

TABLE 20 *Web table 20.*

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	References
1	Hypogeum 1	Roman	Aqrabat, south slope of wadi	hypogeum with decorated façade; reliefs of pillars, bucrania and garlands around the entrance, as well as an inscription; the interior consisted of a single chamber with three loculi	Greek, not translated	Peña et al. 1999, 41 (image p. 40)
2	Hypogeum 2	321 CE	Aqrabat, south slope of the wadi	hypogeum with decorated façade; relief of dove or phoenix above the entrance; the interior consisted of a single chamber with three loculi	Greek, (location unknown), “20th of the month of Loos, year 370 [321 CE] Barmoses, son of Antonin and Barlaas son of Jakob made this tomb”	Peña et al. 1999, 41 (image p. 40)
3	Hypogeum 3	Roman	Aqrabat, south slope of the wadi	hypogeum with a single chamber and three loculi	–	Peña et al. 1999, 41
4	Hypogeum 4	Roman	Aqrabat, south slope of the wadi	hypogeum with a single chamber and three loculi	–	Peña et al. 1999, 41
5	Hypogeum 5	Roman	Aqrabat, south slope of the wadi	hypogeum with a single chamber and three loculi	–	Peña et al. 1999, 41
6	Hypogeum 6	Roman	Aqrabat, south slope of the wadi	hypogeum with a single chamber and three loculi	–	Peña et al. 1999, 41
7	Hypogeum 7	Roman	Aqrabat, south slope of the wadi	hypogeum with a single chamber and three loculi	–	Peña et al. 1999, 41
8	Hypogeum 8	Roman	Aqrabat, south slope of the wadi	hypogeum with a single chamber and three loculi	–	Peña et al. 1999, 41
9	Hypogeum 9	Roman	Aqrabat, south slope of the wadi	hypogeum with a single chamber and three loculi	–	Peña et al. 1999, 41

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TABLE 20 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	References
10	Hypogeum 10	Roman	Aqrabat, south slope of the wadi	hypogeum with a single chamber and three loculi	—	Peña et al. 1999, 41
11	Hypogeum 11	Roman	Aqrabat, south slope of the wadi	hypogeum with a single chamber and three loculi	—	Peña et al. 1999, 41
12	Hypogeum 12	Roman	Aqrabat, south slope of the wadi	hypogeum with a single chamber and three loculi	—	Peña et al. 1999, 41
13	Hypogeum 13	Roman	Aqrabat, south slope of the wadi	hypogeum with a single chamber and three loculi	—	Peña et al. 1999, 41
14	Tomb 1	100–200 CE	Babutta, at the southern edge of the village	hypogeum with built façade; the façade consisted of four Doric columns supporting an architrave and pediment; a relief molding was placed on the lintel and door posts; the interior consisted of a small vestibule and single chamber with three arched parallel niches (arcosolia)	—	Peña et al. 1987, 34–36; Tchalenko 1953, vol. I, 35, n. 3
15	Tomb 2	100–250 CE	Baboutta, on the road from Baboutta to Borj Baqirha	hypogeum marked by a stele; the stele was decorated with geometric motives, an empty tabella ansata, and an individual in a toga; the layout of the tomb is unknown	—	Peña et al. 1987, 34
16	Tomb of Apollas	192–193 CE	Baftamun	hypogeum with decorated façade; possible relief decoration of standing individuals above or near the entrance; no further description available	not published, except for the date (193 CE)	Chéhadeh & Griesheimer 1998, 190; Griesheimer 1997a, 166



17	Tomb 1	1–200 CE	Bamuqqa, 140 m southeast of a villa/residence, next to a cistern	hypogeum with decorated façade; staircase led to a rectangular, sunken court marked by a built ashlar wall with a projecting ledge/cornice; the entrance to the tomb was through a porch made by two columns with Tuscan capitals and two pilasters in the same order supporting an architrave; the latter was decorated with moldings and a wreath with a rosette in the center; the porch had a bench on the east side and a small rock-cut coffin in the west; an opening in the north wall led to a staircase into the central chamber (12.20 x 4.70 m) with three arched niches, two of which consisted of a single loculus and one of two parallel loculi (arcosolia); N–S oriented	–	Burns 1999 [1992], 55; Callot 2007; Griesheimer 1997a, 194, fig. 37; Strube 1996, figs. 49–50; Tchalenko 1953, vol. I, 307–309; vol. II, pl. LXXXIX, XCII, XCIV, XCVIII, CXCI
18	Mausoleum 1	100–300 CE	Bazliq, northwest of village	rectangular mausoleum; a portion of the west wall was preserved and the southern wall decorated with moldings; a fallen stele (4.30 x 0.70 x 0.65 m) with bucrania and celestial motives was recovered from the interior	–	Peña et al. 1987, 78
19	Tomb 1	100–200 CE	Benabil, 180–200 m south of village, opposite the wadi	hypogeum marked with distyle; the aboveground portion consisted of two columns on a socle, of which one remains today (10 m high); socle had two bucrania in relief; underneath this distyle, a hypogeum was made with a large	illegible	Griesheimer 1997a, 185; Mattern 1944; Peña et al. 1990, 58–61; Prentice 1908b, 26; Tchalenko 1953, vol. I, 323, pl. XL

