

Corpus Inscriptionum Iudaeae/Palaestinae
Volume I: Jerusalem. Part 2: 705–1120

Corpus Inscriptionum Iudaeae/Palaestinae

A multi-lingual corpus of the inscriptions
from Alexander to Muhammad

edited by

Hannah M. Cotton · Leah Di Segni · Werner Eck
Benjamin Isaac · Alla Kushnir-Stein
Haggai Misgav · Jonathan Price · Ada Yardeni

with the assistance of

Marfa Heimbach · Dirk Koßmann · Naomi Schneider

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Preface to volume I 2

This second part of Volume I contains the inscriptions from Jerusalem dating from AD 70 to the Arab conquest. Circumstances beyond the editors' control prevented its simultaneous appearance with the first part. The inscriptions have been arranged on the whole in accordance with the principles described in the preface to the first volume: so far as possible, they have been distributed in the two remaining chronological groups, "The Roman period from 70 to the reign of Constantine" and "Late Antiquity, from Constantine to the Arab conquest" (see I 1 p. vii).

For the Roman period, which coincides more or less with the existence of Aelia Capitolina as a Roman colony, and to which almost all the Latin inscriptions belong, we have followed the principles and the order established in the CIL, dividing the texts according to certain topics arranged hierarchically: *res sacrae*, emperors etc.

A methodological controversy arose about the inscriptions from Late Antiquity. The majority of editors were in favour of continuing the typological method used in all major epigraphic corpora and followed for the earlier periods. Leah Di Segni, on the other hand, observed that a large number of inscriptions from Christian Jerusalem were found in situ or nearby, in well-defined archaeological complexes. She therefore argued for a topographical presentation of all inscriptions, of all types (except instrumenta), in the sites where they had been found, even if not discovered in situ but in secondary use. Their presentation as a group, she believes, would add significance to the inscriptions themselves, as well as to the complex. Yoram Tsafrir, as archaeological advisor of the project, favored this method too. The final decision of the majority, to prefer the typological method, prevailed.

Accordingly, most of the inscriptions from Late Antiquity are presented in two groups: first, texts that are connected in some way to religion, especially to churches and other Christian structures and second, funerary inscriptions. The inscriptions in these two groups (Christian and funerary) found in situ have been arranged topographically, like the funerary inscriptions in the first part. Inscriptions whose provenance is unknown, however, were arranged by alphabetic order of the names of persons appearing in them or some other formulaic elements.

At the end we have included some addenda and corrigenda to the first part: some inscriptions should have been there, but for various reasons could not be included; we became aware of others after volume I 1 had gone to print. An appendix, authored by Leah Di Segni, is added at the end, to collect a number of inscriptions which, for various reasons, have not been included in the previous chapters.

Cologne/Jerusalem April 2011

For all the editors: Werner Eck – Hannah M. Cotton.

Table of contents

Preface to vol. I 2	v
Authors' Sigla	ix
Abbreviations	x
Diacritical system	xii
Key to the transliteration of Armenian, Coptic, Georgian, Hebrew/Aramaic ...	xiii
The Roman period from 70 to the reign of Constantine <i>nos. 705-783</i>	1
A. Inscriptions of religious character <i>nos. 705-711</i>	1
B. Emperors and senators <i>nos. 712-721</i>	11
C. Building inscriptions <i>nos. 722-731</i>	25
D. Funerary inscriptions of military people <i>nos. 732-736</i>	35
E. Funerary inscriptions <i>nos. 737-752</i>	41
F. Instrumentum domesticum <i>nos. 753-769</i>	58
G. Varia <i>nos. 770-772</i>	72
H. Fragments <i>nos. 773-783</i>	76
Late Antiquity, from Constantine to the Arab conquest <i>nos. 784-1087</i> ...	83
A. Imperial constitutions <i>nos. 784-785</i>	83
B. Inscriptions of ecclesiastical and religious character <i>nos. 786-868</i>	90
Inscriptions found in situ (arranged in a topographical order) <i>nos. 786-857</i>	90
Holy Sepulchre	90
Temple Mount	95
City of David	102
The "Pit of Jeremiah"	104
Nea Church	105
Mount Zion	107
St. Peter in Gallicantu	108
Southwestern quarter of the Old City - Armenian Quarter	113
Northwestern corner of the Old City and Mamilla neighborhood .	117
North of the Damascus Gate	122
Church and monastery of St. Stephen's	124
Monastery of Theodorus and Cyriacus on Mount Scopus	130
Cave of Gethsemane	133
Dominus Flevit	138
Viri Galilaei, Mount of Olives	144
Area of the Church of the Paternoster and the convent of the Carmelite nuns	147
Area of the Ascension Church	149
Russian monastery, Mount of Olives	153

Church near Bethphage	158
Bethany, Cave of the Sisters of Mercy	160
Chapel of St. George, Sheikh Bader	216
Ramat Raḥel	218
Neighborhood of Beit Ṣafafa	219
Church of St. John the Baptist and Church of the Visitation, 'Ein Kerem	221
'Ein el-Jedide	226
Chapel near Moḏa	228
Monastic complex at Kh. Messani	231
Inscriptions with no provenance <i>nos.</i> 858-868	233
C. Funerary inscriptions <i>nos.</i> 869-1014	245
Inscriptions found in situ	
(arranged in a topographical order) <i>nos.</i> 869-976	245
Cemetery in the area of Notre Dame and the French Hospital	
of St. Louis	246
East Musrara, between Route 1 to the west and Nablus Road to the east	250
Area of St. Stephen's	261
Cemetery area on the western slope of the Upper Kidron Valley ..	275
Area of Gethsemane	284
Grounds of the Russian church of St. Mary Magdalene	292
Dominus Flevit, Mount of Olives	295
Viri Galilaei, Mount of Olives	297
Area of the Ascension Church	302
Russian Convent, Mount of Olives	304
Area of the Church of the Paternoster and the convent	
of the Carmelite nuns	307
Tomb of the Prophets	312
Tomb near Bethphage	327
Burial caves in the boundaries of the Akeldama Monastery	336
Inscriptions with no provenance <i>nos.</i> 977-1014	355
D. Varia <i>nos.</i> 1015-1028	403
E. Inscriptions of uncertain type <i>nos.</i> 1029-1043	421
F. Instrumentum domesticum <i>nos.</i> 1044-1087	431
G. Addenda et corrigenda to vol. I 1 <i>nos.</i> 1088-1120	471
Funerary inscriptions <i>nos.</i> 1088-1090, 1118-1120	471
Instrumentum domesticum and Varia <i>nos.</i> 1091-1117	473
Index of personal names	499
Appendix by LDS <i>nos.</i> 1*-54*	523
Index to Appendix	571
Maps	

Authors' Sigla

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AY	Ada Yardeni
DF	Denis Feissel
DK	Dirk Koßmann
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HMC	Hannah M. Cotton
JJP	Jonathan J. Price
LDS	Leah Di Segni
MS	Michael Stone
RD	Robert Daniel
RH	Robert Hoyland
RK	Robert Kool
WE	Werner Eck
YT	Yana Tcheckhanovets

Abbreviations

(not included in vol. I 1)

Abel, DACL	F.-M. Abel, Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Chrétienne et de Liturgie 7,2, 1927
Avi-Yonah, Abbreviations	M. Avi-Yonah, Abbreviations in Greek Inscriptions, 1940 (repr. 1974)
Bagatti, Flagellazione	B. Bagatti, Il Museo della Flagellazione in Gerusalemme, 1939
Bagatti, Santuario	B. Bagatti, Il Santuario della Visitazione ad 'Ain Karim (Montana Judaeae), 1948
Berggren, Reisen	J. Berggren, Reisen in Europa und im Morgenlande 3, 1834
Clarke, Travels	E. Clarke, Travels in Various Countries of Europe, Asia and Africa. Vol. 4: Greece, Egypt and the Holy Land, 1817
Corbo, Ricerche	V. Corbo, Ricerche archeologiche al Monte degli Ulivi, 1965
de Vogüé, Temple DGI	M. de Vogüé, Le Temple de Jérusalem, 1864 L. Di Segni, Dated Greek inscriptions from Palestine from the Roman and Byzantine Periods, PhD Diss., 1997 (unpublished)
Dussaud, Louvre	R. Dussaud, Musée du Louvre. Département des antiquités orientales. Les monuments palestiniens et judaïques, 1912
Feissel, Chroniques	D. Feissel, Chroniques d'épigraphie Byzantine 1987-2004, 2006
Felle, Biblia epigraphica	A. Felle, Biblia epigraphica. La Sacra Scrittura nella documentazione epigrafica dell'orbis christianus antiquus (III-VIII secolo), 2006
Festschrift G. Stemberger	M. Perani ed., "The Words of a Wise Man's Mouth are Gracious" (Qoh 10,12). Festschrift for Günter Stemberger on the Occasion of his 65th Birthday, 2005
Jewish Quarter Excavations IV	H. Geva ed., Jewish Quarter Excavations in the Old City of Jerusalem Conducted by Nahman Avigad 1969-1982. Final Reports vol. IV: The Burnt House of Area B and Other Studies, 2010
Jewish Quarter Excavations V	O. Gutfeld ed., Jewish Quarter Excavations in the Old City of Jerusalem. Conducted by Nahman Avigad, 1969-1982, Final Reports vol. V (in print)
Krafft, Topographie	W. Krafft, Die Topographie Jerusalems, 1846
Lagrange, Saint Étienne	M. Lagrange, Saint Étienne et son sanctuaire à Jérusalem, 1894
Lampe	G. Lampe, A Patristic Greek Lexicon, 1961
Loffreda, LIG	S. Loffreda, Lucerne bizantine in Terra Santa con iscrizioni in greco, 1989

Merkelbach - Stauber, Steinepigramme	R. Merkelbach – J. Stauber eds., Steinepigramme aus dem griechischen Osten, 5 vols., 1998/2004
Saller, Discoveries	S. Saller, Discoveries at St. John's, 'Ein Karim, 1941-1942, 1946
Stone - Ervine - Stone, The Armenians	M. Stone - R. Ervine - N. Stone eds., The Armenians in Jerusalem and the Holy Land, 2002
Tašean, Survey	Y. Tašean, A Survey of Armenian Paleography, 1898 (Arm.)
Temple Mount Excavations IV	E. Mazar, The Temple Mount Excavations in Jerusalem, 1968-1978. Directed by Benjamin Mazar. Final Reports vol. IV. The Tenth Legion in Aelia Capitolina, Jerusalem 2011
Temple Mount Excavations V	E. Mazar ed., The Temple Mount Excavations in Jerusalem 1968-1978 Directed by Benjamin Mazar. Final Report vol. V. The Herodian Period (forthcoming)

Diacritical system

The following diacritical system has been used, following the usual epigraphic conventions:

- () for the resolution of an abbreviation
- [] for the restoration of missing letters
- < > for the addition of an omission in the inscription
- { } for superfluous letters which should be ignored
- [[]] for text which was deliberately erased in antiquity
- [..] for missing text in which the number of letters is fairly certain (number of dots = number of missing letters)
- [--] for missing text in which the number of letters is uncertain
- ⌈ ⌋ correction of a letter by the editor
- A dot beneath a letter, e. g.: ḡ indicates that the reading is uncertain.
- ⊕ for an individual letter of which traces remain but which cannot be securely identified
- vacat* indicates a gap deliberately left in the text
- ∫ sign for stigma as abbreviation mark

Key to the transliteration of Armenian

ա	a	ayb
բ	b	ben
գ	g	gim
դ	d	da
ե	e	eč'
զ	z	za
է	ē	ē
բ	ě	et'
թ	t'	t'o
ժ	ž	žē
ի	i	ini
լ	l	liwn
խ	x	xē
ծ	c	ca
կ	k	ken
հ	h	ho
ձ	j	ja
ղ	ł	łat
փ	č	čē
մ	m	men
յ	y	yi
ն	n	nu
շ	š	ša
ո	o	o
չ	č'	č'a
պ	p	pē
ջ	ǰ	ǰē
ր	ř	řa
ս	s	sē
վ	v	vew
տ	t	tiwn
ր	r	rē
ց	c'	c'o
ւ	w	hiwn
փ	p'	p'iwr
ֆ	k'	k'ē

Key to the transliteration of Coptic

Ⲁ	a	Alpha
Ⲃ	w, v, b	Beta
Ⲅ	g	Gamma
Ⲇ	d	Delta
Ⲉ	e	Epsilon
Ⲋ	-	Stigma (used only as numeral)
Ⲍ	z	Zeta
Ⲏ	ē	Eta
Ⲑ	th	Theta
Ⲓ	i (ei)	Iota
Ⲕ	k	Kappa
Ⲗ	l	Lambda
Ⲙ	m	My
Ⲛ	n	Ny
Ⲝ	ks	Xi
Ⲟ	o	Omicron
Ⲡ	p	Pi
Ⲣ	r	Rho
Ⲥ	s	Sigma
Ⲧ	t	Tau
Ⲩ	u (ou) w	Ypsilon
Ⲫ	ph	Phi
Ⲭ	kh	Chi
Ⲯ	ps	Psi
Ⲱ	ō	Omega
Ⲳ	sh, š	Schai
Ⲵ	f	Fai
Ⲷ	h	Hori
Ⲹ	j, dzh	Tschantscha
Ⲻ	č	Kjima
Ⲽ	ti	Ti

Key to the transliteration of Georgian

Asomtavruli	Mkhedruli (Modern)	Latin	Letter Name
Ⴀ	ა	a	An
Ⴁ	ბ	b	Ban
Ⴂ	გ	g	Gan
Ⴃ	დ	d	Don
Ⴄ	ე	e	En
Ⴅ	ვ	v	Vin
Ⴆ	ზ	z	Zen
Ⴇ	ეი	ei	He
Ⴈ	თ	t'	Tan
Ⴉ	ი	i	In
Ⴊ	კ	k	K'an
Ⴋ	ლ	l	Las
Ⴌ	მ	m	Man
Ⴍ	ნ	n	Nar
Ⴎ	იე	i	Hie
Ⴏ	ო	o	On
Ⴐ	პ	p'	Par
Ⴑ	ჟ	zh	Zhar
Ⴒ	რ	r	Rae
Ⴓ	ს	s	San
Ⴔ	ტ	t	Tar
Ⴕ	უი	ui	Vie
Ⴖ	უ	u	Un
Ⴗ	ფ	p	Phar
Ⴘ	კ	k	Kan
Ⴙ	ღ	gh	Ghan
Ⴚ	ყ	q'	Q'ar
Ⴛ	შ	sh	Shin
Ⴜ	ჩ	ch	Chin
Ⴝ	ც	ts'	Tsan
Ⴞ	ძ	dz	Dzil
Ⴟ	წ	ts	T'sil
Ⴀ	ჭ	ch'	Ch'ar
Ⴁ	ხ	kh	Xan
Ⴂ	ჟ	qh	Har
Ⴃ	ი	j	Jan
Ⴄ	ჰ	h	Hae
Ⴅ	ო	o:	Hoe

Key to the transliteration of Hebrew and Aramaic

א	ʾ	Alef
ב	B	Bet
ג	G	Gimel
ד	D	Dalet
ה	H	He
ו	W	Vav
ז	Z	Zayin
ח	Ḥ	Het
ט	Ṭ	Tet
י	Y	Yod
כ,ך	K	Kaf
ל	L	Lamed
מ,ם	M	Mem
נ,ן	N	Nun
ס	S	Samekh
ע	ʿ	Ayin
פ,ף	P	Pe
צ,ץ	Ṣ	Tsadi
ק	Q	Qof
ר	R	Resh
ש	Š	Shin
שׁ	Ś	Sin
ת	T	Tav

The Roman period from 70 to the reign of Constantine

A. Inscriptions of religious character

705. Latin dedication to Serapis by a vexillatio of legio III Cyrenaica, 116/117 AD

The stone, now missing, is probably an ashlar, judging from the published photo its width exceeds its height, and it is at least a few decimeters thick.

