

Publications of the Princeton University Archaeological
Expeditions to Syria in 1904—1905 and 1909

DIVISION III

GREEK AND LATIN INSCRIPTIONS IN SYRIA

SECTION A

SOUTHERN SYRIA

PART 3

UMM IDJ-DJIMÂL

BY

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Abbreviations of Periodicals and Publications Frequently Mentioned.

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| A. A. E. S. <i>Publications of an American Archaeological Expedition to Syria in 1899—1900</i> , I, II, III, IV. | K. A. Strzygowski; <i>Klein-Asien, ein Neuland der Kunstgeschichte</i> . |
| A. J. A. <i>American Journal of Archaeology</i> . | M. N. D. P.-V. <i>Mittheilungen und Nachrichten des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins</i> . |
| Ann. Ep. <i>L'Année Épigraphique</i> . | M. S. M. Dussaud and Macler; <i>Mission dans les régions désertiques de la Syrie moyenne</i> . |
| B. C. H. <i>Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique</i> . | P. A. Brünnow; <i>Provincia Arabia</i> . |
| C. I. G. <i>Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum</i> . | P. E. F. <i>Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund</i> . |
| C. I. L. <i>Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum</i> . | P. M. Guy le Strange; <i>Palestine under the Moslems</i> . |
| C. I. S. <i>Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum</i> . | P. R. G. S. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society</i> . |
| S. C. Marquis de Vogüé; <i>La Syrie Centrale, Architecture Civile et Religieuse</i> . | R. A. <i>Revue Archéologique</i> . |
| G. G. A. <i>Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen</i> . | R. A. O. Clermont-Ganneau; <i>Recueil d'Archéologie Orientale</i> . |
| H. <i>Hermes</i> . | R. B. <i>Revue Biblique</i> . |
| I. G. R. <i>Inscriptiones Graecae ad Res Romanas pertinentes</i> . | S. E. P. Conder; <i>Survey of Eastern Palestine</i> . |
| I. S. O. G. Dittenberger; <i>Orientis Graeci Inscriptiones Selectae</i> . | V. A. S. Dussaud; <i>Voyage Archéologique au Şafâ</i> . |
| J. A. <i>Journal Asiatique</i> . | Z. G. E. <i>Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin</i> . |
| J. K. D. A. I. <i>Fahrbuch des Kaiserlich Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts</i> . | Z. D. M. G. <i>Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft</i> . |
| J. K. P. K. <i>Fahrbuch der Königlich Preussischen Kunstsammlungen</i> . | Z. D. P.-V. <i>Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina-Vereins</i> . |

UMM IDJ-DJIMÂL.

232. BLOCK. 177-180 A.D. Found lying on the ground in the gate in the northern portion of the west wall of the city, the so-called "Gate of Commodus" (see Div. II. A. 3, p. 156). The block was doubtless built into the wall above the arch over the gateway. Length 1.02 m.; height at the left end 46 cm., at the right end 41 cm. Height of the letters in l. 1, 7-7½ cm.; in the other lines, 5½-6 cm. (of O in l. 5, 4 cm.).

Cyril Graham, *Trans. Roy. Soc. of Lit.* vi, p. 301 = Waddington, 2057 *a* and *b* = *C.I.L.* III 6027, 6028; G. Robinson Lees, *Geogr. Journ.* v (1895), p. 19; Schumacher and Zangemeister, *M.N.D.P.-V.* 1896, p. 49 f. = *Westdeutsche Zeitschr.* 1897, *Korr.-Bl.* p. 25 = *C.I.L.* III 14149²; Dussaud and Macler, *M.S.M.* p. 280, no. 120.



Inscr. 232. Scale 1:20.

Imp(eratore) Caes(are) M(arco) Aur(elio) Antonino
 Aug(usto) Arm(eniaco) Part(hico) Med(ico) Germ(anico) Sarm(atico)
 [et Imp(eratore) Caes(are) L(ucio) Aur(elio) Commodo Aug(usto) Germ(anico)
 Sarm(atico)] opus valli perfectum sub
 Severo leg(ato) Aug(ustorum) pr(o) pr(aetore) co(n)s(ule) des(ignato).

This copy does not differ materially from that of MM. Dussaud and Macler, which is the most complete of the copies of this inscription heretofore made. In our reading T in l. 1 is plain, and there are traces of letters after SVB in l. 4, which do not appear in the copy published in *M.S.M.*

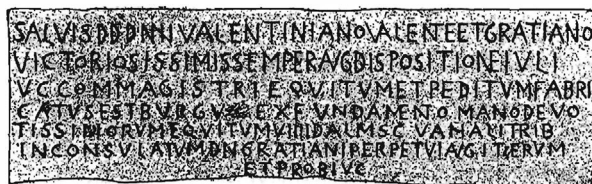
The restoration of the titles of Commodus as proposed by Zangemeister (*M.N.D.P.-V.* 1896, p. 51) — ARM. PART. MED. GERM. SARM. — is impossible, for the space in ll. 3-4 is too short to have contained so many letters. Furthermore there is no evidence that the first three titles were ever conferred on Commodus. In one inscription where the titles ARMEN. PARTH. occur (*C.I.L.* III 14370²), Zangemeister has himself noted the error; see *Limesblatt*, 1899, no. 32 (so also Hettner, *Arch. Anz.* 1899, p. 89). The titles of *Germanicus* and *Sarmaticus* were conferred on Commodus in 172 and 175 respectively, that of *Augustus* in 177. Since AVG. is certainly to be restored in l. 3 (cf. AVGG. in l. 5), the date of this inscription is between 177 and March 17, 180, the day of Marcus' death, and more closely, perhaps, soon after 177, following the Emperor's visit to the Orient in 176.

The *vallum* mentioned in l. 4 was supposed by Zangemeister to have been the wall constructed along the frontier of the province as a means of protection against the Bedawin. In defence of this supposition he cited two inscriptions from Britain (*C.I.L.* VII 1135 and 1140), which refer to the wall of Antoninus Pius as a *vallum*. However, as MM. Dussaud and Macler point out (*M.S.M.* pp. 77 and 281), no traces of any such wall have ever been found in Arabia, and there is no reason to believe that there ever was a wall along the *Limes Arabicus*. Furthermore, the word *vallum* is frequently used to designate the wall of a permanent *castra* or *castellum*, regularly provided with towers and gates, such as were built at intervals along the general line of the *limes*; see *C.I.L.* III 13796 (Dacia, 140 A.D.), 11965 (Regensburg, 179 A.D.), 14370² = *Arch. Anz.* 1899, p. 89 (Boehming in Raetia, 181 A.D.). The last two of these inscriptions are of the same period as the stone from Umm idj-Djimâl. It would seem, therefore, that the word *vallum* in this inscription refers to the wall of a Roman *castra*, which was built at Umm id-Djimâl (already in existence as a Nabataean settlement) in 177–180 A.D. Mr. Butler informs us that the gate in which this stone was found, is clearly of second century workmanship. Accordingly, it must have been the west gate of the original *castra*, which became the gate of the city when the walls of the *castra* were demolished, and the fortifications extended so as to include the whole settlement.

Unfortunately, the faint traces of letters at the end of l. 4 give no clue to the *nomen* of the legate. On the squeeze taken by MM. Dussaud and Macler there is no trace of the name *Valerio* which Zangemeister read on Schumacher's squeeze, and the question as to the full name of this governor still remains unsettled; the suggestion of Waddington (no. 2070 c) to read *Erucio Severo* must still be regarded as unfounded.

233. LINTEL. 371 A.D. On a lintel of the so-called "Cathedral" (see Div. II. A. 3, p. 182), a church situated a short distance northeast of the so-called "Praetorium". The stone serves as the inner lintel of the southernmost portal on the west side of the church. Length 1.54 m.; height 47 cm. Height of letters 4–6 cm. The letters contain traces of red coloring-matter.

Waddington, no. 2058 = *C.I.L.* III 88.



Inscr. 233. Scale 1:20.

Salvis d(ominis) n(ostri)s Valentiniano, Valente, et Gratiano,
victoriosissimis, semper Aug(ustis), dispositione Iuli,
v(iri) c(larissimi), com(itis), magistri equitum et peditum, fabri-
c(a)tus est burgu[s] ex fundamento mano devo-
tissi[m]orum equitum ix Dalm(atarum), s(ub) c(ura) Vahali trib(uni),
in consulatum d(omini) n(ostri) Gratiani, perpetui Aug(usti) iterum
et Probi, v(iri) c(larissimi).

Line 4: BVRGVVS Wad.; ΔΕVOTISSIMORVM Wad.

The stone is evidently not in situ, and the determination of the building to which it once belonged presents an interesting problem.

Waddington explained *burgus* as the German *burg*, and he has been followed by Seeck in *P.-W.* III, 1066 f. However, Much in *Zeitschr. f. deutsch. Alt.* XLI (1897), p. 113 f. has shown that the word is more plausibly to be regarded as a transcription of the Greek πύργος; so also de Ruggiero, *Diz. Epig.* I, p. 1053; compare also *C.G.L.* II 426, 26 πύργος, *haec turris, bu(r)gus*, II 570, 34 *burgus, turris*. In Syriac the word is written *burgā*.

Whatever the derivation of the word may be, in inscriptions of the second, third, and fourth centuries *burgus* is a term applied to a small watch-tower. Such structures were erected at strategic points for the protection of wayfarers in a province; compare the *burgus speculatorius* of a Numidian inscription, *C.I.L.* VIII 2495, which was built *inter duas vias ad salutem commeantium*; see also *C.I.L.* VIII 2494. An inscription of Commodus from Mauretania Caesariensis, *C.I.L.* VIII 22629, records the fortification of that province with new *burgi*. Coincident with the erection of these strongholds was the restoration of the *miliaria* along the roads, hence it would seem that the *burgi* were intended to serve as centers for policing the province and regulating internal affairs.

More frequently, *burgi* were utilized in a system of defences extending along the frontier; see *C.I.L.* III 3385, 10312, 10313, *Ann. Ep.* 1910, no. 145, and von Domaszewski, *Arch.-Epig. Mitt.* XIII (1890), p. 141 and XIV (1891), p. 53 concerning a line of *burgi* erected in 185 A. D. along the Pannonian border. *Burgi* were also employed together with larger *castella* in the fortification of the *limes interior* in Germany; see *C.I.L.* XIII 2 p. 256 and no. 6509.

Three inscriptions, besides the present stone, record the building of *burgi* by Valentinian, Valens, and Gratian; see *C.I.L.* III 5670 a (Noricum, 370 A. D.); III 3653 (Pannonia, 371 A. D.); *Westdeutsche Zeitschr. für Geschichte und Kunst* XII (1893), *Korr.-Bl.* p. 194 (Germania Superior, 371 A. D.). These structures were erected in the course of the extensive fortification of the frontiers which was carried out under Valentinian. The Pannonian *burgus*, according to the testimony of the inscription itself, was built in forty-eight days, and hence must have been only a small tower or redoubt. In the third instance cited above the stone came, if not from a small watch-tower, whose ruins are, or at least were recently, still to be seen near Schwaderloch in Switzerland, from one of a series of like structures which were ranged along the Swiss bank of the Rhine. The Norican *burgus* was undoubtedly similar in size and character to the two *burgi* of the neighboring provinces, since all belonged to the same system of defences.

The military theory of these times agrees with the testimony of the inscriptions as to the character of a *burgus*. Such a building is defined by Vegetius, writing at the end of the fourth or at the latest during the first half of the fifth century, as *castellum parvulum* (*Mil.* IV 10). He recommends the erection of one as an adjunct to a large fortress for the protection of the water-supply, in case the garrison is dependent on a source situated outside the walls of the main stronghold.

In the sixth century the word *burgus* still retained its force as the designation of a small frontier stronghold, as may be inferred from *Codex Justin.* I 27, 2, 4 where

reference is made to a line of them which extended along the African *limes* as it existed before the invasion of the Vandals.

According to measurements made by Mr. Butler this lintel fits exactly the main gateway of the so-called Praetorium. He has, therefore, expressed the opinion that the stone was removed thence, Div. II. A. 3, p. 165. It is impossible to reconcile this architectural inference with the data which have just been set forth as to the actual application of the word *burgus*. If this building was called a *burgus*, the term was used in a sense which conflicts with its meaning in the contemporary inscriptions belonging to kindred structures erected in the Western Empire and which cannot indeed be paralleled in inscriptions of any period. The "Praetorium" can be classed with neither of the two types of *burgus* discussed above. Nor is it at all analogous in plan to the *quadriburgium* of Kaşr Bêr described by von Domaszewski in *P.A.* II, p. 45 f. This structure, it should be observed, is called *castra praetorii Mobeni* in the inscription; see *C.I.L.* III 14149.

Hence, we must conclude either that in this local instance the term *burgus* was applied inexactly, and extended to include a kind of government-house, of considerable size and only semi-military in character¹, or that the stone did not belong originally to the present "Praetorium". It may well be that the stone came from an actual *burgus* which was built to serve as an outpost of the main *castra* (see no. 232), as such structures often were. The Pannonian *burgus* (*C.I.L.* III 3653 cited above) was built with this purpose in proximity to a large fortress; see *C.I.L.* III 10596 and also Vegetius, *Mil.* IV 10 cited above.

The name *Vahalus* may be the Latin transcription of an Arabic name, such as *Wa'l* or *Wa'la*; see no. 302.

234. FRAGMENT. Built into a wall of a house abutting on the west wall of the city, a short distance north of the more southerly of the two gates in this wall (the so-called "West Gate"), and designated as "House no. VI"; see Div. II. A. 3, p. 204. Nos. 238, 269, 270 and 271 were also found here. The stone is at the left of the entrance to the courtyard, and faces west. Length 57 cm.; height at the left end 34 cm., at the right end 36 cm. Height of letters $4\frac{1}{2}$ –6 cm.

..... Antio-]
[c]hus, v(ir) p(erfectissimus), pr(aeses) provin-
[c]iae Arabiae.

Inscr. 234. Scale 1 : 20.

The first letter in l. 2 is perhaps a partly obliterated H. The only known *praeses Arabiae* whose name ends in -hus is Antiochus, mentioned in a dedicatory inscription from Djerash (*C.I.L.* III 14157) as v(ir) p(erfectissimus), *praes(es) provinc(iae) Arabiae*, and the identity of the titles suggests the restoration of his name in this inscription. The date of Antiochus is uncertain, but he is perhaps to be assigned to the time of Diocletian; see Brünnow, *P.A.* III, p. 299.

¹ The gloss *burgus castra* *C.G.L.* IV 27, 1 does not justify such an extension in meaning as must be assumed here.

235. LINTEL. Found in a house situated immediately east of the gate in the south wall at the southwestern corner of the city, and designated as "House no. 1". Length 1.49 m.; height 26 cm. The upper corners of the stone are somewhat weathered. The letters contain red coloring-matter. Height of letters 3-5 cm.

Dussaud and Macler, *M.S.M.* p. 280, no. 119.

Inscr. 235. Scale 1 : 20.

Aurel(ia) (Q)uirilla (q)u[e] fuit uxor Verani [Sex(ti)],
vixit ann(os) xxxv. Fuit filia iustis(sima), soro[r] p[ri]i[s(sima)].
Fecit memor(iam) Veranus Sex(tus) co(n)iugi carissime.
Si (q)ui voluerit manumittere, (d)et in [f]isco

Line 1: //ÇQRELOVÇRIB/AOVFVITUXORVËRANI/E D. and M.

Line 4: SUOUIUOLOERITMANUMITTEREOETINAIICO/// D. and M.

The name Cyrilla, Greek Κύριλλα, is similarly spelled in *C.I.L.* III 14214⁶ and De Rossi *Ins. Chr.* I 769. The letters following should perhaps be read *Qu(irilli) [f](ilia)*, as otherwise there is no mention of the father. The last word in l. 2 is uncertain, but is probably to be read *p[ri]s(sima)*, one of the terms most frequently applied to a sister in sepulchral inscriptions; see Harrod, *Latin Terms of Endearment and of Family Relationship* (Princeton, 1909), p. 62.

In l. 4, the restoration *suo vivo coe(ge)rit*, proposed by MM. Dussaud and Macler, is to be corrected. This inscription, like so many others from tombs (see Dessau, *Ins. sel.* 8218 f.), closes with a *prohibitio alienandi* and the imposition of a fine. *Manumittere* is evidently used in the sense of *agrum emancipare*, but the instance is unique, as far as we know. The phrase *det in fisco* is an easy error, arising from a confusion between the common phrases *det in fiscum* and *det fisco*. Perhaps PN, for *p(oenae) n(omine)* should be read here, as in so many other sepulchral inscriptions, but I is plain in our copy, as well as in that of MM. Dussaud and Macler, and we have therefore adopted the reading as given above.

236. BLOCK. Built into the wall of the apse of a church in the northern part of the city, which has been designated as the "Church of Julianus"; see Div. II. A. 3, p. 173. In this church nos. 262 and 285 were also found. The inscription faces on the interior of the church. Length 70 cm.; height 29¹/₂ cm. Height of letters 3-4¹/₂ cm.

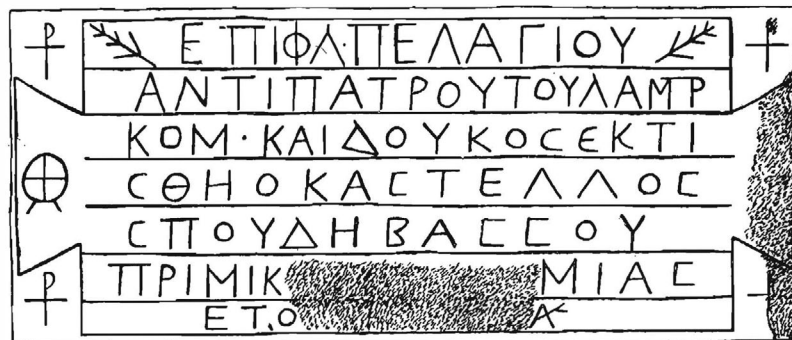
COCORNILIANNVIXITAN
NOS XXXVHA BVI TPATRIM
MAVRVMEXIPFLPROCLIANVS
PRTPCONIVC; PIISSIMEME MO

Nico Cornili(a)n(a) vixit an-
nos xxxv. Habuit patrim
Maurum ex p(rae)p(ositis). Fl(avius) Procli(a)nus
pri(mi)p(ilaris) coniug(i) piissim(e) memo-
riam fabricavit.

Nico represents the common Greek name Νικό. The title *ex praepositis* is common, and is not infrequently abbreviated as here; e. g. *C.I.L.* v 7405, 8662. The abbreviation in l. 4 should perhaps be similarly read *pr(e)p(ositus)*, after the analogy of *Corniliana* in l. 1 and *patrim* in l. 2, especially as PP is the ordinary abbreviation for *primipilaris*, but it hardly seems probable that the same term would be abbreviated differently in two successive lines.

237. BLOCK. 412-413 A.D. (?). Found in the courtyard of a house in the southwestern corner of the city, a short distance south of the so-called "West Gate". Nos. 304-306 were also found in this house. Length 1.05 m.; height 44 cm. The inscription is in a dovetailed frame. Above and below the dovetails at the corners of the stone was carved the monogram Φ , and in each dovetail was a disc with enclosed cross. These have been partially obliterated at the right end of the stone. At the beginning and at the end of the first line is a conventional branch. Length of the frame 86 cm.; height 41 cm. Height of letters $2\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Brünnow (from this copy), *P.A.* III, p. 296.



Inscr. 237. Scale 1:10.

Ἐπὶ Φλ(αυίου) Πελαγίου
'Αντιπάτρου τοῦ λαμπρ(οτάτου)
κάμ(ιτος) καὶ θουκὸς ἐκτί-
σθη ὁ κάστελλος,
σπουδῇ Βάσσου
πριμικ[ηρίου]]μίας,
ἐτο[υς] τζ'(οἱ τῇ), ἰνδ(ικτιῶνος) ι)α'.

Under Flavius Pelagius Antipater, most illustrious comes and dux, the fortress was founded, under (the) supervision of Bassus, primicerius, in (the) year 307 (or 308), in (the) eleventh indiction. (412-413 A.D.).

Flavius Pelagius Antipater was the builder also of the *castellus* at ẖaṣr il-Bâ'ik, which, according to the building inscription, was founded in 411 A.D.; see no. 21. This date has helped us to restore approximately the date in l. 7; an exact restoration is impossible, since the number of the year may have been followed either by the name of a month as in no. 21, or by the number of the indiction. However, on account of the A at the end of the line the restoration of the indiction is tempting, for the eleventh indiction began in Sept. 412, the year following the foundation of the fortress at ẖaṣr il-Bâ'ik. Accordingly, we have restored the date as above.

The restoration of l. 6 affords a considerable problem. The length of the lacuna demands the restoration of seven or eight letters, but the possibility that *πριμικηρίου* was abbreviated renders the length of the second word uncertain. Bassus was the chief of some provincial bureau; his position was analogous, but superior, to that of the *scriniarii* who, together with a *praefectus cohortis*, were entrusted with the supervision of the construction of the *castellus* at Dêr il-Kahf (no. 229). The title *primicerius* is usually followed by the genitive plural of the word which designates the members of

the staff of the bureau, as *primicerius notariorum, tabulariorum*, etc.; however, the termination —μίας shows that in this instance the name of the bureau itself was used, as in an inscription from Salona (*C.I.L.* III 9517 = 12858), *prim(icerius) scrin(ii) tabulari* [*Me*]diol(anensis), and in the case of various *scrinia* listed in the *Notitia Dignitatum*. As a possible restoration, we would suggest *πριμικ[ηρ(ίου) οἰκονομ]ίας* = *primicerius (scrinii) dispensationis*, the interpretation *οἰκονομία* = *dispensatio* being based on *C.G.L.* II 380, 31; III 446, 21; 480, 2, and a bilingual inscription from Cius in Bithynia (*C.I.L.* III 333 = 13649 a = *I.G.R.* III 25), *dispen(sator) [ad] frumentum* = *οἰκον[ομ]ος ἐπὶ τοῦ σείτου*. The word *dispensatio*, it is true, is not found as a technical term, as far as we know, but *dispensatores* abound in provincial inscriptions of the time of the Empire, and were attached to the provincial *fiscus*, the *res privata*, and the *annona*; see Daremberg-Saglio II, p. 281 f. and *P.-W.* V, 1192 f. The meaning of *οἰκονομία*, if the word is to be restored here, would accordingly be identical with that found in Hellenistic inscriptions, where it often signifies the management of income or revenue, whether of money or grain; see *Ins. Brit. Mus.* IV 897 = Ditt. *I.S.O.G.* 46; *C.I.G.* 2058 = Ditt. *Syll.*² 226, 161; Ditt. *Syll.*² 306, 39; Ditt. *I.S.O.G.* 179, and also a papyrus at Turin quoted by Dittenberger in his commentary to *I.S.O.G.* 177, *ὁ πρὸς τῇ οἰκονομίᾳ τῶν ἀργυρικῶν*. If the restoration here suggested be correct, Bassus had the rank of *primicerius dispensationis*, or perhaps more properly, *dispensatorum*, that is, chief of staff in the bureau which was charged with the management of income and expenditure, either in cash or in grain, and which, on account of Bassus' apparent service under the *dux*, was probably attached to the military side of the administration of the province.

238. ALTAR. Found in the courtyard of the house where no. 234 was found, the so-called "House no. VI". The inscription is on the die of the altar. Height of altar 1.40 m.; height of die 96 cm., width 30 cm. Height of letters 6–10 cm.

Littmann (from this copy), *Florilegium M. de Vogüé* (Paris, 1909), p. 383 f.



Μασε-
χας Α-
ουειδ-
ανου
Δουσ-
ἀρει Α-
αργα.

Inscr. 238. Scale 1:20.

This inscription is bilingual. The Nabataean text, which is on another face of the die, was copied by Waddington (*De Vogüé, S.C., Inscr. Sémi.* p. 120 = *C.I.S.* II 190) and by Littmann (*Div. IV. Nab. Inscr.* no. 38), and reads: "This is the sacred

stone which *Māsik*, son of *ʿAwīdhā*, made for *Dusharā*." The Greek version had remained unnoticed. It offers further proof that **נרנן** is another name of Dusares, a fact which had been established by a Nabataean dedication to Dusares Aʿra, found at Boşra by Savignac and Abel (*R.B.* II (1905), p. 592 = Lidzbarski, *Eph.* II, p. 261-3), and by Lidzbarski's correction (*Eph.* II, p. 262; Clermont-Ganneau, *R.A.O.* VII (1906), p. 215, n. 1) of another Nabataean inscription found by Dussaud and Macler at Imtân (*V.A.S.* p. 167, no. 36 = Lidzbarski, *Eph.* I, p. 330). Our inscription offers the first Greek transcription of the full name of the divinity and also determines beyond all doubt the proper form of the second name; see Littmann, *op. cit.* p. 385.

Lidzbarski has explained the name *Aʿra* as equivalent to *Abundantia* or *Ops* (*Eph.* I, p. 330). Clermont-Ganneau has advanced the theory that *Aʿra* is the specific name of the god, since *Dushara* is merely a local epithet, signifying 'Lord of Šara', and has proposed to connect *Aʿra* = *Ōro* with the first element in the name of the ancient Arabian god *Ortal*, mentioned by Herodotus in III 8; see *R.A.O.* II (1898), p. 374; III (1900), p. 272; V (1903), p. 109 f.; VII (1906), p. 156 and p. 215 n. 1. Most recently, Littmann *op. cit.* has suggested that the name is to be connected with the Arabic غرى, the rough stone idol of a god which was smeared with the blood of victims. We learn from the famous passage in Suidas (*sub* Θεὸς Ἀρης) that at Petra Dusares was worshipped under the form of a black, rectangular, unhewn stone, over which was poured the blood of slaughtered animals. In Derʿa a stone omphalos was apparently the cult image or symbol of the god; see Dussaud, *Rev. Num.*, 1904, p. 160 f.; Morey, *Rev. Num.*, 1911, p. 71.

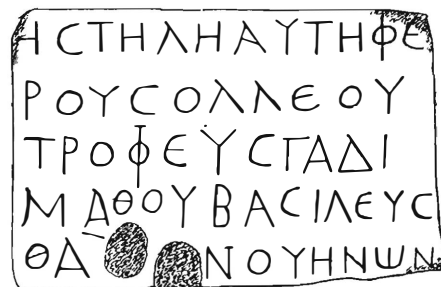
Μασεχος, Arabic *Māsik*, is a common name; for various combinations in which it occurs see Div. IV. Nab. Inscr. no. 38. *Αουειδανος* is merely a lengthening of the name *Αουειδος*, Arabic *ʿAwīdh*, which occurs frequently. *Αουειδηνος* is found in Wad. 2272, *Αουειδανου* in *B.C.H.* XXI (1897), p. 64, no. 74 = *P.A.* II, p. 247.

238¹. BLOCK. On a block found in a courtyard immediately south of the church in the eastern part of the city, which has been designated as the "Double Church". The upper corners are somewhat chipped. Length 57 cm.; height 37 cm. Height of letters 4-4½ cm. (Φ 8 cm.). Copied in 1909 by Mr. Magie.

Littmann (from this copy), *Florilegium M. de Vogüé* (Paris, 1909), p. 386 f.



Photograph of no. 238¹.



Inscr. 238¹. Scale 1:10.

Ἡ στήλη αὕτη Φερ-
ρου Σολλεου,
τροφεὺς Γαδι-
μαθου βασιλεὺς
Θανουηνῶν.

This (is) the stele of Fihir, (son) of Shullai, tutor of Gadhīmat, king of (the) Tanūkh.

This is the Greek version of a Nabataean inscription found by de Vogüé (*Syr. Centr., Inscr. Sémi.* no. 11 = *C.I.S.* II 192) and is an exact translation of the Nabataean text.

The original Nabataean names, included in the translation given above, were rendered as precisely as possible into Greek. The names and their formation have been discussed by Littmann *op. cit.* Σολλεος occurs also in an inscription from Beersheba, *R.B.* XII (1903), p. 428, no. 6; but Σολεος, in our nos. 158 and 212, also in Wad. 1989 = *I.G.R.* III 1316, is probably *Sulaih*. In Greek authors the name is written Συλλαῖος; see, for example, Strabo XVI 780 f. where mention is made of a governor of the Nabataeans, a famous person of this name; see also *R.A.O.* VII (1906), p. 313 f.

Gadhīmat, king of the Tanūkh, has been identified by Littmann, at the suggestion of Professor Lidzbarski, with Gadhīmat al-Abrash, king of al-Ḥīrah, who figures in Arabic literature as the foe of Zenobia. The language and the forms of the letters of the Nabataean version accord with this supposition. If this identification be correct, this inscription may claim the honor of establishing the historical character of King Gadhīmat, as to which doubt has been expressed; see G. Rothstein, *Die Dynastie der Lahmiden*, p. 40. The fact that Gadhīmat appears in this inscription as king of the wide-spread tribe of the Tanūkh instead of as king of al-Ḥīrah is explained by Littmann by the supposition that this people had not yet settled in that locality.

239. ALTAR. On the fragment of an altar found on a Bedawin grave in the northern part of the city, a short distance east of the so-called "Church of Claudianus"; see no. 261. Height of the fragment about 60 cm.; width 59 cm. The lower portion of the altar was also found on the same grave. It contains a Roman wreath in relief and traces of a sculptured piece, probably a head, which has been cut away. On the base is a cross, added by a later hand. The original height of the altar was about 1.60 m. The inscription is in a raised dovetailed frame. Length of the frame (inside) 36 cm.; height 18 cm.



Θεῷ Σολμ-
ω Σαρειδος
Αουειδου εὐ-
σεβ]ῶν ἀνέθηκεν.

Inscr. 239. Scale 1 : 10.