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TABLE 20 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	References
	Tomb 1 (cont.)			vestibule and a square central chamber with three niches in the walls; the niches contain three rock-cut loculi in triclinium position; an inscription was placed above the doorway of the chamber; the entrance to the hypogeum was ca. 4.5 m northeast of distyle marker		
20	Hypogeum of Germanos (Tomb 1)	165 CE	Besandina, 500 m east of the village, on a hill slope (southern-most grave)	hypogeum with rock-cut awning (1.60 m); the entrance was in the west, with an inscription of the lintel; two small openings (0.27 x 0.11 m) were placed left and right of the entrance; the layout of the interior was unknown, but a cistern was found inside	Greek, “14th of month Artemisios in the year 214 [165 CE], by Germanos, slave of Antripatros and Kyrillas”	Peña et al. 1999, 62, 64
21	Hypogeum of Loukis (Tomb 2)	Roman	Besandina, 500 m east of the village, on a hill slope, next to hypogeum of Germanos	hypogeum with decorated façade, under same awning as the Hypogeum of Germanos; an inscription was placed in the tabella above the entrance; tomb had three loculi; E–W oriented	Greek, “For [---], Loukis and Alexander, sons of Paul”	Peña et al. 1999, 62, 64
22	Hypogeum of Macarios (Tomb 5)	Roman	Besandina, 500 m east of the village, on a hill slope	hypogeum with three loculi; an inscription was placed to the right of the entrance; E–W oriented	Greek, “[this] is the tomb of Macarios”	Peña et al. 1999, 64
23	Hypogeum 4	50–200 CE	Besandina, 500 m east of the village, on a hill slope	hypogeum with a circular stone closing the entrance; the chamber had three loculi	–	Peña et al. 1999, 64



24	Hypogeum 6	Roman	Besandina, 500 m east of the village, on a hill slope	hypogeum with single loculus; S–N oriented	–	Peña et al. 1999, 64
25	Hypogeum 7	50–200 CE	Besandina, 500 m east of the village, on a hill slope	hypogeum with a circular stone closing the entrance; the chamber had three loculi	–	Peña et al. 1999, 64
26	Tomb 8	Roman	Besandina, 500 m east of the village, on a hill slope	pit-grave under an arched awning (2.50 m high) marked by a stele (1 m high)	–	Peña et al. 1999, 64
27	Tomb of Tiberius	134 CE	Beshindlaya	hypogeum with decorated façade; the large sunken court had a decorated porch on one side cut in bedrock, formed by two square and two engaged columns supporting an architrave with a relief of garlands and ox heads; an inscription ran below the relief; the vestibule led to a square chamber with three niches in three walls; each niche contained three loculi in triclinium set-up and was covered by an arched ceiling; 7 m to the right of the tomb stood a rectangular stele of 4 m in height carrying the same inscription as on the porch; the stele had a relief of a standing individual in a frame (possibly male) and, according to the description, a second individual on the other side; according to Tchalenko (p. 309), this tomb was surrounded by a wall similar to the Bamuqqa tomb	Greek, “Tiberius Claudius Phylacles dedicated hypogeum in memory of father Tiberius Claudius Sosandros and his mother Claudia Kiparous, witness to his piety and remembrance, in the year 182 [134 CE]. Sosandros, my father, farewell”	IGLS II (#638–639); Burns 1999 [1992], 62; Griesheimer 1997a, figs. 14, 29; Peña et al. 1990, 69; Tchalenko 1953, vol. I, 295; de Vogüé 1865, pl. 92, 92bis

