

TABLE 22 *Web table 22.*

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
1	Hypogeum of Bolbarakh, Q258	90–120 CE; in use at least until the early 3rd c. CE	West Cemetery (Valley of the Tombs)	hypogeum; stepped dromos (5 x 1 m) led to a vestibule/ first chamber (12.16 x 3.26 m) with four loculi; a central corridor had three loculi (and two unfinished ones) in the left wall, and on the right a large chamber with a semi-circular back wall (exedra) without loculi; the back portion had ten loculi or burial spots; funerary sculpture found in the tomb: two loculus slabs depicting a bust of a woman with a Palmyrene inscription, two loculus slabs depicting a bust of a woman, statuette of Victory, two loculus slabs depicting a bust of a man, small reclining scene; in the central exedra: reclining scene depicting four busts of women and one of a man with Palmyrene inscription; E–W oriented	—	—	—	—	Browning 1979, 198; Sadurska & Bounni 1994, 142–148, pl. XII, figs. 159. 130, 158, 198, 255, 253, 129, 247

(cont.)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
2	Hypogeum of Yarhai, Q252	108 CE; in use at least until 240	West Cemetery (Valley of the Tombs); on the right side of the Wadi es-Suraysir	hypogeum, now reconstructed in the Damascus museum; dug in hard clay with walls reinforced with stone blocks and slabs; six steps descended to a vestibule (A, 3.37 x 2.81 m); on the west side, a small limestone door with paneled decoration led to a small chamber (B, 1.85 x 1.59 m) of unknown function; a large limestone door with paneled decoration and a molded lintel/corniche with inscription in the back wall of the vestibule led to the tomb proper; ten steps led into the main vaulted chamber (14.05 x 3.60/3.24 m), consisting of three parts separated by two arches on pilasters; the first part (C) had an oval room to the left (F), which was never completed, and a rectangular chamber (G, 3.24 x 2.15 m) on the left with three niches in the left wall and two in the	Palmyrene (on limestone slab by relief of two men), “in the month Nisan of the year 419 [April 108 CE]. This tomb is made by Yarhai son of Barikhi, son of Taimarso, for him and his children and his children’s children, for ever, and in the honor of Barikhi, his father”; Palmyrene, “Yarhai son of Moqîmû, ‘Atenûrî, son of Moqîmû, have made this cave in the year 445 for sons and for sons of sons [133–134 CE]”; Palmyrene, “In the month Iyyar, the fifth day of the year 505 [May 194 CE] Moqîmû son of Lišamš, son of	Remains of six individuals; Loculus 1: skeleton lying on back with heap of ashes of a cremation between the legs; Loculus 2: two individuals; Loculus 3: two children	Loculus 3: two shells (one sea shell); Loculus 4: three glass bottles; Loculus 5: piece of bone decorated with face; Niche 13: six bronze coins (Palmyrene)	necklace (glass beads), bronze bracelet, three pottery cups, 259 (one with inscribed name “Aglîbol” and one with “Malakbel”), two tesserae	IGLS XVII, 444; Amy & Seyrig 1936; Browning 1979, 198, fig. 140; Toynbee 1971, 231–234, fig. 28

Hypogeum
of Yarhai,
Q252
(*cont.*)

right wall, each containing six stacked loculi closed off with slabs carrying funerary busts (depicting at least three bearded men and three women, dated to the decades after 108 CE); the back wall of this chamber was an arched niche covered with a relief on three sides; the left side depicted a reclining male with a priest hat and other individuals to his left; the middle depicted two reclining men with priest hats, a seated woman, and two smaller standing figures, above a row of four busts (two male and two female); this sculpture dates to mid 2nd c. CE; the reliefs covered numerous niches with stacked loculi (at least nineteen; Niches 19–22); the second part of the main chamber (D) had six niches with five superimposed loculi in the right wall (Niches 9–14) and four in the left (Niches 15–18); the loculi were plastered inside and

Hifrî and Aqamate daughter of Yarhai gave in partnership to Šalman son of Qulaibû, son of Elahbel and to Taimû, son of Dabah, son of Himyan, and transferred to them two stretches of the northern and southern walls, the profane ones, up to the posterior part of the vaulted space facing the western chamber, that they might dig and build burial places as they want for themselves and for their sons and sons of sons, forever”; Palmyrene and Greek (main part of tomb), “In the year 552 [240 CE] Julius Aurelius Hairan and Julius Aurelius Malochos, both sons of Germanus,

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Hypogeum of Yarhai, Q252 (cont.)			separated from each other by terracotta slabs, stone slabs, and plaster; the third part of the main chamber (E, in the back of the tomb) was partly paved and had four niches with six superimposed loculi, of which the lowest two were masked/ underground, in the right (Niches 1–4) and left (Niches 5–8) walls; Niche 7 yielded iron nails, possibly belonging to a wooden coffin; these loculi were closed with slabs with funerary busts: five females, six bearded males, a plaque with foundation inscription, and a face of a child/Bacchus; the back wall had two arched aediculae decorated with columns, pilasters, and a projecting cornice; inside each aedicula were three small arched aediculae, standing on a relief slab; the slab on the left depicted two reclining men	have ceded to Julius Aurelius Theophilus, son of Taimarso and grand-son of Zebida, for him, his sons, grandsons and descendants, for always, the eastern wall with the exedra that you find immediately right when you enter, all the way to the marble Victory placed in a niche in the middle of the exedra which is at the other end, comprising of three tombs placed in the entablature above the Victory”; Palmyrene? (in exedra at back of tomb, not translated), epitaph of Nesa, unmarried daughter of founder				

	Hypogeum of Yarhai, Q252 (<i>cont.</i>)			and a seated women, and covered two niches/loculi (a drawing (fig. 6) depicts an extended skeleton in one of the loculi); the slab on the right depicted a reclining man, a seated woman, and three standing figures (one male, two female?), and covered one or two loculi/niches; the sculpture here dated to the decades after 108 CE; in this part of the tomb, two undisturbed loculi were found (L. 1 and L. 2), and several others contained some goods (L. 3–7); two funerary altars made of plaster in the second part were fixed in the floor; it seems that the exedra in the first part of the tomb was built latest (not earlier than 175 CE); tomb had 219 burial-spots; N–S oriented					
3	Hypogeum of Salamallath, Q254	147 CE; in use at least until 270	West Cemetery (Valley of the Tombs)	T-shaped hypogeum; dromos (9.0 x 2.40 m) with stairs leading down to a landing decorated with pilasters;	Palmyrene and Greek (on lintel of door), “This house of eternity was made	–	–	–	IGLS XVII, 423–429; Browning 1979, 198;

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Hypogeum of Salamallath, Q254 (cont.)			the door has a window and slab with the foundation inscription; inside, the vestibule was decorated with Ionian pilasters that gave access to three chambers, of which the lateral ones were not used and were unfinished; the central chamber had thirteen rows of stacked loculi; in the corridor to the left, a row of loculi was found closed, with the closure still in place; funerary sculpture found in the tomb: loculus slab depicting a priest with Palmyrene inscription, loculus slab depicting a priest, six loculus slabs depicting a man with a Palmyrene inscription, four loculus slabs depicting a man with a bilingual inscription, five loculus slabs depicting a man, seven loculus slabs depicting a woman with Palmyrene inscription, two loculus slabs depicting a woman with a bilingual	by Salamallat son of Malikho, son of Dionysios, of his expenses, for his father, after the death of Maliku, his father [at the age of] 33 years. He made [---] as is written below, this house of eternity of his expenses, for him and his children and children's children, for always. In the month of Iyyar in the year 4 [---] [between 89 and 188 CE]"; Palmyrene and Greek (below previous), "this house of eternity was made by Salamallat son of Malikho, son of Dionysios, for them				Gawlikowski 1970, 122; Sadurska & Bounni 1994, 149–171, plan XIII; Schnädelbach 2010, 93

Hypogeum
of
Salamallath,
Q254
(*cont.*)

inscription, seven loculus slabs depicting a woman, three busts of man and woman, two loculus slabs with three busts, a head of a woman; by the south (left) wall: a relief slab depicting two reclining men, a seated woman, a standing man above four bust (two male and two female); total dimensions: 2.6 x 16.50 m (width 16 m with side chambers); E–W oriented

and their children and descendants. And after the death of this Salamallat son of Malikho, Hanbel son of Salamallat son of Malikho, his son, and PRSTN' daughter of Taismarso, son of 'Atezabad, his wife, have ceded [joined partnership with?] Zabd'ate, son of Hanbel, son of Dionysios half of the, hypogeum for him, his children and descendants, in their eternal honor. In the month Nisan of the year 458 [April 147 CE]"; eighteen inscriptions were placed with funerary busts, of which six were Palmyrene and Greek and the rest Palmyrene

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
4	Hypogeum of Zabda, Q255	125–150 CE	West Cemetery (Valley of the Tombs)	T-shaped hypogeum; dromos (11.50 m) cut out in bedrock with ten steps leading to an open vestibule; two stone slabs serve as steps for the door; inside five steps led down to a central chamber divided in two parts, and with two lateral chambers or niches opening from the front part; the lateral chambers had an arched roof and traces of a pilaster with plaster; the chamber on the right was empty (no graves); the left chamber had a small opening in the west corner with a niche with six stacked loculi, separated by terracotta slabs; the lowest loculus was covered with limestone slabs and plaster; it contained one body with the head to the east; in the northwest corner of this niche a small pit was cut out in the bedrock (0.61 x 0.34 x 0.20 m) but no bones	Palmyrene (in front of Niches 2 and 3 in the central exedra), “These are the images of Zabda son of Moqimu, [son of] Bakri and of Beltihan daughter of Etpeni, his wife; who has made this eternal home and the construction that is above it. They are buried behind these images”; Palmyrene (on same relief), “Belhitan, his wife”; Palmyrene (on a relief found in a grave), “Zabda, son of Ogga, alas”	remains of seventy individuals; most graves appeared to have contained the remains of a single body; Graves 1, 7: one individual; Grave 4: one female (sex determination method unknown)	Grave 1: bronze fibula; Grave 2: bronze button; Grave 3: earring; Grave 4: five earrings (one silver, one bronze), necklace with beads (faience, schist, lime, carnelian beads and a stone amulet), bronze bell, glass bottle, glass infundibulum, shell; Grave 5: glass vessel, small hook; Grave 6: glass vessel, small hook; Grave	on top of bench next to Grave 1: remains of three large jars, cooking pot, a cup with ashes, three lamps and a glass bottle; right chamber/ niche has three oil lamps	Michalowski 1960; Gawlikowski 1970, 115–117; Sadurska & Bounni 1994, 137–141

Hypogeum
of Zabda,
Q255
(*cont.*)

were found inside; the central chamber had a small bench on the east side of the right niche (traces of ash and charcoal found here and perhaps lamps?); on the left side of the central chamber a grave was cut, covered by stone slabs (Grave 1), with a bench next to it; several finds were placed here, as well as a funerary bust of Zabda son of Ogga; the back of the central chamber had four niches with six stacked loculi each, separated by terracotta slabs with plaster (Graves 2, 3, 5, and 6, with finds); on the left side of the back of the central chamber, the remains of five niches with stacked loculi (with a possible total of thirty burial spots) were found; in the back left corner two pits were dug (for newborns, according to the excavator); four more pit-graves were dug against the left wall (Grave 7: single skull in the west, covered with

7: necklace,
bronze bell,
pottery in
front of Grave
7: six bowls/
cups, jug with
strainer, jug
and bottle;
also seven oil
lamps in front
of Grave 7;
small bronze
hook

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Hypogeum of Zabda, Q255 (cont.)			slabs; Grave 4: covered with slabs; two small graves with the remains of a single child); and two pit-graves were found on the right side of the central chamber; the tomb yielded pieces of columns, Ionian pilasters, capitals, and arched moldings; funerary sculpture found in the tomb: a loculus slab depicting a male with Palmyrene inscription, a statuette of woman, a statuette of man; in the central exedra: a reclining man and seated woman; length 13.0 x 4.13–2.20 m (8.46 m with lateral chambers); E–W oriented					
5	Tomb 003, Qasr el- Abyad, Q280	–	West Cemetery (Valley of the Tombs)	rectangular mausoleum; on podium made of two steps; walls were made of large rectangular limestone blocks; a door in north led to a rectangular room, of which the wall opposite the entrance was decorated with aedicula	–	–	–	–	Browning 1979, 198, figs. 74–76, 139; Gawlikowski 1970, 132; Schnädelbach 2010 (image p. 95)

	Tomb 003, Qasr el- Abyad, Q280 (cont.)			and two half-columns (fig. 75); one loculus was placed here; in the right wall, four niches with stacked loculi (at least four) with molded cadres and pilasters were made, the lower loculi with a rounded entrance; possibly, place was reserved for statues above the aedicula; tomb may also have yielded loculus slabs with funerary sculpture; N-S oriented					
6	Tomb 036, Q124	210–220 CE; in use perhaps until the 270s	West Cemetery (Valley of the Tombs)	rectangular mausoleum with decorated façade; made of gypsum and standing on a podium (22 x 18 m) with a small staircase; the reconstruction by the excavator shows a frontal façade with three stories or levels, Corinthian pilasters at the corners, and a projecting cornice; the lowest level had one large and two smaller entrances, each with a projecting lintel and molded doorposts; stone doors were decorated with sunken panels	Palmyrene and Greek (on lintel of entrance, not completely preserved)	remains of eighty-four individuals; twenty-one male, twenty-three female, thirty-nine children; Plan 5 depicts single burials and co-burials, perhaps as much as seven in one loculus	–	100 lamps, fragments of pottery and glass	IGLS XVII, 440; Schmidt-Colinet 1992

(cont.)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Tomb 036, Q124 (cont.)			or covers; the second and third stories had on each side a relief decoration of stacked aediculae consisting of six columns supporting an architrave on which six columns stand, four crowned by triangular pediments and the central two by a semi-circular pediment; the latter motive was repeated in larger form in the center above the door, supported by six columns; according to reconstruction, the decoration of the façade included shells, sea creatures, Dionysus-Baalshamin, and a scroll/frieze decoration of geometric, figural, and floral designs; the exterior walls on the west, north, and east sides had five panels divided by six Corinthian pilasters; all panels except the central one had a pediment in the center; the tomb had a square interior (18 x 18 m) with a central peristyle					



Tomb
036, Q124
(*cont.*)

surrounded by a corridor
from which loculi radiated;
the loculi were stacked and
separated by terracotta slabs;
the interior decoration of
the tomb consisted of shells,
sea creatures, Victory figures,
gorgon heads, an eagle, imago
clipeata, and a theater mask;
the funerary sculpture found in
the tomb consists of sarcophagi
with reliefs of figures,
clipei, camels, portraitbusts,
and round sculpture of
reclining males holding a
cup and accompanied by a
seated woman and standing
individuals; N-S oriented

7 Tomb 038, 171 CE
Q142

West
Cemetery
(Valley of
the Tombs)

rectangular mausoleum (ca.
15 x ? x 8.5+ m); made of
gypsum; reconstruction of the
façade has a simple door and
corner pilasters

Palmyrene and Greek
(on lintel of door),
“This is a honorable
house of eternity,
this tomb was made
by Zabdate son
of Zabdila, son of
laddai, in his honor
and in the honor of
his children and his
children’s children, for
always. In the month
of Kanun, in the year
493 [171 CE]”

— — —

IGLS XVII,
437; Schmidt-
Colinet 1992

(*cont.*)



TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
8	Tomb 038a, Q141	150 CE	West Cemetery (Valley of the Tombs)	rectangular mausoleum (ca. 19 x ? x 10+ m); made of gypsum; reconstruction of the façade has three doors and corner pilasters	Palmyrene (on lintel of door), “This house of sepulcher is made by Zebida son of Moqimo Zebida [---] for him and his children and his children’s children, for always. In the month of Kanun, in the year 462 [November 150 CE]”	—	—	—	Schmidt-Colinet 1992
9	Tomb of A’ailami and Zebida (085b), Q202	149 CE	West Cemetery (Valley of the Tombs)	square mausoleum (13.35 x 13.35 x 2.0+ m) on podium; made of gypsum; reconstruction of the façade has a flat roof and staircase leading to porch made of six columns; a large central door (4.0 x 1.74 m) was flanked on either side by a smaller door, of which the left one led to stairs to the upper level; a cornice with decorated volutes on top of the main entrance	Palmyrene and Greek (on lintel of door), “This tomb, house of eternity, and the portico which is in front of it, are founded by A’ailami and Zebida, sons of Hairan, son of Moqimo, son of Hairan Matta for them and their children and the	—	—	—	IGLS XVII, 430–435; Gawlikowski 1970, 133, fig. 81; Makowski 1983, pl. 48–53, figs. 1–3; Schmidt-Colinet 1992

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
11	Tower-tomb 007, Tomb of 'Atenatan, Q279	9 BCE; in use until at least 150–200 CE	West Cemetery (Valley of the Tombs)	tower-tomb with square base (8.20 x 8.20 x 20 m); tower had seven stories connected by winding staircase and consisted of two parts with separate entrances in the north and south; the lower part (ground floor) was accessible from the north and yielded finds from the late 1st (Domitian) to mid 2nd c. CE; the southern door gave access to the upper six stories, of which three were partly collapsed; some molding decoration was visible under the inscriptions; the loculi were originally subdivided by terracotta slabs and closed with break stones and plaster, in which name of deceased was written; Henning describes offering-troughs in front of loculi; the first story had two or three rows of six niches with stacked loculi on both sides of the corridor; the second story perhaps had eleven niches; the	Palmyrene (north exterior façade), “This tomb is that of ‘Athenathan son of Kohailô, who built it for his son Kohailô and Hairân, his son, of Benê Maithâ, in the month of Kânûn of the year 304 [November 9 BCE]”; Palmyrene (south exterior façade), almost identical to previous	the ground floor yielded at least seven mummies; the first story yielded a child mummy wearing sandals and many fragments of others; the second story also yielded mummy fragments; the third story had male mummy in Loculus 1	Loculus 1: unguentarium found under stone slabs; wooden stick	four mummies with textile, exact location unknown; fifteen other pieces of textile; ground floor: coin of Domitian, two lamps (early 2nd c. CE); north part of tomb: two silver and pearl earrings, two silver earrings, silver ring with agate gem (late 1st–early	Browning 1979, 195; Gawlikowski 1970, 52, figs. 15–17; Henning 2003, 97; Henning 2013, 145–147, pl. 7–9, Beil 7; Rahmo 1993; Schnädelbach 2010, fig. p. 93; Witecka 1994

Tower-
tomb 007,
Tomb of
'Atenatan,
Q279
(*cont.*)

third story had an inscription
above the entrance with names
of founders, and two or four
niches, of which one loculus
was found intact (Loculus 1);
the fourth story had one or
two loculi; the fifth and sixth
stories had three niches each;
funerary sculpture found in
the tomb: a stele of woman
in a tunic (early 2nd c. CE)
with inscription, limestone
fragment of a head (north part
of the tomb), two limestone
fragments of heads (first story);
N-S oriented

2nd c.
CE); first
story: silver
earrings (1st
c.–150 CE),
necklace
(two glass
beads,
1st–3rd c.
CE); third
story: silver
earring (1st
c.–150 CE),
silver earring
(1st c.–200
CE), bronze
earring
(1st c.–200
CE), iron
and bronze
bracelet (late
1st c. BCE–
1st c. CE),
carnelian
gem with
satyr (1st c.
BCE–1st

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Tower-tomb 007, Tomb of 'Atenatan, Q279 (cont.)							c. CE); necklace (two opaque beads (1st c. BCE–1st c. CE); opaque bead (late 1st c. BCE–3rd c. CE); two glass beads with gold leaf (1st–3rd c. CE)); scattered: 34 pearls and 139 beads	
12	Tower-tomb 010, Q144	50–1 BCE	West Cemetery (Valley of the Tombs), on a rocky outcrop	tower-tomb (8.0 x 6.1 x 4.5 m) with a stepped base and stairs inside; made of small break stones with lime mortar; three exterior loculi was made in the base and one in the shaft, accessible from the staircase; NW–SE oriented	–	–	–	–	Gawlikowski 1970, 57; Henning 2003, 96; Henning 2013, 148–149 (fig. p. 149), pl. 5

13	Tower-tomb 013, Tomb of Elahbel, Q271	103 CE	West Cemetery (Valley of the Tombs)	tower-tomb with four+ stories; regular tower on wide stepped base (12.0–13.5 x 12.0–13.5 x 25.0 m); the façade was made of regularly shaped blocks, and had air holes and an arched niche with inscription and (now destroyed) figural sculpture high above the door; the back door in the north led down to a basement containing loculi (eleven niches); the main entrance was in the base on the south side with a simple molded lintel; the four extant stories included stacked loculi and sarcophagi, although the shape of the latter was unclear (could be rock-cut pits as well); the loculi were made with terracotta slabs and closed with a stone; the ground floor (3.35 x 7.65 x 6.63 m) was elaborately decorated with a bust of the curator of the tomb (Elahbel's son) above the door, Corinthian pilasters, a ceiling with coffers or square rosette	Palmyrene and Greek (exterior façade with now destroyed sculpture), "This tomb was built by Elahbel, Ma'nai, Sokhayi, and Malikho, sons of Ma'nai Elahbel, for them and their children ['sons', in Greek]. In the month Nisan of the year 414 [April 103 CE]"	one burial spot (E3) contained three individuals, one of which was a mummy of an old man with a beard; it is not clear whether they were buried together or fell in a single loculus after a collapse; while cleaning the third floor, some mummies and fragments of others (one child-mummy?) were found	—	133 pieces of textile	IGLS XVII, 407–421; Browning 1979, 196–197, figs. 137–138; Gawlikowski 1970, 87, figs. 46–49; Henning 2003, figs. 11–12; Henning 2013, 152–154 (fig. p. 149), pl. 10–27, Beil. 8, 10, 19; Pfister 1937, fig. 1; Toynbee 1971, 170
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TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Tower-tomb 013, Tomb of Elahbel, Q271 (cont.)			panels, and portrait busts and traces of paint; a cornice with dentils ran along the edges of the ceiling; the tomb had over 300 burial spots, and many decorated slabs and inscriptions were discovered inside, as well as (a) plaster altar(s); N–S oriented					
14	Tower-tomb 024, Q148(?)	1st c. BCE	West Cemetery (Valley of the Tombs)	tower-tomb with stepped base and interior stairs (5.5 x 5.5 x 4.0+ m); made of small break stones with lime mortar; loculi were made in the base and accessible from the exterior; N–S oriented	–	–	–	–	Gawlikowski 1970, 57; Henning 2003, 96; Henning 2013, 167–168 (fig. p. 167); Will 1949a, fig. 3)
15	Tower-tomb 051, Tomb of Iamlikhō, Q210	83 CE	West Cemetery (Valley of the Tombs)	tower-tomb, well-preserved; tomb consisted of a larger stepped base (11.6 x 11.6 x 27.5 m) with a door and a smaller square tower four stories high; the façade was made of regularly shaped	Bilingual Palmyrene/Greek (exterior façade below elaborate niche/window above door), Palmyrene, “In the month of	remains of two adult males, adult female, and child; at least twentyfour mummies were found	–	Chinese silk inside tomb (not clear where); sixtysix pieces of textile;	IGLS XVII, 404–405; Browning 1979, 193–194, figs. 132–135;

Tower-
tomb 051,
Tomb of
Iamlikhō,
Q210
(*cont.*)

blocks; the entrance was decorated with molded door-lintel, topped by carved pediment; the walls had air holes and a window decorated with two victories in relief and inscription at the level of the third floor; central door was decorated and gave access to the ground floor; the other stories were accessed through a small doorway in the back; the ground floor had four niches on the right and three on the left, separated by engaged pilasters (some with Corinthian capitals), with seven loculi each; the room was decorated with a cornice and a diamond and triangle-shaped coffers with portrait busts pattern on the ceiling; the second story had four niches on one and two on the other side and some decoration on the walls and ceiling; the third story had four niches for loculi in one

Nisan in 394 [83 CE]. This tomb was built by Iamlikho son of Moqimo ‘Aqqalish, son of Maliku ‘Abbanit, son of Belakab, son of Mikha, son of Maththa, Palmyrene [or councilor of Palmyra]”; Greek, “This honorable monument of eternity was built by Iamlichu son of Mokimu, also called Akalish, for him and his sons and his descendants”; same inscription above lintel of door; a cession inscription was also found inside

fragments of sandals; two oil lamps

Gawlikowski 1970, 85–87, figs. 42–45; Henning 2003, figs. 7–10; Henning 2013, 192–195; Pfister 1940, 9–10, fig. 3; Rahmo 1993, 50; Toynbee 1971, 170

(*cont.*)



TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Tower-tomb 051, Tomb of Iamlikhō, Q210 (cont.)			wall, and a small chamber (2.40 x 1.85 m) and stairs in the opposite wall; this chamber had two loculi and a molded cornice; the fourth story had four niches on the right and two on the left; the tomb contained at least 217 loculi; Henning mentions an offering-trough in front of one loculus; N–S oriented					
16	Tower-tomb 063, Tomb of Banai, Laascha, Arraum, Q211	79 CE	West Cemetery (Valley of the Tombs)	tower-tomb with stepped square base (10.1 x 10.1 x 5.5 m); partly preserved; made of roughly hewn stones, with a molded cornice and decorated lintel with an inscription; a door on the valley side (north) gave access to a room with four niches on the right and three niches on the left containing five stacked loculi each; the second story had four niches on one side and two on the other; tomb had at least sixty-five loculi; several interior inscriptions; N–S oriented	Palmyrene (on lintel), “This tomb was made by Banai, Laascha, Arraum, sons of Thaimischa, son of Banai called Adona, for them and their children, in their honor, the house of eternity. In the month Nisan of the year 390 [April 79 CE]”	—	—	—	Gawlikowski 1970, 79–80; Henning 2003; Henning 2013, 201–202; Schmidt-Colinet 1992

17	Tower-tomb 015, Q273	10–35 CE	West Cemetery (Valley of the Tombs)	tower-tomb with hypogeum; door led to a small vestibule with traces of paint, opening to a steep staircase and a T-shaped hypogeum with six niches with stacked loculi on the right and four on the left, separated by terracotta slabs; the central corridor had five niches and four larger spaces; the walls and ceilings were plastered; the room in the tower had one loculus on the right and two on the other side, and a small round altar of plaster near a loculus (offering-trough, according to Henning); a graffito found at entrance of tower had numbers; dimensions: 6.0 x 6.0 x 6.5 m (tower); 14.0 x 1.25 m (hypogeum); total length with side chambers: 10.63 m; W–E oriented	–	–	–	jewelry items, pottery vessels, many lamps, glass items, metal items	Browning 1979, 200, fig. 141; Colledge 1976, fig. 34; Gawlikowski 1970, 61, 64, fig. 27; Henning 2013, 156–157; Schnädelbach 2010 (image p. 94)
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TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
18	Tower-tomb 019, Q262	1–25 CE; in use at least until the early 2nd c. CE	West Cemetery (Valley of the Tombs)	tower-tomb with hypogeum; made of large, smooth blocks with an entrance in the east; a large staircase with twenty steps led down to the hypogeum consisting of a long vaulted central chamber (11.60 x 2.12 x 2.55 m) covered with plaster, three long lateral chambers (5.30 x 2.00 m) on both sides (six chambers), and three small niches on both sides; these niches have four stacked loculi each, separated by terracotta and plaster slabs; left of the entrance were the stairs leading to the tower, which had a square plan standing on three steps; traces of white plaster inside, and painting found on the vaulted ceiling of the stairs; pieces of architectural decoration were found in the central chamber (rosette, fasces); a painted face of a boy was found in one of the lateral chambers, as well as	piece of inscription found near entrance; also fragment inside, untranslated	–	–	in hypogeum on the floor fragments of a jar covered with plaster (liquid holding) and coin of Hadrian were found; also lamps, according to Henning	Gawlikowski 1970, 61–62, figs. 25–26; Henning 2013, 161–162 (fig. p. 161); Michalowski 1961 (plan); Michalowski 1963

	Tower-tomb 019, Q262 (<i>cont.</i>)			a fragment of an eagle, pieces of inscriptions, and faces of a man, child, and young woman; dimensions: 5.15 x 5.15 m (base); 6.5 m (height of tower); 16 x 2.12–2.66 x 3.25–2.55 m (hypogeum); E–W oriented					
19	Tower-tomb 044, Tomb of Kithot, Q110	40 CE	West Cemetery (Valley of the Tombs)	tower-tomb with hypogeum; made of squared blocks and chink stones, tower (height: 18 m) with five stories on top of a hypogeum; the sixth story was not completely preserved; stepped base (11 x 11 m) and door on the south side opening to the ground-floor rooms with two rows of four niches with stacked loculi in the walls; similar rooms but progressively smaller due to the tower's slanting walls occupied the second (seven niches), third (eight niches), fourth (three large chambers, two niches, and plaster sarcophagus in middle chamber), and fifth (two large	Palmyrene (exterior façade, under couch of funerary sculpture), "In the month of Siwan in the year 3[51] [40 CE], this tombs belongs to Kithot, son of thaimarso, son of Kithot, son of Taimha the elder, of the tribe of Bene Mattabol, who made it for him and his children, for always"; Palmyrene (inside, with sculpted niche), "In the month of Siwan in the year 351 [June 40 CE] these images are of	–	–	208 pieces of textile	Browning 1979, 22, figs. 1, 26, 132; Henning 2003, 97–98, figs. 5, 6; Henning 2013, 185–186; Gawlikowski 1970, 71–74, figs. 36–37; Toynbee 1971, 170; Will 1949a, figs. 8, 16

(cont.)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Tower-tomb 044, Tomb of Kithot, Q110 (cont.)			chambers and four niches?) stories; the loculi were closed with a mix of break stones and mortar; lots of Byzantine graffiti was found inside; tower has decoration on the exterior (very high up), with a molding with vine decoration around the top of an arched recess with sculpture of a reclining man and three standing people (one female and two male); an inscription was placed below the sculpture; S–N oriented	Kithot, son of Thaimarso, and Maisa, daughter of [---], his wife and of Lišamš, his brother [or son?], and of Salman, his son and of [---], his slave”				
20	Tower-tomb 046, Q108	33–66 CE	West Cemetery (Valley of the Tombs), on the left side of the Wadi es-Suraysir	tower-tomb with hypogeum; made of roughly hewn stones; hypogeum was cut in the slope of hill; the ground floor of the tower had seven niches for loculi and two sarcophagi in the corridor, and in the back an opening to hypogeum; the second story had six niches for loculi and settings for one sarcophagus in the corridor;	fragmented inscriptions found in the second story	mummy in a sarcophagus	second story: – fibula with lapis lazuli and in one of the loculi a terracotta figurine of priest with palm, twenty-nine pieces of textile;	–	Gawlikowski 1970, 97–98, figs. 52–53; Henning 2013, 188–189 (fig. p. 188); Pfister 1940, 7–8, fig. 1; Rahmo 1993, 43

	Tower-tomb 046, Q108 (cont.)			the tower contained at least sixty-six loculi; the ground floor yielded strips of cloth, a funerary bust (female, date perhaps around 125 CE), and a small altar; one of the loculi on the second story yielded two small plaster altars, fragments of inscriptions, and two small faces; in a sarcophagus on the second story, a mummy with rich textile and bronze pin was found; base: 9.60 x 9.10 m				mummy with rich textile and bronze pin in a sarcophagus	
21	Tower-tomb 065, Q213	75–85 CE	West Cemetery (Valley of the Tombs), elevated position on North slope of Jebel Umm el-Qays	tower-tomb with hypogeum; only ground floor and first two stories were preserved; a sculpted lintel with busts was made above the entrance; the ground floor had five niches on the right and four on the left, with eight stacked loculi each, as well as a molding and a low-relief with eight busts; the first story had five niches on the right and three on the left, and a cornice; the second story had the same amount of niches; the tower contained at least 151 loculi; the entrance	—	—	—	fifteen pieces of textile (including textile)	Henning 2003, 98; Gawlikowski 1970, 104, fig. 58; Will 1949a, fig. 18

