



ПРИНЦИПЫ ПУБЛИКАЦИИ НАДПИСЕЙ В ПЕЧАТНЫХ КОРПУСАХ И ЭЛЕКТРОННЫХ БАЗАХ ДАННЫХ

Тимофеев В. С., Кондратьев Ю. М., Хижнякова С. О.



ПЕЧАТНЫЕ КОРПУСА
СЕМИТСКОЙ ЭПИГРАФИКИ

Palmyrene Aramaic Texts (Hillers, Cussini, 1996)

Параметры описания:

- Номер
- Ссылка на издание
- Датировка
- Регион
- Место хранения
- Тип текста
- Тип памятника
- Библиография
- Транслитерация
- Примечание

TEXTS

The order of the texts is alphabetic, by sigla. Since many texts have appeared in more than one edition, preference is given in assigning sigla to certain major comprehensive collections, ranked in a fixed order. Primacy is given to the *Corpus inscriptionum semiticarum*, so if an inscription appears there, the siglum in this edition is "C3901," etc., and cross-references, bibliography, text, and so on are given at that point; next is the *Inventaire des inscriptions de Palmyre* ("Inv."), for texts not included in the *CIS*; then *Recueil d'inscriptions palmyréniennes* ("RSP"), and *Recueil des tessères de Palmyre* ("RTP"). Cross-referencing, the Bibliography and Abbreviations, and the Appendix "Concordances of Text References" will assist the reader in locating texts.

Note that, since published photographs are often insufficiently clear, no attempt has been made to mark as such letters that are partially effaced or otherwise uncertain, except that the notations of the editions followed is frequently given. In the Palmyrene script, *resh* and *dāleth* are virtually identical; occasionally the scribes used a dot over *resh* to distinguish them. This distinction is preserved in our transliteration by printing dotted *resh* as *ṛ*, where this can be read from photographs, copies, or an editor's marks.

The following abridged and fictitious example illustrates and explains the types of data that may be given for an individual text in the present volume; not all these elements are appropriate for every text, of course. For bilinguals and trilinguals, Greek and Latin texts are printed for the reader's convenience; for practical reasons, most Greek texts are given as in the edition cited, leaving inconsistencies in editorial practice unchanged.

PAT 9999^a Ber 35 p 109^b I^c A.D. 142^d
 Prov: Palmyra, S-W Necropolis, Tomb of Nasrallah^e
 Loc: Palmyra, *in situ*^f Funerary: Foundation,^g On door-lintel^h Group: Ber 35 pp 108-14.ⁱ
 Bib: *Ingholt 1935, pl XLIV*^j MF Fondation no. 48.^k

1 Ἰὸν ἑστῆσαν τὸν τοῦθεῶς, etc. ... Ἐργον ἑστῆσαν
 νεκρικοῦ τοῦ Ἀναργ. etc.^l

1 bt 'lm' dnh' bd nstl' br mlkw ... etc.^m
 GK uses numeral sigs for 400, writes 53 in wordsⁿ

^a PAT (*Palmyrene Aramaic Texts*) number b In bold type, the text siglum c In this case the edition uses its own numbering system, for the possible convenience of users of PAT, where appropriate, this number is given (here a roman "I") d If the text contains an explicit and not too fragmentary date (according to the Seleucid era) the text heading gives the year in terms of our era; in exceptional cases, where there is peculiarity in the way the number is written, the year figure is enclosed in parentheses, thus "A.D. (106)". Texts without an explicit date are marked (c) or (d) and/or even though usually at least an approximate date might be assigned e "Prov." the provenance of the text; where no specific indication is given, the reader may assume that the text probably comes from Palmyra. f "Loc.": the present location of the text g In italics, the genre (type) of text is given, following the usual practice of the *CIS* h "On such-and-such": the position or kind of object on which the text is written. i Especially when a number of inscriptions are known to come from the same tomb, the texts that belong together are listed with the heading "Group." j "Bibliography" introduces indications of literature about the text; where appropriate, the first information given, in italic print, specifies a plate or text-figure in the edition cited. k Next, in roman type, other editions or relevant bibliography, with indications of figures of plates l For bilingual texts, the Latin or Greek m The Aramaic text n Occasionally, a textual or explanatory note follows, in smaller type. The word "Collocated," unless otherwise qualified, means checked with the original stone inscription.

PAT 0001 AA 30 p 192 A.D. 65
 Prov: Palmyra. Loc: Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek,
 2816. Funerary. On relief. Bib: *Ingholt 30c fig*
 1; NyCG 1.

(On right)
 1 'u

2 br' th
 3 br hmlb
 4 'by
 5 šnt 3.100+
 6 60+10+5+2

(On left)
 1' b[...]

PAT 0002 AA 32 p 1 A.D. (106)
 Prov: Palmyra, S-W Necropolis, Hypogeum. Loc:
 Palmyra, *in situ*. Funerary: Foundation. On door
 lintel. Group: AA 32 p 1, p 4, p 6. Bib: *Ingholt*
 32b fig 1 p 2; MF Fondation 30.

1 lqyh 'bd hrm br ydy br hrm hnt' lh wbnth
 šnt 10+5+3
 Figure for hundreds omitted, as sometimes elsewhere;
 in this case, figure must be (4)18 of Seleucid era.

PAT 0003 AA 32 p 4
 Prov: Palmyra, S-W Necropolis. Loc: Palmyra, *in*
situ. Funerary. On wall, fresco. Group: p 1, p 4,
 p 6. Bib: *Ingholt 32 pl 2*.