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TABLE 20 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	References
28	Tomb 1	100–300 CE	Brad, north of city	rectangular tetrastyle mausoleum; four pillars carried a pyramid-shaped roof; the space between columns was arched and had a molding with a sculpted head in the middle; the pillars stood on a square podium (6.06 x 6.06 m), which had a door to a vaulted chamber; this chamber originally housed a free-standing sarcophagus and four loculi; the remains of two sarcophagi were found on the podium	–	Burns 1999 [1992], 59–61; Butler 1920, 300, 329, pl. XXV; Tchalenko 1953, vol. I, 388, pl. LXXXVI, CCVII
29	Tomb 2	250–253 CE	Brad	mausoleum?, four blocks with inscriptions that seemed to belong to a single stone building	Greek (four fragmentary parts), “In the year 229 [250 CE] in the month of Panemos, I, [---] chos priest, have consecrated for eternity this mausoleum and I order to not [---], not alienate any part [---] not to lend, not to give [---]”; “[---] and not to dispose/lay aside from me in the other caves(?) of my mausoleum but my son”; “[---] not to sell [---]”; “with the tomb [---]six fold, four tombs in 15th in the month of Loos, in the year 301 [252–253 CE]”	Jarry 1970, 192–193

30	Tomb 3	100–200 CE	Brad, reused in a church	mausoleum?, two fragments of an architrave with an inscription, perhaps belonging to a stone mausoleum	Greek, “Valerius, L.F. of the Collina tribe has dedicated four statues to his father, mother, wife and other parent”	Seyrig 1958, 3–4
31	Pit-grave 1	164 CE	Burdaqli, hewn in rock on a hill northwest of town	pit-grave, dug into bedrock and covered by a sarcophagus lid; on the photograph, it seems that the lid and box were made of a single piece and placed over a pit	Greek, in a panel on the lid: “I, Ariston son of Seleukos having prepared this grave with its cover, have dedicated it to the divine spirits of the lower world in the year 212 [164 CE]”	IGLS II, 286 (#522); Strube 1996, 34; Tchalenko 1953, vol. I, 121
32	Pit-grave 2	310 CE	Burdaqli, hewn in rock on a hill northwest of town	pit-grave, dug into bedrock and covered with a sarcophagus lid with an inscription	Greek, “In the year 358 [310 CE] Valerius Romulus, veteran. He was enrolled in Pannonia Superior. He made his grave together with his wife”	IGLS II, 287 (#523); Tchalenko 1953, vol. I, 121
33	Tomb 2	324 CE	Dana-North, in north end of village, in quarry (?), located under mausoleum	hypogeum?, complex of four arcosolia accessible from a central open area or court; it is not certain if they were part of one tomb or four separate ones; it is also possible that the arcosolia belonged to Tomb 1; the arcosolia had one loculus each and a rectangular space in front; the entrance of two arcosolia was framed by two engaged columns; one arcosolium carried an inscription; total dimensions: 11.81 x 6.67 m	Greek, “Tomb of Heliodoros and Martha, year [324 CE]”	IGLS II, 273–274 (#491); Tchalenko 1953, vol. I, 117; vol. II, pl. XLIII
34	Tomb 3	100–200 CE	Dana-North, in north end of village?	hypogeum; staircase with an ante-chamber gave access to a cross-shaped hypogeum with a square central	–	Tchalenko 1953, vol. I, 118; vol. II, pl. LXXXV

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TABLE 20 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	References
	Tomb 3 (cont.)			room and three side rooms with three arcosolia holding one loculus each; total dimensions: 14.41 x 4.41 m		
35	Tomb 1	181–282 CE	Dana-North, in north end of village, on elevated position on top of quarry	square mausoleum (tetrastyle): four Ionian columns standing on a high, stepped socle (4.84 x 4.84 m) made of ashlar; a roof with an architrave was topped by a small pyramid roof; the socle had a door leading to a square room with five loculi; the tomb stood over a quarry in which arcosolia were cut (Tomb 2) and may have been part of the same complex, although the inscription of Tomb 1 is at least almost half a century older	Greek, fragmentary, perhaps year 181/182 [282 CE]	IGLS II, 274 (#492); Prentice 1908b, 100–101; Tchalenko 1953, vol. I, 117; vol. II, pl. XLIII; LXXXVI, 7; CIXIV, 6; CLXX, 1
36	Tomb 4	200–300 CE	Dana-North	hypogeum; the entrance consisted of a porch decorated with moldings and supported by two Ionian columns; the porch was perhaps located in a sunken court with access to three chambers, the interior layout is unknown	—	Griesheimer 1997a, 177 (plan 13)
37	Tomb 1	—	Daousat el-Khadra, necropolis is ca. 100 m east of the modern road, north of the other tombs	hypogeum with single loculus	—	Peña et al. 1999, 34