Meas.: h 47.6, w 83.8 cm; letters l.1: 7.9 cm; l.2: 6.4 cm; l.3: 5.3 cm; l.4: 6.7 cm; l.5: 6.4 cm; l.6: 3.8 cm (Thomsen I).

Findspot: *In porta ad meridiem Neby-Daud nuper reperta cum valvarum eius una corruisset* (CIL); “during a storm the gates of Bab Neby Daūd (= Gate of the prophet David) were blown down, and on the place against which the east door has stood open for so many years an inscription was found on a stone built into the wall” (Bliss 25); “some 10 feet above the level of the door-sill” (Bliss - Dickie 249), inserted in the wall in secondary use. The Bab Neby Daūd is now called Zion Gate. Pres. loc.: Allegedly in a Museum in Istanbul: “ce document va prendre le chemin du musée de Constantinople” (Germer-Durand); so far we have not been able to locate it.

[I]OVI·O·M·SARAPIDI
PRO SALVTE ET VICTORIA
IMP·NERVAE·TRAIANI·CAESARIS
OPTVMI·AVG
GERMANICI·DACICI
PARTHICI·ET POPVLI·ROMANI
VEXILL·LEG·III·CYR·FECIT·

[I]ovi O(ptimo) M(aximo) Sarapidi |
pro salute et victoria | Imp(eratoris)
Nervae Traiani Caesaris | Optumi
Aug(usti) Germanici Dacici | Parthici
et populi Romani | vexill(atio)
leg(ionis) III Cyr(enaicae) fecit

*To Jupiter the Best and Greatest
Sarapis for the salvation and victory
of Emperor Nerva Traianus Caesar
Augustus, the Best, with the victory
titles Germanicus, Dacicus, Parthi-
cus, and of the Roman People, the
vexillation of the third legion Cyre-
naica erected (this...).*



fig. 705.1



fig. 705.2

Comm.: The legio III Cyrenaica participated in Trajan's Parthian War. That a vexillatio of this legion was present in Jerusalem between spring 116 (as suggested by the title Parthicus) and Trajan's death in August 117, and yet before the end of the Parthian War, could be connected with the Jewish uprisings in the diaspora and their likely repercussions in Judaea. The vexillatio was under the command of Lusius Quietus, the first consular governor of Judaea, who was sent to the province to stamp out any sign of unrest.

There is no description of the stone to help us determine its function; all we know is that its width exceeds its height and that, being inserted in a wall, it must have been at least a few decimeters thick. Such a stone could have been either part of an altar, whose width exceeded its height, or, more likely, a base for a representation of the Egyptian god Serapis. The latter might have been either a statue of the god sitting on a chair displaying one of his feet, or just a marble foot with a snake wrapped around its ankle, as was often the practice in Serapis' cult. Large examples of such feet were found in many places of the Roman world (cf. K. Lembke, *Das Iseum Campense in Rom*, 1994, 219). A smaller one was excavated in Jerusalem (Dussaud, *Louvre* 28f.; Castiglione 42 no. 36 with fig. 19 = no. 709 this vol.) and two others in Caesarea (Cotton - Eck). Such a foot could serve as a cult-object, representing the god himself and symbolizing his bond with the soldiers. For legionaries stationed for a long time in Egypt, as those of the legio III Cyrenaica were, a foot as an object of veneration, or a sitting statue of the god, would be appropriate (cf. Stoll).

Bibl.: P. Batiffol, *BSAF* 1894, 286 (ed. pr.). – F. Bliss, *PEQ* 27, 1895, 24f.; J. Germer-Durand, *RB* 4, 1895, 239; A. Murray, *PEQ* 27, 1895, 130 (ph.); K. Zangemeister, *ZDPV MN* 1, 1895, 21ff. fig. 4 (ph.); *AE* 1895, 24 and p. 18, 22, 37; C. Dalton, *PEQ* 28, 1896, 133ff.; F. Bliss - A. Dickie, *Excavations at Jerusalem 1894-1897, 1898, 249ff.* (ph.); *CIL* 3, 13587; Dessau 4393; Thomsen I no. 1; Vincent - Abel, *Jérusalem nouvelle* 4, 879f. fig. 362 (dr.); Thomsen II no. 1; R. Saxer, *Untersuchungen zu den Vexillationen des römischen Kaiserheeres von Augustus bis Diokletian*, 1967, 27 no. 46; B. Lifshitz, in: J. Bibaum ed., *Hommage à Marcel Renard* 2, 1969, 469; *SIRIS* no. 362; L. Castiglione, *ZÄS* 97, 1971, 30ff.; Y. Meshorer, *The Coinage of Aelia Capitolina*, 1989, 25f.; Bieberstein - Bloedhorn 2, 166f.; B. Isaac, in: Tsafir - Safrai, *History* 167f. (Hebr.); *RICIS* 2, 403/0801; Küchler, *Jerusalem* 120, 122 fig. 70 (translation partly to be corrected). – Cf. O. Stoll, in: L. Schumacher - O. Stoll eds., *Sprache und Kultur in der kaiserzeitlichen Provinz Arabia*, 2003, 70ff.; id., in: L. De Blois - E. Lo Cascio eds., *The Impact of the Roman Army (200 BC-AD 476)*, 2007, 439ff.; H. Cotton - W. Eck, in: J. Patrich ed., *Caesarea Excavations, Final Report* (in preparation).

Photo: K. Zangemeister, *ZDPV MN* 1, 1895, 22 fig. 4; Vincent - Abel, *Jérusalem nouvelle* 4, 880 fig. 362 (dr.).

WE

706. Latin dedication of a temple to the Genius Africae, end of 2 c. AD (?)

Slab of limestone with a tabula ansata, broken into three joined fragments; part of the left side is lost.

Meas.: h 63, w 55, d 13 cm; letters ca. 6 cm.

Findspot: Found during construction work for the Armenian Library on the grounds of the Armenian Patriarchy.

Pres. loc.: Museum of the Armenian Patriarchy, Jerusalem, inv. no. 303.

Autopsy: April 1996.

PRO SALV
TE IMPERA
TORIS (hedera) TEM
PLVM (hedera) GENI
V AFRICE

App. crit.: l.4 Geni, l.5
v(exillatio) Africe M.P.
Speidel (in an unpublished
paper).

Pro salu|te impera|toris
tem|plum Geni |
V Africe or: Geni |
v(exillatio) Africe

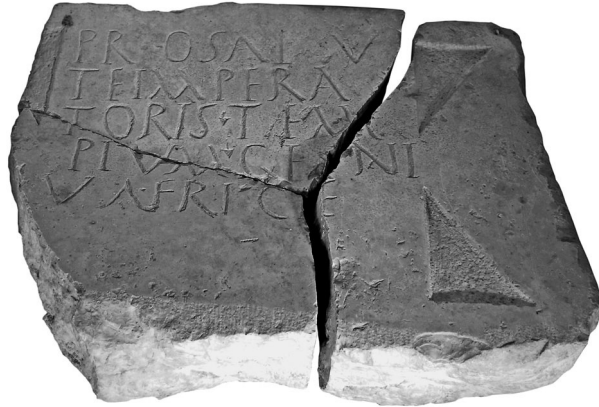


fig. 706

For the salvation of the emperor this sanctuary (was dedicated) to the Genius of Africa

or: to the Genius by a vexillation from Africa?

Comm.: The name of the dedicator does not appear in the first option, which is surprising, but the location of the dedicated sanctuary is likely to have made it clear, and the use of Latin points to the Roman authority. Together, the two considerations make it very likely that the sanctuary stood in or near the Roman camp. There is no cogent reason to identify the ala I Thracum Mauretana as the dedicator, as Thomsen did.

The Genius Africae to whom the sanctuary might have been dedicated is not elsewhere attested in the inscriptions. The combination of the Genius Africae with the salus of the emperor leads us to think of Septimius Severus, who hailed from Leptis Magna. If this is correct, the text could be dated to the end of the 2 c. AD (Eck).

M.P. Speidel proposes in an unpublished paper to understand V in l.5 as an abbreviation for vexillatio (which seems possible), but that a vexillation from Africa which accompanied Hadrian to the eastern part of the empire during the crisis in 124 AD remained here for some time is not very likely.

Bibl.: F.-M. Abel - A. Barrois, RB 40, 1931, 292ff. (ed. pr.). – AE 1931, 111; Thomsen II no. 6A; Bieberstein - Bloedhorn 2, 127f.; W. Eck, ZPE 169, 2009, 222f. no. 7.

Photo: A. and N. Graicer.

707. Latin dedication by Iulius Sabinus, 2-3 c. AD

Fragment of a slab of limestone, broken on all sides except for the right-hand side, where the remainder of the ornamental frame is preserved. The back is only roughly cut. Red color is partially preserved inside the letters.

Meas.: h 31, w 35.5, d (on the left side) 12, (on the right side) 14 cm; letters 5-5.2 cm.

Findspot: Found in 1870 in al-Ḥānqāh aṣ-Ṣalāḥiyya (Bieberstein - Bloedhorn 2, 217) during the demolition of a building (Clermont-Ganneau, PEQ 3, 103); *rep. Hierosolymis m. Iul. a. 1860 in opere posita prope ecclesiam S. Sepulcri* (CIL 3, 6638); “sur la terrasse, dite du *Khanké*” (Clermont-Ganneau, CRAI 1872, 163); “nördlich der Grabeskirche bei der Moschee *chānḳāh* eingemauert gefunden” (Thomsen).

Pres. loc.: SBF Museum, Jerusalem. Autopsy: 3 November 2005.

[--]LĒG X FR
[--]LIVS-SABINVS
[--]NA-PRINCEPS
[--]VSD-DEM-D-D

App. crit.: l.1 [Genio] *CIL and others*;
l.2 [? Corne]lius *Clermont-Ganneau*
CRAI; [Luci]lius *Bagatti*; l.3 [Veli]na
CIL and others; l.4 d(e)d(icavit)
Clermont-Ganneau CRAI; d(edit)
d(edicavit) *Thomsen I and others*;
d(ecurionum) d(ecreto) *Dąbrowa*.

[Name of a god? | name of the
first dedicator? | his rank?]
leg(ionis) X Fr(etensis) | [Gaius?
Iu]lius Sabinus | [--]na princeps |
[leg(ionis) ei]usdem d(ono) d(ederunt)

or:

[Genio] leg(ionis) X Fr(etensis) | [Gaius? Iu]lius Sabinus | [--]na princeps |
[leg(ionis) ei]usdem d(ono) d(edit)

For [name of a god?, name of the first dedicator?, his rank?] in the tenth legion *Fre-*
tensis, and *Gaius(?) Iulius Sabinus ...na, princeps in the same legion, donated (this)*.
or:

For the *genius* of the tenth legion *Fretensis*, *Gaius(?) Iulius Sabinus ...na, princeps in*
the same legion, donated (this).

Comm.: Although only small remains of the letters are preserved in l.1, the read-
ing is clear. On the left-hand side, about five or at most six letters are missing, as



fig. 707

becomes clear in ll.3 and 4: *princeps* | [*leg. ei*]*usdem* (the V of *eiusdem* is only half preserved, and the rest of the letters are not crowded). The fragment belongs to a dedication, as the *d.d.* at the end proves; it can be understood as *d(ono) d(edit/erunt)* or *d(edit/erunt) d(edicavit/verunt)* or even *d(e)d(icavit/verunt)*. The restoration of any one of these phrases excludes immediately the conjecture that the inscription once stood under a statue of a commander of the legio X Fretensis and that LEG X FR (in the genitive case) in l.1 was part of his title (ed. pr.; Lifshitz). In CIL 3, 6638, based on a suggestion by Renier, *genio* is restored in the first preserved line, but other restorations are conceivable. For example, the LEG X FR could refer to the first dedicator, whose name appeared in the preceding line, now lost. This would make *Iulius Sabinus, princeps legionis eiusdem*, a second dedicator. The first dedicator would have possessed a higher rank in the legion.

E. Birley thought that the princeps could be identical with the centurion mentioned in PSI 1026 = CIL 16, app. 13 = Daris no. 98 ll.12 and 18: (*centuria*) *Iuli Sabini* (cf. Dąbrowa). That must be left open. The nomen gentile *Iulius* alone does not fill the entire space on the left-hand side: at least five or six letters must be restored (see above on l.1), nor would an abbreviated version of the praenomen (i.e. C) be enough to fill the space. One must restore the complete name: [*Gaius Iu*]*lius*. The NA in l.3 are difficult: in CIL 3, 6638 [*Veli*]*na*, i.e. [(*tribus*) *Veli*]*na* is given, Lifshitz proposed [*Quiri*]*na*. But the *tribus* rarely comes after the name, and is normally abbreviated. The *origo* (i.e. city of origin) or a second cognomen are more likely options.

Bibl.: Ch. Clermont-Ganneau, *Athenaeum* 2253, 1870, 888 (ed. pr.). – Id., PEQ 3, 1871, 103f.; id., CRAI, 1872, 163ff.; Eph. epigr. 2, 345; CIL 3, 6638; Thomsen I no. 6; Bagatti, *Flagellazione* 138f. no. 241 (B. does not understand the content); Thomsen II no. 6; B. Lifshitz, BIES 23, 1958, 53ff. (Hebr.); E. Dąbrowa, *Legio X Fretensis*, 1993, 90 no. 22; Bieberstein - Bloedhorn 2, 217f.; O. Stoll, *Zwischen Integration und Abgrenzung*, 2001, 312, 469 no. 91.

Photo: A. and N. Graicer.

WE

708. Greek dedication to Zeus on Ecce Homo arch, 2 c.?

Remains of two lines in large letters of the round alphabet, carefully engraved but now hardly legible as the inscribed surface is very much weathered. The stone may be in secondary use.

Meas.: Could not be taken; the inscription cannot be reached.

Findspot: On the western side of the Ecce Homo arch, over the central span, in the first row of stones, on the left, adjacent to the wall of the monastery of the Sisters of Zion.

