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NEW GREEK INSCRIPTIONS FROM PELAGONIA AND DERRIOPOS

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NEW GREEK INSCRIPTIONS FROM PELAGONIA AND DERRIOPOS

During my travels in northern part of Macedonia since 1981 for the preparation of the corpus of Greek and Latin inscriptions of that region, undertaken under the guidance of Prof. Fanoula Papazoglou, I have recorded a number of unpublished inscribed and uninscribed monuments. In advance of the corpus volume, I shall present here a few of the better preserved ones.

I. MARKOVA VAROŠ (MARKOV GRAD)

On the slopes of a hill rising above the old quarter of the town of Prilep (known under its popular name Markova Varoš) and crowned by the medieval citadel Markovi Kuli (Marko's Towers), archaeological investigation uncovered vestiges of a small Hellenistic settlement from the fourth and third centuries BC. The richest finds were made round places called Zagrad,¹ Daboik and Pod Kuli.² The life of this community continued into the Roman period as well. In Zagrad, at a distance of about 300-400 m north-east of the medieval fortress, there was a rich necropolis belonging to a bigger settlement, most probably ancient Ceramiae mentioned in the Peutinger Table among other stations on the road between Stobi and Heraclea.³ The site of Ceramiae itself could have been located at a place called Kabanja, north-east of Markova Varoš, known for its architectural material, marble fragments of an ancient temple and an Early Christian basilica, altars and funerary stelae.⁴ Another rich necropolis from the third and fourth centuries AD was unearthed a place called Karataš, about 500 m north of Varoš⁵ and a third one at Bakalica, two kilometres north-east of the railway station. Inscriptions preserved in various churches in Markova Varoš belong to one of these sites once forming part of the urban territory of ancient Ceramiae.⁶

In the courtyard of the St.Nicholas' Church in Markova Varoš is the following unpublished sepulchral monument.

¹ At Zagrad, near a place called Kaldrma or Padarnica, excavations conducted in 1968 produced a necropolis with thirty-five graves chronologically situated from the end of the fifth to the end of the fourth centuries BC. Cf. B.Kitanoski, *Nekropolata Kaldrma kaj Prilep*, *Mac.Acta Arch.* 1,1975,89-132.

² Cf. *Prilep i Prilepsko niz istorijata*, I, Prilep 1971,48-50 (K.Kepeski); idem, *Sondažni istraživanja na del od helenističkata nekropola pod Markovite Kuli vo Varoš*, *Mac.Acta Arch.* 1,1975,155-164.

³ B.Babić, *Archeol. pregled* 3,1961,99-100; I.Mikulčić, *Pelagonija u svetlosti arheoloških nalaza od egejske seobe do Avgusta*, Skopje 1966,71; *Prilep i Prilepsko* p.59; *T(abula) I(mperii) R(omani) K 34*, Ljubljana 1976, s.vv. Varoš, Keramiai (I.Mikulčić); F.Papazoglou, *Les villes de Macédoine à l'époque romaine*, Paris 1988,291-292.

⁴ *TIR K 34*, s.v. Keramiai (I.Mikulčić).

⁵ Cf. N.Vulić, *Spomenik S(rpske) K(raljevske) A(kademije) 77*,1934,63-4.

⁶ For other inscriptions from Prilep and Markova Varoš, see N.Vulić, *Spomenik SKA 71*,1931, nos.410-419; 641, 643; *Spomenik 77*, no.75; *Spomenik 98*,1948, nos.343, 363-367; F.Papazoglou, *BCH 98*,1974,285-289 nos.4-5.

1. Marble bomos with moulded top and bottom, broken in two parts. Ht. 1,30; width 0,55; thickness 0,36. Inside recessed panel without frame, relief of a mounted horseman with streaming mantle. Surface of inscribed area much worn from weathering; letters 0,022-0,024. (Tafel XIII).

Second or third century AD.

	[Οὐ]αλέριος	
	οἱ γονεῖς καὶ	ΓΟΝΗΙC lap.
	χος ὁ ἀδελφός	ΛΔ lap.
	Παράμονον ἥρωα	
5	[ἐ]τῶν κζ', μνη(ῶν) ι',	
	μνήμης χάριν.	

Inscription on this monument is very badly weathered. In the first two lines, we have the names of Paramonos' parents and two or three initial letters of his brother's name (e.g. Ἄρχος Ἐξοχος Μόχος Ἦκυχος).

II. TRESKAVEC MONASTERY

In the immediate vicinity of medieval Treskavec Monastery, six kilometres north-west of Prilep, on a plateau at the foot of the imposing mountain summit Zlatovrv (1250 m), traces of a small Hellenistic settlement which life continuing well into the Roman period have been discovered. At a place called Gumenje, 300 m south of the monastery, a big necropolis with sixteen graves dating from the Hellenistic to the Later Roman period has been thoroughly explored.⁷ In Late Antiquity, the summit of Zlatovrv was strengthened by a stronghold.

Several inscriptions found near the medieval church indicate that in the Roman period the site was occupied by two sanctuaries: one consecrated to a local Apollo with the epithet attested in three forms: Ὀτευδανικός, Ὀτευδανός, Ἐτευδανίκοος, and the second to Ephesian Artemis. One of the inscriptions records the name of the settlement - Κολοβαίχη.⁸ Other finds, such as a torso of a cult statue, parts of an architrave slab, altars and columns of an ancient temple, bring additional evidence of the existence of a pagan sanctuary replaced in the fifth century AD by an Early Christian basilica. Ten years ago, the following sepulchral monument was unearthed at the above-mentioned place called Gumenje.

2. Marble stele broken above, with tenon to insert in ground below. Ht. 1,16; width 0,71; thickness 0,08. Damaged relief in a sunk panel shows five fully dressed figures: three female and two male. Inscription engraved in a framed panel. Letters 0,02-0,025. (Tafel XIII).