38	Tomb 2	130 CE	Daousat el-Khadra, necropolis is ca. 100 m east of the modern road; north of the other tombs	hypogeum; decoration above the entrance consisted of a molding with a cartouche and inscription, as well as two pilasters and persons in low relief: male perhaps in toga and female in long garment, a child may be depicted left of the other figures; three loculi were located inside	Greek, “tomb [---] in the year 180 of the month Loos [131 CE]”	Peña et al. 1999, 34
39	Tomb 3	—	Daousat el-Khadra, necropolis is ca. 100 m east of the modern road	hypogeum with three loculi	—	Peña et al. 1999, 34
40	Tomb 4	—	Daousat el-Khadra, necropolis is ca. 100 m east of the modern road	hypogeum with three loculi	—	Peña et al. 1999, 34
41	Tomb 1	141 CE	Deir Seta, found in medieval wall	stone with inscription	Greek, “In the year 189 [141 CE], in the month of Peritios, Moschas and Diocles have made (this monument) for Sarkhalba (Barkhalba), their father and Sophea, their mother”	Tchalenko 1953, vol. I, 286; vol. II, pl. LXXXIX; CXLV, 21; CLXV, 2; CLXXXVI, 3–6; Tchalenko 1958, 22
42	Tomb of Abedrapsas	125/325 CE; the inscription is usually read as 324/325 CE; Parlasca	Frikyā, tomb in the hillside south of the town	hypogeum with decorated façade; entrance through a sunken court with a relief of Victory carrying a wreath to left of the entrance, a face in a wreath below an eagle in the center, and a larger face right of the entrance; the court led to a rectangular chamber (3 m wide) covered by a barrel vault; part of the tomb was	Greek (in cartouche in/above niche in back of tomb), “The year 636, the 21st of Artemisios [325 CE according to Prentice and Jalabert, 125 CE according to Parlasca], Abedrapsas, son of Dionysios, has finished this funerary monument, with	IGLS II, 118–123 (#1409–1414); Butler 1903, 278–284 (fig. pp. 280–281); Griesheimer 1997a, 202, fig. 33; Griesheimer 1997b, 300, n. 22; Parlasca

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TABLE 20 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	References
	Tomb of Abedrapsas (cont.)	dates the tomb based on sculpture and a rereading of the inscription to 125 CE; stylistically, the tomb can be compared to the sunken court, with relief decoration type (2nd c. CE), but the interior set-up is reminiscent of Tomb 2 at Dana (324 CE)		built in masonry; in the back stood a sarcophagus or loculus closed by a sarcophagus lid; broad niches in the side walls could be loculi as well; a drawing of Butler depicts a small sculpted altar in the central part of the entrance, covered with a relief of musicians; a relief on the left wall of the chamber depicted two female figures (Athena and an unidentified deity); the back wall had a relief of a male figure (Hermes?) to the left of the niche and an unidentified male figure on the right; above the central arcosolium were two medallions, one with a female bust and inscription, the second depicting the busts of a man and a woman, with inscription; the right wall has a sculptural group with a man and a woman reclining on a couch in front of a table, with a little girl standing left of the table and a female servant holding draperies and a male holding a cornucopia or torch behind the couch on the left; inscriptions identify many figures; above the relief was a frieze with small (0.30 m high) standing figures and one seated figure next to an	Amathbabea, granddaughter of Eupolemos [or, daughter of the slave Eupolemos] his wife. Having lived happily together, they have also accomplished their vows to the ancestral gods. Courage, my soul. No one is immortal"; Greek, below previous: "these things Abedrapsas says in gratitude: When I was of age, my ancestral god, of Arkesilaos, appearing visibly to me, showed in kindness to me in many ways, for when at 25 years of age, I was given over to learn a trade, I both acquired this same trade in a short time, and furthermore on my own initiative I bought myself a place, no one knowing of it, and freed myself from going myself to the city. I both was righteous and was rightly led"; Greek (by medallion with double bust), "Valerianos; Barachous"; Greek (by medallion with female bust), "Heraclia"; Greek (left side of dromos, below ten busts), "Gennealis; Romanos; Bizos;	1967, 565–566; Prentice 1908b, 205–213 (fig. p. 209)