1 slm hrm br
 2 lymrw

PAT 0004 AA 32 p 6
 Prov: Palmyra, S-W Necropolis. Loc: Palmyra, *in*
situ. Funerary. On wall, fresco. Group: p 1, p 4,
 p 6. Bib: *Ingholt 32 fig 2 p 7*.

1 slm
 2 m[...]

PAT 0005 AAS 53 p 19 A.D. 148
 Prov: Palmyra. Loc: Damascus, National Museum,
 15028. Funerary. On fragmentary relief from
 couch (kline). Bib: *Sabeh 53 pl 1, 2*.

(Right of male bust)

1 hbl
 2 mqymw
 3 'mr
 4 br nwtl
 5 br zbd'

(Right of female bust)

6 hbl
 7 tdmr
 8 't
 9 mqymw
 10 br nwtl
 11 br zbd'
 12 'mr
 (Left of female bust)

13 myt
 14 ywm 20+5+4
 15 bywn
 16 šnt 4.100+40+10+5+4

PAT 0006 AAS 53 p 22 n. d.
 Prov: Palmyra. Loc: Damascus, National Museum,
 15027. Funerary. On relief. Bib: *Sabeh 53 pl II,*
1.

1 hbl
 2 'lyny
 3 br hty

PAT 0007 AAS 53 p 24 n. d.
 Prov: Palmyra. Loc: Damascus, National Museum,
 15020. Funerary. On relief. Bib: *Sabeh 53 pl II,*
2.

(On right)
 1 bšwr
 2 br byr
 3 'kly
 4 hbl
 5 'y'
 6 šny 10+5+4

(On left)
 1 mqymw
 2 br byr
 3 'kly
 4 hbl
 5 'y'
 6 šny 10+5+4

PAT 0008 AAS 65 p 90 n. d.
 Prov: Palmyra, Temple of Nebo. Loc: Palmyra
 Museum. Dedicatory. On relief. Bib: *Bouani*
65a and 65b, pl I; Bouani 65b pp 6-7.

1 mš' dnh qrbw bw[h]y br n[.....] br
 'lymy
 2 wym' br zbd[.....] br..... 'š[tr] tbt'
 Text in French article improved by Bouani over that of
 Arab article following readings of Starcky

The Nabataean Tomb Inscriptions of Mada'in Salih (Healey, 1993)

Mada'in Salih: Inscriptions

General

This is an interesting example for a number of quite separate reasons.

It is the tomb of a physician. Since other tomb owners whose professions are mentioned are military/administrative officials, we are tempted to think that Kahlan was a physician connected with the army.

Secondly, the inscription is carefully worded and as a consequence reveals more of the theology of inviolability than appears elsewhere. Dare we speculate that Kahlan, being presumably one of the few local intellectuals, was being pedantic in having it added that Dushara was the god to whom the inviolability taboo applied?

Thirdly, if Kahlan was an intellectual, it is noteworthy that this does not lead to the writing of the text in a higher style of Aramaic. Rather, lines 6 and 8-9 reveal a heavily Arabized syntax — some of the most blatantly clear Arabisms in the corpus.

Finally, the overall import of the text is very restrictive. No room is left to Kahlan's descendants to alter his will. The only subsequent alteration allowed is on the condition that Kahlan himself authorizes it in writing. Perhaps emphasising this rather strict stand on Kahlan's part are the fines, which both individually and in total are the heaviest by far in any of the inscriptions (see Chapter I).

Mada'in Salih: Inscriptions

H 20

Bibliography (i)CIS II 221 / E 24 / D 32 / JSI 20
(ii)NSI 93 / WR 56

Tomb B 23 / IGN 45 — facade

Transliteration

1.dnh kpr' dy 'bd 'ydw hprk' br 'bydw
2.ih wlyldh wly'hrh wdy ytabrwn bkpr'
3.dnh 'ptyw 'm 'ydw dnh brt hbybw
4.wn'tt 'ntth brt šly wmn dy ynpq
5.bydh štr mn yd 'ydw dnh wkpr' dnh
6.'byd byrh 'dr šnt 'šr whdh lmkw
7.mlk' mlk nbšw 'bd'bdl br whb'lyh
8.whn'w br 'bydt w'ps' br hwtw psl'y' 'bdw

Translation

This is the tomb which 'Aydu the prefect, son of 'Ubaydu, made for himself and for his children and for his descendants. And Aftiyu, mother of this same 'Aydu, daughter of Habibu, and Na'itat, his wife, daughter of Sullay, and whoever produces in his hand a writ from the hand of this 'Aydu may be buried in this tomb. And this tomb was made in the month of Adar, the eleventh year of King Maliku, King of the Nabataeans. 'Abd'obodat son of Wahballahi and Hani'u son of 'Ubaydat and Afsa son of Hutu, the masons, made it.

Epigraphic Notes

Very regularly written, this inscription is totally clear. The y of

Параметры описания:

- Номер
- Конкорданс
- Местонахождение
- Транслитерация
- Перевод
- Эпиграфический комментарий
- Текстологический и реально-исторический комментарий
- Прорисовка

Corpus of Nabataean Aramaic-Greek Inscriptions (Petra, 2021)

Giuseppe Petrantoni
Jordan

adjacent to the walls of the city.¹⁹⁴ There might be a coincidence between the year of Rabbel II's reign and the building of the walls of the city and therefore we can date this inscription to the period between 80 and 81 CE.

Umm al-Jimāl

15. The two inscriptions are written in an altar that was found on the ground of the courtyard of the so-called 'House no. VI' in the eastern part of Umm al-Jimāl, a village about 17 kilometres away from Mafrāq in northern Jordan.¹⁹⁷ The column represents a gift to the local deity Dūšārā-'Ara.