Second century AD.

⁷ Mikulčić, Pelagonija p.61, note 150; Prilep i Prilepsko p.49, 56; TIR K 34, s.v. Kolobaise (I.Mikulčić); Papazoglou, Villes p.291.

⁸ Spomenik 71, nos.489-491; Spomenik 75,1933, no.201; Spomenik 77, no.58; Arch.Karte p.45; S.Düll, Götterkulte Nordmakedoniens, München 1977,282-3, nos.22-24; p.291 no.40.

Ἰουλίαν Συνέρωτος οἱ κλη-
 ρονόμοι καὶ Νίκη ἑαυτήν
 [κ]αὶ Ἱερατικὴν τὴν θυγατέρα
 [κ]αὶ Ἡρακλέωνα τὸν ἀδελφὸν
 5 [κ]αὶ Ἀντίοχον μνήμης
 χάριν.

This is the first attestation of the names Συνέρως and Ἱερατική in northern Macedonia.

III. TOPLICA

The village of Toplica is located 25 km north-east of Prilep. The following unpublished funerary monument is serving as the altar in the local church.

3. Marble bomos with moulding on top, partly buried below under cement floor. Ht. 0,95; width 0,42; thickness 0,28. Above inscription are two panels with reliefs. In the upper one, executed in the form of a niche, there is a bearded horseman in tunic and mantle, galloping to the right; his right hand is raised and fingers clenched as if holding a spear or a javelin; to his right, a spear, to his left a small figure holding the horse's tail with his left, and a stick in his right hand. The lower panel contains a relief showing three draped busts: a woman and two bearded men. Only the first line of inscription is visible. Letters 0,02-0,025. (Tafel XIII).

Second century AD.

Δαγδακ Οὐάλητος Μάρκον

Although fragmentary, this inscription merits attention because of the name Δαγδακ,⁹ which, to my knowledge, has not been previously attested in Greek inscriptions. The only parallels I could find come from Celtic, where we meet forms Dag-anus, Dagan-ia, Dago(n), Dagdé = *Dago-devo-s "good god", Dagdae Mor = *dago-deivos maros "the big good god", Dagda Dagdae (masc.), Dagda (fem.), etc.¹⁰ developed from roots dago - "good" and dagh - "cunning, clever".¹¹ If this name is really of Celtic origin, it is not isolated in Macedonian onomasticon.

There is a close resemblance between this monument and the decoration of a monument from the near-by village of Raklje.¹²

⁹ On the photograph it looks as if the fourth letter in this name is a lambda; a close inspection ascertained beyond doubt that it was, in fact, a delta with a clear but shallow horizontal cut.

¹⁰ A.Holder, *Alt-celtischer Sprachschatz*, Erster Bd., A-H, Leipzig 1896 (Nachdruck 1961), col. 1214-1216. Some of these forms are attested only in later periods.

¹¹ Likewise, on one inscription from the village of Ahmetler on the Bithynian-Phrygian border, we have the name Χρητός Δαγι, where the father's name is obviously formed from the same root Δαγι- (S.Şahin, *Festschrift Dörner II*, 1978, *EPRO* 66, 2, p.775). The suffix -δακ is encountered in Greek names.

¹² N.Vulić, *Spomenik* 98, no.377.

I-II. In the same church in the village of Toplica I was shown a fully dressed statuette 0,30 m high (Tafel XIV) and an uninscribed marble stele with a triangular pediment and panel displaying four draped busts: three male and one female (Ht. 1,26; width 0,66; thickness 0,12) (Tafel XIV).

IV. NIKODIN

N.Vulić published one uninscribed stele from the village of Nikodin north of Toplica.¹³ Two Roman necropoleis have been discovered at places called Glogovac (Glogovica) and Nerezinje, while an Early Christian basilica still partly survives at a place called Želkoec,¹⁴ confirming the existence of a small Roman settlement in this part of Pelagonia. In the Prilep museum are the following three unpublished monuments from the village of Nikodin.

4. Inv.no. 3613. Found at a place called Antoi gramadi. Marble stele with triangular pediment and side acroteria; within the pediment palmette. Ht. 1,25; width 0,59; thickness 0,12. On the shaft, in a slightly sunk panel, five draped figures: a man, two children and a woman sitting in an armchair and holding one of the children by the hand; to her right, the feet of another small figure. Inscription engraved within a framed panel. Letters unevenly cut, ht. 0,015-0,030. (Tafel XIV).

Second century AD.

Αὐρήλιος Μαρ-
 κινὰς αἰπόη-
 cen ἀτῶ κὲ Αἰλίαι
 Βικτωρίνε κὲ τοῖς
 5 τέκνυς Γαιανῶ κὲ
 Ὀρτορίο.

This text provides evidence about the Greek pronunciation and orthography among the uneducated classes in Roman provinces. All the orthographic mistakes found here are simply reflection of the contemporary Greek pronunciation (αι for ε, monophthongization of diphthongs οι and αυ, shortening of long vowels ω and η in dative forms of nouns and pronouns), and amply attested in other Eastern provinces, including Macedonia itself.¹⁵

Names in this family are Latin: Marcianus, Victorina, Gaianus, Ortorius. The last name was not previously attested in northern Macedonia.

5. Inv.no. 3614. From the same village and site. Marble stele broken above and below. Ht. 0,94; width 0,43; thickness 0,11. Traces of relief - four feet - above inscription engraved

¹³ Spomenik 98, no.358.

¹⁴ TIR K 34, s.v. Nikodin (I.Mikulčić).

¹⁵ Cf. G.Mihailov, *La langue des inscriptions grecques en Bulgarie*, Sofia 1943. The form τέκνυς in the fifth line evolved as follows: τέκνοις/τέκοις (disappearance of nasal before vowel: Mihailov p.74 - λεγ(ιῶνος) Ἀποληαρία, SEG III 525; τέκοις Sb XIII 418) - τέκνυς.

within sunk panel and cracked across the third line. Letters regular and well cut, ht. 0,020-0,035. Mentioned by F.Papazoglou in Villes p.285, note 36. (Tafel XIV).

