.	13 ₁₂	2101	283.	13 ₂	F11Y1MATFI	330.	14 ₁₂	-AMAFBAK
239.	10 ₄	3A901	284.	14 ₇	2ATFI	331.	5 ₄	TY11K
240.	10 _{3,3}	TA901	285.	49 ₂	1YFI	332.	10 ₂₁	MIK
241.	13 ₉	Y1T01	286.	13 ₃	21YMFATFI	333.	30 ₂	<u>TA1T1K</u>
242.	13 _{9,11}	30TA91	287.	12 ₆ , 13 ₁	3A31	334.	10 ₁₀	10K
243.	11 ₃	Y1TA91	288.	13 ₁₃	2JAA131	335.	10 ₁₂	10K
244.	41 ₄	Y1A91	289.	2 ₄	<u>111YTF1T31</u>	336.	10 _{10,14} , 12 ₉	T0K
245.	12 ₈	TY091	290.	10 ₁₅	MYK+31	337.	23 ₁₇	1AT0K
246.	13 ₂	3AAT31	291.	24 ₂₂	F11981	338.	11 ₆	3AT0K
247.	3 ₂	3AT31	292.	11 ₁₁	10981	339.	14 ₉	3IT0K
248.	2 ₂ , 3 ₂ , 4 ₁ , 5 ₁ , 6 ₁ , 7 ₁ , 8 ₁ , 9 ₂ , 16 ₁	3AYM1	293.	22 ₉	K31AK	340.	22 ₆	TIT0K
249.	1 _{2,4,5} , 2 _{6,8} , 3 ₄ , 6 ₂ , 7 ₃ , 8 _{3,7,10} , 9 ₇ , 12 ₅ , 15 ₉	TAYM1	294.	24 ₂₁	TY1[A K	341.	13 _{4,10}	Y1ET0K
250.	11 ₂	3AEYM1	295.	23 ₆ , 24 ₂₂ , 26 ₂ , 28	311AK	342.	1 ₈	KTY180K
251.	11 ₁₁	TKAAYM1	296.	41 ₃	<u>TA1A1YAK</u>	343.	13 ₆	31E0K
252.	14 ₉	KY0TA21	297.	43 ₂ , 50 ₃	<u>TA1Y1YAK</u>	344.	13 ₁₀ , 15 ₃ (and see 189)	3YATYB3K
253.	12 _{3,10}	YF121	298.	23 ₁₅ , 24 ₂₁	Y90TYAK	345.	11 ₄	3YATYB3K
254.	1 ₈ , 3 ₅ , 4 ₅ , 5 ₅	TYY+ABT1	299.	11 ₁₂	109TYAK	346.	1 ₅ , 10 ₁₇	1YK
255.	22 ₁₃	21Y1B11	300.	13 ₁₀	TATYAK	347.	5 ₂	F39YFAFAK1YK
256.	1 ₇ , 23 ₄ , 24 ₁₂	<u>F1FY13B1</u>	301.	32	1A19AK	348.	1 ₂ , 8 _{2,9}	T1K1YK
257.	2 ₁₀	<u>2A2Y13B1</u>	302.	41 ₃	_09AK	349.	13 ₁	KMY1YK
258.	22 _{5,10}	YT11	303.	10 ₁	K09AK	350.	12 ₆ (and see 782)	KMY1K
259.	12 ₆	11	304.	27 ₂	T1K09AK	351.	13 ₅	Y1E1YK
260.	13 ₁	Y111	305.	10 ₂	YK09AK	352.	14 ₁₇	K0KYK
261.	23 ₁₉	Y1	306.	2 ₉	3A109AK	353.	1 ₇	<u>F1FY1Y1YK</u>
262.	11 ₁₀ , 45 ₄	1AY1	307.	2 ₃	11109AK	354.	2 ₁₀	<u>KA2Y1Y1YK</u>
263.	28, 48	1Y1	308.	2 ₈ , 4 _{2,3}	Y109AK	355.	1 ₃	<u>11111Y1YK</u>
264.	23 ₂₀ , 24 ₁₁	TY1	309.	14 ₁₉	30T89AK	356.	9 ₂₋₃	<u>F1111Y1YK</u>
264a.	47 ₂	2TT3ITY1	310.	11 ₃	10YFAK	357.	44 ₁₄	Y[1]01Y1K
265.	10 ₁₉	21Y1M1Y1	311.	10 ₁₇	2TYAT3AK	358.	4 _{2,4}	K1A8YK
266.	22 ₁₅	TY1M1Y1	312.	10 ₅	2MT3AK	359.	41 ₆ , 42 ₄ (?)	KAY1M1K
268.	22 ₁₁	2Y191	313.	2 ₃	112ATAK	360.	5 ₄	YAY1M1K
269.	27 ₃ , 44 ₄	1Y91	314.	22 ₄	1Y21TAK	361.	1 ₈	YAY1YK
270.	15 ₆	2Y1Y91	315.	8 ₅₋₆	<u>K11A10TAK</u>	362.	12 ₈	2T8AA1
271.	11 ₆	1AYAAFI	316.	10 ₁ , 11 ₇ ,	<u>F11A10TAK</u>	363.	42 ₆	AT8A1
272.	11 ₁₀	10KFI	25 ₂			364.	11 ₈	1AYMT8A1
273.	2 ₅	Y0K(F)1	317.	10 ₉	<u>Y1A10TAK</u>	365.	47 ₂	1A1Y1A1
274.	11 ₂	30KFI	318.	10 ₂	<u>Y1A10TAK</u>	366.	44 ₃	11A1
275.	10 ₃	Y0T8YKFI	319.	24 _{2,18}	2F0TAK	367.	26 ₂	<u>F11Y9TY1A1</u>
			320.	11 ₁₁	Y80TAK	368.	26 ₄	<u>3Y9TY1A1</u>
			321.	17 ₃ , 23 _{4,10} , 24 ₁₃	11K019AF1AK	368a.	12 ₁₀	10Y1A1
			322.	10 ₇	1Y1TAK	369.	1 ₅	2AF191+1A1

370.	7 ₁	.AFI9+A1	416.	22 ₁₄	Y1Y1Y1Y	458.	24 ₂₁	1A33A11AF
371.	1 ₂ , 9 ₄₋₅	AFI9+A1	417.	22 ₁	3AY1Y1Y	459.	12 ₃	30189A31AF
372.	2 ₃	Y13AFI9+A1	418.	22 ₂	2AY1Y1Y	460.	14 ₃	Y89031AF
373.	2 ₇ , 6 ₄ , 7 ₄ , 8 ₉ , 9 ₈	2AFI9+A1	419.	22 _{3,5,10}	3Y1Y1Y	461.	14 ₂	39AAT1AF
374.	8 ₂	AFI9+A1	420.	5 ₃ (bis)	A10Y1Y	462.	23 ₇	119AT1AF
375.	10 ₁₁	3Y1Y1Y	421.	10 _{17,21} , 13 ₅ ,	3AY1	463.	23 ₁₃ , 24 ₁₅	T1Y11AF
376.	3 _{4,5}	3131		24 _{2,17,19}		464.	11 ₃ , 22 ₈	21AF
377.	50 _{5,6}	3831	422.	20	<u>3AY1AY</u>	465.	51	<u>111YAF</u>
378.	12 ₁₀	1Y111	423.	3 ₃ , 11 ₁₂ , 12 _{2,5} , 15 ₁ , 11 ₁		466.	15 ₆	11YAF
379.	12 ₉	3AA8Y11	424.	44 ₁₇	A13111Y	467.	10 ₂₀	Y0TYAF
380.	49 ₁	3Y1	425.	24 ₁₀	Y13111Y	468.	14 ₈	Y1A9AF
381.	13 ₈	3Y1Y1	426.	6 ₅	2Y33111Y	469.	11 _{1,7}	Y309TF19AF
382.	14 ₁₀	Y13Y1Y1	427.	7 ₆ , 8 ₁₁ , 10 ₂₄ ,	2Y3111Y	470.	13 ₃	309AF
383.	12 _{3,10}	2Y1		23 ₃		471.	23 ₁₂ , 24 ₁₅	3AK09AF
384.	10 ₂₁	2M1AY	428.	14 ₇ , 23 ₁₃ (bis), 24 _{15,16}	31Y	472.	12 ₁	Y09AF
385.	1 ₃	<u>1113YAY</u>	429.	23 ₁₂ , 24 ₁₅	3Y1Y1Y	473.	3 ₄ , 50 ₇	3ATY9AF
386.	4 _{a1} , 6 ₁	<u>F113YAY</u>	430.	13 ₆	3A3Y1Y	474.	44 ₂	31TAF
387.	25 ₂ , 43 ₄	<u>33YAY</u>	431.	18 ₁	T1Y1Y	475.	10 ₃ , 24 ₃	F1113F
388.	15 ₅	9AY	432.	12 ₁₀	Y1Y1Y	476.	23 ₁₅	3Y13F
389.	4 _{a4}	<u>3A1119AY</u>	433.	12 ₅	Y1Y1Y	477.	24 ₁₆	31193F
390.	26 ₃	2MT3AY	434.	12 ₇	TA91Y	478.	24 ₃	F1193F
391.	13 ₄	1A3A11Y	435.	14 ₆	1A1FAA+1Y	479.	10 ₈	393F
392.	31	1A11Y	436.	12 ₉	Y11FA+1Y	480.	46 ₁	1A81F
393.	23 ₅ , 24 ₁	<u>F11ATA9T1Y</u>	437.	22 ₇	3133+1Y	481.	16 ₄	-Y11F
394.	24 _{22,28}	<u>.ATFA119T1Y</u>	438.	13 ₁₁	Y131Y	481a.	44 ₇	-A11F
395.	23 _{5,18}	<u>3ATFA119T1Y</u>	439.	14 ₁₁	...A]3Y	482.	10 ₂₀	F13T311F
	24 ₁		440.	22 ₁₄	103Y1Y1Y	483.	15 ₈	3111F
396.	24 ₂₀	<u>YATFA119T1Y</u>	441.	10 ₁₄ , 14 ₃	Y1Y1Y	484.	14 ₁₀	YAYAY11F
397.	24 ₁₇	<u>3YATFA119T1Y</u>	442.	10 ₈	39M1Y	485.	22 _{9,11,12}	F1YAYAY11F
398.	10 ₂₃	9Y	443.	13 ₂	3YF1Y	486.	2 ₁₀	Y1YAYAY11F
399.	49 ₂	<u>1T3Y</u>	444.	10 ₁₂ , 24 _{8,18}	11+M1Y	487.	5 ₂	<u>111Y111F</u>
400.	14 ₇	3A1F9Y	445.	22 ₅	A11+M1Y	488.	6 ₁	<u>F11Y111F</u>
401.	12 ₁	19Y	446.	1 ₆ , 2 _{5,11} , 5 ₃ ,	F1+M1Y	489.	12 ₁	<u>Y1Y111F</u>
402.	1 ₁ , 3 ₁ , 10 _{1,22} , 22 ₁ ,	119Y		7 ₃ , 8 ₆ , 9 ₅		490.	13 ₁₁	2AY1Y11F
	26 ₁		447.	12 ₇ , 13 ₃	2M1Y	491.	3 ₃	1A1A11F
403.	11 ₁	1AA119Y	448.	23 ₃	210	492.	1 ₃	<u>111A3Y11F</u>
404.	11 ₁₂	YAA119Y	449.	2 ₁ , 41 ₃ , 42 ₁ ,	YAY0	493.	12 ₇ , 23 ₂	YAY11F
405.	2 ₂	319Y		43 ₁ , 50 ₁		494.	2 ₁₂	3909131F
406.	14 ₁	T1Y19Y	451.	14 ₁₄	2AYT0	495.	14 ₇	30Y89AT1F
407.	1 ₄ , 2 ₆ , 3 ₅ , 8 ₃ ,	Y19Y				496.	14 ₈	-11F
	26 ₃		452.	50 ₅	1A1AY	497.	13 ₁₀	T1Y131F
408.	10 ₆	T1Y19Y	453.	2 ₄	<u>111AY8AF</u>	498.	23 ₁	3AY90F
409.	10 ₇	3Y19Y	454.	2 ₉	<u>Y1AY8AF</u>	499.	11 ₇	<u>3YTFAY9F</u>
410.	24 ₁₁	111TY1Y	455.	26 ₁	3Y11AF	500.	24 _{3,16}	F11Y9F
411.	23 ₂₀	119TY1Y	456.	10 ₉ , 26 ₃	Y1Y1AF	501.	44 ₁₃	2AT.81F
412.	5 ₃	<u>111AY1Y</u>	457.	46 ₄	-A1AF	502.	10 ₅	1A1FYF
413.	22 ₃	1A1ATA1Y				503.	10 _{11,15}	1ATYTYF
414.	2 ₅	2A1Y1Y1Y				504.	14 ₄	30KA3
415.	12 ₃	F1FY1Y1Y				505.	9 _{3,4}	<u>F111[.]YAY</u>
						506.	45 ₄	2Y1AY

507.	3I	-A3A3	557.	50.4	<u>331M1T</u>	605.	11.11	11890KA8
508.	14.10	T09TAA3	558.	30.1	219A31T	606.	23.7	11KA8
509.	18.2	803	559.	30.1	M131T1T	607.	10.16	M1KA8
510.	5.3	11T3A893	559a.	50.2	TA1A9T	608.	13.7	M1EKA8
511.	11.7	30T13	560.	44.2	2MFI9T	609.	14.13	TA91TMA8
512.	11.9, 27.3	<u>KA19A83</u>	561.	10.5, 6	2109T	610.	14.9	211FA9MA8
513.	22.1	<u>E1Y19A83</u>	562.	41.4	T109T	611.	14.16	1ATMA8
514.	22.4	<u>KA1Y19A83</u>	563.	44.2	10Y89T	612.	24.2, 18	10A8
515.	22.8	<u>2ATY19A83</u>	564.	10.6	2M89T	613.	44.8	-A9A8
516.	22.13	<u>31T19A83</u>	565.	12.8	1011T	614.	14.14	10T9A8
517.	22.2	<u>YT19A83</u>	566.	12.4	T019T1T	615.	46.2	118AF8
518.	10.19, 11.1,	1A19A83	567.	15.3	118T	616.	15.4	211T11FA8
519.	22.5, 10	Y9A83	568.	44.15	-9T1T	617.	13.5	211FA8
520.	11.5, 12.7	30TA83	569.	50.5	YT	618.	47.2	-A9MAT1FA8
521.	12.8	3AE9TA83	570.	11.5	3AM1311	619.	44.14	-02FA8
522.	42.5	2AY83	571.	13.6	M1E11	620.	10.7	3A8
523.	2.12	M1T M1A1Y83	572.	11.6	102M1	621.	44.16	11KA1KA3A8
524.	2.9	2A1Y83	573.	10.18	1A M1	622.	10.21	AF13A8
525.	24.16	F1M1Y83	574.	23.19, 21	2Y	623.	13.8	21Y83A8
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654.	12 ₄	ΤΑΥΥΙΙΥΥ8	692.	23 ₂	ΦΔ↑	733.	14 ₁₈	Υ0Υ1ΑΞΥΥ
655.	44 ₁₂	ΥΥΤΥΙΙΥΥ8	693.	23 ₁₄	ΥΦΔ↑	734.	44 ₁₅	εΥΥ
656.	12 ₅	ΦΙΙΦΑΑ↑	695.	49 ₁	ΙΥΥ↑	735.	27 ₁	ΥΥΙ↑0189Υ
657.	12 ₂	Υ1ΦΑΑ↑	696.	10 ₈ , 14 _{10,11} , 23 _{6,8}	Υ↑	736.	23 ₂₁	3ΥΑΥΥ
658.	10 ₁₅	ε↑Υ019Α↑	697.	14 ₇	ΥΥΜΤ3ΑΥ↑	737.	10 ₁₈ , 11 ₅ , 23 ₁₀	εΥΑΥΥ
659.	10 ₁₃	3ΑΑΦΑ↑	698.	23 ₁₀	<u>ΥΥΜ1Υ↑</u>	738.	24 ₁₄	ΥΦ931ΥΥ
660.	41 ₇	-Υ3ΥΑ↑	699.	23 ₁	<u>1ΥΜ1Υ↑</u>	739.	23 ₁₁	Υ133931ΥΥ
661.	14 ₁₃	ΥΥΥΥΑ↑	700.	46 ₄ , 23 ₃	<u>3ΥΜ1Υ↑</u>	740.	14 ₅	Τ10ΥΥ
662.	11 ₈	1ΑΥΥΥΑ↑	701.	23 ₁₆	ΥΥ↑	741.	2 ₃	3930ΥΥ
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665.	24 ₆	ΥΥΥ33↑	705.	13 ₁	ΦΑΥΜ	744.	12 ₂	30Υ1Α↑
666.	11 ₆	1ΑΞ333↑	706.	14 ₁₁ , 15 ₃	3ΥΜ	745.	44 ₂	ΥΑ↑
667.	10 ₁₈	Υ133↑	707.	23 ₅ , 24 _{1,17}	ΥΥΞΥΜ	746.	11 ₆	ΤΑ↑
668.	13 ₁₂	ΥΑΥ33↑	708.	10 ₂₁	ΦΜ	747.	40 ₂	ΤΙΤΑ↑
669.	7 ₂	1Α133↑	708a.	47 ₂	1ΑΥΑΞ	748.	15 ₁₀	-94Α↑
670.	1 ₂	ΥΑ133↑	709.	13 ₈	εΑ1ΑΥΑΞ	749.	11 ₉	ΥΑ194Α↑
671.	7 ₄	ΥΥ133↑	710.	12 ₆	3Α33Ξ	750.	14 ₅	εΜ194Α↑
672.	1 _{6,8} , 5 ₅ , 24 ₁₀	ΥΥ133↑	711.	14 ₄	εΑ1ΥΥ3Ξ	751.	13 ₄	ε1Φ33↑
673.	22 ₇	Φ133↑	712.	13 ₁₁	ε1ΥΥΞ	752.	22 ₆	εΑ1ΥΥΑ11↑
674.	2 ₃ (bis), 10 _{5,14}	11↑	713.	44 ₇	ΦΑΥ1ΥΥ	753.	44 ₅	1Α11↑
675.	2 ₆ , 22 ₁₀	Α11↑	714.	5 ₄	εΑΥ1ΥΥ	754.	10 ₁₀	19Α11↑
676.	11 ₃	1Α11↑	715.	13 ₂	Φ1ΥΥ	755.	23 ₁₂	εΑ11↑
677.	16 ₄	-Υ11↑	716.	5 ₄	ΥΥΥ	756.	44 ₁₇	Φ11↑
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679.	13 ₃	1ΑΑ91↑	718.	12 ₇	ΥΥ	758.	10 ₈	Φ11Αε11↑
680.	13 ₇	ΥΑΑ91↑	719.	10 ₂₀	ΥΑΥΥ	759.	12 ₄	ΥΑΥ1↑
681.	10 ₁₅	1Α91↑	720.	17 ₃	-ΥΥΑΥΥ	760.	14 ₆	1ΑΥΑ91↑
682.	1 ₈ , 5 ₅ , 12 ₄ , 14 ₉ , 22 ₁₂ , 24 ₁₄	ΥΑ91↑	721.	10 ₁₈	3ΑΥΥ	761.	5 ₄	1Α1ΑΤ1↑
683.	44 ₄	-091↑	722.	13 ₈	ΤΑΥΥ	762.	23 ₉ , 24 ₇	1Α110Τ1↑
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685.	3 ₄	Τ1Φ1↑	724.	10 ₂₂	ΤΥΑΥΥ	764.	2 ₁	<u>Υ113311↑</u>
686.	2 ₈ , 24 ₂₂	ΥΦ1↑	725.	27 ₂	ΤΥ11811ΥΥ	765.	27 ₃	ΥΥ1Α1ΥΥ↑
687.	3 ₃	139Φ1↑	726.	22 ₆	ΥΑΥΑ1ΥΥ	766.	11 ₆	1Α318↑
688.	18 ₁	ε139Φ1↑	727.	14 ₉	Υ0ΤΑε1ΥΥ	767.	10 ₈	1ΑΥΥ↑
689.	10 ₅	ε1190ΤΦ1↑	728.	10 ₇	ΤΑΤ89ΑΦΥΥ	768.	13 ₁	ε11Φ1Υ↑
			729.	3 ₃ , 4 _{2,5}	1181ΥΦΥΥ	769.	22 ₈	ΥΤΥΥ↑
			730.	12 ₁	10Υ89ΑΤΥΥ	770.	10 ₂₀	ΥΥΥ↑
						771.	43 ₅	1Α94Υ↑
						771a.	22 ₁₂	ΥΑ94Υ↑

