Demiourgoi in Inscriptions from Cilicia

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The archaeological excavations in Elaioussa Sebaste have been carried out since 1995 under the direction of Professor Eugenia Equini Schneider. The invitation of Professor Schneider to include me in the excavations of this very important harbour city on the coast of Rough Cilicia was a crucial step during my surveys in Rough Cilicia.

On a limestone statue base, which was found in Elaioussa Sebaste during the excavation campaign 1997 in Byzantine basilica of the agora is engraved the following partly damaged Greek inscription with 10 lines[1].

Ed.: Borgia – Sayar 1999, 328-329, nr. 2, fig. 237; SEG 49, 1950; Borgia 2010, 141-142, nr. 2, fig. 160; SEG 60, 1577; AE 2010, 1682.

[- - - - -] ΣΙ[- - - - - - - - - -]
ἀπὸ κιλικαρ[χίας - - - - - -
[δ]ημιουργί[α]ς Ν [ca. 4 letters γυ]-
[μ]νασιαρχίας ΦΙΛ[- -
τὸν ἀρχιερεα παν[άρ] –
[ετ]ον [ca. 4 letters] ΓΙ [.τ]ὸν δὲ
[άνδριάντα ἀνέστ[ησεν]
[- -] κτλ.

On the third line of this text is written [δ]ημιουργί[α]ς[2] between *kilikarkhos* and *gymnasiarkhos*. This is a term for an office responsible of practicing certain cultic tasks. This is an eponym officer of the city. This eponym civil servant is documented in many cities of southern Asia Minor[3]. The year of *demiourgos* is written on the inscription to mention the important events in the history of every city. While the stated year of the *demiourgos* was on occasion indicating the time of a good harvest or well-being of the city, sometimes it was connected to inauguration of the public buildings and to other ceremonies.

The *demiourgos* was obviously the requirement to hold other responsibilities, for instance to become an *agonothetes*[4]. Some of the *demiourgoi*, who are documented in the Roman imperial period in the cities of the southern Asia Minor, were Roman citizens.

1 SEG 49, 1950; SEG 60, 1577; AE 2010, 1682; E. Equini Schneider, Elaiussa-Sebaste I. Campagne di scavo 1995-1997. Roma 1999, 328-329.

2 For *demiurgos*, see Chr. Veligianni-Terzi 1977, passim; Ziegler 1977, 40 and 127; Ziegler 1985, 93.

3 For *demiourgos* in the cities of southern Asia Minor, see J. Nollé, Side im Altertum I. Bonn 1993, 97ff. In Side the *demiourgos* was the highest ranked official of the city and was connected to the the priesthood of Dea Roma; for *demiourgos* inscriptions from Side. see I. Side I no. 89; II. Bonn 2001 357-377; SEG 655, 2015 (2020) 1435; see for further examples from Pamphylia see I. Perge no. 193; Thonemann 2015, 161-162; AE 2015 (2018) 1556; SEG 65, 2015 (2020) 1409.

4 Dmitriev 2005, 184.

In Seleukeia ad Calycadnum, the *demiourgos* is written before the gymnasiarch as in Elaioussa-Sebaste but this time words are connected with *καὶ.* Therefore it seems that the *demiourgoi* were gymnasiarches in Seleukeia simultaneously.

Honorary inscription for Theodotos from Seleuceia ad Calycadnum

Ed.: Hagel – Tomaschitz, 1998 361 Seleukeia 65.

ἡ βου]λὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος ἐτίμησε
Θεόδοτον Αἰνέου τοῦ
Θεοδότου τὸν δημιουργὸν
καὶ γυμνασίαρχον, ἀλίψαντα
ἀπὸ ἡλίου ἀνατολ[ῆς] μ[έχρι δύσε-
ως] τιμηθέντα . . . . . .
μεγα]λοψυχίας . . . . . .

Other examples for the inscriptions concerning the demiourgoi from the area between Calycadnus and Lamus rivers:

Funerary inscription from Seleukeia ad Calycadnum: δ[ημιούργ]/-ησ---ε; MAMA III 12 f. no. 8; Hagel – Tomaschitz, 1998, 369 Seleukeia 114.

L. 16-18: Λύπης τῶν γονέων/παραμύθια δ[ημιούργ] (?)/-ησ---ε τειμὴν/κτλ.

Building Inscription from Olba/Diokaisareia; MAMA III 87 no. 103; Hagel – Tomaschitz, 1998, 340 OlD 87.

Σάνδω[ν Αινγο]-
λιος (?) ἐ[κ τῶν ἐξ ἔ]
θους δι[δο]μέν[ων]
ὑπὲρ τῆ[ς] δημιουρ-
γίδος δ[η]ναρίων
χε[ι]λίων.