Second century AD.

5 Π(ούβλιος) Αἴλιος Μ-
 αρκελεῖνο-
 ς ἡβ̣οκ̣ᾶτος,
 Γάϊου Διον-
 ὦνος δ', ἱερῆ-
 ος Διονύσου,
 καὶ Φίλλας, τῶ-
 ν γονήων, ἀνέ-
 θηκεν.

This funerary stele was erected by *evocatus*¹⁶ Publius Aelius Marcellinus, the first member of his family to be promoted to Roman citizenship after serving in the army in Emperor Hadrian's reign.¹⁷

Marcellinus' father was Γάϊος Διονῶνος δ', which means that Marcellinus was sixth in his family line, and that the name Διονῶς was hereditary on his father's side. This name is already found in Macedonia on inscriptions from Styberra¹⁸ and Kavadarci.¹⁹ The common forms of the genitive case are Διονῶ and Διονῶος. In our case, the form Διονῶνος proves the existence of a nasal declension of the same name.²⁰

Forms ἱερῆος and γονήων derive from poetry and occur frequently in verse epitaphs.

Marcellinus' father Gaius was a priest of Dionysus, whose cult was very prominent in northern Macedonia.²¹ However, this is the first time a priest of this cult appears on an epigraphic monument. Theophoric names in this family may point to hereditary priesthood of Dionysus.

III. Inv.no.3617. Found at a place called Brezje. White limestone stele with triangular pediment and side acroteria (the left one is broken); within the pediment rosette. Ht. 1,22; width 0,50; thickness 0,14. On the shaft, in a sunk panel, representation of a funeral feast with four men on the couch and two women beside them, sitting in armchairs; in front of the couch there is a three-legged table with food on it. Below that, a smaller panel with two figures: a child on a sort of pedestal and a man. Inscription was never engraved. (Tafel XV).

¹⁶ There is another *evocatus* on a monument from Ohrid: K.Lahtov, *Živa Antika* 6,1956,170-71 no.5.

¹⁷ Two more *Publii Aelii* on monuments published in *Spomenik* 71 no.642, and BCH 98,1974,295-96, no.8, both soldiers recruited in Hadrian's time.

¹⁸ N.Vulić, *Spomenik* 98, no.389 1.36 (AD 74).

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, no.126.

²⁰ Dental forms Δεονῶδος and Διονῶτος are also found on coins and inscriptions. Cf. Mihailov, *op.cit.* p.122.

²¹ Cf. Düll, *op.cit.* p.77-85 and nos.82-112 (p.317-331).

V. DEBREŠTE-GRADIŠTE

In the immediate vicinity of the village of Debrešte is the strategically important pass of Barbaras leading from Pelagonia to the Treska valley and up to Kičevo and Polog, home of the Penestae and Dardanians. Back in 1928, N.Vulić organized excavations at the near-by site called Gradište. He discovered a polygonal fortification (175 x 157 m) built towards the end of the third century BC and provided with strong walls 2,5 m thick in places. There were two circular towers and a gate on its east side, and another gate on the west side. The enclosed space contained modest living quarters for the military personnel. The whole complex was continually in use until the first century AD. In the Early Byzantine times it was restored and put to its former use again.²²

The three monuments published here can be seen at the Eastern Gate of the fortress.²³

6. Marble bomos with projecting mouldings on top and bottom and a round hole on top. Ht. 1,24; width 0,44; thickness 0,32. Upper moulding contains a triangular pediment with disk and half-circular ornament. On the shaft, in a sunk panel, three draped figures, two male and one female. Inscription engraved within framed panel; letters worn but legible (apiced); ht. 0,013-0,020. (Tafel XV).

Second or third century AD.

Εἰουλία Λυσιμάχῳ
τῷ εἰδίῳ τέκνῳ
μνείας χάριν.

7. Right half of a stone slab broken above. Inscription engraved in tabula ansata. Ht. 1,10; width 0,84; thickness 0,20. Letters regular, evenly cut and apiced. Ht. 0,04-0,05. (Tafel XV).

Second century AD.

----- ε Νικόλαος
----- Μαξίμῳ καὶ
----- τοῖς γονεῦ-
[ε καὶ --] Σεργίου τῆι
5 ----- τῷ ἡρώδων.

²² Cf. N.Vulić, Spomenik 71,150-1; in more recent times, Yugoslav and Polish archaeologists excavated on the same site in 1964-65, 1970-72, 1974-76. Cf. B.Babić, Gradište, Debrešte, Prilep, Archeološki pregled 7,1965,62-64; idem, Archeološki istraživanja na lokalitetot Gradište, Mac.Acta Arch. 2,1976,251-264; idem, Izveštaj za makedonsko-polskite arheološki istraživanja na lokalitetot Gradište kaj seloto Debrešte, 1976 godina, Mac.Acta Arch. 4,1978,205-216; B.Babić-V-Henzel-J.Rauhut, Jugoslovensko-polski arheološki iskopivanja na lokalitetot Gradište kaj seloto Debrešte vo 1979. godina, Mac.Acta Arch. 5,1979,141-149.

²³ On the same site there are two more fragmentary preserved monuments with illegible inscriptions. Other published epigraphic monuments from Debrešte include one Late Hellenistic funerary stele (V.Bitrakova-Grozdanova, Spomenici od helenističkiot period vo SR Makenonija (Monuments de l'époque hellénistique dans la République socialiste de Macédoine), Skopje 1987, p.112, and three more from the Late Hellenistic and Roman periods (F.Papazoglou, BCH 98,1974,274-285, nos.1-3).