	Tomb of Abedrapsas ( <i>cont.</i> )			altar; the left side of the tomb entrance had a row of ten heads in relief, men and women alternating, with an inscription mentioning five names; E–W orientated	Pamphilos; Dionysis”; Greek (right side of dromos, by banquet scene: right of servant), “Eirene, slave”; Greek (by head of woman), “Amathbabae; Amathbabae, her daughter”; Greek (by head of man), “Abedrapsas”; Greek (by head of standing figure), “good fortune”	
43	Tomb 13	200–300 CE	Frikyā, North Cemetery	hypogeum; unusual shape, probably a hypogeum with an aboveground portion; a hole in the ground led to two arcosolia on either side of a corridor; the hole was covered by a gabled sarcophagus lid and surrounded by a stone wall decorated with a molded cornice	–	Griesheimer 1997a, 168 (n.9), 186, 201–202, figs. 25, 45
44	Tomb 1	175–300 CE	Herbet Kalil	pit-grave, cut in bedrock (2.0 x 0.50 x 1.10 m) and closed with a gable-shaped sarcophagus lid (2.75 x 1.40 x 0.65 m); NW–SE oriented	–	Griesheimer 1997a, 172, fig. 8
45	Magharat es- Soultan	100–300 CE	Jib es-Sifa, on top of hill that dominates village on west side	hypogeum; entrance in southeast with four steps led to a chamber with eight loculi: two on the left, three on the right, and three in the back wall; small pillars separate the loculi; two small niches (one square, the other one arched) were carved on either side of the entrance; NW–SE oriented	–	Peña et al. 1999, 81
46	Tomb 2	–	Kafr ‘Aruq, 5 m south of ruins	hypogeum with inscription	Greek, not translated	Peña et al. 1987, 116

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TABLE 20 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	References
47	Tomb 1	228–238 CE	Kafr 'Aruq, found in ruins of town	limestone sarcophagus with inscription (1.92 x 0.65 m), no longer preserved	Greek, “In the year 277, the 25th of Hyperberetaios, Marinos son of Barnion, grandson of Maroon, great grandson of Barnion, descendent of Abrehemis, the founder of the stele in the middle, has made and consecrated this sarcophagus for himself and his wife Cleopatra daughter of Bargos”. Two different dates are provided by Tchalenko: 228 and 238 CE	Peña et al. 1987, 116; Seyrig 1958, 23; Tchalenko 1953, vol. I, 284; vol. II, pl. LXXXIX, XCI, CLIV, CLV; CLXXXVI, 1, 2; CLXXXVII, 3
48	Hypogeum 1	135 CE	Kis'ala	hypogeum; tapering dromos led to a central square chamber (2.75 x 2.75 m) with three loculi; inscription and relief of a sleeping putto were found inside the tomb	Greek, “The year 183 [135 CE] 30th of the month Daisios, Barbaros son of Dionysios and Maxima daughter of Diogenes his wife have made this for Dionysas their son, in remembrance”	Seyrig 1958, 21; Tchalenko 1953, vol. I, 120; vol. II, pl. CXLV, 19
49	Tomb of Zoilos	235 CE	Kwaro, hillside west of village	hypogeum; façade has an arched awning with a molding, creating an open air vestibule in front of the tomb; an inscription was placed on the rock over the entrance; two seats were carved in the vestibule; a rectangular hole in the rock led to a small chamber with three sarcophagi or loculi	Greek, “In the year 283 [235 CE], the 4th of Xandikos, the tomb of Zoilos the legislator”	IGLS II, 357–358 (#657); Griesheimer 1997b, fig 5; Prentice 1909, 118



50	Tomb 1		Kwaro, hillside west of village	hypogeum; façade has an arched porch cut in bedrock with a cornice around the edge; perhaps with benches or seats similar to the Tomb of Zoilos; entrance was through a rectangular hole; the shape of the interior is unknown	Greek, “this tomb belongs to Basileides the noble. It was made in the month of Panemos [---]”	Prentice 1909, 118
51	Tomb 5	227 CE	Kwaro, hillside west of village	hypogeum; façade has an arched porch cut in bedrock with a cornice around the edge; perhaps with benches or seats similar to the Tomb of Zoilos; entrance was through a rectangular hole; the shape of the interior is unknown	Greek, “In the year 275 [227 CE], Peritios 18th, this tomb is consecrated to Zaranas and Paltos and Euenas and Thr-itas and Zooras, son of Zebinas. It is forbidden to mortgage or sell it, or that another share it, and if any other share it, he shall pay to the most sacred treasury 2000 drachmas”	Prentice 1909, 116
52	Tomb 6 (IGLS 661)	221–223 CE	Kwaro, hillside west of village	hypogeum; façade has an arched porch cut in bedrock with a cornice around the edge; perhaps with benches or seats similar to the Tomb of Zoilos; entrance was through a rectangular hole; the shape of the interior is unknown	Greek, not translated	IGLS II, 359–360 (#661)
53	Tomb A	200–300 CE	Marina, southernmost tomb, at the highest point	hypogeum; vestibule with two side rooms led to a central chamber with three loculi; the publication mentions Classical modenatures, but the location is not specified	—	Peña et al. 1987, 165 (plan 161)