Pres. loc.: See findspot.

[--]ΔΙΙΕ[--]
 [--]ΗΤΟΙΣΝΑ[--]

[--] Δὲ ἐ[π]ηκόω? -- | --]Η τοῖς
 ΝΑ[--]

*... to Zeus who listens to
 prayer(?) ... to the ...*

Comm.: Pagan inscription, but whether earlier than or contemporary with the arch is impossible to say, though the form of the letters that can still be seen may fit a pre-Hadrianic date. The Ecce Homo arch can be ascribed to Hadrian's building plan (H. Geva, *NEAEHL* 2, 764); it was not a city gate, but a triumphal arch at the western entrance of the Eastern Forum of Aelia Capitolina. In view of the formula, the inscription is unlikely to be later than the arch, even if it was re-used in later repairs. See also comment to no. 773. The epithet ἐπῆκοος, "who listens to prayer", is given to gods and goddesses in the Hellenistic and Roman periods: the latest documented in our region belong to the 2-3 c. Examples: SEG 18, 622 (Hadad and Atargatis, Acco-Ptolemais, Hellenistic period); SEG 20, 389 (Aphrodite, vicinity of Tyre, early 3 c. BCE); SEG 27, 1018 (Sarapis, amulet of Palestinian origin, 2-3 c.); SEG 28, 1433 (Zeus Olympius, H. Mezer, Samaria, late 2-early 3 c.); PAES IIIA, 241 (Zeus, Hauran, Roman period); C. Welles, in: C. Kraeling ed., *Gerasa*, 1938, 385, 394, nos. 21, 43 (Arabian God and Artemis, 150 and 156 CE); SEG 32, 1538 (Leucothea, Gerasa, 2-3 c.); IGLS 21,4 no. 28 (Dusares, Greek-Nabataean bilingual from Petra, 1-2 c.).



fig. 708

Bibl.: Vincent - Abel, *Jérusalem nouvelle* 1-2, 29 fig. 12 (ed. pr.). – Thomsen II no. 7; M.-A. de Sion, *La forteresse Antonia à Jérusalem et la question du prétoire*, 1955, 38; Y. Blomme, *RB* 86, 1979, 255ff.; SEG 29, 1611bis; Bieberstein - Bloedhorn 2, 368f. no. A; C. Arnould, *Les arcs romains de Jérusalem*, 1997, 48f.

Photo: A. and N. Graicer.

LDS

709. Greek inscription on marble votive foot, 2 c.(?)

Fragment of right foot of white marble, sandaled; the front part is missing. Inscription of five lines, finely incised on the upper surface.

Meas.: h 18, w 13 cm (preserved).

Findspot: Found in the foundations of the medieval vaults of St. Anne's Church, ca. 50 m to the NW.

Pres. loc.: Museum of Louvre, Paris, inv. no. AO 5061.

ΠΟΝΠΗ
ΙΑΛΟΥΚΙ
ΛΙΑ
ΑΝΕΘΗ
ΚΕΝ

Πονπη|ία Λουκι|λία | ἀνέθη|κεν

Pompeia Lucilia has dedicated (it).



fig. 709.2



fig. 709.1

Comm.: From the beginning, the foot was interpreted as an ex-voto presented for a healing (either of this limb or of other parts of the body). Mauss (33, and cf. 5-6, 24-25) took it for a Christian ex voto, evidence for the identification of the ruins under the medieval church of St. Anne with the Byzantine church of St. Mary, with annexed hospital, mentioned by the Piacenza Pilgrim (Antonini Placentini Itinerarium 23, CCSL 175, 141 where, in fact, the Nea Church is meant). Many scholars accepted the interpretation of the foot as an ex voto, and viewed its presence at the site as evidence of the cult of

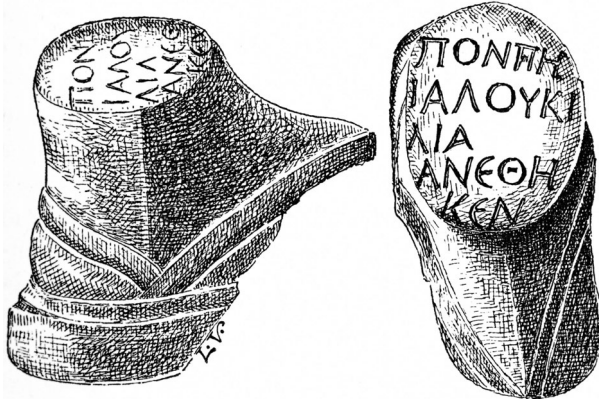


fig. 709.3

a healing god, Asclepius or Sarapis, a continuation of the tradition attested by the gospel (Germer-Durand; Vincent - Abel, 694-695, 888; Leclercq; Wiegand, NTS 12, 397; Duprez, DB Suppl. 8, 615-616; Kroll; Tsafirir). Other scholars cast doubt on this interpretation. Dussaud pointed out that the foot did not necessarily belong to the site where it was found: it was a symbol of the completion of a pilgrimage, which might have been offered at any pagan shrine in the city. The divine foot is the symbol of Sarapis, which would indicate that Pompeia Lucilia's offering was to Sarapis or to a Semitic god identified with Sarapis. A votive foot offered in a shrine can represent the epiphany of any godhead or be a token of the dedicator's visit to a holy place. The foot dedicated by Pompeia Lucilia is seen as a "divine foot" by several scholars (Guarducci; O. Eissfeldt, *Der Gorr Karmel*, 1953; Castiglione), while others prefer the latter interpretation (Jeremias; tentatively Finegan), which seems the most likely. Votive feet with a similar meaning were discovered at Caesarea (SEG 46, 1815; CIIP II nos. 1130-1132; Cotton - Eck) and Battir (Bethar in Judaea: Bagatti, *Judaea* 28). The monumental foot found on Mount Carmel (SEG 14, 832) is also a votive offering but clearly represents the divine foot of Sarapis rather than the dedicator's visit to the holy place.

Bibl.: Ch. Clermont-Ganneau, *Revue de l'instruction publique en Belgique* 11, 1868, 29 October (non vidi); W. Waddington in the name of Ch. Clermont-Ganneau, *CRAI* 1868, 332ff. (edd. ppr.). – A. Héron de Villefosse, *Comptes rendus de la société française de numismatique et d'archéologie* 4, 1873, 1f. (non vidi); id., *Notice des monuments provenant de la Palestine et conservés au Musée du Louvre (Salle Judaïque)*, 1876, 17f. no. 9; Ch. Mauss, *La piscine de Bethesda à Jérusalem*, 1888, 3 fig. 2 (dr.); J. Germer-Durand, *RB* 1, 1892, 587 no. 53; L. Cré, *RB* 2, 1893, 262 (dr.); *BE* 1893, p. 289; Dussaud, *Louvre* 27-30 no. 9 (ph.); Thomsen I no. 220; Vincent - Abel, *Jérusalem nouvelle* 4, 669-742 at 694; Abel, *DACL* 2360; H. Leclercq, *DACL* 14,1, 1939, 819f. fig. 10197 (dr.); Thomsen II no. 220; J. Jeremias, *Die Wiederentdeckung von Bethesda*, 1949, 18; M. Guarducci, *RPAA* 19, 1942, 336f.; *BE* 1955, 244; D. Wiegand, *NTS* 12, 1966, 392-404; Finegan, *Archaeology* 77; L. Castiglione, *ZÄS* 97, 1971, 41f.; A. Duprez, *Dictionnaire de la Bible Suppl.* 8, 1972, 606-21; G. Kroll, *Auf den Spuren Jesu*, 1988, 253 no. 4; Bieberstein - Bloedhorn 3, 165ff.; Y. Tsafirir, in: Tsafirir - Safrai, *History*, 158 (Hebr.). – Cf. N. van der Vliet, *Saint Marie où elle est née et la piscine Probatica*, 1938; A. Duprez, *Bible et Terre Sainte* 86, 1966, 5-15 fig. 17 (ph.); K. Dunbabin, *JRA* 3, 1990, 85-109; H. Geva, *NEAEHL* 2, 1993, 746, 781; H. Cotton - W. Eck, in: J. Patrich ed., *Caesarea Excavations. Final Report* (in preparation).

Photo: Courtesy of Museum of Louvre, Paris; Vincent - Abel, *Jérusalem nouvelle* 4, 695 fig. 281 (dr.).

LDS

710. Greek dedication on base of marble statue, 3 c.

Inscription of two lines engraved on the base of a statue of gray marble, of which only the lower part is preserved. Lunate *sigma* and w-shaped *omega*.

Meas.: h 120, w (at the bottom) 66; base h 10 cm; letters 2-5 cm.

Findspot: Found south of the southern wall of the Temple Mount enclosure.

Pres. loc.: Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities, IAA inv. no. 1994-1683.

ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΑΙΜΙΛΙΑΝΗ
ΕΞΥΠΟΣΧΕΣΕΩΣΑΝΕΘΗΚΕ

App. crit.: 1.2 ὑπορκέσεως Peleg,
based on Mazar's translation;
ὑποσχέσεως Pleket in SEG.



fig. 710.1

Οὐαλερία Αἰμιλιανή | ἐξ
ὑποσχέσεως ἀνέθηκε

*Valeria Aemiliana dedicated (the statue)
following a vow.*

Comm.: Peleg identified the statue as one of the mass-produced female statues from Asia Minor, from the later period of production, in the 3 c. As a votive statue, it was set up in the sacred space of a temple. Valeria Aemiliana is otherwise unknown.

Bibl.: Bieberstein - Bloedhorn 2, 398 no. 9 (ed. pr.). – B. Mazar, *The Mountain of the Lord*, 1975, 237f. (ph.); O. Peleg, in: A. Faust - E. Baruch eds., *New Studies on Jerusalem* 7, 2001, 130 (Hebr.); SEG 51, 2024.

Photo: IAA.



fig. 710.2

LDS

711. Hymn to the Moon(?), 1-2 c. CE

“[L’inscription] est gravée sur une pierre assez tendre, et tout n’est pas lisible, mais ce qui reste suffit pour en donner une idée assez nette” (Germer-Durand 259). In his diplomatic transcription one sees square *sigma* and w-shaped *omega*.
Meas.: h 16, w 27 cm; letters 0.8 cm (Germer-Durand 259).

Findspot: Copied in Jerusalem.

ΜΕΓΑΣ [--]
ΕΥΠΛΟΚΑ[--]
ΓΑΙΑΝΟΛΗΝ[--]
ΑΙΣΥΜΝΗΤΙΜΑΚΑΙΡ[--]ΚΕΡΕΙΑΚΛΥΤΕ
ΛΑΜ[.]ΑΙΔΗΛΑΜ[.]ΑΙ[--]ΦΩΤΟΗΣΟΝΕΥΑΚ[--]

ΗΔΥΣΟΝΩΝΑΜΑΞΑΣΠΑΝΤΟΣΟΙΚΟΥΤΟΠΕΡΑ[.]
 ΙΚΕΟΔΗΤΑΥΡΩΠΙΦΑΕΣΦΟΡΕΚΥΑΝΟΠΕΠΛΕ
 ΕΥΧΗΣΕΙΝΕΚΑΤΗΣΤΟΝΔΕΣΑΟΥΑΤΟΠΟΝ

App. crit.: Restored by J. Germer-Durand.

Μέγας [--] | εὐπλόκα [--] | γαῖαν ὅλην [--] | αἰσυμνήτι μακαίρ[ε, ἄγε (?)] κερεία,
 κλυτέ. | Λάμ[ψ]αι δὴ λάμψαι [ΐκι], φωτοῖσον, εὐάκ[τι], | ἡδύσον, ὦν ἀμάξας, παντὸς
 οἴκου τὸ πέρα[ς]. | Ἴκεο δὴ, ταυρῶπι, φαεσφόρε, κυανόπεπλε, | εὐχῆς εἵνεκα τῆς,
 τόνδε σοῦσα τόπον

l.7f.: *Come, bull-faced, light-bearing, dark-veiled, on account of this prayer, preserv-
 ing this place.*

Comm.: The inscription is said by Germer-Durand to have belonged to the collec-
 tion of the Russian archimandrite Antonin. Thomsen assumed a forgery. Vincent
 professed to have seen the inscription in the archimandrite's collection but to have
 been unable to retrace it on behalf of Seyrig, who argued for authenticity against
 Thomsen. Feissel (written communication to H. Cotton, September 2003, cf. BE
 2003) supported authenticity. Germer-Durand interpreted the text as a hymn to
 the sun. Seyrig concluded that the combination of adjectives ταυρῶπις (bull-faced,
 i.e. horned, the horns being the tips of a superimposed crescent moon; cf. l.4),
 φαεσφόρος (light-bearing), and κυανόπεπλος (dark-veiled) in l.7 referred rather to
 the moon; she is summoned here as a poliad – city protecting – goddess. As the
 text stands, it defies in parts both translation and scansion (only the last distich is
 metrically correct, as Seyrig noted). Some of the responsibility for these faults may,
 as Seyrig pointed out, rest with the transcription (note inconsistency between the
 diplomatic transcription and text in the second to last word – a typographical er-
 ror?). The date is approximate, based on letter forms.

Bibl.: J. Germer-Durand, RB 3, 1894, 259 no. 3 (ed. pr.). – Thomsen I no. 1*; H. Seyrig, Syria 12,
 1931, 319f. no. 2; L. Vincent, RB 44, 1935, 312 n. 2; SEG 8, 225; Thomsen II no. 1*; BE 2003, 556.

EL

B. Emperors and senators

712. Latin imperial building inscription, 71/72 AD

Limestone slab, of which only the left part is preserved. The slab was reworked for reuse, and the upper edge was damaged. The inscription was set in a *tabula ansata*, part of which is visible in the lower left-hand corner. l.4: O with a cross inside; there was probably a fifth line, of which only a *hedera* is preserved; the short text of this line stood in the middle of the inscription, perhaps in smaller letters.

Meas.: h 57, w 59, d 38 cm; letters ll.1 and 4: 5.5 cm; ll.2-3: 5 cm.

Findspot: Found at Deir el-Azhar near Abu Gosh at the Roman road from Jerusalem to Lydda.

Pres. loc.: In the Church Santa Maria "Foederis Arca" in Abu Gosh. Autopsy: 21 June 1998; 3 November 2006.

IMP (hedera) CAE[--]

IMP (hedera) T[--]

SEX (hedera) LV[--]

COH[--]

(hedera) [--]

App. crit.: l.2 IMP *all previous eds.*; l.3 SEX *almost all previous eds.*

Imp(erator) Cae[s(ar)
Vespasianus Augustus] |
Imp(erator) T(itus)
[Caesar Vesp(asiani)
Aug(usti) fil(ius)] | Sex(to)
Lu[cilio Basso leg(ato)
Aug(usti) pr(o) pr(aetore)] |
coh(orti) [--] fecerunt?



fig. 712

Imperator Caesar Vespasianus Augustus (and) Imperator Titus Caesar, son of Vespasianus Augustus, (have erected this building) under Sextus Lucilius Bassus, governor with praetorian rank, for the cohorts...