Approximately half of this inscription is missing. Its contents are clear: - - - - s Nicolaos built this tomb for his parents - - - - Maximos and - - - -, and for another female person (his wife?), - - - - Sergius' daughter. E.g.:

[Π. Αἴλιος]ς Νικόλαος
 [Π. Αἰλίω] Μαξίμω καὶ
 [Cεμέλῃ] τοῖς γονεῦ-
 [σι καὶ Νίκη] Cεργίου τῆι
 5 [Cυμβίωι] τὸ ἠρώον.

IV. Uninscribed marble stele broken above and to the right. Ht. 1,14; width 0,89; thickness 0,16. Relief decoration consists of five draped busts in two rows, of which the two upper ones are damaged. (Tafel XV).

VI. MARIOVO

The remote and wooded region of Mariovo (in older literature called Morihovo) is a large tableland in the Crna Reka valley (anc. Erigon), one thousand metres above sea level. Ancient sites reported and unsystematically explored indicate that it was more densely populated in antiquity than today. The prosperity of these ancient settlements was based on exploitation of forests and mineral resources. Somewhere in this region one should look for the site of the ancient town of Pelagonia.²⁴

DUNJE AND PEŠTANI

In the north-western part of Mariovo, between the villages of Dunje and Peštani, at a place called Gradište, vestiges of an important ancient settlement have been found. The finds include a marble statue, stelae with inscriptions and reliefs, votive altars.²⁵ Two inscriptions from Dunje and Peštani mention a community called Δοκτονέων τὸ κοινόν.²⁶ F.Papazoglou believes that this κοινόν could be traced back to tribal origins; gradually, it evolved into a union of several rural communities governed by a council.

The following funerary inscription is built upside down into the southern wall of the St. Dimitrios' Church in the village of Dunje. In 1981, when I first saw it, it was completely covered with plaster and illegible. Today, it is cleaned, but still difficult to read.

²⁴ I.Mikulčić, Staroto rudarstvo kaj Vitolište, Stremež, XIII, 7,1967,46-53; A.Keramidčiev, Za staroto rudarstvo vo Mariovo, I, Mac.Acta Arch. 2,1976,237-249; idem, Mac.Acta Arch. 4,1978,113-126; Papazoglou, Villes p.284-5; 288-291.

²⁵ G.Kazarow, BCH 47,1923,288-9; N.Vulić, Spomenik 71, nos.383-388; 437-444; 642; TIR K 34, s. vv. Dunje (I.Mikulčić), Dostoneoi (B.Dr.Josifovska, I.Mikulčić); Papazoglou, Villes p.289-290.

²⁶ Kazarow, op.cit. p.288-289 (SEG II 434); F.Papazoglou, BCH 98,1974,292-295 no.7.

8. Marble stele broken below and to right. Ht. 0,70; width 0,49; thickness 0,105. Two crescents²⁷ carved above badly weathered inscription engraved on flat surface. Letters evenly cut; ht. 0,025. (Tafel XVI).

Second or third century AD.

[Αὐ]ρηλίω Λυσιμάχῳ καὶ [Αὐρη-]
 λία τῆ[ς] [μβ]ίω καὶ τέκνοις Ὀ-
 ρεινῶ, Διομήδῃ, Νεικομήδῃ,
 Ὀρεινῇ καὶ παιδίῳ αὐτῆς Λ[υ-]
 5 σιμάχῳ καὶ ἀνδρὶ Εὐπόρῳ·
 τούτοις ζῶσιν καὶ Νεστει-
 ῶ τελευτήσαντι ἐτῶν ἰ'
 καὶ (τ)οῖσι πάποις· Σεμέλῃ, Ἄντ[ω]- KAI OICI lap.
 νία, Ξάνθῳ, Καρπίμῃ καὶ
 10 τοῖς ζῶσιν. Λυσίμαχος ἐπ[ό-]
 ησεν ἑαυτῷ καὶ τοῖς ἐπά-
 νῳ γεγραμένοις μνήμης
 χάριν.

Only with great difficulty was I able to decipher this long and badly weathered sepulchral inscription. Most of the names appearing in it were not previously attested in northern Macedonia.

9. Limestone cippus (?) broken above, below and to the right, discovered during the recent reconstruction of the St.Petka's Church in the village of Peštani, built into the altar and formerly completely buried in ground. Ht. 0,68; max. width 0,47; thickness 0,47. Letters evenly cut; ht. 0,04. (Tafel XVI).

Second century AD.

Διονύ[σιος]
 Πύρου [τὸν]
 υἱὸν Ι Ι ---
 5 CΑΝ μενε[ίας ?]
 ἔνεκεν [καὶ]
 Μελήτο[υ καὶ Ἄλε-]
 ξάνδρου καὶ [Δι-]
 κάρχου, τῶν ἀ-
 δελφῶν αὐτ[οῦ].

²⁷ Two crescents with rosette between them can be seen on another inscription from Dunje (BCH 98,1974,295-297 no.8).

10. Prilep Museum (inv.no. 3607). According to the inventory, found in the village of Kalen or Peštani. Marble slab broken above, to left and to right. Ht. 0,90; width 0,40; thickness 0,08. Letters 0,03-0,04. (Tafel XVI).

 --- Π τῆι
 [cv]μβίωι
 ἠρωίδι

11. Prilep Museum (inv.no. 253). According to the inventory, found somewhere in Mariovo. Marble bomos with mouldings on top and bottom and a round hole on top; damaged below. Ht. 0,92, width 0,26; thickness 0,25. Letters 0,02-0,025. (Tafel XVI).

Second century AD (?).

[K]άccανδpoc
 [Kαc]cίαc μνή-
 [μηc] χάpιν.

MANASTIR

In the village of Manastir, by the St. Nicholas' Church built in the thirteenth century, I was shown the following monument:

V. Uninscribed limestone stele broken on the right side. Ht. 0,81; width 0,58; thickness 0,08-0,010. Decoration consists of a male and a female figure fully dressed and flanked by two smaller draped figures. (Tafel XVII).