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TABLE 20 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	References
54	Tomb B	3rd–4th c. CE?	Marina, 7 m northeast and below Tomb A	hypogeum; small vestibule led to a central chamber with three loculi	–	Peña et al. 1987, 165 (plan 161)
55	Tomb C	3rd–4th c. CE?	Marina, 14 m north of tomb B	hypogeum; small vestibule led to a central chamber with four double loculi	–	Peña et al. 1987, 165 (plan 161)
56	Tomb D	3rd–4th c. CE?	Marina, northwest of tomb C	hypogeum; small vestibule led to a central chamber	Greek (at the entrance), tomb of Antigenes (untranslated)	Peña et al. 1987, 166 (plans 161, 163)
57	Tomb 1	193 CE	Me'ez, on west slope of Jebel Send, 500 m southeast of ruins	rectangular building, probably mausoleum; inscriptions on the side walls	Greek, “In the year 241 [193 CE], 5th of the month of Dystros, I, Gaius son of Alexas, consecrated the tomb that I made on the ground that belongs to me and that it borders/surrounds, of the name Adia, up until the limits of it, so that no one can alienate it”; “the earth belongs to my inheritors and my children and the male descendants, for eternity because this same earth was consecrated by my father and regarding the sacrifices, so that they bring us to you and me(?)”, “the sacrifices at the tomb and none of my inheritors can break/ stop the consecration in this way”;	IGLS II, 316–321 (#581, 584); Burns 1999 [1992], 158–159; Jarry 1982 (plan 103); Peña et al. 1987, 170–171; Tchalenko 1953, vol. I, 280–281

Tomb 1 (*cont.*)

58	Tomb 1 (IGLS 650)	193 CE	Millis, rock-cut tomb in hillside, southeast of village	hypogeum or mausoleum with an arched awning as façade, the inscription was placed in a circular tabella ansata on the bedrock by the entrance	Greek, “In the year 241 [193 CE] Markellas, slave of Maximeinas, son or wife of [---], made this tomb for himself from his masters fund”, “Treiennes, son of Arabeos made (this tomb) in his spare time”	IGLS II, 349 (#650); Greisheimer 1997a, 180, n.32
59	Tomb 1	314 CE	Moshon	hypogeum with a large arched awning as façade	unpublished (date of 314 CE)	Greisheimer 1997a, 180, n.33
60	Tomb 1 (IGLS 447)	240 CE	Qatura, north of the opening of the cliff, near the ancient village	hypogeum; façade consisted of a porch with two columns, with an opening that led to a square chamber (3.7 x 3.7 m) with three arcosolia; those in the left and right wall have three rock-cut loculi in a triclinium layout; the one in the back wall has a single loculus; pilasters with bucrania decorated the interior	Greek, “In the year 288 [240 CE] consecrated to the spirits in the world below”	IGLS II, 246–247 (#447); Prentice 1908b, 129–130
61	Tomb of T. Flavius Julianus	175–200 CE	Qatura, in the cliff wall of a ravine northwest of the village, in the south wall of the wadi and	hypogeum; entrance has a little porch with two columns; the floor of the vestibule was 3 m above the road level, leaving a little platform; the vestibule was crowned by a semi-circular pediment	Latin and Greek, “T. Flavius Iulianus, veteran of the Legio XIII Augusta has dedicated his monument forever to his Manes and those of Flavia Titia is wife	IGLS II, 250–251 (#455); Butler 1920, 249–250; Prentice 1908b, 128, 154; Tchalenko 1953,