(cont.)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Tower-tomb 065, Q213 (cont.)			to the hypogeum had a corniche; inside, four niches and exedra were found in the back					
22	Tower-tomb 067, Tomb of Hairan, Q214	33 CE; in use at least until 129/130 CE	West Cemetery (Valley of the Tombs)	tower-tomb with hypogeum; three-stepped base with a square tower (4–6 x 4–6 x 11 m) of four stories; the main façade in the northeast had an inscription placed high above the door, decorated with a gorgon head or Pan mask; the ground floor had four niches, with four stacked loculi each, on both sides; a chamber led to the rock-cut hypogeum, with five niches on both sides, each with five stacked loculi (fifty in total); the second story was accessible through a door in the southwest – it had one niche on left and four on right; a winding staircase led to the third story, which had four niches on one side and two on the other; the fourth story	Palmyrene, (on exterior façade), “In the month of Kanun of the year 345. This tomb is of Hairan son of Belsuri, son of gaddarso, also called Bar Ba’a, of the tribe of Bene KNBT. And commemorates Belsuri, son of Hairan, for ever”; Palmyrene?, not translated, Zeqa buried in 129/130 CE	–	–	–	Browning 1979, 195, figs. 132–133; Henning 2003, 97, fig. 4; Henning 2013, 207–209; Gawlikowski, 1970, 69, figs. 33–35; Will 1949a, fig. 9; Toynbee 1971, 170

	Tower-tomb 067, Tomb of Hairan, Q214 (<i>cont.</i>)			had three niches on the right side and one on the left; the top level was not preserved; the tower contained about 130 loculi; a depiction of the son of Kithot (middle 1st c. AD) was found inside; NE–SW oriented					
23	Tower-tomb 068, Tomb of Sabeis, Q215 (?)	83 CE	West Cemetery (Valley of the Tombs)	tower-tomb with hypogeum; tower had five stories and was faced with regularly shaped blocks; it stood on a large stepped base (10.9 x 10.9 x 15 m); the ground floor had four niches (each with five stacked loculi on the right and three on the left), simple molding decoration, and above the entrance a decorated niche with pilasters in relief; the upper four stories had two niches, each with six loculi (two under floor level) on one side and four on the other; the rooms were decorated with a cornice; the ceiling of the second story had traces of paint; one of the ceilings had relief panels, and dentils and egg-and-dart decoration on the edges	Palmyrene and Greek (lintel above entrance), “This monument and hypogeum was built by Sabi, Nebuzabad, Taimai and Nebula, sons of Belsuri, son of Hairan, son of Belsuri, son of Gaddarso, also called Bene Ba’a, for them and their children in their honor, house of eternity, Peace! In the month of Nisan in 394 [April 83 CE]”; three Palmyrene inscriptions with funerary busts	—	—	pieces of textile	IGLS XVII, 406; Browning 1979, figs. 132–133; Gawlikowski 1970, 81–84; Henning 2013, 209–212; Toynbee 1971, 170; Will 1949a, fig. 10

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
24	Tower-tomb of Elasha (069), Q216 (?)	65–80 CE	West Cemetery (Valley of the Tombs)	tower-tomb with hypogeum; three stories preserved on top of a hypogeum (height 12 m); damaged inscription on the lintel; base: 9.50 x 9.50 m	–	one mummy	–	fourteen pieces of textile (on mummy); pottery in a chamber	IGLS XVII, 449; Browning 1979, 195, figs. 132–133, map 69; Gawlikowski 1970, 99–100; Henning 2003, 98; Henning 2013, 212–215 (fig. p. 213)
25	Tower-tomb (perhaps Tomb J or Anonymous Tomb, in Henning 2013: Turriforme Tombeau; D307)	1–50 CE; in use until the end of the 2nd c. CE	West Cemetery (Valley of the Tombs)	tower-tomb with hypogeum; three parts (4.1 x 5.7 x 2.0 m): entrance and vestibule at the ground floor, a hypogeum underground, and a room on the second story; the hypogeum was a T-shape with a long entrance leading to a perpendicular corridor with nine (?) loculi; the second-story room was almost square and closed off from the	–	–	three incense cups in front of two loculi in the hypogeum	location unknown: six earrings, bracelet, ten rings, three pins, amulet; pottery pitcher/jug (perhaps end 1st c. BCE), nine	Henning 2013, 141–142; Sadurska 1976, 11–18, fig. 1–6

Tower-
tomb
(perhaps
Tomb J or
Anony-
mous
Tomb, in
Henning
2013:
Turriforme
Tombeau;
D307)
(*cont.*)

hypogeum and vestibule;
perhaps it was accessible from
an entrance in the west; the
room had two tombs, one
against the north wall and
one against the east; perhaps
originally stacked loculi; there
was no sign of a staircase, and
the foundation of the tomb
appeared not very solid; this
tower-tomb could not have
been more than 5 m high;
the aboveground part of
tomb was nicer-made than
the hypogeum; sculptural
fragments and two small heads
were found at the entrance
(perhaps 50–130 CE); S–N
oriented

terracotta
lamps and
fragments
of others
in found in
the tombs
and corridor
(first group
is end 1st
c.–125 CE;
second
group is mid
2nd CE)

26	Hypogeum of 'Alainê (K/D305)	138 CE, probably not used after 272	West Cemetery (Valley of the Tombs) (?), southeast flank of Jebel el- Husayniyet (inside the Camp of Diocletian)	hypogeum; façade consisted of a stone wall and a stone door with wood-imitation carving and molded lintel with inscription; the interior consisted of a wide central corridor/chamber with a white plaster floor and seven loculi in the right wall (L. 33– 39); two sets of two sarcophagi stood on either side of central section of this chamber,	Palmyrene (on lintel of door), “House of eternity made by Alaine son of Alaine, in the month of [Kanun] of the year 450 [138/139 CE]”; Palmyrene (on closing slab), not translated, two sons of Ogeilu son of Soraiku	–	L. 1: bronze pin, leather soles, small wicker basket, two loom weights, bone comb, wooden flute; L. 3: glass bead; L. 5: part of pottery vessel (2nd	in debris: stamped Rhodian handle (220– 180 BCE); part of jug/ pitcher (handle?); pitcher with handle (end 3rd–	Daszewski 1972, 137–139; Sadurska & Bounni 1994, 172–179; Sadurska 1976, 18–32, figs. 1, 7–18
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TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Hypogeum of 'Alainê (K/D305) (cont.)			with possible remains of a fifth coffin; in the back of the chamber, three walls contained thirty-two niches with perhaps three loculi each (L. 1–32); the loculi were built rather than cut out of the rock, and separated by terracotta slabs; on top of these loculi (?) stood three coffins or reliefs-slabs in triclinium formation, and a fourth and fifth extended on the right and left of the central graves; the central coffin/slab depicted a reclining man, seated woman, and four standing figures (three male and one female); the left coffin/slab depicted a reclining man, seated woman, two standing male figures; the right coffin/slab depicted two reclining men; a statue of a woman was found by the central coffins/slabs; Niche			c. CE); L.7: engraved bead (black stone, end 2nd–3rd c. CE); L. 13: pottery thymiaterion (2nd c. CE); L. 14: necklace (glass beads), bronze pendant, part of bronze necklace, pottery thymiaterion (2nd c. CE), pottery small vessel; L. 31: glass bead; L. 38: two bronze earrings	early 4th c. CE) with stopper still intact; agate bead; ring of earring bronze; bronze pendant in form of bell (138–240 CE); bronze pendant made of Imperial coin (2nd–3rd c. CE); bronze ring (2nd–3rd c. CE); Nabataean coin (2nd–3rd c. CE); above	

	Hypogeum of 'Alainê (K/D305) (<i>cont.</i>)			30 had a loculus slab with a male bust; Niche 27 had a loculus slab with a female bust; Niche 28 had a loculus slab with a female bust; according to the excavators, the tomb was pillaged at one stage, perhaps during war with Romans, and systematically dismantled when Diocletian's camp was built; between the 4th and 19th c., the tomb was sporadically inhabited; SE–NW oriented				threshold: top part of amphora, end 3rd–early 4th c. CE; behind Sarcophagus 8: piece of glass vessel (2nd–3rd c. CE); near door: bronze nail	
27	Tomb 086, Funerary temple, D301	175–225 CE	North Cemetery (inside the Camp of Diocletian)	rectangular mausoleum (ca. 18.5 x 15.5 x 14 m) on a podium with two steps; partly rebuilt; made of gypsum; the reconstruction of the façade had a pediment roof and a staircase in front; the porch was formed by six Corinthian columns; decorated architrave; corner pilasters with Corinthian capitals and scroll relief of vine and acanthus leaf decoration was placed on the side walls; horizontal scroll relief ran along	–	–	–	–	Browning 1979, 176–179, figs. 118–120; Gawlikowski 1970, 140–144, figs. 87–90; Schmidt–Colinet 1992, figs. 16, 28a–c

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TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Tomb 086, Funerary temple, D301 (cont.)			the mid-section; the back wall has a door in the podium that led to a lower level of the tomb; here four niches with four loculi each were reconstructed; the interior of the ground level consisted of a T-shaped chamber with a peristyle formed by four columns; nineteen niches in the side walls had five stacked loculi each, separated by pilasters; slabs with busts in relief closed the loculi; the back part measured 10 x 2 m with benches to carry sarcophagi; E–W oriented					
28	Tomb 129b	100–300 CE	North Cemetery	rectangular mausoleum (ca. 12 x ? x 12 m) on podium; made of gypsum; the reconstruction of the façade had a pediment roof; the porch was formed by four double rows of Corinthian columns	–	–	–	–	Schmidt-Colinet 1992 (fig. 16, 29)

29	Tomb 150, Marona Tomb, P351	236 CE	North Cemetery	rectangular mausoleum (ca. 12 x 11 x 9.4+ m) on podium, rebuilt in 1946; made of gypsum; the reconstructed façade had two Corinthian corner pilasters, and a flat roof; a door was made in the west and had an inscription on its lintel; reliefs found during restoration depicted a family of maritime merchants; the inscription refers to a monument and hypogeum; W–E oriented	Palmyrene and Greek (on lintel), “This monument and hypogeum was built at his own expenses by Julios Aurelios Marona, son of Male named Mezabbana, son of Hadrianos, in his honor and for his children and children’s children, for always. In the year 547 in month Adar [March 236 CE]”; Palmyrene and Greek, “Julios Aurelois Zebida, son of Astor Zebida, has ceded this tomb and hypogeum with its ornamentation and rights to Julios Aurelios Teodoros, son of Agraippa, son of Markella, to him, his sons and grandsons, for always”	–	–	–	IGLS XVII, 472; Browning 1979, 172, fig. 112; Schmidt-Colinet 1992, figs. 16, 17a–b
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TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
30	Tomb 173, A204	100–300 CE	North Cemetery	rectangular mausoleum (ca. 12 x 11 x 7 m) on podium; made of gypsum; the reconstruction of the façade had a flat roof and four Corinthian (engaged) columns framing a large door with a staircase in front; five pilasters or Corinthian columns were placed on the side walls of the mausoleum and four on the back; a small door was located in the podium at the backside of the building; SE–NW oriented	–	–	–	–	Gawlikowski 1970, figs. 79, 80, 86; Schmidt-Colinet 1992, figs. 16, 23a–b
31	Tomb 173a, A203	100–300 CE	North Cemetery	rectangular mausoleum (ca. 12 x 11 x 10 m) on podium; made of gypsum; the reconstruction of the façade of the backside had two corner pilasters with Corinthian capitals and a horizontal meandering frieze mid-way on the wall; a door was made in the podium of the southwest façade; SE–NW oriented	–	–	–	–	Gawlikowski 1970, fig. 85; Schmidt-Colinet 1992, figs. 16, 19

32	Tomb 173b,A202	100–300 CE	North Cemetery	rectangular mausoleum (ca. 12 x 11 x 12 m) on podium; made of gypsum; the reconstruction of the façade had a flat roof and corner pilasters; the backside had two corner pilasters; the interior has decorative moldings and a large bench with sarcophagi decorated with reclining scenes; SE–NW oriented	—	—	—	—	Gawlikowski 1970, 133; Schmidt- Colinet 1992, figs. 16, 18
33	Tomb 173c,A201	100–300 CE	North Cemetery	rectangular mausoleum (ca. 19 x 14 x 12+ m) on podium; made of gypsum; the reconstruction of the façade had a pediment roof and a staircase in front; the porch was formed by six Corinthian columns, with a large door in the center; the interior had benches preserved up to 1 m, decorated with small pilasters; by the entrance, a relief of Victory was placed; SE–NW oriented	—	—	—	—	Gawlikowski 1970, 137; Schmidt- Colinet 1992, figs. 16, 27

(cont.)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
34	Tomb 173d, E102	150–300 CE	North Cemetery	rectangular mausoleum (ca. 16.5 x ? x 11.0 m); made of gypsum; the reconstruction of the façade had corner pilasters with Corinthian capitals, a cornice with laurel leaves, and a flat roof; the interior had a peristyle with four columns and benches on four sides, decorated with a molded cornice; other decoration consisted of aediculae with shell-patterns and coffered ceiling; sarcophagi and closing slabs were also decorated	Palmyrene and Greek (on lintel), “This tomb I have built and consecrated for the children and male children’s children, and that it is not permitted to rent it or to dispose someone who is not related [associated]”	–	–	–	IGLS XVII, 475; Schmidt-Colinet 1992, figs. 16, 22; Gawlikowski 1970, 139
35	Tomb 174, A205	100–300 CE	North Cemetery	rectangular mausoleum (ca. 11.0 x 10.5 x 9.0+ m) on podium; made of gypsum; the reconstruction of the façade had a flat roof and corner pilasters, and a large door; the interior had a large bench with decorated sarcophagi (busts in relief); SW–NE oriented	–	–	–	–	Gawlikowski 1970, 133, fig. 77; Schmidt-Colinet 1992, figs. 16, 24

36	Tower-tomb 164, P213	118 CE	North Cemetery	tower-tomb; poorly preserved; made of nicely hewn blocks; the ground floor had white marble decoration, five niches on the right and four on the left, alternated by cannulated engaged columns; the closing slabs of the loculi were decorated; in the back of the room was a niche, possibly for a sarcophagus; reliefs of victories holding palms were found as well as Ionian pilasters; base: 10.87 x 12.14 m; height 7 m	Palmyrene and Greek (on lintel), “This tomb was built and consecrated by Obaihan son of Simon, son of Obaihan, son of Nurbel, for him and his sons and his grandsons in their honor, for always. In the month Nisan in 429 [April 118 CE]”; Greek: Publius Aelius Obaianes; Palmyrene (below previous), “Julios Aurelios Obaihan and Malikho [---] Taimarso, son of Poplios Elios Obaihan, son of Simon, has ceded to Julios Aurelios Taimarso [---] son of Awida, son of Malikho, two lower rows and all the [...]”	—	—	—	IGLS XVII, 465; Gawlikowski 1970, 92, fig. 50; Henning 2013, 275–277; Schnädelbach 2010, 96
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TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
37	Tower-tomb 169, P218	89 CE	North Cemetery	tower-tomb; two rooms with decorated ceilings were reserved; many remains of sarcophagi were found outside the tower; base: 8.40 x 8.40 m; height 5.5 m	Greek (on lintel), “This monument was built as an eternal sepulcher by Taimisas son of Taimisas, son of Zabdibolos, son of Rhabailas, of the tribe of Manthab-boleiens, for him and his sons, in eternal memory. In the month of Daisios in the year 400 [89 CE]”	—	—	—	IGLS XVII, 462; Gawlikowski 1970, 87; Henning 2013, 279–280
38	Tower-tomb 155, Tomb of Malikho, P204	79 CE; in use until at least 185 CE	North Cemetery	tower-tomb with hypogeum; double door at the entrance; first floor had four niches with stacked loculi on the right and three on the left; traces of hypogeum under tower, reached by stairs; base: 8.50 x 8.50 m; height 8 m	Palmyrene and Greek (on exterior façade), “This tomb and hypogeum were built by Malikho son of Moqimo, son of Bolbarakh Humal, for him and his children and his brothers, in eternal honor. The year 391 [79/80 CE]”; Greek	—	—	—	IGLS XVII, 461; Gawlikowski 1970, 80–81, fig. 155; Henning 2013, 267–269 (fig. p. 268)