VII. ZAGORANI

On the western outskirts of the village of Zagorani, at a place called Latinska crkva (Latin church), there is a medieval church built in the fourteenth century and dedicated to St. Nicholas. Inside the church and in its walls, one can see a number of ancient monuments, including a female statue with its head broken off,²⁸ columns, altars, stelae.²⁹

VI. N.Vulić published a fragment of a Latin inscription (BASILI ---) engraved on a white marble block (ht. 0,50; width 0,32; monumental apiced letters 0,10 high) built into the northern wall of the church. It is probably because of this fragmentary inscription that the church received its current appellation. N.Vulić never published the photograph of this block, and I would like to use this opportunity to publish the photograph taken last year. (Tafel XVII).

The village of Zagorani is just a few kilometres east of the village of Čepigovo which occupies the site of ancient Styberra. Accordingly, it is a plausible hypothesis that all the monuments in Latinska crkva were brought from the archaeological site. This is, at any rate,

²⁸ Transferred to the Archaeological Museum in Skopje.

²⁹ Cf. N.Vulić, Spomenik 71, no.390; id. Arch.Karte p.51; TIR 34, s.v. Zagorani (I.Mikulčić).

absolutely certain with regard to the following funerary monument discovered during the recent reconstruction of the local church.

12. Marble bomos with moulding below, built into the west wall of the St. Nicholas Church in the village of Zagorani, to the right of the main entrance. Ht. 1,22; width 0,50; thickness 0,40; letters fine, apiced, 0,03 high ($\varphi = 0,075-0,08$; $\tau = 0,052$). (Tafel XVII).

Τ(ίτος) Φ(λάουτος) Ὑγείνου
 ἑαυτ[οῦ κ]αὶ
 Τειφανίου,
 Διονυκίου,
 5 Φιλοξένου,
 τῶν ἰδίων
 [υ]ῖων μνήμη
 χάριν.

Monuments set up by the members of the same family were discovered in the course of excavations in the village of Čepigovo conducted by Yugoslav archaeologists in 1953 and 1959.³⁰ Investigations on the same site were resumed in 1983 and 1984 during conservation work on Bedem, the hill on whose terraced slopes once rose the ancient town of Styberra.³¹

In what is referred to by archaeologists as the "sector B", excavations conducted in 1953 brought to light a square apsidal building of modest dimensions (10 x 10 m), with entrance on the north side. Inscriptions found on the spot showed that it had been a temple in antis dedicated to the goddess Tyche. Eight inscriptions were discovered in the building itself, of which six were engraved on marble plinths serving as statue bases in six niches in the eastern, northern and southern wall. The largest niche was in the eastern wall, where archaeologists discovered a semi-circular block which covered its apsidal part, still standing in situ. On the marble plinth in the same niche (length 2,45; ht. 0,37; thickness 0,80) is engraved the longest inscription, recording the will of Anthestia Fusca and her donation for the reconstruction of the temple (AD 126/7).³² She bequeathed a special fund instructing her heirs to build a statue of the goddess and busts of herself and members of her family - her husband L.Teifanius Pudens and her children - L.Teifanius Fuscus, Teifania Anthestia and Teifania Nike. The six inscriptions - the one making note of her testamentary dispositions and the five with the names of her family members - were all engraved at the same time and

³⁰ Cf. Dušanka Vučković-Todorović, Styberra. Antičnoe poselenie v sele Čepigove v okrestnostjah Prilepa, Arch. Iug. IV 1963, p.59-101. The initial investigations were carried out by N.Vulić in close proximity to the confluence of the Blato and Crna Reka rivers (1924). He resumed the work there in 1934 and 1938. Cf. Spomenik 71, p.190.-191; Spomenik 98, p.184-189; Mikulčić, Pelagonija p.67; Papazoglou, Villes p.292-305; ead., Les stèles éphébiques de Stuberra, Chiron 18,1988,233-270.

³¹ Cf. Lj.Kepeska-K.Kepeski, Istraživanje na sektorot "B" - Stibera, Mac.Acta Arch. 11,1987[-89], (1990),161-170.

³² Vučković-Todorović, op.cit. p.77 no.1.

perhaps by the same stone-cutter.³³ In addition to that, two bases bearing the names of her heir (T.Flavius) Philoxenus and his father Orestes were found, together with the busts they once supported.

Concerning Titus Flavius Hyginus and his sons Teifanius, Dionysius and Philoxenus, one can assume that they were freedmen in the two prominent and closely connected local families mentioned above. The father's name Hyginus, a very common servile name,³⁴ as well as Dionysius' nomen, different from his father's, speak in favour of such assumption. Dionysius and Philoxenus were a freedman and a slave, respectively (no nomen in Philoxenus' name!), in the Teifanii household, whereas Hyginus gained his freedom after serving in the family of T.Flavius Philoxenus.³⁵ Close ties between the two prominent families in Styberra are thus additionally corroborated by the newly found inscription from Zagorani.

VIII. ALINCI

A few kilometres east of the village of Zagorani is located the village of Alinci. In the Prilep Museum is preserved the following monument found at a place called Bostanište in this village.

13. Crudely shaped sepulchral monument broken above. Ht. 1,21; width 0,60; thickness 0,08. Letters irregular, 0,025-0,04 high. (Tafel XVIII).

]Διονυ-
 cίου
 ἥρωι

The first name of the deceased is missing, although there was enough room on the stone.

IX. FIND-SPOT UNKNOWN

In the Prilep Museum preserved the following two monuments without inventory numbers and of unknown provenances:

14. Lower portion of a marble stele. Ht. 0,425; width 0,60; thickness 0,13. Inscription engraved in a framed panel. Letters 0,015-0,025. (Tafel XVII).