Votive inscription for Dionysos Kallikarpos dedicated by Appianus Antoninus, two times demiourgos from Olba; IGR III 844; Hagel – Tomaschitz, 1998, 326 OlD 9a

Διονύ]σῳ
καλλικ]άρπῳ
᾽Αππι]ανὸς
᾽Αντω]νεῖνος
δὶς
δημι]ουργός

The same *demiourgos* is honoured by the city.

IGR III, 851; Hagel – Tomaschitz 1998, 326 OlD 11,6/

ἡ πόλις
Πό(πλιον) Αἴλιον Τιβέρι-
ον Κιντυλλιαν[ὸν]
᾽Αππιανὸν ᾽Αντω-
νεῖνον τ[ὸν δὶς]
δημιουρ[γόν]

Other examples for the epigraphic testimonia of *demiourgos* from the cities of Western Rough Cilicia:

Iotape

In honorary inscriptions from Iotape, a *demiourgos* is testified after the priesthood of emperors;

Ed.: Bean – Mitford 1965 p. 25, Nr. 29a; Hagel – Tomaschitz, 1998, 122 Iotape la
line 6/8: ἀρχ[ι]ε[ρ]α[σαμέ]ν[ου]/ τῶν Σεβασ[τῶ]ν [ἀγνῶς, δημιουργ]ήσα[ντος φιλοτεί]/μως κτλ.

Ed.: Bean-Mitford 1965 p. 25, Nr. 29b. Hagel – Tomaschitz, 1998, 123 Iotape lb,13
line 12/14: ἀρχ[ιερ]ασαμέν[ου]/ τῶν Σεβασ[τῶ]ν καὶ δη[μ]ιουργήσαντ[ος φ]ιλο/τείμ/ως κτλ.

Ed.: Hagel – Tomaschitz, 1998, 125; Iotape 3c:
line: 4/6: πατρὸς δημιουργήσαντ[ος συνφερόντως/ τῇ πόλει κτλ.

Ed.: Bean – Mitford 1970, 149 n. 1; Hagel – Tomaschitz 1998, 126 Iotape 5b, 4.
line 4: δὶς δημιουργήσαντο[ς] κτλ.

Ed.: Mon. Ant. 23 (1915), p. 179f, Nr. 124; Hagel – Tomaschitz 1998, 128 Iotape lla,3/4.
δη/μιουργήσαντα φιλοτειμως/ἀγορανομήσαντα ἐκτενῶς κτλ.

Honorary inscription for emperor Trajan; 115-117 A. D.

Ed.: Heberdey – Wilhelm 1896, p. 148, Nr. 250; IGR III, 831; Hagel – Tomaschitz, 1998, 127 Iotape 9,6/7

Αὐτοκράτορι Νέρουα Τραϊανῷ
Καίσαρι ᾽Αρίστῳ Σεβαστῷ Γερμα-
νικῷ Δακικῷ Παρθικῷ καὶ τῇ ῾Ιωτα-
πειτῶν πόλει Τουης Ιρδαουεξου
φιλόπατρις ἀρχιερασαμένους τῶν
Σεβασ[τῶ]ν τὸ τρίτον καὶ δημιουρ-
γήσας το β΄ καὶ γυμνασιαρχήσας
τὸ β΄ καὶ δι᾽ αἰῶνος γυμνασιαρχήσας
τὸ β΄ καὶ τὰς λοιπὰς φιλοτειμίας πάσας
ἀποπληρώσας τόν τε ναὸν καὶ
τὸ ἐν αὐτῷ ἄγαλμα ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων
κατεσκεύασεν.

Kestros

Honorary Inscription from Kestros for Antoninus Pius; between 139 and 161; Hagel – Tomaschitz 1998 146; Kestros 2.

[Αὐτ]οκράτορα Καίσαρα
[Τ]ίτον Αἴλιον ᾽Αδριανὸν ᾽Αντω-
νεῖνον Σεβαστὸν Εὐσεβῆ π(ατέρα) π(ατρίδος)
ὁ δῆμος
ἀπό δηναρίων χειλίων ὧν ὑ-
πέσχετο ῾Ορόντης Μουσαίου
ὑπὲρ δημιουργίδος.

Honorary Inscription from Kestros for Antoninus Pius; between 139 and 161; Hagel – Tomaschitz 1998, 146 Kestros 3.

Αὐτοκράτορα Καίσαρα Τίτον Αἴλιον
᾽Αδριαν[ὸν] ᾽Αντωνεῖνον Σεβαστὸν
Εὐσε[βῆ π(ατέρα) π(ατρίδος) Μω]ταλλις (?) Μουτη τοῦ
[---]Ω[----------δη]μιουργήσας καὶ ἀρχιερασά-
μενος [τῶν Σεβ]αστῶν ἀνέστησεν ἐ-
κ τῶ[ν δηναρίων] ο΄ ἃ ὑπέσχετο.