Note: In the revision of this Index the following numbers, representing cancelled words, have been omitted: 79, 119, 168, 267, 450, 551, 599, 694, 702.

WORDS OF WHICH THE BEGINNINGS ARE OR MAY BE MISSING.

772.	14.3	𐤁𐤀𐤒𐤁𐤁-	784.	44.11	𐤁𐤀𐤒𐤁-	796.	14.12	1𐀀𐀁𐀂𐀃-
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776.	43.6	1𐀁𐀂𐀃𐀄𐀅𐀆-	788.	13.12	𐤁𐀀-	800.	15.8	1𐀁+1𐀂+
777.	42.7	𐤁𐤁𐀀-	789.	27.3	𐤁𐤁𐀁𐀂𐀃𐀄-	801.	17.2	𐤁𐤀𐤒𐤁𐤂-
778.	45.4	1𐤁𐀀-	790.	2.12	𐤁𐀁-	802.	2.11	1𐀁𐤁-
778a.	46.7	1𐤒𐤁𐀀𐀁-	791.	32	𐤁𐤀𐤒𐤁𐤁𐀁-	803.	44.7	1𐀀𐤁-
779.	27.2	1𐀀-	791a.	41.7	𐤁𐤀𐤒𐤁-	804.	46.1	1𐤁𐀂-
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781.	15.2	𐤁1𐀀𐀁𐀂-	793.	15.5	1𐤁𐀃-	806.	16.2	𐤁1𐀀𐀁𐀂-
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318, 333	ṬA Ḷ	663	ṬḶḠ	447	ṚḠḶ
220, 296, 297, 538, 671,	ṬA Ḷ	460	ṬḠḠ	312, 390	ṚḠṬ
749		696	ṬḶ	89, 564	ṚḠḠ
493	ṬA Ḡ	765	ṬḶḶ	7	ṚḠḠ
249, 360, 759	ṬA Ḡ	456	ṬḶḠ	101	ṚḠṚ
1, 240, 449, 609, 682,	ṬA Ḡ	533	ṬṬA	652	ṚḠṬ
691, 771a				807	ṚḶ-
65	ṬA [Ḥ			133	ṚḶḶ
94, 226, 396, 578	ṬA Ṭ	288	ṚA A	383	ṚḶḶ
29	ṬA Ḡ	414, 524, 531, 711, 752	ṚA Ḷ	506	ṚḶḶ
107, 484, 726	ṬA Ṭ	755	ṚA Ḷ	535, 545	ṚḶḶ
172	ṬḠ	6, 12, 592	ṚA Ḷ	113	ṚḶḠ
294	ṬḶḶ	47, 48, 282, 709	ṚA Ḷ	809	ṚḶ-
331	ṬḶḶ	16	ṚA Ḡ	553	ṚṬA
53	ṬḶḠ	216, 418, 522, 649, 714	ṚA Ḡ	236	ṚṬḶ
655	ṬḶṬ	2, 78, 154, 451, 789	ṚA Ḡ	150	ṚṬṆ
305	ṬḶṆ	369, 373	ṚA Ḥ	264a.	ṚṬṬ
4, 123, 317, 454, 468	ṬḶA	81a, 215	ṚA Ḷ	426, 427	ṚḶḶ
56, 140	ṬḶḶ	146, 284, 501, 515, 590,	ṚA Ṭ	362	ṚṬḠ
58, 125, 436, 764	ṬḶḶ	601		311, 323, 658	ṚṬḠ
416, 489	ṬḶḠ	631	ṚA Ḡ		
100, 308, 357, 562, 794	ṬḶṆ	490, 527, 549	ṚA Ṭ	52	ṬḶḶ

Index III: LYDIAN GLOSSES.¹

1. *αγνεων* = *lyranar*. Athen. xii. 11 (citing Klearchos, the pupil of Aristotle): Λυδοὶ . . . τὰς τῶν ἄλλων γυναικῶν καὶ παρθένους εἰς τὸν τόπον τὸν διὰ τὴν πρᾶξιν ἀγνεῶνα κληθέντα συναγούτες ὕβριζον.
Eustath. ad Homer. 1082 knows the reading ἀγκῶν or ἀγῶν.
2. Ἀδραμυς (or Ἀδραμῶν) = *Hermon*. Steph. Byz. s. v. Ἀδραμύτειον: τὸν γὰρ Ἐρμῶνα Λυδοὶ Ἀδραμυν καλοῦσι Φρυγιστί. Hesych.: Ἀδραμῶν· ὁ Ἐρμῶν παρὰ Λυδοῖς. καὶ Ἀδραμύτιον Ἐρμῶνος.
3. ἀκυλλον = *rudenda*. Hesych.: ἀκυλλόν· τὸ αἰδοῖον Λυδοί. Etym. M.: ἄκυλον. . . . οἱ δὲ τὸ αἰδοῖον ὑπὸ Λυδῶν.
4. ἀρφύταινον = *discus*. Hesych.: ἀρφύταινον· ὁ δίσκος ὑπὸ Λυδῶν.
5. ἀστραλιαν = *Thracem*. Hesych.: Ἀστραλίαν· τὸν Θρᾶκκα Λυδοί. (see p. 67).
6. ἀτταλος = *cessatio vel requies*. Tzetzes, *Chil.* 5. 79:

. παῦσιν ὁ Νῶε λέγει,
ὡς τοῖς Λυδοῖς ὁ Ἀτταλος παῦσιν ὁμοίως λέγει.
7. ἀττις = *scitulos*. Arnob. 5, 6: attis . . . Lydia scitulos sic vocat.
8. Βαθυμηδαί = *gentis nomen*. Hesych.: Βαθυμῆδαι· γένος ἐπὶ Λυδοῖς.
9. βαθυρρηγαλι = *milvus*. Hesych.: βαθυρρηγάλη· ἰκτίνος ὑπὸ Λυδῶν. (Musurus em.: βαθύρρη γαλή).
10. βακκαρις = *unguenti genus*. Hesych.: βάκκαρις· μύρον . . . ἄλλοι δὲ μύρον Λύδιον. (cf. Hipponax fr. 41).
11. βασανιτις λίθος = *petrae genus*. Hesych.: βασανίτης λίθος· οὕτω λέγεται Λυδικοῦ λίθου γένος.
12. βασαρα = *tunica*². Pollux, 6, 59: Λυδῶν χιτῶν τις βασάρα διονυσιακὸς ποδήρης.
13. βασκε πικρολεα = *citius accedas*. Hesych.: βασκε πικρολεα· πλησίαζε θᾶσσον (cod. πλησιον ἐξεθοαζε) Λυδιστί.
14. βαστιζακρολεα = *citius adsis*. Hesych.: βαστιζακρολέα· θᾶσσον ἔρχου, Λυδιστί.
15. βρενθιον = *unguenti genus*. Pollux 6, 104: μύρον βρένθιον ἐκ Λυδίας.
16. βριγα = *liberum hominem*. Hesych.: Βρίγες· . . . Ἰόβας δὲ ὑπὸ Λυδῶν [ἀπο]φαίνεται βρίγα λέγεσθαι τὸν ἐλεύθερον.
17. Ζευσις = *Juppiter*. Hesych.: μηδινεύς· . . . παρὰ δὲ Λυδοῖς ὁ Ζεὺς Ζεῦσις.
18. ἰβυ (cod. ἰβρι). Hesych.: ἰβύ· τινὲς τὸ βοᾶν· οἱ δὲ τὸ πολύ· ἔστι δὲ Λυδῶν.
19. ἰμμους (cod. ἰμβους) = *bos*. Hesych.: ἰμμούς· βοῦς. Λυδοί.
20. ἰωπι = *huc*. Hesych.: ἰωπι· δεῦρο. Λυδοί.
21. Κανδαυλης = *Mercurius vel Hercules*. Tzetzes, *Chil.* 482 (Cramer, *Anecd. Oxon.* iii, 351): τὸ δὲ κανδαύλης Λυδικῶς τὸν σκυλλοπνίκτην λέγει, ὥσπερ Ἰππᾶνκξ δείκνυσι γράφων ἰάμβω πρώτῳ (Hipponax fr. 1).

¹ From the list compiled by PAUL DE LAGARDE (afterwards BOETTICHER). *Gesam. Abhandlungen*, 1866, pp. 271–274, with additions. Lydian glosses are also listed by P. E. JABLONSKI, *Opuscula* (Leyden, 1809) iii, pp. 79–93, and by TH. MENKE, *Lydiaca* (Berlin, 1843) pp. 55, 56. Lydian names and glosses are discussed by G. CURTIUS, *Zschrft f. Wissenschaft der Sprache* ii, 1847, pp. 220–222; W. HUFFELD, *Exercit. Herodotearum Specimen* III, 1851, pp. 5–28; CHR. LASSEN, *Zschrft d. deutschen morgenländ. Ges.* x, 1856, pp. 380–384; C. PAULI, *Eine vorgriechische Inschrift von Lemnos*, 1886, pp. 67–73.

² On the meaning *vulpes* cf. STEPHANUS, *Thes.* s. v. Βασάρα, and RADET, *La Lydie*, p. 161.

41. *παλμυς* = *rex*. Tzetzes, *Chil.* 5. 455: τοῖς δὲ Λυδοῖς καὶ Ἰωσι τοῖς ἐν Ἐφέσου τόποις πρὶν *πάλμυς* βασιλεὺς ὁ σύμπας ἐκαλεῖτο.
 In Hipponax (*Poetae Lyrici Graeci*, 4th ed., 1915, pp. 460 f.) the word is found five times: fr. 1: Κυλλήνης *πάλμυ*; fr. 15: *μνήματ'* ("Ἄττος Ἀττάλυδα) *πάλμυδος*; fr. 30 A: θεῶν Ὀλυμπίων *πάλμυ*; fr. 30 B: ἀργύρου *πάλμυ*; fr. 42: Ῥῆσος, Αἰνειῶν *πάλμυς*.
42. *παραμνη* = *fatum* (?). Hesych.: Παραμνήνη· ἡ τῶν θεῶν μοῖρα (cod. *μήρα*). Λυδοί.
 [πηκτις] = *lyra* (cf. Photius: Πηκτις· πανδούριον ἦτοι Λύδιον ὄργανον; Athen. iv, 82: Λυδῆς... πηκτίδος) is usually included among the Lydian glosses; but the word is not described as Lydian, and a connexion with *πήγνυμι* is possible (FRASER).
43. *Pisas* = *portum*. Serv. *ad Aen.* 10, 179: alii incolas eius oppidi Teutas fuisse et ipsum oppidum Teutam nominatum, quod postea *Pisas* Lydi lingua sua lunarem (? singularem) portum significare dixerunt.
44. *σαρδιν* = *annum*. Io. Laur. Lydus, *de mens.* iii, 20: νέον δὲ *σάρδιν* τὸ νέον ἔτος ἔτι καὶ νῦν λέγεσθαι συνομολογεῖται· εἰςὶ δὲ οἱ Φασί τῆ Λυδῶν ἀρχαίᾳ Φωνῇ τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν καλεῖσθαι *σάρδιν*.
45. *ταργανον* = *acetum*. Hesych.: τάργανον· ὄξος (cod. ὄζος) Λυδοί.
46. *τεγουν* = *latronem*. Hesych.: τεγοῦν· Λυδοὶ τὸν ληστήν.

Index IV: WORDS POSSIBLY LYDIAN.