Comm.: The inscription probably attests the building of a camp for a cohorts either of the legio X Fretensis or, more likely, for an auxiliary cohorts, which was stationed at Abu Gosh (cf. no. 735), under the care of Sextus Lucilius Bassus, the second senatorial governor of Judaea, from the summer of 71 to 73, who bore the title of *legatus Augusti pro praetore* (until summer 71 AD he was prefect of the Misene fleet). As

often elsewhere, Vespasian and Titus are represented here as directly responsible for the building of the camp.

Bibl.: L. Vincent, RB 16, 1907, 414ff. (ed. pr.). – Clermont-Ganneau, ARP I 246ff. (dr.); Fischer - Isaac - Roll, Roads II 119f. 429 pl. 94f.; W. Eck, SCI 18, 1999, 109ff.; AE 1999, 1689; W. Eck, ZDPV 117, 2001, 54f.; W. Eck, in: L. Schiffman ed., *Semitic Papyrology in Context*, 2003, 131f.; id., *Rom und Judaea* 78f. – For Lucilius Bassus, cf. PIR² L 379.

Photo: WE.

WE

713. Fragmentary Latin inscription with the victory title Dacicus

Fragmentary plaque of bluish-white marble, broken on all sides. The back is charred. The letters are deeply incised; remains of red color preserved in some letters. Incised horizontal guidelines for the letters.

Meas.: h 21, w 15.7, d 3.3 cm; letters 6.5 cm. Space between lines 2.2 cm.

Findspot: Found in 2009 in the Giv'ati Parking Lot excavations, above a floor dated to the Byzantine period, in a fill (courtesy of E. Shukrun).

Pres. loc.: Har Hotzvim, IAA. Autopsy: 17 March 2010.

[--]+VM[--]
[--]DACICI[--]
[--]

[--]+um [--]-- Traiani Aug(usti) Germ(anici)
Dacici [--]--

*... of the emperor Trajan, victor over the Germans,
victor over the Dacians ...*



fig. 713

Comm.: The type of the inscription cannot be determined with certainty. The thinness of the plaque suggests that it belonged to the facing of a base for the honorary statue of a person. The imperial title, Dacicus, may have been mentioned in connection with the honored person's military or administrative office or career. The [--]+um in the first line could be the end of the nomen gentile of the honored in the accusative case. If honored in Jerusalem under Trajan, i.e. before the foundation of Aelia Capitolina, he can only have been the governor of the province. But this is by no means certain, since Trajan's name and victory titles appear in Roman officials' career inscriptions after his death as well. For the accusative (instead of the dative) one could give many other examples from the Greek-speaking East. Alternatively, the victory title could have been part of a pro salute formula, or something similar. In the latter case, it would be difficult to fit in the

three letters preserved in l.1. Dacicus, although a victory title of Trajan, was borne by other emperors as well (Maximinus Thrax, Decius, Aurelianus, Constantinus). Nevertheless, the great majority of all inscriptions displaying it refer to Trajan.

Bibl.: Unpublished.

Photo: W. Ameling.

WE

714. Fragmentary Latin inscription

Fragmentary plaque of white marble, broken on all sides. The letters are deeply incised; remains of red color preserved in the letters.

Meas.: h 6, w 6, d 2.8 cm; letters ca. 5.5 cm.

Findspot: Found in 2009 in the Giv'ati Parking Lot excavations, above a floor dated to the Byzantine period, in a fill, locus 212, basket 553 (courtesy of E. Shukrun).

Pres. loc.: Har Hotzvim, IAA. Autopsy: 17 March 2010.

[--]ER[--]



Comm.: Found not far from no. 713, but probably does not belong to it, because of the difference in thickness.

Bibl.: Unpublished.

Photo: W. Ameling.

fig. 714

WE

715. Latin building inscription of an arch (or a column) erected for Hadrian, 117-138 AD

Large slab of limestone; the front is very smooth, the back is rough, indicating that the stone was inserted into a structure. The stone was cut for reuse at the top as indicated by the damage to the tops of the letters in the first line (see especially the C). The inscription was set in a tabula ansata, visible on the left side of the stone.

Meas.: h 100, w 100, (originally ca. 3-3.5 m, inferred from the reconstruction of the text), d 33 cm; letters l.2-3: 13 cm; l.4: 11.5 cm.

Findspot: "Dans un champ d'oliviers situé en face du convent de Saint-Étienne, près de la porte de Damas, non loin du mur d'enceinte septentrional de Jérusalem".

salem, ont amené la découverte d'une grande mosaïque très bien conservée...; d'une base de colonne de la dimension de celles qui sont déposées dans le couvent; enfin, de deux grandes dalles contenant chacune les fragments d'une magnifique inscription romaine d'un caractère vraiment monumentale" (Clermont-Ganneau 1903, 487).

Pres. loc.: SBF Museum, Jerusalem. Autopsy: first time July 1997, last time 22 January 2009.

IMP·CAE[--]
 PARTHIC[--]
 TRAIANO [--]
 PONT·MA[--]
 [--]

App. crit.: If after PARTHIC there are remains of a vertical hasta as *Clermont Ganneau 1903, 487 n. 1* maintains, it does not belong to a final I of *Parthici*, but to an F of *f(ilio)*, because the distance between the final C of *Parthic* and the assumed I would be too big when compared to the distance between the other letters. There is not enough space for including the tribunicia potestas in l.4.



fig. 715

Imp(eratori) Cae[sari divi Traiani] | Parthic(i) [f(ilio) divi Nervae n(epoti)] | Traiano [Hadriano Aug(usto)] | pont(ifici) ma[x(imo) co(n)s(uli) III p(atri) p(atriciae) | -- d(ecurionum) d(ecreto)?]

For Imperator Caesar Traianus Hadrianus Augustus, son of the deified Traianus victor over the Parthians, grandson of the deified Nerva, high priest, consul for the third time, father of the fatherland, the arch(?) was built by the decision of the city council(?).

Comm.: The form and size of the stone suggest that the inscription may have been part of an arch with the statue of Hadrian on top, which may have been erected by the city council of the newly founded Roman colony. Blomme proposes an interesting reconstruction: the inscription was fixed on a big basis of a column, on which stood a statue of Hadrian (fig. in Küchler). This, too, seems possible. Cf. no. 717.

Bibl.: Ch. Clermont-Ganneau, CRAI 1903, 487ff. no. 10 (ed. pr.). – R. Savignac, RB 13, 1903, 93ff.; Clermont-Ganneau, RAO 6, 188ff. no. 10; Vincent - Abel, Jérusalem nouvelle 1-2, 36; Thomsen I no. 3a; Thomsen II no. 3; Bieberstein - Bloedhorn 2, 144ff.; C. Arnould, Les arcs romains de Jérusalem, 1997, 247ff.; B. Isaac, in: Tsafrir - Safrai, History 170f. (Hebr.); Y. Blomme, Aelia Capitolina. Jérusalem à l'époque romaine (without date, but before 2007; cited by

Küchler); W. Eck, in: Festschrift G. Stemberger 157f.; id., Rom und Judaea 69f.; Küchler, Jerusalem 362ff., 974.

Photo: G. Nalbandian.

WE

716. Latin building inscription with the name of Hadrian, 117-138 AD

Block of limestone, original edge at the top and at the left side is preserved.

Meas.: h 38, w 49 cm; letters l.1: 16 cm; l.2: 11 cm.

Findspot: Found during excavations undertaken “in the vast tract of ground belonging to the Russian Government and situated east of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre” (Clermont-Ganneau, PEQ).

Pres. loc.: Set into a wall in the Museum of the Russian Orthodox Palestine Society, Jerusalem.

Autopsy: 10 June 2006.

IMP[--]

PART[--]

[--]

App. crit.: l.1 IMP C *Germer-Durand*.

Imp(eratori) [Caes(ari) divi Traiani] |
Part[hici f(ilio) divi Nervae | n(epoti)
Traiano Hadriano | Aug(usto) --|--]



fig. 716

For Emperor Caesar, son of the deified Traianus, victor over the Parthians, grandson of the deified Nerva, Traianus Hadrianus Augustus ...

Comm.: The preserved part of the inscription is written on a block of stone that was inserted into a structure made up of such blocks: either an arch or a gate erected in honour of Hadrian. According to Vincent - Abel it was an arch built in the forum of the colony.

The restoration of Trajan's name is impossible: it would yield lines extremely uneven in length. The dedicator could have been the newly founded Roman Colonia Aelia Capitolina.

Bibl.: Ch. Clermont-Ganneau, PEQ 16, 1884, 194 (ed. pr.). – Eph. epigr. 5, 1329; H. Guthe, ZDPV 8, 1885, 256; J. Germer-Durand, RB 1, 1892, 378f.; Clermont-Ganneau, ARP I 99; CIL 3, 6640 = 12080; Vincent - Abel, Jérusalem nouvelle 1-2, 80f. fig. 49; Thomsen I no. 2; Bieberstein - Bloedhorn 2, 208; W. Eck, in: Festschrift G. Stemberger 158f.; id., Rom und Judaea 70ff.

Photo: WE.

WE

717. Latin dedication to an emperor, probably Hadrian, 117-138 AD

Limestone slab; the front is very smooth, the back is rough, which shows that the stone was inserted into a structure. The top of the stone was cut off for reuse, and consequently the letters in l.1 lost probably a third of their original height. No previous edition has drawn attention to the presence of an uninscribed third line between l.2 with the letters MO and l.4 with OS LIB EIVS; this together with the fact that in the case of all the other lines, line end and word end coincide, make it certain that this is the right-hand slab of a multi-slab inscription (see comment).
 Meas.: h 100, w 74, d 22-29 cm; letters l.2: ca. 14 cm; l.4: 12 cm; l.5-6: 10.5 cm.

Findspot: See no. 715.

Pres. loc.: SBF Museum, Jerusalem. Autopsy: first time July 1997, last time, 22 January 2009.

[--]INER
 [--]MO
 [--] *vacat*
 [--]OS LIB EIVS
 [--]X FR ET II
 [--]XII FVLM
 [--] *vacat*

App. crit.: ...[im]peratori ?...
 [? opti]mo... [et coni(ugi ?) at]q(ue)
 lib(eris) eius, [vex(illationes) legionum
 (decimae)] Fr(etensis) et (secundae)
 [Traianae Fortis et] (duodecimae)
 Fulm(inatae) *Clermont-Ganneau*;
 l.1 LIV... V *Savignac*; l.4 OS *Savignac*.

A hypothetical reconstruction
 could be:

[? Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) divi
 Traiani Parth(ici) f(ilio) div]i
 Ner[v(ae) n(epoti) | ? Traiano
 Hadriano Aug(usto) ponti-
 fici maxi]mo | [? trib(unicia)
 pot(estate) XIX/XX imp(eratori) II co(n)s(uli) III p(atri) p(atriae) | --]os lib(ertus)
 eius | [? per vexill(ationes) leg(ionum) -- et] X Fr(etensis) et II | [Trai(anae?) et --
 et -- et] XII Fulm(inatae) | [--]

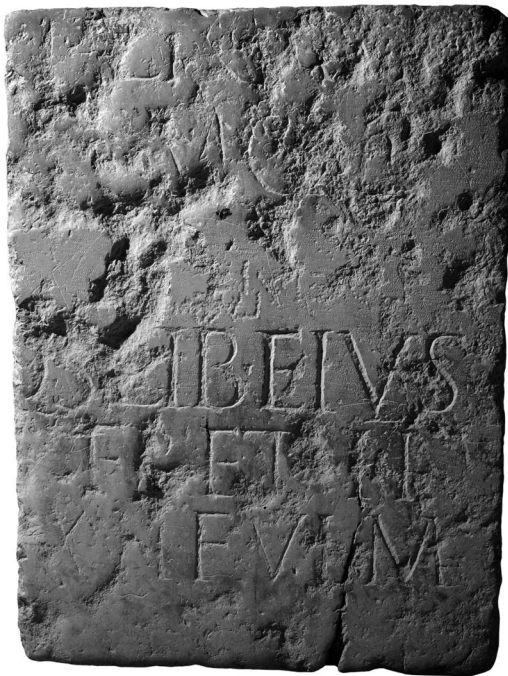


fig. 717

For Imperator Caesar Traianus Hadrianus Augustus, son of the deified Traianus Parthicus, grandson of the deified Nerva [-- name --]us, his freedman (had erected/ built this) with the help of the vexillations of the legions ... and X Fretensis and II (Traiana?) and ... and ... and XII Fulminata.

Comm.: The fragment belongs to the right-hand side of a monumental building inscription. It was commissioned by a freedman, in honor of an emperor, and built by detachments of at least five legions. The remains of the name and titulature of the emperor in ll.1 and 2, together with the allusion to the legio X Fretensis and XII Fulminata, point to Hadrian, for it is very likely that the legio XII Fulminata participated in suppressing the Bar Kochba revolt, as did the legio X Fretensis. It is hard to explain why an imperial freedman was involved in the erection of the building or monument. For a more detailed explanation of the reconstruction of this lacunose text, see Eck.

Bibl.: Ch. Clermont-Ganneau, CRAI 1903, 487ff. no. 11 (ed. pr.). – AE 1904, 91; R. Savignac, RB 13, 1904, 93ff.; Clermont-Ganneau, RAO 6, 188ff. no. 11; Vincent - Abel, Jérusalem nouvelle 1-2, 36; Thomsen I no. 3b; Thomsen II no. 3; Bieberstein - Bloedhorn 2, 144ff.; B. Isaac, in: Tsafir - Safrai, History 170f. (Hebr.); Küchler, Jerusalem 362; W. Eck, ZPE 169, 2009, 224ff no. 8.

Photo: G. Nalbandian.

WE

718. Statue base with a Latin inscription for the emperor Antoninus Pius, 138 AD

A rectangular block of stone, probably limestone. No details are visible since the stone is inserted in a wall. l.1: O at the end is much smaller than the other letters; DD in l.4 are larger than the other letters and precisely centered on the stone.

Meas.: h ca. 60, w ca. 80-90 cm (rough estimate, inferred from that of blocks comparable in size near the bottom of the wall).

Findspot: The stone block is inserted, upside down, high in the southern wall of the Umayyad palace on the Haram (Temple Mount).

Pres. loc.: See findspot. Autopsy: 6 June 2006.

TITO AEL HADRIANO
ANTONINO AVG PIO
P P PONTIF AVGVRI
EX D D P P

App. crit.: Above the preserved text a line with [*Imp(eratori) Caes(ari)*], is unnecessarily and gratuitously restored in *CIL* and often repeated in various editions, sometimes even without square brackets; l.3 augur(i) *CIL*; l.4 d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) *CIL*.