Hagel – Tomaschitz 1998, 153 Kestros 27,4-5:
κοσμίως καὶ δημιουργήσαντα τὸ δεύτερον φιλοτείμως κτλ.

Korakesion 18,7; Hagel – Tomaschitz, 1998, 169:
δημιουργήσαντα ἁγ[νῶς] κτλ.

Laertes 6al,5; Hagel – Tomaschitz 1998, 302:
δημιουργήσαντα δὶς κτλ.

Honorary Inscription; 3rd cent.; Hagel-Tomaschitz 1998 **Taşağıl** lb, l. 1 - 10;

δημιουργήσαντα δὲ καὶ ἐν
[τῇ λαμπροτ]άτη καὶ ἐνδόξῳ
[Σιδητῶν π]όλι ὑγιῶς καὶ φι-
[λοτείμως] καὶ ἀγωνοθετήσαν-
[τα καὶ] γυμνασιαρχήσαντα πο-
[λυτ]ελῶς μετὰ τὴν δημιουρ[γί]-
[α]ν ἀγῶνος ἱεροῦ οἰκουμενικ[οῦ]
᾽Απολλωνείου Γορδιανείου ᾽Αντω-
νεινίου ἰσοπυθίου ἐκεχειρίου
ἰσελαστικοῦ κτλ.

Antiocheia ad Cragum

Funerary inscription from Antiocheia ad Cragum; Hagel – Tomaschitz 1998, 35 AntK 6:

Μ(ᾶρκον) Αὐρ(ήλιον) Νέωνα Σουρ-
βιος τὸν δημιουρ-
γὸν ἄνδρα φιλόπα-
τριν διὰ πάσης
πολιτίας ἐληλυθό-
τα Αὐρ(ηλία) Ναναδις Νέω-
νος θυγάτηρ τὸν
γλυκύτατον πατέρα.

Tarsos

In Tarsus, Emperor Severus Alexander[5] takes over the office of *demiourgos* of the city, as emperor Caracalla does[6]. In Tarsus, *demiourgos* was an important office of the city[7]. His main task was the management of the financial affairs of the city[8] and the term of office was six months long[9].

The following honorary inscription documents Severus Alexander as the *demiourgos* in Tarsus.

Ed.: Sayar 2016, 177-186; Vitale – Hächler 2016, 264-270; Borgia 2018, 309 – 310.

The presence of the emperor and the Roman army caused an increase in the price of corn. This was under the responsibility of the emperor, who held the office of *demiourgos* [10].

[Αὐτοκράτορα Καίσαρα]
[Μ(ᾶρκον) Αὐρ(ήλιον) Σεουῆρον]
[[[Ἀλέξαν(δρον)]] Εὐσεβῆ Εὐτυχῆ Σεβ(αστὸν)]
[ἀρχιερ]έα μέ[γιστον] δημαρχικῆς ἐξ]ουσί-
ας τὸ ε΄ ὑπά[τον τὸ β΄ (=δεύτερον), π(ατέρα) π(ατρίδος) ἀ]νθύπατον
υἱὸν θεοῦ Ἀν[τωνείν]ου τοῦ
μεγάλου Ταρσέων δημιουργοῦ,
[[Ἀλεξανδριανὴ]] Σεουηριανὴ
Ἀντωνειναινὴ Ἀδριανὴ Τάρ-
σος, ἡ πρώτη καὶ με[γ]ίστη καὶ
καλλίστη μητρόπολις τῶν γ΄
ἐπαρχειῶν Κιλικίας Ἰσαυρίας
Λυκαονίας προ[καθεζ]ομένη, κ-
αὶ β΄νεωκόρος τετειμημένη
μόνη δημιουργ[ίαις] τε καὶ Κιλι-
καρχίας ἐπαρχικῶν καὶ ἐλευ-
θέρῳ κοινοβουλίῳ καὶ ἑτέραις
πλείσταις καὶ μεγίσταις καὶ ἐξαι-
ρέτοις δωρεαῖς·
ἐπὶ Ὀστωρίου Εὐοδιανοῦ [τοῦ]
λαμπροτάτου στρατηγ[οῦ]
ὑπάτου ἀποδεδειγμέν[ου.]
καθὰ ὑπέσχετο Μ[---]
Ἡρακλείδης το[ῦ ἱερεῦς Δήμη-]

5 Severus Alexander, like Caracalla, served as *demiourgos* only after his free shipment of grain to the city of Tarsus, probably in 231 AD; see Ziegler 1985, 98 n. 207.