As regards the Nabataean text, the shape of the letters could date the engraving of the altar to the 1st or the 2nd century CE, as the editors point out. (Plate IV, nos. 2-3)

Dimensions height 140 cm; height of head and base 22 cm and 37.5 cm; height of Nabataean letters 6-13 cm; height of Greek letters 6-10 cm

Dating 1st-2nd CE (1st/2nd)

Bibliography *VIS* no. 120; Levy 1869, 436; *RES* no. 1096; *PPAES* IIIA no. 238; *PPAES* IVA no. 38; *CIS II* no. 190; Clermont-Ganneau 1906a, 215; Meyer 1906, 344; Littmann 1909, 383-6; *JSNab* no. 39; Cantinneau 1930-32, 2: 23; Sourdel 1952, 60; *JGLS* 13, 1 no. 9031; *JGLS* 21, 5.1 no. 98

Text and translation

1) <i>mšgd'</i>	1) Μαρο-
2) <i>dy 'bd</i>	2) χος A-
3) <i>mškw</i>	3) ουειδ-
4) <i>br 'vy-</i>	4) ανου
5) <i>-d' idw-</i>	5) Δουστ-
6) <i>-šr'</i>	6) απετ A-
	7) αρρα

1) The cult-stone	1) Mese-
2) which made	2) kos (son of) A-
3) Mašekō	3) ueid-
4) son of 'Awī-	4) -anos

196 Kraeling 1938, 373.

197 Umm al-Jimāl rose in the 1st century CE as a rural suburb of the ancient Nabataean capital of Bosra. The Nabataeans are considered to be the first to build permanent homesteads in the area creating a settlement in which there was mainly a farming community and a trading outpost dependent on Bosra. Cf. De Vries 1998.

Giuseppe Petrantoni
Jordan

5) -gā, for Dū-	5) (for) Dus-
6) - šarā	6) -are A-
	7) -arra

Commentary

The Nabataean noun *mšgd'* or *mšgd'*, absent in the Greek section, pinpoints the object dedicated to a deity that is a stone idol-altar.¹⁹⁸ The name is presumably a loanword or an interference from Arabic into Nabataean¹⁹⁹ < Ar. *sağada* 'to bend until you touch the ground by your forehead in act of worship'.²⁰⁰

In line 3 of the Nabataean text we find the name *mškw* or *mškw* corresponding to Greek Μαροχος in lines 1-2. It is a common name that occurs in the Nabataean and Greek inscriptions from Central Syria and Mount Sinai.²⁰¹

The Greek Μαροχος is also found in the form of Μαροχος.²⁰² It is the abbreviation of a theophoric name, *mšk'l*.²⁰³ This compound form is recorded in Safaitic *mšk-l* and occurs as Μαροχιλω in a Greek inscription from Si' as well;²⁰⁴ its meaning is '(god) has taken possession'²⁰⁵ and it is a birth name that represents the cultural uniformity of the Syrian regions of Hauran and Harra.²⁰⁶

In lines 4-5 the name 'wyd', corresponding to Greek Αουειδανου,²⁰⁷ appears. The insertion of the *v* as a suffix is vague and probably

198 This noun, which is formed by the prefix *m-* indicating the place, is used in Official Aramaic meaning 'place of adoration', 'object serving as a permanent sign of adoration of the god to whom it is dedicated', as a monument or an altar dedicated to a god in order to recognise the gratitude for a favour or to obtain one. Cf. DNWSI, 663.

199 Colombo 1994, 73.

200 Lane, 1308. In Cem. *sgd* 'to bow down, to prostrate' (DNWSI, 775).

201 al-Khaysheh 1986, 115 and Negev 1991, no. 701. Also, *mšk* (UCPAN, 545). It exists in Palmyrene (P47, 437 = Stück 1971, 37 and 97).

202 Cantinneau 1930-32, 2: 118. A certain Erus son of Masekos - Ερος Μαροχου (*JGLS* 21, 5.1 nos. 291, 303) is attested, the name Μαροχος is mentioned in *JGLS* 21, 5.1 nos. 348, 349, 350, 351, 352. The form Μαροχος in *JGLS* 21, 5.1 no. 347, the feminine Μαροχη in *JGLS* 21, 5.1 no. 346.

203 This name is present in the bilingual text in no. 28. In *PPAES* IVA no. 101 and in *RES* no. 2117.

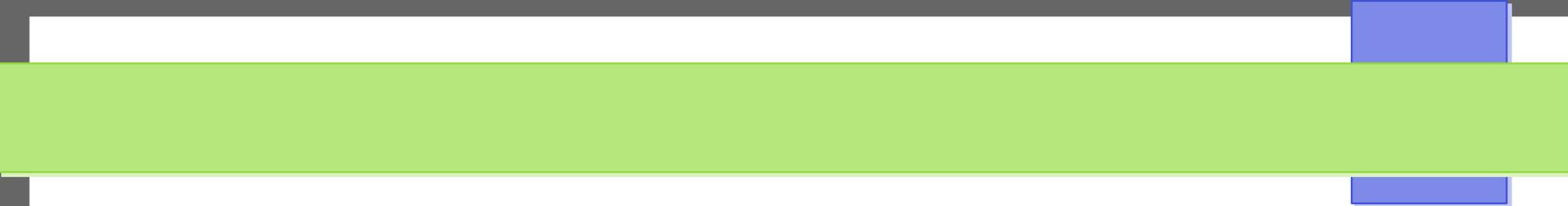
204 Juussen, Vincent 1901, 572. Cf. also *ESE* I, 337 no. 6.