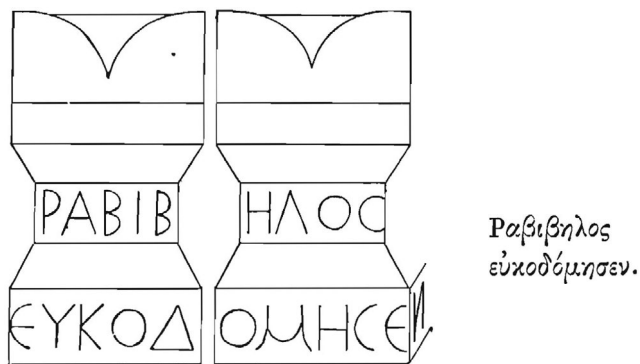
The word Σολμος is found here for the first time in Greek inscriptions. In his preliminary report (*A.J.A.* IX (1905), p. 402) Littmann suggested that it might be identified with the enigmatical 𐤔𐤌𐤍 found in two Aramaic inscriptions from Teimā in Arabia (Nöldeke, *Sitzber. d. Berl. Akad.* 1884, p. 813 f.). Professor Nöldeke inter-

puted the word in each case as 'image', referring it in the case of the well known stele to the figure of the priest, represented at the left of the stone; in the shorter inscription explaining it as alluding to 'the image of a god', unnamed, to whom a votive offering is made.

Clermont-Ganneau, on the other hand, has advanced the theory that **עלם** is the name of a god, *Ṣelem* or *Ṣalm*, and would interpret the first inscription as commemorating a votive offering made by a priest *Ṣelem-Shēzēb* to the god *Ṣelem*, to whom the second inscription would thus contain reference. As is frequently the case, the priest *Ṣelem-Shēzēb*, would bear in his name the name of the god to whose service he was consecrated; see *Rev. Crit.* xviii (1884), p. 442 f. Our inscription would seem to establish the correctness of Clermont-Ganneau's theory. But, on the other hand, **Σολμος** is perhaps akin to **Σαλμος** **שלם**, which appears in the name of the deity Selamaneš, Phoenician **שלמן**; see *R.A.O.* vii (1906), p. 214, n. 4.

The **Σαρειδος** of this inscription is probably the person of the same name who built the tomb from which come nos. 279 f. The name also occurs in nos. 301 and 363; the Arabic equivalent is *Sharīd*; see also *R.A.O.* iv (1901), p. 162 and Lidzbarski, *Eph.* ii, p. 85, l. 19.

240. ALTAR. Found in the courtyard adjoining the north side of the so-called "Church of Numerianus"; see no. 257. The altar forms part of the jamb of a doorway at the southeastern corner of the courtyard. Height of the altar 48 cm. The first line of the inscription is on two sides of the die; the second line extends over two sides of the base, and ends on the third side. Height of die 8 cm.; width 19 cm. Height of base 10 cm.; width 25 1/2 cm. Height of letters 5 1/2–6 cm.



Inscr. 240. Scale 1 : 10.

The name **Ραβιβηλος**, Arabic *Rabīb-'ēl*, occurs in Wad. 2210. The Nabataean form is also known; see Jaussen and Savignac, *Mission Arch. en Arabie* (Paris 1909), Inscr. Nab. nos. 34 and 84. The spelling **ἐνκοδόμησεν** is interesting as combining the usual blunders in the orthography of the forms of **οικοδομέω** (e. g. **ἐκοδομήθη** in no. 177 and **ἐκοδόμησεν** in Wad. 2539) and such forms as **ἐκοδόμος** in no. 159.

241. ALTAR. A fragment of an altar found lying on the ground in the courtyard of a house to the east of the so-called "Barracks" (cf. no. 245). Nos. 373–375 were found in the stairway of this house. Height of the fragment 51 cm.; width at the top 33 cm. Height of the extant portion of the die 25 cm.; width of the die 24 cm.

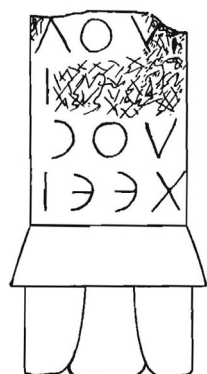
The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

ΔΙΑΓΙ	Διὲ ἀγί-
ΩΕΠΗ	ῶ ἐπη-
	κόω Κ-

Inscr. 241. Scale 1 : 10.

In l. 3 the final K is probably the first letter of the name of the dedicator, which immediately followed the name of the deity as in no. 239. The epithet *ἄγιος* is also applied to Zeus in Wad. 2720a = *I.G.R.* 1020.

242. ALTAR. A fragment of an altar found lying on the ground in the courtyard of a house in the eastern part of the city, immediately south of the so-called "Church of Masechos" (see no. 264). No. 445 was also found in this house. Height of the fragment 45 cm.; width of the cap $25\frac{1}{2}$ cm. Height of the extant portion of the die 25– $27\frac{1}{2}$ cm.; width of the die $20\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The letters are crude. Height of letters $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 cm.

	ΧΕΙΛ-
	λος
	. . .
	μου
	. . .

Inscr. 242. Scale 1 : 10.

Χεῖλος is the Arabic *Kahīl*; see Div. IV. Nab. Inscr. no. 55. The name is found also in no. 413, in *V.A.S.* p. 155, no. 20, in *M.S.M.* p. 262, no. 67, and it has been restored by MM. Dussaud and Macler (*V.A.S.* l. c.) in Wad. 2410, where the copy read ΧΕΕΓΛΟΥ.

243. PILLAR. A fragment of a pillar found lying on the ground outside the east wall of the city, west of the church outside the wall. The general appearance of the stone resembles that of an altar, but the inscription indicates that it was a pillar or stele set up to commemorate the gift of some benefactor. Height of the fragment 55 cm.; width of the base 31 cm. Height of the extant portion of the die $26\frac{1}{2}$ cm.; width of the die $26\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of the letters 5–7 cm.



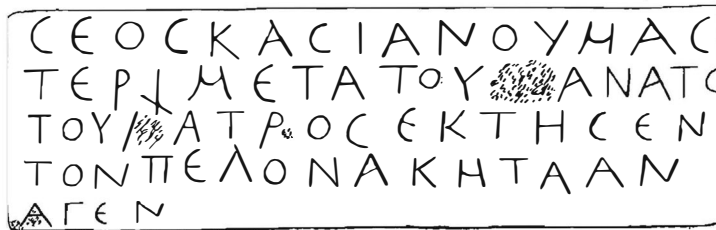
Inscr. 243. Scale 1:20.

..... εὐσεβ]ῶν ἐπλόκωσεν.

It is evident from the inscription that the stone was not an altar, but that it was erected to commemorate the gift of the pavement of some public, or more probably, sacred place, as the sanctuary in Wad. 1984*b*, or the portico in Wad. 1878.

244. LINTEL. Found over a window in the house in the southwest corner of the city, which abuts on the city-wall (the so-called "House no. 11"). The stone was taken down for the purpose of copying the inscription, and was left lying on the ground. Length 94½ cm.; height 29 cm. There is red coloring-matter in the letters. Height of letters 3–6 cm.

G. Robinson Lees *Geogr. Journ.* v (1895), p. 19; Dussaud and Macler, *M.S.M.* p. 281, no. 121.



Inscr. 244. Scale 1:10.

Σεος Κασσιανοῦ μάσ-
τερ μετὰ τοῦ [θ]ανάτο[υ]
τοῦ πατρὸς ἔκτησεν
τὸν πελῶνα καὶ τὰ ἀν-
άγεν.

Shai, (son) of Cassianus, magister, after the death of his father erected the gate-way and the upper hall.

Lees' copy contains most of l. 2. and some letters from the other lines; no attempt was made to decipher the inscription. The copy of MM. Dussaud and Macler includes the first line and portions of the second and third; many of the letters, however, are illegible.

The interpretation of the letters immediately following the patronymic has afforded considerable difficulty. The word is clearly some title borne by the builder. We have rejected the obvious reading *μαστήρ*, the name of an official not uncommon in Greek cities in the third century B. C. (see references cited by van Herwerden, *Lex. Suppl.* s. vv. *μαστήρ* and *μάστρος*), on account of the lack of evidence for the existence of such officials in Byzantine times. The spelling *μάστερ* for *magister* seems worthy of a man who wrote *ἀνάγεν* for *ἀνάγειον*. It doubtless represents the actual pronunciation of the word in the popular language, where the guttural γ had become a γ or ι, and was fused with the following vowel or suppressed altogether. The form *μαειστόρον* (for *μαειστέρων*) occurs in a late inscription from Anaea, *Jahreshft. d. Oester. Inst.* xi (1908), *Beiblatt*, p. 165, no. 9. Thus arose such words as *μάιστρος* and *μαίστωρ* (see Du Cange, *Gloss.* s. vv.), *μαειστρο* with analogous Romance forms (see Schuchardt, *Vokalismus des Vulgärlateins*, II, p. 461), and by a further development, this form *μάστερ* and also *μάστωρ* with the compounds *πρωτο-μάστωρ* and *μαστρομέλης* (see Du Cange, *Gloss.* 845–6). The reading of the following letter is

very uncertain, especially as it is not clear whether the cross-stroke is to be regarded as part of the letter, as a mark of abbreviation, or as the top of the π in the line below. The copy of MM. Dussaud and Macler shows this letter in ligature with the following as $\mathbf{\Pi\H}$, but this cannot be correct, since there are no other ligatures in the inscription. Lees' copy shows a χ , but no certain conclusion can be based on his reading. However, the letter is perhaps to be read as a χ , used as an abbreviation for $\chi(\acute{\omega}\rho\tau\eta\varsigma)$; a *mag(ister) coh(ortis) (miliariae) Hemes(enorum)* is found in *C.I.L.* III 10307. Or, if the stroke is a mark of abbreviation, it is possible to read ἰππέων ; such a *magister equitum* had the rank of *centurio supernumerarius*, and in the period of the late empire was probably the commander of the cavalry of a legion; see von Domaszewski, *Rangordnung des röm. Heeres*, *Bonn. Jahrb.* CXVII (1908), p. 48 f.

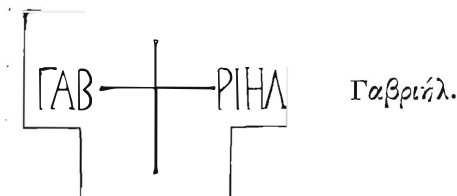
The use of the genitive after $\mu\epsilon\tau\acute{\alpha}$ = 'after' is not infrequent in Byzantine Greek, e. g. Malalas, pp. 187, 362 and 384 Dind.

The spelling $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}\gamma\epsilon\nu$ for the late Greek form $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha\iota\omicron\nu$ was doubtless due to the popular pronunciation of the word, and seems a stage in the development which led eventually to the modern Greek $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\mu\iota$. The form $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ for $\tau\acute{o}$ is analogous to $\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\rho\omicron\nu$, no. 20 frg. 46, but the error may be due to assimilation to the following α .

Nos. 245–255 are inscribed on the walls of the large building in the southern part of the city, the so-called "Barracks". The building was originally the *castellum* of the city, and afterwards was used as a monastery; see Div. II. A. 3, p. 166 f.

245. BLOCK. Forming the front wall of the balcony which projects from the east side of the tower. This inscription and the three following are so far above the ground that measurements could not be taken, but each block is approximately 50 cm. high, and 70 cm. long.

Waddington, no. 2068 C, *a*.



Inscr. 245. Scale 1:20.

The names of the four archangels inscribed upon the four sides of the tower (nos. 245–248) agree with those described in the Hebrew apocalyptic writings as the four chief angels of God. In the earlier literature, to be sure, as represented by the Book of Enoch, the canon is not definitely determined, for the number varies from six to three (see Hilgenfeld, *Jüdische Apokalyptik*, p. 135 f.), and even when the number is limited to four, the same names do not always occur. Thus the four who are appointed by God to punish the fallen angels and their sons, the giants, (*Enoch*, ix) are Michael, Gabriel, Surjân (*i. e.* Surjâl, *v. l.* Surêl)¹, and Urjân (*i. e.* Urjâl), while the four who stand on the four sides of the Lord of spirits (*Enoch*, xl 8–9) are Michael, Rufael, Gabriel, and Fanuel, and these also act as the punishers of the wicked in c. LIV 6 and c. LXXI. 8 f. However, in the Greek versions of *Enoch*, as represented by the

¹ However, in c. X Rufael is substituted for Surjâl.

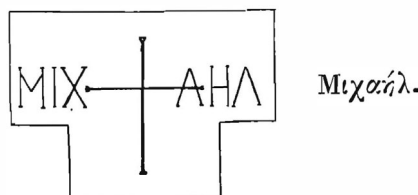
Egyptian fragment and the quotations of Syncellus (Vol. 1, p. 22, 13 and p. 43, 4 Dindorf), the names in c. ix are Michael, Uriel, Raphael and Gabriel, and this is the regular canon of the later Jewish writings; see also W. Lueken, *Michael, eine Darstellung*, etc. (Göttingen, 1898), p. 35. In the mediaeval Jewish literature, which of course reflects an earlier tradition, these four angels are represented as standing on the four sides of the throne of God as leaders of four troops of angels. There is, it is true, some divergence of statement as to their relative positions with regard to the Divine Presence, but the best established order is: Michael (the chief of the archangels) on the right of the throne, *i.e.* toward the south, since the throne was always regarded as facing the east, Uriel on the left, *i.e.* toward the north, Gabriel in front, *i.e.* toward the east, and Raphael behind, *i.e.* toward the west; see Buxtorf, *Lexicon Chald. Talm. Rabb.*, ed. B. Fischer (Leipzig, 1869), p. 27, *s.v.* אַרְיֵאל, and Lueken, *Michael*, p. 34. The order of the names on the tower agrees with the Hebrew tradition only in the case of Gabriel and Uriel. However, the fact is significant that on a monastery-tower the names of the four archangels are associated with the points of the compass quite in the manner of the Hebrews, for it seems to indicate on the part of these Christians a belief in the Hebrew angelology, and perhaps even a belief in the potency of angelic names, similar to their use as charms in Christian magic papyri and gems found in Egypt; see Lueken, *Michael*, p. 71.

246. BLOCK. Forming the front wall of the balcony which projects from the south side of the tower.

Inscr. 246. Scale 1 : 20.

This name and that of Michael (no. 247) were not seen by Waddington, and he supposed that the names of these two angels had been omitted; see his commentary to no. 2068, *sub fin.*

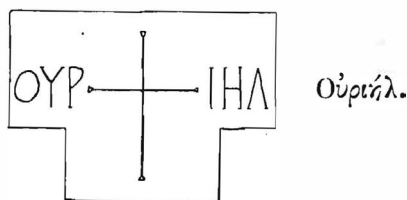
247. BLOCK. Forming the front wall of the balcony which projects from the west side of the tower.



Inscr. 247. Scale 1 : 20.

248. BLOCK. Forming the front wall of the balcony which projects from the north side of the tower.

Waddington, no. 2068 A, a; Schumacher, *Z.D.P.-V.* xx (1897), p. 160.



Inscr. 248. Scale 1 : 20.

Waddington's copy reads ΟΥΡ†ΙΙΙΛ.

249. BLOCKS. Built into the east side of the tower. The inscription covers an entire course extending the whole width of the wall. Length about 4.40 m.; height 28¹/₂ cm. There are traces of red paint in the letters.

Waddington, no. 2068 C, b; Schumacher, *Z.D.P.-V.* xx (1897), p. 161.



Inscr. 249. Scale 1 : 40.

Κ(ύρι)ε ὁ Θε(ός), δίκασε τοὺς ἀδικοῦντας ἡμᾶς, (καὶ) πολέμεσον αὐτοὺς τῇ σῇ δ(υ)ν(ά)μ(ει).

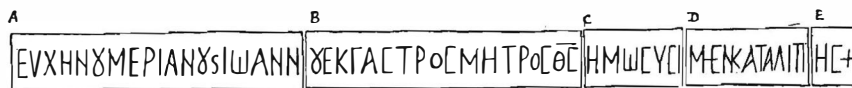
O Lord God, judge those who wrong us, and make war against them with thy might.

Waddington's copy reads ΠΟΛΕΜΗΟΝ. In Schumacher's drawing the letter in question is represented as undecipherable.

This inscription is an adaptation of *Psalms* xxxiv (xxxv), 1 : Δίκασον, Κύριε, τοὺς ἀδικοῦντάς με, πολέμησον τοὺς πολεμοῦντάς με. Δίκασε is probably to be explained as δίκασαι rather than as a hybrid form.

250. BLOCKS. Built into the north side of the tower, in the same course as no. 249. The inscription extends the whole width of the wall. Length of block A 1.52 m., of block B 1.46 m., of block C 51 cm., of block D 65 cm., of block E 25 cm.; height 28¹/₂ cm. Height of letters 10¹/₂–14¹/₂ cm. There are traces of red paint in the letters.

Waddington, no. 2068 A, b; Schumacher, *Z.D.P.-V.* xx (1897), p. 161.



Inscr. 250. Scale 1 : 40.

Εὐχὴ Νομεριανοῦ (καὶ) Ἰωάννου. Ἐκ γαστρὸς μητρὸς Θε(ός) ἡμῶ(ν) σὺ (εἰ) μὴ ἐγκαταλίπης +.

A vow of Numerianus and Joannes. From (our) mother's womb thou art our God; forsake (us) not.

Block A: ΕΥΧΗΝΥΜΕΡΙΑΝΥΣΙΩΑΝΝ, Schumacher.

Block C: ΗΜΩΕΥΕΙ, Waddington; ΗΜΩΕΥΟ, Schumacher.

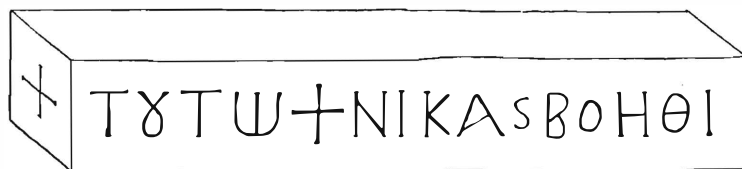
As Waddington has pointed out, this text is an adaptation of *Psalms* xxi (xxii), 11 : Ἐπὶ σὲ ἐπερίφην ἐκ μήτρας, ἐκ κοιλίας (ἀπὸ γαστρὸς, Cod. Sinaiticus, 2d hand) μητρὸς μου Θεός μου εἰ σὺ μὴ ἀποστῇς ἀπ' ἐμοῦ, ἔτι θλίψις ἐγγύς. The variation ἀπὸ γαστρὸς for ἐκ κοιλίας is perhaps a reminiscence of v. 10, ἔτι σὺ εἰ ὁ ἐκπάσας με ἐκ γαστρὸς, but the

correction in the Codex Sinaiticus would seem rather to indicate that there was another version of the text, which read ἀπὸ γαστρός, and that this was the version known to Numerianus and Joannes. The formula μὴ ἐγκαταλίπῃς με (ἡμᾶς) occurs often in the *Psalms*, and also in the liturgies (*e.g.* Swainson, pp. 6 and 76), and was probably more familiar than the less common μὴ ἀποστῇς ἀπ' ἐμοῦ.

. The word εὐχή is frequently employed in Pagan inscriptions either alone (Wad. 2290; 2407; 2627), or in the formulas κατ' εὐχὴν and εὐχῆς χάριν (Wad. 2116 and 2211 = *A.A.E.S.* III 380) to signify the fulfillment of a vow made to some deity, and it seems to be used in the same sense in Christian inscriptions; see nos. 257–259 and *A.A.E.S.* III 57 and 334. Accordingly, this inscription seems to record the fulfillment of a vow, perhaps the building of the tower or a part of it, made to God by Numerianus and Joannes, quite in the manner of the Pagans. These same pious men also constructed portals in the church near by, likewise in fulfillment of vows made by themselves and their children; see nos. 258 and 259.

251. BLOCK. Built into the east wall of the tower, in the lowest course of inscribed blocks. It is at the south end of the course, so that the cross on the left end of the stone is visible from the south side of the tower. Length about 1.80 m.; height about 30 cm.; thickness about 30 cm. Height of letters about 12 cm. There are traces of red paint in the letters.

Waddington, no. 2068 C, c; Schumacher, *Z.D.P.-V.* xx (1897), p. 161.



+ Τοῦτω + νικᾷ (καὶ) βοηθί.

This (sign) conquers (and) aids.

Inscr. 251. Scale 1:20.

Τοῦτω refers, of course, to the sign of the cross, as in Div. III. B. 1, no. 886, and *A.A.E.S.* III 237 and 255. The mere sign of the cross with the verb νικᾷν is used to express the same sentiment in no. 41 and *A.A.E.S.* III 210. This use of βοηθεῖν with the sign of the cross is, as far as we know, unparalleled, but seems justified by the magical potency attributed to the symbol; see *A.A.E.S.* III, p. 20 f.

252. BLOCK. Built into the south wall of the tower, in the same course as no. 251. It is at the west end of the course. The left end of the stone is concealed by a wall built at a later period; it probably contains a cross like the one in nos. 251, 253, and 254. Length about 1.75 m.; height about 30 cm. Height of letters about 12 cm.

Waddington, no. 2068 D.



Δ(ό)ξ(α) σ(οί), ὁ Θε(ός) Ἀβρ(αὰ)μ. (καὶ)
'Ισ(αὰ)κ (καὶ) 'Ιακώβ.

Inscr. 252. Scale 1:20.

Glory (be) to thee, God of Abraham (and) Isaac (and) Jacob.

κω̄B, Waddington.

The omission of the vowels in this inscription seems to show Semitic influence. Waddington's reading Δ(ό)ξ(α) σο[ι], Θ(ε)ς κ. τ. λ. is wrong, for the line of abbreviation clearly extends over the first three letters ΔΞϚ. Furthermore, the expression ὁ Θεός was regularly used in the liturgies of the church in addressing prayers to God. The phrase δόξα σοί, ὁ Θεός, according to Germanus p. 181 D was the ritualistic formula spoken by a person who looked at an image of a saint; the name of the saint was then added. The inscription concludes with the familiar quotation from the words of Jehovah to Moses, *Exodus* III, 6 f., also quoted in an inscription from Selenîyeh, Wad. 2635 = *A.A.E.S.* III 296.

253. BLOCK. Built into the west wall of the tower, in the same course as nos. 251 and 252. It is at the north end of the course, so that the cross on the left end of the stone is visible from the north side of the tower. Length about 1.45 m.; height about 30 cm.; thickness about 30 cm. Height of letters about 14 cm. There are traces of red paint in the letters.

Waddington, no. 2068 B; Schumacher, *Z.D.P.-V.* xx (1897), p. 161.

✠ ΕΜΜΑΤΝΥΗΛ + Ἑμμα + νουήλ.

Inscr. 253. Scale 1 : 20.

The formula is found on lintels from northern Syria; see Div. III. B, nos. 866 and 957, and *A.A.E.S.* III 219. The redundant phrase Ἑμμανουήλ μεθ' ἡμῶν occurs in Div. III. B, no. 1065.

254. BLOCK. Built into the north wall of the tower, in the same course as nos. 251-253. It is at the east end of the course, so that the cross on the left end is visible from the east side of the tower. This end of the block was concealed by a wall built at a later period, and it was necessary to remove a few of the stones of this wall. Length about 1.50 m.; height about 30 cm.; thickness about 38 cm. Height of letters 11-12 cm. There are traces of red paint in the letters.

Waddington, no. 2068 A, c; Schumacher, *Z.D.P.-V.* xx (1897), p. 161.

+ Χ(ριστ)έ, εὐχέ σ(οι) . ἀγ(ιάσο)ν, φ(ύ)λ-
(α)ξ(ο)ν ἡμῶς.
XEEYXHCAΓNΦΛΞNHMA[O Christ, a vow to thee; sanctify,
guard us.

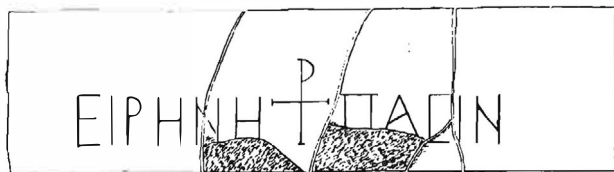
Inscr. 254. Scale 1 : 20.

Waddington and Schumacher did not copy the first six letters, which were concealed by the later wall. Waddington restored Θεός ἄγν(ε), κ. τ. λ., which is corrected by our copy. We have read ἀγ(ιάσο)ν instead of ἄγν(ε) as the line of abbreviation extends across the letters ΑΓΝ, and thus indicates that letters have been omitted from the interior of the word. Ϛ is similarly used as the abbreviation for σοί in no. 252. The

word εὐχή is probably to be understood as 'vow', as in no. 250, but perhaps in this instance it means 'prayer'.

255. BLOCK. Built into the west wall of the tower, in the second story, and in the course immediately below no. 253. The block is broken into five fragments. Total length of the block 1.60 m.; height 43 cm. Height of the chrismon 22 cm.; width 14½ cm. Height of letters 11½–12½ cm. There are traces of red paint in the letters.

Waddington, no. 2068 B, b; Schumacher, *Z.D.P.-V.* xx (1897), p. 161.



Inscr. 255. Scale 1:20.

Εἰρήνη ☩ πᾶσιν.

Peace ☩ unto all!

This formula recurs constantly in the liturgies, but is uncommon in inscriptions. A similar expression is found on a lintel from a church-door in Krēm in the Ledjā, Wad. 2519, also to be published in Pt. 7 of these publications.

256. LINTEL. Over a door in the church in the southwestern corner of the city (the so-called "Southwest Church"); see Div. II. A. 3, p. 183 f. The door is at the east end of the church, south of the apse. Length of the lintel 1.41 m.; height 28½ cm. Length of the inscription (excluding the cross) 71 cm. Height of letters 5½–6½ cm.



Inscr. 256. Scale 1:20.

Νίκα, εἰ τύχη τῶν Βενέτων.

Conquer, Fortune of the Blues!

This inscription and no. 266, together with a stone found at Ṭaff in the Ledjā by the Expedition of 1909 (νίκα, εὐτύχη τῶν Βενήτων), are of interest as showing that even the smaller provincial cities participated in the rivalries of the factions of the capital. The existence of this party-strife in the sixth and early seventh centuries in the eastern provinces in general, and in Antioch in particular, is attested by the Byzantine historians (e.g. Malalas, pp. 393 and 416 Dind.; Theophanes, p. 166 de Boor; Paul. Diac. iv 37), but it appears from these inscriptions that in the smaller cities also there were echoes of the partisan feeling which ran so high at Constantinople. The word νίκα (= *vincas*) is found on many monuments pertaining to the circus (cf. Daremberg-Saglio, I, p. 1194, n. 32); it was the usual cry of acclamation at the games, and in later times became famous as the watchword of the factions in the great riot of 532 A.D. Hence there is no doubt that the word is to be read here as an imperative. The use of the article after the imperative, as in ἡ τύχη, can be paralleled by many instances in classical, and, especially, in New Testament Greek, where the nominative with the article is used in address; see Blass, *Gram. d. Neutest. Griech.* 2 (Göttingen, 1902), p. 89 f. A striking instance of such usage is the well-known Χαῖρε, εἰ βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἰουδαίων, Matth. xxvii 29.

The words νίκα, ἡ τύχη Κωνσταντίνου κ. τ. λ. occur on two columns from Constantinople,

C.I.G. 8788 and 8789, one of which was dedicated by the partisans of the Blues. In both of these the editors of the Corpus read νικᾶ, but it seems to us that this is an instance analogous to the inscriptions from Umm idj-Djimâl, and that here also the words νίκα, ἡ τύχη are an acclamation; hence we believe that the expression had an application extending beyond the hippodrome. An instance of this more general use occurs in an inscription from Melah is-Şarrâr, to be published in Pt. 5, and which reads + νίκαη, εἰ τύχη τῶν Χρ(ιστιανῶν). Compare also the following instances in Latin inscriptions where *nika* is used with the vocative of a name: *C.I.L.* x 2061, 8059¹⁷⁷, and 8303.

These inscriptions suggest a possible restoration of others. Wad. 1900, ΠΕΝΕΤΟΝ | Π . . ΛΑΤΑΕΤΗ, is almost certainly to be restored [νίκα, ἡ τύχη τῶν] (B)ενέτον, π[ολ]λὰ τὰ ἔτη. This same acclamation is found on an altar from 'Ormân, *V.A.S.*, p. 164, no. 33 = *M.S.M.*, p. 255. no. 44, where, on the analogy of our restoration of Wad. 1900, faces *b* and *a* are to be read together thus: νίκα, ἡ τύχη τῶν ων κα(ι) τοῦ βασιλέως, πολλὰ τὰ ἔτη. Unfortunately, we are unable to suggest any restoration for the first genitive, which is undoubtedly the name of some faction, sect, or tribe. The presence of τοῦ βασιλέως on face *a* makes it probable that ΟΥ and not ΟΝ is to be read in l. 8 of face *b*, and that the name of some local potentate, or, more probably, of the emperor (Heraclius, if the date 611 A.D. on the bevel above the base is correct) should be restored after the καί. Similarly, a stone from Ephesus, *Jahreshft. d. Oest. Inst.* x (1907), *Beibl.*, p. 70 contains, after the names of Heraclius and his son in the genitive, the words, apparently added by another hand, καὶ τῶν Πρασίνων πολλὰ τὰ ἔτη. Furthermore, it may be possible to restore on the analogy of these inscriptions from Umm idj-Djimâl Wad. 2425, ΗΛΙΑΝ | + ΝΙΚΑ ΗΤΥ + ΧΗΤΟΝΚΟΧ + as ΗΛΙΑΝ Νίκα, ἡ τύχη τῶν Κοχ(χίνων). We propose this, however, with great hesitation, because the faction of the Reds is regularly referred to by the Byzantine writers as τὸ 'Ρούσιον (μέρος) or οἱ 'Ρούσιοι, and we know of no instance in Latin or Greek where the word *coccinus* is used to denote this faction, except perhaps Mart. xiv 131; here it has a *general*, not a technical sense. It is usually stated by the Byzantine historians that the Reds were amalgamated with the Blues, but it is clear that they continued to exist, if not as a political faction, at least as a corporation, for we are expressly told by Malalas (p. 393 Dind.) that Anastasius I was an adherent of the Reds, and in the ninth century the faction had its representative in the races (Cedrenus vol. II, p. 175 Bek.).