6 Commodus is shown on a coin of Tarsus in the official cloth of a *demiourgos*; SNG Aulock 5996, see, Ziegler 1985 28 n. 42 and 69-71

Caracalla has become *demiourgos* of Tarsus 205 AD.; s. Ziegler 1977, 45–47 and 65; Ziegler 1984, 221–234; Ziegler 1985, 82–84; Broughton 1938, 55-57; Ziegler 1985, 146.

7 S. Ziegler 1977, 45; see also Sherk 1992, 249-250 no. 179.

8 s. Dion Chrysostomos 34, 31; Kienast – Castritius 1971, 72.

9 Dion Chrysostomos, Or. 34, 35 f.

10 S. Ziegler 1977, 49 and Ziegler 1984, 232-234.

25 τρος διὰ βίου [---]
[ἱερεὺς] Ἀθη[νᾶ]
[----------]ΟΣ[----------]

Honorary inscription for Severus Alexander

Ed.: W. H. Waddington, BCH 7, 1883, 281 no.1; IGR III 879; Sayar 2016, 184

[Αὐτοκράτορα Καίσαρα Μ(ᾶρκον) Αὐρ(ήλιον) Σεουῆρον]
Ἀλέ[[ξαν(δρον)]] Σεβ(αστὸν) Εὐσεβῆ
[Εὐτυχῆ ᾽Αλεξανδριανὴ Ἀντωνεί-]
νιανὴ Σεουηριανὴ ῾Αδριανὴ
Τάρσος, ἡ πρ[ώ]τη καὶ
με[γ]ίστη καὶ καλλίστη
μητρόπολις τῶν γ΄ ἐπ[αρχειῶν]
Κιλικίας᾽Ισαυρίας Λυκαονίας
[π]ρο[καθεζ]ομένη, καὶ [β΄νεω-]
κόρος [καὶ] τετειμημένη
μόνη δημιουργίαις τ[ε καὶ]
Κι[λ]ικαρχίας ἐπαρχικ[ῶν], ἐ-
λευθέρ[ῳ] κοινο[β]ουλ[ίῳ]
καὶ ἑτέραις πλ[εί]σται[ς καὶ]
μεγίσταις καὶ ἐ[ξ]αι[ρέτοις]
δωρεαῖς…….
[ἀφιερώ]σαντος…….. Ὀστωρ[ίου]
[……τοῦ λαμπροτάτου στρ]ατ[ηγ[οῦ·

Another honorary inscription for Severus Alexander found in Tarsus, also documents the *demiourgos* of the city[11].

Ed.: Laminger-Pascher 1974, 32 n. 1; Guerber 2009, 185-186; Sayar 2016, 181/182; Borgia 2018, 309-310.

ὑπὲρ [σωτηρίας καὶ . . . . .]
τοῦ κυρίου ἡμῶ[ν αὐτο-]
κράτορος [Μ(άρκου) Αὐρηλίου]
Σεουήρου Ἀλε[ξάνδρ-]
5 [ου] Εὐσεβοῦς Εὐτυ[χοῦς Σεβαστοῦ]
Ἀλεξανδριανὴ [Σεουηρια-]
νὴ Ἀντωνεινια[νὴ Ἁδριανὴ]
Τάρσος, ἡ πρώτη [καὶ μεγίστη]
καὶ καλλίστη μητρ[όπολις
10 τῶν γ΄ἐπαρχειῶν Κιλι[κ]ίας]
Ἰσαυρίας Λυκαονίας προ[κα-]
Θεζομένη καὶ β (=δὶς) νεωκόρο[ς]
μόνη τετειμημένη δημι-
ουργίαις τε καὶ κιλικαρχία[ις]
15 ἐπαρχικῶν καὶ ἐλευθέρῳ κ[οι-]
νοβουλίῳ αἰ ἑτέραις πλ[εί-]

11 Sayar 2016, 179.

σταις καὶ μεγίσταις καὶ ἐξα[ι-]
ρέτοις δωρεαῖς·
τὸν [π]ροστά[τ]ην.

On a statue base from Tarsus, the *demiourgos* has been testified before *kilikarkhos* and *gymnasiarkhos*. Dating to the end 2nd century AD - beginning of 3rd century AD.

Ed.: Ramsay 1883, 325 no. 54; IGR III 883; Ramsay 1941, 298-300; Robert, Hellenica VII 197-205; Robert Hellenica VIII 79; Robert 1987, 50-52; SEG 26, 1457; Drew-Bear 1975, 301-303; Daux 1976, 249-252; Daux 1977, 52; Dagron - Feissel 1987, 66; 77, n. 48; Merkelbach – Stauber 2002, 209-211; Borgia 2018, 310-311.