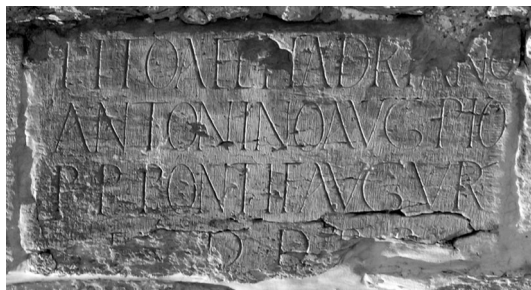


fig. 718.1

Tito Ael(io) Hadriano | Antonino Aug(usto) Pio | p(atr) p(atr)iae pontif(ici) auguri | ex d(ecreto) d(ecurionum) p(ecunia) p(ublica)

For Titus Aelius Hadrianus Antoninus Pius Augustus, father of his country, pontifex, augur (a statue was erected) by the decision of the city councillors at public expense.

Comm.: The city council erected a statue for Antoninus Pius shortly after the beginning of his reign in June 138 AD. Between his adoption by Hadrian in February 138 and the beginning of his reign in June of the same year, Antoninus was a member of the two priestly colleges of the pontifices and augures (he belonged to at least one of the two already before). However, these priestly



fig. 718.2

offices ceased to be attested in Antoninus Pius' inscriptions after Hadrian's death, when, as the reigning emperor, he became pontifex maximus, high priest of the Roman state. It is therefore peculiar that the city councillors were not aware of this custom when erecting a statue for Antoninus Pius shortly after the beginning of his reign in June 138 AD.

The statue may have been an equestrian one, given the base's width: more than 80 cm. The pilgrim of Bordeaux (*Itinerarium Burdigalense* 591,4) mentions two statues of Hadrian on the Temple Mount. The assumption that he saw this statue of Antoninus Pius and misinterpreted the name as that of Hadrian, rather than that of his adopted son (as Germer-Durand, Vincent - Abel and Murphy-O'Connor believed), has nothing to support it since the findspot of the base high in the southern wall of the Ummayyad palace on the Haram need not imply that the statue itself was originally erected on the Temple Mount. For more details see Eck 213ff.

Bibl.: E. Smith, *Bibliotheca Sacra* 1, 1843, 562 (ed. pr.). – Krafft, *Topographie*, 73; F. Tuch, *ZDMG* 4, 1850, 253, 395; J. Barclay, *City of the Great King*, 1857, 491f.; Waddington no. 1895; J. Germer-Durand, *RB* 1, 1892, 380; *CIL* 3, 116 = 6639; Thomsen I no. 4; Vincent - Abel, *Jérusalem nouvelle* 4, 887; Bieberstein - Bloedhorn 3, 148f.; J. Murphy-O'Connor, *RB* 101, 1994, 410f.; Küchler, *Jerusalem* 309 fig. 145; W. Eck, *ZPE* 169, 2009, 213ff. no. 1.

Photo: WE.

**719. Latin building inscription of an arch for Septimius Severus
and his family, probably between 202 and 205 AD**

Large limestone slab which seems to have originally been attached to similar slabs on the left side, since none of the letters on the left edge is damaged, which would be very unlikely had a larger slab been broken or sawn through later. Thus the left edge of this slab is original. The stone was obviously reused later as part of a staircase, as the letters on the left side are worn, whereas those on the right side are more or less intact. This indicates that the stone was at the time exposed on the left-hand side, but protected by the next step on its right side. l.4: MM in ligature.

Meas.: h 109, w 99, d on the left upper corner 25, the right upper corner 12, the left lower corner 35, the right lower corner ca. 28 cm. Letters between 12.5 cm in l.1, and 10 cm in l.6. Below l.6 there is an empty space, 19 cm high, for a 7th line; but the text of this line is not preserved, since – being short and centered – it did not reach beyond the break.

Findspot: Found in 1969, during the excavations on the southern side of the Temple Wall in Jerusalem.

Pres. loc.: Knesset Archaeological Garden, Jerusalem, IAA inv. no. 1994-3644. Autopsy: 3 June 2008.

[--]ADIAB (hedera) PARTH
[--]CAES M (hedera) AVR (hedera)
[--]ET IVLIAE (hedera) AVG (hedera)
[--]IA KAP COMMO
[--]RIQ (hedera) SVMPTV
[--]PR (hedera) CVRANTE
[--] *vacat*



fig. 719

App. crit.: [Imp(eratori) Caes(ari)
L(ucio) Septimio Severo Aug(usto)
Arab(ico)] ADIAB(enico)
PARTH(ico) | [Max(imo) Pio P(atri)
P(atriae) Juliae Domnae Aug(ustae)
Imp(eratori)] CAES(ari) M(arco)
AVR(elio) | [Antonino Aug(usto)
Parth(ico) Max(imo) Pio Fulv(iae)
Pla]VTILLAE AVG(ustae) | [P(ublio)
Sept(imio) Severo Getae nob(ilissimo)
Caes(ari) Col(onia) Ael]IA

KAP(itolina) COMMO[[diana --] | [suo] SVMPTV | [-- decem] PR(imo) CVRANTE *edd. prr.*
Restorations by Lifshitz are erroneous; the reconstruction follows Cotton - Eck.

[Imp(eratori) Caes(ari) L(ucio) Septimio Severo Pio Pertinaci Aug(usto) Arab(ico)]
 Adiab(enico) Parth(ico) | [max(imo), pont(ifici) max(imo), trib(unicia) pot(estate)
 --, imp(eratori) XI(?), co(n)s(uli) III, p(atri) p(atriae) et Imp(eratori)] Caes(ari)
 M(arco) Aur(elio) | [Antonino Aug(usto) et P(ublio) Septimio Getae nobilissimo
 Caes(ari)] et Iuliae Aug(ustae) | [matri Aug(usti) et Caes(aris) et (?)Fulviae Plautil-
 lae Aug(ustae) col(onia) Ael]ia Kap(itolina) Commo|[diana -- prop]rio sumptu |
 [fecit, dedicante(?) -- leg(ato) Augg(ustorum) pro] pr(aetore) curante | [--]

To Imperator Caesar Lucius Septimus Severus Pius Pertinax Augustus victor over the Arabs and the Adiabeniensians, greatest victor over the Parthians, high priest, invested with tribunician power for the ... time, acclaimed as victor for the eleventh(?) time, consul for the third time, father of his country, and to Imperator Caesar Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Augustus and to Publius Septimius Geta, the noblest Caesar, and to Iulia Augusta, mother of an Augustus and a Caesar and to Fulvia Plautilla Augusta(?), the Colonia Aelia Kapitolina Commodiana built the arch with its own money; ... the governor of the Augusti with the rank of a propraetor dedicated (the arch), ... was in charge of the erection.

Comm.: The size and form of the inscription suggest that it belonged to an arch erected for Septimius Severus and his family. If Plautilla Augusta, the wife of Caracalla, was included in the inscription, then the arch was erected between 202 AD, when Caracalla married Plautilla, and 205 AD, when Plautilla was murdered. An unknown governor dedicated the arch; at the end, a magistrate of the colony was probably mentioned who had been responsible for the erection of the arch.

Since the slab is very heavy, it is unlikely to have been transported over a long distance for reuse, and consequently the arch would have stood in the vicinity of the Temple Mount.

Bibl.: M. Avi-Yonah, EI 9, 1969, 175f. (Hebr.), 139* (E.S.) pl. 47,6; id., in: B. Mazar ed., *The Excavations in the Old City of Jerusalem. Preliminary Report of the First Season 1968, 1969*, 22ff. pl. XII,6 (edd. prr.). – B. Lifshitz, in: ANRW II 8, 1978, 485f.; AE 1984, 914; Bieberstein - Bloedhorn 2, 398; H. Cotton - W. Eck, in: E. Dąbrowa ed., *Donum Amicitiae*, 1997, 11ff.; AE 1997, 1562; W. Eck, in: Y. Eliav - E. Friedland - S. Herbert eds., *The Sculptural Environment of the Roman Near East*, 2008, 279ff.

Photo: IAA.

WE

720. Latin building inscription which belongs to an arch, after the foundation of the Colonia Aelia Capitolina

Fragment of a limestone slab, broken on all sides except for a small part at the base, where the original edge is preserved. The surface is partly chipped off, especially

on the right-hand side. The text comes to an end with a simple line drawn along the slab ca. 25 cm above its lower edge. Below the last line, under the letters MO, there are marks which cannot be positively identified as letters. The letters in l.1 may have been erased; they were definitely erased in l.2.

Meas.: h ca. 92, w ca. 115, d ca. 27 cm; inscribed area: h 69, w 97 cm; letters 11.5 cm; the inscription ends 24 cm above the bottom rim.

Findspot: The findspot is not certain. The fragment was “found” by Khader Salameh, the director of the Islamic Museum, on the Haram ash-Sharif (Temple Mount), leaning against the “outer wall of the museum in the courtyard among columns and capitals lining the north wall of the museum building”; it had not been there before 1970/71 when the museum was set up (kind communication by Robert Schick, 5 Feb. 2010), but is likely to have been found not far from the area under the Waqf’s jurisdiction, and not far from its original location.

Pres. loc.: Islamic Museum in the Haram, Jerusalem. Autopsy: April 2000.

[[[--]OS·E/S[--]]]
 [[[--]VN IAVI A[--]]] or
 [[[--]V L FLAVI A[--]]]
 [--]M·ARCVM·DE·P[--]
 [--]IO·ATHENAG[--]
 [--] MAXIMO·[--]

App. crit.: [-- ob Iudaeos
 devict]os e[t Hierosolymam
 deletam? --] | [-- iuss]u L(uci)
 Flavi A[(uli?) f(ili) Vel(ina)
 Silvae Noni Bassi --] | [--]m?
 arcum de f[oro? --] | [curan-
 te --]io (?) Athenag[ora--] |
 [--Laberio] Maximo
 [proc(uratore)? --] Grüll 2006;
 for a critical discussion see
 Cotton - Eck.



fig. 720

[[[--]OS E/S[--][--]VN IAVI A[--]]] | [--]m arcum de p[ecunia --][-- curante --]io
 Athenag[ora--][--] Maximo [--]

(For the emperor ... someone built) an arch with (public?) money ... responsible was?
 ...ius Athenagoras, under? the ... Maximus.

Comm.: The arch was probably erected by the colony of Aelia Capitolina to honor a reigning emperor, and therefore cannot be dated before Hadrian. l.1 of the fragment (which was not the first line of the inscription) may have been

erased. It may have contained part of an emperor's titles. l.2 shows clear signs of a deliberate, but not thorough, erasure, which makes it impossible to restore the name of the "erased"; nor can the function the latter performed in connection with the erection of the arch be recovered. As for the two people mentioned in the last two lines, [...] *Ius Athenagoras* and [...] *Maximus*: the first is likely to have been a citizen, perhaps a magistrate, of the colony of Aelia Capitolina which, although not mentioned in the preserved part, is likely to have initiated the erection of the arch. The presence of Aelia Capitolina is the only plausible and natural context for the dedication in Latin of a monumental arch to a Roman emperor with the statue, which, as we know from inscriptions and coins, never failed to accompany such a monument. That Maximus was a Roman official of the province Syria Palaestina must remain a hypothesis. Since the fragment was probably found on the Temple Mount, the arch could not have stood far away. For criticism of Grüll's fantastic and impossible reconstruction see Cotton - Eck.

Bibl.: T. Grüll, *American Schools of Oriental Research Newsletter* 55,3, 2005, 16f. (= *Albright News* 10, 2005, 13); id., in: Z. Visy ed., *Limes XIX*, 2005, 901ff. (edd. prr.). – W. Eck, in: *Festschrift G. Stemberger* 159ff.; *AE* 2005, 1588; T. Grüll, *IEJ* 56, 2006, 183ff.; id., *Picus* 26, 2006, 45ff.; H. Cotton - W. Eck, in: J. Geiger - H. Cotton - G. Stiebel (eds.), *Israel's Land*, 2009, 97*ff.; W. Eck, *Picus* 30, 2010, 41ff.

Photo: T. Grüll.

WE/HMC

721. Base with two Latin inscriptions, Severan period

Limestone column, reused as a lantern. *Columna cum foramine quadrato in parte summa* (CIL). The base was inscribed twice. The first inscription (a) was wholly erased except for some letters on the right-hand side, visible above the letters AN of ANTONINIANAE. The surface of the column lost its original smoothness completely, as a result of the erasure of the first inscription intended to make room for the engraving of the second inscription (b); only to the right and the left of the new inscription a small part of the original surface is preserved.

Meas.: h 110 (CIL), today 92 cm are visible, the rest is buried in the ground; ø 52 cm; inscription area (b): h of all 7 lines 66, w 43 cm; letters 7-7.5 cm.

Findspot: Found in December 1885 "auf dem Bauplatz der Griechen 70 M. nördlich vom sogenannten Davidsturm und 60 M. östlich von der heutigen westlichen Stadtmauer" (CIL), three meters below the surface.

Pres. loc.: On a small plaza in the Efthimius-Bazar near Jaffa gate. Autopsied several times since 1997, last time 6 October 2009.

(a) [[--]] $\overline{\text{II}}$
 [--]

(b) M·IVNIO
 MAXIMO
 LEG·AVGG
 LEG·X·FR ANTONINIANAE
 C·DOM·SERG·
 IUL·HONORATVS
 STR·EIVS

On the back there are several Greek letters

Z

H

Y

App. crit.: (a) Traces of two vertical hastae are visible with an overbar on top of a number.

(b) I.4 *Antoniniana* in smaller letters was added later, outside the original margin of the inscription; Antoni(ni)anae *CIL*.

(a) [--]-- co(n)s(uli)? II | [--]

(b) M(arco) Iunio | Maximo | leg(ato)
 Augg(ustorum) | leg(ionis) X Fr(etensis)
 Antoniniana | G(aius) Dom(itius)
 Serg(ia tribu) Iul(ius) Honoratus |
 str(ator) eius

(a) *For ... consul(?) for the second time ...*

(b) *For Marcus Iunius
 Maximus, legate of
 two emperors of the
 tenth legion Fretensis
 Antoniniana, Gaius
 Domitius, member of
 the tribe Sergia, Iulius
 Honoratus, his strator,
 (erected the statue in
 his honor).*

Comm.: The abbreviations
 in l.5ff. of inscription (b)
 used to be expanded so as
 to yield the name of two
 stratores (grooms): M(arco)

Iunio | Maximo | leg(ato) Augg(ustorum) | leg(ionis) X Fr(etensis) Antoniniana |
 G(aius) Dom(itius) Serg(ianus) | Iul(ius) Honoratus | str(atores) eius. This entails



fig. 721.1 (b)



fig. 721.2 (b)

the abbreviation of the cognomen of the first and the omission of the praenomen of the second – which is most unlikely. It is much better to have them expanded so as to restore the name of a single strator bearing the name G(aius) Dom(itius) Serg(ia tribu) Iul(ius) Honoratus. As a commander of a legion Marcus Iunius Maximus had one strator, i.e. groom, who was responsible for the horses of the legate (Eck 2009). CIL and Vincent - Abel, who also restore one strator, understand *Serg(ius)* as another nomen gentile. See now with the details Eck 2009.