	Tower-tomb 155, Tomb of Malikho, P204 (<i>cont.</i>)				text adds: “tribe of Claudia”; Palmyrene (inside, near door), not translated, Iarhai, great grandson of Malikho, 185 CE					
39	Stele 01	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; 0.40 x 0.28 m	Palmyrene, “[Zabd]’atheh, son of [‘A]thenathan, regretted”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	–		Cantineau 1932, 6; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21
40	Stele 02	140 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; stele with rounded top, molding, inscription (0.55 x 0.35 m)	Palmyrene, “Habbatha, daughter of Halaphtha, son of Halap[---] son of Taimarso, wife of Zabda son of Taime, son of Halaphtha, the year 452 [140/141 CE], regretted”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	–		Cantineau 1932, 6–7; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
41	Stele 03	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; 0.29 x 0.20 m	Palmyrene, “Alas! Tammah, daughter of Moqimai, son of Sagadai”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 7; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21
42	Stele 04	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; stele with rounded top, inscription (0.44 x 0.19 m)	Palmyrene, “Alas! ‘Aythibel, son of Taime, son of ‘Aythibel, son of ‘Ogailo”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 8; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21

43	Stele 05	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; 0.36 x 0.21 m	Palmyrene, “Alas! Makkhi, daughter of Taimo ‘Alib’el”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 8; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21
44	Stele 06	50–100 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; 0.33 x 0.17 m	Palmyrene, “Alas! Yarhai son of Belsur, alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 9; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21

(cont.)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
45	Stele 07	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; 0.33 x 0.24 m	Palmyrene, “Alas! Malkho son of Zabd’ai the great(?), alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 10; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21
46	Stele 08	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; 0.50 x 0.20 m	Palmyrene, “Alas! Hairan son of Yarhai, alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 10–11; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21

47	Stele 09	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; 0.40 x 0.30 m	Palmyrene, “Alas! Zabdbdl [Zabdbdl] son of Zabdilāh, son of Bel’aqab who is named ‘Asra’, alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 11; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21
48	Stele 10	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; 0.24 x 0.18 m	Palmyrene, “Alas! Mathnai son of Bariki Baththa, alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 11–12; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21

(cont.)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
49	Stele 11	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; 0.23 x 0.23 m	Palmyrene, “Alas! Tamma daughter of ‘Ege’ Asidnai, alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 12; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21
50	Stele 12	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; 0.45 x 0.23 m	Palmyrene, “Abisai, daughter of Zabdibel, son de Malkho, alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 12–13; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21

51	Stele 13	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; 0.19 x 0.16 m	Palmyrene, “[---]Uri son of [---], alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 13; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21
52	Stele 14	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; 0.11 x 0.23 m	Palmyrene, “Alas! [---] Taimi son of [---]”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 13; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21

(cont.)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
53	Stele 15	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; 0.15 x 0.14 m	Palmyrene, “Alas! Sabbathai, daughter of ‘Anani, son of Moqimai Hala, alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 14; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21
54	Stele 16	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; 0.24 x 0.25 m	Palmyrene, “Alas! Nusrai son of Samai, alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 14; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21

55	Stele 17	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; 0.23 x 0.19 m	Palmyrene, “Alas! Malkho, son of Taim [---] son of ‘Amsi [---]”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 14–15; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21
56	Stele 18	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; 0.33 x 0.19 m	Palmyrene, “Tablal daughter of Yaddai, alas!” or “Alas! For the daughter of Yaddai, alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 15; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21

(cont.)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
57	Stele 19	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; 0.28 x 0.22 m	Palmyrene, “Alas! ‘Awidallath son of Yarhai Nasra”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 15; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21
58	Stele 20	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; 0.06 x 0.10 m	Palmyrene, “Mathnai”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 16; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21

59	Stele 21	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; 0.16 x 0.21 m	Palmyrene, “Taim[---] Moqimo Taimai, alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 16; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21
60	Stele 22	50–100 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; 0.32 x 0.22 m; the inscription is 1st c. CE according to Cantineau	Palmyrene, “Zabdibol, son of Berroqa, son of ‘Akhnath, alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 16–17; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21

(cont.)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
61	Stele 23	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; 0.58 x 0.30 m	Palmyrene, “Alas! Rami son of Taimina son of Zabba, alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 17; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21
62	Stele 24	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; 0.55 x 0.25 m	Palmyrene, “Alas! Malikho son of Taimina Bazzai, alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 18; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21

63	Stele 25	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; 0.20 x 0.18 m	Palmyrene, “Alas! ‘Abroq, son of Bar’atkeh Gohainath, alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 18; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21
64	Stele 26	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; 0.50 x 0.25 m	Palmyrene, “Alas! Belhazai son of Taimina Wahbai Adi[---], alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 18–19; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21

(cont.)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
65	Stele 27	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; 0.48 x 0.37 m	Palmyrene, “Alas! 'Abina, wife of Zebida 'Asra, alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 19; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21
66	Stele 28	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; 0.25 x 0.30 m	Palmyrene, “Alas! Neboyeda' son of Bar'atkeh Neboyeda, alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 20; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21

67	Stele 29	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; stele with inscription and relief depicting a curtain suspended in mid air (0.40 x 0.27 m)	Palmyrene, “Alas! Taimallath son of Malikho Giraz(?)”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 21 (fig. p. 20); Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21
68	Stele 30	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; stele with inscription and relief depicting a curtain hanging between palms (0.35 x 0.22 m)	Palmyrene, “Alas! Moqimo son of [---], alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 22; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21

(cont.)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
69	Stele 31	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; stele with inscription and relief depicting a curtain hanging between palms (0.45 x 0.17 m)	Palmyrene, “Alas! Yarhibole, son of Taime, son of ‘Azmar, alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 22; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21
70	Stele 32	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; stele with inscription and relief depicting a curtain hanging between palms (0.40 x 0.21 m)	Palmyrene, “Alas! Malikho son of Mathnai Phila, alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 22–23; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21

71	Stele 33	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; stele with inscription and relief depicting a curtain hanging between palms (0.39 x 0.26 m)	Palmyrene, “Alas! Taimarso son of ‘Ayd’an, son of Lišamš, son of Shawhabo”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 23; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21
72	Stele 34	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; stele with inscription and relief depicting a curtain hanging between palms (0.26 x 0.21 m)	Palmyrene, “Alas! Moqimo son of Qarqai”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 23–24; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21

(cont.)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
73	Stele 35	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; stele with inscription and relief depicting a curtain hanging between palms (0.26 x 0.26 m)	Palmyrene, “Alas! Gadda son of Taimai, alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 24; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21
74	Stele 36	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; stele with inscription and relief depicting a curtain hanging between palms (0.22 x 0.24 m)	Palmyrene, “Alas! Rami son of Ka’ab [---] Nurbel”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 24; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21

75	Stele 37	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; stele with inscription and relief depicting a curtain hanging between palms (0.52 x 0.28 m)	Palmyrene, “Alas! Moqi[mo] Yarhai [---]”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 25; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21
76	Stele 38	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; stele with inscription and relief depicting a curtain hanging (0.12 x 0.13 m)	Palmyrene, “Alas! ‘A [---] ‘Ogeilo”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 25; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21

(cont.)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
77	Stele 39	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; stele with inscription and relief depicting a curtain hanging between palms (0.49 x 0.24 m)	Palmyrene, “Wahballath son of ‘Ate’aqab, son of Hashai, alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 25; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21
78	Stele 40	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; stele with inscription and relief depicting a curtain hanging between palms (0.38 x 0.15 m)	Palmyrene, “[---] daughter of [---]”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 26; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21

79	Stele 41	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; stele with inscription and relief depicting a curtain hanging (0.20 x 0.10 m)	Palmyrene, “Alas! [---] son of [Mo] qimo”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 26; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21
80	Stele 42	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; stele with inscription and relief depicting a curtain hanging (0.27 x 0.25 m)	Palmyrene, ““Amath son of Moqimo, alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 27; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21

(cont.)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
81	Stele 43	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; stele with inscription and relief depicting a curtain hanging (0.16 x 0.16 m)	Palmyrene, “Alas! M[---] son of Yarh[---], alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 27; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21
82	Stele 44	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; stele with inscription and relief depicting a curtain hanging (0.23 x 0.28 m)	Palmyrene, “Alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 27; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21

83	Stele 45	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; stele with inscription and relief depicting a curtain hanging between palms (0.25 x 0.24 m)	Palmyrene, “Alas! Sha'dai, son of Taime, alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 28; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21
84	Stele 46	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; stele with inscription and relief depicting a curtain hanging between palms (0.12 x 0.10 m)	Palmyrene, “Tai[...] son of Tai[---] Taim[---]”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 28; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21

(cont.)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
85	Stele 47	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; stele with inscription and relief depicting a curtain hanging between palms (0.36 x 0.28 m)	Palmyrene, “Alas! Ye[d]i[bel], son of Tamma Taimina”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 28; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21
86	Stele 48	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; stele with inscription and relief depicting a curtain hanging between palms, and six small objects hanging from the palms (0.17 x 0.24 m)	Palmyrene, “Moqimo Bari(?), alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 29 (fig. p. 20); Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1976 (pl. I, 2); Parlasca 1982, 21

87	Stele 49	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; double stele with inscription and relief depicting a curtain hanging between palms (0.48 x 0.43 m)	Palmyrene, “[---] son of Shim'uwa, son of Tadmua(?), alas!”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 29; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21
88	Stele 50	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; double stele, each with inscription and relief depicting a curtain hanging between palms (0.50 x 0.43 m)	Palmyrene, “Alas! Wahbai[---] alas! Alas! ‘Ogeilu son of Taimina”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 30 (fig. p. 21); Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21

(cont.)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
89	Stele 51	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; stele with inscription and relief depicting a curtain hanging between palms (0.35 x 0.22 m)	Palmyrene, “Alas! ‘Aythibel daughter of Zabda”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 31–32 (fig. p. 31, left); Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1976, pl. 4; Parlasca 1982, 21
90	Stele 52	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; stele with inscription and relief depicting a woman standing in front of a curtain hanging between palms (0.40 x 0.20 m)	Palmyrene, “Alas! ‘Aqamath daughter of Sham[---]”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 32 (fig. p. 31, middle); Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21

91	Stele 53	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; stele with inscription and relief depicting a standing woman (0.55 x 0.24 m)	Palmyrene (left of head), “‘Alith, alas!’”; Palmyrene (below image), “‘Alas! ‘Alith daughter of ‘Alisha’”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 32–33 (fig. p. 31, right); Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1976, pl. 4; Parlasca 1982, 21
92	Stele 54	50–150 CE	Northeast Cemetery	pit-grave with inscribed stele; the report mentions a cemetery of graves containing a single individual in a simple plaster sarcophagus, accompanied by some glass vases and simple jewelry; a small stone stele was placed vertically in the ground close to each grave; the lower portion of the stele was pointed; only the stele was published; stele with inscription and relief depicting a standing woman (0.41 x 0.23 m)	Palmyrene, “‘Alas! ‘Amtha daughter of ‘Aythibel’”	remains of single individual	perhaps glass vessel(s) and jewelry	—	Cantineau 1932, 33; Colledge 1976, 58; Gawlikowski 1970, 34; Ingholt 1966, 460; Parlasca 1982, 21

(cont.)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
93	Hypogeum of 'Abd 'astor, R258	98 CE; in use at least until 239 CE	Southwest Cemetery	T-shaped hypogeum; a wide entrance corridor led to a monolithic door with an undecorated lintel; the façade was 3.5 m high; door opened to a long central chamber (ca. 17.25 x 2.25–3.0 m) with three loculi in the right wall and a rectangular chamber with eleven loculi in three walls; the chamber had a square space (exedra?) in the left wall, with three tombs in triclinium formation; it is not certain if these tombs were sarcophagi or stone panels surrounding a grave; on the wall behind the tombs were traces of paint depicting two winged figures holding a portrait-medallion; the ceiling of the room/exedra had an egg-and-dart molding, an intricate floral motive in plaster molding, and a tympanum in red, black, and blue paint; the front part of	Bilingual inscription: Palmyrene, "This house of eternity made by 'Abd'astôr son of Nûrbel, the physician, son of Kahîlû, son of 'Atenûrî, son of Asûlai, for himself and his sons, in the month of Nisan 410 [April 98 CE]"; Greek, "To Abdaasthoros son of Nourbelos the physician"; Palmyrene (on door lintel to the right of entrance), "The north exedra, to the right as you enter the burial cave, except for two rows on the right, are ceded by Julia Aurelia Shalmat daughter of Abdastor, son of Yarhibola, and by	—	—	—	IGLS XVII, 512; Gawlikowski 1970, 118, fig. 68; Ingholt 1938, 119–140, pl. xlv; Toynbee 1971, 229–230

Hypogeum
of ‘Abd
‘astor,
R258
(*cont.*)

the central chamber opened to long lateral chambers on the left and right, each consisting of two parts and nineteen loculi in the walls; at least twelve graffiti were placed by the loculi; funerary sculpture found in the tomb: male bust with an inscription, bust of a boy, double bust of a man and woman, and reclining group portrait, and busts on the group of three tombs in the exedra; SE–NW oriented

Embadu, freedwoman of Lucius Aurelius Barsimya, guardian of Buna son of Rab’el, her son, to Julius Aurelius Malku son of Ogaylu son of Shalman, eight rows in the east, on the right when one enters the exedra, and to Ma’yana daughter of Buna son of Bolha, six rows in the west on the left when one enters the exedra, and three rows opposite are for their children. To them, their children and children’s children. In the month Nisan, in the year 550 [April 239 CE]”; Palmyrene (on upper part of door), “whosoever sells the security, which provides against the tomb, is sinning against his soul”

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
94	Hypogeum of 'Atenatan, R252	98 CE; in use until the 3rd c. CE	Southwest Cemetery	hypogeum; the built façade consisted of eleven limestone courses with a paneled stone door in the center; a tabella above the door had an inscription and the lintel was also inscribed; a small vestibule led to a rectangular, long chamber divided in two parts (total length is 21.7 m); a second chamber opened in the right wall after entering the tomb; the first part of the long chamber (11.3 x 3.4 m) had four niches in the left and right walls, perhaps holding stacked loculi; the second part (8.4 x 4.8 m) in the back had five similar niches in both walls, and narrowed into a wide deep recess with a vaulted ceiling in the back; this arch was plastered and painted with a leaf and flower pattern, with female individuals holding a ribbon on either	Palmyrene and Greek (tabella by door), "This cave 'Atenatan son of Zabd'ateh, son of Yaddai, son of Taimi, made for himself and for Hairan, his brother, in the month of October 410 [98 CE]. Peace"; Palmyrene (on lintel of door), "This exedra, house of eternity, which is the cave, when you enter from the door to the right, Julius Aurelius Maqqai son of Zebadbol, son of Maqqai, son of Duhi, has made from his own purse and built for himself, his sons and their male descendants for ever.	—	—	—	IGLS XVII, 513; Ingholt 1935 (pl. XXII–XXXIV); Toynbee 1971, 224–225