1. *αἰβδης* = a scourge. Hipponax fr. 98 (Hesych.): *αἰβδης· μάστιξ παρ' Ἰππώνακτι.*
2. *αλιβας* = acid wine (*vin du pays*). Hipponax fr. 102 (Orion 30, 14): *'Αλίβας· ὁ νεκρός . . . ἔστι παρὰ Ἰππώνακτι καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ ἕξους.*
Cf. *Αλιβαλις* (Index V), the name of a Sardinian tribe.
3. *ασκερα* (dim. *ασκερισκον*) = a kind of shoe. Hipponax, frs. 18, 19; fr. 19: *οὗτ' ἀσκέρησι τοὺς πόδας δασείησιν | ἔκρυψας, . . .*
4. *βαλις* = a medicinal plant. Plin. *nat. hist.* xxv, 14: Xanthus . . . tradit occisum draconis catulum revocatum ad vitam a parente herba quam balim nominat, eademque Tylonem quem draco occiderat restitutum saluti.
5. *βασκνικωρα* (cod. *βασκνικωρος*): meaning uncertain; Hipponax fr. 107.
6. *δουμος* = an association. L. B.-W. 668; Buresch, *Aus Lyd.*, p. 58, n. 34.
7. *ζικκυνθις* = a turnip (?). Bekker, *Anecdota Graeca*, p. 261, 17: *ζικκυνθίδες κολοκύνθαι· αἱ γογγυλίδες παρὰ Λυδοῖς.*
[Menke, *Lydiaca*, p. 55, includes this among the Lydian glosses.]
8. *κουισκε*: text and meaning uncertain; Hipponax fr. 64.
9. *κυπασις* (dim. *κυπασισκον*) = a kind of shoe. Harpocrat. 117, 8: *κύπασσις . . . μέμνηται δ' αὐτοῦ Ἰππῶνός τε καὶ Ἐκταῖος.*
Hipponax fr. 18: *δὸς χλαῖναν Ἰππώνακτι καὶ κυπασίσκον . . .*
10. *μοιμύλλειν* = to eat. Hipponax fr. 80: *μηδὲ μοιμύλλειν Λεβεδίην ἰσχάδ' ἐκ Καμυδωλοῦ.*
Hesych.: *μοιμύλλειν . . . ἐσθίειν.*
11. *νικυρτα* = a born slave. Hesych.: *νικύρτα· δουλέκδουλος.* Hipponax fr. 49:
*αὕτη γὰρ ἔστι συμφορὴ τε καὶ κληδῶν
νικύρτα καὶ Σάββου τῷ κυβερνήτῃ.*
12. *πασπλλη* = millet.
Photius, *Bibl.* 401, 9: *Πασπάλλη τὸ τυχόν, οἱ δὲ κέγχρον.*
Hipponax fr. 69: *πασπλληφάγον γρόμφιν.*
13. *σανδυξ* = a thin woman's garment. Io. Laur. Lydus *de mag.* iii, 64: *. . . τοὺς καλουμένους σάνδυκας· χιτῶνες δὲ ἦσαν ὑπ' αὐτῶν (sc. Λυδῶν) εὐρημένοι . . . σάνδυκος δὲ χυλῶ τῆς βοτάνης κατέβραπτον αὐτούς.*
14. **τυρα* (or *θυρα, ταυρα, τειρα, τρα*) = a city. cf. Ramsay, *Hist. Geogr. A. M.*, p. 114; *Ath. Mitt.* iii, 1878, p. 58.
cf. *Γριμενο-θυρα, Τημενο-θυρα, Μασ-ταυρα, Θυα-τειρα, Απα-τειρα, Περιασασσω-τρα, Σασο-τρα, Σωσαν-δρα* (Index V), and *Ξυρισι-ταυροι* (Index III, 40).
15. *τυρκανος* = a ruler. *Etym. Gudianum* (Sturz) p. 537: *Τύρκανος· ἀπὸ Γύγου, ὅς ἐστιν ἀπὸ Τύρρας πόλεως Λυδιακῆς, τυρκανίσαντος ἐν αὐτῇ πρώτον.*
Steph. Byz., s. v. *Τυρρηνία*: *ἀπὸ Τυρρηνοῦ τύρκανος ἐκλήθη.*
τυρκανος may have signified "the citizen", hence "the one ruler of the city", and *Τυρρηνοί* "the city-folk" as distinct from the native rustics. But cf. Cuny, *R. Ét. Anc.* xxiv, 1922, p. 39 f.

Index V: NAMES, apparently not Greek,¹ occurring in Lydia.²

(FROM CLASSICAL AUTHORS, COINS OR INSCRIPTIONS.³)

<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">(Place)</td> <td style="width: 70%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αββου κόμη</td> <td></td> <td>AM. 35, 1910, 426.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s Αγρη</td> <td></td> <td>SB.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αγροειρα</td> <td></td> <td>SB., Ἀττάλεια.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s Αδαι</td> <td></td> <td>Strab. 622.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αδιασπουλου (Μήτηρ)</td> <td></td> <td>KP. 1, 176.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αδουρος (R.)</td> <td></td> <td>PW. 2, 1795.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s Αδραττα</td> <td></td> <td>SB.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s Αδρουτα</td> <td></td> <td>KP. 3, 46.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s Αδρυη</td> <td></td> <td><i>I. Magn.</i> 116.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s Αζαφυτα</td> <td></td> <td>KP. 2, 18.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αζιτα (or -ιτια)</td> <td></td> <td>unpubl. Maeonian inscr.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s Αθυμβρα</td> <td></td> <td>SB.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s Αθυμβριανος</td> <td></td> <td>JB. <i>Ergl.</i> 10, 64.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αιγαι</td> <td></td> <td>BCH. 11, 1887. 395.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αιγαιευς</td> <td></td> <td>HN. 552.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αιγαρα</td> <td></td> <td>Ptol. 5, 2, 16.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αιγιοροεσσα</td> <td></td> <td>Herod. 1. 149.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αιγωπεος (tr.)</td> <td></td> <td><i>IBM.</i> 3, 2, 70.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αιθοπιον</td> <td></td> <td>SB.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αιραι</td> <td></td> <td>JOAI, 15, 1912, B. 62.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s Ακαδαμιας</td> <td></td> <td>Sykl. 98.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s Ακαρα[κα</td> <td></td> <td>BCH. 14, 1890, 233.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>= Αχαρακα:</td> <td>Strab. 649.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s Ακελης</td> <td></td> <td>SB.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s Ακρασος</td> <td></td> <td>BCH. 11, 1887, 176.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s Ακρασιωτης</td> <td></td> <td>HN. 647.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αλαινειτης</td> <td></td> <td>REA. 7, 1905, 410.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(Ethn. of *Αλαινα).</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αλγιζα</td> <td></td> <td>Hierokl. 660.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αλεων (R.)</td> <td></td> <td>HN. 579.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αλης (R.)</td> <td></td> <td>Paus. 7, 5, 10.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αλιανη (θεά)</td> <td></td> <td>LBW. 699a.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(Ethn. of *Αλια).</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		(Place)		Αββου κόμη		AM. 35, 1910, 426.	s Αγρη		SB.	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(Ethn. of *Αλια).		<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="width: 50%;">Αλιβαλις (tr.)</td> <td style="width: 50%;">AJA. 18, 1914. 52.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Αλ]ινδηνος</td> <td>AM. 21, 1896, 376.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(Ethn. of *Αλινδα).</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>s Αλισαρυα</td> <td></td> <td><i>Alt. v. Perg.</i> 1, 117.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αλιτάια</td> <td></td> <td>Paus. 7, 5, 10.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s [Αλκεανος⁴]</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αλλοειρα</td> <td></td> <td>SB. Ἀττάλεια.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s Αλμουρα</td> <td></td> <td>AM. 22, 1897, 360.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s Αλμουρηνος</td> <td></td> <td>KP. 3, 142.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s Αλωνα</td> <td></td> <td><i>I. Magn.</i> 116.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αλοπη</td> <td></td> <td>Plin. 5, 115.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αμκια</td> <td></td> <td><i>I. Magn.</i> 122a.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αμκνθιος</td> <td></td> <td><i>I. Magn.</i> 17.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αμοργη</td> <td></td> <td>Plin. 5, 115.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ανινετα</td> <td></td> <td><i>I. Hier.</i> 659.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ανινησιος</td> <td></td> <td>HN. 548.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s Αναια</td> <td></td> <td>Thuc. 3, 32.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αναιτης</td> <td></td> <td>Thuc. 3, 19.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s Ανωλος</td> <td></td> <td>SB.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αξιευς</td> <td></td> <td>AM. 33, 1908, 401.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>s Αξιοττηνος (or -εττηνος)</td> <td></td> <td>KP. 1, 25; 2, 185.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(Ethn. of *Αξιοττα or</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>*Αξιεττα).</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>s Αξος (R.)</td> <td></td> <td>HN. 579.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Απατειρηνος</td> <td></td> <td>KP. 3, 116.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(Ethn. of *Απατειρα).</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Απιασιωνος κόμη</td> <td></td> <td>AM. 35, 1910, 426.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Απτυραθειτης</td> <td></td> <td>BCH. 19, 1895, 560.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>(Ethn. of *Απτυραθα).</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>s Αραρα</td> <td></td> <td>BCH. 4, 1880, 337.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αργαδευς (tr.)</td> <td></td> <td><i>IBM.</i> 3, 2, 69.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αργεννον</td> <td></td> <td>Strab. 645.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αρηνος</td> <td></td> <td>CIG. 3488.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Αριανδος</td> <td></td> <td>Class. 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¹ Names listed by SUNDWALL, *Klio*, Beiheft XI (1913), have *s* prefixed.

² "Lydia" here includes places somewhat beyond its strict limits as laid down by KEIL in *Anatolian Studies pr. to Ramsay* (1923) pp. 241 (note), 242; names have been gathered in Ionia and Aeolis, as far north as Pergamon, as far south as the Maeander and as far east as Dionysopolis.

³ R. stands for *River*; tr. for *tribal*.

⁴ Now corrected to Π[αλκεανος, KP. 3, p. 78.

- s *Αρομα* Strab. 650.
s *Αρομευς* Strab. 650.
Αρτις Strab. 633.
Ασιχ SB.
Ασιχς (tr.) Herod. 4, 45.
Ασις λείμων Strab. 650.
Ασκηνιος (A. portus) Plin. 5, 121.
s *Ασκηυς* (Μήν) HN. 657.
Ασπερδηνυς Strab. 619.
(Ethn. of **Ασπορδχ*).
s *Αστειβη* SB.
Αστειης PW. 2, 1780.
Αστεριχ Xanthus, fr. 22.
Αστηεις (R.) Strab. 634, PW. 2, 1780.
Αστραιος (R.) HN. 584.
s *Αστυρα* Paus. 4, 35, 10.
s *Αταρνευς* Herod. 8, 106.
s *Αταρνιτης* *I. Perg.* 245 c.
Ατταγιτης *I. Perg.* 245 c.
(Ethn. of **Ατταχιχ*).
s *Ατταλυδα* SB.
s *Αττουδδα* AJA. 16, 1912, 41.
Ατυος λόφος Aristid. 1, 499 Dind.
Ατυοχωρειτης CBP. n. 34.
(Ethn. of **Ατυοχωριου*).
Αυραζα = *Αλγυζα*.
Αυθειτης (Ζεύς) AM. 23, 1898, 366.
Αυτοκηνυ HN. 552.
- (Personal)
- Αιβρω* (f.) Phot. *Bibl.* 150b.
Αγγδιστις (goddess) KP. 3, 18.
s *Αγρη* (f.) Dion. 1, 27.
s *Αγρων* (m.) Herod. 1, 7.
s *Αδραμυς* (m.) SB. Index III, 2.
s *Αδραμυτης* (m.) SB.
Αδραστος (m.) AJA. 16, 1912, 29.
Αιγεων (m.) CBP. n. 31.
s *Ακκις* (m.) AM. 14, 1893, 95.
s *Ακελης* (m.) SB.
s *Ακιμυς* (m.) JHS. 37, 1917, 93.
s *Ακκχ* (f.) BCH. 18, 1894, 327.
s *Αλυαττης* (m.) Herod. 1, 73.
Αλυς (m.) *I. Perg.* 274.
s *Αμιχ*, or *Αμμιχ* (f.) Kretschmer, p. 339.
s *Αμμιχνος* (m.) AM. 12, 1887, 254.
s *Αμμιχς* (f.) KP. 3, 97.
s *Αμμιου* (f.) AJA. 18, 1914, 24.
Αυλις (m.) AJA. 3, 1887, 350.
Αυλιτις (or *-ειτις*) (goddess) KP. 1, 32.
- s *Αυαλος* (m.) SB.
Απολλων (god) HN. 551, 650, 661.
Απολλωνιος (m.) and similar derivatives KP. 2, Index 1.
s *Αππχς* (m.) CBP. n. 30.
s *ΑπΦιχ* (f.) Kretschmer, p. 339.
BMC. Lyd. p. 136.
s *ΑπΦιανος* (m.) LBW. 692.
s *ΑπΦιχς* (f.) CIG. 3295.
s *ΑπΦιου* (f.) LBW. 662.
s *ΑπΦυς* (m.) PW. 1, 617.
Αριχστις (f.) *IG.* ii, 2892
s *Αρμανανδης* (m.) AJA. 16, 1912, 30.
Αρτεμχς (m.) *BMC. Lyd.* p. 153.
Αρτεμις (goddess; f.) AJA. 18, 1914, 35 f.
Αρτεμεις (f.) KP. 2, 145.
s *Αρτιμχς* (m.) Xen. *Anab.* 7, 8, 25.
Αρτιμης (m.) *Milet* 3, 135.
Αρτιμις (goddess) Timoth. *Pers.* 172.
Αρτοιμχς (m.) *BMC. Lyd.* p. 111.
s *Αρυηις* (f.) Herod. 1, 74.
Ασβολος (m.) Hipponax fr. 105.
Ασιχς (m.) Herod. 4, 45.
Ασιων (m.) KP. 1, 96.
Ασκαλος (m.) SB. *Ἀσκάλων*.
Ασσκων (m.) Parthen. 33.
Αταρναατεις (goddess) *Mous.* 1886, p. 77.
Αττακκουυς (m.) Kontoleon, *An. Ep.* 93.
s *Ατταλις* (m.) Nik. Dam. fr. 63.
s *Ατταλος* (m.) Strab. 624.
Αττινχς (m.) KP. 1, 153.
Αττις (god)? *Mous.* 1876-78, p. 25.
Αττις (m.) *Milet* 3, 135,
s *Ατυουυς* (m.) Kretschmer, p. 351.
s *Ατυς* (m.) Herod. 1, 34; 94.
s *ΑΦΦη* (f.) CIG. 3390.
- (Place).
- Βαβειν* *I. Magn.* 122 d.
Βαβρας SB.
s *Βαγεις* HN. 648.
s *Βαγηνος* KP. 2, 231.
Βαιχς *I. Magn.* 122 e.
Βαριβαλλιχς *I. Magn.* 122 e.
Βαρεττα Hierokl. 660.
s *Βαρις* *I. Magn.* 122 d.
s *Βατινητος* *I. Priene* 37.
Βεμβιναιος (or *-νης*) (tr.) *IBM.* 3, 2, 70.
Βενυ SB.
Βενυις SB. *Βένυα*.
s *Βλαυυδευς* or *Βλαουυδευς* (Ethn. of **Βλαυυδος*). KP. 3, 59. HN. 649.

- s Βοζήνος (θεός)
(Ethn. of *Βοζα).
Βοιδήs (tr.) CIG. 3064.
Βοιωνιτικός HN. 552.
Βολισσός SB.
Βορειτήνη (*Αρτεμις)
(Ethn. of *Βορειτα). BMC. *Lyd.* 321.
Βρεαλλωνιδής (tr.) CIG. 3064.
Βρησεύs (Διόνυσος) CIG. 3160.
Βριουλά
Βριουλειτής Strab. 650.
Βρυζία (θεά) BMC. *Lyd.* 58.
Anat. Studies pr.to Ramsay, p. 261.
Βρυσκιδής (tr.) CIG. 3064.
Βωνειτής IGRP. iv, 1675. KP. 3,
(Ethn. of *Βωνα). [p. 97.]
Βωνιτώ *I. Magn.* 122 e.
Βωπαιών *I. Magn.* 122 e.
Βωρεύs (tr.) IBM. 3, 2, 69.
(Personal.)
Βαγας (m.) *I. Priene* 313.
Βαγώας (m.) KP. 2, 10.
Βαθυμηδάι (m. pl.) Index III, 8.
Βαλκκρός (m.) *I. Perg.* 201.
s Βατακός (m.) BMC. *Ionia*, 131.
s Βελετρás (m.) AJA. 16, 1912, 31.
Βελλών (m.) *I. Perg.* 487.
Βηλος (m.) Herod. 1, 7.
Βιλλας (m.) *I. Priene* 371.
Βισθών (m.) *I. Priene* 140.
Βιτός (m.) *I. Perg.* 247.
Βιτώ (f.) *I. Perg.* 223.
Βοα (f.) AM. 35, 1910, 437.
Βοας (m.) *I. Hier.* 40.
Βοιος (m.) CIG. 3064.
s Βολεας (m.) JOAI. 14, 46.
Βουβας (m.) AM. 32, 1907, 319.
Βουλομαγα (f.) JOAI. 14. B. 136.
Βροτεας (m.) Paus. 3, 22, 4.
Βωζής (m.) *I. Perg.* 208.
Βωρος (m.) Hom. *Il.* 5, 44.
(Place.)
Γαβαλα *Not. Ep.* 537.
Γαισών (R.) Herod. 9, 97.
Γαισώνις λίμνη Athen. 7, 311 e.
Γαλαισιδής (tr.) CIG. 3064.
Γαλλησια (Μήτηρ) KP. 3, 154.
Γαλλησιον ὄρος Strab. 642.
Γαμβρειον SB.
Γελεών (tr.) JOAI. 16, 1913, 248.
Γεργιθιον Strab. 610.
Γερμη HN. 651.
Γερμησος *Kl. Münzen.* 171.
Γερραιιδαι Strab. 644. JOAI. 15,
1912, B. 61.
s Γορδός HN. 651.
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Γριμενοθυρεύs *Kl. Münzen* 232.
Γριμενοθυριτής Ptol. 5, 2, 15.
(Ethn. of *Γριμενοθυρα)
Γρυλλίη *I. Magn.* 116.
Γρυνειά Herod. 1, 149.
Γρυνεύs SB, Καρήνη.
Γυγαία λίμνη Strab. 626.
(Personal.)
Γαλαισός (m.) CIG. 3064.
Γαλεστήs (m.) *I. Perg.* 566.
Γοργιων (m.) CBP. n. 30.
Γοργός (m.) IGRP. iv, 1655.
Γριμών (m.) IBM. 602, g.
s Γυγής (m.) Herod. I, 8.
(Place.)
s Δαδαλεύs Ptol. 5, 2, 21.
(Ethn. of *Δαδαλλ)
Δαδδειός (tr.) CIG. 3064.
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s Δαλδευs CBP. p. 177.
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s Δαρεδδηνός (Ζεύs)
(Ethn. of *Δαρεδδα)
Δαρειου κόμη PW. 4, 2212.
s Δασκυλιον, in Aiolis SB.
Δευσιον I. Laur. *Lyd., de mens.*
4, 71,
Aus Lyd. 125, n. 63.
Διγινδηνός (Ζεύs)
(Ethn. of *Διγινδα)
Διδασσαι *I. Magn.* 122. g.
Διδειφυτα KP. 3, 87.
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Δινδυμνή (Μήτηρ) Strab. 647.
Δσιδυη AM. 13, 1888, 15.
Δορηνός *Aus Lyd.* 77, n. 38.
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s Δορου κόμη KP. 2, 204.
Δυνει *I. Magn.* 122 d.
(Personal.)
Δαδδός (m.) CIG. 3064.