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TABLE 20 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	References
	Tomb of T. Flavius Julianus (cont.)		east of the sculpted niches, on the road to Zerzita	with a low relief of a person in long robes lying on a couch below an eagle; the lower portion of a façade had moldings; a small door crowned by an inscription led to a chamber with three arcosolia; the entrance could be closed with a rolling stone	and to those of the world below, to his heirs and to the descendants of these, so that none of them may dispose of this monument in any way”	vol. I, 190; vol. II, pl. LXII
62	Tomb of Aemilius Reginus	195 CE	Qatura, on the slope of a hill above and south of the ancient village, at some distance from village, 50 m east of the villa?	hypogeum with distyle; aboveground portion consisted of two columns with Tuscan capitals, 7.50 m high (diam. 0.90 m) connected at top by an architrave; columns stood 2.70 m apart on a socle (4 x 4 m) containing an arched door leading to a vaulted dromos; at the end of the dromos was a small vestibule with a door closed by a rolling slab; above this door was a relief of a semi-circular tympanon with an inscription; the chamber (4 x 4 m) had three deep arcosolia (2.70 m deep) with rock-cut loculi in the back wall; several small niches were cut out in the walls; the ceiling of the room was 2.20 m high; total dimensions of hypogeum: 11.82 x 4.24 m	Greek, “Aemilius Reginus, 21 years, son of Ulpia Regilla and Aemilius Ptolemaeus, served 5 years in army as auxillary in the service of the governor of Syria”	IGLS II, 247– 248 (# 448); Griesheimer 1997a, 185, fig. 24; Prentice 1908b, 155; Tchalenko 1953, vol. II, pl. LXI, LXII,6; LXXXV, 3





63	Niche of Alulaios	100–200 CE	Qatura, in the cliff wall of a ravine northwest of the village, south wall of the wadi	rock-relief; shallow rectangular niche cut out in the rock with a relief of two men and two women and an inscription, not associated with a grave	Greek, “Alulaios made this for his father and his wife”; “I, Nikator made this for my father and my wife Eudemos”	IGLS II, 248–249 (# 449); Prentice 1908b, 155; Tchalenko 1953, vol. I, 191–192
64	Niche of Augaois	100–200 CE	Qatura, in the cliff wall of a ravine northwest of the village, south wall of the wadi	rock-relief; shallow rectangular niche cut out in the rock with an inscription and a seated person and standing person (?) surrounded by molding in relief; not associated with a grave	Greek, “Augaois and Raaiois care-free, farewell”	IGLS II, 248 (# 449); Prentice 1908b, 129–130, 155; Tchalenko 1953, vol. II, pl. LXII, 1
65	Niche of Barathes	100–200 CE	Qatura, in the cliff wall of a ravine northwest of the village, south wall of the wadi	rock-relief; shallow rectangular niche cut out in the rock with an inscription and a standing person in long robes surrounded by molding in relief; not associated with a grave	Greek, “Barathes, care-free, farewell”	IGLS II, 249 (# 451); Prentice 1908b, 155; Tchalenko 1953, vol. II, pl. LXII, 3
66	Niche of Barlaas	100–200 CE	Qatura, in the cliff wall of a ravine northwest of the village, south wall of the wadi	rock-relief; shallow rectangular niche cut out in the rock with an inscription and a relief of a male; not associated with a grave	Greek, “Barlaas”	Butler 1920, 249–250; IGLS II, 249–250 (# 452); Prentice 1908b, 129–130, 155; Tchalenko 1953, vol. I, 190
67	Niche of Haldeios	100–200 CE	Qatura, in the cliff wall of a ravine northwest of the village, south wall of the wadi	rock-relief; shallow rectangular niche cut out in the rock with a relief of five people: three in the center and two isolated on either side; an inscription was placed below the three figures; not associated with a grave	Greek (on the right below sculpted figures), “Haldeios farewell”; Greek (on the left below sculpted figures), “in the year 270 [122 CE] this portrait of Geanos son of Haldios was made by his wife Barsimsesa”	IGLS II, 250 (#453–454); Prentice 1908b, 155; Tchalenko 1953, vol. I, 191

(cont.)