Hypogeum
of
'Atenatan,
R252
(*cont.*)

end; the side room in the right wall was arched (4.7 x 3.0 m), plastered, and decorated with similar designs and with two winged Victories floating on a globe holding a ribbon and a palm at either end (painting is dated by Ingholt to 3rd c. CE); this chamber had three monumental sarcophagi or relief slabs in triclinium set-up, each decorated with relief on the box and with reclining figures on the lid; the central relief in the back depicted a reclining man on a couch flanked by a seated woman and one or two standing individuals; an inscription was visible underneath the reclining man; the box depicted three men, one of whom held a horse; only the box of the coffin/slab on the right side was preserved, which depicted five standing male figures; traces of paint on the coffins/slabs; altars were found in the tomb

In the month of Nisan in the year 540 [April CE]"; Palmyrene (on sarcophagus in exedra), "image of Maqqai, son of Zebadbol, who built this exedra"

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
95	Hypogeum of Yarhai, 'Atenuri and Zabdibôl, R 239	133 CE; in use at least until 193 CE	Southwest Cemetery	hypogeum with monolithic door (2.15 x 0.90 m) that could be locked; the building inscription was placed on the lintel; the hypogeum consisted of a corridor-shaped chamber with one short chamber on the right side (never finished); the central portion of the chamber had six loculi in both walls; the chamber narrowed and led to a back chamber with ten loculi; the first part of the central chamber contained two sculpted slabs from (two?) kline-sarcophagi with a reclining man, as well as a woman and possible children; one was not completed (perhaps 200 CE); the other had inscriptions with three names (style of clothes perhaps dated to the 3rd c. CE)	Palmyrene, "Yarhai son of Moqîmû, 'Atenûrî, son of Moqîmû, have made this cave in the year 445 [133–134 CE] for sons and for sons of sons"; Palmyrene, "In the month Iyyar, the fifth day of the year 505 [May 194 CE] Moqîmû son of Lišamš, son of Hifri and Aqamate daughter of Yarhai gave in partnership to Šalman, son of Qulaibû, son of Elahbel and to Taimû, son of Dabah, son of Himyan, and transferred to them two stretches of the northern and southern walls, the	–	–	–	Ingholt 1938, 93–103 (pl. XXXIV–XXXVII); Toynbee 1971, 227

	Hypogeum of Yarhai, ‘Atenuri and Zabdibôl, R 239 (<i>cont.</i>)				profane ones, up to the posterior part of the vaulted space facing the western chamber, that they might dig and build burial places as they want for themselves and for their sons and sons of sons, forever”					
96	Hypogeum of Hairan, R259	106 CE; in use at least until 249 CE	Southwest Cemetery	T-shaped hypogeum; inverted T-shape with two lateral exedras/rooms along a central corridor-shaped chamber; the right lateral chamber (founded in 149/150 CE) was decorated with paintings below an arcade; the report mentions the discovery of altar(s)	Palmyrene and Greek, “This east wall of the tomb after one enters the great door until the Victory that is opposite, its ornaments and rights are ceded by Julioi Aurelioi Hairan and Malokha, son of Germana, to Julios Aurelios Teofilos son of Taimarso Zebida, to him and his children and children’s children, in	—	—	—		Browning 1979, 207; Gawlikowski 1970, 118

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Hypogeum of Hairan, R259 (cont.)				their eternal honor. In the month Ab, in 552 [August 241 CE]; Palmyrene?, untranslated, about the founding of the right portion of gallery in 149/150 CE; Palmyrene?, untranslated, Hairan son of Iaddai, in 106/107 CE				
97	Hypogeum of Lišamš, R257	100–181 CE	Southwest Cemetery	T-shaped hypogeum; façade was 3 m high, with an undecorated lintel and monolithic door; inverted T-shape with two lateral corridor-shaped chambers along a central corridor-shaped chamber; this chamber had three niches in the right wall in the center, and a rectangular room on the right; a sarcophagus with relief of a reclining scene carved on	Palmyrene, “In the month of Adar of the year 492 [March 181 CE]. Lišamš, son of Lišamš, son of Taime, has ceded in this hypo to Sarai son of Zabdate, son of Atqab, this exedra and six rows that are beyond, until the arch”; Palmyrene	–	–	–	IGLS XVII, 525; Gawlikowski 1970, 121, fig. 69; Ingholt 1938, 106–119, pl. XXXIX–XLIV; Toynbee 1971, 228–229, fig. 26

Hypogeum
of Lišamš,
R257
(*cont.*)

the long side was found here; the chamber then narrowed and opened to a rectangular chamber in the back, with four niches in the right and left walls, and three in the back wall; a sarcophagus was found here, with an inscription (150–200 CE); apparently there were seventeen spaces here where loculi were never cut out (description is unclear); the lateral chamber on the left and right had a similar layout: the front part contained five niches in the left wall and five in the right; the chamber then narrowed and opened to a trapezoid room with three niches in the left and right walls and three in the back; walls were plastered and graffiti was painted or scratched on; the tomb floors yielded many sculptural fragments; the central chamber/corridor measured 16.0 x 1.7–2.8 m; the side chambers, 8.7–9.4 x 1.4–2.82 m; SE–NW oriented (above door), “Lišamš, son of Lišamš, son of Taime and Amdai, son of Iedibel Balai, brothers, sons of the same mother, have ceded to Wardan, freedman of Antiokhos Refabol, son of Antiokhos Ate’aqab, son of Refabol, and have given to him the north wall of the right exedra, and its six rows that are beyond. In the month Iyyar in 497 [May 186 CE]”; Palmyrene, “In the month of Kanun, in the year 500 [November 188 CE]. Lišamš, son of Lišamš, son of Taime, has ceded a part of this hypo to Bonna, son of Bolha, son of Bonna, son of Iaqrur.

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Hypogeum of Lišamš, R257 (cont.)				I ceded to him in the exedra eight rows, four to the right and four to the left”; Palmyrene: “In the month Iyyar in the year 539 [May 189 or 228 CE] Aurelios Wardan, freedman of Antiokhos Refabol, son of Ate’aqab, has ceded to Aurelius Malku, son of Salman Bonna, in the west part of the exedra in the gallery on the right when one enters, to him and his children, and his children’s children, for always”; Palmyrene (sarcophagus), “Šalme daughter of ‘Ogê”; Palmyrene (graffiti over each of eight niches in left wall and				

	Hypogeum of Lišamš, R257 (<i>cont.</i>)				two in right wall), “Malkû son of Šalman”; Palmyrene, graffiti on back wall: “Azizû son of Abiahî, Šokai son of Maqqai, Taiminâ son of Bar’â, Sîrai and Taiminâ, Kîôt son of Mezbbenâ, Sîrai son of Bar’â, Taiminâ son of Bar’â”				
98	Hypogeum of Malikho/ Malkû, R242	60–121 CE; in use until at least 274–279 CE	Southwest Cemetery	T-shaped hypogeum; the roof had fallen in; in total, thirteen inscriptions were placed by the entrance: one above the door on a rectangular plaque (193 CE), the remainder on the entrance doorway; the corniche was richly decorated (acanthus leaves, egg-and-dart, volutes, palmettos); inverted T-shape with two lateral corridor-shaped chambers along a central corridor-shaped chamber that was divided into three sections by arcades and pilasters; the lateral	Palmyrene (on stone in portal), “This cave/hypogeum was made by Malikho/ Malku son of Malku, son of Nurbel, the physician, for himself and for his sons and for the sons of his sons in their honor, forever. In Nisan of the year 432 [April 121 or 116 CE]”; Palmyrene, “In the month of Elul of the year 525 [September	–	–	location unclear: pin, two leather soles, small wicker basket, two tools, bone comb, wooden flute	Gawlikowski 1970, 114–115; Ingholt 1966; Ingholt 1935, pl. XXXIX– XLII; Schnädelbach 2010 (image p. 98); Toynbee 1971, 226
									(<i>cont.</i>)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Hypogeum of Malikho/Malkû, R242 (cont.)			chambers had five niches in the right and left walls and three or four in the back wall; the first part of the central chamber had no niches; the second part had six niches on the left side and six or more on the right; the third part, in the back of the tomb, had four niches in the right, left, and back walls; in all chambers, the niches held four or five stacked loculi divided with terracotta slabs; one loculus (L. 1) was undisturbed; two sarcophagi were also placed in the tomb, and reliefs of two reclining scenes; SE–NW oriented	214 CE], Julios Aurelios Iedi'bel, named Mezabanna, son of Julios Aurelios Aninos, I have helped with writing Julios son of Aurelios 'Ogeilo son of Afrahat, freedman of Abdibol, because he does not know how to write. He attested to Julios Aurelios Agrippa son of Agatopus, freedman of Heliodoros Iarhibole, who he has ceded a quart(?) that is beyond the three rows of Agrippa, in such a way that he takes half as his part, his half, the area beyond the three rows that he safeguards(?). And				

Hypogeum
of
Malikho/
Malkû,
R242
(*cont.*)

that he does not have
the right to enlarge
his quart in any way.
And that if he wants
to make in this wall
some [---], that he
has the stones or a
wall of plaster(?) or
clay(?), by which the
wall will be enlarged.
Julios Aurelios Nesa
son of Bar'ate is
the witness. Julios
Aurelios Iarhibole
son of Malikho is the
witness"; Palmyrene
(on lintel), "Nurbel
and Aqamat Habba,
sons of Malku the
great/elder, son of
malku, son of malku,
son of Nurbel,
have transferred to
Nehustab, freedman
of Hannata Wahbai
Halafta and to
Rauhibel, freedman
of Amatsalman,
freedman of

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Hypogeum of Malikho/Malkû, R242 (cont.)				Segel, daughter of Zebida, the N exedra for them and their children and children’s children, for always. In the month of Qinyan, in 497 [July 186 CE]”; Palmyrene (on lintel), “Nurbel and Aqamat Habba, sons of Malku the great/elder, son of Malku, son of Malku, son of Nurbel, have joined partnership with Balai son of Dion Malikho, decurion, and have ceded the south exedra, left when one enters, for them and their children and children’s children, for always. In the				

Hypogeum
of
Malikho/
Malkû,
R242
(*cont.*)

month of Elul in
497 [September 186
CE]”; Palmyrene (on
doorway to the left),
“These five rows
in the south of the
exedra are ceded by
Tamma daughter
of Abdastor, son of
Iarhibole, to Abgar
son of Taime, son of
Anan, to him and
his children and
children’s children,
for always. In the
month Siwan, in the
year 585 [274 or 279
CE]”; Palmyrene
(on lintel), “Balai
son of Dion, son of
Malikho, has ceded
to Saronas son of
Balai, three rows in
this exedra, to the
right when one
enters, for him and
his children and
children’s children, in
their eternal honor.

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Hypogeum of Malikho/Malkû, R242 (cont.)				In the month of Siwan in 499 [June 188 CE]”; Palmyrene (on door jamb to the right), “In the month Tebet in year 526 [January 213 CE]. ‘Ogga, I have ceded to Atenatan the rest of the exedra”; Palmyrene (on lintel), “Julios Aurelios Nurbel and Male, sons of Malku the great/elder, son of Malku, son of Malku, son of Nurbel the physician, have ceded to Bassa and Risqa, sons of Saron Balai, the right wall which is in between the [---], six rows, to them and their children and children’s children, in their				

Hypogeum
of
Malikho/
Malkû,
R242
(*cont.*)

eternal honor. In the
month of Tisri in
525 [October 213
CE]”; Palmyrene,
on lintel: “Julios
Aurelios Nurbel
and Male, sons of
Malku the great/
elder, son of Malku,
son of Malku, son of
Nurbel named the
physician, have ceded
in the north wall that
is to the right when
one enters, after the
exedra, after the three
east rows, three rows
in the east, three rows
in the west to Julios
Aurelios ‘Ogeilo son
of Afrahat, freedman
of Zabdibol, son of
Malikho Aswit, for
him and his children
and children’s
children, for always.
In the month of Ab
in 525 [August 214
CE]”; Palmyrene

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Hypogeum of Malikho/Malkû, R242 (cont.)				(lintel), “Julios Aurelios Nurbel and Male, sons of Malku the great/elder, son of Malku, son of Malku, son of Nurbel the physician, have ceded the north wall on the right when one enters, across the exedra, three rows in the east to Julios Aurelios Agrippa son of Agatofel, freedman of Heliodoros Iarhibole, son of Hairan Bonna, to him and his children and children’s children, for always. In the year 525 [213/214 CE]”; Palmyrene (upper part of doorway, below lintel), “In the month of Iyyar in				

Hypogeum
of
Malikho/
Malkû,
R242
(*cont.*)

the year 552 [May
241 CE]. Julios
Aurelios ‘Ogga
son of Rawhibel,
has ceded to Julios
Aurelios Limalka
son of Salman
Gofn, of the series
of rows, two who
are in the exedra,
to the right when
one enters, for him
and his children and
children’s children, in
their eternal honor;
Palmyrene (on door
jamb to the right),
“In the month of Ab
in the year 560 [249
CE]. ‘Ogga son of
Rawhibel, has ceded
to Malikho son of
Hermes Obaihan,
one travee that is on
the right”; Palmyrene
(on door jamb to
the left), “These two
rows in

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Hypogeum of Malikho/Malkû, R242 (cont.)				the south wall, left when one enters beyond the first section between the two vaults facing north, with their rights, are ceded by Ammo, daughter of Bassa Sa'rona, to Julii Aurelii: Agatona, son of Basse Germana and Balai, son of Abdai Adon, to them and their children and children's children in their eternal honor. In the month Adar, in the year 578 [March 267 CE]"; Palmyrene (inside doorway to the left), "These four rows in the west exedra left of the door, of which two				



Hypogeum
of
Malikho/
Malkû,
R242
(*cont.*)

to the right and two
on the left [–] these
and their rights are
ceded by Dadiyon
son of Habbai, son of
Diogenes, to Ammo
daughter of Bassa
Sa'rona, to her and
her children and
children's children in
their eternal honor.
In the month Sebat,
in the year 578
[February 267 CE]";
Greek, "Barlaas wrote
it"

99	Hypogeum of Nasrallat, R256	142 CE; in use at least until 265 CE	Southwest Cemetery, near the Hypogeum of the Three Brothers (to the northwest)	hypogeum; the door had a corniche decorated with egg- and-dart and rosette motifs; the central chamber had no loculi, and opened to three chambers on three sides; the chambers on the left and on the right each had four niches in the side walls and three in the back wall; the lateral chamber in the back had seven niches in its back wall and three in both side walls; SE–NW oriented	Palmyrene and Greek (on lintel), "This eternal house is made by Nasrallat son of Malku/Malikho, son of Nasrallat, made for himself and his sons, the male ones, and their sons, the male ones, in their honor forever. In the month of Siwan of 453 [June 142 CE]";	–	–	–	IGLS XVII, 518–521; Gawlikowski 1970, fig. 70; Ingholt 1935, pl. XLIII–XLIV; Toynbee 1971, 170
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(*cont.*)



TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Hypogeum of Nasrallat, R256 (cont.)				Palmyrene and Greek (on lintel), “Two exedrae of this tomb to the left and right when one enters, and their rights, are ceded by Julius Aurelius Yedi’bel son of Abdshamaia, son of Malkhu, to Julia Aurelia Amate, daughter of Bolhazai Moqimu, to her and her children and children’s children, in their eternal honor. In the month Siwan of the year 574 [June 263 CE]”; Palmyrene (below lintel of door), “Julius Aurelius Yedi’bel son of Abdsamaia, son of Malkha has ceded four rows of which				

	Hypogeum of Nasrallat, R256 (<i>cont.</i>)				three are to the left and the other in the West, left in the exedra, and their rights to Julia Aurelia Amate, daughter of Bolhazai Moqimo, to her and her children and children's children, in their eternal honor. In the month Adar of the year 576 [March 265 CE]”				
100	Hypogeum of Seleukos, R236	251 CE or earlier	Southwest Cemetery	T-shaped hypogeum; monolithic door opened to vestibule; the layout was an inverted T-shape with two lateral corridor- shaped chambers along a central corridor-shaped chamber; the central chamber had five loculi on each side and three in the back wall; the left chamber had six loculi on each side; the right chamber had two on each side, beyond which the walls were empty; this room narrowed into a vaulted space and a square chamber, whose back wall had a single loculus; SE–NW oriented?	Palmyrene, “Seleukos son of Teofilos, son of Seleukos, has ceded ten rows in the exedra, opposite when you enter, to Iarhibole son of Sabina and to Tarna son of Taime, his maternal uncle, to him, his children, and descendants, in their eternal honor. The year 562 in the month of Qinyan [July 251 CE]”	—	—	—	Browning 1979, 198; Ingholt 1938, 103–106, pl. XXXVIII; Schnädelbach 2010 (image p. 97)