- Δαδεις (m.) *IGRP.* iv, 1586.
 Δαδεις (f.) *I. Perg.* 208.
 Δαμκωνω (f.) *Nik. Dam. fr.* 48 Dind.
 Δαμκστην (giant) *Nonn.* 25, 453.
 Δαριος (m.) *BMC. Lyd.* 257—258.
 s Δασκευλος (m.) *Herod.* 1, 8.
 Διδας (m.) *BCH.* 8, 1884, 382.
 Δεδδους (f.) *KP.* 1, 166.
 Δεξιβαν (m.) *Mous.* 1884/85, 57.
 Δεξιλος (m.) *Mous.* 1876/78, 162.
 Δεκυκος (m.) *Mous.* 1884/85, 57.
- (Place.)
- Εκαδια *I. Magn.* 122 d.
 Ελκισ *SB.*
 Ελκιστης *HN.* 555.
 s Ελγος *SB.*
 Ελος *Plin.* 5, 117; *PW.* 8, 200.
 Ερμι (see Αιραι)
 Ερμεστα *Plin.* 5, 117.
 Ερμοκαπηλειτης
 (Ethn. of *Ερμοκαπηλεια)
 Ερμος (R.) *HN.* 594.
 Ευαζα *Hierokl.* 660.
 s Ευδωνος (R.) *Etyim. M.*
 Εφετος *Herod.* 1, 142.
 Εφεσευς (tr.) *IBM.* 3, 2, p. 69.
 Εφεσιος *HN.* 577.
- (Personal.)
- Εβενος (m.) *IBM.* 672.
 Ειλκμοσος (m.) *Mous.* 1876/78, 93.
 Ειλκος (m.) *BMC. Lyd.* 24.
 Εκκαδιος (m.) *CIG.* 3064.
 Εκκατη (goddess) *KP.* 2, 267.
 Εκκατωνυμος (m.) *KP.* 3, 129.
 Ελκπηλις (f.) *R. Arch.* 1885, 2, 112.
 Ελληνης (m.) *KP.* 1, 113.
 s Ενα (f.) *KP.* 3, 39.
 Ερμολαδης (m.) *BMC. Lyd.* 225.
 Εσσην (m. title) *IBM.* 3, 2, p. 85.
 Εφεσος (m.) *AJA.* 16, 1912, 33; 18,
 1914, 35.
- (Place.)
- Ζελειτης *LBW.* 1534.
 (Ethn. of *Ζελεια)
 Ζμυρνα, etc., see Σμυρνα.
- (Personal.)
- s Ζ]χιδηλος (m.), see Σχιδηλος.
- (Place.)
- Ησιονια *SB.*
- (Place.)
- Θηβαιτις (R.) *Plin.* 5, 108.
 Θισυτευς *CBP.* n. 30—31.
 Θισυτηνος
 (Ethn. of *Θισυντα)
 Θυαιρηνος *REA.* 4, 1902, 264.
 (Ethn. of *Θυαιρα)
 Θυαπειρα *CIG.* 3982.
 Θυαπειρηνος *HN.* 658.
 s Θυβαρνηι *Diod.* 14, 80.
 s Θυεσσος *SB.*
 Θυεττηνος *I. Perg.* 355.
 s Θυμβραρα *Xen. Cyr.* 6, 12, 11.
 s Θυμβρια κάμη *Strab.* 636.
- (Personal.)
- Θηλυμιθρης (m.) *Aus Lyd.* 57, n. 32.
 Θισυλος (m.) *AM.* 17, 1892, 198.
 s Θισυς (m.) *I. Magn.* 352.
 Θυαιριος (m.) *AM.* 3, 1878, 57.
 s Θυεσσος (m.) *Nik. Dam. fr.* 48.
 Θυνειτης (or -νιτης)
 (Ethn. of *Θυνα)
- (Place.)
- Ικονιτης *SB.* Ἰβαῖοι.
 (Ethn. of *Ιαφονια)
 Ιαρδανος (R.) *SB.*
 Ιβηνος *SB.* Ἰβαῖοι.
 s Ιδειφυτηνος *Mous.* 1886, 87.
 (Ethn. of *Ιδειφυτα)
 s Ιλου κάμη *AJA.* 16, 1912, 42.
 s Ιλου ὄρος *AJA.* 16, 1912, 42.
 Ινδειπεδιον *AM.* 32, 1907, 446; 35,
 1910, 424.
 Ινδιπεδιατης *BMC. Lyd.* cxvi.
 s Ινδει στρατονεικευς *HN.* 657.
 s Ιουδα *Diod.* 14, 99.
 s Ιος *SB.*
 s Ιουδδηνος *Aus Lyd.* 108.
 (Ethn. of *Ιουδδα)
 Ιππουριος (R.) *HN.* 649.
 Ιτωνη *Nonn.* 13, 426.
- (Personal.)
- Ιαζημις (m.) *I. Magn.* 137.
 s Ιαρδανος (m.) *Herod.* 1, 7.
 s Ιασσος (m.) *I. Hier.* 298.
 s Ινδη (f.) *BCH.* 10, 1886, 521.
 Ιολη (f.) *KP.* 1, 72.
 Ιολλας (or Ειολλας) (m.) *AJA.* 17, 1913, 34.
 Ιολλασιος (m.) *BMC. Lyd.* XLVI.

- Ιορτη (f.) *Aus Lyd.* 85, n. 42.
 Ιορτικός (m.) LBW. 1672.
 Ιππω (f.) Callim. *ad Art.*, 239.
 Ιπτα (or Ειπτα) (goddess) BSA. 21, 1916, 170.
 Ισκορβαρια (f.) KP. 3, 30.
- (Place.)
- Καγυεττεος CBP. n. 62.
 (Ethn. of *Καγυεττα)
 s Καδυιη κόμη *I. Magn.* 113.
 Καιμος (R.) HN. 647.
 Καιρηνος AM. 20, 1895, 240.
 (Ethn. of *Καιρα)
 Καλανδος Pauli p. 72.
 Καλαων (R.) Paus. 7, 3, 5.
 Καλεων (R.) HN. 594.
 s Καλλατηβος Herod. 7, 31.
 s Καμανδωλος Hipponax, fr. 80.
 Καμαρειτης (Μήν) HN. 654.
 (Ethn. of *Καμαρα)
 s Καμηνος KP. 1, 96.
 (Ethn. of *Καμα)
 s Καναι Strab. 446.
 s Κανη Herod. 7, 42.
 s Καρηα *I. Magn.* 116.
 Καρηνη *Alt. v. Perg.* 1, 122.
 Καρηναιος (tr.) *IBM.* 3, 2, 70.
 s Καριον *I. Priene* 37.
 Καρκασος (R.) Xen. *An.* 7, 8, 18.
 s Καρμυνοριον Ps. Plut. *de fluu.* 7, 5.
 s Καρνη SB.
 s Καρνια Nik. Dam. fr. 29.
 Καρσηνος (Καρεηνος?) *I. Hier.* 107.
 Κασ[α]ρμεινη (Μήτηρ) *I. Bur.* 57.
 (Ethn. of *Κασαρμα)
 Καστλαιος (tr.) JOAI. 1913, 248.
 s Καστωλος (or -ωλλος) KP. 2, 115. Index III, 24.
 s Κασυστης Strab. 644.
 Καυαληνος LBW. 1676.
 (Ethn. of *Καυαλα)
 Καυκασεος (*Απόλλων) SGDI. 5692.
 Καυστρος (R.) HN. 577.
 Καυστριανος *BMC. Lydia* 60.
 Κευχρειος (R.) HN. 577.
 Κερασκορδων BCH. 4, 1880, 337.
 s Κερασσαι Nonn. 13, 431.
 s Κερκαφος Lykoph. 424.
 s Κερυζεος *Aus Lyd.* 87.
 (Ethn. of *Κερυζα)
 Κητειος (R.) HN. 536.
 Κιδαινις SB. Ἐλαία.
- Κιζων CIG. 3064.
 s Κιλβος (R.) HN. 649.
 s Κιλβιανος HN. 649.
 s Κιλλα Herod. I, 149.
 Κιμψος Lykoph. 1351.
 Κιναμουρα KP. 3, 87.
 s Κιναροα AJA. 16, 1912, 43.
 Κισαυλοδδηνος (*Απόλλων) Syll.³ 996.
 (or Κισαλουδηνος) AM. 14, 1889, 96.
 (Ethn. of *Κισαυλοδδα)
 s Κισσος (R.) HN. 659.
 Κλαζομεναι Herod. I, 142.
 Κλαζομενιος HN. 569.
 s Κλαννουδδεις *BMC. Lyd.* 68.
 (Ethn. of *Κλαννουδδα)
 Κλαρος Paus. 7, 3, 1.
 Κλαριος *I. Priene* 57.
 s Κλασεας (R.) HN. 577. *F. Eph.* I, 69.
 Κλαστανους BCH. 4, 1880, 336.
 Κλειμακηνος AM. 24, 1899, 94.
 (Ethn. of *Κλειμακία)
 Κλιδων *I. Magn.* 117.
 s Κοβηδυλη KP. 2, 223.
 s Κογαμις (R.) HN. 655.
 s Κοδδινου πέτρα Paus. 3, 22, 4.
 Κοζανατα BCH. 4, 1880, 336.
 Κοβιδης (tr.) CIG, 3064.
 Κολεα BCH. 4, 1880, 337.
 s Κολοη Strab. 627.
 s Κολοηνος KP. 3, 75.
 s Κολουρα SB. s.v. Αἴβουρα; Hekat.
 tr. 331.
 s Κολπη Plin. 4, 29, 31.
 Κολπηνη δεκανία REA. 4, 1902, 259.
 s Κολοφων Herod. I, 142.
 Κολοφωνιος HN. 570.
 s Κομβδιλιπια AJA. 16, 1912, 44.
 Κουκαρον *I. Magn.* 116.
 Κορακιον ὄρος Strab. 643.
 s Κορησος (or -ησος) Strab. 634.
 Κορησικος *Forsch. Eph.* I, 27, 425.
 s Κορνηνη (θεά) KP. 3, 54.
 (Ethn. of *Κορνα)
 Κορυνα Mela I, 17, 3.
 Κορυναιος Plin. 5, 117.
 Κυρου πεδίου Strab. 626, 629; BCH.
 (or Κορου or Κουρου) 24, 1900, 380.
 Κρητιναι Ps. Plut. *Prou.* 57.
 (or Κρητιναιον χωρίον) Parth. 5.
 Κρισα SB.
 Κρυος (R.) Plin. 5, 119.

- Κταπερ... AM. 35, 1910, 444.
 s Κυκλός SB.
 s Κυβελεια κάμη Strab. 645.
 s Κυβισθίη *I. Magn.* 116.
 s Κυδρῶνα Herod. 7, 30.
 Κυμβελλειτής CIG. 3176.
 (Ethn. of Κυβελ.α, the Phrygian mountain?)
 Κυμη Herod. 7, 194.
 Κυμικός HN, 554.
 s Κυνη SB.
 Κωνός Hesych.
 s Κωρυκός Strab. 644.
- (Personal.)
 Κιβειρός (god) AJA. 17, 1913, 364.
 s Κιδός (m.) AJA. 16, 1912, 33.
 s Κιδύς (m.) Nik. Dam. fr. 49.
 Κικικός (or Κάεικος) (m) AJA. 16, 1912, 55.
 s Κικμῆλης (m.) Xanth. fr. 12.
 (or Κικμβλιτίας)
 Κικμπυχη (f.) AM. 24, 1899, 360.
 s Κικνδουλης (m.) Herod. 1, 7. Ind. III, 21.
 Κικναβας (m.) *Mous.* 1886, 40.
 Κικπυκός (m.) CIG. 3279.
 Κικπυκός* (m.) *BMC. Lyd.* LX.
 Κικριός (hero) SB. Τόρρηβος.
 Κικριών (m.) KP. 1, 96.
 Κικρικρεκός (m.) *I. Hier.* 76.
 Κικρνωψ (m.) *BMC. Ionia* 53.
 Κικσμός (m.) *I. Hier.* 292.
 Κικσταιός (m.) BCH. 14, 1890, 237.
 Κικσυλός (m.) *I. Perg.* 489.
 Κικστριός (m.) *BMC. Ionia* 59.
 Κικνηγιών (m.) CBP. n. 31.
 Κικρσιός (m.) AJA. 18, 1914, 47.
 s ΚικρκαΦός (m.) Ps. Plut. *d. flux.* 9, 1.
 Κικρκός (m.) CBP. n. 30.
 Κικρσιός (m.) Nik. Dam. fr. 48.
 Κικλῆβος (m.) CBP. n. 60.
 Κιδύς (m.) CIG. 3064.
 Κικζών (m.) CIG. 3064.
 Κικων (m.) Hipponax, fr. 3.
 Κικλός (m.) *BMC. Lyd.* 144.
 Κικλῆνη (f.) *I. Priene* 270.
 Κικμῆρος (m.) *Berl. Abhn.* 1872, 63.
 Κικμῆβλος (m.) CIG. 3064.
 Κικνυμός (m.) IGRP. iv, 1582.
 Κικλός (m.) *Aus Lyd.* p. 78.
 s Κικνδουλιόι (m. pl.) KP. 3, 65.
 Κικκλῆβος (m.) KP. 3, 83.
- Κιβός (m.) CIG. 3064.
 s Κικνδινός (m.) *BMC. Lyd.* 120.
 s Κικπριός (m.) CIG. 3064.
 Κικκλλῆλης (m.) *I. Perg.* 485.
 Κικρδίκη (f.) KP. 3, 134.
 Κικρδος (m.) IGRP. iv, 1657.
 s Κικρσιός (m.) AJA. 16, 1912, 35.
 Κικρησκός (m.) *I. Hier.* 227.
 s Κικρησός (m.) Paus. 7, 2, 7.
 s Κικρος (m.) CIG. 3674.
 Κικρρη (f.) CIG. 3150.
 Κικρδων (m.) CBP. n. 31.
 s Κικρυκός (m.) *I. Priene* 201.
 Κικρς (m.) HN. 577.
 Κικρσβῆς (m.) *Mous.* 1876, p. 62.
 Κικρτῆς (m.) *Mous.* 1884/85, 57.
 Κικρτυός (m.) Herod. 4, 45.
 Κικρβυκός (m.) *BMC. Ionia* 246.
 Κικρσιός (m.) *Forsch. Eph.* 3, 113.
 s Κικρσιός (m.) Herod. 1, 6.
 Κικρσιών (m.) CBP. n. 30.
 Κικρβιβῆ (goddess) Herod. 5, 102. Ind. III, 28.
 Κικρδκλῆς (m.) *BMC. Ionia* 246.
 Κικρτος (m.) CBP. n. 30.
 ΚικρνοΦιλ... (m.) *BMC. Ionia* 25.
 Κικρκος (m.) *BMC. Lyd.* xcix.
 Κικρλωτής (m.) CIG. 3140.
 Κικρλωτιών (m.) CIG. 3064.
- (Place.)
 s Λικβυκός (or -νης) (Μήν) KP. 2, 103.
 Λικβυκνδῆος (tr.) *IBM.* 3, 2, p. 69.
 s Λικδῆ (island) SB.
 Λικμασγορεια (R.) *I. Priene* 42.
 s Λικρβηνός (or -μηνός) CBP. p. 88.
 Λικμυανειτής
 (Ethn. of *Λικμυανῆ)
 s Λικρσιός (Ζεύς) LBW. 3, 1, p. 203.
 Λικρβηνός
 (Ethn. of *Λικρβῆ)
 Λικρσεινός
 (Ethn. of *Λικρσειῆ)
 s Λικρσιῆ SB.
 Λικτωρεια Athen. 1, 31 d.
 s Λικβεδός Herod. I, 142.
 s Λικβεδιός *IBM.* 3, 2, p. 69.
 Λικπρη ἀκτῆ
 Λικρσιός (R.) Strab. 633.
 s Λικβῆδη Plin. 5, 117.
 s Λικρηνός BCH. 8, 1884, 381.
 (Ethn. of *Λικρῆ)