Εὐτύχι Ἡμέρι.
Ῥωμαίων ὕπατον, μέγ᾽ ἔξο-
χον ἐν Κιλίκεσσιν, εἵνεκα
καὶ παιδὸς πανυπέρτατον ἐν
πολιήταις, τούτῳ γὰρ βασιλῆς
δώκαν γέρας ὄφρα οἱ υἱὸς συνκλή-
του βουλῆς μετέχοι πολυκυδέα
τειμὴν, τρεῖς στεφάνους ἐξῆς
[ἀ]ναδησάμενον παναρίστους
δημιουργὸν Πάπειν Κιλικάρχην
γυμνασίαρχον σύνδικον ἁγνότα-
τον, βουλῆς στέφος, εὐγενὲς αἷμα
Δήμητρος θεράποντες ἀγακλέα τόνδ᾽ ἀνέ-
θηκαν· ἐπὶ γραμματέων τῶν περὶ Νέω-
να τὸ β΄καὶ Λούκιον τὸ β΄καὶ Ἀλέξανδρον
τὸ β΄καὶ Μυραγένην τὸ β΄· οἱ αὐτοὶ γραμμα-
τεῖς τὴν στατίωνα ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων τῷ ἱερῷ συνεργίῳ.

Anazarbos

The office of the *demiourgos* was also connected to the priesthood of Dea Roma, as it is documented through an inscription from Anazarbus[12]:

Ed.: Keil – Wilhelm 1915, 56; AE 1920, 72; Sayar 2000 no. 21; Sayar 2004 249.

Αὐτοκ[ράτορι Καί]σ[α]ρι θεοῦ Οὐεσπασιανοῦ υἱῷ
[[Δομιτιανῶι]] Σεβαστῶι Γερμανικῶι ἀρχιερεῖ μεγίστωι,
δημαρχικῆς ἐξουσίας τὸ ιβ΄, αὐτοκράτορι τὸ κβ΄, ὑπάτωι τὸ ςι΄, τει-
μητῇ διὰ βίου, πατρὶ πατρίδος Διονύσωι Καλλικάρπωι Λούκιος
Οὐαλέριος Λουκίος υἱὸς Κολλείνα Νίγερ δημιουργήσας καὶ ἱερασάμενος
θεᾶς Ῥώμης καὶ Λούκιος Οὐαλέριος Λουκίου υἱὸς Κολλείνα Οὐᾶρος Πωλλίων
ἱερασάμενος θεοῦ Τίτου Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ καὶ δημιουργήσας καῖ ἱε-
ρασάμενος θεᾶς Ῥώμης τὸν ναὸν ἀντὶ τῶν ἱερωσυνῶν καὶ δημιουρ-
γίδων, καθὰ ὑπέσχοντο τῷ δήμῳ πατὴρ καὶ υἱός, ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων.

12 See Chr. Veligianni-Terzi 1977, 138; Sayar, IvAnazarbos no 21.

10 Κοΐοντος Γέλλιος Λόνγος πρεσβευτὴς καὶ ἀντιστράτηγος
αὐτοκράτορος [[Δομιτιανοῦ]] Καίσαρος Σεβαστοῦ Γερμανικοῦ καθιέρωσεν.

The inscription in Anazarbos is erected for Emperor Domitian by Lucius Valerius Niger, *demiourgos* and priest of Dea Roma and Lucius Valerius Varus Pollion, former priest of Emperor Titus and former *demiourgos* and priest of Dea Roma who hold the offices *demiourgia* and priesthood at his own expense. This inscription is dated to 92/93 AD according to the title of the emperor Domitian.

Other examples for *demiourgos* in the inscriptions from Cilicia Plain:

The office of *demiourgos* is connected with the cult of emperors in a dedicatory inscription of **Mopsuhestia.**

Ed.: Dagron – Feissel 1987, 135-136 n. 87.

Θεᾷ ἐπηκόῳ
Λούκιος Αὐρήλιος Ταρουττιη-
νὸς Δημήτριος χειλίαρχος λεγε-
ῶνος τετάρτης Σκυθικῆς ὁ πρότε-
ρον χρηματίσας Δημήτριος Δημη-
τρίου ὁ δημιουργὸς καὶ κτίστης καὶ
ἀρχιερεὺς τῶν θειοτάτων αὐτοκρα-
τόρων καὶ Ταρία Λουκίλλα ἡ καὶ Μα-
τρώνα ἡ γυνὴ αὐτοῦ τὸν βωμὸν
κατεσκεύασεν

Another *demiourgos* who held the office twice is also testified on a building inscription of a granary from Epiphaneia.