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
101	Hypogeum of the Three Brothers (Magarat eg-Gedide), R238	100–142 CE; in use at least until 241–259 CE	Southwest Cemetery	T-shaped hypogeum; vestibule with staircase was closed by a door covered with inscriptions; a lamp was placed over the door; the central corridor/chamber consisted of two parts; the first section (8.6 x 4.0 m) had seven niches with loculi in the right wall and six in the left; the back section (5 x 4 m) had four niches in three walls and a vaulted ceiling; it was covered with polychrome painted plaster, and the ceiling had a geometric pattern and, in the central medallion, a naked figure (Ganymede?); a lunette at the end of the chamber depicted Achilles at the court of Lycomedes; a frieze with geometric and egg-and-dart motif ran above the niches; the spaces between the niches were painted with busts of men and women in medallions	Palmyrene, “Na’ma’in, Male, Sa’edi, sons of Sa’edi, son of Male, sons of Saedi who have made this tomb, have conceded to Abdsiyara freedman of Ate’aqab, son of Refabol, this north exedra on the right which is right of the entrance, in which 20 empty rows, and also four rows that are beyond the vault, when you enter through the gate on your right, two that are [---], for him and his children and children’s children, in their eternal honor. In the month of Kanun of 472 [160 CE]”; Palmyrene,	—	—	—	Browning 1979, fig. 146; Gawlikowski 1970, 120; Sadurska & Bounni 1994, 117–121; Toynbee 1971, 230

Hypogeum
of the
Three
Brothers
(Magarat
eg-
Gedide),
R238
(*cont.*)

carried by Victories standing on globes; the entrance to the chamber had a painting of a standing priest holding a child, and a Corinthian column; the northern lateral chamber (8 x 3 m) had eight niches in the left and right walls and four in the back; three sarcophagi in triclinium formation stood in the back of this chamber, blocking the niches and covering three loculi; the southern lateral chamber (9 x 4 m) had the same number of niches as the north chamber; a sarcophagus or relief slab blocked the first two loculi in the right wall; each niche in the tomb possibly held six stacked loculi; funerary sculpture found in the tomb: the north exedra contained a central panel with two reclining men, a seated woman, and two standing individuals on a couch above four busts (two male and two

“Narqaios freedman of Ogeilo has ceded to Sim'on son of Abba, son of Honaina, the four interior rows [rows] in the south that are on the east wall of the exedra which is on the left when you enter the hypogeum, and the two rows [---], for him and his children and descendants, in their eternal honor. In the month of Qinyan of the year 502 [July 191 CE]”; Palmyrene (in southern side chamber), “Na'ma'in, Male, Sa'edi, sons of Sa'edi, son of Male, sons of Saedi who have made this tomb, have conceded to Haddudan son of Salman, son of Zabdibol, the four

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Hypogeum of the Three Brothers (Magarat eg-Gedide), R238 (cont.)			female); a panel on the left side with two reclining men, a seated woman, and two standing individuals; a panel on the right with two reclining men, a seated woman, and two standing individuals; the south exedra contained a relief slab with a reclining man and seated woman; the total length of the corridor was 19.70 m; E–W oriented	rows on the west wall of the south exedra that are after the two previous rows, and all the south wall in the back of this exedra, in which four rows, for him and his children and children's children, for always. In the month of Tisri of 472 [160 CE]"; Palmyrene, "In the month of Iyyar in 502 [191 CE] Zabdibol son of Kiptot, son of Baram has ceded Narqaios freedman of Ogeilo, son of Malikho, the east wall of the south exedra in which eight rows and three other rows who are to the left [---], for				

Hypogeum
of the
Three
Brothers
(Magarat
eg-
Gedide),
R238
(*cont.*)

him and his children
and children's
children, for always.
They are ceded
to Zabdibol by
Na'ma'in and Sa'edi,
sons of Sa'edi,
who have built
and decorated this
tomb"; Palmyrene,
"In the month of
Elul in 522 [241
CE] Julia Aurelia
Batmalikho daughter
of Zabdibol, son of
Sa'edi, has ceded
to Julios Aurelios
Male son of Iad'o,
son of Iedi'bel, four
rows in the left wall
of the exedra in
the west, for him
and his children
and children's
children, for always";
one Palmyrene
inscription with
relief slab

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
102	Hypogeum of Bar'a, R260	186 CE	Southwest Cemetery?	hypogeum; large portal with a decorated cornice (egg-and-dart, rosettes, dentils, flower) and a paneled door with an inscription on the lintel; the central chamber had a stucco cornice, ten niches with stacked loculi in each side wall, and at the end an exedra with probably three sarcophagi, of which only one was left, decorated with portrait medallions (two male, two female); two lateral chambers opened off to the central one and were devoid of loculi, perhaps never finished	Palmyrene and Greek, "This cave, this house of eternity, Bar'a son of Bonnur, son of Bar'a, son of Zabdateh, son of Toshabebe, has made for himself and his male descendants, in their honor for ever. In the month of April, 497 [186 CE]"	—	—	—	IGLS XVII, 523; Ingholt 1935, pl. XLV; Toynbee 1971, 227
103	Hypogeum of Zabd'ateh and Moqimu	114 CE; in use at least until 180–210 CE	Southwest Cemetery? (Sadurska states Southwest Cemetery, but the tomb is not indicated on the maps)	T-shaped hypogeum; the dromos was not preserved; a square vestibule and a chamber to the right of the entrance with eighteen loculi in three walls; the left chamber had ten loculi; no loculi were found in the central part; the back portion had five loculi in the	Palmyrene, "This hypogeum/house of eternity is built at his expenses by Zabd'ateh son of 'Ateaqab, son of Zabd'ateh, son of SRY, son on Zabd'ateh, son of Maliku, named 'R'S	—	—	—	Sadurksa & Bounni 1994, 122–136, plan X

Hypogeum
of
Zabd'ateh
and
Moqimu
(*cont.*)

left and right walls; the back wall had two loculi and a small chamber with four loculi; funerary sculpture found in the tomb: twelve loculi slabs with busts of a single man with Palmyrene inscription (12), seven loculi slabs with busts of a single woman with Palmyrene inscription, a double loculus slab with a bust of a man and woman with Palmyrene inscription; the northern exedra contained a relief slab with two reclining men, a seated woman on a couch above a bust of a woman flanked by two standing boys, and Palmyrene inscription; dimensions of tomb: 15.63 (with vestibule) x 3.12–2.0 m; W–E oriented

and by Moqimu, son of Zabda, son of Moqimu, son of Ate'aqab, son of Maliku, named 'R'S, for them, their sons and grandsons, for eternity. In the month of Nisan of the year 425 [April 114 CE]"; twenty Palmyrene inscriptions with funerary busts and one with the relief slab

104	Hypogeum of Julius Aurelius Malê	109 CE or earlier; in use at least until 237 CE	Southwest Cemetery	hypogeum; monolithic door with a decorated cornice (acanthus leaves, egg-and-dart); inscriptions were placed on the lintel and the cornice; the roof had fallen in; a small chamber in the northwest to	Palmyrene (on cornice above door), "In the month of April, year 420 [109 CE]"; Palmyrene (on lintel above door), "The exedra on the	–	–	–	Ingholt 1935, pl. XXXV–XXXVIII; Toynbee 1971, 225–226
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(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Hypogeum of Julius Aurelius Malê (cont.)			the right of the entrance was excavated and found to contain three kline sarcophagi; the sarcophagus against the back wall was topped by a relief of reclining men in Parthian dress, a standing boy and girl, and a seated woman; on the sarcophagus itself, four busts were depicted (two male and two female); the sarcophagus against the right wall was topped by a relief of reclining men in Parthian dress, a standing boy and girl, and a seated woman	right when one enters, completely, is given and ceded by Male, son of Hairan, son of Sasan, to Taibbol, son of Abda, son of Taibbol, his relative, to him and his children and children's children, in their eternal honor. In the month of Adar in the year 504 [March 183 CE]"; Palmyrene (on lintel above door), "the complete exedra in the left when one enters is given and ceded by Julios Aurelios Male, son of Hairan, son of Sasan, to Julius Aurelius Hairan and Julius Aurelius Abba, son of Julios Aurelios				

Hypogeum
of Julius
Aurelius
Malê
(*cont.*)

Maqqai, son of
Yarhai, to them,
their children and
children's children, in
their eternal honor.
In the month Iyyar
in 526 [May 215
CE]"; Palmyrene (on
lintel above door),
"Julios Aurelios Male,
son of Hairan, son of
Sasan has ceded to
Julius Aurelius Abisai,
son of Honaina,
son of Honaina,
son of Ogga Iorq,
the whole wall to
the right when one
enters at the exedra
near the door to
him, his children and
children's children,
for always. In the
month Kislul in
531 [223 CE]";
Palmyrene (on lintel
above door), "these
three complete rows
of the exedra on

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Hypogeum of Julius Aurelius Malê (cont.)				the opposite wall when one enters, left of the kerkis, are ceded by Julius Aurelius Hairan, son of Male Hairan Sasan, to Julius Aurelius Sibai, son of Hermes Maqqa, to him, his children and children’s children, for always. In the month Iyyar in 545 [May 234 CE]”; Palmyrene (on lintel of door), “in the month of Sebat in the year 546 [235 CE] Julios Aurelios Male, son of Hairan Male, has ceded to Julios Aurelios Zabdibol, son of Zabdibol Kohailo, two rows in the gallery beyond the				

Hypogeum
of Julius
Aurelius
Malê
(*cont.*)

three rows that
belong to Halafta,
after the kerkis left
when one enters,
and another row in
the interior [---] to
him and his children
and descendants, in
their eternal honor”;
Palmyrene (on
door), “these three
complete rows in the
gallery, left when one
enters, beyond the
first kerkis, are ceded
by Julius Aurelius
Male, son of Auralios
Hairan, son of
Male Hairan Sasan,
to Julius Aurelius
Halafta, son of
Moqimo Zebida, to
him, his children and
children’s children,
for always. In the
month Sebat in 546
[January 235 CE]”;
Palmyrene (on right

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Hypogeum of Julius Aurelius Malê (cont.)				door jamb), “Julios Aurelios Hairan, son of Maqqai Iarhai, has ceded to Julius Aurelius As[---], son of Honaina Simon, the wall in the south exedra to the left when one enters, and he has ceded the east wall when one enters the exedra, except for one exedra. This is after the row ceded by Hairan to Halafta, son of Moqimo Zabda, to them, their children and children’s children, for always. In the month Iyyar in 548 [May 237 CE]; Palmyrene (on right door jamb), “In the month Kislul in the year 549 [December 237 CE] Aurelios				

Hypogeum
of Julius
Aurelius
Malê
(*cont.*)

Hairan son of
Maqqai, son of Iarhai,
has ceded to Aurelia
Sammai, daughter of
Lišamš, two rows in
the west that are in
the south exedra, left
when one enters, to
her, her children and
children's children,
in their honor";
nine Palmyrene
inscriptions with
funerary busts

105	Tomb 1, Hypogeum of Taai, S124	100–125 CE; in use in 3rd c. CE	Southeast Cemetery	T-shaped hypogeum; long dromos (9.0 x 2.2–2.4 m) led to a large vestibule with a monolithic door; the foundation inscription was placed in the vestibule; door opened to a small vestibule that gave access to the central corridor-shaped chamber (12.6 x 2.8–3.0 x 3.30 m); the first part of the chamber had a rectangular chamber of its left and right; the right chamber had two niches with stacked loculi and was possibly	Palmyrene, “This tomb was constructed by Taai(?) son of Borrepha Qasma, for him and his sons(?) as an eternal house, in the month of April in year [---] [date perhaps early 2nd c. CE]”; Palmyrene, underneath previous: “[---] and Borrepha son of Ogeilou, son of Borrepha	Remains of sixty-two individuals; L. a-1: adult; L. a-2: adult, child; L. b-1: two adults; L. b-2: adult; L. c-1: adult; L. c-2: adult skeleton, with child skeleton between legs; L. d-1:	L. c-2: bronze ring; L. d-2: two oil lamps; L. o-1: bronze needle, oil lamp; L. i-1: six oil lamps; L. m-2: oil lamp	thirty-eight terracotta lamps; many pottery fragments on the floor of the vestibule	Abdul- Hak 1952; Gawlikowski 1970, 117; Toynbee 1971, 228, fig. 27
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(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Tomb 1, Hypogeum of Taai, S124 (cont.)			unfinished; the left chamber had four niches in one wall; the middle portion of the central corridor/chamber had four niches in the right wall and five in the left wall; in the back, the chamber narrowed; this area had four niches in both side walls and an arched exedra with a large kline sarcophagus in the back; in the floor of the central chamber, two small pits with child burials were found; the niches in the tomb had three or four stacked loculi, separated by terracotta slabs; many were closed with relief slabs with inscriptions and busts; remains of plaster and paint were found inside; funerary sculpture found in the tomb: two loculus slabs depicting a bust of a priest with inscription, two loculus slabs depicting	Qasma, [---] mother, his daughter, and Ogeilou his son"	adult; L. d-2: two adults; e-1: adult; L. e-2: adult; L. e-3: adult; L. f-1: adult; L. f-2: adult; L. g-1: adult, two children; L. g-2: adult; h-1: adult; L. h-2: adult; L. i-1: adult; L. j-1: adult; k-1: two children; L. k-2: adult; l-1: adult; L. l-2: adult; L. l-3: adult; L. l-4: two adults, two children; L. m-1: adult; m-2: adult; L. n-1: adult;			

	Tomb 1, Hypogeum of Taai, S124 (<i>cont.</i>)			a bust of a priest, ten loculus slabs depicting a bust of a man with inscription, three loculus slabs depicting a bust of a woman with inscription, four loculus slabs depicting a bust of a woman, a relief of a child with inscription, a relief of two children with inscription, a relief of a young girl with inscription, and fragments of three other reliefs; E–W oriented		L. o-1: adult, child; L. p-1: two children; L. p-2: adult, child; L. q-1: adult; L. q-2: adult, child; L. s-1: adult; L. t-1: adult, two children; L. t-2: adult; L. t-3: two adults, child; L. v-1: adult; L. v-2: two adults, child; L. v-3: two adults, child			
106	Tomb 4, Hypogeum of ‘Aštôr	88–89 CE; in use at least until 150–225 CE	Southeast Cemetery? Sadurska Southeast Cemetery, but the tomb is not indicated on the maps	T-shaped hypogeum; long dromos (7 m) with steps led to square vestibule; the layout was an inverted T-shape with two lateral corridor-shaped chambers along a central corridor-shaped chamber; the lateral chamber right of the entrance had six niches with stacked loculi in two walls; the left chamber had six niches	Palmyrene, “This tomb was made by ‘Aštôr, son of Malikû, son of Zebida, for him and his sons, in their honor, forever. The year 400 [88/89 CE]”; Palmyrene (on stele), “Yarhai son of Gyrhan, son of ‘Abdai. Alas”;	–	–	–	Sadurska & Bounni 1994, 14–22, plans II–III

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

IID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Tomb 4, Hypogeum of 'Aštôr (cont.)			and one unfinished; the central chamber had seven niches in the right wall and one larger space, seven niches in the left wall, and four niches in the back wall; funerary sculpture found in the tomb: stele with depiction of a curtain and Palmyrene inscription, stele with rounded top depicting a man in front of a curtain and Palmyrene inscription, square stele depicting a woman in front of a curtain held by palm branches and Palmyrene inscription, a double bust of a man and woman, two closing slabs with a bust of a woman, one closing slab with a bust of a man wearing a modius, five fragments of reclining scenes depicting in total twelve male individuals, two small reclining scenes each with a man and child, a round sculpture of a lion's head; dimensions of the central chamber: 17.90 x 2.69 m; with side-chamber width 16.11 m; N-S oriented	Palmyrene (on stele), "Alas, Haira son of Zabdilah. Alas"; Palmyrene (on stele), "Alas, Salua daughter of Yamle"; three more inscriptions were placed on stelae				