Third century AD.

³³ Ibid., p.77-78.

³⁴ H.Solin, *Die griechischen Personennamen in Rom, Ein Namenbuch*, Berlin/New York 1982, p.678-680.

³⁵ Names Dionysius and Philoxenus are found in the same family before it was enfranchised (Spomenik 98, no.389 l.18-19, 74/5 AD: Φιλόξενος, Διονύσιος Ὀρέττου, Ὀρέττης Διονυτίου; cf. Papazoglou, *Chiron* 18,1988,239 no.6 and 254-255 note 71). There is another inscription belonging to the same family in the village of Graešnica (Spomenik 71, no.43): Φλαο[ύτιος] / Ὀρέτ[ης] / Φιλοξέν[ου] (probably the father of our T.Flavius Philoxenus).

 γονεῖς ἀν[τ]ῶ
 ... ΝΩΤΕC Αὐρ(ηλίας) Λυσιμά-
 [χη]ν καὶ Αὐρ(ηλίας) τὴν μητέ-
 ρα μνήμης χάριν
 5 [X]έρε, ὦ παροδίτα. ΠΑΡΟΔΙΤΕ lap.

Letters in the first line are quite certain.

15. Lower portion of a marble stele with tenon. Ht. 0,70; width 0,60; thickness 0,17. Inscription engraved in a framed panel. Letters 0,03-0,04. (Tafel XVIII).

 [- - - τῶ]
 [ιδί]ῳ κυμβί-
 ῳ μνημῆς χά-
 ριν. ♥

X. UNINSCRIBED MONUMENTS

In the Prilep Museum are stored the following three uninscribed monuments without inventory numbers:

VII. Unearthed by chance below the village of Oreovec and damaged by ploughing. Marble funerary stele. Ht. 1,09; width 0,60; thickness 0,18. Relief in a sunk panel on the shaft consists of three standing and fully dressed figures: a bearded man with a papyrus scroll in his right hand, a boy, and a veiled woman. A framed panel was prepared for inscription, but it was left empty. (Tafel XVIII).

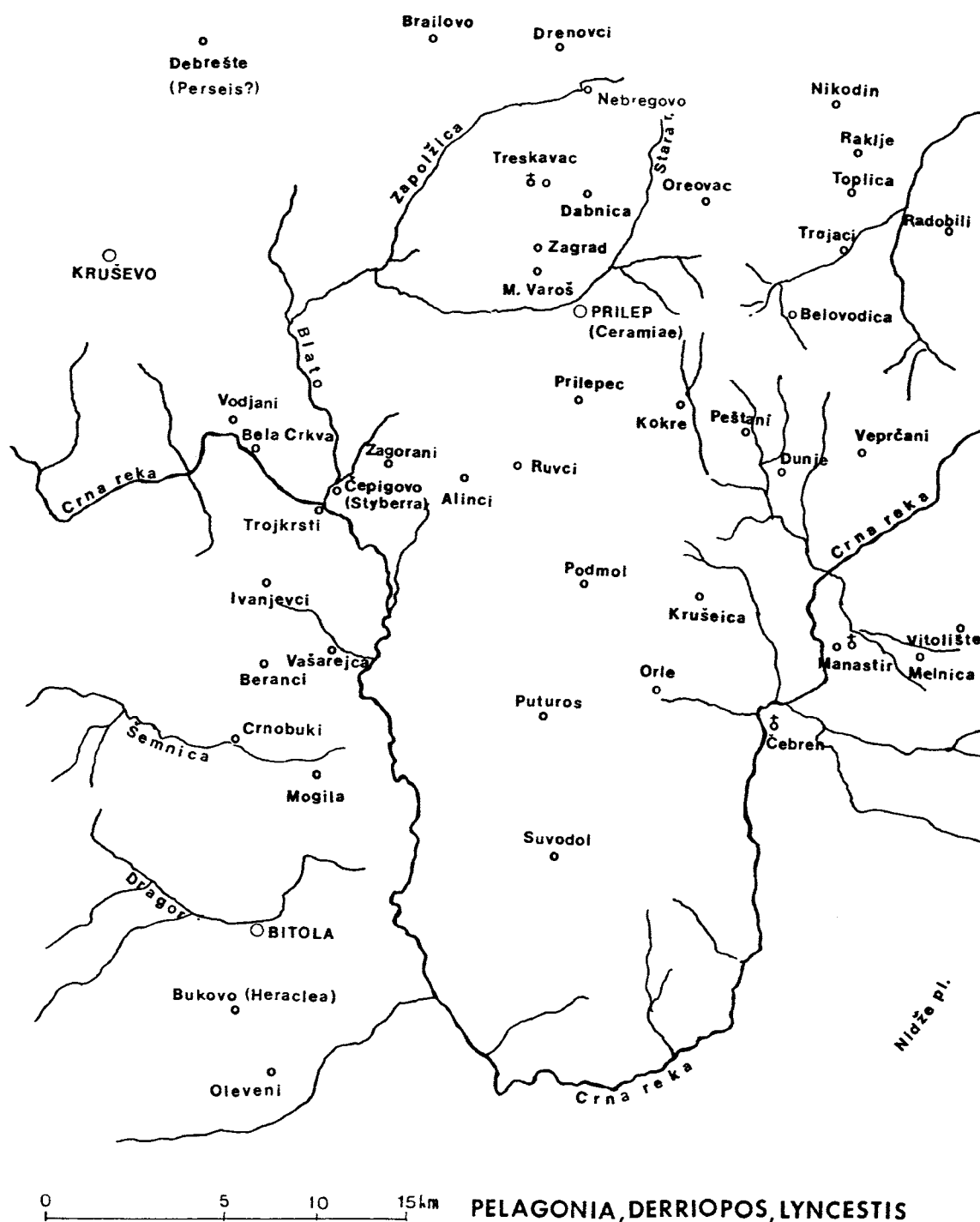
VIII. Crudely shaped anthropomorphic stele of unknown provenance. Ht. 0,88; width 0,36; thickness 0,10-0,20. Outlines of head (facial features summarily indicated) and shoulders roughly traced.³⁶ (Tafel XVIII).