It is perhaps not a mere coincidence that the three Syrian inscriptions favor the party of the Blues. This was known to be the faction favored by Justinian (cf. Procop. *Bell. Pers.* II, 11, 32; Malalas, p. 425 Dind.; Evagrius IV, 32), and it may therefore have become throughout the Empire the most popular of the parties. Accordingly, these inscriptions are perhaps to be dated in the reign of Justinian himself or of one of his immediate successors.

The presence of an inscription of this character over a door of a church seems to illustrate perfectly the passage of Procopius (*Bell. Pers.* I, 24, 5), which tells to what length the partisanship of the factions was carried: μέλει τε αὐτοῖς οὔτε θεῶν οὔτε ἀνθρωπείων πραγμάτων παρὰ τὸ ἐν τούτοις νικᾶν, ἣν τέ τι ἀσέβημα ἐς τὸν Θεὸν ὑφ' ὅπου ἄμαρτάνηται, κ. τ. λ. However, on account of the character of the execution of this inscription, which does not resemble a mere graffito scrawled on a church lintel, coupled with the fact that there is no reason to suppose that the similar stone no. 266 ever formed part of a church, we are inclined to believe that this stone is not in its

original position, but that it belonged to some less sacred building, with which such an inscription would be more in keeping. The fact that the cross is found on no. 266 as well as on this stone, seems to show that the symbol was not a later addition carved on the lintel out of deference for the church, but an integral part of the inscription; perhaps its presence was considered to have a certain efficacy in ensuring the success of the faction, but more probably it is due merely to convention and without real significance.

257. LINTEL. On a lintel of one of the portals of the church situated directly northeast of the so-called "Barracks", and designated as the "Church of Numerianus"; see Div. II. A. 3, p. 191. The stone is over the southernmost door on the west side of the church. Nos. 398 and 399 were found in this same church. Length 1.57½ m.; height 27–28 cm. Height of the cross in the center of the face 17 cm. Height of letters 10½–12 cm.

Waddington, no. 2067.



Εὐχὴ Μαρίας + καὶ τέκνων.

Inscr. 257. Scale 1:20.

The portal was constructed in fulfillment of a vow; cf. no. 250.

258. LINTEL. On a lintel of another portal of the same church. The stone is over the central door on the west side of the church. The block is surmounted by a moulding. Length 2 m.; height of the face 26 cm.; height of the moulding 3½ cm. Height of the cross in the center of the face 18 cm. Height of letters 11–11½ cm.

Waddington, no. 2067.



Εὐχὴ Νουμεριανοῦ + καὶ τῶν τέκνων.

Inscr. 258. Scale 1:20.

Numerianus was one of the persons mentioned in an inscription on the tower of the so-called "Barracks"; see no. 250.

259. LINTEL. On a lintel of another portal of the same church. The stone is over the northernmost door on the west side of the building. Length 1.92 m.; height 28 cm. The cross in the center of the face is partly obliterated. There are traces of red paint in the letters. Height of letters 9–11½ cm.

Waddington, no. 2067.

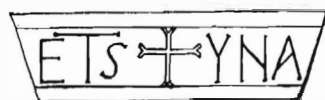


Εὐχὴ Ἰωάννου + καὶ τέκνων.

Inscr. 259. Scale 1:20.

Joannes is also mentioned in no. 250.

260. CAPITAL. 556 A.D. On a capital found lying in the church situated northeast of the "Praetorium", and designated as the "Cathedral"; see Div. II. A. 3, p. 182 f. The capital belonged to a pier of the apse-arch. Length 68–82 cm.; height 23½ cm.; height of the band on which the letters are inscribed 16 cm. Height of the cross 18 cm. Height of letters 9–12 cm.



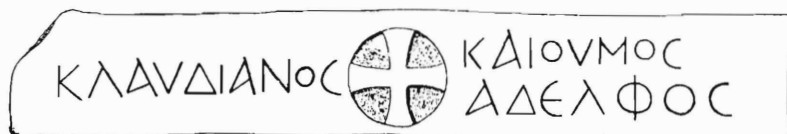
*Ετ(ους) υνα'.

Inscr. 260. Scale 1:20.

The year 451 of the era of Boşra is 556 A.D.

261. LINTEL. On the lintel of the central portal on the west side of a church situated a short distance northeast of the so-called "Gate of Commodus". The church is designated from this inscription as the "Church of Claudianus". Length 1.93 to 2.06 m.; height 32½ cm. In the center of the face is a disk containing a raised cross. Height of letters 6–11½ cm.

Allen (from Merrill's copy), *Am. J. Phil.* vi (1885), p. 210, no. 48.



Κλαυδιανὸς + Καίουμος ἀδελφός.

Claudianus (and) Kaioumos, (his) brother.

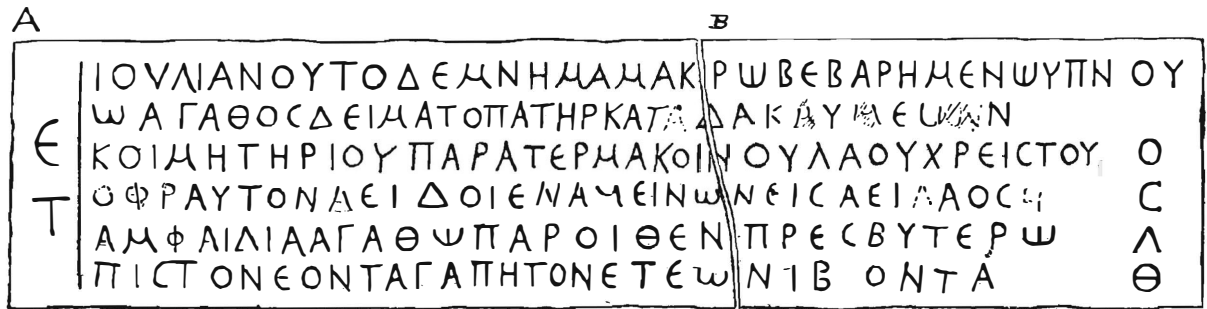
Inscr. 261. Scale 1:20.

ΚΑΙΟΥΜΟΣ | ΚΛΑΥΔΙΑΝΟΕ (or C?) | ΑΔΕΦΟΣ, Merrill.

There would seem to be no doubt that it is our inscription which is imperfectly reproduced in Merrill's copy, and which was said by him to have come "from the lintel of a door to a house, shop, or possibly a public building".

The name Καίουμος or Καίουμας is found in other inscriptions from these regions; see no. 20 a. It is perhaps not to be connected with Καίσαρος. For the Semitic originals of the names see Clermont-Ganneau, *R.A.O.* v (1903), p. 369; Lidzbarski, *Eph.* i, p. 329, 29. But Littmann prefers to derive them both from the same root.

262. LINTEL. 344 A.D. Found lying on the ground in a church situated in the northern part of the city, and designated from this inscription as the "Church of Julianus"; see no. 236. The stone is broken into two pieces. Length of frg. A 90½ cm. at the top, 95½ cm. at the bottom; of frg. B 67½ cm. at the top, 62½ cm. at the bottom; height 34½ cm. The face is somewhat weathered. Height of letters 3–4 cm.



Inscr. 262. Scale 1 : 10.

Ἰουλιανοῦ τόδε μνήμα, μακρῶ βεβαρημένῳ ὕπνου,
 ὃν Ἄγαθος δαίματο πατὴρ κατὰ δάκρυ[ον] εἵ[βω]ν,
 κοιμητηρίου παρὰ τέρμα κοινοῦ λαοῦ Χριστοῦ,
 ὅφρ' αὐτὸν αἰδοίεν ἀμείνων εἰς αἰὲς λαὸς
 ἀμφάκι>δια, Ἄγαθῳ πάροιθεν πρεσβυτέρῳ
 πιστὸν ἔοντ' ἀγαπητόν, ἐτέων δύο καὶ δέκα ὄντα.
 Ἔτο(υς) σλθ'.

This (is) the memorial of Julianus, weighed down with long sleep, for whom Agathus (his) father built (it), shedding a tear, hard by the bounds of (the) public cemetery of (the) people of Christ, to the end that the better folk might for ever sing his praises publicly, as being aforetime a trusty (son) to Agathus, (the) presbyter, (and) well beloved, being twelve years (old). In (the) year 239 (344 A.D.).

The Homeric flavor of the language of this epitaph is characteristic of the type to which it belongs; see no. 160.

Line 1. The transposition of the endings in βεβαρημένῳ ὕπνου is evidently a blunder on the part of the stone-cutter, for the inscription is otherwise quite free from syntactical errors. The phrase occurs also in *Anth. Pal.* vii 290 (πυμάτῳ βεβαρημένον ὕπνῳ), where it similarly forms the end of an hexameter. The expression is also found in *Anth. Plan.* iv 98 and Luke ix, 32; in both these instances, however, it is used literally, and not of the sleep of death. Homeric usage seems to have required the active form; cf. οἶνῳ βεβαρηότες, *Od.* γ 139, and βεβαρηότα . . . οἶνῳ, *Od.* τ 122. However, in the latter passage, the variant preserved in Aristot. *Probl.* xxx 1 reads βεβαρημένον οἶνῳ, forming the end of the hexameter. In later hexameter verse the form βεβαρημένος is very common; cf. βεβαρημένα ὠδίνεσσιν, Theocr. xvii 61, ν[ύ]κτῳ βεβαρημένος, Kaibel, *Ep. Graec.* 335, 4; γήρα βεβαρημένος, id. 608, 6.

Line 2. Ἄγαθος is evidently a proper name. It occurs not infrequently, and, curiously, also as the name of a presbyter in *C.I.G.* 9255. We have restored κατὰ δάκρυ[ον] εἵ[βω]ν on the basis of a number of instances in the Homeric poems, in all of which the phrase also forms the end of an hexameter; see *Il.* ii 11, T 323, Ω 9; *Od.* λ 391, π 332, ω 280; in the last of these the whole expression πατὴρ κατὰ δάκρυον εἵβων occurs as here.

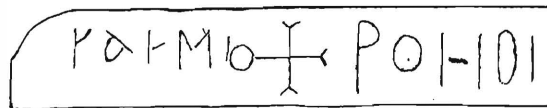
Line 4. Ἀμείνων λαός apparently refers to the Christians, as opposed to the unconverted. Perhaps, however, the expression is to be understood in a more general sense as referring to the pious passers-by who will stop to read the inscription, whereas the less reverent would fail to show respect to the dead.

Line 5. We have read ἀμφάκι>δια, supposing the vertical stroke after the fourth letter to be an error of the stone-cutter, or perhaps a scratch on the face of the lintel.

The word as an adverb is of course a solecism, but a not unnatural formation from *ἀμφάδιος*, perhaps on the analogy of *ἀμφαδά* and *ἀμφαδίην*. The only other possibility, *ἀμφ' αἰδία*, "throughout eternity", seems superfluous on account of the *εἰς αἰεί* in l. 4.

The letters which record the date are plain, but cannot be read *ἔτος λθ'*, because of the mention in the inscription of a public Christian cemetery, which could hardly have existed in 144 A.D. The letters *ΕΤΟ* must therefore be regarded as an abbreviation for *ἔτους*, or else emended to *ἔτει*.

263. LINTEL. On a lintel of the church situated in the southeastern part of the city, and designated as the "Double Church"; see Div. II. A. 3, p. 179. The stone is over the north door of the building. Length at top 1.30 m., at bottom 1.44 m.; height 26 cm. The letters were merely scratched on the stone and then painted red. Owing to the disappearance of the coloring-matter the inscription has become almost illegible. It was possible to decipher only the letters here given. Height of the cross in the center of the face 22 cm. Height of letters 12–18 cm.

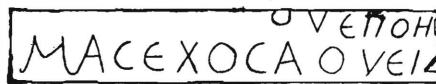


Καιμο[ς] + Ποη(υ).

Inscr. 263. Scale 1 : 20.

We regard the marks after the third and fourth letters as only scratches, and believe that the first name is *Καιμος*, for *Καιαμος*, Arabic *Kaiyām*, a name common in Syrian inscriptions. *Ποης* is for *Ποιος*, a variant of *Πουαίος*, Arabic *Ru'aiy*; see no. 149.

264. LINTEL. On a lintel found in the church which is immediately south of the so-called East Gate of the city, and which has been called from this inscription the "Church of Masechos"; see Div. II. A. 3, p. 176. The stone is over the doorway which leads into the narrow chamber on the south side of the apse. Length 1.13 m.; height 19 cm. Height of letters $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $10\frac{1}{2}$ cm.



Μασεχος Αουσιδου ἐπόη[ε].

Inscr. 264. Scale 1 : 20.

The carver seems to have failed to calculate the amount of space necessary for the inscription, and was thus forced to utilise the space above for the remaining letters. The fact that the right end of the stone has been shaved off seems to indicate that the stone is not in situ.

265. LINTEL. On a lintel found lying in the entrance of a house situated immediately east of the church attached to the so-called "Barracks". In the stable near this house no. 380 was found. Length 1.40 m.; height 23 cm. In the center of the face is a disk containing a raised cross, $19\frac{1}{2}$ cm. in height. The letters contain traces of red coloring-matter. Height of letters $5\frac{1}{2}$ –8 cm.



+ Κύριε, τὸ ἔλεός (σ)ου,
καὶ δίοξον τοὺς ἐχθρούς.

Inscr. 265. Scale 1 : 20.

Lord, (grant to us) thy mercy, and drive away (our) enemies.

The first clause is evidently a shortened form of such formulas as δειξον ἡμῖν, Κύριε, τὸ ἔλεός σου *Psalms* LXXXIV (LXXXV), 8 and γένοιτο τὸ ἔλεός σου, Κύριε, ἐφ' ἡμᾶς *Psalms* XXXII (XXXIII), 22. The latter petition is inscribed on a lintel from il-Bârah, Wad. 2652 = *A.A.E.S.* III 202. Similar formulas are found also in the early Christian and, especially, in the Jewish liturgies; see *A.A.E.S.* III, p. 15 f.

The correct interpretation of the second clause we take to be "Drive away *our* enemies", and regard the formula as a reminiscence of such militant passages in the *Psalms* as that contained in no. 249. The more obvious explanation of τοὺς ἐχθρούς as τοὺς ἐχθρούς σου does not conform so well to the sentiment of the first line. It is to be noted, however, that the prayer καθυπτάξον πάντα ἐχθρόν, found frequently in the Liturgy of Alexandria (Swainson pp. 6, 8, 38), is invariably directed against the enemies of the church or of the emperor, not of the petitioner. The phraseology of the clause suggests *Lev.* XXVI, 7 διώξῃσθε τοὺς ἐχθροὺς ὑμῶν.

266. LINTEL. On a lintel found immediately north of no. 265. Length 98½ cm.; height 19–25 cm. The surface is badly weathered and is covered with lichen; the letters are hardly legible. In the center of the face is a disk containing a raised cross. Height of cross 18 cm.; height of letters 4½–10 cm.



+ Νίκα, ἡ τύχη τῶν Βενήτων.
Conquer, Fortune of the Blues!

Inscr. 266. Scale 1 : 20.

On this inscription see no. 256.

267. LINTEL. On a lintel found lying on the ground in front of a small door in a house situated a short distance southwest of the so-called "Praetorium". The house is south of the building designated by Mr. Butler as "House no. VIII". Length of the lintel 1.05 m.; height 28 cm. Height of letters 6–13 cm.

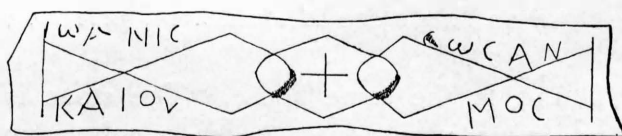


+ Καιουμος.

Inscr. 267. Scale 1 : 20.

On the name see no. 261. Καιουμος was doubtless the owner of the house; in nos. 97 and 171 we find in a similar fashion the names of the owners inscribed on lintels.

268. LINTEL. On a lintel of a house west of the house in which no. 267 was found. The stone is probably in situ. Length 1.62 m.; height 29–31 cm. In the centre of the face is a cross; on each side of this is a raised knob. Height of letters 5½–8 cm.

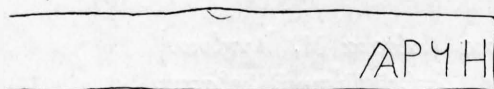


Ἰωάννης, Σωσάν[να or -νη],
Καίουμος.

Inscr. 268. Scale 1 : 20.

These are probably the names of joint owners of the house or place of business, as in no. 171. Possibly Καίουμος was the father of the other two persons, the form standing for the genitive; on the name see no. 261.

269. LINTEL. Found in the so-called "House no. vi"; see no. 234. The stone now serves as the lintel of a door in one of the rooms on the north side of the house. Length 1.29 m.; height 20 cm. Length of the inscription 36 cm. Height of letters 10-12 cm.



αρη.

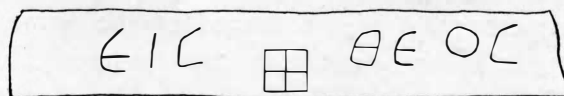
1198.

Inscr. 269. Scale 1 : 20.

These four letters are evidently to be read as a number, especially as *koppa* occurs in the inscriptions from these regions only as a numerical symbol. They cannot be read as a date, since they do not accord with any known era. They cannot be reckoned as of the era of Boşra, which is universal in this neighborhood, and even if we should suppose that the Seleucid era is used in this one instance, the date (877 A. D.) would be too late for a Greek inscription in this region. Furthermore, in the absence of the word *ἔτος*, the presumption is against the interpretation as a date. We believe, therefore, that the number is to be interpreted as a cryptogram of the same type as the inscription on a lintel found by Mr. Prentice at Serdjillā (*A.A.E.S.* III 220), which contains only the letters HNA (= 8051); see also *A.A.E.S.* III, p. 23 f., where other cryptograms are fully discussed. If this is so, the stone affords additional evidence for the existence of cryptic numbers which contain the sum of the numerical values of letters composing some formula. Any solution of this number is, of course, uncertain, but we would suggest the prayer common on lintels Κύριε, βοήθησον ἡμᾶς, the numerical value of which is 1198. The assumption of the misspelling βοήθησον seems to be justified by the presence of the same form in *A.A.E.S.* III 71, and the similar βοέθισον *ib.* 32; βοέθι also occurs *ib.* 109, 236, 313. The use of the accusative with βοηθεῖν is too common to require special justification.

270. LINTEL. Found in the same house. The stone is in "the third room to the right as one enters the courtyard". Length at the top 1.40 m., at the bottom 1.48 m.; height 24 cm. Height of letters 10-12 1/2 cm.

Waddington, no. 2066.

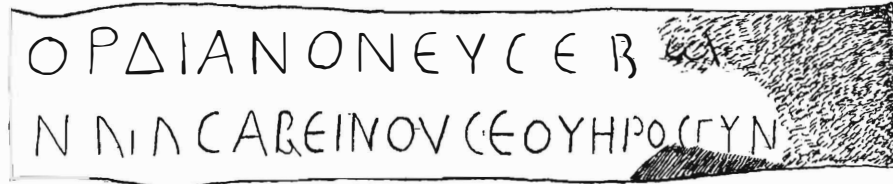


Εἰς + Θεός.

Inscr. 270 Scale 1 : 20.

For this phrase and its frequent use on lintels see *A.A.E.S.* III, p. 18 f. and no. 25.

271. BLOCK. 238–244 A.D. Found in the same house. The stone is built into the north wall of the second story, immediately over the room where no. 270 was found. Length 1.17 m.; height 23 cm. The letters are very shallow, and the stone is so much weathered that many are scarcely legible. In order to read the inscription at all, it was necessary to lie on the top of the wall. Height of letters $5\frac{1}{2}$ –8 cm.



Inscr. 271. Scale 1 : 10.

[Αὐτοκράτορα Καίσαρα Μ. Ἀντώνιον]
Γ]ορδιανὸν Εὐσεβ[?] ἢ Εὐτυχῆ Σεβαστῶν
.... Σαβείνου, Σεουήρος Γυν

This block seems to have formed part of a dedication to Gordianus III, erected by the son of Sabinus and by Severus. How many of the emperor's titles are to be restored is, of course, problematical; the presence of Εὐσεβής seems to demand its usual concomitants Εὐτυχής and Σεβαστός.

272. BLOCK. On a block built into a wall north of the house where nos. 269–271 were found. Length 44 cm.; height 26 cm. Height of letters $2\frac{3}{4}$ –3 cm.



Inscr. 272. Scale 1 : 10.

..... αι... δ...
.... Μέων και Δρα....
... ως τε Οραι(λ)ος....
..... υ πολλοί Η ΔΔ
..... ε έτους τ(η)[ς] [ε](π)[αρχείας] ? ...
..... τὰ ἀναλώμ[ατα]

The fragmentary condition of this inscription renders certain restoration impossible. It should be noted that in character and size the letters bear a striking resemblance to the script of certain fragments of the edict discovered at ẖoṣêr il-Ḥallābât (no. 20). We know that a copy of the edict was also in existence at Umm idj-Djīmāl; see Wad. 2059 and 2060. However, there is no plausible scheme of restoration which might justify us in regarding this stone as a new fragment of the edict.

In line 4 the character Η suggests the presence of the abbreviation Η X i. e. μ(νήμες) χ(άρην), which occurs in Wad. 2077 and 2078 = *I.G.R.* III 1201 and 1202; see also *A.A.E.S.* III 401a and 401b. In that case, the stone formed part of an inscription on some memorial edifice. However, perhaps μ(νήες), followed by the name of a month, as Δαισίον, is to be read. The letters in the first line are perhaps a vestige of some form of οἰκοδομέω. Μέων is the Greek Μαίων. On the name Οραιλος, Arabic *Wurail*, see no. 306.

273. LINTEL. On a lintel found in a house situated northeast of the so-called "Church of Numerianus" (see nos. 257-259). In this same house were found nos. 413 and 427-429. The block serves as the sill of a door in a room in the second story, and is upside down. Length 1.41 m.; width $17\frac{1}{2}$ -19 cm. The letters contain red coloring-matter. Height of letters $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ cm. (B $9\frac{1}{2}$ cm., Φ 13 cm.)



..... λας β(ενε)φ(ικιάριος) ἐκ(ατόνταρχος) [ἐκ]όσμησα.

Inscr. 273. Scale 1 : 20.

The termination -λας suggests a Semitic name, but since the man was an officer in the Roman army, it seems more probable that some Roman name, as Ἀκουίλας, is to be restored here. A *beneficiarius consularis* after the time of Septimius Severus was often promoted directly to the grade of *centurio legionis*; see von Domaszewski, *Rangordnung d. röm. Heeres, Bonn. Jahrb.* cxvii (1908), pp. 33 and 82. However, the abbreviation ἐκ. for ἐκατόνταρχος is most unusual, and perhaps we should assume a flaw in the stone, and read ἐκόσμησα.

274. TOMB. 195 A.D. Found lying in a tomb about 400 metres south of the southeastern corner of the city (the so-called "Tomb no. 6"). Length at the top 46 cm.; at the bottom 38 cm.; height at the left edge 23 cm., at the right 25 cm. Height of letters $4\frac{1}{2}$ -7 cm.



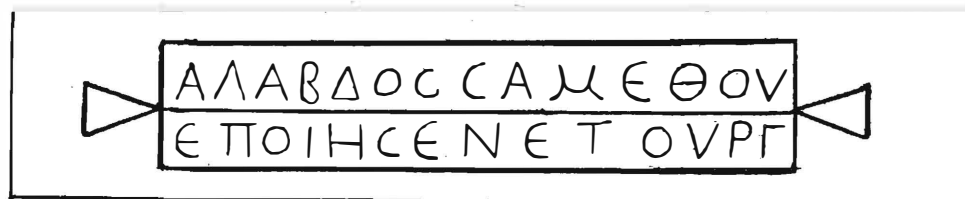
.....
σις ἔτους
ἐνανηκο-
στοῦ.

Inscr. 274. Scale 1 : 20.

... in (the) *ninetieth* year. (195 A.D.).

This is evidently the keystone of the arch of the tomb; for such an arch see Div. II. A. 3, p. 207, ill. 188. Mr. Butler informs us that the stone in its present size is not high enough for the width, and that fully half of the original keystone must have been broken off. This missing portion contained the first part of the inscription, including the name of the owner, the termination of whose name is perhaps to be found in -σις (for -σιος). We believe that the date is to be read, not as the age of the deceased, but as the year of the province, as in the case of the neighboring tomb, no. 275, and also no. 276.* These three tombs would then date from about the same period. The date is also written out in full in Sec. B, no. 1082, Wad. 2024 and 2413 a, and Clermont-Ganneau, *R.A.O.* v (1903), p. 378.

275. TOMB. 208 A.D. Lintel found lying in front of a tomb situated about 325 metres south of the south gate of the city (the so-called "Tomb no. 5"). No. 488 was also found here. Length 1.28 m.; height $27\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The inscription is within a dovetailed frame formed by incised lines. Length of frame $83\frac{1}{2}$ cm.; height $16\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The rows of letters are separated by an incised line. Height of letters $5\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

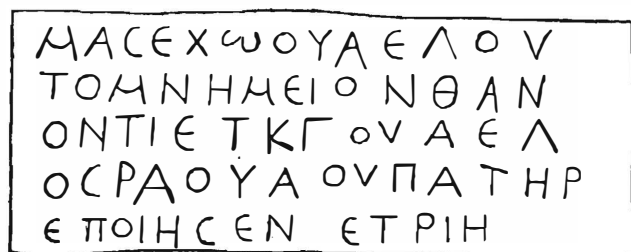


Inscr. 275. Scale 1:10.

Αλαβδος Σαμεθου ἐποίησεν ἔτου(ς) ργ'.

We have found no other instance of the form Αλαβδος, the Arabic *Al-'Abd*. On Σαμεθος see no. 58 and *A.A.E.S.* III 427.

276. TOMB. 223 A.D. Lintel found in the ruins of a tomb outside the west wall of the city, a short distance north of the west gate; see Div. II. A. 3, p. 208. Length 83 cm.; height 32 cm. Height of letters $3\frac{1}{2}$ –6 cm.



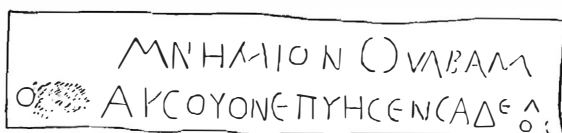
Inscr. 276. Scale 1:10.

Μασεχω Ουαελου
τὸ μνημεῖον, θαν-
όντι ἔτ(ων) κγ'. Ουαελ-
ος Ραουαου πατήρ
ἐποίησεν ἔτ(ει) ρη'.

For *Māsik*, (son) of *Wā'il*, who died (aged) 23 years, (this is) the memorial. *Wā'il*, (son) of *Rawāh*, (his) father, built (it) in (the) year 118. (223 A.D.).

The name Ουαελος occurs also in Wad. 2496, and in an inscription from 'Abde, published by Musil in *Anz. d. phil.-hist. Kl. d. Wiener Akad.* 1907, p. 140; it has been restored in *V.A.S.* p. 197, no. 81. Ραουας has hitherto been known only from a stone from it-Taïyibeh, published by Germer-Durand, *Bull. arch. du Comité des Trav. hist. et scient.* 1904, p. 40, no. 76, but it was a common name at Umm idj-Djimâl; see nos. 337, 341, 384, 416¹. It was also the name of one of the local tribes, see Div. IV. Nab. Inscrs. no. 43. The name is thus definitely established, and the correctness of the assumption of Lidzbarski (*Eph.* III, p. 90) that it is to be read in certain other Syrian inscriptions is thereby proved. Accordingly in *M.N.D.P.-V.* 1899, p. 84, no. 43 = *P.A.* III, p. 202, ΛΕΖΑΝΔΡΟΥΡΑΟΥΑ should be read 'Α|λεξάνδρου Ραουα[ου], not Ραου[δου]; in Wad. 2006 ΡΑΟΥΔΕ should be Ραουαε (the name seems to occur again in l. 3); and in Wad. 1970 ΡΑ..ΔΟΥ is to be read as Ρα[ου](α)ου, not Ρα[μα]δου as restored by Waddington, or Ρα[ου]δου as by Brünnow, *P.A.* III, p. 336.

277. TOMB. Lintel of a tomb outside the southeast corner of the city, beyond the tomb where no. 274 was found. Length 1.48 m.; height 31 cm. The surface is badly weathered and covered with lichen, and some of the letters are scarcely legible. Height of letters 6–9 cm.



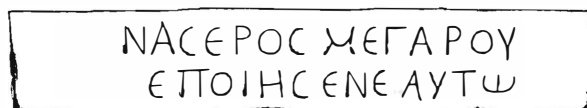
Μνημῖον Ου(α)βαλλ-
ο[υ] Αυσου ὃν ἐπύησεν Σαδελος.

Inscr. 277. Scale 1 : 20.

(The) memorial of Wahballāh, (son) of Aus, which Sa'd'el made.

On the spelling of ἐπύησεν compare the substituting of υ for οι in nos. 158 and 159. The form εὔν is a natural blunder. Σαδελος occurs in the form Σαδ(ε)ιλος in no. 390, and as Σαδδηλος in an inscription from Mitrachineh in Egypt; see *Catalogue général des Antiquités égyptiennes du Musée du Caire, Greek Inscr.*, by J. G. Milne (Oxford, 1905), p. 35, and Lidzbarski, *Eph.* II, p. 339. The analogous form Σαδιλαθος is found in *M.S.M.* p. 239, no. 3.

278. TOMB. Lintel found lying in front of a tomb situated outside the east wall of the city about 400 metres from the gate through which runs the conduit of the Roman reservoir (the so-called "Tomb no. 12"). Length 1.52 m.; height 27 cm. Height of letters 7-8½ cm.



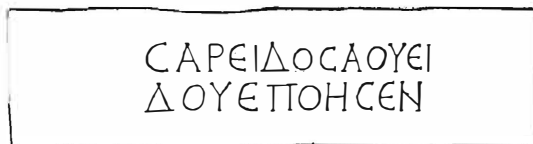
Νασερος Μεγάρου
ἐποίησεν ἐαυτῷ.

Inscr. 278. Scale 1 : 20.

For Νασερος see no. 122; the Arabic form is *Nasr*, or perhaps *Nāṣir*, as in Div. IV. Nab. Inscr. no. 98. Μέγαρος is a Greek name.