- Λυγδαμον Pauli, p. 72.
 Λυγωνιον *I. Magn.* 122 e.
 s Λυδια Dion. H. 1, 27.
 s Λυδιος HN. 659.
 Λυκαϊφος SB.
 Λυκεττα AM. 35, 1910, 426.
 Λυκκιδης (tr.) CIG. 3064.
 s Λυκος (R.) HN. 648, 658.
 Λυκοσθενη Nik. Dam. fr. 18.
- (Personal.)
- s Λαβραντιδης (m.) BCH. 11, 1887, 84.
 Λαγετας (m.) *BMC. Lyd.* 198.
 Λαικνος (m.) *Nysa a. M.* p. 89.
 Λαμος (m.) Diod. 4, 31.
 Λαπισας (m.) CBP. n. 31.
 Λαρειταιος (m.) AM. 3, 1878, 57.
 s Λατωρεια (amazon) Athen. 1, 31 d.
 Λειτης (m.) KP. 1, 167.
 Λεπιδας (m.) KP. 2, 43.
 Λεχιτας (m.) *AJA.* 17, 1913, 360.
 Λητω (goddess) CBP. n. 31.
 s Λιξος (m.) Nik. Dam. fr. 48.
 Λυδος (m.) Dion. H. 1, 28. *BMC. Lyd.* LV.
- (Place.)
- Μαγνολα AM. 22, 1897, 360.
 Μαιανδρος (R.) CIG. 2910.
 Μαιανδριδιαι (tr.) CIG. 3064.
 Μαιλουις (tr.) *I. Hier.* 70.
 Μαιονια (or Μηονία) Strab. 576.
 Μαιων (or Μηων) Strab. 572.
 Μαλιαδης (tr.) CIG. 3064.
 Μαμαγκια Hesych.
 Μαμουζηνος (Ζεύς) KP. 1, 21.
 (Ethn. of *Μαμουζα)
 Μαμωλης *I. Hier.* 81.
 s Μαρνας (R.) HN. 577.
 Μασδυη (or Μαζυη) AM. 35, 1910, 422-3.
 Μασδυηνος *I. Perg.* 249.
 Μασδυις (tr.) *AJA.* 18, 19, 1449.
 s Μασταυρα Strab. 650.
 s Μασταυρειτης HN. 653.
 s Μαστουσια Plin. 5, 31.
 Μασφακωμευς *Not. Ep.* p. 536.
 Μασφλατηνος (Ζεύς) LBW. 667.
 (Ethn. of *Μασφλατα)
- Ματιου Plin. 5, 115, 116.
 s Ματυνηη (θεά) REA. 8, 1906, 181.
 (Ethn. of *Ματυα)
 Μελης (R.) HN. 594.
 s Μελια SB.
 s Μελιευς *I. Priene* 37, 47.
 Μερμνας (tr.) unpubl. Sardian text.¹
 s Μερνουφυτα KP. 2, 51.
 s Μεσσωγίς (or Μεσσωγίς) SB.
 Μεσσωγιτης Strab. 657.
 s Μηλης (R.) PB.
 s Μηλουκωμητης *Aus Lyd.* p. 133.
 Μιδαπεδιον AM. 35, 1910, 441.
 Μιδαπεδειτης *I. Perg.* 319.
 s Μιμας Strab. 645.
 Μιμνιδος SB.
 Μισυνηνος (Ζεύς) *Aus Lyd.* p. 28.
 (Ethn. of *Μισυα)
 Μιανδευς, see Βλ...
 Μοκαδδηνη KP. 2, 122.
 Μοκκρια B. Beitr. 10, 1886, 183.
 Μοναρια BCH. 4, 1880, 337.
 s Μορμονδα AM. 14, 1889, 93.
 s Μοστυνευς CBP. n. 33.
 (Ethn. of *Μοστυνα)
 s Μορστου ὕδωρ *AJA.* 16, 1912, 45.
 s Μοστηνη KP. 1, 10.
 s Μοστηνος HN. 653.
 s Μοταλις *I. Hier.* 344.
 s Μοτελληνος CBP. n. 59-61.
 (Ethn. of *Μοτελλα)
 s Μοτυλειτης (Μήν) *Aus Lyd.* 79.
 (Ethn. of *Μοτυλα)
 Μοτυλια (Ἄρτεμις) Strab. 639.
 s Μυκαλη SB.
 s Μυκαλησσος SB.
 s Μυρεινα (or -ρινα) Herod. 1, 149. HN. 556.
 s Μυρειναιος AM. 33, 1908, 394.
 s Μυρσιλεια *I. Magn.* 116.
 Μυσιος (R.) Strab. 616.
 Μυσος Polyb. 5, 77, 7. cf. *Hermes* 32, 1897, 536, n. 1.
 Μυσοτυμωλος *Not. Ep.* v, 167.
 Μυσοτιμωλιτης Plin. 5, 111.
- (Personal.)
- s Μα (goddess) KP. 1, 122.
 s Μαγας CBP. n. 64.

¹ Funerary inscription mentioning Μούκιος Ὀρέστου Μερμνάδος; the last word is a tribal designation, like Μασδυιδος, Ἀλιβαλιδος, Διονυσιάδος; *A.J.A.* xviii, 1914, pp. 49-56.

- Μαχνης Nik. Dam. fr. 62.
 Μαχινδριζα (f.) AM. 8, 1883, 336.
 Μακιν (m.) Ps. Plut. *de vit. Hom.* 1, 3.
 Μαλιος (m.) CIG. 3064.
 Μαλις (f.) SB. s. v. Ἀκέλης.
 s Μαμων (m.) BCH. 11, 1887, 311.
 Μαυδωνος (m.) AM. 24, 1899, 92.
 Μαυδρης (m.) Plut. *prov.* 57.
 Μαυδρος (god) JOAI. 14, 1911, Beibl. 136.
 Μαυδρονξ (m.) BCH. 37, 192.
 Μαυδρονυτος (m.) Parth. 57.
 other derivatives: cf. *AFA.* 18, 1914, 60.
 Μαυνης (m.) AJA. 16, 1912, 36.
 s Μαυνης (m.) Herod. 1, 94.
 s Μαυνης (f.) KP. 2, 141.
 Μαυιος (m.) KP. 1, 4, 96.
 Μαυρος (m.) *BMC. Lyd.* LXXXVI.
 s Μαυνης (hero) HN. 657.
 or Μαυνηης *BMC. Lyd.* CXI.
 s Μαυων (m.) CBP. n. 31.
 Μαυρα (f.) KP. 2, 145.
 Μαυρατα (m.) *Aus Lyd.* pp. 177, 178.
 Μαυραβυζος (m. title) *I. Priene* 231.
 s Μελας (m.) Nik. Dam. fr. 61.
 Μελιτινη (f.) AJA. 17, 1913, 354.
 Μευνας (m.) *I. Priene* 313.
 Μευσιτης (m.) *I. Priene* 61.
 s Μερμυκιδι (m. pl.) Herod. 1, 14. Ind. III, 33.
 Μεσθλης (m.) Strab. 626. II, 2, 864.
 Μεσσυλλος (m.) KP. 3, 19.
 s Μελης (m.) Herod. 1, 84.
 Μεγ (god) PB.
 s Μεγνης (m.) KP. 2, 156.
 Μεγιστος (m.) AJA. 18, 1914, 47.
 s Μιδας (m.) Kretschmer, p. 204.
 Μιδων (m.) KP. 2, 141.
 Μιδρας (m.) *Lyd. St.* 85.
 Μιδρης (m.) BCH. 11, 1887, 94.
 Μιδριδατης (m.) BCH. 11, 1887, 204.
 Μικκητης (m.) CBP. n. 31.
 s Μιλκτας (m.) *I. Perg.* 523.
 s Μιλητος (m.) Nik. Dam. fr. 61.
 Μιλευρος (m.) KP. 1, 18.
 s Μιμας (m.) PB.
 Μινδιος (m.) *BMC. Lyd.* 253.
 Μιννης (m.) *I. Perg.* 485.
 s Μιννης (m.) *I. Magn.* 131.
 s Μινων (m.) *I. Magn.* 105.
 Μιννος (m.) *BMC. Ionia* 59.
 Μιση (goddess) AM. 35, 1910, 444.
 s Μοχρητης (m.) *I. Priene* 50.
 s Μοκωλλης (m.) *I. Magn.* 215.
 Μολοξος (m.) *BMC. Lyd.* 230.
 Μολυβας (m.) *I. Hier.* 278.
 s Μουγος (m.) CBP. n. 31.
 Μοξος (m.) Nik. Dam. fr. 18.
 Μοριη (f.) *BMC. Lyd.* CXII.
 s Μουλας (m.) *Aus Lyd.* 46.
 Μουχρος (m.) Plin. 34, 91.
 Μυδαχρος (m.) *I. Hier.* 269.
 s Μυαπτης (m.) Kretschmer, p. 387.
 Μυια (f.) F.H.G. 4, 360.
 Μυλλος (m.) *I. Hier.* 347.
 s Μυρης (m.) CBP. n. 31.
 s Μυρσιλος (m.) Herod. 1, 7.
 s Μυρτος (m.) Herod. 1, 7.
 s Μυτας (m.) *BMC. Ionia* 59.
 Μωγετασιος (m.) AM. 12, 1887, 251.
 s Μωγετης (m.) KP. 1, 191.
 (Place.)
 Ναγδημος CIG. 3488.
 s Ναγριοα AJA. 16, 1912, 46.
 s Ναις *Aus Lyd.* 122, 203.
 Νακαλεια *IBM.* 1001.
 s Νακρασος (or -σα) *I. Perg.* 2, p. 504.
 s Νακαρσειτης CIG. 3522.
 s Νευνηνη (Μήτηρ) KP. 1, 178.
 (Ethn. of *Νευνηνα)
 s Νισυρευς KP. 2, 200.
 or Νισυρειτης
 (Ethn. of *Νισυρα)
 Νοτιον Herod. 1, 149.
 Νυσα Strab. 649.
 Νυσλευς Strab. 650.
 s Ναυουλευς (Ζεύς) CBP. n. 56.
 (Ethn. of *Ναουουλα)
 (Personal.)
 Ναθης (m.) IGRP. iv, 1367.
 s Ναις (f.) BCH. 11, 1887, 469.
 Ναϊων (m.) CIG. 3064.
 s Νανας (m.) KP. 2, 141.
 s Νανης (f.) Parth. *Erot.* 22.
 s Νανας (m.) p. 38 above.
 s Ναννιον (f.) AM. 14, 1889, 97.
 s Ναννης (f.) *I. Magn.* 260.
 Ναννηχος (m.) *I. Magn.* 125.
 Νησηος (m.) KP. 1, 128.
 s Νινης (f.) AJA. 18, 1914, 35.
 Νινος (m.) Herod. 1, 7.
 Νιοβη (f.) Paus. 8, 2, 5.
 s Νοννος (m.) KP. 1, 79.
 Νυσια (f.) Phot. *Bibl.* 150b.

- (Place.)
- s Οανος Nonn. 13, 432.
 Ογμηνος *Mous.* 1878, 80, p. 162.
 (Ethn. of *Ογμα)
 Οινωψ (tr.) *IBM.* 3, 2, p. 69.
 Ομκδηνος *Anz. Wien. Ak.* 30, 1893, p. 95.
 (Ethn. of *Ομαδα)
 Ορβηλα *BCH.* 4, 1880, 337.
 s Ορδομου *ibid.*
 s Ορμοιτηνος *BCH.* 9, 1885, 395.
 (Ethn. of *Ορμοιτα)
 Ορτυγια *Strab.* 639.
 Ουρα (gen. -ρων) *I. Magn.* 116.
- (Personal.)
- Οδρογος (m.) *Mous.* 1876—78, p. 93.
 s Οιζανης (m.) *LBW.* 663.
 Οκρατιος (m.) *Lyd. St.,* 52.
 Ομφαλη (f.) *Dion. H.* 1, 28.
 Οπινας (m.) *AJA.* 18, 1914, 361.
 Οροβιτης (m.) *BMC. Ionia* 246.
 Οροιτης (m.) *Herod.* 3, 122.
 s Ορος (m.) *Aus Lyd.* p. 54.
 Οτρηρη (amazon) *Hygin. fab.* 223.
 s Ουλιαδης (m.) *CIG.* 3064.
 s Ουρος (m.) *BCH.* 12, 1888, p. 207.
 Ουρπαλος (m.) *I. Hier.* 200.
- (Place.)
- s Πακτυης *Strab.* 636, 647.
 s Πακτωλος (R.) *Herod.* 5, 101.
 Πακτωλευς *Kl. Münz.* p. 169.
 s [Π]αλκεανος *KP.* 3, 108.
 (Ethn. of *Παλκεα)
 s Παρκαλλα *BCH.* 4, 1880.
 Παρπαρων *SB.*
 Παρσαδα *ICAM.* 334.
 Πεγγασειτης *KP.* 3, 172.
 (Ethn. of *Πεγγασα)
 Πειος (tr.) *IBM.* 3, 2, p. 71.
 Πειων (or Πιων) *HN.* 577; *Paus.* 7, 5, 10.
 Πελοπεια *SB.* Θυάτεια.
 Πελοπη (κώμη) *SB.*
 Πελοπις (tr.) *AM.* 32, 1907, 469.
 s Περγαμον *I. Magn.* 181.
 s Περγαμηνος *HN.* 536.
 s Περιασασωστρα *AJA.* 16, 1912, 48.
 s Περπερη *Ptol.* 5, 2.
 s Περπερηνη *Strab.* 615.
 Πεταρηνος *JHS.* 7, 1887, 501.
 (Ethn. of *Πεταρα)
 Πετραειτης (Μήν) *KP.* 2, 183.
- s Πιδασος (R.) *HN.* 652.
 Πινγεχνος *KP.* 2, p. 161.
 (Ethn. of *Πινγεα)
 s Πινδασος *Plin.* 5, 126.
 Πιονια *AM.* 32, 1907, 444.
 Πιτανη *Herod.* 1, 149.
 Πιτανχιος *AM.* 33, 1908, 394.
 Πιτυχηνος *KP.* 2, 19.
 (Ethn. of *Πιτυαια)
 Πλαστηνη (Μήτηρ) *Paus.* 5, 13, 7.
 Πολλιδης (tr.) *CIG.* 3064.
 Πραμνιος *Plin.* 14, 4.
 (Ethn. of *Πραμνα)
 s Πρινηνη *Strab.* 636.
 Πρινηνευς *HN.* 591.
 s Πριων *PB.*
 s Προγασεια *SB.*
 Προκλη *SB.*
 Πρυιδης (tr.)? *CIG.* 3064.
 s Πτελεα *SB.*
 Πτελεον *SB.*
 s Πυγελα *Strab.* 639.
- (Personal.)
- Παγτυης (m.) *Milet* 3, 135.
 s Πακτυης (m.) *Herod.* 1, 153.
 s Παπαριων (m.) *I. Perg.* 569.
 Παπαρος (m.) *Forsch. Eph.* II p. 154.
 s Παπας (m.) *CIG.* 2943.
 s Παπης (m.) *Milet* 3, 135.
 s Παπιας (m.) *LBW.* 678.
 s Παπυλος (m.) *CIG.* 3286.
 s Παρδαλας (m.) *AJA.* 18, 1914, 52.
 Παρμις (m.) *CIG.* 3064.
 s Παρταρας (m.) p. 57 above.
 Πασηνης (m.) *Hephaestion, Enchir.*
 (Consbruch) pp. 5, 199.
 Πασπαρος (m.) *AM.* 32, 1907, 243.
 Πασσαλας (m.) *Forsch. Eph.* 2, p. 107.
 Παστιλλος (m.) *I. Hier.* 222.
 Παταγας (m.) *AJA.* 18, 1914, 325.
 Πεδισας (m.) *BCH.* 9, 1885, 78.
 Πελοψ (hero) *HN.* 594.
 Περπερης (m.) *CIG.* 3189, 3195.
 Πετελεσις (f.) *BCH.* 1, 1877, 286.
 Πιασος (m.) *Strab.* 621.
 Πιμπρων (m.) *KP.* 1, 93.
 Πιτυρχς (m.) *CBP.* n. 31.
 Πλαταξ (m.) *LBW.* 708.
 Πλοκτρων (m.) *I. Hier.* 63.
 Ποικης (m.) *CIG.* 3064.