Marcus Iunius Maximus was the senatorial commander of the tenth legion *Fretensis* in Jerusalem, otherwise not attested; compare PIR² I 775 and Dąbrowa (CIL 3, 13597 does not mention Iunius Maximus, the fragment is part of a milestone). He served in Jerusalem between 198 and 209 AD, as implied by the *Augg(ustorum)* in the title of the legate: *Augg.* refers to the two Augusti, Septimius Severus and Caracalla. The title “Antoniniana”, was added to the legion later, and is therefore irrelevant for his time. He was honored with a statue, as we can infer from the quadrangular hole at the top, used for fixing an iron bar which held the plinth on which the statue stood. The meaning of the Greek letters on the back of the column is unclear.

The first inscription (a), now almost totally erased, shows that the base had been used before to honor someone, but gives no further details. Still, the use of Latin makes a connection with the *legio X Fretensis*, or at least with someone in a Roman milieu, very likely. Since the base was probably reused not long after the very thorough erasure, it seems possible to connect the base with Fulvius Plautianus, praetorian prefect of Septimius Severus, to whom statues were erected everywhere in the Roman world, to be removed (or their text erased) after his murder and *damnatio memoriae* in 205 AD. The preserved number II refers perhaps to his second consulate: he became *cos. II* in 203 AD (see Eck 2010). If this is correct, Iunius Maximus would have commanded the legion between 205 and 209.

Bibl.: S. Merrill, PEQ 18, 1886, 72f. (ed. pr.). – K. Zangemeister, ZDPV 10, 1887, 49ff.; AE 1888, 50; K. Zangemeister, ZDPV 11, 1888, 138; CIL 3, 6641=12080a; Thomsen I no. 5; Vincent - Abel, Jérusalem nouvelle 4, 891f.; Y. Meshorer, The Coinage of Aelia Capitolina, 1989, 63; E. Dąbrowa, Legio X Fretensis, 1993, 45f. no. 18; Bieberstein - Bloedhorn 2, 95f.; H. Geva, BAR 23, 1997, 34f., 72f.; W. Eck, ZPE 169, 2009, 215f. no. 2; id., ZPE 173, 2010, 219ff.

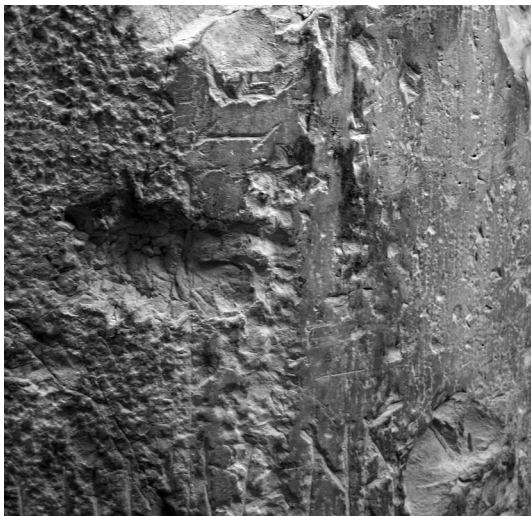


fig. 721.3 (a)

Photo: A. and N. Graicer; WE.

C. Building inscriptions

722. Latin building inscription of the legio X Fretensis

Tabula ansata of yellow limestone with a double frame; l.1: T and I in ligature; l.2: X with an overbar, between LEG and X, and again between X and FRE, a hedera distinguens.

Meas.: h 37, w 74 cm; inscribed area: h 24.5, w 47 cm; letters 6 cm.

Findspot: Unknown, but probably not far from its present location, like many other pieces from the Roman period found in Abu Gosh. It was *not* found in Jerusalem (as in Lifshitz 459).

Pres. loc.: Inserted in the outer northern wall of the Crusader Church of Abu Gosh, on the left-hand side of the entrance to the crypt. Autopsy: 21 June 1998; 3 November 2006.

VEXILLATIO

LEG (hedera) X̄ (hedera) FRE

Vexillatio | leg(ionis) X
Fre(tensis)

*A vexillation of the tenth legion
Fretensis (has built this).*

Comm.: The type of building to which the inscription belonged is unknown, but it probably had a

military function. Since the slab was inserted into a wall near a spring known to have existed in Roman times, it is possible that it belonged to the enclosure of the spring on which, later, the Crusader church was built. It cannot be proved that this wall belonged to a Roman piscina (Keel - Küchler).



fig. 722

Bibl.: J. Germer-Durand, EO 5, 1901/02, 73f. (dr.) (ed. pr.). – Ch. Clermont-Ganneau, RAO 5, 1902, 51f.; L. Vincent, RB 11, 1902, 428ff. (ph., dr.); AE 1902, 230; F.-M. Abel, RB 34, 1925, 580f.; R. de Vaux - A. Steve, Fouilles à Qaryet el-'Enab/Abu Gosh, Palestine, 1950, 13, 38f., 46, 54 fig. 14 (dr.) pl. XI,1-2 (ph.); B. Lifshitz, in: J. Bibaum ed., Hommage à Marcel Renard 2, 1969, 459; O. Keel - M. Küchler, Orte und Landschaften der Bibel 2, 1982, 799ff. fig. 512 (dr.); B. Isaac, in: P. Freeman - D. Kennedy eds., The Defence of the Roman and Byzantine East, 1986, 389f.; id., in: Studien zu den Militärgrenzen Roms III, 1986, 636 no. 3; id., The Limits of Empire, 1990, 428; Fischer - Isaac - Roll, Roads II 119, 427 (ph., dr.); W. Eck, in: M. Labahn - J. Zangenberg eds., Zwischen den Reichen, 2002, 44.

Photo: WE.

WE

723. Latin building inscription of the legio X Fretensis

Tabula ansata of yellow limestone with a double frame; the right ansa is almost completely lost. The back is only roughly worked. l.2: X with overbar.

Meas.: h 35, w 54 (originally ca. 58), d ca. 24 cm; inscribed area: h 21.5, w 31 cm; letters 5.5 cm.

Findspot: “En creusant les abords de la nouvelle église de l’Arche d’alliance au sommet de la colline d’el-Azhar” workers found “quelques blocs d’appareil gisant sans ordre sous le sol” (Abel 580).

Pres. loc.: In the Church Santa Maria “Foederis Arca” in Abu Gosh. Autopsy: 21 June 1998; 3 November 2006.

VEXILLATIO

LEG · X · FRE

[--]T

App. crit.: l.3 missing in all editions.

Seen by *D. Kofmann*.

Vexillatio | leg(ionis) X

Fre(tensis) | [feci]t

*A vexillation of the tenth legion
Fretensis has built (this).*



fig. 723

Comm.: The type of building to which the inscription belonged is unknown, but it probably had a military purpose; cf. no. 722.

Bibl.: F.-M. Abel, RB 34, 1925, 580f. no. 7 fig. 3 (ph.) (ed. pr.). – AE 1926, 136; B. Lifshitz, in: J. Babiak ed., *Hommage à Marcel Renard* 2, 1969, 459; B. Isaac, in: P. Freeman - D. Kennedy eds., *The Defence of the Roman and Byzantine East*, 1986, 389f.; id., in: *Studien zu den Militärgrenzen Roms III*, 1986, 636 no. 3; id., *The Limits of Empire*, 1990, 428; Fischer - Isaac - Roll, *Roads II* 119, 427 (ph., dr.).

Photo: WE.

WE

724. Latin building inscription of the legio X Fretensis

Limestone block with a tabula ansata; below the frame, on the left-hand and right-hand side, a dolphin swimming towards the head of a man in the center. Numerals of legion and cohort are marked by overbars.

Meas.: h 49, w 62, d 21 cm. Inscribed field: h 28.3, w 44 cm; letters l.1: 10.5 cm; l.2: 10.7 cm.

Findspot: The stone is a gift of Dr. R. Hecht (Haifa) to the Israel Museum. Meshorer, *Israel Museum Catalogue* 3, 44 suggests: “The stone, according to the traces of

soil still attached to it, must have come from the vicinity of Jerusalem". But without further evidence, Jerusalem or its vicinity remains merely a possibility.
 Pres. loc.: Israel Museum, Jerusalem, inv. no. 81.36.133. Autopsy: 3 November 2005.

LEG·X·FRE
 COH·II·X

Leg(ionis) X Fre(tensis) | coh(ors) IIX

*The eighth cohorts of the legio X
 Fretensis (built this).*

Comm.: It cannot be known for sure to what type of building the inscription belonged. It need not have belonged to a separate camp of the eighth cohort of the tenth legion (so Meshorer in: Israel Museum Catalogue 3, 44), but may have been affixed to an installation built by the cohort inside the legion's camp. For a more precise interpretation one would need to know the findspot, which is not recorded.



fig. 724

Bibl.: Israel Museum Journal 1, 1982, 93 (only ph. and transcription); Y. Meshorer, Israel Museum Journal 3, 1984, 43f. (edd. prr.). – AE 1984, 915; AE 1985, 832; Y. Meshorer, *The Coinage of Aelia Capitolina*, 1989, 28.

Photo: Israel Museum, Jerusalem.

WE

725. Latin building inscription of legio X Fretensis, after 70 AD, perhaps after the foundation of the colony

Ashlar block, built into a wall. There had been similar blocks to the left, but they were destroyed when an opening was made in the wall. A very similar block to the right has been so worn down by water that one cannot determine whether or not the inscription continued on it. The block inscribed with FRET belonged to the original wall and seems not to be reused (contrary to D. Bahat, *Qadmoniot* 101-102, 1994, 38–48 [Hebr.]; id., *Qadmoniot* 133, 2007, 41–7 [Hebr.]).

Meas.: h 54, w 43 cm; letters 16 cm. The inscription is cut 7 cm below the upper edge and 31 cm above the lower edge of the stone.

Findspot: Found in the excavations under the plaza to the west of the Temple Mount, on the exterior, i.e., the northern face of the southern wall of the so-called secret passage; at the same time it is the northern and exterior face of Wall 1103, the northern wall of a building that is named with the letter G (information kindly provided by S. Weksler-Bdolah) about 2.5 m above the bottom of the secret passage.

Pres. loc.: See findspot. Autopsy:
18 November 2007.

[?--] FRET

[?Leg(io) X] Fret(ensis)



fig. 725.1

Comm.: The text belongs to a building inscription. Probably a unit of the legio X Fretensis was involved in the building of the wall. For the interpretation of the structure one has to wait for the final report. Meanwhile, see A. Onn - Sh. Weksler-Bdolah - R. Bar-Nathan, HA 123 (15 August 2011: <http://www.hadashot-esi.org.il/report>, last viewed 30 September 2011).

Bibl.: Courtesy of D. Bahat and A. Solomon and "The Western Wall Heritage Foundation". – Cf. A. Onn - Sh. Weksler-Bdolah - R. Bar-Nathan, HA 123 (15 August 2011).

Photo: A. and N. Graicer; WE.



fig. 725.2

WE

726. Latin building inscription of the legio X Fretensis

Block of limestone.

Meas.: h ca. 55, w ca. 48 cm; letters ca. 19 cm.

Findspot: The block is reused in the sixth row of stones in the western city wall, around 150 m north-west of the Jaffa Gate.

Pres. loc.: See findspot. Autopsy: 7 June 2006.

[--]G X
[FR]ET

[le]g(io) X | [Fr]et(ensis)

The legio X Fretensis (has built this).

Comm.: The short formula indicates here as elsewhere that the legio X Fretensis was responsible for the building of something. The text was originally written on one block, which later was probably split into two; therefore only part of the inscription is preserved.

Bibl.: G. Sarfatti, IEJ 25, 1975, 151 (ed. pr.). – AE 1975, 851; Bieberstein - Bloedhorn 2, 68f.

Photo: A. and N. Graicer.



fig. 726

WE

727. Building inscription of the legio X Fretensis, after 70 AD

Big limestone slab, the upper and lower margins are preserved; the inscription is set in a tabula ansata of which most of the left ansa is broken off. The back is only roughly worked. The deeply engraved line was probably drawn when the slab was reused as step of a stairway.

Meas.: h 71, w 110, d 25-28 cm; letters 16.5 cm.

Findspot: "Sha'ar Shekhem (Damascus Gate): Stone ... discovered underneath the Sha'ar Shekhem bridge (removed in the 1970s)" (Kloner), reused as step of a stairway.

Pres. loc.: Rockefeller Museum, Jerusalem. Autopsy: 3 October 2009.

LEG X
FRET



fig. 727.1

leg(io) X | Fret(ensis)

*The legio X Fretensis
(has built this).*

Comm.: This large slab was not found in situ, and the type of building to which it belonged remains unknown. Nevertheless, its size suggests a relatively large building. Since only the name of the legion is mentioned, it is likely to have been a military one in the service of the army, rather than a civil building which belonged to the Colonia Aelia Capitolina. In the latter case one would have expected the emperor to have been mentioned as the one who assisted the city in erecting it.

Bibl.: Unpublished. – Mentioned by G.J. Wightman, *The Damascus Gate, Jerusalem. Excavations by C.-M. Bennett and J.B. Hennessy at the Damascus Gate, Jerusalem, 1964-66*, BAR Int. Ser. 519, 1989, 301, pl. 130; A.

Kloner, *Survey of Jerusalem, 2001*, 103*-4*, site [102] 323; the corresponding photo on p. 133 (who does not mention the publication of Wightman).

Photo: A. and N. Graicer; Wightman, pl. 130; Kloner 133.



fig. 727.2



fig. 727.3

WE

**728. Latin building inscription, subsequent to the
foundation of the Roman colony**

Large limestone block sitting above the north-eastern passage of a Roman triple arch, nowadays under the Damascus Gate. The block did not originally belong to this Roman triple arch, nor did the two blocks on its right- and left-hand sides. (The block to the left displays part of an ornament, making it impossible for an inscription to have been there, and the block to the right has something resembling a frame on all four sides.) It is obvious that the three blocks, which have nothing to do with each other, were removed from their original place and reused above the arch of the present gate already in late Roman times (cf. Hamilton; the discussion of Wightman does not take this into account). The surface of the inscribed block is almost completely wiped out; only at the bottom a small strip of the original surface is preserved with a few letters inscribed in three lines, which are difficult to read.

Meas.: h 83, w 186 cm. The unerased part: h 15 cm; letters 10 cm.

Findspot: Inserted above the arch of the north-eastern part of the Roman gate under the Damascus Gate.

Pres. loc.: See findspot. Autopsy: last time 27 January 2009.

+[--]
 AĒ[--]
 CO[.] AEL CAP D D

App. crit.: The letter in l.1 is not clear; l.2 perhaps A Ē Hamilton.

+[--] | AĒ[--] | Co[l(onia)]
 Ael(ia) Cap(itolina)
 d(ecurionum) d(ecreto)



fig. 728.1

... the colonia Aelia Capitolina (built this) by decree of the city councillors.