279. TOMB. Lintel of a tomb northwest of the city, on the western side of the *wadi* (the so-called "Tomb no. 19"); see Div. II. A. 3, p. 207. The interior is lined with loculi, and the tomb was the final resting-place of a number of people, whose names are recorded in nos. 280-283. Length of the lintel 1.40 m.; height 36 cm. Length of the inscription 75½ cm.; height 17½ cm. Height of letters 7¼-7¾ cm. The letters are well cut and rather ornamental.

Schumacher, *Z.D.P.-V.* xx (1897), p. 159; Dussaud and Macler, *M.S.M.* p. 281, no. 122.



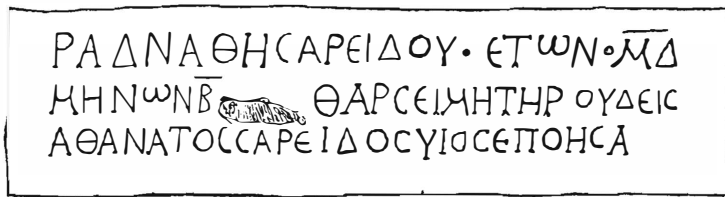
Σαρειδος Αουει-
δου ἐποίησεν.

Inscr. 279. Scale 1 : 20.

For the names see no. 239. The two inscriptions in all probability refer to the same person.

280. BLOCK. From the same tomb. It is in the wall over the loculus that is directly opposite the entrance. Length 95½ cm.; height 24 cm. Height of letters 2¾-3½ cm. The letters contain red coloring-matter.

Dussaud and Macler, *M.S.M.* p. 282, no. 123.



Inscr. 280. Scale 1:10.

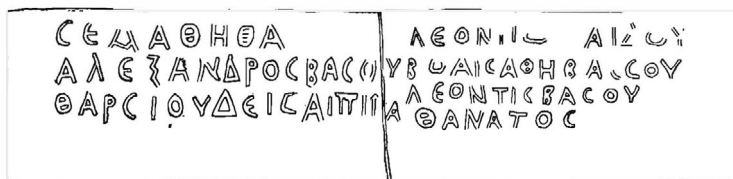
Ραδναθη Σαρειδου, ἐτῶν μδ' μηνῶν β'. Θάρσει μήτηρ, οὐδείς ἀθάνατος. Σαρειδος υἱὸς ἐποίησα.

Radnat, (daughter) of Sharīd, (aged) 44 years, 2 months. Be of good cheer, mother, no one (is) immortal. I, Sharīd, (her) son, had (it) made.

The woman here commemorated is almost certainly the mother of the owner of the tomb (see no. 279); the execution of the letters and the orthography of ἐποίησα indicate that the two inscriptions are the work of the same hand. The name Ραδναθη is found in the form Ραδνα in no. 291; see also Ροδηναθη in no. 76 and Ροδενα in no. 516.

281, 282. BLOCKS. From the same tomb. They are built into the wall over loculi opposite the entrance, no. 282 being over no. 280. Length of no. 281: 97 cm.; length of inscription 82½ cm. Length of no. 282: 95 cm.; length of inscription: 79 cm. Height 45 cm. The letters are not carved on the stone, but merely painted with red. Many are very indistinct. Height of letters 5–9 cm.

Dussaud and Macler, *M.S.M.* p. 282, nos. 124 and 125.



Inscr. 281, 282. Scale 1:20.

Σεμαθη Θα[ιμου], Λεοντίς [Θ]αι[μ]ου, Ἀλέξανδρος Βασου, Βασισαθη Βασου, Λεοντίς Βασου. Θάρσι, οὐδείς αἰτί γ[ῆ] ἀθάνατος.

MM. Dussaud and Macler did not succeed in deciphering line 1 or the second portions of lines 2 and 4.

The name Σεμαθη occurs also in an inscription from Der'â, *Am. J. Phil.* vi (1885), p. 205, no. 32. It is probably not related to Σαμεθος, Arabic *Shāmit*, (see no. 58). In this medley of Greek and Semitic names Βασος (Βασος) may represent either the Arabic *Bas'* (or *Ba's*) or Roman Bassus. We know of no other instance of the name Βασισαθη; it represents an Arabic equivalent *Bu'aisat*. The reading of the formula at the end of the inscription is doubtful. Perhaps ΑΠΓ should be read, and divided as ἀπί; in that case, we should read the *hasta* as Γ and suppose that the right upright stroke of the Η has been obliterated. However, αἰτί is an easier error for ἐπί than is ἀπί, and we may suppose that the entire Η, which was at the end of the block, has disappeared. The formula οὐδείς ἐπὶ γῆς ἀθάνατος is found in no. 104.

283. BLOCK. From the same tomb. It is over a loculus in the wall at the left of the entrance. Length 95 cm.; height 45 cm. The letters are not carved, but painted in red like those in nos. 281 and 282. Height of the letters 7–9½ cm.



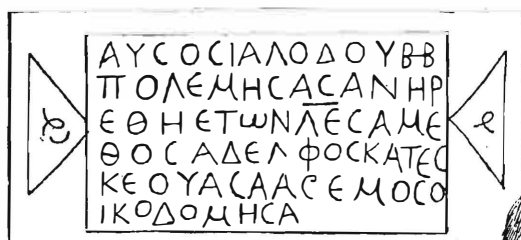
Ατρη κὲ θυγα[τέ]ρας.

Inscr. 283. Scale 1:20.

Ατρη (Arabic ^ʿ*Aṭr*) occurs in no. 479, in Wad. 2434, in *V.A.S.* p. 156, no. 22 = Burton and Drake, *Unexplored Syria* (London, 1872), II, p. 386, no. 111, and in *M.N.D.P.-V.* 1899, p. 86, no. 52 = *P.A.* III, p. 204, no. 17. It probably means "ring"; see Div. IV. Nab. Inscr. no. 58.

284. BLOCK. Found in the southeastern part of the city in front of a door close to the north portal of the so-called "Double Church" (see no. 263). No. 415 was found near by. Length 68 cm.; height 30 cm. The inscription is on a raised dove-tailed plate. Length of the plate 48 cm.; height 25 cm. Height of letters 2–3½ cm.

Waddington, no. 2061.



Αυσος Ιαλοδου ββ.
πολεμήσας ἀνὴρ-
έτη ἐτῶν λεί. Σαμε-
θος ἀδελφὸς κατεσ-
κεύασα. Ασέμος ο-
ικοδόμησα.

Inscr. 284. Scale 1:10.

Aus, (son) of *Yakhlud*, ββ., having served in the war, died (aged) 35 years. *I*, *Shāmit*, (his) brother, had (it) constructed. *I*, *ʿĀṣim*, built (it).

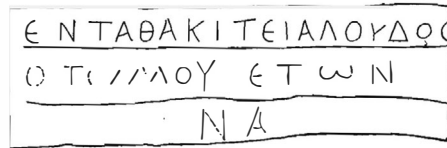
The interpretation of the letters ββ. is a much discussed problem. The abbreviation is found, as far as we know, in ten other inscriptions: nos. 343 and 344 (Umm idj-Djimâl); nos. 594, 599, 600 (Boşra); Wad. 2293, Ewing, *P.E.F.* 1895, p. 276, no. 151, *M.S.M.* p. 250, no. 27, also to be published in Part 5 (il-Kefr); *M.S.M.* p. 256, no. 46 (Qaişama); *C.I.G.* 4541 = Wad. 2537b = Sejourné, *R.B.* VII (1898), p. 97 (Brâk). It is used in connection with Roman, Greek, and Semitic names. No explanation was attempted by Waddington beyond the observation that the abbreviation has no connection with the β. or δῖς common in Asiatic inscriptions. Dussaud and Macler suggested β(ουλευταί) (*M.S.M.* p. 250), but at the same time admitted that such a restoration was highly improbable in the case of two inscriptions (Wad. 2293 and *M.S.M.* no. 46), where the letters are found after the name of a single individual without a patronymic. For the same reason it is impossible to restore *beneficiarii*, as in *C.I.L.* III 6754. The most recent suggestion is that of Clermont-Ganneau, to read β(ε)β(ουλενωός), 'ex-decurio'; see *R.A.O.* VII (1906), p. 388. However, in the time of the Empire the members of the βουλαί of the eastern cities were not chosen each year, but ordinarily had life tenure, like the Roman senators and the *decuriones* of the Italian communities; see Liebenam, *Röm. Städteverw.* p. 235 f. and *P.-W.* III, 1036. Accordingly, the title of βουλευτής, when once obtained, would be held permanently, and any such

designation as $\beta\epsilon\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ would be incorrect. This is borne out by an inscription from Lyons (*I.G.* xiv 2532), where the person honored, one $\Theta\alpha\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma\ \acute{\epsilon}\ \kappa\alpha\iota\ \text{Ἰουλιανοῦ Σααδου}$, a citizen of 'Atîl near Kānawât, who had emigrated from his native land and established himself in business in Gaul, is still described as $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\tau\acute{\eta}\varsigma\ \text{πολίτ[η]ς τε Κανωθαί[ω]ν ἐ[πι] Συρίης}$.

In attempting to solve the problem of the meaning of the letters $\beta\beta$, it must be noted that the instances in which the abbreviation occurs, are confined to Southern Syria and Arabia, and furthermore, with the exception of the stone from Brâk, come from the region around Boşra, or from the city itself. Accordingly, we are inclined to believe that these letters stand for $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\tau\acute{\eta}\varsigma\ \text{Βοστρηνῶν}$ (or Βοστρηνός), and suppose that the decurions of the provincial capital, which was also a Roman colony, enjoyed such prestige that the title was recognised throughout the province, and that even its abbreviation was readily understood in this region, like V.C. throughout the Empire. The title occurs in unabbreviated form as follows: $\beta[\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon]τ\eta\ \text{Βοστρην(ῶ)}$, no. 548 (Boşra); $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\tau\acute{\eta}\varsigma\ \text{Βοστρηνός}$, Wad. 2302 (Rahâ); $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\tau\acute{\eta}\varsigma\ [\kappa\alpha\iota\ \text{πρόεδρος}] \text{ πόλεως Βέ[στ]ρας}$, Wad. 1984a ('Uyûn). It is noteworthy that of these three inscriptions, two are not from Boşra itself, but from towns in the Djebel Haurân, in the immediate neighborhood of il-Kefr, where three of the stones that bear the abbreviation $\beta\beta$ were found; the title was evidently a well recognised one in the region around Boşra.

The problem is further complicated by the words which in three of the inscriptions accompany the letters $\beta\beta$. Nos. 343 and 344 read $\beta\beta\ \tau\acute{\omega}\nu\ \text{πρώτων}$, and on one of the stones from il-Kefr (*M.S.M.* p. 250, no. 27), the copies of MM. Dussaud and Macler and of Littmann show the reading ΒΒΑΠΟΠΠΤΩΝ . In the first two inscriptions, $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu\ \text{πρώτων}$ may perhaps be understood as a general term, designating the deceased as one of the most important men of the city; see Liebenam, *Röm. Städteverw.* p. 294 f. On the other hand, if the restoration suggested above is the correct one, $\tau\acute{\omega}\nu\ \text{πρώτων}$ would refer to one of the councillors who headed the *album*, in other words, *qui primis honoribus functi sunt*; for in the provincial $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\alpha\acute{\iota}$ the roster was formed with reference to official precedence, and the principles of this precedence were fixed by law; see *Digest.* l. 3, 1-2 and Liebenam, p. 230 f. This same system was, of course, observed in the Roman Senate, and our theory seems to receive some slight confirmation from the fact that Q. Petilius Cerialis is referred to by Cassius Dio (LXV 18, 1) as $\beta\omicron\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\tau\acute{\eta}\varsigma\ \tau\acute{\omega}\nu\ \text{πρώτων}$. It is true that the expression may not be used here in a technical sense, but the term at least indicates that Cerialis was one of those senators whose names headed the list, and this we suppose to be its significance also in these two inscriptions from Boşra. In the inscription from il-Kefr the difficulty is increased by the uncertainty of the meaning of $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\ \text{ππτων}$. MM. Dussaud and Macler suggested that this was to be read $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\ \text{π(ισ)τῶν}$, or $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\ \text{π(ραι)π(οσι)των}$. The former solution is rendered impossible by the fact that Littmann's copy of the inscription shows that the letters $\Pi\Pi$ are unquestionably on the stone. The latter explanation is not certain, owing to the fact that the letters $\pi\pi$ are the common abbreviation for πριμιπιλάριος ; and this, of course, cannot be restored here on account of the ending $-\tauων$. However, in Latin inscriptions *ex pp.* is used occasionally as an abbreviation for *ex praepositis* (see no. 236), and we are therefore inclined to read $\acute{\alpha}\pi\omicron\ \text{π(ραι)π(οσι)των}$ here. If this restoration be correct, the stone from il-Kefr presents a close analogy to the inscription from Umm idj-Djimâl, for in both the office indicated by $\beta\beta$ was held by a man who had served in the army.

285. BLOCK. On a stone built into the north wall of the so-called "Church of Julianus"; see no. 236. The block is near the eastern end of the wall and close to the ground. Length 1.16 m.; height 38 cm. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters 4–5½ cm.



Ἐντᾶθα κίτε Ἰαλουδος
Οτ[αι]μου ἐτών
να'.

Inscr. 285. Scale 1 : 20.

Ἰαλουδος is the same as Ἰαλοδος, Arabic *Yakhlud*, which occurs in several of our inscriptions, e.g. nos. 19, 80, 284. The second name is uncertain. It may be for *Θθαιμος*, the Arabic equivalent of which would be *Hutaim* or *Hutaim*, but we know of no other example of this name in Greek inscriptions.

STELAE.



Inscr. 286.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 287.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 288.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 289.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 290.
Scale 1 : 20.

286. STELE. Found in the courtyard of a house situated west of the so-called "Barracks". Height 69½ cm.; width 20½–22½ cm. The face is half finished. Height of letters 5½–7½ cm.

Σαφρος Ιτου ἐτ(ῶν) θ'.

i. e. *Safr*, (son) of *Ἰτ(?)*.

We have found no other example of the name Σαφρος in this form. However, it is akin to Σαφερος, which occurs in no. 188, and may be identical with it.

287. STELE. Found in the same courtyard. Height 72 cm.; width at base 30 cm., at top 25 cm. The face is half finished. Height of letters 5½–10 cm.

Μααρος Νοτερου ἐτ(ῶν) κβ'.

i. e. *Ma'ar(?)*, (son) of *Nuthair*.

The name *Μααρος* does not occur elsewhere in Greek inscriptions. *Νοτερος* is found also in nos. 89 and 340; the form *Νοτιρος* occurs in no. 307. In no. 377 and in Wad. 25376 we find respectively the kindred names *Νοταρος* and *Ναταρος*. Other related names are cited by Clermont-Ganneau, *R.A.O.* II (1898), p. 66 f.

288. STELE. Found in a courtyard adjoining that in which nos. 286 and 287 were found. Height 1.23 m.; width 28 cm. The upper part of the face is fairly well finished; the lower part is rough. Height of letters 6–9 cm.

Αουιδη Μασεχου ἐτ(ῶν) νέ'.

i. e. 'Awīdh, (daughter) of Māsik.

Αουιδη is the feminine form of the common name Αουιδος or Αουειδος.

289. STELE. Found in the same courtyard as no. 288. Height 1.10¹/₂ m.; width 32–33 cm. The upper part of the face is fairly well finished; the lower part is rough. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters 5–8¹/₂ cm.

Αζμανη Γαλεσου ἐτ(ῶν) ιζ'.

i. e. Asman(?), (daughter) of Gālis.

Αζμανη is perhaps the same as Ασμανη in no. 63. Γαλεσος occurs in Wad. 2041, 2042, 2043, and in our no. 360.

290. STELE. Found in the same courtyard as nos. 288 and 289. Height 58–67 cm.; width at base 25 cm., at top 19 cm. The face is rough. Height of letters 7¹/₂–11 cm.

Αβιβαθη (ἐτῶν) ο'.

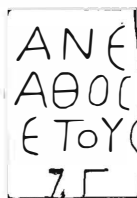
On Αβιβαθη, Arabic *Ḥabibat*, see no. 119; it occurs also in no. 427.



Inscr. 291.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 292.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 293.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 294.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 295.
Scale 1:20.

291. STELE. Found in a small room south of the courtyard in which nos. 288–290 were found. Height 39–40 cm.; width 27 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters 8¹/₂–10 cm.

Ραδνα Ανιου.

i. e. Radna, (daughter) of Hāni'.

Ραδνα is akin to Ραδναθη; see no. 280. Ανιος is usually found in the form Ανεος; for examples of the name in Nabataean see Div. IV. Nab. Inscr. no. 46.

292. STELE. Found in the same room. Height 53–54 cm.; width 27–28 cm. The face is fairly well finished. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters 6–8 cm.

Ἰνος Σαμεθου ἐτ(ῶν) μδ'.

i. e. 'In, (son) of Shāmit.

293. STELE. In a house situated southwest of the so-called "Barracks" and designated on the map as "House no. 1". The stone was found in the débris on the south side. Height 50 cm.; width 35 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters $9\frac{1}{2}$ –12 cm.

Ἀνεαθος ἔτους ιγ'.

Ἀνεαθος, Arabic *Hāni'at*, seems to be new in Greek inscriptions. It is a derivative, with hypocoristic meaning, of the common Ἀνεος or Ἀνιος (*Hāni'*).

294. STELE. Found in the same house. The stone is now used as a corbel in the second story of the south room. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 58 cm.; width 36 cm. The face is fairly well finished. The ends of the last two lines are concealed by a cross-slab. Height of letters $8\frac{1}{2}$ –10 cm.

Μορεαθη Σαχχο[υ]ου.

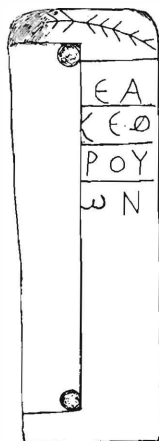
i. e. *Murai'at*, (daughter) of *Shakkūh*.

Μορεαθη occurs also in no. 328 and the kindred name Μορεα, Arabic *Murai'a*, in no. 415; it is the diminutive of Μαριαθη (*Māri'at*), found in no. 405. Σαχχο[υ]ος is found in nos. 331, 345, 439, and in the form Σαχχο[υ]ος in no. 521.

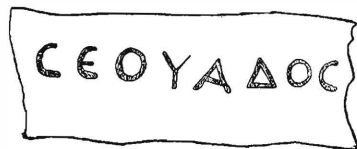
295. STELE. Found in the same house, on the top of a wall. The base is concealed by the wall. Height of the inscribed portion 58 cm.; width 29 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters $7\frac{1}{2}$ –11 cm.

Ἰουλιανὸς Ἀβδαλου [ἐ]τῶν κ'.

i. e. *Julianus*, (son) of *Abdallāh*.



Inscr. 296.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 297. Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 298.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 299.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 300.
Scale 1 : 20.

296. STELE. Found in the courtyard of the same house. The stone was once used as a lintel and the left half of the face has been cut away. Height 1.13–1.15 m.; width 36 cm. The face is smooth. The top was originally rounded. Above the inscription is a conventional wreath. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters 4–8 cm.

... εα[θη] Σεο[υή]ρου [έτ]ών..

There are several possible restorations for the first name, e.g. *Μορεαθη*, nos. 294 and 328; *Νασεαθη*, Wad. 2230; *Κοζεαθη*, nos. 500 and 501.

297. BLOCK. On a stone built into the city-wall near the southwest angle. Length 92 cm.; height 34 cm. The face is rough. The letters are roughly scratched on the face of the stone. Height of letters $8\frac{1}{2}$ –10 cm.

Σεουαδος.

The Arabic equivalent is *Sawād*. The name is also found in nos. 457, 481, 519, and in the feminine *Σεουαδα* in Wad. 2509. The form *Σαουαδος* occurs in Wad. 2236, and is probably to be read in no. 522; and even the form *Σαυαδος* is found in no. 462.

298. STELE. Found in the open space north of the so-called "Southwest Church"; see Div. III. A. 3, p. 183. Height 92 cm.; width 27–29 cm. The upper part of the face is well finished, the lower part is rough. Height of letters 7–13 cm.

Σεουή]ρος(?) Δοκου.

Δοκος, Arabic *Dhauk*, is new in Greek inscriptions.

299. STELE. Found in the street which runs north from the "Southwest Church". The stone lay in front of the entrance to the courtyard of a house fronting on the street. Height 1.10 m.; width 33–34 cm. The upper part of the face is well finished, the lower part is rough. Height of letters 6–9 cm.

Αλασαθος Σαιαδου ἐτ(ών) μ'.

i. e. *Khalaṣat*, (son) of *Ṣaiyād*.

Αλασαθος occurs also in nos. 313 and 406, and in Wad. 2042 and 2047. The presence of the name *Σαιαδος* in this inscription suggests that we emend $\square\text{ΑΙ}\text{Α}\Delta\text{Θ}$, Fossey, *B.C.H.* xxi (1897), p. 41, no. 8, to $\square\text{ΑΙ}\text{Α}\Delta\text{Θ}\square$. We have found no other instance of the name in Greek inscriptions.

300. STELE. Lying in débris, a few yards north of no. 299. Height 1.23 m.; width 26–30 cm. The face is rough. Height of letters $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $8\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Θάρσε, Χίλων, ἐτ(ών) ια'.

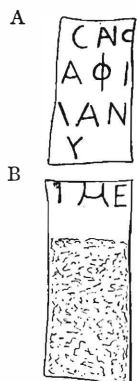
The name is the common Greek *Χείλων* or *Χίλων*, found also in no. 418.



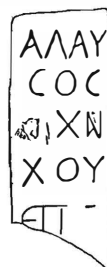
Inscr. 301.
Scale 1 : 20.



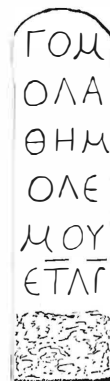
Inscr. 302.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 303.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 304.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 305.
Scale 1 : 20.

301. STELE. Found in débris west of no. 299. Height 1.36 m.; width 31 cm. The upper part of the face is fairly well finished, the lower part is rough. Height of letters 7–9 cm. (B 11 cm.).

Ακραβη Σαρεδου ἐτ(ῶν) κβ'.

i. e. *ʿAkrab*, (daughter) of *Shārid*.

Ακραβη is found also in no. 430, the masculine Ακραβος in nos. 411, 426, 442, 471. The lengthened form Ακραβανης occurs in Wad. 2115, 2143, 2151. In Dussaud and Macler, *M.S.M.* p. 298, no. 175 Ακραβη is the name of a μητροκωμία (modern *ʿAkrabā*). Σαρεδος is *Shārid*; cf. also *Sharid* in no. 239.

302. STELE. Found not far from no. 299, in a house in the western part of the city near the west wall. The lower portion of the slab has been broken off. Height at right edge 52 cm., at left 43 cm.; width 26 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters 8–11 cm.

Καιμας Ουαλα....

i. e. *Kā'imā*(?), (son) of *Wa'la*(?).

Καιμας is derived from the same root as *Καιμος*, no. 65, and *Καιαμος* (*Kaiyām*). Ουαλα, if the name be complete, is akin to *Ουαλαθος* (*Wa'lat*), *V.A.S.* p. 194, no. 75; cf. *M.S.M.* p. 293. We might well restore *Ουαλα[θου]*.

303. STELE. Found near a house situated a little south of the West Gate of the city, on a street leading toward the so-called "Southwest Church". The stele is broken into two parts which were found close together in the street. Height of frg. A 38–39 cm.; height of frg. B 54 cm.; width of stele $19\frac{1}{2}$ –23 cm. The upper part of the face is fairly well finished, the lower part is rough. Height of letters $6\frac{1}{2}$ –7 cm (Φ 10 cm.).

Σαι[ς] Αφιλαν[ο]υ [ἐ]τ(ῶν) με'.

i. e. *Shai'*, (son) of *Hāfilān*(?).

We have found no other instance of *Αφιλανης* in Greek inscriptions, but the shorter form *Αφιλλα* occurs in no. 464.

304. STELE. Found in the same courtyard as no. 237. Height at right edge 70 cm., at left 55 cm.; width 26 cm. The face is half finished. Height of letters $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $8\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Αλαυσος [Ο]χαιχου ἐτ(ῶν) ι.

i. e. *Al-'Aus* (son) of *'Ukaik*.

We have found no other example of either name in Greek inscriptions. But *Αυσος*, i. e. *'Aus*, without the Arabic article *al-*, occurs quite frequently.

305. STELE. Used as a corbel in the second story of the house in the courtyard of which nos. 237 and 304 were found. The stone is in the north room. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 99 cm.; width $27\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The upper part of the face is well finished, the lower part is rough. Height of letters $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $8\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Γομολαθη Μολεμου ἐτ(ῶν) λγ'.

i. e. *Gumulat*, (daughter) of *Muhlīm*.

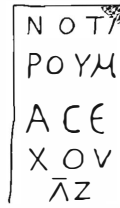
The form *Γομολαθη* is found also in nos. 346 and 380, *Γομολλαθη* in no. 36³. On *Μολεμος* see no. 70.



Inscr. 306.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 306¹.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 307.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 308.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 309.
Scale 1:20.

306. STELE. Built into the wall of the same house, in the second story. Height 44 cm.; width 25 cm. The face is well finished. Height of letters 7–8 cm.

Οραιλος [Α]κταίου.

i. e. *Wuraiḷ*, (son) of *Actaeus*.

In an inscription reading *Αναμος Οραιλου*, copied by Savignac and Abel at Kharaba (see *R.B.* II (1905), p. 603, no. 15), Clermont-Ganneau (*R.A.O.* VII (1906), p. 181) proposed to read *Αναμος [Σ]οραιλου*, suggesting a like correction of Wad. 2203d = Wetz. no. 15 *ὑπὲρ σωτηρίας Οραιλου*. The name *Σοραιλος* occurs in Wad. 2181.

Our stele establishes the name *Οραιλος*, as there can be no reasonable doubt that only half of the first letter in each line is wanting. The name should, therefore, be kept in Wad. 2203d, and might reasonably be retained in the stone at Kharaba, although the space between the two names suggests the possibility that a letter has been omitted. The Semitic forms of *Οραιλος* are well established; see Lidzbarski, *Eph.* II, p. 335. *Οραιλος*, of which this name is a diminutive, occurs in no. 460.

306¹. STELE. Found lying on the ground in the open space outside the house

Umm idj-Djimâl

where nos. 304–306 were found. Height 72 cm.; width 22 cm. The top has been broken off. The face is rough. Height of letters $6\frac{1}{2}$ –10 cm. Copied by Mr. Magie in 1909.

Σε]ουήρα Σεουήρου ἐτ(ῶν) ιε'.

307. STELE. Used as a corbel in the group of buildings south of the house in which nos. 305 and 306 were found. Height from the wall to the top of the stele 53 cm.; width 30 cm. The face is well finished. Height of letters $4\frac{1}{2}$ –8 cm.

Νοτιρου Μασεχου (ἐτῶν) λζ'.

i. e. *Nuṭhair*, (son) of *Māsik*.

On Νοτιρος see no. 287.

308. STELE. Used as a corbel in the same house. Height from the wall to the top of the stele 35 cm.; width at top 34 cm. The face is rough. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters $4\frac{1}{2}$ –8 cm.

Αυδη Ρασα[ουαθου (?)

i. e. *Aud*, (daughter) of *Raswat*(?).

The exact restoration of the patronymic is uncertain; it is probably to be read as Ρασα[ουαθου, a name which occurs in several inscriptions; see no. 448. However, perhaps Ρασουα is to be read, as in no. 361.

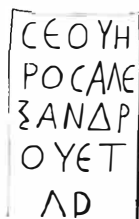
309. STELE. Used as a corbel in the same house. Height 1.14 m.; width 30 cm. The upper part of the face is fairly well finished; the lower part is rough. Height of letters in l. 2, 17 cm.; in the other lines 8–10 cm.

Τλιβαθη ἐτ(ῶν) κ'.

This name as here read would be the equivalent of the Arabic *T(ḡ)libat*, which does not occur elsewhere in Greek inscriptions. Probably, however, we should restore Ταιβαθη, found in Wad. 2231.



Inscr. 310.
Scale 1 : 20.



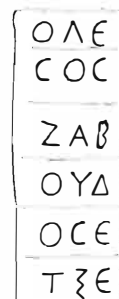
Inscr. 311.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 312.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 313.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 314.
Scale 1 : 20.

310. STELE. Found lying on the ground in the same house. Height 1.20 m.;

width 29 cm. Height of inscribed portion 38 cm. The upper part of the face is well finished; the lower part is rough. Height of letters $6-8\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Μαρκιανός ἐτ(ῶν) οβ'.

311. STELE. Used as a corbel in the same house. Height from the wall to the top of the stele 55 cm.; width 34 cm. The face is well finished. Height of letters $6\frac{3}{4}-7\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Σεουῆρος Ἀλεξάνδρου ἐτ(ῶν) λβ'.

312. STELE. Used as a step in the stairway on the south side of the same house. The stone projects outwards from the wall of the house. Height from the wall to the top of the stele 80 cm.; width 24 cm. The face is fairly well finished. The top is rounded. Height of letters $5\frac{1}{2}-8$ cm.

Μέλη Μαρκιανοῦ ἐτ(ῶν) κγ'.

Μέλη is probably the equivalent of the Arabic *Millh*, Nabataean מלח. The Greek form does not seem to occur elsewhere.

313. STELE. Found near a house situated on the eastern side of the street which leads from the West Gate to the so-called "Praetorium". The stele lies in the pavement at the west side of the house. Height 50 cm.; width $29\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of the letters in ll. 1-4, $6-7\frac{1}{2}$ cm.; of Ν in l. 5, 10 cm.

Ἀλασαθος ἐτ(ῶν) ν'.

On Ἀλασαθος, Arabic *Khalaṣat*, see no. 299.

314. STELE. In the pavement at the west side of the same house, and near no. 313. Height $76\frac{1}{2}$ cm.; width $28\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The face is fairly well finished. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters $5\frac{1}{4}-7$ cm.