205 Sartre 1985, 216.

206 De Vries 2009, 179.

207 At Umm al-Jimāl there is an epitaph dedicated to a son of Αουειδανου (*JGLS* 21, 5.1 no. 912).

- Местонахождение
- Номер
- Описание
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Inscription Number	Site Name	Medium	Language/Type	Execution	Preservation	Remarks	Transcription	Dimensions	
1	Wadi Haggag	sandstone	unidentified inscription	incised	poor	Armenian?	Transcription Not Published		
2	Wadi Haggag	sandstone	Greek inscription	incised	good		ΚΕ ΣΩΣΩΝ		
3	Wadi Maghara	sandstone	Egyptian hieroglyphs	incised	poor		Transcription Not Published		
4	rock 3, Wadi Haggag	sandstone	Armenian inscription	incised	poor		...ՄԷ	4.3 x 6 cm.	
5	rock 3, Wadi Haggag	sandstone	Armenian inscription	incised	fair		ԱՄԱՆԱ	4.5 x 35 cm.	
6	rock 3, Wadi Haggag	sandstone	Armenian inscription	incised	fair		ՄԷՄ	4 x 7 cm.	

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View Inscription #106

Site	rock 3 area 4, Wadi Haggag
Language/Type	Nabatean inscription
Publication	Not set
Transcription	Transcription Not Published
Execution	scratched
Preservation	poor
Study Restrictions	none
Corpus Code	Not set
Bibliography	
Remarks	Not set
Dimensions	Not set

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U 073 Stiehl D 03; QDNL 036; AH 017; D 127



INSRIPTION INFORMATION

Language

[Ancient North Arabian](#) » [Oasis North Arabian](#) » [Dadanitic](#)

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Alphabet	Ancient North Arabian
Script typology	Monumental writing
Writing technique	Incision
Textual typology	Dedicatory text

GENERAL NOTES

The inscription is surrounded by a cartouche on the right side.

Note that here and in AH 070, the preposition (without a pronominal suffix) has the less common form, 'l, whereas it occurs as 'ly elsewhere at al-'Uḡayb (U 059, U 071, U 126, AH 069, AH 075, AH 079, AH 089, AH 107), see Macdonald.

Line 5. The carver accidentally used the 3rd person plural rather than the 3rd person singular pronominal suffix here, but returns to the singular.

For discussion, see Déroche.

For the place name, see Hidalgo-Chacón Díez.

TEXT

marker

- 1 Llt 'zI—
- 2 l h-zll
- 3 l-ḡ-Ḡbt
- 4 'l ḡ-kn l-hm
- 5 b-Bdr f-rḡ-h

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Apparatus

1-2 Abū l-Ḥasan reads ʾtll h-tll for ʾzll h-zll.

TRANSLATIONS

OCIANA

OBJECT INFORMATION

Support type Rock inscription

[Link to object record](#)

ORIGIN AND PROVENANCE

Origin

Modern site al-ʿUlā

Ancient site Ddn

Geographical area Ḥijāz

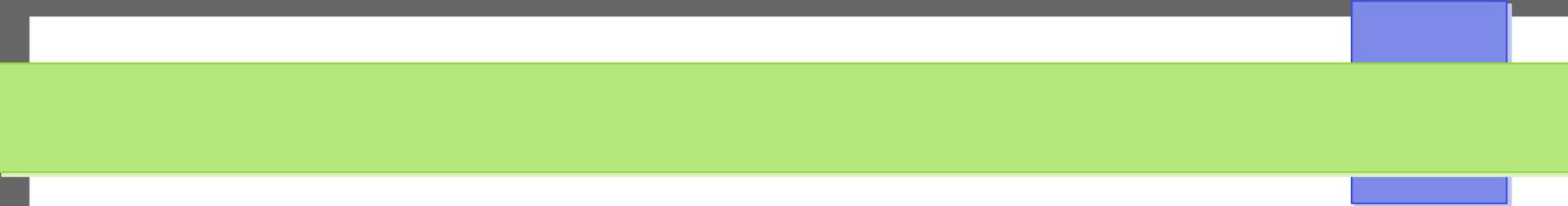
Country Saudi Arabia

Notes The inscription is incised on one of the rock faces in the gorge al-ʿUḡayb (Ġabal ʿIkmaḥ). It is below U 074 and to the left of U 075, and there is a brief, unreadable, text above the end of line 1. It has a border along the top and down its right side.

[Link to site record](#)

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[] Eg. — Antinooupolis (Sheikh Ibāda)

1 Μαρία θυ-
γάτηρ Φ-
αμσώθης,
ἑτῶν λϵ´.

5 ἐν εἰρήνῃ
ἢ κοίμη-
σις σου.

PH227915

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Bilingual grave stele of Artemidoros of Sidon

Date: ca. 340 BC

AIUK 4.6 (BM, Funerary Monuments) no. 11

Ἀρτεμίδωρος

Ἡλιοδώρου

Σιδώνιος.

(*rosette*) (*rosette*)

ΜΙΣΒΤ SKR ΒΗΥΜ Λ'ΒΔΤΝΤ ΒΝ

ἸΒΔΣΜΙΣ ΗΣΔΝΥ

Previous - *AIUK* 4.6 (BM, Funerary Monuments) no. 10

Next - *AIUK* 4.6 (BM, Funerary Monuments) no. 12

[Translated text](#)

References:

***AIUK* 4.6 (BM, Funerary Monuments) no. 11 (Translated text) (AIUK) (AIO)**

IG II² 10270 (PHI)

GIBM I 109

Conze III no. 1575

KAI no. 53

Ginestí Rosell no. 484

Translation by: Robert Pitt

AIO Images: [1](#) [2](#)

Monument type: Stele

Inscription type: Funerary

BM Egypt cat. - Findspot: Athens, Sepolia 📍 (BM 1861,0726.1)

BM Greece & Rome cat. - Findspot: Athens, Sepolia 📍 (BM 1937,1211.1)

No transliterations

No places

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[1] This impressive bilingual (Greek and Phoenician) stele was excavated before 1797 between the ancient city walls and the Academy. It was purchased by Choiseul-Gouffier, French ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, but the ship on which it was being transported was intercepted in 1803 off Sicilian Messina by a British frigate and the cargo was eventually sold in London. The stele was donated to the British Museum in 1861 by the Royal United Services Institute.