Ed.: Dagron – Feissel 1987, 209-211 no. 124.

Διονύσιος Ἀλεξάνδρου
τὴν σειτικὴν τῇ πατρίδι
καθὰ ὁ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ ζῶν
καὶ δημιουργῶν τὸ β΄ὑπέσ-
χετο ὠνησάμενος καὶ
τὰς ἐνπειπτούσας τῷ
τόπῳ οἰκίας ἀπὸ τῶν ἰδίων.

Mallos/Antiocheia ad Pyramum

Document for interstate connections between Antiocheia ad Pyramum and Antiocheia ad Cydnum:

Ed.: SEG XII, 511; Sayar 2004, 221-223 (with earlier bibliography).

ll. 6-8: ὁ βωμὸς πεμφθῆναι πομπὴν πὸ τῆς ἑστίας τῆς βουλαίας/ὡς καλλίστην καὶ ἐπιφανεστάτην διὰ τοῦ δημιουργοῦ καὶ τῶν πρυτάνεων εἰς τὸ ἱερὸν τῆς ᾽Αθηνᾶς τῆς Μαγαρσίας.

l. 34-35: τὸν δὲ δημιουργὸν Δημήτριον Δημητρίου τοῦ ᾽Αναξίππου καὶ ἄλλους πρεσβευτὰς δύο, κτλ. The father of demiourgos Demetrios, who is mentioned in l. 35, was testified in an inscription from Delphoi as proxenos in the year 172/171 B. C.[13].

13 SIG II 585 l. 281-286.

A woman is a *demiurgos* and priest in Antiocheia ad Pyramum; see also Veligianni-Terzi 1977, 129-130; the women are known mainly in Asia Minor to have held public offices, see Sherk 1993, 290-291.

Ed.: Ramsay, Journal of Philology 11, 1882, 142-143 n. 2; J. et L. Robert, Bull. Ep. 1970 no. 616; Dagron – Feissel 1987, 112.

Τρυφεὶς Ἡροφίλου τοῦ δὶς ἡ δημιουρ-
γὸς καὶ ἱέρεια τῆς Σεβαστῆς καὶ τῆς
πόλεως κτλ.

Honorary inscription for Iason from Mallos:

Ed.: Dagron – Feissel 1987, 115.

Μαλλωτῶ[ν ὁ δῆμος Ἰάσονα]
Ἰάσονος τοῦ [Ἀπολλωνίου τὸν]
δημιουργό[ν, πολίτην ἀγαθὸν]
γεγενημέν[ον καὶ φιλοπατριν]
προστάντα [τοῦ δήμου καλῶς]
καὶ μεγαλομε[ρῶς].

Ed.: Langlois, 1854 n. 7; Dagron – Feissel 1987, 111.

Τρύφωνα Σωστράτου
τὸν δημιουργὸν
[μν]ήμης χάριν

Aigeai: Honorary inscription for Laandros.

Ed.: Heberdey – Wilhelm 1896, 15 no. 42.

ὁ δῆμος
Λάανδρον Διοσκουρίδο[υ
κ]αθ᾽ υἱοθεσίαν δὲ Δημητρίο[υ
τ]ὸν δημιουργὸν, ἄνδρ[α
ἀγα]θ[ὸν καὶ μέγιστον
εὐεργέτην τοῦ δή[μου

Flaviopolis

Dedicatory inscriptions on the same round altar; IGR III 911; Heberdey – Wilhelm 1896; Sayar 2004, 234.

Ἀγαθῆ τύχηι
Διὶ Σωτῆρι καὶ
Θεοῖς Ὀλυμπίοις
Φλ. Ἀντιοχιανὸς ὁ καὶ Εὐσέβιος
ὁ ἱερεὺς καὶ δημιουργὸς
ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων.

Ἀγαθῆ τύχηι
Διὶ Σωτῆρι καὶ
Θεοῖς Ὀλυμπίοις

Μ. ᾽Αὐρήλιος Φῆλιξ
Μοντᾶνος ὁ ἱερεὺς
τοῦ κυρίου καὶ δημιουργός

Two dedicatory inscriptions:

Ed.: Alkım – Bossert 1947, 21; BullEp. 1949, no.190; Sayar 2004, 235.

᾽Αγαθῆ τύχηι
Διὶ Σωτῆρι καὶ
Θεοῖς ᾽Ολυμπίοις
Μ. ᾽Αὐρ. Φρόντων
υἱὸς Φρόντωνος
ὁ δημιουργός.

᾽Αγαθῆ τύχηι
Διὶ Σω[τῆρι καὶ]
Θεο[ῖς ᾽Ολυμ-]
πίοις [Μ. ᾽Αὐρ.]
Φίρμο[ς ὁ δημιουρ-]
γὸς κα[ὶ ἱερεὺς (?)]