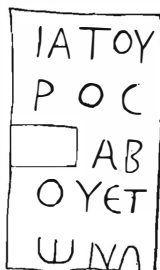
Ολεσος Ζαβουδος ἐτ(ῶν) ξε'.

i. e. *Khulaiṣ*, (son of) *Zabūd*.

The form Ωλεσος occurs in no. 81, and the kindred name Ολασος in no. 443, but Ολεσος is not found elsewhere. On Ζαβουδος see no. 129.



Inscr. 315.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 316.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 317.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 318.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 319.
Scale 1 : 20.

315. STELE. Used as a corbel in the north room of the same house. The top was rounded, but the round end has been almost entirely broken off. The space containing the letters is separated from the rest of the face by incised lines above and below the inscription. Above this space is a conventional wreath. Height of the space $41\frac{1}{2}$ cm.; width 26–29 cm. The face is well finished. Height of letters $5\frac{1}{2}$ –8 cm.

Σίμα Σαμβος.

Σίμα is known as the name of a goddess whose cult has been shown to have existed in Syria; see P. Ronzevalle, *R.A.* II (1903), p. 29 f.; Clermont-Ganneau, *R.A.O.* VI (1905), p. 35 f. It seems probable that the dead woman bore this Semitic name, although it is possible that Σίμα is a form of the Greek proper name Σίμη, which occurs, for example, in the well-known wall-inscription from Tell Sandahanna near Beit Djibrîn; see Clermont-Ganneau, *R.A.O.* IV (1901), p. 238; W. Crönert, *Rhein. Mus.* LXIV (1909), p. 447. On the other hand, Σίμα may also be the Arabic name *Shîma*.

316. STELE. Found in the same house, lying face downward over a corbel. Height 68 cm.; width 39 cm. The stele was wedged in so firmly that it could not be removed, and some of the letters in the third line were concealed by the corbel; the letters in the adjacent lines could be read only by looking in between the slab and the corbel. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $9\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Ιατουρος [Ου]αβου ἐτῶν σ'.

i. e. *Yaṭūr*, (son) of *Wahb*.

The name *Ιατουρος*, hitherto not known in Greek inscriptions, occurs on several stelae from Umm idj-Djîmâl; see nos. 371, 377, 389, 429, 467, 489. On *Ουαβος* see no. 100.

317. STELE. Found in the same house, lying on the ground in the north room, under no. 315. Height 64 cm.; width $28\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The top is rounded. The face is half finished. The letters are not regularly carved, but merely scratched on the face of the stone. Height of the letters 9–10 cm.

Οττη (ἐτῶν) μ'.

Οττη may be a rendering of the Arabic *Hutt*; the Greek form does not occur elsewhere.

318. STELE. Found in the same house. The original stele was cut down through the middle vertically, and only the left half could be found. This half is used as a door-sill in the second story of the house, in the north room. Height of the visible portion 82 cm.; width of the slab $15\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of the letters $7\frac{1}{2}$ –9 cm.

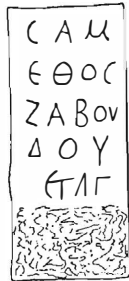
Θα[μ.]αλ[ας Α]βδ[ου] ἐτ(ῶν) . .

i. e. *Taimallāh*, (son) of *Abd*.

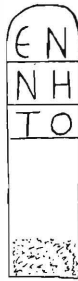
The form *Θαιμαλλας* is found in no. 204 = *M.S.M.* p. 273, no. 95, and *Θεμαλλας* in no. 456, *C.I.G.* 4636 and 4637 = Wad. 2020. *Θαιμηλος*, a similar compound, occurs in Wad. 2054, and *Θέμελλας* is given as the name of an Arabic chieftain in Strab. XVI, p. 753. *Θαιμος* also occurs as one of the elements of another theophoric name *Θαιμοδουσαρης*; see no. 508.

319. STELE. Found in the same house, lying face downwards on two corbels. The stele was wedged in so firmly that it could not be removed, and the letters could not be read with any degree of accuracy. Height about 1.25 m.; width about 25 cm.

Owing to the uncertainty of the copy, we have not attempted any restoration of this inscription. The first two lines seem to contain Arabic words, *ai oβαβαι*, i. e. *'ahi hubābī* "alas, my beloved!"



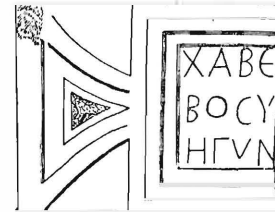
Inscr. 320.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 321.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 322.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 323. Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 324.
Scale 1 : 20.

320. STELE. Used as a step in the stairway on the west side of the courtyard of the same house. Height of the inscribed portion 54 cm.; width $30\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The upper part of the face is half finished, the lower part is rough. Height of letters $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$ cm., of Υ in l. 4, 9 cm.

Σαμεθος Ζαβουδου ἐτ(ών) λγ'.

i. e. *Shāmit*, (son) of *Zabūd*.

On *Ζαβουδος* see no. 129; the name is found also in no. 314.

321. STELE. Built into the west wall of the same house, facing the courtyard. Height 73 cm.; width 19 cm. The top is rounded. The upper part of the face is fairly well finished, the lower part is rough. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters 7–8 cm.

Εννη [ἐ]τ(ών) ο'.

On *Εννη*, Arabic *Hinn*, see no. 30. In l. 3, ϵ was probably written above the line as in no. 320.

322. STELE. Built into the wall of the same courtyard, and facing west. The upper part of the slab has been broken off. Height of the fragment 77 cm.; width 25 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters $7\frac{1}{2}$ –14 cm.

.... Αβδου.

323. FRAGMENT OF LINTEL. Found built into the outside wall of the same house, and facing west. The lintel has been cut through the middle vertically, and only the left end has been preserved. Length of the fragment 35 cm.; height $27\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The inscription is on a sunken plate within a raised dovetailed frame. Length of the extant portion of the plate 14 cm.; height $16\frac{1}{2}$ cm. Height of letters 3– $4\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Χαβε.....

βος κ[αι].....

η γυν[ὴ] αὐτοῦ.

Chabe . . . (son of) bos and e, his wife.

In line 1 $\chi\alpha\beta\epsilon[\iota\omicron\varsigma]$, Arabic *Ka'abîhi*, may be read.

324. STELE. Built into the wall of a courtyard immediately west of the house and courtyard in which nos. 313–323 were found. The slab faces south. Height $65\frac{1}{2}$ cm.; width 33 cm. The face is well finished. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Waddington (from Cyril Graham's copy), no. 2062a.

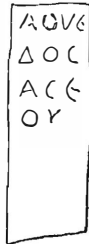
Οδαιναθος Σαυρου ἐτ(ῶν) μ'.

Οδαιναθος Α[μ]ρο[υ] ἐτ(ῶν) ςλ', Graham.

Οδαιναθος, Arabic *Udhainat*, is a very common name. Σαυρος is probably the equivalent of the Arabic *Shahūr*, written Σαουρος in Wad. 2546 and *A.A.E.S.* III 360 = *R.B.* VII (1898), p. 101. Connection with the rare Greek name Σαῦρος or Σαύρας does not seem plausible.



Inscr. 325.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 326.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 327.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 328.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 329.
Scale 1 : 20.

325. STELE. In a door opening toward the west from the courtyard in which no. 324 was found. Height 31 cm.; width 25 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters 5–8 cm.

Κᾱρος Σεουήρου.

326. STELE. In a courtyard not far from "House no. vi"; see Div. II. A. 3, p. 204 and our no. 234. Height 62–64 cm.; width 20 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters $5-7\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Αουειδος Ασεου.

i. e. *ʿAwīdh*, (son) of *ʿĀṣī*.

The former name is generally spelled Αουειδος or Αουιδος. The form Ασεος we have not found elsewhere in Greek inscriptions.

327. STELE. Built into the outer wall of a house situated south of the so-called "Praetorium" and northwest of the "Barracks". The stone faces north. Height 89 cm.; width at top 30 cm. The inscribed portion of the face is well finished. Height of letters $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Waddington, no. 2062.

Νασλος Αουαδα ἐτ(ων) οη'.

i. e. *Nasl* (?), (son) of 'Awad (?).

Neither of these names is found elsewhere in Greek inscriptions.

The Arabic word *nasl* means "offspring"; it is found as a proper name in Nabataean inscriptions, but is probably to be regarded as an abbreviation for *Nasl-'ēl*, 'offspring of God'; see Div. IV. Nab. Inscrs. no. 3.

328. STELE. Built into the east wall of the same house at the northeast corner. The stone is in the fifth course from the ground. Height 91 cm.; width 34-35½ cm. The inscribed portion of the face is well finished. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters 6-11 cm.

Μορε[α]θη Κα[σ]σιανοῦ ἐτ(ων) ιη'.

i. e. *Murai'at*, (daughter) of *Cassianus*.

For *Μορεαθη* see no. 294.

329. STELE. In the wall of the same house, facing north, in the corner where the east wall projects. The first two lines are covered by the projecting wall; parts of the second line, however, could be discerned beneath the stones. Height 63 cm.; width 27-28 cm. The entire face is finished; the lower part is slightly raised. Height of letters 9-10 cm.

.....ιαθη Μ[αλ]χου (?) (ἐτ(ων) λ'.

Various restorations of the first name are possible.



Inscr. 330.
Scale 1 : 20.



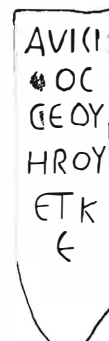
Inscr. 331.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 332.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 333.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 334.
Scale 1 : 20.

330. STELE. Lying on the ground, slightly west of the same house. The stone has been broken into two pieces. Height of frg. A 32 cm.; of frg. B 36 cm.; width 27-32 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters 6½-7½ cm.

Αλεσαθη Ηρου ἐτ(ν) μ'.

i. e. *Khālisat*, (daughter) of *Khair*.

Αλεσαθη is akin to Αλεσος, on which see no. 112. Ηρος, a form hitherto unknown in Greek inscriptions, is found also in nos. 335, 365, 448, 459, 468, 487; it is probably the same name as Αιρος (Wad. 2511), which is usually written Χαιρος (Wad. 2023 and 2374; Lidzbarski, *Eph.* I, p. 329, no. 23; II, p. 327, no. 22; p. 329, no. 65); see Div. IV. Nab. Inscrs. no. 54.

331. STELE. Found near no. 330. Height 20–29 cm.; width $30\frac{1}{2}$ cm. Height of letters $7\frac{1}{2}$ –8 cm.

.....ος (Σ)αχχου[ου]....

For Σαχχουος, Arabic *Shakkūh*, see no. 294.

332. STELE. Used as a corbel in a room adjoining the house in which nos. 327–329 were found. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 51 cm.; width 23 cm. The face is fairly well finished. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters 6–8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Νοτριν[ος] Ζαμαν[ου]....

i. e. *Nothrin*, (son) of *Zaman* (?).

We have found neither of these names in Greek inscriptions.

333. STELE. Found in the street which leads from the West Gate to the so-called "Praetorium". The stone was not far from no. 313. Height 89 cm.; width 22–26 cm. The face is fairly well finished, but weathered. Height of letters 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ –8 cm.

Γαλβ[α]θος Βαναθου ἐτ(ων) κγ'.

i. e. *Galbat* (? or, *Yalbath*), (son) of *Banat*.

The first letter on the stone is not entirely certain. *Ιαλβαθος* is a possible reading. We have no other example of either name. For other instances of *Βαναθος* see no. 126.

334. STELE. Found near no. 333. Height 90 cm.; width 26 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters 6–9 cm.

Αΐδι[ι]ος Σεουήρου ἐτ(ων) κε'.

The Roman name *Avidius* is frequently transcribed *Αΐδιος*; e. g. *I.G.R.* III 1270 and 1530.



Inscr. 335.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 336.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 337.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 338.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 339.
Scale 1 : 20.

335. STELE. Found near no. 333. Height 68–69 cm.; width 26–31 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ –12 cm.

Ηρος Σαμεθου.

i. e. *Khair*, (son) of *Shāmit*.

For Ηρος see no. 330.

336. STELE. Used as a corbel in the room in which no. 335 was found.

Height from wall to the top of the slab 55 cm.; width 35 cm. The face is fairly well finished, but weathered. Height of letters $6\frac{1}{2}$ –15 cm.

Γουμος Ραξιλ.

i. e. *Gumh*, (son) of *Radjil*.

On the name Γουμος see Div. IV. Nab. Inscr. no. 96. Ραξιλ may be a mistake for Ραξιλ, or an attempt to write in Greek *Radjil*, a name which is elsewhere transliterated Ραγαιλος or Ραγελος; see *M.S.M.* p. 297; *V.A.S.* p. 155, no. 20.

337. STELE. Used as a corbel in the same room. The stone is north of no. 336. Height from wall to the top of the slab 49 cm.; width 33 cm. The face is well finished. Height of letters 7–10 cm.

Ραουας δ και Σεου[ρ]ος

On Ραουας, Arabic *Rawāh*, see no. 276.

338. STELE. Used as a corbel in the same room. The stone is north of no. 337 and in the same row. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 48 cm.; width 25 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters 9–13 cm.

Αυαρος Ζο

i. e. *Ḥawār*, (son) of *Zo*

We have found no other example of *Αυαρος*.

339. STELE. Used as a corbel in the same room. The stone is north of no. 338 and in the same row. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 57 cm.; width 32 cm. The face is fairly well finished. The wall obscures most of line 5. Height of letters 6–8 cm.

Ιτραθη Αουειδου ε[τ(ων)] . .

i. e. *Ṭīrat*, (daughter) of *ʿAwīdh*.

Ιτραθη, hitherto unknown in Greek inscriptions, occurs in the form *Ειτραθη* in no. 450.



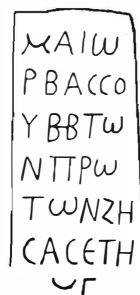
Inscr. 340.
Scale 1 : 20.



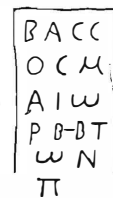
Inscr. 341.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 342.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 343.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 344.
Scale 1 : 20.

340. STELE. Used as a corbel in the same room. The stone is north of no. 339 and in the same row. Height from the wall to the top of the slab $57\frac{1}{2}$ cm.; width 26–33 cm. The face is half finished. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters, which are deep and well cut, $6\frac{1}{2}$ –9 cm.

Νοτερος Ινου ἐτ(ῶν) κς'.

i. e. *Nuthair*, (son) of *Īn*.

For Νοτερος see no. 287.

341. STELE. Used as a corbel in the same room. The stone is the northernmost inscribed corbel in the south row. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 41 cm.; width 30 cm. The face is well finished. The letters are shallow. Height of letters $6\frac{1}{2}$ –8 cm.

Ραουας Ινου ἐτ(ῶν) . .

i. e. *Rawāh*, (son) of *Īn*.

On Ραουας see no. 276.

342. STELE. Used as a corbel in the same room. The stone is south of no. 341 and in the same row. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 43 cm.; width 34 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters 6–8 cm.

Αθιχος Αειανου ἐτ(ῶν) ρ'.

i. e. *Ātik*, (son) of *Haiyān*.

The name Αθιχος is new in Greek inscriptions. Αειανης occurs also in *J.A.* VIII (1896), p. 328. The form Αιανης is found in *P.E.F.* 1895, p. 135, no. 60 and in *R.B.* x (1901), p. 574, no. 16 = *M.N.D.P.-V.* 1898, p. 82 = *P.A.* II, p. 248 c.

343. STELE. Used as a corbel in the same room. The stone is south of no. 342 and in the same row. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 67 cm.; width 31 cm. The face is well finished. Height of letters 4– $8\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Μαίωρ Βάσσου ββ τῶν πρώτων, ζήσας ἔτη μγ'.

The interpretation of this inscription has been discussed in no. 284.

344. STELE. Used as a corbel in the same room. The stone is south of no. 343 and in the same row. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 43 cm.; width 27 cm. The face is well finished. Height of letters 5–7 cm.

Βάσσος Μαίωρ ββ τῶν πρώτων.

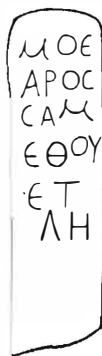
See nos. 343 and 284.



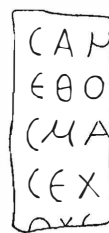
Inscr. 345.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 346.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 347.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 348.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 349.
Scale 1:20.

345. STELE. Found in the second story of the same house. The slab is built into the landing of the stairway. Height from the wall to the top of the stele 52 cm.; width $30\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The top is rounded. The face is well finished. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of the letters 6–7 cm.

Γαδ[ρ]αθη Σαχχουου ε[τ](ων) . .

i. e. *Gadrat*, (daughter) of *Shakkūh*.

Γαδραθη is found in an inscription from Dāmit il-^cAlyā, Wad. 2451, also to be published in Pt. 7 of these Publications. On Σαχχουος see no. 294.

346. STELE. Found built into the stairway of the same house, and near no. 345. Height from the wall to the top of the stele 61 cm.; width 31 cm. The top is rounded. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters 6–9 cm.

Γομολαθη Ιαλοδου [έτ](ων) . .

i. e. *Gumulat*, (daughter) of *Yakhlud*.

On Γομολαθη see no. 305. On Ιαλοδος see no. 19.

347. STELE. Found lying in débris east of nos. 345 and 346. Height 92 cm.; width 24 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of inscribed portion 68 cm. Height of letters 5–9 cm.

Μοεαρος Σαμεθου έτ(ων) λή'.

i. e. *Mughaiyir*, (son) of *Shāmit*.

The usual spelling of the first name is Μοαιερος, but Μοεαρος is also found in no. 389, Wad. 2052 = *V.A.S.* p. 164, no. 31, and *B.C.H.* xxi (1897), p. 49, no. 37.

The form Μοαιρος occurs in no. 403, and Μοαιρας is probably to be read in no. 416. These last two forms substantiate Clermont-Ganneau's suggestion of a trisyllabic transcription of the name; see *R.A.O.* iv (1901), p. 133.

348. STELE. Found by one of the servants in the eastern part of the city and brought by him to the camp. The lower portion had been broken off, and was not found. Height 54–58 cm.; width 26 cm. The face is well finished. Height of letters 7–9 cm.

Σαμεθος Μασεχου ε[τ](ων) . .

i. e. *Shāmit*, (son) of *Māsik*.

349. STELE. Found in débris north of the West Gate of the city. Height 1 m.; width 38 cm. The face is well finished. Below the inscription is an incised line extending across the face. Height of letters $5-9\frac{1}{2}$ cm.; in l. 8, 15–16 cm.

Νέων Χαμιου, στρατιότης τέρτη Κυρνακέ, έτ(ων) λ'.

Neōn, (son) of *Kā'ammihī*, soldier of (the) 3d Cyrenaic (Legion), (aged) 30 years.

Νέων is a common Greek name. Χαμιος is found also in no. 395; the name signifies 'like his uncle'. The feminine Χαμιατη (for Χαμιαθη) occurs on a stele from Suwêdā, *C.I.G.* 4620. Χααμμος is a frequent form of the name.

Τέρτη Κυρνακέ is an interesting attempt to write *tertia Cyrenaicae* in Greek letters. The spelling *σρατιότης* is similar to *σρατιόμενος* in no. 177.



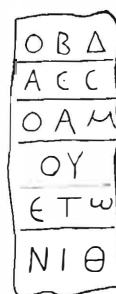
Inscr. 350.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 351.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 352.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 353.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 354.
Scale 1:20.

350. STELE. Used as part of the frame of a window in a house north of the débris in which no. 349 was found. The lower portion of the slab is not visible. Height of the visible portion 49 cm.; width 31 cm. The top is rounded. The face is fairly well finished. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters 8–9 cm.

Θαμαρη Αυθου [ἐτ(ων)] . .

i. e. *Ta'mar*, (daughter) of *Ghawith*.

On Θαμαρη see no. 23a. The form Αυθος does not seem to occur elsewhere, unless it is to be read in no. 515.

351. STELE. Found in the débris south of the West Gate of the city. Height 73 cm.; width 26–27 cm. The top is rounded. The upper part of the face is well finished, the lower part is rough. Height of the inscription 46 cm. Height of the letters 6–8 cm.

Ταβιαθη Μασεχου ἐτ(ων) 5'.

i. e. *Thabyat*, (daughter) of *Māsik*.

On Ταβιαθη see no. 151.

352. STELE. Found in the débris south of the West Gate of the city, near no. 351. Height 1.14 m.; width 28–32 cm. The upper part of the face is fairly well finished, the lower part is rough. There is an incised line extending across the face above l. 4. Below this there is a conventional branch ornamentation, perpendicular to the line. Height of letters $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $8\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Αζέζω Αγου ἐτ(ων) κ'.

i. e. *For 'Aziz*, (son) of *Hāg*.

Αγος is new in Greek inscriptions. The name is found also in no. 414.

353. STELE. Found in the débris south of the West Gate of the city, near nos. 351 and 352. Height 75 cm.; width 29 cm. The face is fairly well finished. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of the letters $5-7\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Οβδας Σοαμου ἐτῶν ιθ'.

i. e. 'Obdā, (son) of Suhām (?).

Οβδας occurs as a part of the compound name Αβδοοβδας in nos. 567 and 569. Σοαμος is akin to the well-known name Σοαιμος, *Suhaim*, for which see no. 512.

354. STELE. Found lying in the courtyard of the house, northwest of the "Barracks" and adjoining the west wall of the city, where nos. 234, 238, 269, 270 and 271 were also found ("House no. vi"). The base of the slab has been broken off. Height 48 cm. at the left edge, 51 cm. at the right edge; width $29\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The top is rounded. The face is well finished. Height of the letters $7\frac{1}{2}-11\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Νάνη Αναμου ἐ[τ(ῶν)] ..

Νάνα or Νάνη (i. e. 'mother') is very common as a woman's name in inscriptions from Asia Minor (see Kretschmar, *Einleitung i. d. Gesch. d. Griech. Sprache*, p. 341 f.), and was also used in Greece (e.g. *I.G.* II 4002 and 4003). The name was applied to the great Asiatic goddess of productivity, worshipped under various epithets in Persia and Babylonia (*Maccab.* II 1, 13; Ed. Meyer, *Gesch. d. Altertums* I², pp. 420 and 427 f.; Roscher, *Lexicon*, III 5), and also in Asia Minor (Gruppe, *Griech. Mythologie*, p. 1536, n. 2). It is noteworthy that the name should be found in Arabia also; but here it may also be a rendering of the Arabic *Na'na'*. Αναμος is the equivalent of the Arabic *An'am*.



Inscr. 355.
Scale 1 : 20.



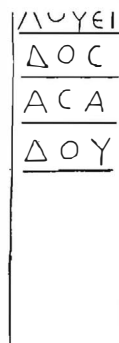
Inscr. 356.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 357.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 358.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 359.
Scale 1 : 20.

355. STELE. Fragment of a stele found lying in the courtyard of the same house. Height 26 cm.; width 32 cm. The rows of letters are separated by an incised line. Height of the letters 6–8 cm.

Σομακο[ς]
i. e. *Sumāk*.

The name occurs also in nos. 469 and 490.

356. STELE. Used as a step in the stairway of the same house. The base is built into the wall. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 85 cm.; width 36 cm. The upper part of the face is fairly well finished, the lower part is rough. The inscription is in a sort of frame formed by incised lines. Height of this frame 66 cm.; width 30 cm. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of the letters $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $9\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Θάρσι Σεουῆρε, ἐτ(ών) ιη'.

357. STELE. Used as a step in the same stairway. The base is built into the wall. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 92 cm.; width 28–32 cm. The upper part of the face is half finished, the lower part is rough. Height of letters 9–13 cm.; of N in l. 2, 5 cm.

Θάρσι Αναμε, ἐτ(ών) ρ'.

Αναμος is the Greek equivalent of Arabic *An'am*.

358. STELE. Found lying on the stairway, into which nos. 356 and 357 have been built. Height 1.24 m.; width at the top 41 cm., at the base 30 cm. The upper part of the face is half finished, the lower part is rough. There is an incised line extending across the face between the patronymic and the numeral. Height of letters 6–11 cm., of the numeral P $14\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Οὐάλης Αναμος (ἐτ(ών) ρ'.

i. e. *Valens* (or *Wa'lā*), (son of) *An'am*.

Οὐάλης is unmistakably a Roman name in several Syrian and Palestinian inscriptions (e.g. *I.G.R.* III 1170, 1207, 1208), as well as in inscriptions from Asia Minor (e.g. *I.G.R.* III 110 and 216), and the genitive Οὐάλεντος is still more common, being found sometimes amid a group of purely Semitic names. On the other hand, the genitive Ουαλου, found in Wad. 2022a, 2203a, and in *A.A.E.S.* III 370, points to the existence of an Arabic name Ουαλος or Ουαλας = *Wa'l* or *Wa'lā*.

359. STELE. Found in the second story of the same house, in the middle room on the north side of the house. The stone is used as a roof-slab, and lies face downward on two corbels, which conceal the ends of the stele. Height of the visible portion 90 cm.; width 30 cm. The face is fairly well finished. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters 6– $7\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Αουειδος Ασαδου.

i. e. *ʿAwīdh*, (son) of *Asad*.

On the names see nos. 238 and 85 respectively. Ασαδος is also found in many other inscriptions from Umm idj-Djimâl.



Inscr. 360.
Scale 1:20.



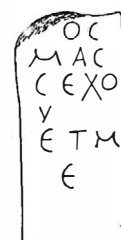
Inscr. 361.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 362.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 363.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 364.
Scale 1:20.

360. STELE. Found lying in the débris in the room at the northwest corner of the same house. Width 29 cm. Height of the inscription 60½ cm. The face is well finished. Height of letters 7½–12½ cm.

Μολεμος Γαλεσου ἐτ(ῶν) κ'.

i. e. *Muhlim*, (son) of *Gālis*.

On the names see nos. 70 and 289 respectively.

361. STELE. Found in the débris in the same room. Height at the left edge 85 cm., at the right edge 76 cm.; width 25–31 cm. The face is rough. Height of letters 6½–10 cm.

Ρασουα Χαβου ἐτ(ῶν) ν'.

i. e. *Raswa*, (son) of *Ka'abūh* (or, *Ka'ḏ*).

Ρασουα also occurs in the genitive *Ρασουου* in an inscription from Boşra; Brünnow, *P.A.* III, p. 202, no. 4 = Sejourné, *R.B.* VII (1898), p. 109; see our no. 569. The name *Χαβας* has been read by Milne (*Greek Inscriptions in the Museum of Cairo*, Oxford, 1905, p. 25 f.) in Column II, l. 32 of the stele from Ashmounein containing a list of soldiers' names, first published by Jouguet in *B.C.H.* xx (1896), p. 177 f.

362. STELE. Found in the same house. It is one of the corbels which support the third story at the northwest corner. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 59 cm. at the left edge, 66 cm. at the right edge; width 29–35 cm. The face is rough. Height of letters 6½–8 cm.; in l. 5, Υ is 12 cm. high.

Σαδος Μασαχου ἐτ(ῶν) μς'.

i. e. *Sā'd*, (son) of *Masāk*.

Μασαχος is found also in Wad. 2141 and 2149, in *A.A.E.S.* III 430, and in the feminine in no. 428; *Μασεχος* is the usual form.

363. STELE. Found in the same house. It is one of the corbels which support the third story at the northwest corner. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 85 cm.; width 27–31 cm. The face is rough. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters 5½–7 cm.

Μοσεσαθη Σαρεδου ἐτ(ων) λεί.

i. e. *Mushaishat* (?), (daughter) of *Shārid*.

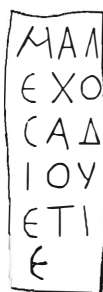
Μοσεσαθη is new in Greek inscriptions. On Σαρεδος see no. 239.

364. STELE. Found in a Bedawin hearth in a small sheepfold south of the so-called "Praetorium". Height 63 cm.; width 28 cm. Height of letters $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

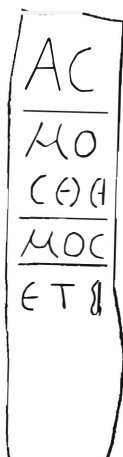
.....ος Μασσεχου ἐτ(ων) μεί.



Inscr. 365.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 366.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 367.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 368.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 369.
Scale 1 : 20.

365. STELE. Found in a stone fence south of the so-called "Praetorium". Height 32 cm.; width 29 cm. The face is well finished. Height of letters $8\frac{1}{2}$ –10 cm.

[Θ]αμαρη Ηρο[υ]

i. e. *Tāmar*, (daughter) of *Khair*.

On the name Ηρος see no. 330.

366. STELE. Found in a small stone fence adjoining the southwest corner of so-called "Praetorium". Height 74 cm.; width 24–28 cm. The face is half finished. Height of letters $5\frac{1}{2}$ –8 cm.

Μαλεχος Αδιου ἐτ(ων) ιε'.

i. e. *Mālik*, (son) of *Adi*.

On Αδιος, spelled also Αδεος, see *M.S.M.* p. 274, no. 98 and Lidzbarski, *Eph.* II, p. 331, no. 98.

367. STELE. Found in a house situated southwest of the so-called "Praetorium". The stone lay in some debris in a small room. Height $1.20\frac{1}{2}$ m.; width 26 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Three incised lines divide the face into four spaces. Height of letters 8–15 cm.

Ασμος Θεimos ἐτ(ων) ξ'.

i. e. *Āsim*, (son) of *Taim*.

With Ασμος compare Ασιμος in no. 23¹ and Ασεμος in no. 284.

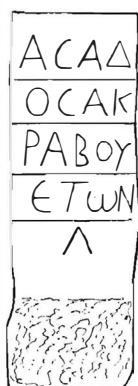
368. STELE. Found in the wall of a house situated west of the so-called "Praetorium" and designated as House no. ix. Height 69–72 cm.; width 28–31 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters 6–9 cm.

Σαμεθος Σαμεθ(ι)ου ἐτ(ῶν) κ'.
i. e. *Shāmit*, (son) of *Shāmit*.

369. STELE. Found near no. 368, in the same wall. Height 73 cm.; width 29 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters 5–7 cm.