Περγε (m.)	KP. 3, 160.	Σιπυληνη (Μήτηρ)	JHS. 37, 1917, 113.
Πεσπια (m.)	Athen. 7, 296d.	s Σισυρβια	SB.
Πεπια (m.)	<i>Milet</i> 3, 135.	s Σισυρβιτης	Strab. 633.
Περγε (m.)	CIG. 3064.	Σκηβηιδης (tr.)	CIG. 3064.
Πυθερε (m.)	AJA. 16, 1912, 38.	Σκολοπαιε	Herod. 9, 97.
Πυθης (m.)	Plut. <i>mor.</i> 263f.	Σκολοπουσιος	<i>I. Priene</i> 361.
Πυθιος (m.)	Herod. 7, 27.	Σκυππιον	Paus. 7, 3, 8.
	(Place.)	Σκυφια	SB.
Σαιδηνη	SB.	Σμαρδος (R.)	HN. 590.
s Σαιττηνος	HN. 655.	Σμυρνα	HN. 595.
(Ethn. of *Σαιττι)		Σμυρναιος	HN. 593.
Σαλλα (gen. -λων)	<i>Not. Ep.</i> v, 156.	Σμυρναειτης	CIG. 3408.
Σαληνος	<i>BCM. Lyd.</i> 227.	s Σολμισσος	Strab. 640.
s Σα[λ.]ιδηνος	<i>Aus Lyd.</i> pp. 121, 215.	Σπαδ(ηνος?)	<i>Aus Lyd.</i> 5.
(Ethn. of *Σαλιουδα)		s Σπαλαξος (Ζεύς)	<i>Anz. Wien. Ak.</i> 1893, p. 93.
Σαλη	Paus. 7, 24.	Σταταλα	Nonn. 13, 435.
s Σαλουδευς	CBP. n. 64.	Στρογωλα	SB.
s Σαλουδηνη (Μήτηρ)	CBP. n. 65.	Σωσανδρα	KP. 1, 133.
(Ethn. of *Σαλουδα)			(Personal.)
s Σαμορνα (or Σαμορνια)	SB.	Σαβαξιος (Ζεύς)	<i>Mous.</i> 1876—78, p. 111.
Σαμορνιας	Hesych.	Σαβαθικος (god)	KP. 2, p. 117.
s Σανδαινειτης	AM. 24, 1899, 153.	Σαβαιθις (f.)	AM. 25, 1900, 125.
(Ethn. of *Σανδαυια)		Σαβχυνις (m.)	Hipponax fr. 49, Index IV, 11.
s Σανδιος λόφος	Thucyd. 3, 19.	Σαβηλος (m.)	LBW. 667.
s Σανιδεια	<i>I. Priene</i> 37, 159.	Σαβυς (m.)	CBP. n. 30.
s Σαρδεις (or Σαρδις)	Strab. 625. Ind. III, 39.	Σαρχρις (m.)	AJA. 16, 1912, 39.
s Σαρδιανος	HN. 657.	s Σαδαλας (m.)	KP. 1, 96.
Σαρδιετ...	AM. 35, 1910, 448.	s Σαδυκττης (m.)	Herod. 1, 16.
Σασοτρευς	<i>Aus Lyd.</i> p. 98.	Σαλαμων (m.)	<i>BMC. Lyd.</i> 232.
(Ethn. of *Σασοτρα)		Σαμβαθιος (m.)	KP. 3, 119.
s Σατκλα	KP. 2, p. 92.	s Σανδανις (m.)	Herod. 1, 71.
Σαυενδηνος	AM. 23, 1898, 366.	s Σανδας (god)	Roscher <i>Lex.</i> 4, 319.
(Ethn. of *Σαυενδα)		Σανδης (m.)	BCH. 33, 1909, 117.
s Σελιδηνος	KP. 1, 20.	Σαρβαλαεις (m.)	CBP. n. 64.
(Ethn. of *Σελινδα)		Σαρδιον (f.)	AJA. 18, 1914, 32.
Σελινους (R.)	Xen. <i>An.</i> 5, 3, 8.	Σαριανδης (m.)	<i>I. Perg.</i> 206.
Σελινουσια λιμνη	Strab. 642.	s Σεδδις (f.)	AJA. 18, 1914, 35.
Σεμιραμις	SB. Θάπειρα.	s Σεικιλος (m.)	BCH. 7, 1883, 277.
Σητκνειος ¹ (Διόνυσος)	LBW. 106.	Σεπευθης (m.)	CIG. 3266.
Σικνα	BCH. 4, 1880, 336.	Σιαλας (m.)	<i>I. Priene</i> 313.
Σιδουσα	SB.	Σιγγευς (m.)	HN. 649.
Σιευς (tr.)	<i>IBM.</i> 3, 2, p. 69.	Σιδηρις (m.)	CIG. 3064.
s Σιλκνδος	KP. 1, p. 121.	Σινναρος (m.)	<i>BMC. Lyd.</i> 240.
s Σιλκνδευς	HN. 657.	Σιντυς (m.)	CIG. 3064.
s Σιλινδηνη (Μήτηρ)	KP. 3, 45.	s Σισυρβια (amazon)	SB.
(Ethn. of *Σιλινδα)		Σικμων (m.)	<i>I. Perg.</i> 245 A.
Σιλινους	SB.		
Σιπυλος	HN. 652.		

¹ Possibly not a place-epithet; PICARD, *Éphèse et Claros*, p. 406⁵.

- Σκαπῖς (m.) KP. 3, 159.
 Σκολλός (m.) BSA. 21, 1916, 177.
 Σκορδάς (m.) AM. 21, 1896, 96.
 Σκυτάλας (m.) AM. 12, 1887, 252.
 Σμυρνή (f.) IBM. 634.
 Σπαρός (m.) Syll.³ 996.
 Σπερμῆς (m.) Nik. Dam. fr. 48.
 Στογανεικῆ (f.) AM. 24, 1899, 360.
 Συτεάς (m.) KP. 3, 10.
 Σωκυλός (m.) Mous. 1884—85, n. υλζ.
- (Place.)
- s Ταβαλεύς HN. 657.
 (Ethn. of *Ταβαλα)
 s Ταβαρνῖς (dat. -νεῖ) I. Magn. 251.
 s Ταβειρηνός KP. 2, 52.
 (Ethn. of *Ταβειρα)
 s Ταζήνη or Τασζήνη (Μήτηρ) AM. 6, 1881, 273.
 (Ethn. of *Ταζα)
 Ταλαζα Hierokl. 670.
 s Ταμῶσις (dat. -σει) BCH. 5, 1881, 326.
 s Ταυδου κώμη AJA. 16, 1912, 48.
 Ταυταλῖς Plin. 5, 117.
 s Ταργυηνός or Ταριγυηνός
 (Ζεύς) KP. 1, 37: 3, 78.
 (Ethn. of *Ταργυα)
 s Ταρνη Schol. Iliad. 5, 44,
 Strab. 413.
 Ταρνῖς (R.) Plin. 5, 110.
 s Ταρρα SB.
 Ταρσεύς (Ἀπολλων) Arch. Ztg. 1885, p. 38.
 Ταρσιός (Ἀπολλων) Mous. 1878—80, p. 162.
 Ταρσηνή (θεά) Mous. 1878—80, p. 162.
 (Ethn. of *Ταρσα)
 s Τασηνή (Μήτηρ) BMC. Lyd. 688.
 Τατανός AM. 35, 1910, 423.
 s Τατεικωμητής Aus Lyd. p. 5.
 s Τερμαῖος (Ζεύς) Aus Lyd. p. 73.
 s Τερμερῆ Ptol. 5, 2, 16.
 Τευθαδεύς (tr.) CIG. 3415.
 Τευθρανία Alt. v. Perg. 1, p. 115.
 Τευθρας Ps. Plut, flu. 21, 4.
 Τεως Strab. 644.
 Τηῖος (tr.) IBM. 3, 2, p. 70.
 Τηλωνεία I. Priene p. 184.
 Τημενοθυρεύς HN. 687.
 (Ethn. of *Τημενοθυρα)
 Τημνος Herod. 1, 149.
 Τημνεΐτης HN. 557.
- s Τιῶμου (Μήν) KP. 2, p. 104.
 Τιάρηνος AM. 35, 1910, 422.
 (Ethn. of *Τιαρα)
 Τιμνοα AM. 35, 1910, 427.
 Τισναῖος HN. 557.
 (Ethn. of *Τισνα)
 s Τιτακαζήνος HN. 659.
 (Ethn. of *Τιτακαζα)
 Τιτειφυτηνός KP. 3, 113.
 (Ethn. of *Τιτειφυτα)
 Τιτναῖος (R.) HN. 552.
 s Τμῶλος (or Τυμῶλος) HN. 657. KP. 1, 14 b.
 Τμῶλειτης HN. 659.
 s Τοβαλμουρα (or Τβαλ-
 μουρα) AJA. 16, 1912, 13.
 s Τομαρηνός HN. 659.
 (Ethn. of *Τομαρα)
 s Τορρηβία (or *Τορρηβία) Nik. Dam. fr. 17.
 s Τορρηβός SB.
 Τραλλα ICAM. 347 bis
 Τραλλεῖς¹ Strab. 649.
 Τραλλιανός HN.
 Τραλλικῶν BCH. 4, 1880, 337.
 Τραρα BCH. 4, 1880, 337.
 s Τροκεττα KP. 1, 16 b.
 Τρωγίλια (or -λιον) SB. Τρώγιλος.
 Τρωγίλιδης (tr.) CIG. 3064.
 Τρωγίλιος ἄκρα Strab. 636.
 s Τυκνωλλεΐτης Aus Lyd. 37.
 (Ethn. of *Τυκνωλλα)
 s Τυμῶλις CIG. 3451.
 Τυρεῖν Hesych.
 Τυρρα Etym. Gud., 537 (Index
 IV, 15). KP. 3, p. 83.
- (Personal.)
- Ταετας (m.) BMC. Lyd. 118.
 Ταίτις (f.) I. Perg. 205.
 Ταλαρῖς (m.) Mous. 1886, p. 40.
 Ταυταλός (m.) Paus. 5, 13, 7.
 Ταορεάς (m.) BMC. Ionia 126.
 Ταός (m.) AM. 12, 256.
 Ταπυρός (m.) I. Priene 148.
 Ταραβούς (m.) KP. 3, 113.
 s Τατα (f.) BCH. 8, 1884, 381.
 s Τατας (m.) Kretschmer, 348.
 s Τατευα (f.) KP. 1, 141.
 s Τατις (f.) LBW. 640.
 s Τατιον (f.) LBW. 709.

¹ Are the Τραλλεῖς of I. v. Pergamon, 13.^{23, 69}, named from their place of origin or from their occupation? See above, p. 67.

- Τεττακιος (m.) JOAI. 14, 1911, Beibl. 137.
 s Τευθραξ (m.) PB.
 s Τευταμος (m.) Stob. *Flor.* 3, 7.
 Τηικδης (m.) BMC. *Ionian* 27.
 s Τηλεφος (m.) Dion. H. 1, 28.
 Τηλων (hero) *Priene* p. 184.
 Τημενιδης (m.) *Aus Lyd.* 164.
 s Τηηπας (m.) *I. Hier.* 130.
 s Τερρηθιζα (f.) SB. *Τέρρηθιζα*.
 s Τερρηθιος (m.) Nik. Dam. fr. 17.
 s Τουδω (f.) Nik. Dam. fr. 48.
 Τρωγιλος (m.) CIG. 3064
 s Τυιος (m.) AJA. 16, 1912, 40.
 Τυλλος (m.) Dion. 1, 27.
 s Τυλος (hero) HN. 657.
 s Τυλων (hero) Nik. Dam. fr. 49.
 s Τυρακνις (or -ανις) (f.) KP. 2, 237.
 s Τυρακνος (m.) LBW. 667, Index IV, 15.
 s Τυριμνος (god) HN. 658.
 Τυριμναιος KP. 2, 115.
 Τυρρηνος (m.) Herod. 1, 94.
 s Τυρσηνος (m.) Plut. *praec. ger. reip.* 32.
 s Τυτειδης (m.) *Aus Lyd.* p. 7.

 (Place.)
 s Τδη Strab. 626.
 s Τδρηλια Strab. 650.
 Τελευς CBP. 1, p. 177.
 s Τλλος (R.) Herod. 1, 80.
 s Τλλουαλα CBP. p. 195.
 Υπαιπια HN. 652.
 Υπαιπηνος *ibid.*
 s Τργαλευς CBP. n. 29.
 s Τρακνις Strab. 629.
- s Τρακνος BMC. *Lyd.* LXIV.
 (Ethn. of *Τρακνις)
 s Τσβη SB.

 (Place.)
 Φιλαιδης (tr.) CIG. 3064.
 Φιλεις (Μήτηρ) KP. 1, 34.
 Φρικωνις Herod. 1, 149.
 Φρικωνιτις SB. *Φρίκιον*.
 Φρυγιος (R.) Strab. 626.
 Φυγελια *I. Priene* 37.
 Φυγελευς HN. 590.
 Φυριτης (R.) *Mous.* 1876—78, p. 71;
 Plin. 5, 115.
 Φωκαια Herod. 1, 142.
 Φωκαιευς HN. 587.

 (Place.)
 Χλιαρα HGAM. p. 117.
 Χλυκροι B. Beitr. 10, 1886, 183.
 s Χονδριανος KP. 3, 172.
 (Ethn. of *Χονδρια)
 Χυτρον (or -ριον) Strab. 645.

 (Personal.)
 Χαθδελις (m.) *I. Priene* 313.
 s Χανδρων (m.) KP. 3, 19.
 Χανδρος (gen. -ρου) (m.) unpubl. Sardinian text.
 Ψαφκρος CBP. n. 31.

 (Place.)
 Ωλασηα *I. Magn.* 116.

 (Personal.)
 s Ωπις (goddess) Macrob. *Sat.* 5, 22, 5;
 JHS. 37, 1917, 102.

HAND-LIST OF PLATES

(*SARDIS VI, II*)

(to be kept with the Plates in their envelope).

Plate	Text	Description	No. of Lines	Plate	Text	Description	No. of Lines
s I	1	Bilingual epitaph	16	IX	22	Inscr. on stele	15
s "	2	Dated "	13	s X	23	Priest's inscription	22
s II	3	" "	5	s XI	24	" "	23
"	4	Epitaph	10	s "	25	List (fragm.)	6
s III	5	"	5	s "	26	Inscr. on stele	4
s "	6	"	6	"	27	Fragment	3
s "	7	"	6	XII	28	Inscr. on bowl	1
s IV	8	"	12	c* "	30	" " vase	2
s "	9	"	9	"	31	" " "	1
s "	10	Poetical epitaph	23	"	32	" " "	1
s V	11	" "	12	s* XIII	40 _a	Pergamon bilingual	4
s "	12	" "	10	s* "	40 _b	same, reversed	
s VI	13	Poem	13	s* XIV	41	Falaka dated text	7
s "	14	" (fragm.)	19	s XV	42	Emre " "	7
s VII	15	" "	10	c* "	43	Egri-kiöi " "	6
"	16	Epitaph "	5	c* XVI	44	Tschoban-Isa poem	18
s "	17	" "	3	s* "	45	Arably Hadjili fragm.	5
s* VIII	18	Fragment	2	c* XVII	46	Hamidie "	8
"	19	"	3	"	48	Ephesus "	1
"	20	Bilingual dedication	2	s* XVIII	50	Louvre inscr., dated	7
s* IX	21	Inscr. on column	1	c* "	51	" gem	2

The "s" indicates that there is a squeeze, the "c" that there is cast, the asterisk that the photograph reproduced is from one of these. Unless thus noted, each print is from a photograph of the original inscription.