107	Tomb 5, Hypogeum of Artabn/ Artaban, S136	100–125 CE; in use at least until late 2nd-early 3rd c. CE	Southeast Cemetery	large T-shaped hypogeum; dromos (5.4 x 1.7 m) with steps led to a paneled door with bronze hinges opening to a built square vestibule with indentations in the walls; the dromos and vestibule were slightly differently oriented than the rest of the tomb; the central corridor or chamber (20.0 x 2.0–2.2 m) had three parts: the first part had five niches with stacked loculi in the right wall (L. 10–14) and two in the left (L. 13–14); this left wall also had a parallel loculus or niche (L. 35) and a sarcophagus (S. 25) on a recessed niche; the central part had a square chamber on either side; the right chamber had four niches with loculi; the left chamber had three niches; the back section of the central corridor/chamber had six niches with loculi in the right (L. 19–24) and left (L. 26–31) walls and one loculus/niche in the back wall (L. 25);	Palmyrene (on funerary bust), “Established by family of Artabn son of Malko, son of Yarhai, priest of Aglibol and Malakbel”; Sadurska and Bounni list a different foundation text: “Ogga son of Artaban son of Ogga, alas! For his father and brother, during his life”; eleven inscriptions with funerary busts, of which three were Palmyrene and Greek and the rest Palmyrene	—	—	—	IGLS XVII, 533; Browning 1979, 209; Gawlikowski 1970, 123; Sadurska & Bounni 1994, 23–40, pl. IV
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(cont.)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Tomb 5, Hypogeum of Artabn/ Artaban, S136 (cont.)			to the right of the entrance was a rectangular chamber (7 x 2 m) with nine niches in three walls (L. 1–9); the chamber left of the entrance was very long (16.0 x 1.6 m) and included eighteen niches in two walls (L. 38–55); the total number of loculi in this tomb was possibly between 165 and 220; funerary sculpture found in the tomb: three loculus slabs depicting a priest with Palmyrene inscription, nine loculus slabs depicting a man with Palmyrene inscription, one loculus slab depicting a bust of a man, six loculus slabs depicting a bust of a woman with Palmyrene inscription, one loculus slab depicting a bust of a woman with bilingual inscription, two loculus slabs depicting a bust of a man with bilingual inscription, a small stele with					

	Tomb 5, Hypogeum of Artabn/ Artaban, S136 (<i>cont.</i>)			rounded top depicting a standing male with Palmyrene inscription; the back wall of the central exedra contained a relief slab with a reclining man, seated woman, six standing individuals, and a Palmyrene inscription; sarcophagus with busts; E–W oriented					
108	Hypogeum of Sassan son of Malê (6)	75–100 CE; in use until the second quarter of 3rd c. CE	Southeast Cemetery? Sadurska Southeast Cemetery, but the tomb was not indicated on the maps	large hypogeum dug out in clay soil; dromos (4.0 x 1.4 m) led to a rectangular vestibule with an opening to a long lateral chamber on right (B); this chamber (11.65 x 2.85 m) had five niches with five stacked loculi each (L. 63–67), separated by terracotta tiles; the walls of the chamber were covered with stone plaques; a monolithic door in the vestibule opened to the main central corridor (H, 11.25 x 2.20 m) giving access to four lateral chambers; the back section of the central corridor (H) had nine niches with loculi (L. 1–9) on the right	forty-one Palmyrene inscriptions with funerary busts	Remains of 101 individuals; L. 2-1: four adults?; L. 2-2: four adults?; L. 2-3: four adults?; L. 2-4: four adults?; L. 3-1: one adult?; L. 3-2: one adult?; L. 3-3: one adult?; L. 3-4: one adult?; L. 6-1:	L. 6-3: two silver earrings, piece of gold; L. 22-1: oil lamp; L. 25: three oil lamps; L. 26-1: three oil lamps; L. 27-1: pottery incense burner, oil lamp; L. 27-2: five oil lamps; L. 28: bronze earring, two oil lamps; L. 36-1: small	two lamps found in front of loculi in chamber G	Saliby 1992; Sadurska & Bounni 1994, 41–69

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Hypogeum of Sassan son of Malê (6) (cont.)			(three unfinished?), three in the back (L. 10–12), and four on the left, of which two were unfinished (L. 13–16); each niche contained five stacked loculi; the first chamber on the right side (E, 7.60 x 2.20 m) had thirteen niches with four loculi each (L. 34–46); the second chamber (G, 5.8 x 3.0 m) on the right side had ten niches with four loculi each (L. 24–33); the first chamber (D, 11.0 x 2.95 m) on the left side had fifteen niches with four loculi each, one unfinished (L. 47–62); the second chamber on the left side (F, 4.40 x 3.0 m) had seven niches with loculi (L. 17–23) and two small pit-graves; funerary sculpture found in the tomb: eighteen loculus slabs depicting a bust of a man with Palmyrene inscription, three loculus slabs depicting a bust of a man, fifteen loculus slabs depicting a bust of a		one adult, two children?; L. 6–2: one adult?; L. 6–3: one adult?; L. 7–1: one adult?; L. 7–2: one adult?; L. 7–3: one adult?; L. 7–4: one adult?; L. 8–1: one adult?; L. 8–2: one adult?; L. 8–4: one adult?; L. 8–3: one adult?; L. 9–1: one adult?; L. 9–2: one adult?; L. 9–3: one adult?; L. 9–4: one adult?; L.	pottery bottle; L. 40–1: two oil lamps; L. 40–2: two oil lamps; L. 56–1: 6 oil lamps; L. 57–2: oil lamp; L. 58: three oil lamps; L. 59: five oil lamps in front of burial niche; L. 67: glass vessel		

Hypogeum
of Sassan
son of
Malê (6)
(*cont.*)

woman with Palmyrene
inscription, one loculus
slab depicting a bust of a
woman, a bust of a man and
woman with Palmyrene
inscription, a loculus slab
depicting busts of two men
with Palmyrene inscription,
loculus slab depicting a bust
of a man with two boys and
Palmyrene inscription, a
loculus slab depicting a bust
of a man in front of a curtain
and Palmyrene inscription,
a stele depicting a man and
woman in front of a curtain
and Palmyrene inscription,
four rectangular stelae with
a standing male child and
Palmyrene inscription, a
rectangular stele depicting a
standing male and Palmyrene
inscription (first half of 2nd
c. CE, according to Parlasca),
a rectangular stele depicting a
standing girl and Palmyrene
inscription, a male bust from a
reclining scene; total length of
tomb 25 m; E-W oriented

10-1: one
adult?; L.
10-2: one
adult?; L.
10-3: one
adult?; L.
10-4: one
adult?; L. 11-
1: one adult?;
L. 11-2: one
adult?; L.
11-3: one
adult?; L. 12-
1: one adult?;
L. 12-2: one
adult?; L.
12-3: one
adult?; L. 16:
one adult?;
pit-grave
17: child?; L.
17-1: child;
L. 18-1: one
adult?; L.
18-2: one
adult?; L. 18-
3: one adult?;
L. 18-4: one
adult?;

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Hypogeum of Sassan son of Malê (6) (cont.)					L. 19-1: one adult?; L. 19-2: one adult?; L. 19-3: one adult?; L. 21-1: one adult?; L. 21-2: one adult?; L. 22-1: one adult?; L.22-2: one adult?; L. 23-1: one adult?; L. 23-2: one adult?; L. 24-1: one adult?; L. 26-1: one adult?; L. 26-2: one adult?; L. 27-1: one adult?; L. 27-2: one adult?; L. 34-1: one adult?; L. 34-2: one adult?; L. 34-3: one			

Hypogeum
of Sassan
son of
Malê (6)
(*cont.*)

adult?; L. 34-
4: one adult?;
L. 35-1: one
adult?; L. 35-
2: one adult?;
L. 35-3: one
adult?; L. 36-
1: one adult?;
L. 36-2: one
adult?; L. 36-
3: one adult?;
L. 40-1: one
adult?; L.
40-2: one
adult?; L.
40-3: one
adult?; L. 41-
1: one adult?;
L. 41-2: one
adult?; L.
41-3: one
adult?; L.
41-4: one
adult?; L. 42-
1: one adult?;
L. 42-2: one
adult?; L. 43-
2: one adult?;
L. 43-3: one

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Hypogeum of Sassan son of Malê (6) (cont.)					adult?; L. 48-2: one adult?; L. 49-2: one adult?; L. 49-3: one adult?; L. 49-4: one adult?; L. 50: one adult?; L. 54-1: one adult?; L. 54-2: one adult?; L. 56-1: one adult?; L. 57-1: one child; L. 57-3: one adult?; L. 57-2: one adult?			
109	Tomb 7, Hypogeum of Bôlhâ, S135	88–89 CE; in use at least until 200–230 CE	Southeast Cemetery	T-shaped hypogeum; dromos with steps (8 m) led to small vestibule and central chamber without graves but giving access to three chambers; parallel to the central chamber was a rectangular chamber or corridor with eight niches of loculi in right wall (L. 1–8)	Palmyrene (lintel above door), “this house of eternity is made by Bolha son of Nebosuri, for him and for his children, for always. In Ab, the year 40 [89 CE]”; twenty-three	—	—	—	Browning 1979, 210; Sadurska & Bounni 1994, 70–90, plan VI

Tomb 7,
Hypogeum
of Bôlhâ,
S135 (*cont.*)

and eight in left wall (L. 9–16), the back part of this chamber perhaps never finished; chamber to the right of the entrance (6.4 x 2.7/3.8 m) has five niches of loculi in the left wall (L. 17–21) and six in the right (L. 30–35), the back wall of this chamber has two niches with loculi (L. 28–29) and a vaulted area (north exedra), of which entrance is framed by two pilasters with rosette decoration on the capital; floor of exedra has three loculi, and on top of those three relief slabs in triclinium formation covering two parallel (L. 26–27) and four perpendicular (L. 22–25) loculi or niches; chamber to the left of the entrance (4.0 x 3.2 m) had four niches of loculi in the left (L. 36–39), three in the back (L. 40–42), and four in the right (L. 43–46) walls; an unclear feature, perhaps an exedra with a sarcophagus, is located in the back of this

Palmyrene
inscriptions with
funerary busts and
two with relief
sculpture

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Tomb 7, Hypogeum of Bôlhâ, S135 (cont.)			chamber; the niches in the tomb perhaps contained four loculi each, separated by stone slabs and tiles; sculpture: rectangular stele of a boy with Palmyrene inscription; rectangular stele of two standing boys, one on top of an altar, Palmyrene inscription; stele with Palmyrene inscription and depiction of a man and two boys standing in aedicula; stele of man in front of curtain with Palmyrene inscription; rectangular stele of standing man with Palmyrene inscription; stele with man and woman (110–140 CE); closing bust of man with Palmyrene inscription (11); closing bust of priest with Palmyrene inscription; closing bust of two men with Palmyrene inscription; closing bust of woman with Palmyrene inscription (6); in north					



Tomb 7,
Hypogeum
of Bôlhâ,
S135 (*cont.*)

exedra: three relief slabs in
triclinium formation, central
relief has two reclining men,
a seated woman, and two
standing boys above a frieze
with four busts (2 M, 2 F),
Palmyrene inscription, date ca.
170–200 CE; relief on right
side depicts reclining man,
seated woman, three standing
boys above two busts (M/F);
relief on left depicts two
reclining men and a boy above
two busts (M/F); other exedra
(?) has stone sarcophagus with
reclining man and woman and
three standing figures on the
lid, Palmyrene inscription, date
after 200 CE; E–W oriented

110	Tomb 9, Hypogeum of Breiki/ Barîkî, S145	90–110 CE; in use at least until the early 3rd c. CE	Southeast Cemetery	hypogeum; a vestibule led to a rectangular chamber with four loculi in each wall; the chamber narrowed and then opened to a second chamber with two loculi in the left wall and two possible loculi (unfinished) in the right wall; the chamber narrowed again and opened to a back chamber	fifteen Palmyrene inscriptions with funerary busts and two with relief slabs	–	–	–	IGLS XVII, 524?; Browning 1979, 210; Sadurska & Bounni 1994, plan VIII
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(*cont.*)



TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Tomb 9, Hypogeum of Breiki/ Barikî, S145 (cont.)			with five loculi in both walls; the back of this chamber was semi-circular and has five loculi; the hypogeum appeared unfinished; two doors led into other family vaults: southern one into family of Ilami (CE 108) and northern into family of Timamed (CE 93); funerary sculpture found in the tomb: ten loculus slabs depicting a bust of a man with Palmyrene inscription, four loculus slabs depicting a bust of woman with Palmyrene inscription, loculus slab depicting a bust of a priest with Palmyrene inscription, piece of sculpture of a woman with Palmyrene inscription; close to L. 21: relief slab with a reclining man, seated woman, and standing smaller figures (ca. 150–180 CE) and Palmyrene inscription; central chamber/ corridor: 17.9 x 2.33–3.22 m;					

	Tomb 9, Hypogeum of Breiki/ Barikī, S145 (<i>cont.</i>)			E–W oriented; this image is not same as Schnädelbach p.99: IGLS 524 (Tomb of Bareiki) is also not from this tomb					
111	Tomb C, Hypogeum of Yarhai, S108	109 CE	Southeast Cemetery	hypogeum; carved in clay; a staircase (10.90 x 2.90 m) with twenty-one steps led to a courtyard with a large door made with stone slabs in situ (single slab of 2.10 x 1.20 x 0.20/0.30 m with bronze fittings); inside, three steps led to the first chamber; to the right of the steps, a well was made of stone slabs; another slab with an inscription was found leaning against the facing wall here (left side); the right wall had five niches, of which only two were completed; these contained five stacked loculi each, separated with terracotta slabs; the lowest loculi were underground (L. 20–29, some with decorated slabs); the left wall had five niches, of which two were used, and the	Palmyrene (on stone leaning against wall on left side of first chamber, originally fitted above door), “This eternal house, YRHY son of LŠMŠ, son of MLKW, who is called HTLA, has built for himself and for his sons in their honor of eternity in the month April, the year 420 [109 CE]”; Palmyrene (on slab covering loculus, next to sculpture of standing young boy), “alas! YRHY son of LŠMŠ”; Palmyrene (on slab covering loculus, next to sculpture of standing young girl), “alas!,	remains of sixty individuals; L3-0: mature male; L5-0: adult female; L5-1: child (9–10); L5-2: adult male; L5-3: three children of 4–5 years, one older than one year; L5-4: child (4–5); M1- 0: mature female; M1- 1: old male above adult female (20); M1-2: three adult males	L5-3: oil lamp; M1-0: bronze ring, nail; M1-1: below shin bones of male, six rectangular glass bottles and one small glass jar; three incense burners (reused sherds) and built-in water pot found in front of sculpture; seven oil lamps found above sculpture; nine lamps found in front	plastered water pot with two terracotta lamps inside in front of niche, five lamps in first chamber and bowl in front of L. 4; water pot made from jar with a plastered upper half was found near burial pit in main chamber; in front of L. 2 (M1-1): built-in water pot,	Higuchi & Izumi 1994; Saito 1995, 21–28