Θάρσι, φίλος. Ἰθαης Ζοαβειδου.
Be of good cheer, beloved. Yitha^c (?), (son) of Zobaid.

Perhaps the first name is to be read *Ἡθαης* after the analogy of the feminine *Ἡθιαθη* in no. 522. It seems to be an attempt to write the name of the God *γῆ*, and is perhaps an abbreviated form of a theophoric name like *Taim-yitha^c*; see Div. IV. Nab. Inscr. no. 53.



Inscr. 369¹.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 370.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 371.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 372.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 373.
Scale 1 : 20.

369¹. STELE. Formerly part of the roof of the cistern immediately east of the so-called "Praetorium", but now lying on the ground on the west side of the cistern. Height 1 m.; width 33½ cm. The face is well finished. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters 8–10 cm. Copied by Mr. Magie in 1909.

Ασαδος Ακραβου ἐτῶν λ'.
i. e. *Asad*, (son) of *'Akrah*.

On the names see nos. 85 and 301 respectively.

370. STELE. Found in the so-called "Barracks". The stone is used as a corbel in the wall of a room north of the tower. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 71 cm.; width 37 cm. The face is half finished. Height of letters 6½–8 cm.

Εννος Ηνειας ἐτ(ῶν) λς'.

Εννος is the masculine form corresponding to the feminine *Εννη*, Arabic *Ḥinn*, on which see no. 30. *Ηνειας* seems to be an attempt at the name *Αινείας* which is found in other Syrian inscriptions: *I.G.R.* III 1160; Wad. 1929 = *I.G.R.* III 1327; Wad. 2238. The name is spelled as in this inscription in *I.G.* VII 3089.

371. STELE. Found in the so-called "Barracks". The stone is used as a corbel in a wall which extends west from the northwest corner of the tower. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 1.07 cm.; width 31 cm. The upper part of the face is half finished, the lower part is rough. The whole surface is very uneven and was covered with lichen. Height of letters $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $9\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Μαγαδελος Ιατουρου.

i. e. *Magad'el* (or, *Magādil*), (son) of *Yatūr*.

Μαγαδελος is new in Greek inscriptions. On Ιατουρος see no. 316.

372. STELE. Found in the northeast corner of the cloister of the so-called "Barracks". The stone is broken at the lower end. Height 53 cm.; width 29 cm. The face is half finished. Height of letters 5–7 cm.

Φασηλη Ατισανου ἐτῶν λη'.

i. e. *Fasai'el*, (daughter) of *Ātisān*.

On Φάισηλη see no. 210. Ατισανης, hitherto unknown in Greek inscriptions, occurs also in no. 416¹.

373. STELE. Found in a house situated east of the so-called "Barracks". The stone is in the landing of the stairway at the second story. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 90 cm.; width 33 cm. The face is well finished. Above the inscription there is a conventional branch-ornament. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters, which are deeply cut, $5\frac{1}{2}$ –8 cm.

Θάρσι, Αυδη Αμμος ἐτ(ῶν) ρς'.

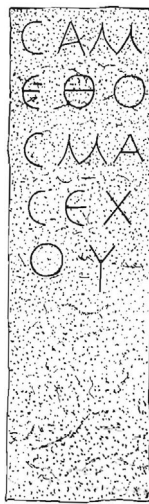
The Arabic equivalents of these common names are *'Aud* and *'Amm*.



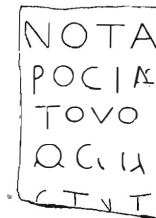
Inscr. 374.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 375.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 376.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 377.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 378.
Scale 1 : 20.

374. STELE. Found in the same stairway. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 75 cm.; width 31–33 cm. The face is well finished. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters 6–7 cm.; in line 6, ε is $10\frac{1}{2}$ cm., and ζ $12\frac{1}{2}$ cm. high.

Θάρσι· οὐδὶς ἀθάνατος. Αεδος ἐτ(ῶν) ξ'.

Λεθος, Arabic 'Āhid or 'Ā'idh, is a well known name. On the Arabic transcription 'Ā'idh, see Lidzbarski, *Eph.* 1, p. 333 and *M.S.M.* p. 270, no. 89.

375. STELE. Found in the same stairway. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 75 cm.; width $36\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters $7\frac{1}{2}$ –11 cm.

Θάρσι, Βαχραθ ἐτ(ῶν) μ'.

Βαχραθ is an exact transcription of the Arabic feminine name *Bakrat*. On the masculine form Βαχρος see no. 37.

376. STELE. Found in the courtyard of a house east of the so-called "Barracks". Height 1.30 m.; width 38 cm. The face is well finished. Height of letters $8\frac{1}{2}$ –12 cm.

Σαμεθος Μασεχου.

i. e. *Shāmit*, (son) of *Māsik*.

377. STELE. Found in the same courtyard. Height 51–56 cm.; width 38 cm. Height of letters $4\frac{1}{2}$ –8 cm.; (P, in line 2, 10 cm.).

Νοταρος Ιατου(ρ)ος ἐτ(ῶν) νγ'.

i. e. *Nuthar*, (son of) *Yaṭūr*.

On Νοταρος see no. 287. On Ιατουρος see no. 316.

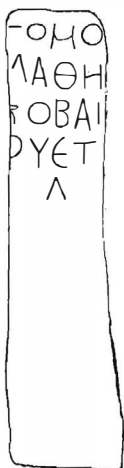
378. STELE. Found in the same courtyard. Height 1.27 m.; width 33–35 cm. The upper part of the face is well finished, the lower part is rough. Height of letters 8–12 cm.

Βασσος ἐτ(ῶν) νγ'.

On the name see no. 281.



Inscr. 379.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 380.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 381.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 382.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 383.
Scale 1:20.

379. STELE. Found in an adjoining courtyard. Height 94 cm.; width 27–30 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters $7\frac{1}{2}$ –10 cm.

Αμρος Ισιθου ἐτ(ῶν) νε'.

i. e. 'Amr or 'Amr, (son) of *Yiṣīt* or *Ṣīt* (?).

Αμρος is common. Ισιθος does not occur elsewhere in Greek inscriptions.

380. STELE. Found in a stable near the house which lies immediately east of the so-called "Barracks". No. 265 was found in this house. Height 1.21 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; width 26–30 cm. The upper part of the face is well finished, the lower part is rough. Height of letters 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ –10 cm.

Γομολαθη [Σ]οβαιου ἐτ(ῶν) λ'.

i. e. *Gumulat*, (daughter) of *Subaiḥ*.

On Γομολαθη see no. 305. Σοβαιου is the same as Σοβεος; see no. 173 and Wad. 2046.

381. STELE. Found lying in the ruins of the wall of the house in which no. 265 was found. Height 86 cm.; width 27 cm. The upper part of the face is fairly well finished, the lower part is rough. Height of letters 5–9 cm.

Οαυδοδα ἐτ(ῶν) . .

The name is probably an error for Ουαδοδα, Arabic *Wadūd*. The spelling is analogous to Οαυβου for Ουαβου in no. 393. The similar names Ουαδδος and Ουαδδηλος occur frequently in Syrian inscriptions.

382. STELE. Found lying in the ruins of the same wall. Height 66 cm.; width 29–30 cm. The face is fairly well finished. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters 7–10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Γαυβης Ιεφλ(α)ανου ἐτ(ῶν) ο'.

Probably *Gaub*, (son) of *Yiflahān*.

The Greek forms of these names are not found elsewhere.

383. STELE. Found in the ruins of the same house. Height 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.; width 25–27 cm. The slab appears to have been broken at the base. The top is rounded. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters 8–10 cm.

Φασηλη ἐτ(ῶν) λ'.

i. e. *Fasai'el*.

On the name see no. 210.



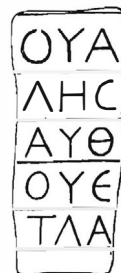
Inscr. 384.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 385.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 386.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 387.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 388.
Scale 1:20.

384. STELE. Found in the ruins of the same house. Height 68 cm.; width $26\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The base of the slab has been broken off. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters $7-12\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Ἀσάδος Παουαου ἐτ(ῶν) νβ'.

i. e. *Asad*, (son) of *Rawāh*.

On the names see nos. 85 and 276 respectively.

385. STELE. Found in the ruins of the same house. Height 75 cm.; width 25 cm. The top of the slab is badly chipped. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters 6-9 cm.

(A)υθος Ζαβδου [ἐ]τ(ῶν) λε'.

i. e. *Ghauth*, (son) of *Zabd*.

Αυθος is a common name. Ζαβδου is found also in no. 483, in Wad. 2070 i, in *C.I.G.* 4583 = Wad. 2404 = *I.G.R.* III 1216, and in the form Ζαβδα in no. 499 and *B.C.H.* XXI (1897), p. 48, no. 31. It is also the name of the great general of Zenobia; Zosim. I, 44 f. and Wad. 2611 = *I.G.R.* III 1030. The Latin transcription of the name occurs in an inscription from the Lebanon, *C.I.L.* III 14384².

386. STELE. Found on the ruined wall of the same house, and now lying on the ground in what appears to have been a stable attached to the house. Height 1.40 m.; width 27 cm. The upper part of the face is fairly well finished, the lower part is rough. Height of letters $5-7\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Σεουῆρος Μάρκου ἐτ(ῶν) λ'. φίλε πάντων, θάρσι.

Severus, (son) of *Marcus*, (aged) 30 years; friend of all, be of good courage.

We are inclined to consider the character after Λ in l. 5 as a mark of punctuation (cf. nos. 180 and 396), rather than Σ.

387. STELE. Found on the same wall, now lying on the ground outside the house. Height 71 cm.; width at the top 30 cm. at the bottom 25 cm. The base of the slab has been broken off. The face is fairly well finished. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters 7-10 cm.

Οὐάλης Αυθου ἐτ(ῶν) λα'.

i. e. *Valens* (or *Wālā*), (son) of *Ghauth*.

On Οὐάλης see no. 358.

388. STELE. Found in the courtyard of a house east of the so-called "Barracks", and next to the house where no. 241 was found. Height at the left edge 1.11 m., at the right 1.08 m.; width at the top 29 cm.; at the base 20 cm. The upper part of the face is fairly well finished, the lower part is rough. Height of letters $6-10\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Ζαβειδανης Μασεχου.

i. e. *Zabīdān*, (son) of *Māsik*.

Ζαβειδανης is not found elsewhere, but Ζαβειδος, the shorter form of the name, occurs in Wad. 2627, and as Ζαβιδος in Josephus, *c. Apion.* II. 9, § 114.



Inscr. 389.
Scale 1 : 20.



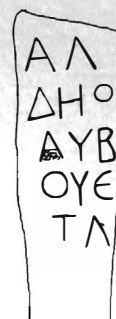
Inscr. 390.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 391.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 392.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 393.
Scale 1 : 20.

389. STELE. Found lying in the same courtyard. Height 66–68 cm.; width 27–30 cm. The base has been broken off. Height of letters $5\frac{1}{2}$ –10 cm.

Μοεαρὸς Ιατουρου ἐτῶν ξ'.

i. e. *Mughaiyir*, (son) of *Yatūr*.

On the names see nos. 347 and 316 respectively.

390. STELE. Found in a group of buildings, consisting originally of two separate houses, in the eastern part of the city, south of the so-called "House no. XVIII". Nos. 454 and 455 were found in this same group of houses. The slab is used as a step in the outside stairway on the southwest side of the house. The upper right corner has been broken off. The base is built into the wall. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 68 cm. at the left edge, 64 cm. at the right; width 30 cm. The face is half finished. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters $6\frac{1}{2}$ –8 cm.

Σαδ(ε)ίλος Ονενου ἐτ(ῶν) μ'.

i. e. *Sa'd'ēl*, (son) of *Hunain*.

Σαδειλος is found in the form Σαδελος in no. 277. Ονενος, also written Οναινος and Ονηνος, is a common name.

391. STELE. Used as a step in the same stairway. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 69 cm.; width 37 cm. The face is well finished. Height of letters $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $9\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Ασουαδα ἐτ(ῶν) ν'.

i. e. *Aswada*.

The form *Ασουαδος* occurs on an altar found near Der'ā by Schumacher; see *Z.D.P.-V.* xx (1897), p. 124 = *R.A.O.* iv (1901), p. 160. The kindred name *Ασουαδανης* is found in Wad. 2174 and 2330 = *I.G.R.* III 1224.

392. STELE. Used as a step in the same stairway. The top of the slab has been broken off. The base is built into the wall. Height from the wall to the top of the fragment 49–55 cm.; width 30 cm. The face is rough. Height of the letters 7–14 cm.

..... Ασαρου ἐτ(ῶν) ο'.

i. e. (son) of *Ash'ar*.

The name occurs also in no. 409, but is not found elsewhere, as far as we know. The form *Ασαραηλος*, which is found in an inscription from Ḥarrân in the Ledjā, Wad. 2464, is probably to be regarded as a compound of *Ashrah* + ³*Ēl*.

393. STELE. Used as a corbel in the room at the southwest corner of the same group of buildings. The shape of the slab is very irregular. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 85 cm. at the left edge, 78 cm. at the right; width at the top 29 cm., at the bottom of the visible portion 21 cm. The face is rough. Height of letters 6–10 cm.

Αλδη Οαυβου ἐτ(ῶν) λ'.

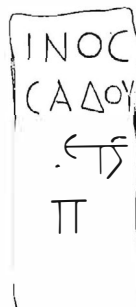
For Αλδη, *Khald*, see nos. 121 and 139; for the meaning of the name in Arabic see Div. IV. Nab. Inscr. no. 68. Οαυβου is probably a mistake for Ουαβου, *Wahb*, which is found also in nos. 100 and 316; see no. 381, where Οαυδοδα appears to be a similar error for Ουαδοδα.



Inscr. 394.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 395.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 396.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 397.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 398.
Scale 1:20.

394. STELE. Found in the same group of houses. The slab was broken into two fragments. Fragment A, the upper portion, was found lying on the ground at the foot of the stairway at the southeast corner of the group. Height 36 cm. at the left edge, 43 cm. at the right; width 30–33 cm. Fragment B, the lower portion, was found on the landing of the stairway, and was left lying with Fragment A. Height 50–52 cm.; width 28–30 cm. The face of the slab is fairly well finished. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters 6–8 cm.

Βαναλαθη Τριβελιου ἐτ(ῶν) ο'.

i. e. *Ban-allāt*, (daughter) of *Trebellius*.

Βαναλαθη does not occur elsewhere. It may perhaps be akin to *Βανιος*, *Banī*, which occurs in nos. 209 and 220.

395. STELE. Used as a step in the stairway at the southeast corner of the same group of buildings. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 93 cm.; width 34 cm. The face is half finished. Height of the inscription 39 cm. Height of letters $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $11\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Χαμιος Ορησος ἐτ(ῶν) ιθ'.

i. e. *Kā'ammihī*, (son) of *Hurais*.

For *Χαμιος* see no. 349. *Ορησος* is found in the form *Ορεσος* in nos. 432 and 464.

396. STELE. Used as a step in the stairway at the northeast corner of the same

Umm idj-Djimâl

group of buildings. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 78 cm.; width 33 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of the inscription 57 cm. Height of letters $5\frac{1}{2}$ –9 cm.

Ἰνός Σαδου ἐτ(ῶν) π'.

i. e. *In*, (son) of *Sad*.

Both names are very common. For marks of abbreviation similar to that in 1. 3 see nos. 180 and 386.

397. STELE. Found lying on the ground below the same stairway. The stone once formed part of the landing of the stairway, but was struck from its position, apparently by the fall of the lintel of a door in the second story, and dashed to the ground. The upper portion was broken off, and could not be found. Height 91 cm. at the left edge, 99 cm. at the right; width 30 cm. The upper part of the face is well finished, the lower part is rough. Height of letters 7–8 cm.

..... ὁ καὶ Ταυρεῖνος ἐτ(ῶν) νγ'.

398. STELE. Fragment found lying in the portico of the church directly northeast of the so-called "Barracks", (the so-called "Church of Numerianus"). Nos. 257–259 were also found in this church. The lower part of the slab, and apparently also the left edge have been broken off, and the shape of the fragment is very irregular. Height at the left edge 46 cm., at the right 49 cm.; width at the top 30 cm., at the middle 25 cm. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters $7-9\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Perhaps to be restored:

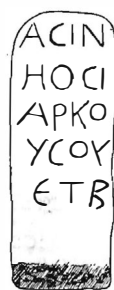
[Σ]ουμ[α]κου [Γ]αυτος ἐτ(ῶν) ..

i. e. *Of Sumāk*, (son) of *Ghauth*.

The form *Σουμακος* is found in nos. 355, 469, and 490. On *Γαυτος* see the commentary to no. 223.



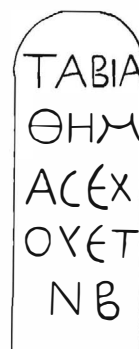
Inscr. 399.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 400.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 401.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 402.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 403.
Scale 1:20.

399. STELE. Found lying in the portico of the same church, near no. 398.

Height 74 cm. at the left edge, 79 cm. at the right; width 26–27 cm. Height of letters 6–7 cm.

Εσι̣αος Οτα̣ιτου̣ ἐτ(ῶν) ο'.

We have been able to find no other instance of either name. They are probably equivalent to Arabic *Ashya'* and *Huṭait'* respectively.

400. STELE. Found lying in the portico of the same church. Height 73 cm.; width $27\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The face is fairly well finished. The top is slightly rounded. Many of the letters are hardly legible. Height of letters 6–7 cm.

Perhaps to be read:

Ασιν̣ηος [Κ]αρκου̣σου̣ ἐτ(ῶν) β'.

The name Ασιν̣ηος is probably derived from the root *hshn* 'to be beautiful'; cf. Ασ̣νη, Arabic *Ḥasnā*. Καρκου̣σος, Arabic *Karḥūs*, i. e. 'puppy', occurs also in no. 514. This stele apparently forms an exception to the regular use of the rounded stele to mark the graves of women only; see the commentary to no. 30. Similar instances are nos. 436, 497, and 511.

401. STELE. Found in the ruins of a house a short distance east of the church where nos. 398–400 were found. The stele was found on the top of a partly ruined wall; the base is concealed by the ruins of the wall. Width $28-29\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The upper part of the face is half finished, the lower part is rough. The letters are deeply cut, but crude and strangely formed. Height of the inscription $40\frac{1}{2}$ cm. Height of letters $5-6\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Perhaps to be read:

Ομε̣ρος ἐτ(ῶν) μ'.

Ομε̣ρος, if the reading be correct, is probably a transcription of 'U^cmair or 'U^cmair. The letters, however, are very uncertain, and perhaps Ομε̣δος, *Ḥumaid*, should be read.

402. STELE. Used as a corbel in the same wall. Width 34–35 cm. The face is fairly well finished. The top is rounded. Height of the inscription 82 cm. Height of letters 8–12 cm.

Τα̣βια̣θη̣ Μα̣σε̣χου̣ ἐτ(ῶν) νβ'.

i. e. *Ṭhabyat*, (daughter) of *Māsik*.

On Τα̣βια̣θη̣ see no. 151.

403. STELE. Found on the ground, east of nos. 401 and 402. Height 1.20 m.; width 31 cm. The upper part of the face is well finished, the lower part is rough. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters $6-7\frac{1}{2}$ (Λ 9 cm.).

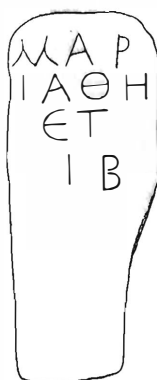
Μο̣αι̣ρος Αμ̣ρου̣ ἐτ(ῶν) λ'.

i. e. *Mughaiyir*, (son) of 'Amr or 'Amr.

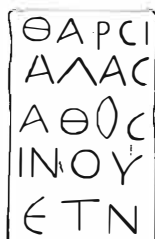
On Μο̣αι̣ρος see no. 347.



Inscr. 404.
Scale 1 : 20.



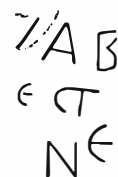
Inscr. 405.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 406.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 407.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 408.
Scale 1 : 20.

404. STELE. Found near no. 403. Height 54 cm.; width 28 cm. The face is fairly well finished. The first four rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters 6–8½ cm.

Οφιη Αουειδου ἐτ(ῶν) κη'.

The first name should probably be read *Οφιη* = 'Af'a, 'viper'. The form, however, is uncertain, as the name does not occur elsewhere.

405. STELE. Found on the top of a ruined wall south of nos. 401–402. Height 97 cm.; width 27½–38½ cm. The upper part of the face is fairly well finished. Height of letters 7–8½ cm.

Μαριαθη ἐτ(ῶν) ιβ'.
i. e. *Marī'at*.

The name is found in the form *Μαρηαθη* in Wad. no. 2104, and in the Nabataean form *מרהא* in Div. IV. Nab. Inscr. no. 85. The diminutive *Μορεαθη*, *Murai at* occurs in nos. 294 and 328.

406. STELE. Used as a corbel in a small room in a house situated northeast of the so-called "Church of Numerianus". The stone is furthest west in the northern row of corbels. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 60 cm.; width 38–39 cm. The face is rough. Height of letters 6–10 cm. (O, line 3, 12 cm.).

Θάρσι, Αλασαθος Ινου ἐτ(ῶν) ν'.
i. e. *Khalaṣat*, (son) of 'Īn.

On *Αλασαθος* see no. 299.

407. STELE. Used as a corbel in the same room. The stone is east of no. 406. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 67 cm.; width 31–33 cm. The face is half finished. Height of letters 6½–9½ cm.

Ασαδος Αμερου ἐτ(ῶν) ο'.
i. e. *Asad*, (son) of 'Āmir.

On *Ασαδος* see no. 85.

408. STELE. Used as a corbel in the same room. The stone is east of no. 407. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 64 cm.; width 44 cm. The face is rough and partly disintegrated. Height of letters 8–11 cm.

[Z]αβ[δ]ε ἐτ(ῶν) νε'.

Zαβδε is perhaps for Zαβδη, the feminine of Zαβδος, Arabic *Zabd*, for which see no. 385; or else, it is the vocative of Zαβδος.



Inscr. 409.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 410.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 411.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 412.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 413.
Scale 1:20.

409. STELE. Used as a corbel in the same room. The stone is east of no. 408. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 64 cm.; width 28–30 cm. The face is rough. Height of letters $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $10\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Θαμαρη Ασarov.

i. e. *Tāmar*, (daughter) of *Ash'ar*.

On Θαμαρη see no. 23a. On Ασarov see no. 392.

410. STELE. Used as a corbel in the same room. The stone is furthest east in the southern row. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 57 cm.; width $30\frac{1}{2}$ –35 cm. The face is half finished. Height of letters 4– $7\frac{1}{2}$ cm. (ε line 5, 12 cm.).

Αμερος Μωκεδου ἐτῶν ιε'.

i. e. *Amir*, (son) of *Muk'id*.

We know of no other example of the name Μωκεδος.

411. STELE. Used as a corbel in the same room. The stone is west of no. 410. Height from the wall to the top of the slab $55\frac{1}{2}$ cm.; width 30–32 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters 7–12 cm.

Ακραβος Αννηλου ἐτ(ῶν) λγ'.

i. e. *Akrab*, (son) of *Hann'el*.

For Ακραβος see note on no. 301. For Αννηλος see no. 53.

412. STELE. Used as a corbel in the same room. The stone is west of no. 411. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 76 cm.; width 30–37 cm. The face is half finished. Height of letters $7\frac{1}{2}$ –12 cm.

Ουαλης Σαλμανου ἐτ(ῶν) ρ'.

i. e. *Valens* (or *Wa'lā*), (son) of *Salmān*.

On the name Ουαλης see no. 358; on Σαλμανος see no. 73.

413. STELE. Found in a house situated northeast of the so-called "Church of Numerianus". Nos. 273 and 427-429 were also found here. The stele is used as a cross-slab over two corbels. The stone lies face down; the first line of the inscription is almost entirely concealed, but the bottoms of the letters can be discerned by looking between the slab and the corbel. Height of the visible portion 69 cm.; width 32 cm. The face is well finished. Height of letters $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Θαμαρη Χειλου ἐτῶν κέ'.

i. e. *Tāmar*, (daughter) of *Kahîl*.

On Χειλος see no. 242.



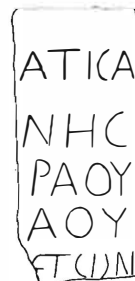
Inscr. 414.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 415.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 416.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 416¹.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 417.
Scale 1:20.

414. STELE. A broken stele found in the débris in the apse of the "Double Church"; see Div. II. A. 3, p. 179. No. 263 was found in this same church. Height 35–39 cm.; width 20–26 cm. The face is well finished. Height of letters, which are shallow and sometimes indistinct, 5–8 cm.

Αγος Ασado[υ] [ἐ]τ(ῶν) θι'.

i. e. *Ĥāg*, (son) of *Asad* or *As'ad*.

On Αγος see no. 352. Ασados occurs in no. 85 and frequently elsewhere.

415. STELE. Found near the north portal of the "Double Church", and near no. 284. Height 71–74 cm.; width 32–37 cm. The face is half finished. Height of letters, which are deeply cut, $7\frac{1}{2}$ –13 cm.

Μορεα Βασσου ἐτ(ῶν) βι'.

i. e. *Murai'a*, (daughter) of *Bassus* or *Basa'* (*Bas'*).

Μορεα is the same as Μορεαθη, which occurs in nos. 294 and 328.

416. STELE. Lying in the arched vestibule which adjoins the "Double Church". Height 53–58 cm.; width 37 cm. The face is smooth but covered with lichen. Height of letters $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $8\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Μοαιρας Ταιαρου.

i. e. *Mughayir*, (son) of *Taiyār*.

Owing to the condition of the stone the reading of the first name should be considered as possible rather than certain. On the name see no. 347. Ταιαρος does not occur elsewhere in Greek inscriptions.

416¹. STELE. Found lying on the ground in the courtyard immediately south of the "Double Church". Height 71 cm.; width at the top 32 cm., at the base 26 cm. The base of the stele has been broken off. The face is well finished. Height of letters $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $10\frac{1}{2}$ cm. Copied by Mr. Butler in 1909.

Ατισανης Ραουαου ἐτῶν. .

i. e. *Ātisān*, (son) of *Rawāh*.

For the names see nos. 372 and 276 respectively.

417. STELE. Found in an open space northeast of a mound which is close to the "Double Church". Height 66–71 cm.; width 30 cm. The face is fairly well finished. There is an incised line above and below the first row of letters. Height of letters 7 – $8\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Μασεχος Αυθου ἐτ(ῶν) ξ'.

i. e. *Māsik*, (son) of *Ghauth*.



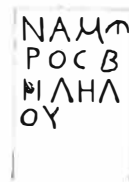
Inscr. 418.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 419.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 420.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 421.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 422.
Scale 1 : 20.

418. STELE. Found in débris in a ruined house situated northeast of the same mound. Height 85 cm.; width $31\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The face is well finished. Height of letters $6\frac{1}{2}$ –10 cm.

[X]ίλων Μάρκου ἐτ(ῶν) π'.

The name *Xίλων* occurs also in no. 300.

419. STELE. Used as a corbel in a house situated north of the same mound. The stone is in the south wall. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 49 cm.; width 41 cm. The face is well finished. Height of letters 9–10 cm.

Χαυμος Δαδου ἐτ(ῶν) . .

i. e. *Ka'ummihi*, (son) of *Dād*.

Χαυμος does not occur elsewhere in Greek inscriptions. The name means 'like his mother', cf. *Χαμιος*, *Kā'ammihī* ('like his uncle'), in no. 349.

420. STELE. Used as a corbel in the same wall. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 45 cm.; width $30\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters 5 – $8\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Θάρσι, Σιλουανὲ Δαθανου καὶ

Δαθανος, if this be the correct reading, may represent an Arabic name *Dath'ān*. It recalls also the Biblical Δαθάν, *Num.* xvi. Possibly we should read Δα(β)ανου, Arabic *Dhahbān*, a name which occurs in Wad. 2071 = *A.A.E.S.* III 392.

421. STELE. Used as a corbel in the same wall. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 46 cm.; width 30 cm. The face is well finished. Height of letters $4\frac{1}{2}$ –7 cm.

Ναμερος Β[η]ληλου.

On Ναμερος see no. 425. We have been puzzled by the second name, of which we know no other instance. It may contain as the first element *Bēl* (Βῆλος), which occurs as a component part of other names found in Syrian inscriptions; e.g. Βηλιαβος *R.A.O.* I (1888), p. 22, no. 44 = *V.A.S.* p. 211, no. 104 (from Ham in the Antilebanon); Βελιαβος Wad. 2557e (from Kefr-Koûk); Βεελιαβος Clermont-Ganneau, *R.A.O.* II (1898), p. 64, and Brünnow *P.A.* II, p. 247.

422. STELE. Used as a corbel in the same wall. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 49 cm.; width 27–31 cm. The face is rough. Height of letters 7–9 cm.

Ἀσουμαθη Τιημου.

i. e. *ʿAṣūmat*, (daughter) of *Tiyaim*.

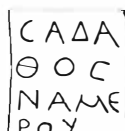
Ἀσουμαθη is new in Greek inscriptions; it seems to occur also in no. 423. Τιημος is elsewhere written Τιαιμος or Τιεμος; see no. 111.



Inscr. 423.
Scale 1 : 20.



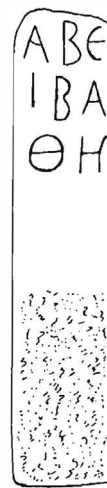
Inscr. 424.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 425.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 426.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 427.
Scale 1 : 20.

423. STELE. Used as a corbel in the west wall of the same house. The right side of the stone is covered by a cross-slab which could not be removed and which almost entirely concealed the letters beneath it. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 46 cm.; width of visible portion 36 cm. at top, 26 cm. at base. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters, which are deep and irregular, 8–10 cm.

Ασο[υμ]αθη [Γ]εν[εο]υ(?) ἐ[τ]ῶν . .

The first name is probably Ασουμαθη, which occurs in no. 422. There are several possibilities in the restoration of the second name. Γενεος occurs in Wad. 2561a.