The squeezes of 41, 42, 45, (KEIL) are in Vienna, that of 50 (HAUSSOULLIER) in Paris; all the other squeezes and casts are at the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



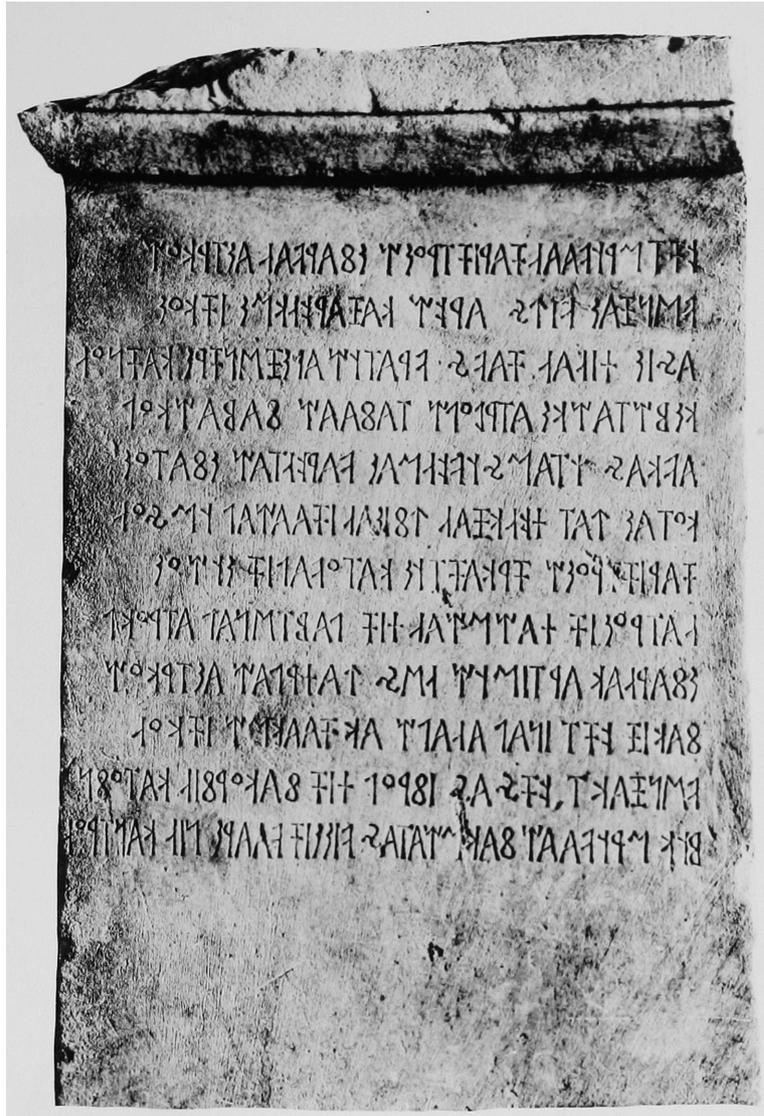
8



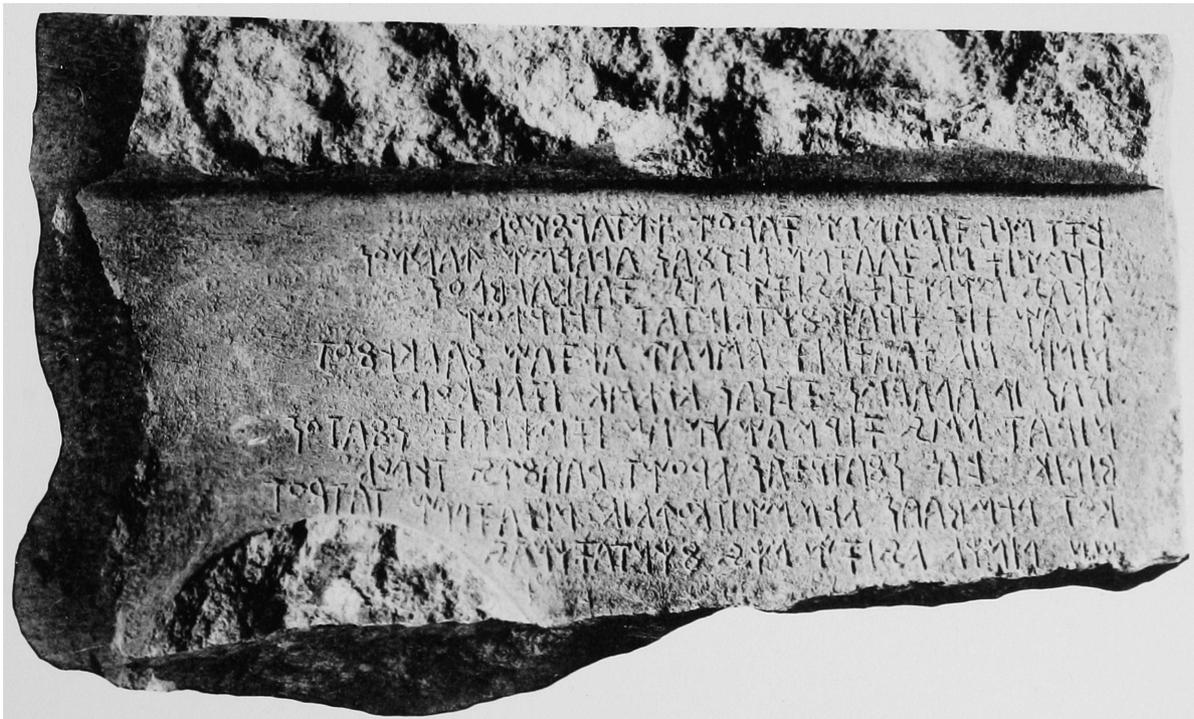
9



10



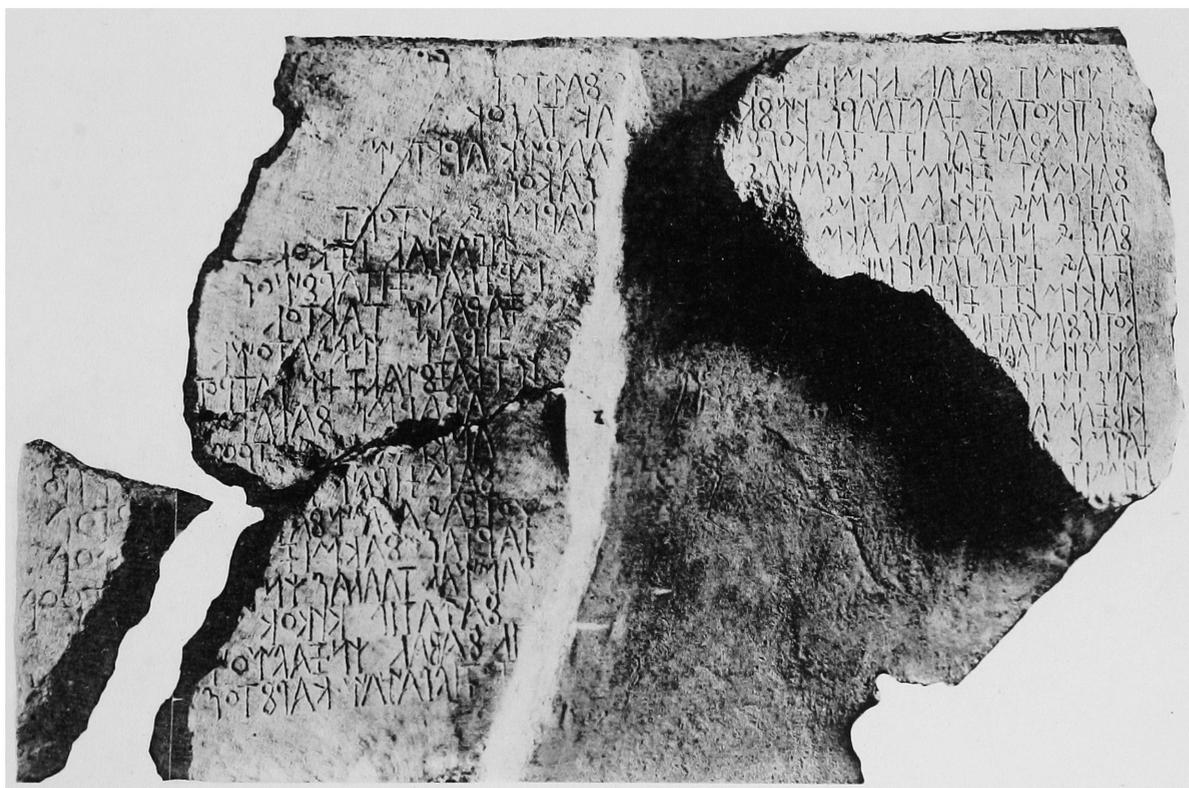
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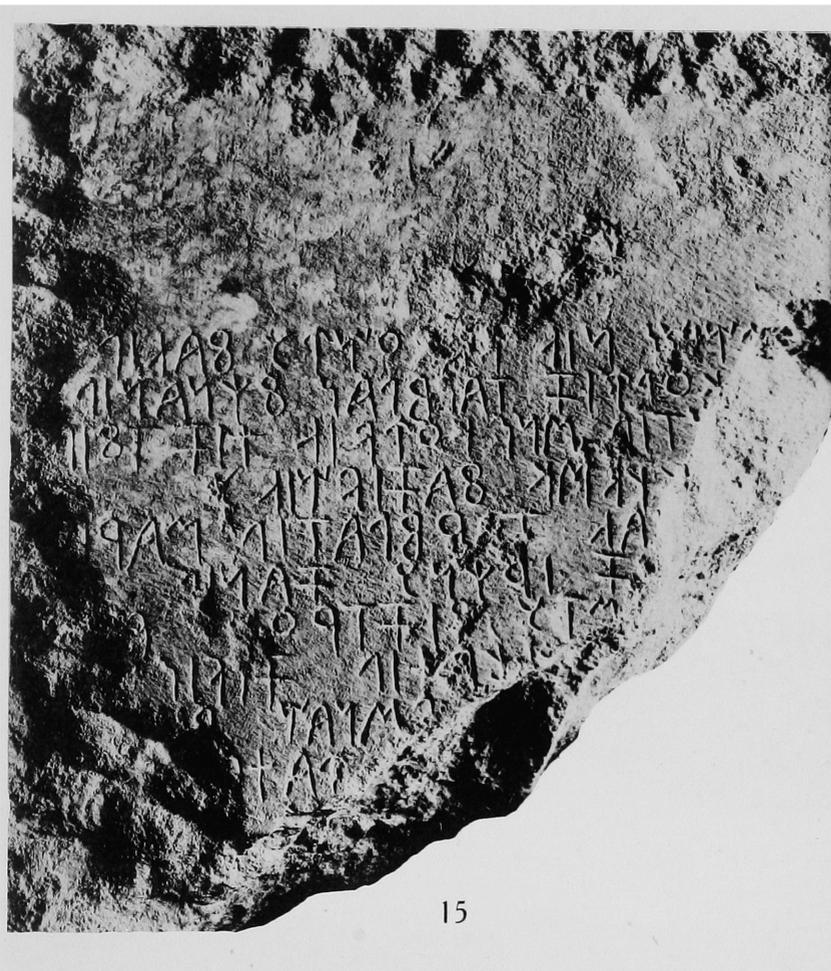
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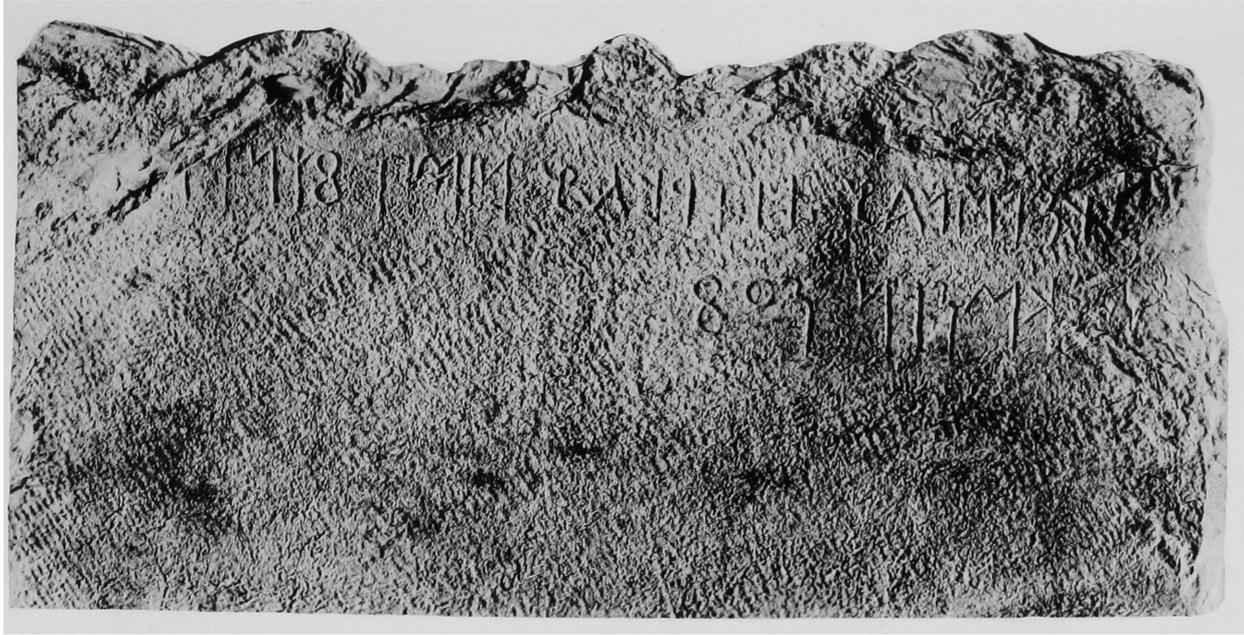
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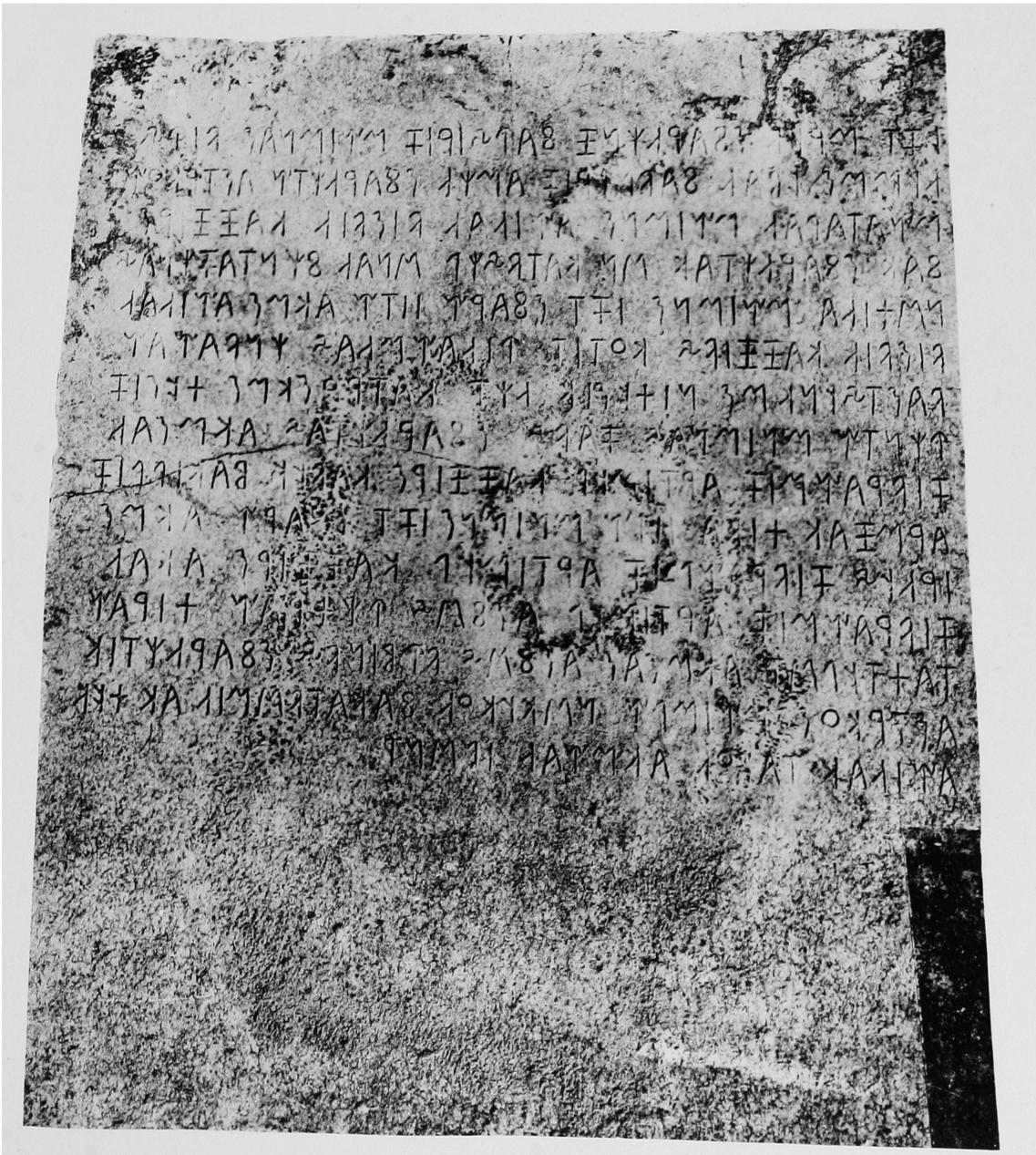
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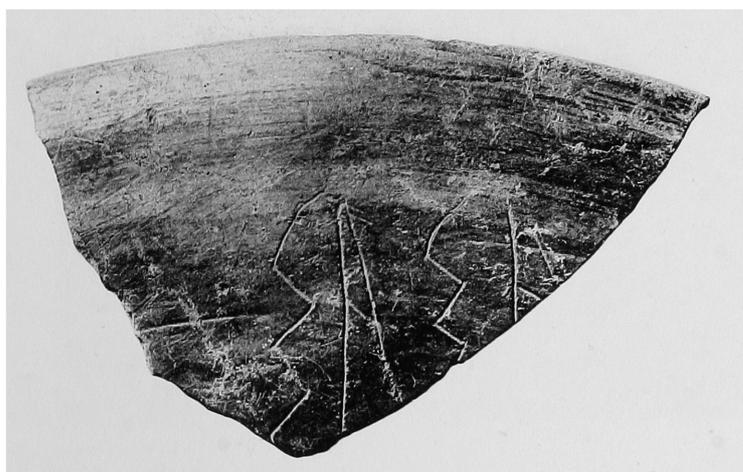
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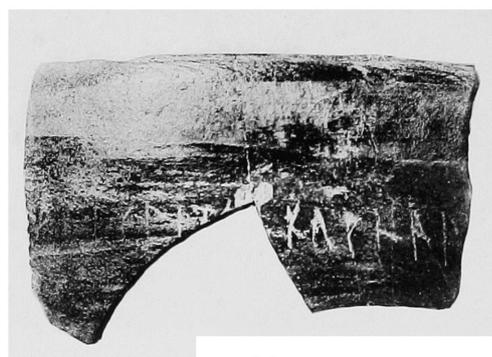
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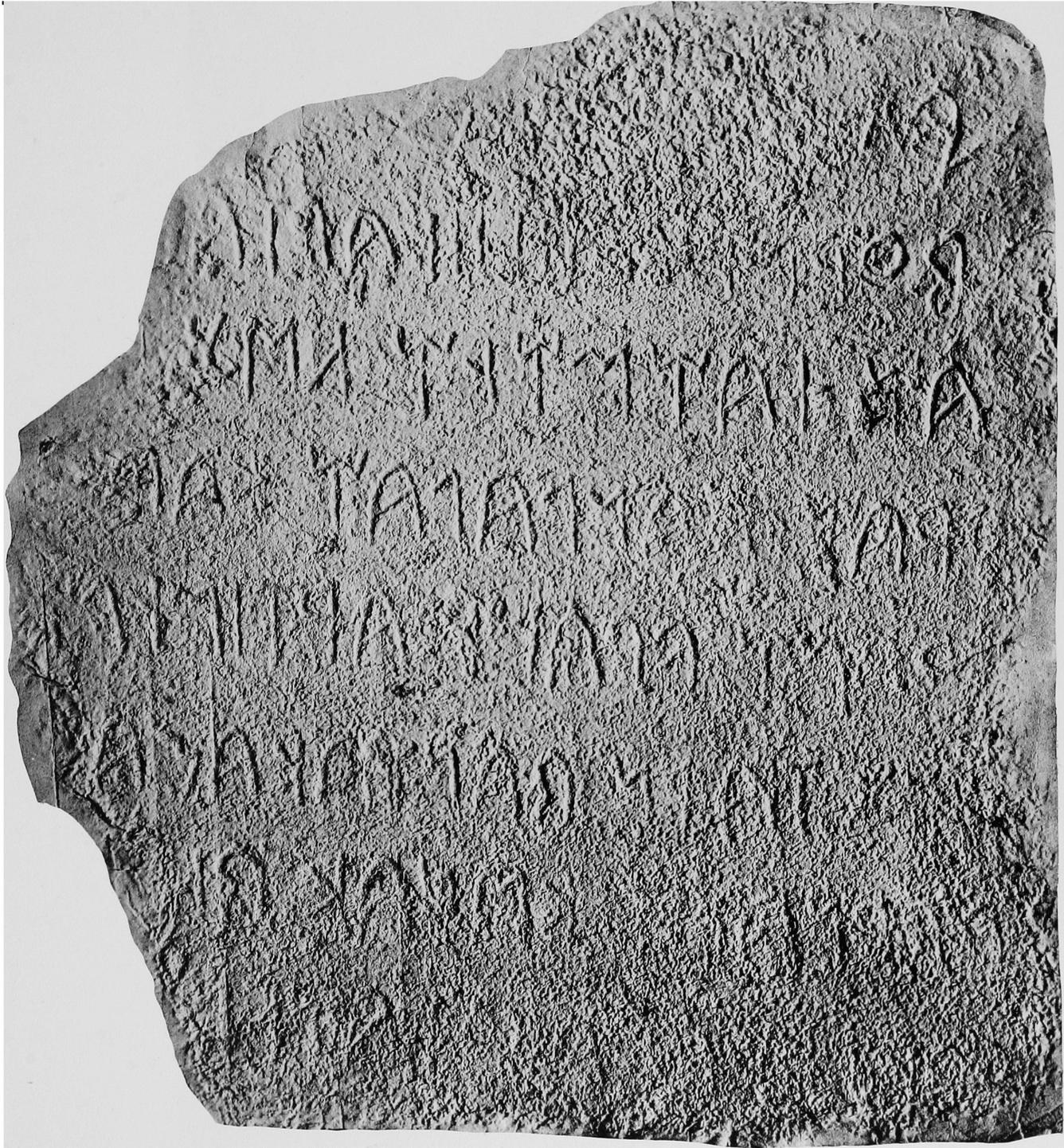
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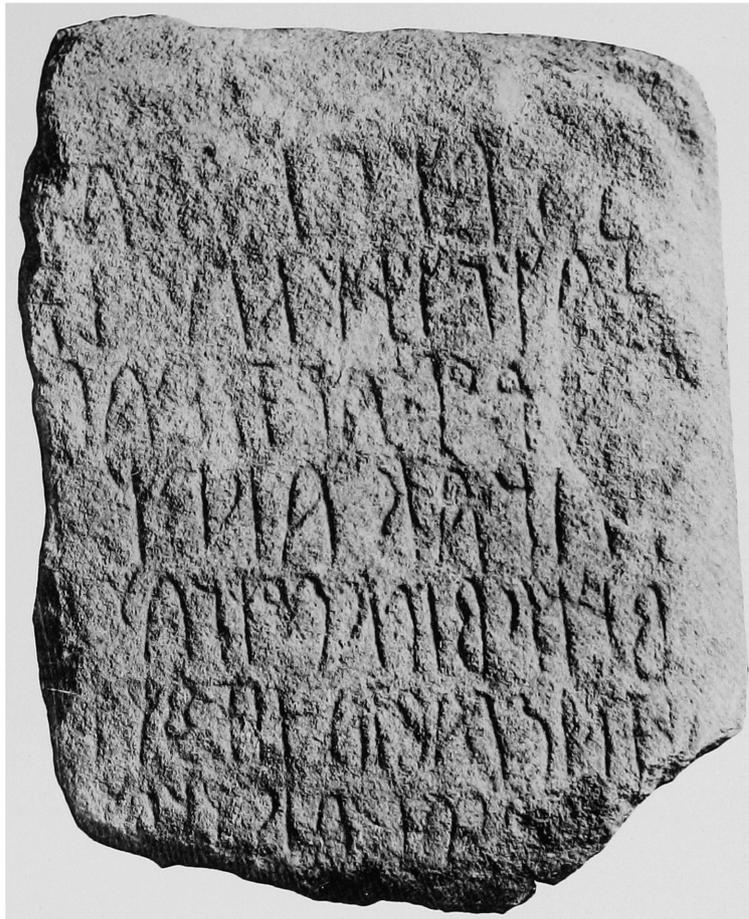