Round altar with dedicatory inscription:

Ed.: Heberdey – Wilhelm 1896, 33 no. 78; IGR III 900; Alkım – Bossert 1947, 21; Sayar 2004, 235/236.

᾽Αγαθῆ τύχηι
Διεὶ Σωτῆρι καὶ
Θεοῖς Σεβαστοῖς
Μ. ᾽Αὐρ. Λουκρήτιος
Στρατόνεικος
ὁ δημιουργὸς καὶ ἱερεύς.

Fragment of an altar with dedicatory inscription:

Ed.: Sayar 2004, 237.

Διὶ Σωτῆρι καὶ Θεοῖς
᾽Ολυμπίοις
Μέμμιος Ποντιανὸς
ὁ κρ[άτι]στος ὁ δημιουρ
γὸ[ς καὶ ἱερε]ὺς τῶν
αὐτοκρατόρων

Fragment of a round altar with dedicatory inscription.

Ed.: Heberdey – Wilhelm 1896, 32 no. 74; IGR III 909; Alkım – Bossert 1947, 21; Sayar 2004, 237.

Θ]εοῖς ᾽Ολυμπί(οι)ς
Και]κίνα Προκληϊανος ὁ δη(μιουργὸς)
καὶ ἱερεὺς τῶν αὐτοκρατόρων.

Fragment of a round altar with dedicatory inscription.

Ed.: Alkım – Bossert 1947, 22; BullEp 1949, 190; Sayar 2004, 230.

Διὶ ῾Ηλ[ίῳ]
῾Υπάτῳ [Μ. Αὐρ.]
Φῆλι[ξ ἱερεὺς]
καὶ δη[μιουργὸς]

Kastabala

Dedicatory inscription:

Ed.: Hicks 1890, 247 no. 17; Heberdey – Wilhelm 1896, 27 no. 59; Dupont-Sommer – Robert 1964, 33; Sayar 2004, 224.

Θεᾷ Περασίᾳ
Π(όπλιος) Μέσσιος ῾Ροῦφος
ὁ ὑποδημ[ιο]υργὸς

List of the Demiourgoi in the cities of Cilicia according to inscriptions

Rough Cilicia

Antiocheia ad Cragum: Marcus Aurelios Neon demiourgos.

Iotape: Kendeas, archiereus and demiourgos.

Iotape: demiourgos

Iotape: demiourgos

Iotape: Toues, priest of the emperors drei times, demiourgos two times, gymnasiarch two times.

Iotape: Toues, demiourgos

Kestros: Misis demiourgos two times.

Kestros: demiourgos

Kestros: demiourgos and priest of the emperors.

Korakesion: Neikias, demiourgos and prist of the emperor.

Laertes: Kalolos, demiourgos, two times, gymnasiarch.

Taşağıl: Demiourgos, n.n.

Elaioussa Sebaste; n. n. Kilikarch, demiourgos, gymnasiarch and priest.

Seleuceia ad Calycadnum; Theodotos; gymnasiarch and demiourgos.

n. n. Demiourgos

Olba: Appianus Antoninus; Demiourgos two times

Cilicia Plain

Tarsos: Papeis, demiorgos, kilikarch and gymnasiarch;

Tarsos: Caracalla as demiourgos of the city; Severus Alexander as demiourg of the city

Mallos: Trypheis; demiourgos, two times; priest of the emperor and the city.

Mallos: Tryphon demiourgos

Mallos: Iason, demiourgos.

Mallos/Magarsos: Demetrios, demiourgos.

Aigeai: Laandros, demiourgos

Epiphaneia: Dionysios son of Alexandros; demiourgos.

Mopsuhestia: Demetrios, demiourgos and priest.

Anazarbos: Lucius Valerius Niger, demiourgos and priest of Dea Roma; Lucius Valerius Varus Pollion; demiorgos and priest of Dea Roma.

Flavioupolis: Marcus Aurelius Felix Montanus; priest of emperor and demiourgos.

Flavioupolis: Marcus Aurelius Felix, priest and demiourgos.

Flavioupolis: Flavius Antiochianos, priest and demiourgos.

Flavioupolis: Procleianus, demiourgos and priest of emperors.

Flavioupolis: Memmius Pontianus, demiourg and priest of emperors.

Flavioupolis: Marcus Aurelius Lucretius Stratonikos, demiourgos and priest.

Flavioupolis: Marcus Aurelius Firmus demiourgos.

Flavioupolis: Marcus Aurelius Fronton, demiourgos.

Kastabala: Publius Messius Rufus; vice demiourgos.