424. STELE. Lying on the ground in the same house. Height 1.23 m.; width 30 cm. The upper part of the face is well finished, the lower part is unfinished. Height of letters, which are merely scratched, 6–10½ cm. (O in line 1 3½ cm.).

Ουαβαλου Ι(ν)ου (ἐ)τ(ῶν) κ'.

i. e. of *Wahb-allāh*, (son) of *°In*.

425. STELE. Used as a corbel in the north wall of the same house. The lower part is concealed by cross-slabs. Height of the visible portion 34 cm. at the left edge, 29 cm. at the right edge; width 30 cm. The face is half finished. Height of letters 5–6½ cm.

Σαδαθος Ναμερου

i. e. *Sa'dat*, (son) of *Namir*.

Σαδαθος appears as Σαδδαθος in Wad. 2044. Ναμερος occurs also in no. 421 and in Wad. 1984.

426. STELE. Found on a Bedawin grave east of the church where no. 260 was found (the "Cathedral"). The base is buried in the ground. Height above the ground 58 cm.; width 28–30 cm. The face is fairly well finished. The top is slightly rounded. Height of letters 6½–8½ cm.

Φασηιλ Ακραβου ἐτ(ῶν) κδ .

i. e. *Fasai'el*, (daughter) of *°Akrab*.

On Φασηιλ (Φασηελη) see no. 210. According to Littmann's field-notes, although there may have been a very shallow and finely cut Η after Λ in line 2, there is no trace of the letter or sign of obliteration. All other letters are deeply carved. Hence it is probable that the Semitic name has been transcribed closely, without the usual Greek ending. For analogous instances see nos. 92 and 375.

427. STELE. In a room of a house northeast of the so-called "Church of Numerianus" (see no. 257). Nos. 273 and 413 were also found in this house. The stone was lying face downward behind a large lintel. Height 1.26 m.; width 26 cm. The upper part of the face is well finished, the lower part half finished. The letters of the inscription are very shallow. Height of the inscription 44 cm. Height of letters 10½–14 cm.

Αβειβαθη.

i. e. *Habibat*.

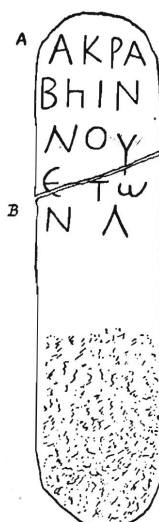
On the name see nos. 119 and 290.



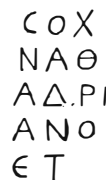
Inscr. 428.
Scale 1 : 20.



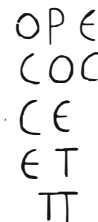
Inscr. 429.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 430.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 431.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 432.
Scale 1 : 20.

428. STELE. Found lying on the ground in the same room. Height 71 cm.; width 34 cm. The top has apparently been cut off. The face is rough. The letters are quite shallow. Height of letters $8\frac{1}{2}$ – $10\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Μασαχη Ζουμερου ἐτ(ῶν) ν'.

i. e. *Masāk*, (daughter) of *Zumair*.

For *Μασαχη* see the note on *Μασαχος* in no. 362. *Ζουμερος* does not seem to occur elsewhere.

429. STELE. Used as a cross-slab in the roof of the same room. The ends are concealed by the corbels which support the slab. Height of the visible portion 38 cm.; width 26–27 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters 5 – $9\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Ραβος Ιατο[υ]ρου ἐτ(ῶν) ..

i. e. *Rabb*, (son) of *Yatūr*.

On the names see nos. 159 and 316 respectively.

430. STELE. Found in a house fronting on the open space east of the "Cathedral" (see no. 260). The stele was lying in a room on the south side of the house. It was found broken into two pieces; the upper portion (fragment A) was in the débris on the ground, the lower (fragment B) among the ruins of the wall. Height of fragment A 49 cm. at the left edge, 36 cm. at the right, of fragment B 87 cm. at the left edge, 1 m. at the right; width $32\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The upper part of the face of the stele is well finished, the lower part is rough. The top is rounded. Height of letters 6–8 cm.

Ακραβη Ινου ἐτῶν λ'.

i. e. *‘Akṛab*, (daughter) of *‘In*.

On *Ακραβη* see no. 301.

431. STELE. Found in the same room. The lower portion of the slab is buried in the ruins. The right edge seems to have been somewhat cut down or broken off.

Width 28 cm. Height of the inscription 50 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters $6\frac{1}{2}$ –7 cm.; height of ς in l. 5, $9\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Σοχεναθη Ἀδριανοῦ ἐτ(ῶν) ις'.

i. e. *Sukainat*, (daughter) of *Hadrianus*.

We have found no other instance of Σοχεναθη. Lidzbarski has proposed (*Eph.* II, p. 333) to read Σοχηνος(ς) Ενου in an inscription from is-Summākīyāt, *M.S.M.* p. 286, no. 139 = our no. 79, where MM. Dussaud and Macler read Σοχη Νοενου. However, in our copy the seventh letter is Θ, not Ε, and we have accordingly read Σοχη Νοθου. Σοχη and Σοχαιεις (Σοχαιης), found in *C.I.G.* 4505 = Wad. 2615, are perhaps to be regarded as hypocoristic forms derived from the same root as Σοχεναθη.

432. STELE. Found lying on the ground in the same house. Height at the left edge 80 cm., at the right 73 cm.; width $22\frac{1}{2}$ –26 cm. The face is half finished. Height of letters $8\frac{1}{2}$ –10 cm.

Ορεσος Σε[ου] ἐτ(ῶν) π'.

i. e. *Hurais*, (son) of *Shai*^c.

The name Ορεσος is found also in no. 464, and in the form Ορησος in no. 395.



Inscr. 433.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 434.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 435.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 436.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 437.
Scale 1:20.

433. STELE. Used as a corbel in the north wall of the same room. The top of the slab has been broken off, and the left edge cut down. Height from the top of the fragment to the bottom of the inscription 41 cm.; width 22 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters $6\frac{1}{2}$ –9 cm.

Probably to be read:

.... η Α[σ]αδου [ἐ]τ(ῶν) ..

i. e.e, (daughter) of *Asad* (or *As^cad*).

On Ασαδος see no. 85.

434. STELE. Used as a corbel in one of the south rooms of the same house. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 43 cm.; width 36 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Μουθος Αναμου ..

i. e. *Mughāth*, (son) of *An^cam*.

On Μουθος see no. 129.

435. STELE. Used as a corbel in the same wall. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 60 cm.; width 32 cm. The top is slightly rounded. The face is half

finished. Below l. 4 there is an incised line extending across the face. Height of letters $8-9\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Μαθεαθη Κασίου ἐτ(ῶν) π'.

Μαθεαθη, Arabic *Māti'at*, is found also in no. 456; similar masculine forms occur, Μαθειος in *C.I.G.* 4559 = Wad. 2413*k* = *I.G.R.* III 1130, and *C.I.G.* 4608 = Wad. 2372 = *I.G.R.* III 1237 = *A.A.E.S.* III 427*a*, and Μαθιος in *C.I.G.* 4593 = Wad 2546*a*. The form Κασιος occurs also in Wad. 2070*a* and *M.S.M.* p. 246, no. 20. It may represent an Arabic *Kaṣī* or *Kaṣīy*, as Κασειος in no. 140, but it is probably an attempt to transliterate the Roman *Cassius*, which is similarly spelled in Wad. 2237.

436. STELE. Used as a corbel in the wall of the south room of the same house. The stone is high up in the wall. Height from the wall to the top of the stele 40 cm.; width 33 cm. The face is fairly well finished. The top is rounded. Height of letters $7-8\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Μαμος Αν

i. e. *Māmā*, (son) of *An*

Μαμος seems to be another form of Μαμμος, known as the name of a priest in the city of Dara in Mesopotamia who led a revolt against a local tyrant in 533 A.D. (Procopius. *Bell. Pers.* I, 26, 8). It was also the name of a Cappadocian martyr (Sozomenus, *H.E.* v 2), and it is probably to be read in an inscription from Galatia, *C.I.G.* 4142. The feminine *Mamaea* (Μαμαία), the name of the mother of Severus Alexander, is probably a kindred form. Since Μαμος is undoubtedly a man's name, this stele, like nos. 400 and 511, is an exception to the rule that rounded stelae were used only for the graves of women. But a name like Μαμος is properly a nursery-name; and this Μαμος died probably as a small boy. Ασινθος (no. 400) died two years old, Οσεδος (no. 511) died five years old. Rounded stelae for boys may, therefore, be considered as "hypocoristica".

437. STELE. Used as a corbel in the wall of the north room of the same house. The stone is high up in the wall. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 37 cm.; width $27\frac{1}{2}-29\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters $5\frac{1}{2}-6\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Σεουῆρος ἐτ(ῶν) μ'.



Inscr. 438.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 439.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 440.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 441.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 442.
Scale 1 : 20.

438. STELE. Used as a corbel in the same wall. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 44 cm.; width 33 cm. The face is fairly well finished. There is an incised line extending across the face above the inscription. The letters are shallow and rather indistinct. Height of letters $6\frac{1}{2}$ –7 cm.

... αμοϝ Εϝμαθου...
(son) ὀφ' Ἰϝmat.

The letters in the upper left corner are especially indistinct. Possible restorations of the name are Αγ]μαμοϝ, *Agmam*, found in *M.N.D.P.-V.* 1899, p. 86, no. 51 = *P.A.* III, p. 204, no. 19, Αι]λαμοϝ, or Αϝ]λαμοϝ.

According to Littmann's field-notes the letters at the beginning of line 3 are to be read ΕϞ rather than ϞΕ. Εϝμαθουϝ is not found elsewhere.

439. STELE. Found lying in the débris in the same house, near nos. 430–432. The upper right corner of the slab has been broken off. Height 66 cm.; width 36 cm.; at the top, where the corner has been broken off, 23 cm. The face is well finished. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $6\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Ονε[ν]οϝ Σ[α]χουο[ν] ἐτ(ῶν) ϱα'.

i. e. *Hunain*, (son) of *Shakūh*.

For the names see nos. 390 and 294 respectively.

440. STELE. Found in the ruins of a wall in a house in the eastern part of the city, near the southern end ("House no. XIX", Div. II. A. 3, p. 196). Height 1.11 m.; width 29 cm. The upper part of the face is fairly well finished, the lower part is rough. The top is rounded. Height of letters 8–12 cm.

Βεβεη Μοϝλεμου ἐτ(ῶν) κ'.

i. e. *Bebaia*(?), (daughter) of *Muslim*.

We know of no other instance of the name Βεβεη; it is probably an attempt at the Greek name Βεβαία. Βέβαιον occurs as a woman's name in an Athenian inscription, *I.G.* III 3046, and Βέβαιουϝ is the name of a Sicilian, mentioned in an Oropian inscription, *I.G.* VII 420. For Μοϝλεμουϝ see no. 119.

441. STELE. Found in the ruins of a wall near the same house. Height 77 cm.; width 29 cm. The face is half finished. There is an incised line extending across the face between ll. 5 and 6. Height of letters 6–9 cm.

Θάρϝι Γαυδέντιϝ ἐτ(ῶν) μέ'.

i. e. *Gaudentius*.

Similarly Ζενοβίϝ occurs after θάρϝι in no. 517. The form seems to be an attempt at the vocative. However, perhaps Γαυδέντι(ε) should be read, since the Ϟ in θάρϝι is rounded, and Ε is found throughout the inscription in the square form. On the other hand, the ending -ουϝ is very often shortened into -ιϝ.

442. STELE. Found in the ruins of the same wall, close to no. 441. Height 71 cm. at the left edge, 96 cm. at the right; width 28 cm. The upper part of the face is well finished, the lower part half finished. Height of the inscription 40 cm. Height of letters $5\frac{1}{2}$ –6 cm.

Ακραβος Μάξιμος ἐτ(ῶν) λ'.

i. e. 'Akṛab, (son of) Maximus.

For Ακραβος see the note on Ακραβη in no. 301.



Inscr. 443.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 444.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 445.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 446.
Scale 1 : 20.

ΑC AΔ
ΟΥ
ΕΤΝ

Inscr. 447.
Scale 1 : 20.

443. STELE. Found in the ruins of the same wall, a short distance north of nos. 441 and 442. Height 1.09 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; width 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The upper part of the face is fairly well finished, the lower part is rough. Height of the inscription 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The letters are deeply cut and clear. Height of letters $5\frac{1}{2}$ –7 cm.

Ολασος Ασμου ἐτῶ(ν) λε'.

i. e. Khulās(?), (son) of 'Āṣim.

The form Ολασος does not seem to occur elsewhere, but the similar names Ολεσος and Ωλεσος are found in nos. 314 and 81 respectively. Ασμος occurs also in no. 284.

444. STELE. In a building immediately east of the church in the southeastern corner of the town which has been designated as the "Southeast Church"; see Div. II. A. 3, p. 177. The stele forms part of the landing in a stairway; the base is built into the wall. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 78 cm.; width 27–32 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of the inscription 51 cm. The letters are deeply cut and clear. Height of letters $8\frac{1}{2}$ –10 cm.

Αιδη 'Οήρου ἐτ(ῶν) λ'.

Probably, 'Ā'idha, (daughter) of Verus.

The form Αιδη does not occur elsewhere, as far as we know, but the similar masculine Αιδος is common (see no. 374), and the kindred name Αιδανος ('Aidhān) is found in no. 46.

445. STELE. Found lying on the top of a wall directly north of no. 242. The

base has been broken off. Height 76 cm.; width 38 cm. The face is half finished. At the top of the face is a conventional wreath. Height of the inscription 60 cm. The letters are deeply cut and clear. Height of letters $9\frac{1}{2}$ – $11\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Αυδῶ Γουμεμου ἐτ(ῶν) ι(ε)ʹ.

i. e. *For Aud, (son) of Gumaim.*

The form *Αυδῶς* does not seem to occur elsewhere, but *Αυδῆς* is found on a stele from Derʿā (*M.N.D.P.-V.* 1899, p. 60, no. 28) and the feminine *Αυδη* is very common. We know of no other certain example of *Γουμεμος*, but it seems not improbable that the name is to be restored on a fragment of a stele from Kharabā, *M.S.M.* p. 291, no. 159, where MM. Dussaud and Macler read ΓΟΛΛΙΕΜΟΣ (interpreted as *Ghulaiyim* by Lidzbarski, *Eph.* II, p. 333).

446. STELE. Found in the wall of the portico of the "Southeast Church" (see no. 444). Height 60 cm.; width 33 cm. Height of letters 7 – $8\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Νίνα Μαξιμου ἐτ(ῶν) λʹ.

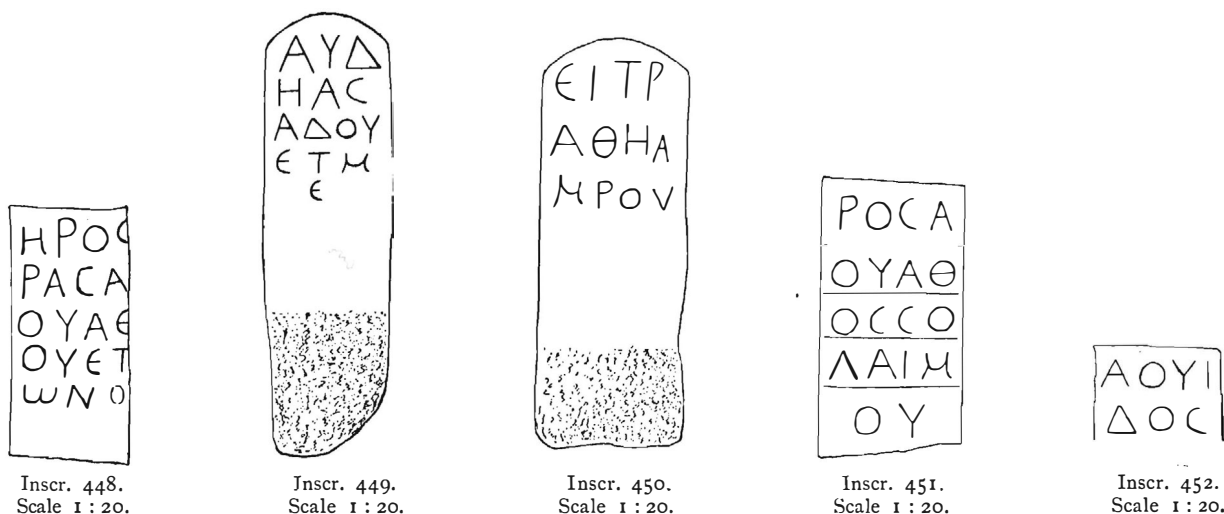
Νίνα is evidently the feminine form of the Latin *Ninus*, (Greek *Νῖνος*), which occurs in *C.I.L.* II 4970³⁴⁶, IV 2336, and VII 1334¹³.

447. STELE. Found in a large house in the eastern part of the city. The stone has been used to block up a doorway, and faces west. Height 94 cm.; width 35 cm. The face is well finished. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Ἀσαδὸς Ινου ἐτ(ῶν) νʹ.

i. e. *Asad* or *Asʿad*, (son) of *ʿIn*.

On the name *Ἀσαδὸς* see no. 85.



448. STELE. Used as the jamb of a door in the same house. The stone is south of no. 447 and faces east. Height 66–68 cm.; width 31 cm. The face is well finished. Height of letters $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $10\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Umm idj-Djimâl

Ἡρὸς Ρασσωναθοῦ ἐτῶν ο'.

i. e. *Khair*, (son) of *Raşwat*.

For Ἡρὸς see no. 330. We have restored the name Ρασσωναθος in no. 308. The name is also found in nos. 451, 458, 467, 491-493. On the kindred form Ρασωνα see no. 361.

449. STELE. Used as a corbel in the second story of the same house. Height 1.16¹/₂ m.; width 31-33 cm. The upper part of the face is well finished, the lower part is rough. Height of letters 5-9 cm.

Αυδῆ Ασάδου ἐτ(ῶν) μεί.

i. e. *Aud*, (daughter) of *Asad* or *As'ad*.

On the name Ασάδος see no. 85.

450. STELE. Used as a corbel in the second story of the same house. Height 1.09 m.; width 38-39 cm. The upper part of the face is well finished, the lower part is rough. Height of letters 7¹/₂-10 cm.

Ειτραθῆ Ἀμρου.

i. e. *Itrat*, (daughter) of *'Amr* or *'Amr*.

Ειτραθῆ occurs in the form Ιτραθῆ in no. 339.

451. STELE. Used as a corbel in the same house. The stone is north of nos. 449 and 450 and in the same row. Height 69-75 cm.; width 37 cm. The face is well finished. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters, which are deeply cut, 7¹/₂-9 cm.

Ρασσωναθος Σολαιμου

i. e. *Raşwat*, (son) of *Sulaim*.

On the names see nos. 448 and 209 respectively.

452. STELE. Used as a corbel in the same house. The stone is north of nos. 449 and 450 and in the same row. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 25 cm.; width 33 cm. The face is well finished. Height of letters 9 cm.

Αουιδος

i. e. *'Awidh*.

Ο C T

Inscr. 453.
Scale 1 : 20.

Inscr. 454.
Scale 1 : 20.

Inscr. 455.
Scale 1 : 20.

Inscr. 456.
Scale 1 : 20.

Inscr. 457.
Scale 1 : 20.

BACC
OCMA
ΖΙΜΟΥ
ΕΤΙΣ

ΕΑΘ
ΗΘΕ
ΜΑΛ
ΛΟΥ
ΕΤΛ
Γ

ΘΕΛΕ

ΔΟΥ
ΕΤΛ
Η

453. STELE. Used as a corbel in the same house. The stone is north of nos. 449 and 450 and in the same row. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 25 cm.; width 34 cm. The face is well finished. Height of letters 6–9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Τοβεος Τ

i. e. *Thubaiy*.

On the name see no. 167.

454. STELE. The stone once formed the first step in the stairway described in no. 390, but is now lying on the ground near by. Height 70–74 cm.; width 28–35 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters 8–11 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Βήθος Βάσσου ἐτ(ῶν) ιβ'.

On the names see nos. 197 and 281–282 respectively.

455. STELE. Used as the second step in the same stairway. Height from the wall to the top of the slab 67 cm.; width 41 cm. The face is well finished. Height of letters 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ –10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm. (ξ 12 cm.).

Βάσσος Μαξίμου ἐτ(ῶν) ις'.

456. STELE. Found in the ruins of a wall in a house situated a little northwest of "House no. XVIII", and facing an open space. Height 75 cm.; width 27 cm. The upper part of the face is fairly well finished. The letters are deeply cut. Height of letters 7–8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Μαθεαθη Θεμαλλου ἐτ(ῶν) λγ'.

i. e. *Māti'at*, (daughter) of *Taim-allāh*.

On *Μαθεαθη* see no. 435. For *Θεμαλλος* see no. 318 and references there cited.

457. STELE. Found lying on the ground in the eastern part of the city, north of the East Gate, and near the northeastern corner of "House no. XVIII". Height 1.02 m.; width 31–37 cm. The letters are not regularly incised, but merely scratched on the surface of the slab. Height of letters 8–11 cm.

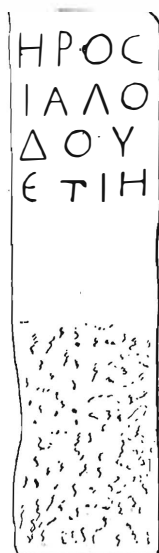
Μ[α]θελη Σεουαδου ἐτ(ῶν) λη'.

i. e. *Math'el*, (daughter) of *Sawād*.

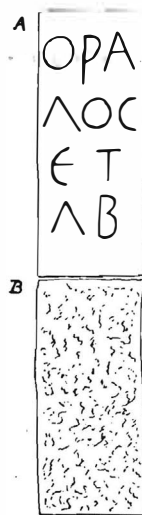
We have restored *Μαθελη* = *Math'el*, on the analogy of such names as *Μαθβαβα* = *Math-Babai'* and *Μαθγα* = *Math-Gā'*; see no. 512. The element *'el* is, of course, properly written *-ηλ*, as for example, *Αννηλος* (*Hann'el*) in no. 221, and *Αυδηλος* (*'Audh'el*) in no. 160; but the spelling *-ελ* occurs also, as in *Μαγαδελος* (*Magad'el*) in no. 371, and especially in *Φασηλη* (*Fasai'el*) in nos. 57, 372, and 383. On *Σεουαδος* see no. 297.



Inscr. 458.
Scale 1 : 20.



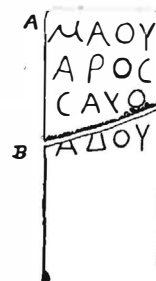
Inscr. 459.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 460.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 461.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 462.
Scale 1 : 20.

458. STELE. Found in a house situated near the east wall of the city, east of "House no. XVIII". The stone is used as a step in a stairway which is in the second story and faces west. Height of visible portion 88 cm.; width 35 cm. The upper part of the face is fairly well finished, the lower part is rough. Height of letters 5–8 cm.

Ρασσωναθος Σεουήρου.

On Ρασσωναθος, Arabic *Raswat*, see no. 448.

459. STELE. Used as a step in the same stairway. Height of stone 1.45 m.; width 39 cm. The upper part of the face is well finished, the lower part is rough. Height of letters 8–10 cm.

Ηρος Ιαλδου ἐτ(ῶν) ιη'.

i. e. *Khair*, (son) of *Yakhud*.

For other examples of the names see nos. 330 and 346 respectively.

460. STELE. Found in the same house, in a small modern enclosure inside the courtyard. The stone has been broken into two fragments which lay on the ground beneath no. 458. Height of frag. A 71 cm.; height of frag. B 63 cm.; width 28 cm. The face of A is finished; the face of B is rough. Height of letters $7\frac{1}{2}$ –12 cm.

Οραλος ἐτ(ῶν) λβ'.

i. e. *Waral*.

We have found no other instance of Οραλος, but the diminutive form Οραιλος occurs in no. 306.

461. STELE. Found in the same group of buildings. The stone lay in the débris of the wall that separates the courtyard of the house from the next courtyard on the

west. Height 61–67 cm.; width 23–28 cm. The rows of letters are separated by lines scratched on the face. The surface is rough. Height of letters $8\frac{1}{2}$ –12 cm.

Αττρο ἐτ(ῶν) κ'.

The name is possibly the equivalent of the Arabic *ʿAtir*, but the form is not found elsewhere. The feminine form Ατρη, which occurs in nos. 283 and 479, is probably the Arabic *ʿAtr*.

462. STELE. Stele broken into two fragments, found in the same group of buildings. Frag. A was found on the ground in the courtyard, frag. B in the staircase above. Height of frag. A 25–35 cm.; height of frag. B from wall to the top of the slab 38–46 cm.; width 30 cm. Height of letters 6–8 cm.

Ναουαρος Σαυσαδου.

i. e. *Naawār*, (son) of *Sawād*.

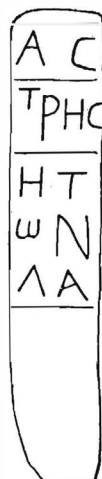
We have found no other instance of Ναουαρος. Σαυσαδος is the same as Σεουαδος in no. 297; see also Σαυουαδ[α]νης, *M.S.M.* p. 251, no. 29, and Σαυαδανου *Wad.* 2537a.



Inscr. 463.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 464.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 465.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 466.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 467.
Scale 1 : 20.

463. STELE. Found in the same group of buildings. The stone lay in the débris in the northwest room. Height 1.18 m.; width 25–28 cm. The upper part of the face is fairly well finished, the lower part is rough. Height of letters 7–11 cm.

Ζεδαλας Ουδου.

i. e. *Zaid-allāh*, (son) of *Hūd*(?).

The name Ζεδαλας is a compound similar to Θαιμαλλας, Αβδαλλας et cet. Ζαιδος occurs in *P.E.F.* 1895, p. 348, no. 169 and the form Ζεδος in our no. 220. We have found no other instance of Ουδος.

464. STELE. Found in the same group of buildings. The stone lay in débris in the room immediately west of that in which no. 463 was found. Height 1.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; width 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ –32 cm. The upper part of the face is fairly well finished, the lower part

is rough. The first four rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters $6\frac{1}{2}$ –10 cm.

Αφιλλα Ορεσου ἐτ(ῶν) ιη'.

i. e. *Hafīla*(?), (son) of *Hurais*.

Αφιλλα is akin to Αφιλανος in no. 303. It is uncertain whether the name is to be connected with Αφελλου, found in an inscription published by Musil in *Anz. d. phil.-hist. Kl. d. Wiener Akad.* 1907, p. 137, no. 2, or Αφηλας in *M.S.M.* p. 296, no. 169. On Ορεσος see no. 432.

465. STELE. Found in the débris a little to the south of the "East Church". See Div. II. A. 3, p. 177. Height 1.24 m.; width 14–23 cm. The face is rough. Height of letters $6\frac{1}{2}$ –13 cm.

Αστρης ἡτῶν λα'.

We know of no Arabic name of which this might be the equivalent. It may possibly be a Greek name, to be connected with *Αστρα, Athen. XIII 583 e and Ἀστρίς, Nonnus XVII, 282 et cet.

466. STELE. Found less than two metres distant from no. 465. Height 70–75 cm.; width 28–30 cm. The upper part of the face is fairly well finished. Height of letters $8\frac{1}{2}$ –9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Ασνη ἐτ(ῶν) κ'.

The name Ασνη, Arabic *Hasnā*, is akin to Οσνη in no. 179.

467. STELE. Found in the débris a few paces southwest of the "East Church"; see no. 465. The stone has been cut into the form of a lintel. Height 1.27 m.; width 32 cm. The face is fairly well finished. At the top of the stone is a conventional wreath. Height of letters 6–7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

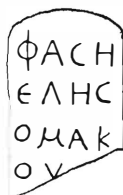
Ρ]ασα[ο]υα[θ]ος Ι[ατ]ου[ρ]ου [ἐτ]ῶν λ'.

i. e. *Raswat*, (son) of *Yatūr*.

On Ρασαουαθος see no. 448, on Ιατουρος no. 316.



Inscr. 468.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 469.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 470.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 471.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 472.
Scale 1 : 20.

468. STELE. Found beside no. 467. Height 1.27 m.; width 25–34 cm. The face is fairly well finished, but covered with lichen. Height of letters $7\frac{1}{2}$ –9 cm.

Ἡρος Μασεχου ἐτ(ῶν) ιθ'.

i. e. *Khair*, (son) of *Māsik*.

On the name Ἡρος see no. 330.

469. STELE. Found on the ground east of the apse of the "East Church"; see no. 465. Height 36–49 cm.; width 30 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters $6\frac{1}{2}$ –10 cm.

Φασηλη Σομακου

i. e. *Fasai'el*, (daughter) of *Sumāk*.

On the names see nos. 210 and 355 respectively.

470. STELE. Found in the same church, on top of the ruins of the north wall. Height 59–60 cm.; width 29–30 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters 8–11 cm.

. Μ]αξιμου ἐτ(ῶν) ξ'.

471. STELE. Found inside the same church, lying on the ground near the north wall. Height 64 cm.; width 31 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters 7–10 cm.

Ἀρεγος Ακραβου.

i. e. *Khārig*, (son) of *°Akrah*.

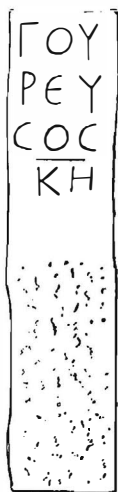
On the names see nos. 30 and 301 respectively.

472. STELE. Found near no. 471. Height 56 cm.; width 26–27 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters 6–8 cm.

Οδεναθος ἐτ(ῶν) ζ'.

i. e. *Udhainat*.

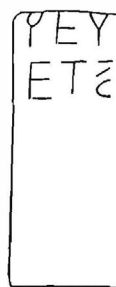
The name is usually found in the form *Οδαιναθος*, as in no. 324.



Inscr. 473.
Scale 1 : 20.



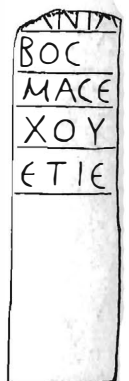
Inscr. 474.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 475.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 476.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 477.
Scale 1 : 20.