Comm.: The inscription has nothing to do with the late Roman triple arch, as already observed by Hamilton, and cannot be used for dating the arch seen nowadays under the Damascus Gate, as explained above (see description). It must have referred to a building erected by a decree of the city council. The colony probably paid for the building with public money. Its date is subsequent to the foundation of the colony but cannot be narrowed down any further. The absence of the Commodiana element in the title of the city makes it tempting to suggest a date before Commodus, i.e. before 180-192, were it not for its frequent absence in inscriptions which can be safely dated to the period postdating Commodus' reign.

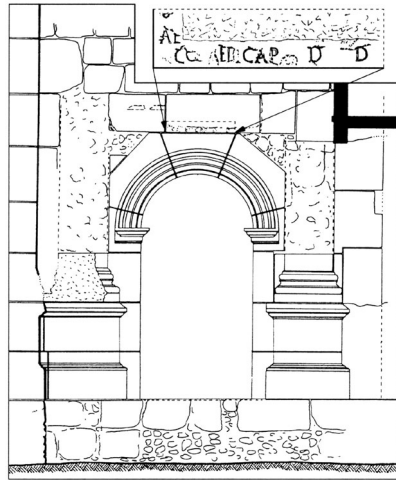


fig. 728.2

Bibl.: F. Albright, BASOR 81, 1941, 9 (ed. pr.). – R. Hamilton, QDAP 10, 1944, 23f.; L. Vincent, RB 54, 1947, 94ff.; J. Simons, Jerusalem in the Old Testament, 1952, 491ff.; G. Wightman, The Damascus Gate, Jerusalem, 1989, 40; H.-P. Kuhnen, Palästina in griechisch-römischer Zeit, 1990, 140; Bieberstein - Bloedhorn 2, 271f.; C. Arnoud, Les arcs romains de Jérusalem, 1997, 194ff.; B. Isaac, in: Tsafrir - Safrai, History, 171f. (Hebr.).

Photo: A. and N. Graicer; G. Wightman, The Damascus Gate, Jerusalem, 1989, 132 fig. 12 (dr.).

729. Inscription for an unknown building, 2 c. AD

Fragment of a slab of white marble, broken in two. The back is smooth. Remains of a frame, 3 cm high, at the bottom and to the left side. A hole, probably for a thick nail, in secondary use, is preserved in the left corner.

Meas.: h 24, w 39, d 7 cm; letters ca. 12 cm.

Findspot: Found in the excavations at the Giv'ati Parking Lot (City of David) on 9 April 2008, incorporated in secondary use into an Abbasid wall.

Pres. loc.: IAA.

[--]
P·VA[--]

[--] | P(ublius/o) Va[--ius/io --]

... *P(ublius) Va...ius ... built/supervised the building.*



fig. 729

Comm.: The fragment has all the features of a building inscription. The frame at the bottom implies that only the last line of the inscription is preserved. Normally, at the end of such a text, the person responsible for the erection of the building was mentioned. Hence, the context could have been a public building or an impressive mausoleum.

Bibl.: W. Eck - H. Cotton, in: D. Ben Ami - Y. Tchekhanovetz eds., *Final Report* (in preparation).

Photo: Courtesy of D. Ben Ami and Y. Tchekhanovetz.

WE

730. Greek caption in mosaic scene, 3 c.

Mosaic strip featuring the four seasons, and in a framed panel a satyr in the act of cutting down garlands from a tree, and a half-destroyed figure to his right, holding a basket. The inscription is set on the lower part of the panel, beneath the figures. The letters are traced in black tesserae; they belong to the square alphabet. Ligature of *nu* and *iota*.
Meas.: Frame: h 59, w 99 cm; inscription: l. 33 cm; letters 3-4 cm.

Findspot: South of Jerusalem in the Rephaim Valley at 'Ein Ya'el in the vestibule (corridor IV on the plan), north of the triclinium of the Roman villa on the upper terrace.
Pres. loc.: See findspot.

[--]ΥΣΙΝΙΗΗΚΑΛΗ

App. crit.: [ἐποί]υσιν (for ἐποίησεν)
τὴν καλῆ[ν] Roussin.



fig. 730.1

[Ἐλε]υσινή ἡ καλή

The beautiful Eleusinian (Demeter).

Comm.: According to Tybout (SEG), the harvesting figure represents Pan, and the other may be interpreted as his companion Demeter. Indeed Ἐλευσινία is a common epithet of Demeter, and Ἐλευσινίαι of Demeter and Kore, the two goddesses who were the



fig. 730.2

focus of the festival called Ἐλευσίνια. Only later, though at a very early date, Dionysos was associated with their cult, replacing Hades as Kore's spouse (for epigraphical examples of the epithet, see SEG 26, 136; 29, 766; 30, 1174; 31, 78; 42, 1191). The identification of the half-destroyed figure is therefore likely; on the other hand, there seems to be no reason to identify the satyr particularly with Pan, though he was often represented in this form. The scene may be viewed as a description of the Eleusinian mysteries, featuring the goddess and a satyr, one of Dionysos' companions, in the act of preparing the garlands for the procession.

Bibl.: L. Roussin, in: R. Ling ed., *Fifth International Colloquium on Ancient Mosaics Held at Bath, England, September 5-12, 1987*, JRA Suppl. Series 9,2, 1995, 33-5 fig. 6 (ed. pr.). – R. Tybout, SEG 43, 1052 (from photo in Qadmoniot 26, 1993, 117). – On the site, cf. G. Edelstein, BAR 16,6, 1990, 32-43; id., Qadmoniot 26, 1993, 114-9 (Hebr.).

Photo: A. and N. Graicer.

LDS

731. Greek caption of portrait in mosaic floor, 3-beginning of 4 c.

Mosaic pavement composed as a central medallion surrounded by half- and quarter-medallions, all surrounded by a rope pattern in white, red and black tesserae. The panel is framed by white and black rows of tesserae. The corner and side medallions contained figures of birds, partly destroyed. In the central round medallion, bust of woman wearing a red mantle and a yellow mural crown, representing Tyche, identified as the earth goddess. Inscription in black tesserae on both sides of her head.

Meas.: Mosaic panel: 170×170 cm.

Findspot: Found in an ancient mansion, on the southwestern slope of Mt. Zion, ca. 120 m southwest of the church of St. Peter in Gallicantu.

Pres. loc.: Church of St. Peter in Gallicantu, Jerusalem.

Γ H

Γ ḥ

Earth.

Comm.: A late 2-3 c. disc lamp found in the bedding of the mosaic provides a terminus post quem. Rina Avner dated the mosaic to the 3-beginning of 4 c. because of the similarity of its composition and quality with mosaics of western villas of the 2-4 c., in spite of the fact that the iconographic parallels (Ge with a mural crown, rather than with a flowers and fruits wreath) are rather of the 6 c. (for instance, the 6 c. Tyche of Beth She'an). Avner points out the similarity of this panel with the 'Ein Ya'el mosaics, dated late 2-3 c. (see no. 730).



fig. 731

Bibl.: R. Avner, *Atiqot* 25, 1994, 188f.(e), 21*(h) fig. 1 (ed. pr.). – SEG 44, 1358. – On the site, cf. Kloner, *Survey of Jerusalem*, 2001, 150*(e), 196f.(h) no. 478.

Photo: A. and N. Graicer.

LDS

D. Funerary inscriptions of military people

732. Latin burial inscription for a Roman citizen, 2-3 c. AD

Fragment of a limestone slab with the remains of a tabula ansata. The left edge is preserved. All other sides are broken.

Findspot: Found “zwischen dem neuen Hotel (= Grand Hotel) und der westlichen Stadtmauer” (Schick); “beim Bau des neuen Grand Hotel” (CIL); “in the Muristan” (Macalister); “bei dem Bau des sogenannten Eftthimiusbasars” (Thomsen). According to Germer-Durand it was found when “l’ancien hospice latin, voisin du Saint-Sépulchre, a été acquise par le couvent grec de Saint-Abraham” and “on a bâti sur ce terrain quelques magasins à louer”; cf. Eck on this issue.

Pres. loc.: In the convent of St. Abraham, according to Macalister.

(hedera) D[--]
M · BAI[--]
OPT[--]
Q · VES[--]
VS FIO[--]
COGN[--]
(hedera) ++[--]

App. crit.: 1.1 The sign before D as presented by *Schick* is probably a misinterpreted ivy leaf; 1.4 VES or VIS; 1.5 FLO or FIO.

D(is) [M(anibus)] | M(arco) Bai/l[--io --] |
opt[ioni? leg(ionis) X Fret(ensis)] | Q(uintus)
Ves[-- et --i]us Flo[-- et?--] | cogn[ato bene
merenti ? --] | ++[--]



fig. 732

For the spirits of the deceased. For Marcus Bai..., their kinsman, optio(?) of the legio X Fretensis(?), Q. Ve/is... and? ...us Flo... (built the grave for him), who was well-deserving.

Comm.: The text consisted originally of much longer lines than those restored in previous editions. In 1.2 there was probably not only space for the praenomen and nomen gentile, but also for the cognomen of the deceased. The presence of Latin in a burial inscription allows us to conjecture that the deceased was a Roman soldier, and accordingly interpret OPT in 1.3 as the army rank of *optio* (non-commissioned officer, aspiring to become a centurio) who served in all likelihood in legio X Fretensis. The deceased, *M. Bai*[--], was a kinsman (*cogn[atus]*) of those who built the grave.

If correct, the reconstructed text suggests that the soldier was recruited locally, and therefore buried by his kinsmen. – No. 733 could be part of this inscription, see Eck.

Other interpretations by various authors are unlikely, because they assumed much shorter lines with few letters in each line, e.g. Germer-Durand: *M(arco) Bae[bio] | Opt[imo] | Q(uintus) Ves[tini]us Flo[rus] | cogn[at]us et | h(aeres) f(aciendum) c(uravit)*.

Bibl.: C. Schick, ZDPV MN 2, 1896, 25 (ed. pr.). – J. Germer-Durand, EO 2, 1898/99, 57f.; CIL 3, 14155,6; R. Macalister, PEQ 39, 1907, 238f. fig. 4; Thomsen I no. 89; Bieberstein - Bloedhorn 2, 96, 177f.; W. Eck, ZPE 169, 2009, 217ff. no. 3.

Photo: R. Macalister, PEQ 39, 1907, 239 fig. 4.

WE

733. Latin burial inscription for Ba[--], 2-3 c. AD

Fragment, called “épitaphe” by Germer-Durand.

Findspot: “Trouvé près du couvent de Saint-Abraham au sud du Saint-Sépulcre” (Germer-Durand).

D [--]

BAI [--]

App. crit.: *Germer-Durand* assumes that the vertical stroke after BA is an L or an E and suggests Balbius or Baebius as nomen gentile.

D(is) [M(anibus)] | Bai/l[--]

For the spirits of the deceased. For Bai/l[-- someone (built the tomb)] or: Bai/l[--] (built the tomb/has buried ...).

Comm.: The fragment could be a part of no. 732, see Eck.

Bibl.: J. Germer-Durand, RB 1, 1892, 387 (ed. pr.). – CIL 3, 12081a; Thomsen I no. 90; Bieberstein - Bloedhorn 2, 177f.; W. Eck, ZPE 169, 2009, 217ff. no. 3.

WE

734. Latin burial inscription of a centurion, late 1-early 2 c. AD

Tablet of limestone without a frame; the sides are smooth. All numerals of legions are marked with overbars.

Meas.: h 51.5, w 68.5, d 25, on the bottom 13 cm; letters l.1: 6 cm; l.2: 5.5 cm; l.3-4: 5 cm; l.5: 5.2 cm; l.6: 5.1 cm; l.7: 3.9 cm; l.8: 3 cm. The letters of the first line, and the two first letters of the second are incised deeper than the rest.

Findspot: Found between the Damascus Gate and Herod's Gate, facing down since it was used to cover a drain going under the city wall.

Pres. loc.: Israel Museum, Jerusalem, IAA inv. no. 1942-254. Autopsy: 27 June 2003.

TI·CL·TI·F·POP FATALIS
ROMA·C LEG·II·AVG·LEG·XX
VIC·LEG·II·AVG·LEG·XI·C·P F
LEG·XIV·G·M·V·LEG·XII·FVL
LEG·X·FR·III·HAST·VIX·AN
XLII·MIL·ANN·XXIII·CL·
IONICE·LIB·ET·HERES·OB·ME
RITA·EIVS·O·T·B·Q·T·T·L·S

App. crit.: l.1 Ti(berio) Cl(audio)
Avi-Yonah (ed. pr.), Thomsen, Bieberstein - Bloedhorn, Isaac, Küchler;
Po[l](lina) Isaac; l.2 Roma(no) Avi-Yonah (ed. pr.), Thomsen, Bieberstein - Bloedhorn, Küchler.



fig. 734

Ti(berius) Cl(audio) Ti(beri) f(ilius) Pop(lilia tribu) Fatalis | Roma (centurio) leg(ionis) II Aug(ustae), leg(ionis) XX | Vic(tricis), leg(ionis) II Aug(ustae), leg(ionis) XI C(laudiae) p(iae) f(idelis), | leg(ionis) XIV G(eminae) M(artiae) V(icticis), leg(ionis) XII Ful(minatae), | leg(ionis) X Fr(etensis), III (= tertius) hast(atu)s vix(it) an(nos) | XLII, mil(itavit) ann(os) XXIII. Cl(audio) | Ionice lib(erta) et heres ob me|rita eius. O(ssa) t(ibi) b(ene) q(uiescant). T(erra) t(ibi) l(evis) s(it).

Tiberius Claudius Fatalis, son of Tiberius, of the tribus Poplilia, born in Rome. He was centurion in the second legion Augusta, in the twentieth legion Victrix, in the second legion Augusta, in the eleventh legion Claudia, the pious and trustworthy, in the fourteenth legion Gemina Martia Victrix, in the twelfth legion Fulminata, in the tenth legion Fretensis, where he had the rank of a tertius hastatus. He lived 42 years (and) served (in the army) for 23 years. Claudia Ionice, his freedwoman and heiress (erected this tomb) on account of his merits. May your bones rest quietly, may the earth be light on you.

Comm.: Ti. Claudius Fatalis was born in Rome, but his being enrolled in the tribus Poplilia suggests that his father immigrated to the city. He began his career as a centurion in the legio II Augusta, perhaps stationed then in Britain. He was transferred to the legio XX (Valeria) Victrix, also stationed in Britain, and returned

later to the legio II Augusta. Subsequently he served in the XI Claudia in Germania superior or Moesia (inferior) and in the XIV Gemina in Germania superior or in Pannonia superior. He was transferred to the East and joined the XII Fulminata in Cappadocia; his career ended in the legio X Fretensis in Jerusalem, where he died as a centurio hastatus of the third cohort of this legion. He was buried by his freedwoman, who was also his heiress. He probably lived between the time of Vespasian and Hadrian, but there are no secure criteria for fixing the date, see Dąbrowa. The palaeographic reasons adduced by Avi-Yonah, ed. pr. 56, for dating it to 74, are invalid, in view of the fact that we do not have enough dated inscriptions from Jerusalem for comparison.