IX. Crudely shaped anthropomorphic stele of unknown provenance. Ht. 1,85; width 0,55; thickness 0,10-0,20. On the shaft, there is a small sunk panel reserved for inscription, but left empty. (Tafel XVIII).

Another stele similarly shaped and of similar dimensions from the village of Brailovo, is stored in the Prilep Museum.³⁷ The monument published here under No.13 and the two last stelae present a welcome addition to the already published amorphous and anthropomorphic stelae frequently encountered in ancient Pelagonia and Lyncestis.

³⁶ Similar monuments were found in the villages of Martolci (Spomenik 71, no.76), Mokreni (ibid., no.75), between the villages of Kruševica and Orle (F.Papazoglou, *Živa Antika* 27,1977,138-141, fig.3) (all three located in Pelagonia), and on various locations in Lyncestis (*Živojno*, Beranci: I.Mikulčić, *Starinar* N.S. XV-XVI, 1964/65, p.209-226).

³⁷ Published by F.Papazoglou in the article mentioned in the preceding note (p.135-137, fig.1).





1.



1.



2.



3.

Nr. 1) [Vorder- und Rückseite] – 3) Griechische Inschriften aus Pelagonia und Derriopos



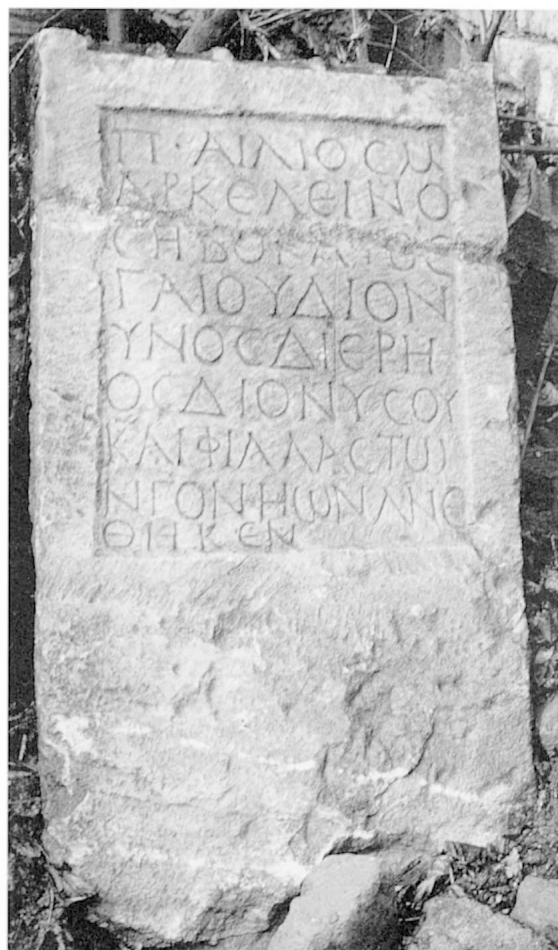
I.



II.



4.



5.

I-II) Statuette und Stele mit Relief, Nr. 4-5) Griechische Inschriften aus Pelagonia und Derriopos



III.



6.

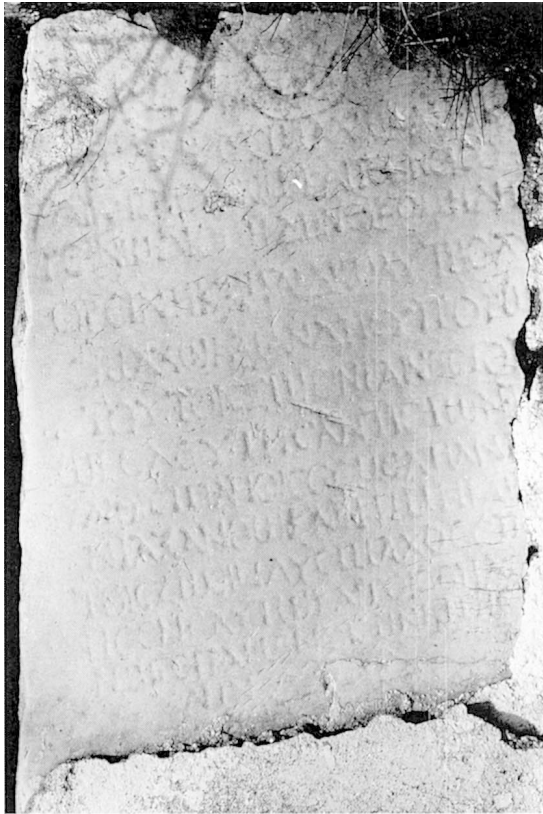


IV.

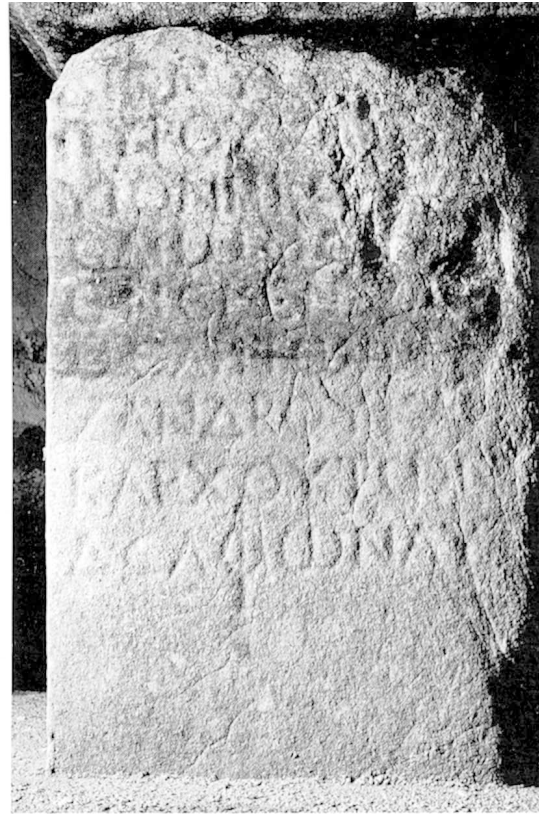


7.

