Gate facade. The dress, posture, and portrait style of the statue, however, are those of three centuries earlier.

The statue represents a youthful woman in traditional Hellenistic dress. She wears a fringed cloak wrapped tightly around her body and arms and a finely pleated long dress that spills over her sandaled feet onto the plinth. The composition of the figure is broad at the base, with full hips, rising to narrow shoulders and slight breasts. The weight is on the right leg, the left foot pulled back and turned out. Both arms are held tightly against the body, enveloped inside the mantle. The right arm is bent sharply at the elbow, with the forearm held diagonally across the breast where the hand now missing would usually have held the edge of the veil. The left arm is held close to the side with the hand holding the material of the mantle from inside. This posture of body, legs, and arms and the triangulated patterns of the mantle over the middle and upper body are part of a recognized Hellenistic dress scheme found in varied formulations widely spaced in date and place.

The rich dress style and tightly composed posture of the statue are designed to represent at the same time partly contradictory social messages of wealth, fine bodily form, and moral restraint. The head (fig. 25) is veiled and looks down modestly, and the ideal Madonna-like portrait, with full long face, small chin and mouth, and striking nose, is untouched by contemporary Roman fashions. By dress, posture, and portrait style, the statue attains the woman, the wife or daughter of a leading local citizen, to an unchanging tradition of Hellenistic female representation.

CAST GALLERY
ASHMOLEAN MUSEUM
OXFORD OX1 2PH
ENGLAND
BERT.SMITH@ASHMUS.OX.AC.UK

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
1 EAST 78TH STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10021
RATTE@IS2.NYU.EDU

Appendix: Inscriptions from Bucak Köyü (Ancient Syneta?)

ANGELOS CHANIOTIS

The village of Bucak Köyü has been known as the possible site of a small Hellenistic or Roman polis since the discovery by J.G.C. Anderson in 1897 of an honorific inscription built into the wall of the village mosque. This inscription, which celebrates a certain Apollonios, mentions a boule and a demos, and thus shows that the settlement near Bucak Köyü had the status of a polis. Anderson thought that he had located the settlement, which he identified as ancient Kidrama, “a short distance to the south on level ground running out from the hillside and look-
ing down to the valley, about 100 ft. lower than the village”; he noted, however, that the remains on this site were all late.55 K. Buresch, who visited the site in 1895, recorded the presence of an ancient cemetery, and suggested a new identification of the city as Iotana, known only from Ptolemy.56 Jeanne and Louis Robert convincingly refuted the identifications proposed by Anderson and Buresch.57 When they visited Bucak Köyü in 1946, they also noticed graves near the village, and they found the gravestone of one Pelles, son of Metrodoros, as well as a relief representation of a mother goddess, and a coin of Priene. They were unable, however, to find evidence for the location or the name of the city.58 Two new epigraphic finds may offer answers to both questions.

In the winter of 1995, an inscribed stele found near the village of Bucak Köyü was transported to the Aphrodisias Museum; the director of the museum later gave the excavation team permission to study and publish this inscription. The stele is dedicated to Zeus Synetenos by a priest and 121 other men. On the basis of the letterforms, it can be dated to the late third or early second century B.C. The stele is damaged on the left side, but 199 of the 244 names are preserved, and another 31 can be restored. Thus the text, which will be published shortly, offers rich and interesting onomastic material. A total of 85 different names are preserved (the figures in parentheses indicate the number of times each name occurs): Άδραστος (6), Άθηναγόρας (15), Άθηνόδωρος (2), Άνδρονίκος (7), Άντισιχος (1), Άπολλόδωρος (1), Άπολλώνιος (11), Άριστας (2), Άριστως (2), Άριστων (1), Άρκεσιαλός (1), Άρμιδος (1), Άρτεμιδωρός (9), Άρτέμιον (1), Άρχησις (4), Άτταλος (5), Βάκχις (1), Βαμάς (1), Βαμώς (1), Βιμπρίρυος (6), Βίμως (1), Βιοπάντας (1), Βιοπάντης (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπάντων (1), Βιοπά

55 Anderson (supra n. 54) 397.
56 Buresch (supra n. 54) 175–179.
57 Robert and Robert (supra n. 54) 355–58.
58 Robert and Robert (supra n. 54) 353–58.
59 Mausollos is attested in Caria, Phrygia, and Lycia; Papias in Bithynia, Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia. Cf. L. Zgusta, Kleinasiatische Personennamen (Prague 1964). The case of Ziestas is not clear.
61 For names of this type, see L. Zgusta, Kleinasiatische Ortsnamen (Heidelberg 1984) 686.
Maeander valley and at the border of Phrygia and Caria, may have been founded by the Seleucids in the third or the Attalids in the early second century B.C. It is also an attractive assumption—in light of the small size of the settlement, the fact that the dedicatory inscription to Zeus Synetenos does not give any further information about the identity of the 122 dedicators, and the observation that only a few men seem to have family relations with one another—that these 122 men were the first settlers of the new town.