TABLE 20 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	References
68	Stele 1 (IGLS 1975)	100–300 CE	Ir-Rubbeh	stone stele (0.38 x 0.19 m) with inscription	Greek, “Lucianus, lamented, farewell”	IGLS II, 347 (#1975); Prentice 1908b, 2
69	Tomb of Marina	234–235 CE	Sardin, 2 km southeast of town	hypogeum; façade consists of an arched awning, the left wall before entering funerary chamber had two stone seats with (unspecified) architectural decoration; the shape of the interior is unknown	Greek (untranslated), Marina, 235 CE	IGLS II, 345–346 (#640); Griesheimer 1997b, 300, figs. 6–8
70	Tomb of Demetrios	291 CE	Sardin, 2 km southeast of town	hypogeum; façade consists of an arched awning, the left wall before entering funerary chamber had two stone seats with (unspecified) architectural decoration; the shape of the interior is unknown	Greek, “In the year 253 [291 CE], the first of Loos. Rest in peace Demetrios! Antigenes!”	Griesheimer 1997a, 193; Griesheimer 1997b, 300
71	Tomb 3	200–300 CE	Sardin, 2 km southeast of town	hypogeum; façade consisted of a porch with benches and an entrance to an irregular chamber; the door was decorated (type unknown)	–	Griesheimer 1997a, 180, n. 32, 193; Griesheimer 1997b, 300
72	Hypogeum 1 (IGLS 520)	111–112 CE	Sermada, cemetery lies 1 km east of the village, and a few minutes walk from the Distyle Tomb	hypogeum; seven steps led to a door, another two steps led to a square chamber (3 x 3 m); in three walls niches were cut with double rock-cut loculi; one loculus had an inscription	Greek, “In the year 160 [111 CE], the 13th of Loos, Manlaios [son of?] Antas, a priest, made for himself at his own expense [this] part, besides [that] which falls to his share”	IGLS II, 286–287 (# 520); Prentice 1908b, 96–97; Tchalenko 1953, vol. I, 122; vol. II, pl. XLIV



73	Distyle tomb (IGLS 519)	132–141 CE	Sermada, cemetery lies 1 km east of the village, the tomb is located on top of the cemetery with hypogea and in front of a quarry	hypogaeum with distyle; aboveground portion consisted of a base with plinth and cornice carrying two Corinthian columns (13 m high) holding entablature with decoration; the columns were connected about two-thirds up; an inscription was placed on the plinth; on the drawing the columns mark five staircases or dromoi leading to hypogea, but the association with this tomb is not clear (cat. 2)	Greek, “For masters Alexandros and Bernikianos son(s) of Alexandros [---] of all their house (?) [---], in the year 18[---], Xandikos 6th [132–141 CE]”	IGLS II, 284–285 (# 519); Froment 1930, 182–183, pl. XLIII, 1; Greisheimer 1997a, 185; Prentice 1908b, 97; Tchalenko 1953, vol. I, 122; vol. II, pl. XLIV, CLXXI, 2
74	Tomb 1 (IGLS 438)	152 CE	Sitt er-Rum, some distance southeast of the town on the south side of the wadi below the village	hypogaeum with distyle; aboveground portion consisted of two square monolithic pillars (length 4.88 m or more) supporting an architrave with an inscription, facing north; both columns on the north side at 2.75 m had an unused tabella ansata consisting of a sunken panel framed by a molding and capped by a little pediment with horn-shaped acroteria and small rosettes; the pillars stood on top of a hypogaeum with an entrance a little to the north (6.40 m north of westernmost pillar); the flight of steps was 0.80 m wide at the top and 1.58 m at the bottom; the dromos was 3.10 m long and led to a large chamber with, in three walls, two arcosolia or side rooms; three arcosolia had sarcophagi or loculi, the other three had a double sarcophagus or loculus; N–S oriented	Greek, “In the year 201 [152 CE] Eisidotos son of Ptolemais made all for himself and for Markia daughter of Kodratos, his wife; and he shall lie in his own sarcophagus the third in the first arcosolium on the right as one enters”	IGLS II, 243 (# 438); Butler 1920, 260; Griesheimer 1997a, 185; Tchalenko 1953, vol. I, 199; vol. II, pl. LXIII, LXII, 5; CLXXV, 1

(cont.)

TABLE 20 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	References
75	Sarcophagus 1 (IGLS 505)	222 CE	Tell 'Aqibrin	sarcophagus, no further description	Greek (untranslated), "Gaianos son of Gaianos, 222 CE"	IGLS II, 280 (# 505); Tate 1992, 292; Tchalenko 1953, vol. I, 127
76	Hypogeum 13	1–200 CE	Turin	hypogeum; steps led down to a rectangular door, another step led to a square or irregular chamber with one loculus in each of the three walls; on the drawing two large blocks perhaps indicate a superstructure or stone marker; dromos: 2.25 m, room: 2 x 2 m; loculi ca. 2.0 x 0.80 m; E–W oriented	–	Greisheimer 1997a, 175–176, fig. 12
77	Tomb 1	100–200 CE	Turin	hypogeum with distyle; aboveground portion consisted of two, now collapsed, columns with Corinthian capitals reaching over 10 m in height and standing on a base; a hypogeum was placed underneath the columns	–	Greisheimer 1997a, 185; Peña et al. 1999, 163–164