The inscription is one of a number of bilingual funerary monuments for members of Athens' large resident Phoenician community. They were often traders and so congregated around the port of Piraeus. Sidon (in modern Lebanon) and Athens developed close ties, particularly under the reign of King Straton, who is honoured ca. 394-386 BC in an Athenian decree that granted Sidonians staying in Athens for trade purposes exemption from the metic and property taxes (*AIUK* 11, no. 1). Several such Sidonian traders are also honoured by the Athenians, such as Apollonides son of Demetrios, who had been praised by the merchants and shippers and was awarded proxenia in 323/2 BC (*IG* II³ 1, 379).

Both father and son have names adapted into Greek using the same criteria: the Phoenician 'bd (servant) + the name of a divinity, that in Greek becomes a divine name + δωρος (gift). So the Phoenician goddess Tanit is equated with Artemis, while Shamash (the sun god) becomes Helios.

For more detailed discussion of the inscription see *AIUK* 4.6 (BM, Funerary Monuments), no. 11.

Параметры описания:

- Название
- Датировка
- Издание
- Текст / перевод
- Конкорданс
- Изображение
- Тип памятника
- Тип надписи
- Каталожные ссылки
- Комментарий

Monumenta Asia Minoris Antiqua (MAMA)

Monumenta Asiae Minoris Antiqua XI

Monuments from Phrygia and Lykaonia



< MAMA XI 378 (Southern Lykaonia) >

Funerary inscription of an oikonomos

Type of monument:	Funerary inscription.
Location:	Anbar (Southern Lykaonia) : in the steps of a house.
Description:	Grey marble block, buried below and behind, chipped at left and right; apparently complete above.
Dimensions:	Ht. 0.28+; W. 1.24; Th. 0.75+; letters 0.035-0.040.
Record:	Squeeze; MB notebook copy; photograph (1957/65=5839).
Publication:	None.
Date:	Roman imperial period.

[. . .]τορα Λα[ι]νίλλης οἰκονομήσαντα
[ἐν]τείμῳς [ἐ]ν Ἀδρανδῶ ἔτη τριάκοντα
[οἱ] υἱοὶ μνήμης χάριν.

His sons set this up for [Nes/Kas]tor, who was the excellent estate-manager of Laenilla at Adrandos for thirty years, in memoriam.

The name of the deceased in line 1 could either be Νεστωρ or Καστωρ, both of which

Monumenta Asia Minoris Antiqua (MAMA)

The name of the deceased in line 1 could either be [Νέσ]τορα or [Κάσ]τορα, both of which were common in Lykaonia; see the commentary to [MAMA XI 327](#) (1956/183: [Perta](#)). He acted as estate-manager (οἰκονόμος, *vilicus*; cf. [MAMA XI 48](#) [1956/56]) of a woman whose name I have restored as Λα[ι]νίλλης, *Laenilla*; the *alpha* and *nu* are effectively certain, and I can find no other Roman name of the form *La[ι]-1-2-[i]nilla*. The name *Laenilla* is rare; a senatorial woman by the name of *Mumimia Laenilla* with land-holdings near *Brundisium* is attested in the late second century AD ([Andermahr 1998](#): 346-7; [PIR²](#) M 713).

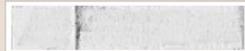
This inscription provides our first evidence for the existence of senatorial estates in south-east Lykaonia. For the geographical distribution of large private estates in the western part of the plateau, see [Mitchell 1993](#): I 149-58.

The toponym Ἀδρανῶν (line 2) appears to be unattested elsewhere, but its formation has close parallels in this part of Asia Minor; compare the place-names Λάρανδα (modern *Karaman*) and *Καρανῶν at an uncertain location in Phrygia *Paroreios* (so I infer from the personal name *Karantenos*, carried by a Byzantine family known to have had interests near *Philomelion* in the early eleventh century: [MAMA VII](#) 190, with [Cheynet 1990](#): 223 n.129). The alleged toponym *Ἀρανῶν in *Kappadokia* ([SEG](#) 19, 874) has now been abolished by a re-reading of the relevant inscription ([SEG](#) 29, 1531). For the element Ἀδρ-, cf. Ἀδρασσός in *Isauria* ([Zgusta 1984](#): 47).

Illustrations:



MAMA XI 378 (Southern Lykaonia 10: 1957-65)



Squeeze of MAMA XI 378 (Southern Lykaonia 10: 1957-65)

- Номер
- Регион
- Тип памятника
- Местонахождение
- Описание
- Размеры
- Тип фиксации
- Издание
- Датировка
- Текст
- Перевод
- Комментарий
- Изображение

Inscriptions of Aphrodisias (IAph)



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[InsAph](#)

1.301. i. Letter from a Roman official ?(a curator) to Aphrodisias. ii Place inscription of Kyriakos, trouser-maker

Description: Two fragments from a white marble door post from the right side of a door, 1. fragment with right side surviving (W. 0.15 x H. 0.19 x D. 0.07). 2. larger fragment (H. 1.34 x W. 0.42 x D. 0.42) broken above and below and damaged on the surface.