(*cont.*)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Tomb C, Hypogeum of Yarhai, S108 (<i>cont.</i>)			others were unfinished; of the ten loculi here, four were destroyed (L. 30–35); the first chamber also had five pit-graves in the floor (P. 1–4, 7); the left chamber (3.40 x 2.00 m) had a floor 0.20 m higher than the main floor; one unfinished limestone sarcophagus, which was divided into two parts inside (S. 1–1/2), stood in this chamber; the main chamber in the back (3.40 x 3.00 m) also had a higher floor (0.20 m higher); here, in the back, four niches with five layers of loculi separated by limestone and terracotta slabs (nineteen in total, L. 1–19) were made; the lowest loculi were underground; the upper two loculi in the middle formed a single space with a vaulted ceiling; the façade of these loculi was decorated with	‘AŠTRT, daughter of YRHY”; Palmyrene (on slab covering loculus), “YRHY son of LŠMŠ, son of MLKW, [who is called HTRA]”; Palmyrene (on slab covering loculus), “MLA, son of YRHY, HTLA, alas!”; Palmyrene (on slab covering loculus), “ŠLMA, son of YRHY, alas!, the daughter of MLA, his mother”	and three females (five mature, one 20 year-old female); M1–3: adult male; M1–4: adult male, mature male, child (6–7); M2–0: adult male; M2–1: two adult males; M2–2: adult male, mature male, male; M2–3: mature female, mature male, adult male (cremated), child; M2–4: old male, child; M3–0: old male;	of sculpture; copper mirror near thigh of male; below shin and finger bones of male: bronze fittings and bone pins attached to a wooden or skin bowl, silver fitting attached to textile or leather; M1–4: glass bead; M2–0: bronze object; M2–1: oil lamp; M2–2: oil lamp; M3–2: bronze bell; M3–0: two amulets,	sixteen terracotta lamps, and three incense burners in front of lower left loculus in main façade (with sculpture of MLA); in front of middle of façade, another water pot (with glass fragments inside, from two beakers); in the right corner, in front of the façade, five terracotta lamps	

Tomb C,
Hypogeum
of Yarhai,
S108 (cont.)

moldings and sculpture of three men under an arch with inscriptions and a third loculus slab above them (with a male and two Victories); another loculus slab was standing against the lower left corner; this chamber also had two pit-graves on the left side, one of which was covered with stone slabs; the tomb yielded a total of seven funerary slabs (four depicting men, one a man with a boy, one a standing girl, and one a standing boy); dromos: 12.3 x 3.0 m; corridor/chamber (with vestibule): 11.7 x 2.7 m; ESE–WNW oriented

- M3-1: (glass amphora-shaped, ivory figurine)
- mature male; M3-2: necklace
- adult female, infant;
- M3-3: adult (glass, lead, gold beads);
- male, child (7); M4-0: mature M3-1: three amulets (ivory figurine, ivory dog, stone Bes-figurine),
- female, child; M4-1: necklace (glass and gold beads), bronze pendant,
- adult male; M4-2: adult male; Pit 1: infant; P.2: fragments of bronze chain;
- infant; P.3: M4-0: three oil lamps were used to fix the ceiling slabs;
- infant; P.4: P.2: bronze bracelet, frit bead, bronze bell, bronze coin; P.5: necklace (glass beads); P.6:
- infant; P.5: M4-0: three oil lamps were used to fix the ceiling slabs;
- child (4–5); P.7: infant; P.2: bronze bracelet, frit bead, bronze bell, bronze coin; P.5: necklace (glass beads); P.6:
- R4-0: adult male; R4-1: adult female;
- R4-2: mature male;
- R4-3: adult male; R5-0: adult

(cont.)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Tomb C, Hypogeum of Yarhai, S108 (cont.)					female; R5-1: mature female; R5-2: adult female; R5-3: mature male; S.1-2: mature male; S.1-2: mature female	bronze pin, necklace, glass infundibulum, glass rectangular jug with one handle, lead object; P7: necklace (glass beads), oil lamp; R4-0: iron ring on left hand, two oil lamps near knee; R4-3: oil lamp; R5-1: silver earring; R5-3: two oil lamps; s.1-2: fragment of glass beaker		
112	Tomb F, Hypogeum of Bolha and Borpa, S107	128 CE; in use at least until 220–222 CE	Southeast Cemetery	hypogeum with built structure with columns in front of the entrance; a stairway (10.0 x 2.6 m) paved with limestone	Palmyrene (on stone lying on ground of second part of main chamber, moved according to	EI1 (pit): infant; EI2 (pit): infant; EI4 (pit):	L. 1: three oil lamps, three iron tacks; L. 3: golden	in the first part of central chamber:	Higuchi & Saito 2001; Saito 1995, 27–28

Tomb F,
Hypogeum
of Bolha
and Borpa,
S107 (*cont.*)

led to a vestibule and portal made of hard limestone (3.4 m high and 2.0 m wide) with an inscription on the lintel; stairs led to a vestibule opening to the main chamber (20 m) divided into three parts; in an arched niche in the east wall (right side) next to the entrance, a well (0.47 m diam., 2 m depth) was made; the side walls of the central chamber were decorated with a cornice with intricate foliage patterns, egg-and-darts, dentils (moldings), and engaged columns between all the niches; the first central chamber had two side chambers, which were separated from the central one by an arch with a Medusa relief; these chambers had vaulted ceilings and rows of engaged columns and floral entablature; the east chamber (8.2 x 2.2 x 3.5 m) had one niche with loculi (L. 107–110) and eight pit-graves; twelve loculi here were unfinished;

excavators), “In the month November, the year 440 [128 CE]. This hypogeum was built by Bolha and Borpa, sons of Malku, sons of Ogeilu, sons of Borpa, who was called BRKD/RLI Malku, their father, and for their sons and for sons of our sons”; Palmyrene (on sculpture in the west (left) niche of first part of central chamber), “Hermes [–] freedman of Oleigu and Malku”; Palmyrene (on sculpture in the east (right) niche in first part of central chamber), “Alas! Hermes son of Bolha freedman of Ogeilu son of Malku”; Palmyrene (on lintel above door), “Halves

infant; EI5 (pit): two infants; EI6 (pit): infant; EI7 (pit): infant; EI8 (pit): infant; EL1-0: child (3), child (8); EL1-1: adult female; EL1-2: adult male, adult female, child (2–3), child (1–2); EL1-3: adult male, child (4–5); EL1-4: adult male; EL2-0: infant; EL2-1: young male, adult male, infant; EL3-0: old female; EL3-1: young female, infant; EL3-2: two young

ring, three oil lamps; L. 5: lead button; EI1: two oil lamps; EI2: three oil lamps; EI4: necklace with glass beads; EI6: necklace with glass beads; EI7: necklace with glass beads, bronze bell in left hand; EL1-0: glass vessel; EL1-2: bronze earring, bone pin; EL2-0: four bronze earrings, two on either side of head, oil lamp; EL2-1: bronze earring; EL3-1: two oil

four terracotta lamps, grinding stone in depression near entrance; in second part: terracotta lamp; third part of central chamber: two terracotta water basins, eleven lamps, two coins, two pottery vessels, pottery plate, two gold spangles and stones; in funerary exedra (on

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Tomb F, Hypogeum of Bolha and Borpa, S107 (cont.)			the west chamber (4.7 x 2.5 m) had two loculi (one used, L. 106) and two pit-graves; six loculi were unfinished; the first part of the central chamber had a niche in the east (right) with an inscription of a freedman, three stacked loculi (L. 1–3), and a vaulted a ceiling; this niche was covered by funerary sculpture of a reclining man; another niche in the west (left) had the same layout and decoration (L. 4–6), and likewise an inscription of a freedman; the second part of the chamber had five niches with five loculi each on either side (L. 26–50, 66–90); the foundation epitaph was found lying on the floor; the third part had three niches with loculi on either side (L. 51–65, 91–105) and exedra in the back; this exedra consisted of a platform with four niches of three loculi each (L. 14–25);	of two parts from three parts of this underground tomb of eternal house have ceded YWLA AWRLYA BWRPA, son of BWLHA, son of BWRPA, and BLYDA, son of AGYLW, son of BWLHA and ZBDBWL, son of ZBDBWL, son of MLKW, the procurator [–] ZBDBWL and HYRN sons of MLKW son of AGYLW, son of MLKW, son of BWRPA KDLY, to YWLYS AWRLYS YDYABL son of TYBWL, son of BWLHA, son of MQY, son of TYBWL, son of	males, young person, young female; EL3–3: old female, young person; EL3–4: infant; EL4–0: old male, infant, adult male; EL6–0: adult female; EL6–1: adult female; EL7–0: adult male; ENL1–0: top to bottom: adult female; middle-aged female; middle-aged female; child (12); old male; female (18); ENL1–1:	bronze on right hand (1), necklace with gold, golden/agate and glass beads, necklace with gold/glass pendant; oil lamp at feet (1); four oil lamps at feet (4); oil lamp at feet (2); four oil lamps in south end of loculus; ENL1–1: two oil lamps; ENL1–2: oil lamp; ENL1–3: oil lamp on floor of loculus; ML1–0: short necklace with	platform): eight lamps, two vessels; east chamber: at entrance: six lamps, incense burner, water basin, necklace (twelve beads), four iron nails; in middle: stone, two iron nails, two lamps, two vessels, pieces of glass vessels (at least six different bottles); at end: six lamps, vessel,	

Tomb F,
Hypogeum
of Bolha
and Borpa,
S107 (*cont.*)

these loculi were partly cut out of the bedrock and partly built-up and accessible from the side; on top of these loculi, in the back, were three sets of funerary sculpture positioned in triclinium-style, depicting a reclining scene in the middle, surrounded by funerary busts of men and women; behind these were three groups of loculi (called “sarcophagi” by the excavator) cut in bedrock (L. 7–11); in the corner between the middle and left loculi, a cremation grave was found in two parts (L. 12–13); funerary sculpture found in the tomb: the first part of the central chamber (east) yielded a relief of a reclining man on a couch above four busts (inscription of freedman); the first part of the central chamber (west) yielded a relief of a reclining man, a standing boy, and three male busts (inscription of freedman); the central panel in the

BWLHA son of their uncle, for himself and for his sons and for sons of his sons, in their honor of forever. In the month Oct, year 534 [222 AD] [–] three parts of this underground tomb, associated with and ceded YWLYS AWRLYS BWRPA, son of BWLHA, son of BWRPA KDLY and BWLYDA, son of AGYIW, son of BWLHA, son of the uncle of his father and ZBDBWL, son of ZBDBWL and TYMA son of BGDN of the procurator and [–] HYRN sons of MLKW, son of AGYIW, sons of their uncle BWRPA and BLYDA to YWLYS AWRLYS

middle aged female, middle aged male, infant; ENL1–2: middle aged female; ENL1–3: middle aged female, young male; L.1: adult female, old female, young person, child, infant; L.2: adult male, child, old female, infant; L.3: adult female, old female, young person, small child, adult male; L.6: adult female; ML1–0:

beads of glass, agate and lapis lazuli; ML2–0: two oil lamps; ML3–0: gold spangle, seven oil lamps; ML4–0: silver ring, pieces of textile around body, oil lamp; ML4–1: oil lamp; MSE1–1: glass bead, three oil lamps, two iron objects; MSE1–2: three gold spangles; MSE2–2: three oil lamps; MSW1: oil lamp; MSW2: oil lamp; WI1: glass bead, bronze bell

three cooking pots, glazed pot, two fragments of glass bottles; lamp in empty loculus WSL1; in west chamber: pot, bowl, cooking pot, bronze bell, iron ring, bronze bead, three incense burners, nineteen lamps, bronze disc, bronze bracelet, necklace (four glass beads), iron nail, iron pin, cowry bead

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Tomb F, Hypogeum of Bolha and Borpa, S107 (cont.)			exedra in the back yielded a relief slab with a reclining man, seated woman, and three standing men on a couch above four busts (two men and two women); the two side panels in this exedra had similar set-up (total number of individuals is not clear); total: 30.6 m length, 2.66 m width (corridor); N–S oriented	MLA, son of ZBYDA MRWD, their achievements, for himself and for his sons and for sons of his sons in their honor forever, in the month of November 532 [220 CE]”; Palmyrene (on sculpture in the east (right) niche in first part of central chamber), “The right side, eastern, the couch and the statue of the platform, and two loculi of the eastern platform and five loculi between the east arches(?) in the Hawarta and the exterior couch and the statue and eight loculi (?) of the quarter place of his	adult male, adult female, infant; ML2-0: adult female; ML2-1: adult male, adult female; ML3-0: adult male, adult female, infant; ML4-0: young individual; ML4-1: adult male; MSE1-1: two adult males, adult female, infant; MSE2-1: adult male (cremation); MSE1-2: adult male	probably in hand, stone that appears to have been placed in grave before closing; W12: bronze bell, two iron tacks; WL2-0: pottery jar; WL6-0: oil lamp; WL7-0: necklace with agate beads; WL8-1: eleven gold spangles, oil lamp; WNL1-0: oil lamp on top of pit-grave; oil lamp on terracotta covering plates		

	Tomb F, Hypogeum of Bolha and Borpa, S107 (<i>cont.</i>)				others in the exedra [---] by what this part and the part of the inscriptions [---]”	and infant; MSM: two adult males; MSW1: adult male, adult female; W11 (pit): infant; W12 (pit): infant; WL1-0: adult male, mature male, child; WL2-0: old male; WL3- 0: old male; WNL1-0: middle aged male; infant in pit	—	—	—	Sadurksa & Bounni 1994, 91–101, plan VII
113	Hypogeum of Zebîdâ, S123	113 CE; in use at least until 170–200 CE	Southeast Cemetery	T-shaped hypogeum; dromos was not preserved and the tomb was perhaps largely unfinished or unused; the right chamber had one loculus or niche; the left chamber had three loculi; the central part of the corridor was without loculi or niches; the back	Palmyrene, “Zebida son of Ogeilu, son of Malku ‘As’adad, has constructed this tomb for eternity for him and his sons, in their honor, in the month of Nisan of the year 424	—	—	—		

(*cont.*)

TABLE 22 (cont.)

ID	Tomb Name	Date	Location	Description	Inscription	Physical Remains	In Situ Finds	Other Finds	References
	Hypogeum of Zebidâ, S123 (cont.)			portion of the corridor had three loculi or niches in each wall (nine in total); funerary sculpture found in the tomb: six loculus slabs depicting a bust of a man with Palmyrene inscription, nine loculus slabs depicting a bust of a woman with Palmyrene inscription, a stele with rounded top depicting a standing boy and Palmyrene inscription, a rectangular stele depicting a standing boy in an aedicula and Palmyrene inscription; the central chamber/corridor measured 17.54 x 3.22–1.80 m, and with side chambers, 16.83 m; E–W oriented	[April 113 CE]”; seventeen Palmyrene inscriptions with funerary busts				
114	Tomb 186, Temple tomb (Tombeau de l’Aviation), S103	–	Southeast Cemetery	rectangular mausoleum (18 x 18 m); made of gypsum; the entrance was in the south and consisted of two columns in front of a door; the interior was a peristyle with twelve columns surrounded by benches in which loculi were located, interrupted by small	–	–	–	–	IGLS XVII, 534; Gawlikowski 1970, 137, figs. 82–84; Schmidt-Colinet 1992, pl. 8, 73–75

Tomb 186,
Temple
tomb
(Tombeau
de
l'Aviation),
S103 (*cont.*)

exedrae (one containing a pit and
one containing a sarcophagus);
the image of this tomb shows
two reliefs: one depicting a
reclining male, seated woman,
and three standing figures; the
other depicting a reclining
male and female and one seated
person; the lower parts of the
reliefs (under the kline) had an
imago clipeata of several people;
a third reclining couch had
an imago clipeata and winged
Victory; S–N oriented

115	Tomb A, S141	100–200 CE	Southeast Cemetery	square mausoleum (8.63 x 8.61 m) with entrance in the southwest; the superstructure was destroyed, and the foundations were placed in a large pit (12.87 x 10.91 m); sixteen niches of three different sizes (L. 1–16) built with stone partition walls could be identified; in these niches, loculi were stacked, of which only the lowest loculi remained; not all contained skeletons; NNE–SSW oriented	—	L.4: two individuals, intrusive from higher loculi; L.7: one individual; L.8: one individual; L.9: one individual; L. 10: some bone fragments; L.13: some bone fragments	—	fragments of glass bottle and glass beaker in fill (both 2nd c. CE)	Higuchi & Izumi 1994; Saito 1995, 19–20
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