III-IV) Stelen mit Reliefdarstellungen, Nr. 6-7) Griechische Inschriften aus Pelagonia und Derriopos



8.



9.



10.



11.

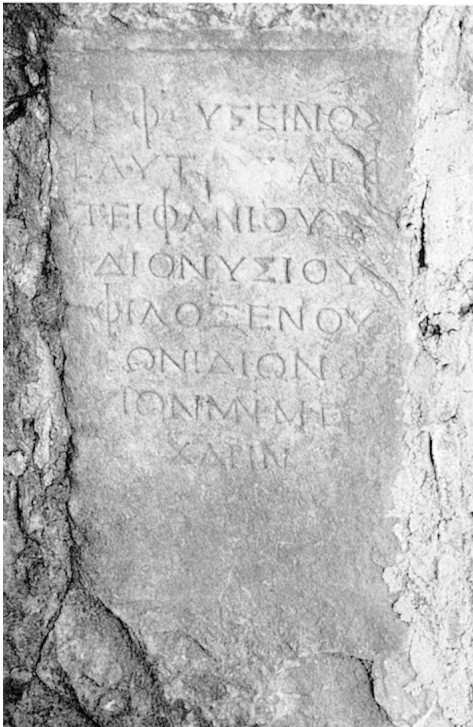
Nr. 8–11) Griechische Inschriften aus Pelagonia und Derriopos



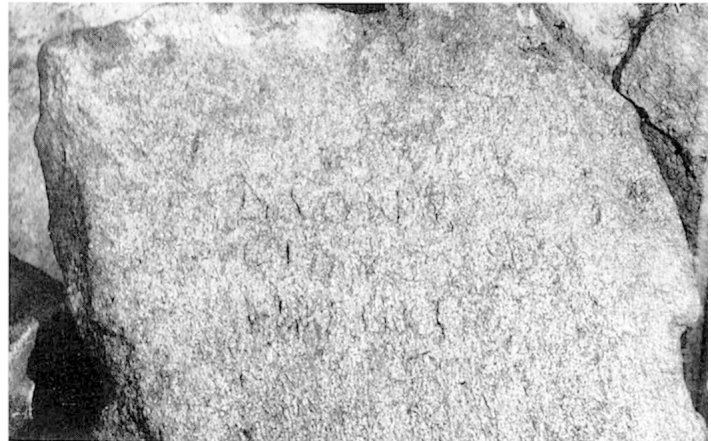
V.



VI.



12.



13.



14.

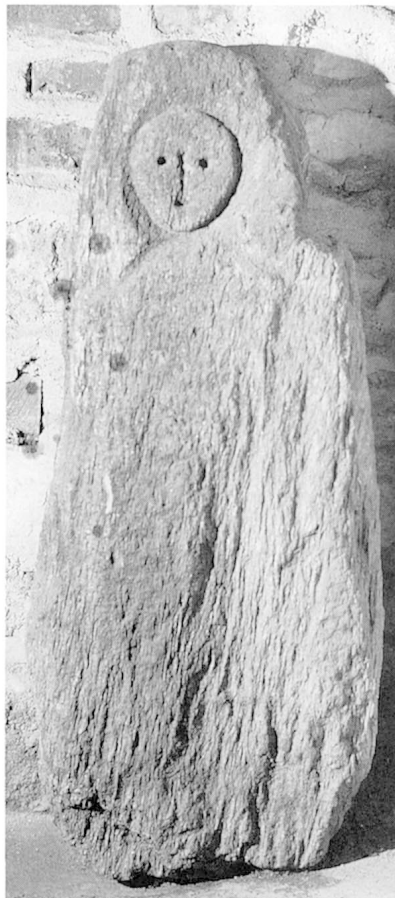
V) Stele mit Reliefdarstellungen, VI) Lateinische Inschrift,
Nr. 12–14) Griechische Inschriften aus Pelagonia und Derriopos



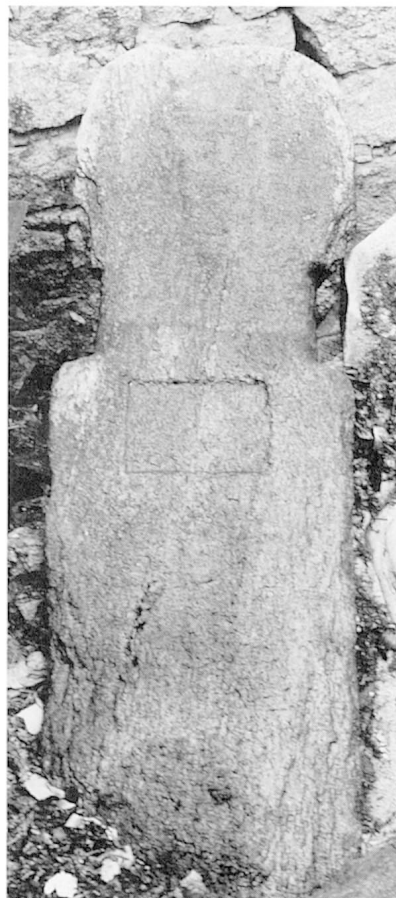
15.



VII.



VIII.



IX.

15) Griechische Inschrift aus Pelagonia und Derriopos, VII–IX) Stelen mit Reliefdarstellungen