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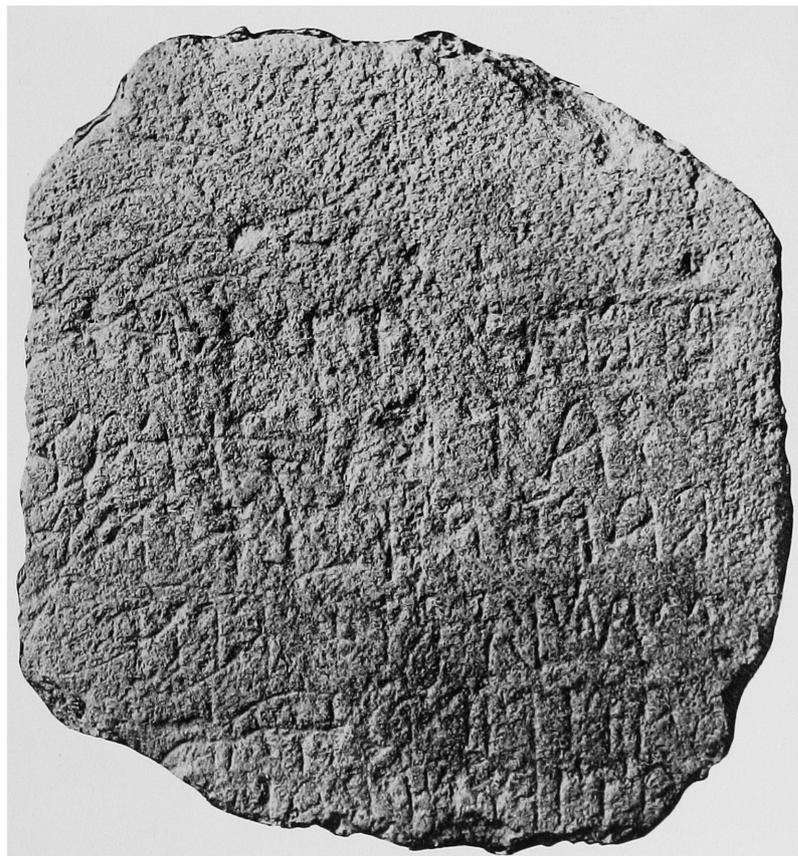


40b
FROM DIFFERENT SQUEEZE.





42



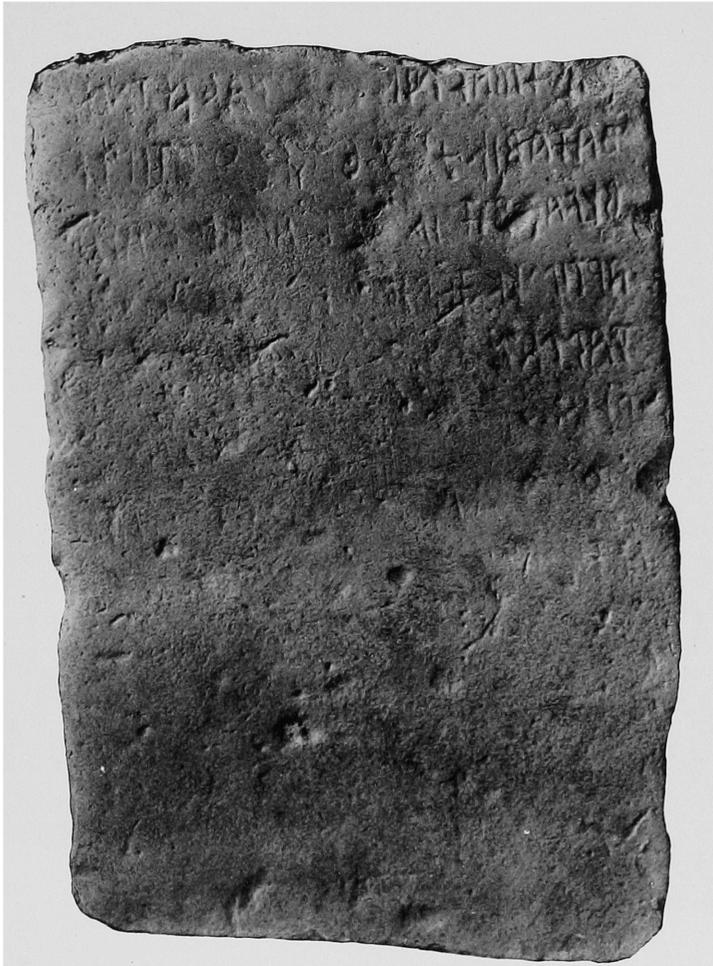
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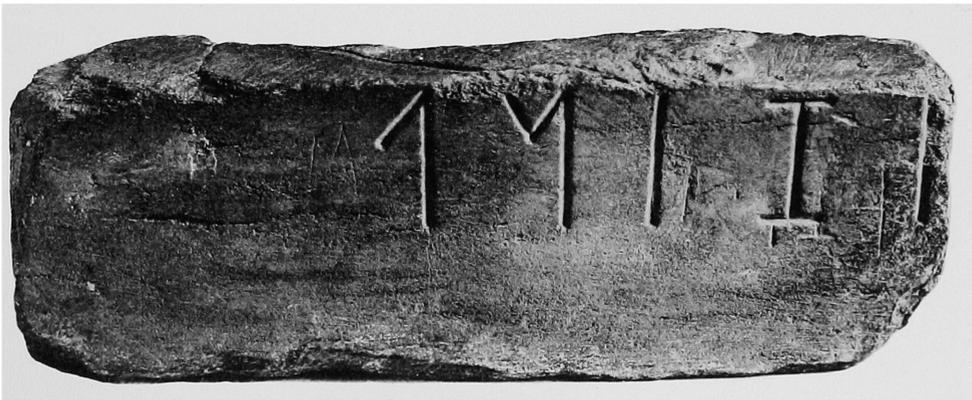
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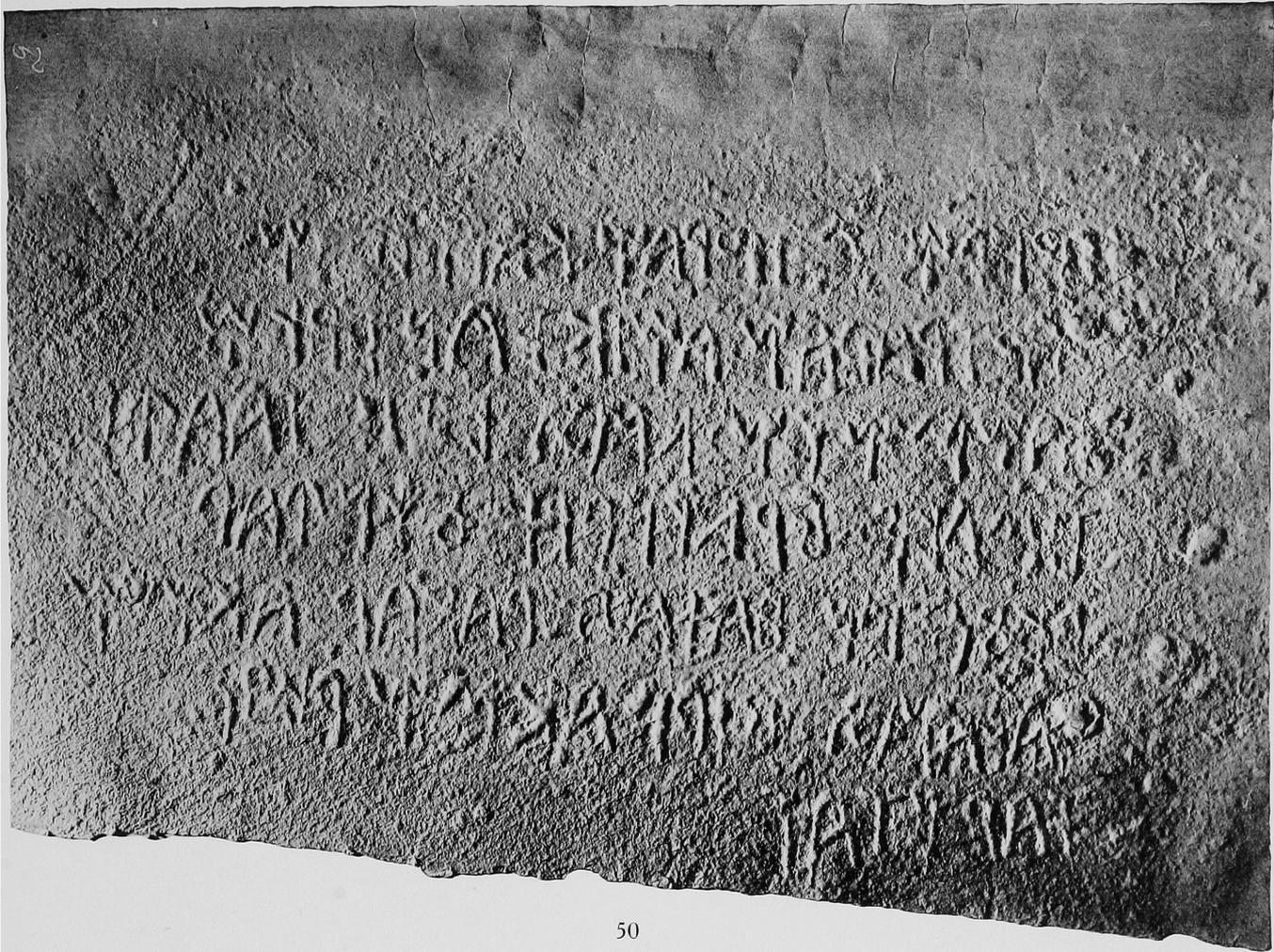
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