Text: i a: inscribed on a projecting area of 1; b (inscribed area W. 0.26, H. H. 0.30) is inscribed on 2, and ii. is inscribed some 10 cm lower down.

Letters: i. a: ll.1, 3-5, 0.015; l.2, 0.01; dots on either side of A in l.1, and E in l.2, between S and E in l.3. b: 0.008; dots for stops in ll 7, 10. Ligatures: HN ll 9, 10, HN ll. 11, 12. ii. Lightly cut and sprawling, 0.03-0.05.

Date: i. Second century A.D. (lettering); ii. Fifth to sixth centuries A.D. (location, content)

Findspot: Temple/Church, North Temenos Building: a found loose near the Tetrapylon; b: 'aux premiers propylées, axe du temple' (Gaudin), found during investigation of the east wall.

Original Location: Unknown.

Last recorded location: Museum (1988)

History of discovery: i. b and ii recorded by Gaudin (168, 167) and by the NYU expedition in 1970, and a further fragment, a, in 1988 (88.e).

Bibliography: i. a not previously published. i.b published by Reinach, no. 3 Reynolds, *Aphrodisias & Rome*, doc. 50, whence SEG 1982.1097, BE 1983.391, McCabe *PHI Aphrodisias* 50 . ii. Published by Reinach, no. 219, from Gaudin, whence Grégoire, *IGC* 262; by Roueché, *Aphrodisias in Late Antiquity* no. 189 and plate xli, whence McCabe *PHI Aphrodisias* 680.

Text constituted from: Transcriptions (Reynolds, Roueché); publications. This edition Reynolds (2007).

[Edition](#) [Diplomatic](#) [Epidoc \(XML\)](#) [\[Conventions\]](#)[\[Font help\]](#)

i

a

-- ? --]

[-- ? --] διὰ τὸ

[?Ἀφροδισί]αισις ΕΠΗ

[-- ? --]ετρος Ε

Inscriptions of Aphrodisias (IAph)

	[...? ...] ΟΣ λογια-
5	[...? ...] Ν ὄνομα [...? ...] γ' ταιε. [...? ...]
b	...? ...] [...? ...] ΕΝΟ[...] [...? ...] ΑΤΑΚΟ [...? ...] αν υπέρ [...? ...] ΕΠΩΝΕΤ
5	[... c. 6 ...] ΕΔΕΕ[...] ΑΣΤΑ μετά [τ]ῆς σοι προσήκουσης ἐπι- μειλείας «στορ ἅμα προνοούμε- νος καί τοῦ τὰ ὀφειλόμενα τῶν χρημάτων εἰσπράττεσ- θαι τῆ πόλει «στορ κατεπεμψά μην δέ σοι καί τὰς παρ' ἡμῶν ἐν[το]λὰς [ἵνα καί τήν ἡμετέ- ραν [συ]μβουλήν ἐν τοῖς πρα- [χθ]ήσομένοις ἐχ[τ]ῆς ἔρωσο
10	σισκκ σισκκ σισκκ τόπος Κυριακοῦ βρακαρίου
Apparatus	
i.	The surface has deteriorated since recorded by Gaudin.
b.	l. 2, [x]ατακο, Reinach
l.	4, [...? ...] επωνε[...], Reinach
l.	5, [...? ...] εδει, ας τὰ, Reinach
l.	6 -[...? ...] Reinach

- Описание памятника
- Текст
- Палеоγραφία
- Датировка
- Местонахождение
- Происхождение
- История открытия
- Библиογραφία
- Издания
- Текст
- Эпиграφический комментарий
- Перевод
- Примечания
- Фотография

Inscriptions of Aphrodisias (IAph)

l. 6, τ[η]ς, Reinach

l. 7, ἡλεῖσας, Reinach

l. 11, μεν, Reinach

Translation:

i. a: [. . .] because of? [. . . ?Aphrodisians [. . .] curat[?or . . .] name [. . .] decree [. . .]

i. b: [. . .] with the care that befits you. At the same time taking thought too for the collection of the moneys that are owing to the city, I have also sent you instructions from us ?in order that you may have our advice in the matters to be managed. Farewell.

ii. Place of Kyriakos, trouser-maker.

Commentary:

i. See Reynolds, Aphrodisias and Rome, 178. a does not add very much, but confirms the suggestion that a curator rei publicae was involved.

ii: See discussion at [a/a2004 XI.5](#) and [a/a2004 XI.9](#) .

Photographs:

Fragment i.a
(1988)



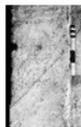
Fragment i.a
(1988)



Fragments i.b
and ii (1981)



Fragment ii
(1981)



 You may download this inscription in [EpiDoc XML](#). (You may need the [EpiDoc DTD v. 5](#) to validate this file.)

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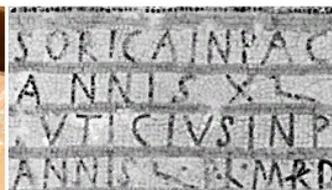
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Epigraphic Database Heidelberg (EDH)

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INSCRIPTION DATABASE

Inscription from Venusia – Venosa (Apulia et Calabria (Regio II))

Canonical URI: <https://edh.uni-heidelberg.de/edh/inschrift/HD004926> (Last Updates: 1993-08-10, Scheithauer)

[Toggle alternative transcription view](#)

Transcription	Majuscule
In fr(onte) p(edes) XIII	IN FR P XIII
in ag(ro) p(edes) XIII	IN AG P XIII

Literature:
– AE 1981, 0264.

Epigraphic Database Heidelberg (EDH)

– AE 1981, 0264.