473. STELE. Found in the same church, inside the west wall. Height 1.28 m.; width 28 cm. The upper part is fairly well finished, the lower part is rough. There is an incised line between ll. 3 and 4. Height of letters $7-10\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Γουρευσος (ἐτῶν) κη'.

We have found no other example of the name. It may represent an Arabic original *Gurais*.

474. STELE. Found lying on the ground in a room immediately south of the portico of the same church. The top of the slab has been broken off. Height 74 cm.; width 28 cm. The upper part of the face is fairly well finished, the lower part is rough. Height of letters $7\frac{1}{2}$ –10 cm.

Ανιαβη ἐτ(ῶν) πθ'.

i. e. *Anyab*.

The masculine form *Ανιαβος* is probably to be restored in no. 477, but the name does not seem to occur elsewhere.

475. STELE. A fragment of a stele found lying on the ground in a room immediately south of the room in which no. 474 was found. The upper portion of the stele could not be found. Height of this fragment 73 cm.; width 28 cm. The face is half finished. Height of letters 10 cm.

. . . . ρευ ἐτ(ῶν) ξ'.

These letters are probably to be interpreted as the vocative of a name ending in -ρευς, following *θάρσι*, or some such expression.

476. STELE. Found in the court of the cloister south of the same church. Height 73 cm.; width 24 cm. The face is fairly well finished; the base is badly chipped. Height of letters 5–9 cm.

Ουαβαλας Αβγαρο[υ] ἐτ(ῶν) . .

i. e. *Wahb-allāh*, (son) of *Abgar*.

On the name *Αβγαρος* see no. 112.

477. STELE. Found in the same court, near no. 476. The top of the slab has been broken off. Height 99 cm.; width 28 cm. The face is well finished. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of the inscription 45 cm. Height of letters 7–8 cm.

Perhaps to be restored:

Ανιαβος Μασεχου ἐτ(ῶν) ιε'.

i. e. *Anyab*, (son) of *Māsik*.

The feminine form *Ανιαβη* occurs in no. 474.



Inscr. 478.
Scale 1:20.



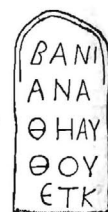
Inscr. 479.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 480.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 481.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 482.
Scale 1:20.

478. STELE. Found built into a wall just inside the more northerly of the two gates in the east wall of the city, (the "Northeast Gate"). Height 69 cm.; width 26 cm. The face is fairly well finished; the upper right corner and the right edge are somewhat chipped. There is an incised line extending across the face below the inscription. Height of letters 8–12 cm.

Λουβνη ἐτ(ῶν) ρ'.
i. e. *Lubna*.

On the name see no. 134.

479. STELE. Found lying in the débris, a few paces northwest of the wall in which no. 478 was found. Height 64 cm.; width at the top 25 cm.; at the base 32 cm. The upper right corner has been slightly broken. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters 6–7½ cm.

Ατρη Ἰλιανοῦ ἐτ(ῶν) κέ'.

On Ατρη (*Atr*) see no. 283. The patronymic is probably for Αἰλιανός, or perhaps Ιουλιανός.

480. STELE. Found lying in the street in front of the western portal of the church at the north end of the city (the "North Church"; Div. II. A. 3, p. 184). The stele has been cut down vertically through the middle, and only the right half could be found. Height 1.19 m.; width 19 cm. Height of the inscription 69 cm. Height of letters 7–8 cm., of ΑΙ in l. 2, 11–12 cm.

. . ος [Μ]οαι[ε]ρου [ἐτ]ῶν .ζ'.
i. e. . . . (son) of *Mughaiyir*.

For the name see no. 347.

481. STELE. Found in a tomb about 450 metres south of the "Southeast Gate", the so-called "Tomb no. 1". The stele is standing in the ground on the right side of

the dromos of the tomb. Height above the ground 60 cm.; width 21–23 cm. The face is half finished. Height of letters 5–7 cm.

Σουαδός Αυθου ἐτ(ῶν) κέ'.

i. e. *Sawād*, (son) of *Ghauth*.

On Σουαδός see no. 297.

482. STELE. Standing in the ground on the right side of the dromos of the same tomb. Height above the ground 54 cm.; width $26\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The face is half finished. The top is rounded. Height of letters $5\frac{1}{2}$ –8 cm.

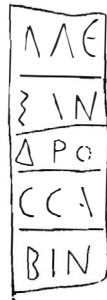
Βανιανᾶθη Αυθου ἐτ(ῶν) κ'.

i. e. *Banyānat*, (daughter) of *Ghauth*.

The form *Βανιανᾶθη* does not seem to occur elsewhere, but the kindred *Βανιος* (*Banī* or *Bānī*) is found in a number of inscriptions (see no. 209).



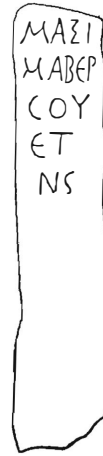
Inscr. 483.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 484.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 485.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 486.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 487.
Scale 1 : 20.

483. STELE. Standing in the ground close to no. 482, and probably in situ. Height above the ground 52 cm.; width $29\frac{1}{2}$ – $30\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters 7–11 cm.

Ζαβδός Αυθου ἐτ(ῶν) λβ'.

i. e. *Zabd*, (son) of *Ghauth*.

On Ζαβδός see no. 385, where, through a curious coincidence, the same names occur as here, but in the reverse order.

484. STELE. Found lying in the débris in the dromos of the same tomb. Height 76 cm. on the left edge, 70 cm. on the right; width 25 – $27\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The base of the slab has been broken off. The face is half finished, but badly weathered, and many of the letters are quite indistinct. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $9\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Ἀλέξανδρος Σαβίνου ἐτ(ῶν) . .

485. STELE. Found lying on the ground in a small group of stones a few paces

east of the tomb where nos. 481-484 were found. Height 1.10 m.; width 27-29 cm. The face is well finished. The top is rounded. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Οσεδαθη Σαβίνου ἐτ(ῶν) μγ'.

i. e. *Usaidat*, (daughter) of *Sabinus*.

On the name Οσεδαθη see no. 73. For the masculine form Οσαιδος see no. 509.

486. STELE. Found lying in the ruins of a tomb situated about 70 m. east of the tomb where nos. 481-484 were found, and designated as "Tomb no. 3". Height 1.19 m.; width 23-25 cm. The inscribed portion of the face is half finished, the lower part is rough. Height of inscribed portion 51 cm. Height of letters $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Μάξιμα Βερσου ἐτ(ῶν) νς'.

Βερσος probably represents an Arabic *Birs*. We have found no other example of the name.

487. STELE. Found in the ruins of the same tomb. Height 1.08 m.; width 26-29 cm. The face is rough. Height of the inscription 44 cm. Height of letters 5-10 cm.

Ἡρος Σαμ[ε]θου ἐτ(ῶν) μ'.

i. e. *Khair*, (son) of *Shāmit*.

On the names see nos. 330 and 58 respectively.



Inscr. 488.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 489.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 490.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 491.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 492.
Scale 1 : 20.

488. STELE. Standing in the ground at the left of the entrance of the tomb which is about 325 m. south of the south gate of the city, and in which no. 275 was also found ("Tomb no. 5"). The stele is probably in situ. Height above the ground 40 cm.; width 27-32 cm. The surface of the stone is naturally smooth but uneven. The letters are not regularly carved, but merely scratched on the surface. Height of letters 5-7 cm.

Ἡρώδης ἐτ(ῶν) ις'.

489. STELE. Found lying in the débris in the apse of the church situated outside the east wall of the city. Height 1.01 m.; width 37 cm. The face is fairly well finished. The top is slightly rounded. Height of the inscription 49 cm. Height of letters $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $9\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Ασνομη Ιατουρου ἐτ(ῶν) οβ'.

i. e. *Asnum*, (daughter) of *Yaṭūr*.

We regard *Ασνομη* as akin to the masculine *Ασνουμος* which occurs in no. 502. The Nabataean form occurs as a woman's name on a stele from Umm idj-Djimâl; see Div. IV. Nab. Inscr. no. 65.

490. STELE. Found in the room which adjoins the southwest corner of the same church. Height 1.48 m.; width 20–23 cm. The stele seems to have been trimmed on both edges, and portions of some of the letters have been cut off. The face is fairly well finished. Height of the inscription 63 cm. Height of letters 7–9 cm.; of γ in l. 4, 13 cm., of ζ in l. 5, 11 cm.

Σομ[α]κος Σαδου ἐτ(ῶν) ξ'.

i. e. *Sumāk*, (son) of *Sād*.

On *Σομακος* see no. 355.

491. STELE. Found lying on the ground just outside the south wall of "Tomb no. 13". This tomb is situated about 240 m. north northeast of the east angle of the northernmost section of the city-wall. Height 1.35 m.; width 29 cm. The upper part of the face is fairly well finished, the lower part is rough. Height of the inscribed portion 74 cm. Height of letters $8\frac{1}{2}$ – $13\frac{1}{2}$ cm., of the two letters inserted above l. 1, $4\frac{1}{2}$ –6 cm.

Ρασσωναθος Ἰουλιανοῦ ἐτ(ῶν) ιγ'.

On *Ρασσωναθος* (*Raswat*) see no. 448.

492. STELE. Standing with base embedded in the ground inside the same tomb. Height above the ground 73 cm.; width 35 cm. Height of the inscribed portion 62 cm. Height of letters 7–12 cm.

Ρασσωναθος εἴτε λ'.

i. e. *Raswat*.

We regard the marks at the end of l. 2 and between O and C in l. 3 as merely scratches on the stone, for the name *Ρασσωναθος* seems sure from no. 493. On the name see no. 448.



Inscr. 493.
Scale 1 : 20.



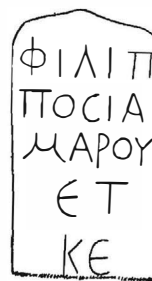
Inscr. 494.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 495.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 496.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 497.
Scale 1 : 20.

493. STELE. Found lying on the ground inside the same tomb. Height at the left edge 94 cm., at the right edge 90 cm.; width 22–25 cm. The face is fairly well finished. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of letters $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $11\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Θαμαρη μήτηρ(ρ) Ρασαουαθου ἐτ(ῶν) ο'.

i. e. *Ta'mar, mother of Raṣwat.*

On the names see nos. 23*a* and 448 respectively. The name of the son is used instead of the patronymic in no. 48 also.

Nos. 494–516 were found in front of a tomb north of the northernmost section of the city-wall, the so-called "Tomb no. 16"; see Div. II. A. 3, p. 209. Some of these stelae were copied by MM. Dussaud and Macler, but others remained unnoticed by them.

494. STELE. Found lying on the ground in front of the tomb and now standing against the wall at the right of the entrance. Height 88 cm.; width 30 cm. The upper part of the face is well finished, the lower part is rough. Height of inscription 44 cm. The letters are deeply cut and clear. Height of letters $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $8\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Dussaud and Macler, *M.S.M.* p. 283, no. 126.

Ἀσάδος Ἰαμαρου ἐτ(ῶν) νϛ'.

i. e. *Asad or As'ad, (son) of Ya'mar.*

Ἰαμαρος is found on several stelae from this same tomb, all doubtless belonging to members of the same family, but the name does not occur elsewhere in Greek inscriptions as far as we know. The form *Ἰαμαραιος* has been restored by Clermont-Ganneau in Josephus, *A.I.* XIII 1, 2, § 11, and 1, 4, §§ 18 and 21; see *R.A.O.* II (1898), p. 208 f. The name seems to be akin to *Ἰαμυρ* in an inscription now in Beauvais (*C.I.G.* 6416), most recently published by Seymour de Ricci in *R.A.* xxxv (1899), p. 117; see also Clermont-Ganneau, *R.A.O.* III (1900), p. 347; v (1903), p. 386.

495. STELE. Found lying on the ground in front of the tomb, and now standing against the wall at the right of the entrance. Height at the left edge 63 cm., at the right 71 cm.; width 19–24 cm. The face is fairly well finished. The top is slightly rounded. Height of the inscription 44 cm. The letters are shallow, and difficult to decipher. Height of letters 6 – $7\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Θοκιμη Ἡρακλᾶ ἐτ(ῶν) γ'.

If the letters at the upper left corner have been deciphered properly, the name is the equivalent of the Arabic *Tuk'im*; the Greek form does not occur elsewhere.

496. STELE. Standing with base embedded in the ground at the right of the entrance to the tomb. Height above the ground 61 cm.; width 32–38 cm. The face is rough. The letters are deeply cut. Height of letters $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $9\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Ενεναθη ἐτ(ῶν) ν'.

Ενεναθη, Arabic *Hanīnat*, occurs also in no. 591.

497. STELE. Standing with base embedded in the ground near no. 496. Height above the ground 70 cm.; width 39 cm. The face is fairly well finished. The top seems to be rounded. Height of letters 6–9½ cm.

Dussaud and Macler, *M.S.M.* p. 283, no. 129.

Φίλιππος Ιαμαρου ἐτ(ῶν) κέ'.

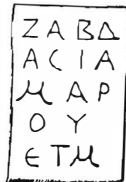
i. e. *Philippos, (son) of Ya'mar.*

The copy of MM. Dussaud and Macler reads ΗΙΑΡΟΥ in l. 3, and does not include ll. 4 and 5.

On Ιαμαρος see no. 494.



Inscr. 498.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 499.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 500.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 501.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 502.
Scale 1 : 20.

498. STELE. Standing with base embedded in the ground at the right of no. 496. Height above the ground 46 cm.; width 27 cm. The face is fairly well finished. The letters are shallow. Height of letters 6–8½ cm.

Ἡρακλᾶ Ια(μ)ορος ἐτ(ῶν) ια'.

On Ιαμορος, Arabic *Ya'mar*, see Ιαμαρος, no. 494. Ἡρακλᾶ is probably for Ἡρακλᾶς, a spelling which occurs in no. 506.

499. STELE. Standing with base embedded in the ground behind no. 498. Height above the ground 46 cm.; width 30 cm. The face is well finished. The letters are finely cut. Height of letters 4–7½ cm.

Dussaud and Macler, *M.S.M.* p. 283, no. 128.

Ζαβδᾶς Ιαμαρου ἐτ(ῶν) μ'.

i. e. *Zabdā, (son) of Ya'mar.*

Line 3: Μ////////// D. and M. Lines 4–5 are lacking.

On the names see nos. 385 and 494 respectively.

500. STELE. Standing with base embedded in the ground at the right of no. 499. Height above the ground 85 cm.; width 28 cm. The upper part is well finished, the lower part is rough. Height of inscription 46 cm. Height of letters 5½–7½ cm.

Dussaud and Macler, *M.S.M.* p. 283, no. 127.

Κοζεαθη Μέωρ ἐτ(ῶν) ιε'.

i. e. *Kuzaihat*, (daughter) of *Maïor*.

Our copy of this inscription, together with no. 501, establishes the name Κοζεαθη, which is questioned by Dussaud and MacIer and by Lidzbarski, *Eph.* II, p. 332. For the spelling Μέωρ see no. 148.

501. STELE. Standing with base embedded in the ground at the right of no. 500. Height above the ground 64 cm.; width 32 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of letters $8\frac{1}{2}$ – $9\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Κοζεαθη Γαρασου ἐτ(ῶν) θ'.

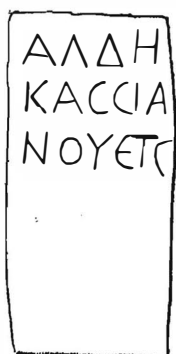
i. e. *Kuzaihat*, (daughter) of *Garas*.

On Κοζεαθη see no. 500. Γαρασος, a name hitherto not found in Greek inscriptions, occurs also in no. 505. Its diminutive form seems to be Γουρευσος in no. 473.

502. STELE. Standing with base embedded in the ground in front of no. 501. The top has apparently been broken off. Height above the ground 64 cm.; width 26 cm. The surface is half finished. Height of letters $5\frac{1}{2}$ –8 cm.

. Ασνουμου ἐτ(ῶν) γ'.

Ασνουμος, Arabic *Asnum*, is akin to Ασνομη in no. 489.



Inscr. 503.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 504.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 505.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 506.
Scale 1:20.



Inscr. 507.
Scale 1:20.

503. STELE. Standing with base embedded in the ground at the right of no. 502. Height above the ground 90 cm.; width 40 cm. The upper part of the face is roughly finished, the lower part is quite rough. Height of the inscription 40 cm. The letters are shallow. Height of letters 9–12 cm.

Αλδη Κασσιανοῦ ἐτ(ῶν) ε'.

i. e. *Khald*, (daughter) of *Cassianus*.

The name Αλδη occurs also in nos. 121 and 393.

504. STELE. Standing with base embedded in the ground at the right of no. 501. Height above the ground 90 cm.; width 38 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of the inscription 60 cm. The letters are shallow. Height of letters 7 – $9\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Αραση Αυθαλλου ἐτ(ῶν) ο'.

i. e. *Ar'as*(?), (daughter) of *Ghauth-allah*.

We know of no other instance of the name *Αραση*, and the Arabic original is uncertain. For compounds similar to *Αυθαλλας* see *Αυσαλλας*, no. 67; *Θαιμαλλας*, no. 318; *Ζεδαλλας*, no. 463. Nabataean forms of the name are also found; see Div. IV. Nab. Inscr. no. 99.

505. STELE. Standing with base embedded in the ground at the right of no. 504. Height above the ground 55 cm.; width 23 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of inscription 44 cm. The letters are shallow. Height of letters 6–8 cm.

Γι.η Γαρ(α)σου ἐτ(ῶν) 5'.

The letters of the first name are very indistinct, and we are in doubt as to the proper reading. We have thought of Γι[η]η, the feminine of Γιος, Arabic *Ghiyai*, which occurs in no. 61. However, perhaps the top of the stele has been broken off, and the letters should be read, -τι[ν]η, the suffix of some Latin name. On Γαρασος, Arabic *Garas*, see no. 501.

506. STELE. Standing with base embedded in the ground at the left of the entrance of the tomb. Height above the ground 67 cm.; width 24 cm. The face is half finished. Height of letters 7–11 cm.

Ἡρακλᾶς Γοδαίου ἐτ(ῶν) μ'.

i. e. *Herakles, (son) of Gudaïy.*

Γοδαίος, a name which seems to be new in Greek inscriptions, occurs also in nos. 507, 509, and 513.

507. STELE. Standing with base embedded in the ground in front of no. 506. Height above the ground 74 cm.; width 25–29 cm. The face is half finished. The letters are deeply cut. Height of letters $5\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

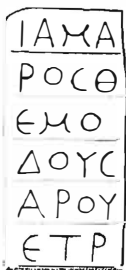
Dussaud and Macler, *M.S.M.* p. 284, no. 130.

Κασσιανὸς Γοδαίου ἐτ(ῶν) νζ'.

i. e. *Cassianus, (son) of Gudaïy.*

ΚΑΚΚΙΑΝΟC : ̸O //, D. and M.

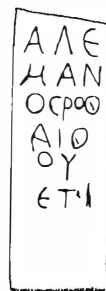
On the father's name see no. 506.



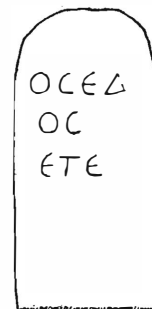
Inscr. 508.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 509.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 510.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 511.
Scale 1 : 20.

ΜΑΘΓ
ΑCΟC
ΜΟΥ
ΕΤΚΕ

Inscr. 512.
Scale 1 : 20.

508. STELE. Standing with base embedded in the ground at the left of no. 506. Height above the ground 69 cm.; width 30 cm. The face is well finished. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. The letters are deeply cut. Height of letters 6–8 cm.

Dussaud and Macler, *M.S.M.* p. 284, no. 131.

Ιαμαρος Θεμοδουσαρου ἐτ(ῶν) ρ'.
i. e. *Ya'mar*, (son) of *Taimu-Dūsharā*.

ΙΑΜΑΡΟCΘ //, D. and M.

On *Ιαμαρος* see no. 494. The name *Θεμοδουσαρης*, 'Servant of Dusares', has been restored by Clermont-Ganneau, *R.A.O.* IV (1901), p. 117, in an inscription from Der'ā published by Brünnow in *M.N.D.P.-V.* 1899, p. 81 = *P.A.* II, p. 259, no. 7 (*Θε[ιμ]αδουσα(ρ)ους*, see however, *R.A.O. loc. cit.* note 1). The name is certainly to be read in *M.S.M.* p. 294, no. 165 = Wad. 2070c = *I.G.R.* III 1285, *Θ[ε]ιμοδου[ταρου]ς . .*. In our inscription the reading is happily beyond a doubt.

509. STELE. Standing with base embedded in the ground at the left of no. 508. Height above the ground 88 cm.; width $31\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The upper part of the face is well finished, the lower part is rough. Height of the inscription 72 cm. Height of letters 6–9 cm.

Γοδεος Οσαιδου ἐτ(ῶν) π'.
i. e. *Gudaiy*, (son) of *Usaid*.

For *Γοδεος* see nos. 506 and 507. *Οσαιδος* is the same as *Οσεδος*, which occurs in nos. 511 and 515; compare *Οσεδαθη* in nos. 73 and 485.

510. STELE. Standing with base embedded in the ground in front of no. 509. Height above the ground 74 cm.; width 25 cm. The surface is fairly well finished. Height of the inscription 48 cm. The letters in the lower lines are indistinct. Height of letters $7-7\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Αλεμανος Ροθαιθου ἐτ(ῶν) ι'.
i. e. *Halmān*, (son) of *Ruthaith*.

We have found no other example of either name in Greek inscriptions.

511. STELE. Standing with base embedded in the ground in front of no. 510. Height above the ground 80 cm.; width 37 cm. The top is rounded. The face is not finished. Height of the inscription 27 cm. The letters are finely cut and shallow. Height of letters 6–7 cm.

Οσεδος ἐτ(ῶν) ε'.

The name, the Arabic original of which is *Usaid*, occurs also in nos. 509 and 515. It should be noted that here, as in previous instances, nos. 400 and 436, a stele with a rounded top is used, although the dead person was a male; see no. 436.

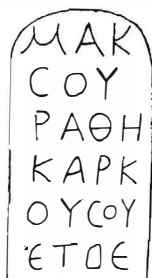
512. STELE. Found on the ground in front of no. 511. Height at the left edge 1.04 m., at the right edge 1.10 m.; width 33–36 cm. The face is half finished. Height of the inscription 48 cm. Height of letters $7\frac{1}{2}$ –9 cm.

Μαθηα Σεμου ἐτ(ῶν) κε'.
i. e. *Math-Gā*, (daughter) of *Suhaim*.

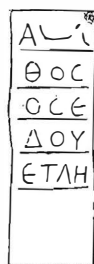
The name *Math-Gā'* means 'Handmaid of (the god) *Gā'*'; the Nabataean form occurs in an inscription from Boşra, Div. IV. Nab. Inscr. no. 79. The name is similar in formation to *Αμαθβαβεα* (*A.A.E.S.* III 241) and *Μαθβαβεα* (*A.A.E.S.* III 263), i. e. 'Handmaid of *Babai*'. A corresponding masculine name is *Αβδαλας*, i. e. 'Abd-al-Gā', 'Servant of *Gā'*', found in no. 56. *Σοεμος* is usually found in the form *Σοαιμος*; it was the name of an Arab chieftain who was recognised as ruler of the Ituraeans by the Roman Senate in 38–39 A. D. (Cass. Dio LIX 12, 2), and it frequently occurs in Syrian inscriptions; e. g. Wad. 2565 and 2569a, *M.S.M.* p. 294, no. 165 (= Wad. 2070c. corr.), *Jahreshefte d. Oest. Arch. Inst.* III (1900), *Beibl.* 30, no. 37. A kindred feminine form is *Σοαιμής*, the name of the mother of Elagabalus.



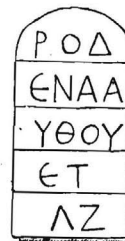
Inscr. 513.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 514.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 515.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 516.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 517.
Scale 1 : 20.

513. STELE. Standing with base embedded in the ground at the left of no. 539. Height above the ground 70 cm.; width 31 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of the inscription 31 cm. Height of letters $4\frac{1}{2}$ –7 cm.

Dussaud and Macler, *M.S.M.* p. 284, no. 132.

ΙΑμαρος Γοδεου ἐτ(ῶν) σα'.
i. e. *Yā'mar*, (son) of *Guda'iy*.

Line 2: ΠΙΙΙCΑΞΟ, D. and M. L. 3 does not appear.

On the names see nos. 494 and 506 respectively.

514. STELE. Standing with base embedded in the ground in front of no. 513. Height above the ground 72 cm.; width 37 cm. The face is fairly well finished. The top is rounded. Height of letters $7\frac{1}{2}$ –11 cm.

Μακσουραθη Καρκουσου ἐτ(ῶν) σε'.
i. e. *Makṣūrat*, (daughter) of *Karkūs*.

The name *Μακσουραθη* does not occur elsewhere in Greek inscriptions, as far as we know. On *Καρκυσος* see no. 400.

515. STELE. Standing with base embedded in the ground at the left of no. 513. Height above the ground 68 cm.; width $22\frac{1}{2}$ cm. The rows of letters are separated

by incised lines. The upper right corner is somewhat chipped. Height of inscribed portion 48 cm. Height of letters 4–5 cm., of Α in l. 1, 6½ cm.

Dussaud and Macler, *M.S.M.* p. 284, no. 133.

Α(υ)θος Οσεδου ἐτ(ῶν) λη'.

i. e. *Ghauth*, (son) of *Usaid*.

On Οσεδου see no. 509. Perhaps the first name should be read Αιθος, found in no. 350.

516. STELE. Standing with base embedded in the ground at the left of no. 515. Height above the ground 61 cm.; width 30 cm. The face is well finished. The top is rounded. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. The letters are deeply cut and clear. Height of letters 6–8 cm.

Dussaud and Macler, *M.S.M.* p. 284, no. 134.

Ροδενα Αυθου ἐτ(ῶν) λζ'.

i. e. *Rudaina*, (daughter) of *Ghauth*.

Lines 4 and 5 do not appear in the copy of MM. Dussaud and Macler. Ροδενα is not found elsewhere; for various kindred forms see no. 280.

517. STELE. Found lying on the ground in a tomb northeast of the tomb where nos. 494–516 were found. Height 99 cm.; width 24–28 cm. The face is fairly well finished. Height of the inscribed portion 64 cm. Height of letters 5½–10 cm.

Θάρ(σι) Ζενόβις ἐτ(ῶν) κθ'.

Similarly, the form Γανδέντις occurs after Θάρσι in no. 441. As in that instance, so here we might plausibly restore a vocative form in . . . ε.



Inscr. 518.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 519.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 520.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 521.
Scale 1 : 20.



Inscr. 522.
Scale 1 : 20.

518. STELE. Found in the same tomb. Height 1.11 m.; width 26–27 cm. The face is fairly well finished. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of the inscribed portion 73 cm. Height of letters 4½–8½ cm., of Κ in l. 6, 11 cm.

Μαλιχαθη Ασηρου ἐτ(ῶν) κ'.

i. e. *Malikat*, (daughter) of *Asir* (?).

The name Μαλιχαθη occurs also in *B.C.H.* xxi (1897), p. 49, no. 35 and in the form Μαλεχαθη in *M.N.D.P.-V.* 1899, p. 61, no. 30 = *P.A.* II, p. 260, no. 16. The masculine is very common. The Semitic original is found in Safaitic; (see *M.S.M.* p. 152, no. 471; Div. IV. Nab. Inscr. no. 7), and also in Nabataean inscriptions; see Wad. 2366 = *C.I.S.* II 164. Ασηρος occurs as the name of the patriarch, the son of Jacob, in Josephus, *A.I.* I 19, 7, § 306 and II 7, 4, § 182.

519. STELE. Found lying on the ground outside the west wall of the city, a short distance north of the southwest angle of the wall. Height 1.16 m.; width 35 cm., at the base 14 cm. The upper part of the face is well finished, the lower part is rough. The top is slightly rounded. Height of letters $7-8\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Αγαρη Σεουαδου ἐτῶν ιη'.

i. e. *Hagar, (daughter) of Sawād.*

Αγαρη is found in Wad. 2200 = *I.G.R.* III 1249, and in Wad. 2405 (cf. *M.S.M.* p. 243). On Σεουαδος see no. 297.

520. STELE. Standing in the dromos of a small, well built tomb outside the west wall of the city, a few paces north of the southwest angle of the wall, and south of the place where no. 519 was found. The dromos was full of débris, so that only the first three lines of the inscription could be read without considerable excavation. Height of ll. 1-3 of the inscription 30 cm.; width of the slab 30 cm. Height of letters $6\frac{1}{2}-9$ cm.

Φουσκιανός Σαβε[ίνου ἐτ(ῶν) . .

521. STELE. Found lying in the ruins of a tomb west of the southwest angle of the city-wall. Height 1.20 m.; width 33 cm. The upper part of the face is fairly well finished, the lower part is rough. Above and below the inscription are incised lines extending across the face, and forming a sort of frame. Height of the frame 43 cm. Height of letters $4\frac{1}{2}-8\frac{1}{2}$ cm.

Ονηνος Σαχουου ἐτ(ῶν) σέ'.

i. e. *Hunain, (son) of Shakūh.*

For the names see nos. 390 and 294 respectively. This same combination of names occurs also in no. 439.

522. STELE. Found lying in the ruins of the same tomb. Height 1.15 m.; width 26 cm. The face was fairly well finished, but has been badly weathered, and the letters are difficult to read. The top is slightly rounded. The rows of letters are separated by incised lines. Height of the inscribed portion 64 cm. Height of letters 7-9 cm.

Ηθι[α]θη Σαυ[α](δ)ου ἐτ(ῶν) ι'.

i. e. *Yithā'at(?), (daughter) of Sawād.*

The form Ηθιαθη is not found elsewhere in Greek inscriptions, but the kindred masculine Ιθαης or Ηθαης occurs in no. 369. The form Σαουαδος is found in Wad. 2236, but the name is usually spelled Σεουαδος; see no. 297.