Bibl.: M. Avi-Yonah, QDAP 8, 1938, 54ff. (ed. pr.). – AE 1939, 157; Thomsen II no. 94A; E. Birley, *Roman Britain and the Roman Army*, 1961, 115; M. Avi-Yonah, EAEHL 2, 1976, 613; AE 1984, 912; E. Dąbrowa, *Legio X Fretensis*, 1993, 84 no. 7; Bieberstein - Bloedhorn 2, 372; B. Isaac, in: Tsafirir - Safrai, *History* 175 (Hebr.); Küchler, *Jerusalem* 104.

Photo: IAA.

WE

735. Latin burial inscription of an auxiliary soldier, after 70 AD

Upper left corner of limestone slab with frame.

Meas.: h 38, w 34, d 15 cm; letters 3-3.5 cm.

Findspot: Found by R. de Vaux and A.-M. Steve during their excavations in the area of the Crusader church at Abu Gosh. "Recueilli dans les déblais, il peut provenir d'ailleurs - par exemple de Deir el-Azhar" (de Vaux - Steve). Pres. loc.: Until the 1990s located around the Crusader church, but can no longer be found there.

DOLE[--]

CO[--]

A[--]

M[--]

App. crit.: l.1 Dolea/s/ns/sus *de Vaux - Steve*;
l.2 co[h(ortis) --] *Isaac*; l.3 a[nnorum] *de Vaux - Steve*; l.4 m[ilitavit] *de Vaux - Steve*.
Since the reading of the A and the M is not certain, no reconstruction is possible.



fig. 735.1

Dole[ns -- mil(es)?] | co[h(ortis) --] | A[--] | M[--]

Dolens(?) ..., soldier of the cohort ... (is buried here).

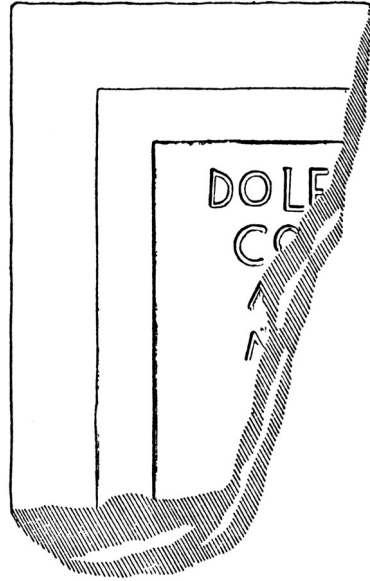


fig. 735.2

Comm.: The fragment seems to be part of a funerary inscription. The use of Latin makes it very likely to be that of a Roman soldier who belonged to a unit encamped in an outpost or a castra built under Vespasian in Abu Gosh (see no. 712). The first letters, *Dole[--]*, are part of a name, but not of a Roman name, and therefore the deceased must have belonged to an auxiliary unit rather than to a legion. It can be restored either as *Dolens* or as the variant *Doles*. The name is certainly of Thracian origin, and attested many times: e.g. CIL 6, 2616: ... *Dolenti mil(iti) coh(ortis) VI pr(aetoriae) ... natus Pautaliae*, or AE 1931, 89: ... *Ti(berio) Claudi(o) Dolenti mil(iti) cl(assis) prae(toriae) Mis(enatium) nat(ione) Bes(so)*; AE 1993, 1590: *Aurel(ius) Dolens dupl(iciarius) al(a)e contar(iorum) ... domo T(h)racia*; CIL 2, 2984 = Dessau 2516 = AE 1985, 600: ... *Doles Biticenti f(ilius) Bessus eques alae Tau(rianae) tor(quatae)*. Almost all the parallel attestations of the name belong to soldiers serving in the Roman army. *Dole[ns]* should therefore have been soldier in an auxiliary unit stationed at Abu Gosh. If the reading A in l.3 and M in l.4 is correct, the age of death could have been mentioned in l.3 (*annos*) and the number of his years of service (*militavit annos*) in l.4, following a very common funerary formula for soldiers. This funerary inscription strengthens the conjecture that the Vespasianic building inscription (see no. 712) was connected with a Roman camp in Abu Gosh.

Bibl.: R. de Vaux - A. Steve, *Fouilles à Qaryet el-'Enab - Abu Gosh, Palestine, 1950*, 54 (ed. pr.). - B. Isaac, *The Limits of Empire*, 1992, 428; Fischer - Isaac - Roll, *Roads II* 119, 429 pl. 96 (ph.).

Photo: Fischer - Isaac - Roll, *Roads II* 429 pl. 96; R. de Vaux - A. Steve, *Fouilles à Qaryet el-'Enab - Abu Gosh, Palestine, 1950*, 54 (dr.).

**736. Latin funerary inscription for a Roman soldier,
perhaps from the beginning of the 3 c. AD**

Slab of reddish mottled marble; the back is smooth; the sides are slanting. On the upper edge there are holes, probably for clamps; remains of red color are preserved within the letters. In l.4, the letter B with a horizontal bar above it is the abbreviation for *beneficiarius*.

Meas.: h 30.5, w 35.4, d at top 6.5, at the bottom 6 cm; letters l.1: 4.8 cm; l.2: 5.6 cm; l.3: 5.2 cm; l.4: 4.2 cm; l.5: 3.6 cm.

Findspot: Found during construction work for the St. George College, just in front of the bishop's house (Jeffery), about 700 m to the north of the Old City.

Pres. loc.: Rockefeller Museum, Jerusalem, inv. no. S-909. Autopsy: 11 June 2006.

D·M
L MAGNIVS
FELIX
MIL·LEG·X·FRET·B TRIB
MIL·ANN·XVIII·VIX·XXXIX·

D(is) M(anibus) | L(ucius) Mag-
nius | Felix | mil(es) leg(ionis)
X Fret(ensis) b(eneficiarius)
trib(uni) | mil(itavit) ann(os)
XVIII, vix(it) XXXIX



fig. 736

To the spirits of the deceased. Lucius Magnus Felix, soldier of the legio X Fretensis, beneficiarius of a tribune (of the legion). Served nineteen years. Lived thirty-nine (years).

Comm.: Every tribune of a legion had at least one *beneficiarius* under him, who served his officer as a kind of aide-de-camp. He was exempt from the normal duties of a legionary. The inscription most likely dates to the 3 c. AD. The nomen gentile Magnus is attested quite often in the North African provinces; hence it is possible that Magnus was recruited there.

Bibl.: Clermont-Ganneau, RAO 2, 398f. no. 3 (ed. pr.). – J. Germer-Durand, EO 1, 1897/98, 182f.; G. Jeffery, PEQ 30, 1898, 35; id., Izvěstiya russkago archeologičeskago instituta vā Konstantinopolě 3, 1898, 217f. (Russ.); CIL 3, 14155,3 + Suppl. p. 2328; Thomsen I no. 178; Vincent - Abel, Jérusalem nouvelle 4, 892f.; CBFIR no. 721; Bieberstein - Bloedhorn 2, 151f.

Photo: WE.

WE

E. Funerary inscriptions

737. Greek funerary fragment, inscribed with “Antipas”, 3 c. (?)

Fragment of soft limestone, broken on all sides. Five lines of the inscription are separated by horizontal lines deeply incised in the stone at irregular distances from one another. A similar groove, parallel to the upper frame of the first line of script, may be a decorative element, perhaps part of a double frame, for in the strip it delimits there is no trace of letters. The letters are round, *omicron* is slightly floating above the line; *tau* has a downward curl at the left-hand tip of the horizontal bar. *Lunate sigma*. Meas.: h 7, w 5, th 1.4 cm; letters: 6-8 mm.

Findspot: Necropolis of Dominus Flevit, Tomb 104, one of the graves of an arcossium tomb in the southwestern corner of the necropolis.

[--]ΣΗ[--]
 [--]ΥΤΟΥ[--]
 [--]ΛΟΥ[--]
 [--]ΤΙΠΑΣΥ[--]
 [--]Θ[--]

App. crit.: l.1 a diagonal line is visible after *eta*: σ[η]μα --] or σ[η]μειον? --]; l.2 [-- α]ὐτοῦ Bagatti, but it could easily be [-- ο]υ τοῦ [--]; l.4 [-- Ἀ]ντίπας A[--], Bagatti (of *nu* only the lower end of the right-hand stem is visible); but the diagonal stroke after *sigma* might belong to *upsilon*, not to *alpha*, in which case we are tempted to read Ἀντίπας υ[ίος --] or Ἀντίπα (gen.) σὺν --; l.5 Θ Bagatti is doubtful.

Σ[η]μ[α?--] | ΥΤΟΥ [--] | ΛΟΥ [--? Ἀ]ντίπας
 ? υ[ίος ? --] | Θ[--]

... monument (?) of ... Antipas...



fig. 737

Comm.: The fragment is made of soft limestone, like the ossuaries, but is too thin to have formed part of an ossuary. Moreover, a hole on the right side of the fragment, 3 mm in diameter, seems to indicate that it was fixed to a surface. A coin of Aurelian (270-275) was found in the tomb, and a date in the late 3 c. fits well the form of the letters and the type of the tomb.

Bibl.: Bagatti - Milik, *Dominus Flevit* I 28, 165 pl. 37, 118 (ed. pr.). – Cf. H. Geva, *NEAEHL* 2, 1993, 753. – On the site, see introduction nos. 824.-827.

Photo: Bagatti - Milik, *Dominus Flevit* I pl. 37, 118.

738. Greek epitaph, 3 or 4 c.

Irregular stone, broken on all sides. The letters belong to the round alphabet; lunate *sigma*. The inscription is incised on the rough, irregularly shaped surface of the stone; the back is also rough.

Meas.: h 42 (max.), w 26 (max.), d 9 cm; letters 4-6 cm.

Findspot: Surface find in the cemetery called Karm esh-Sheikh, now the grounds of the Rockefeller Museum, about 40 m north of the northeastern corner of the city wall.

Pres. loc.: Rockefeller Museum, Jerusalem, inv. no. I-5532. Autopsy: 5 March 2008.

ΚΑΝ

ΔΙΑ

ΟΣ

Κάν|διδ|ος

Candidus (is buried here).



Comm.: For the date see no. 749.

Bibl.: D. Baramki, QDAP 1, 1931/32, 4 pl. 17,1 (ed. pr.). – SEG 8, 210; Thomsen II no. 182C; Bieberstein - Bloedhorn 3, 174f.

Photo: IAA.

fig. 738

LDS

739. Fragment of a Latin burial inscription, 2-3 c. AD

Fragment of a limestone slab, broken on the left side and below. There are guidelines for the letters.

Meas.: Height and width are not explicitly mentioned in ed. pr., only the depth: 3 cm; the photo can be used to calculate: h ca. 10, w 16 cm; letters 4.2 cm.

Findspot: “Trouvée dans les fouilles du terrain de Saint-Pierre” (Germer-Durand), i.e. St. Peter in Gallicantu in Jerusalem.

Pres. loc.: According to Germer-Durand the fragment was in the Musée de Notre-Dame in Jerusalem. The collection does not exist there any longer (e-mail of Dr. Dominique Trimbur, 11 May 2009).

[--]VFICIVS ·
[--]+ONI+
[--]

App. crit.: l.1 [? Corn]uficius Germer-Durand, Thomsen, Bieberstein - Bloedhorn. But it is much more reasonable to restore the nomen gentile [F]uficius, since Cornuficius is very rare in inscriptions; Fuficius on the other hand is very common. Auficius is also possible; l.2 [An]toni [f(ilius)], Germer-Durand, Thomsen, Bieberstein - Bloedhorn; but a part of an F would be visible on the stone.



fig. 739

[- F]uficius | [--]+oni+|--]

?Fuficius, son/freedman of ...onus ... is buried here or: ?Fuficius son/freedman of ...onus ... buried someone.

Comm.: All the editors have read [An]toni in l.2; but this is unlikely: there does not exist even one certain example of the filiation *Antoni f(ilius)*. Furthermore, an F cannot be read after -oni, since, were it so, part of its upper vertical hasta would have been preserved. Finally, the T before -oni is not certain; it could also be a G. One could restore for example [Epi]goni [l(ibertus) | --]; but a Roman nomen gentile hardly fits a freedman whose patron bears a Greek cognomen. The context of the inscription cannot at present be construed.

Bibl.: J. Germer-Durand, EO 9, 1906, 130f. (ed. pr.). – Thomsen I no. 104; Bieberstein - Bloedhorn 2, 290f.

Photo: J. Germer-Durand, EO 9, 1906, 130.

WE

740. Latin funerary inscription for Glaucus, son of Artemidorus from Zeugma

Limestone slab; the upper right corner is missing, the upper left corner now lost. The back is only roughly worked, which means that the slab was inserted in a wall. The sides and also the bottom are smooth. The inscription is laid out in a clearly symmetrical way.

Meas.: h 60, w 72, d 9-14 cm; letters ll.1, 3, 5 and 7: 7 cm; in the others 4-5 cm.

Findspot: The slab was found during the excavation of the Sukenik-Mayer wall, in section 3 (ca. 400 m nw of the Damascus Gate at Naomi Kiss Street), blocking

a tomb (listed as no. 120) cut through the groundwork of the wall into the living rock. It was reused to support a second burial, but not in order to seal the tomb. Pres. loc.: Hebr. Univ. Inst. Arch., Jerusalem, inv. no. 1560. Autopsy: 8 June 2006.



fig. 740

GLAVCO·ARTEMIDOR·ZEVGM[--]
 VIXIT·ANNIS LXXVIII
 C++[--]·MARCELLAE CONIVGI·GLAVC[.]
 VIXIT·ANNIS·XLVIII
 FL·DEMETRIANO·FILIO·EORVM·PIO
 VIXIT·ANNIS·XXVII
 T FLAVIVS·CLEMENS·PARENTIBVS·P·C

App. crit.: l.1 GLAVC now lost; l.3 CYP *ed. pr.*, but Y is very uncertain and of the alleged P nothing can be seen; l.7 at the beginning the traces of the letters T FLAV are very fragmentary; at the end C, not F, as suggested by *ed. pr.*

Glauco Artemidor(i) Zeugm[ate] | vixit annis LXXVIII | C++[--] Marcellae coniugi Glauc[i] | vixit annis XLVIII | Fl(avio) Demetrianus filio eorum pio | vixit annis XXVII | T(itus) Flavius Clemens parentibus p(onendum) c(uravit)

For Glaucus, (son) of Artemidorus from Zeugma, who lived 78 years, for C... Marcella, the wife of Glaucus, who lived 48 years, for Flavius Demetrianus, their dutiful son, who lived 27 years. Titus Flavius Clemens had the tomb built for his parents.

Comm.: The inscription probably belonged to a family tomb, a mausoleum. The father was born in Zeugma on the Euphrates. It is surprising that the two sons are Roman citizens, since the father, as his name (personal name and patronymic) suggest,