– R. Gaeta Strippoli, RAL 31, 1976, 288, Nr. 8; tav. 3,11. - AE. V

Find circumstances / present location



province: [Apulia et Calabria \(Regio II\)](#)

country: Italy

ancient find spot: Venusia

modern find spot: [Venosa](#)

find spot:

modern region:

Type of inscription / language

language: Latin

General Data

Epigraphic Database Heidelberg (EDH)

General Data

HD-Nr: HD004926

Work Status: provisional

Last Update: 1993-08-10 by Scheithauer

See Also: [Trismegistos](#)
[Epigraphik-Datenbank Claus / Slaby](#)
[Epigraphic Database Roma](#)

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- Транскрипция
- Текст
- Библиография
- Провинция
- Страна
- Древнее название места
- Современное название места
- Местонахождение
- Современный регион
- Тип надписи
- Язык
- Номер
- Статус
- Дата обновления
- Ссылки на другие ресурсы

Inscriptions of the Northern Black Sea (IOSPE)



Inscriptions of the Northern Black Sea
new IOSPE

Главная Проект Корпус Надписи № Поиск по корпусу en ru

III 207. Херсонес. Метрическая эпитафия (?), кон. II – III в. н.э.

[«Предыдущая](#) [Следующая»](#)

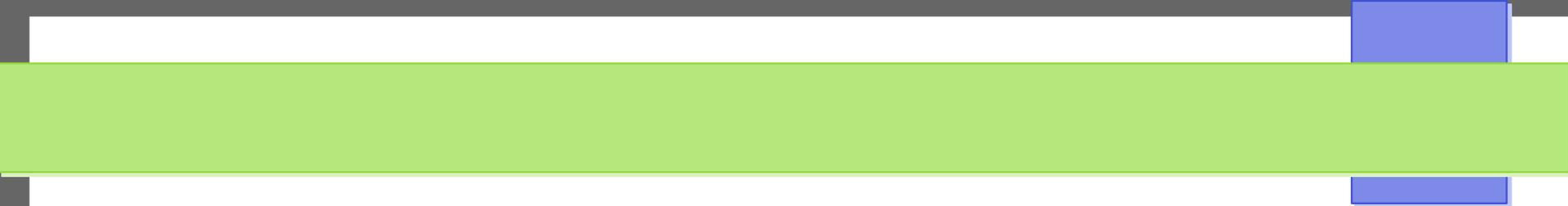
Носитель	Разновидность	Плита.
	Материал	Мрамор.
	Размеры (см)	Высота 12,0; ширина 12,0; толщина 5,5.
	Описание и состояние	Обломана со всех сторон. Лицевая сторона отшлифована, тыльная грубо сглажена. Сохранились остатки четырех строк надписи, вырезанной глубокими буквами.
	Происхождение	Херсонес.
Эпиграфическое поле	Место находки	Севастополь (Херсонес).
	Контекст находки	
	Условия находки	Нет сведений.
	Место хранения	Севастополь.
	Институт хранения	Национальный заповедник "Херсонес Таврический", 26/36504.
Текст	Местоположение	Лицевой фас.
	Стиль письма	Курсивные эпсилон, сигма, мю, омега, альфа с ломаной поперечной линией, не замкнутая средняя линия эпсилон, умеренное апицирование.
	Высота букв (см)	2,3
	Характер документа	Метрическая надгробная надпись (?)

Inscriptions of the Northern Black Sea (IOSPE)

Текст	Характер документа	Метрическая надгробная надпись (?)
	Датировка текста	Кон. II – III в. н.э.
	Обоснование датировки	Палеография.
	Издания	НЭПХ II 185.
	<p>Критическое Дипломатическое ЕриДос (XML) В стихотворной форме</p> <pre>[.. ? ..] [---].. ? ..ΑΤΟΔΕ.. ? ..[---] [---].ΠΠΑΙΣΙΚ.[---] [---].ΝΟΜΕΥΝΟ[.---] [.. ? ..]. ? ...[---] [.. ? ..]</pre>	
	Критический аппарат	1: ΙΑΤΟΔΕΚ ed. pr.; в начале стк. видна вертикальная гаста, в конце стк. К или Ν. 2: [κ]αἱ παῖς Ικα[- -] vel; [κ]αἱ παῖαἰ κα[- -] ed. pr. 3: scripsi; [ν]ῦν ὄμμευνο[s] ed. pr. 4: в начале стк. верх вертикальной гасты.
Перевод	Не предлагается.	
Комментарий	Поэтическое слово συνόμβριος делает вероятным предположение о том, что надпись являлась стихотворной эпитафией. Из личных имен, которые е. g. могут быть дополнены в стк. 2, в Херсонесе засвидетельствовано имя Ἰκαῖς (LGPN IV).	
Изображения		

Параметры описания:

- Тип памятника
- Материал памятника
- Размеры памятника
- Описание и состояние
- Происхождение
- Место обнаружения
- Контекст обнаружения
- Условия обнаружения
- Место хранения
- Институт хранения
- Местоположение надписи
- Палеография
- Тип текста
- Датировка текста
- Обоснование датировки
- Издания
- Текст
- Эпиграфический комментарий
- Перевод
- Комментарий
- Изображение



**ПРОЧИЕ ПРИМЕРЫ
ЭЛЕКТРОННЫХ БАЗ ДАННЫХ
ЭПИГРАФИКИ**

Corpus of inscriptions of Campa (Campa Inscriptions)

Corpus of the Inscriptions of Campā

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C. 26 Stela inscription of Cek Yang

Please note: you are reviewing a preprint version of this publication. Contents here may change significantly in future versions. Scholars with specific interests are urged to consult all cited bibliography before using our texts and translations or drawing other significant conclusions.