In the cities of Cilicia during Roman Imperial Time is the demiourgie an eponym office; in Rough Cilicia are demiorgoi testified on 16 inscriptions; two of the demiourgoi in Rough Cilicia seem to be Roman citizen. The inscriptions document the demiourgoi in the cities of Cilicia Plain 21 times. In Tarsos and in Anazarbus is the demiourgie an eponym Office, like other cities in Cilicia. In Tarsos testified Commodus, Caracalla and Severus Alexander and in Anazarbus testifies Elagabal as demiourgoi[14]. In Kastabala is documented a vice demiourgos. 12 demiourgoi in the cities of the cities in Cilicia Plain are Roman citizen.

14 For Demiourgie in Cilicia s. Sherk 1992, 229 (Mallos), Ziegler 1985, 83-84; Demiourgie in Anazarbos; Ziegler 1985, 89-90 and 93 Furthermore there is a new evidence for demiourgos from Soloi on an unpublished inscription from 41 B.C.; for another example for demiourgos in Soloi/Pompeioupolis , s. Veligianni-Terzi 1977, 156 no. 57; Sherk 1992, 241 no. 154. For some other Cilician eponym office in the cities of Cilicia and Syria and for the administration of both provinces, see Vitale 2012 and Vitale 2013.

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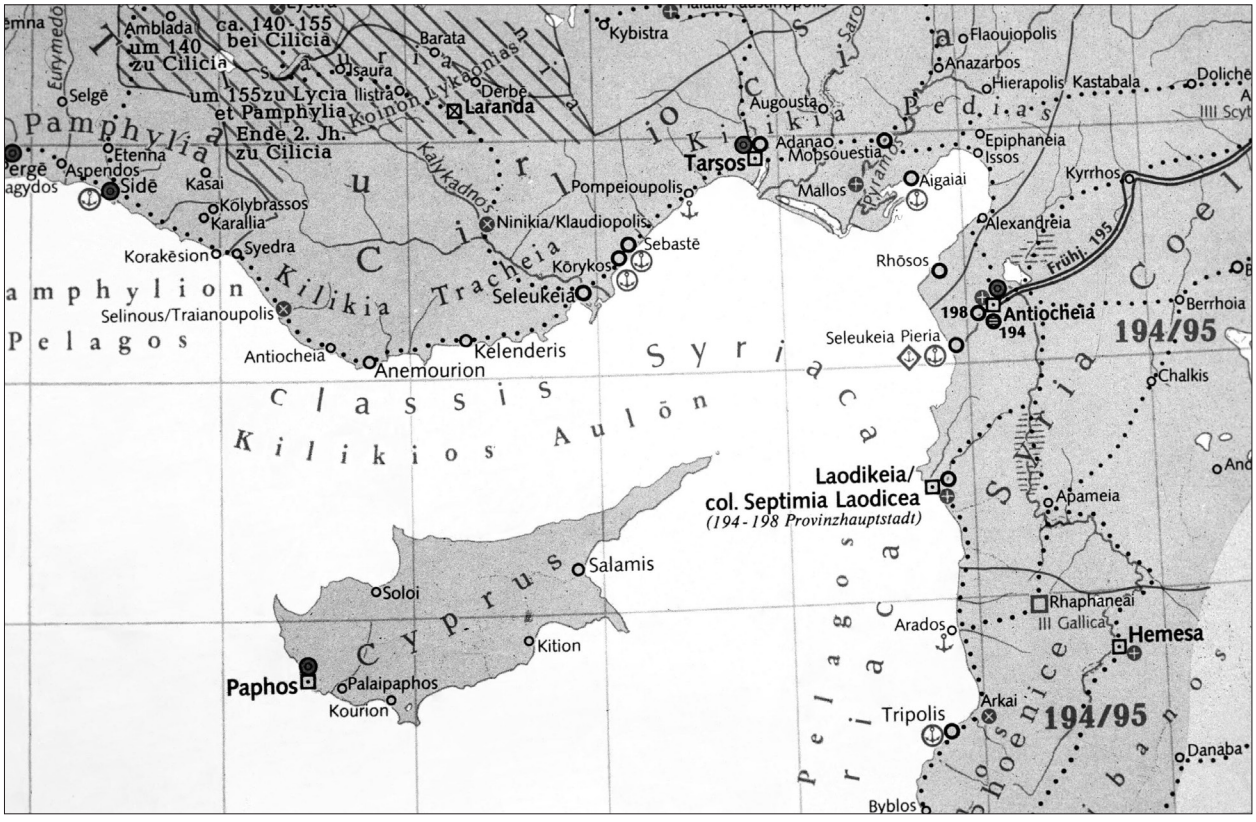
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