Support Small stela; sandstone; according to ISCC: 291 it measures h. 39 cm × w. 31.

Text Seven lines on one face of a stela written in Old Cam.

Date 1175 Śaka (1253/4 CE).

Origin Mountain of Cek Yang (Ninh Thuận, Vietnam).

This stela was found before 1888, when it was first mentioned in the literature (Bergaigne 1888: 99). Finot 1903: 635 reported that the stela, as also the mount Cok Yan (modernized spelling: Cek Yang), 'mount of the gods', where it was supposed to originate, had not been found back. We have not yet been able to find it back either, since we started our fieldwork in 2009.

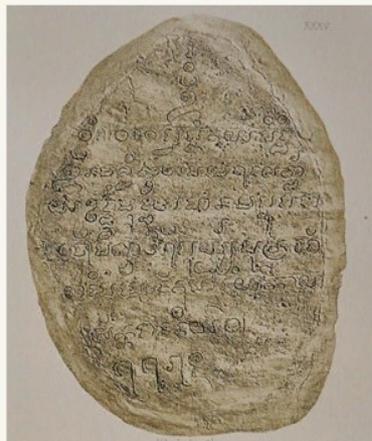
Edition(s) A few words were read in Bergaigne 1888: 99 and translated in Aymonier 1891: 55; partially published in ISCC: 291; whence, with translation into English, in Majumdar 1927: 215-216 and Golzio 2004: 186. The present edition and translation after ECIC III: 468-469.

Facsimile

- Estampage: BnF 390 (44)

The following text was edited by Arlo Griffiths.

oñ



Scan of plate XXXV in ISCC showing BnF estampage 390 (44).

Corpus of inscriptions of Campa (Campa Inscriptions)

(1) • ||| • || • svasti jaya siddhi
(2) om̐ namaś śivāya paramapādaśarvā-
(3) ya ūrddhvamūrddhne ahanam astu sadā
(4) poṛṇ pañca auṛṇ suryaputra urāṇ
(5) vāripura pajerṇ guhā niy- • kāla
(6) śaṛṅkarāja niy- • |
(7) 1175

(2) *paramapāda* • *paramadāna* Bergaigne. , with note explaining that the reading **dāna** is uncertain. It is certainly wrong. — (3) *ahanam astu* • *aha namas tu* Bergaigne. The parallel with the Po Gha inscription C. 222 suggests that we may emend here *avighnam astu*. This idea underlies our translation. — (6) *śaṛṅkarāja niy* • *śaṛṅkarājanīya* Bergaigne. , p. 291. — (7) 1175 • 1185 Bergaigne. , p. 291.

Translations

English

Om. Hail! Victory! Success! Om. Homage to Śiva, to his supreme highness Śarva, who holds his head up high! May there never be any obstacles! Lord pañca Mr. Sūryaputra, man of Vāripura, has established this cave. This is the time [in the era] of the Śaka king: 1175.

French

Om. Salut ! Victoire ! Succès ! Om. Hommage à Śiva, à sa suprême altesse Śarva, qui a la tête en haut ! Qu'il n'y ait jamais d'obstacles ! Le seigneur pañca monsieur Sūryaputra, homme de Vāripura, a établi cette grotte. Lors [de l'année] du roi des Śaka : 1175.

Secondary Bibliography

- Parmentier 1909: 110.

[Download this inscription in EpiDoc XML format.](#)

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Параметры описания:

- Номер и название
- Описание и размеры памятника
- Описание надписи
- Датировка надписи
- Происхождение
- Место обнаружения
- История обнаружения
- Издания текста
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- Изображение

EpiDoc

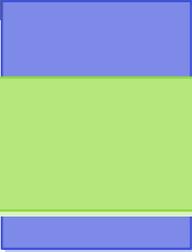
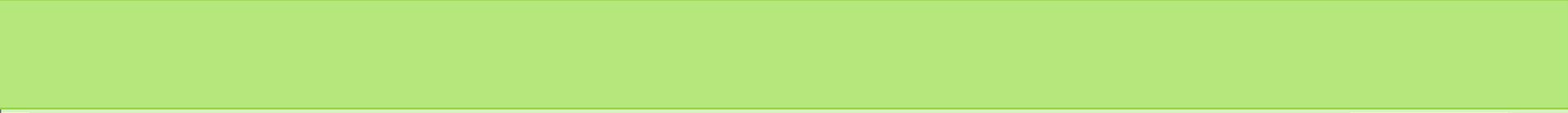
EpiDoc: Epigraphic Documents in TEI XML



EpiDoc is an international, collaborative effort that provides guidelines and tools for encoding scholarly and educational editions of ancient documents. It uses a subset of the Text Encoding Initiative's standard for the representation of texts in digital form and was developed initially for the publication of digital editions of ancient inscriptions (e.g. Inscriptions of Aphrodisias, Vindolanda Tablets). Its domain has expanded to include the publication of papyri and manuscripts (e.g.

Результаты и выводы

- Проанализированы основные печатные издания финикийской, пальмирской и набатейской эпиграфики, а также имеющие электронные базы данных
- Проанализированы различные базы данных греческой и латинской эпиграфики, от самых ранних до самых современных
- Отмечено отсутствие единого стандарта описания в печатных изданиях
- Отмечено отсутствие единого стандарта описания в электронных базах данных
- Выделен ряд параметров описания, который встречается в большинстве корпусов
- Особо отмечено удобство схемы представления и набора параметров описания в печатном корпусе PAT и электронных базах DASI и INBS (IOSPE)
- Подчёркнута перспективность использования формата EpiDoc при создании полноценной электронной базы данных



TO BE
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[...]