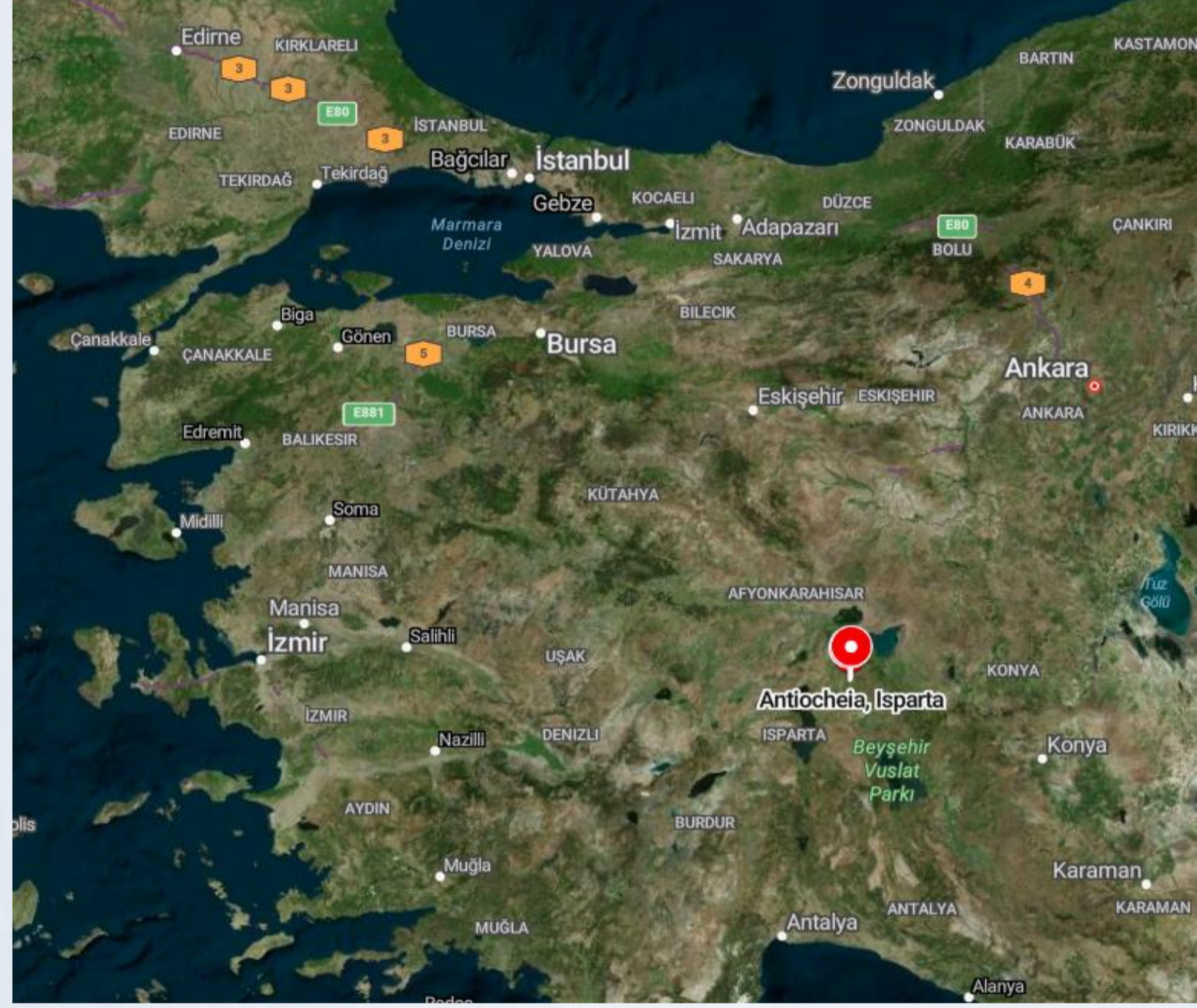


Ass. Prof. Emine Bilgiç Kavak (Sakarya University) & Ass. Prof. Nurşah Çokbankır Şengül (Akdeniz University)

INTRODUCTION

Pisidian Antiocheia was founded by the Seleucids in the 3rd century BCE and persisted until the 13th century CE. Antiocheian served as an important commercial and military center during both the Hellenistic and Roman periods. In the Later Roman Empire, it also became a significant center for Christianity, evident in the abundance of late period inscriptions. However, a notable characteristic of studies concerning the city's epigraphy is the piecemeal approach adopted by different researchers. Furthermore, many of these studies were conducted long ago, complicating a comprehensive understanding of the city's information. Additionally, the current status of epigraphic data identified since the 18th century is unknown. Therefore, a comprehensive approach utilizing new methodologies is required to address the epigraphic material of the city and ascertain the status of epigraphic material as cultural heritage assets.



THE PROJECT

This project aims to bring together the epigraphic documents of the city of Pisidian Antiocheia with traditional epigraphic methods along with new digital approaches. Simultaneously, it seeks to establish a digital epigraphy archive, thus creating an online data collection for the city of Pisidian Antiocheia that is free, expandable, and can work in conjunction with archaeological data.



THE EPIGRAPHIC MATERIAL

The city is also rich in terms of epigraphic material. Examples include inscriptions on bone artifacts, inscriptions on metal artifacts depicting crosses, mosaic inscriptions in the church and inscriptions related to Jews.



THE METHOD

For the project of digitizing the epigraphic material of the Pisidian Antiocheia, the inscriptions preserved in the Yalvaç Museum have been selected as a pilot. The project initiated at the Yalvaç Museum is supported by the [Koç University Suna & İnan Kıraç Mediterranean Civilizations Research Center \(AKMED\)](#). Last year, 140 inscriptions were recorded in the museum during the conducted study.

The epigraphic documents will be recorded in the database using traditional methods such as estampage, as well as new digital methods including Reflectance Transformation Imaging (RTI) and 3D modeling. This will ensure that each document is catalogued according to international metadata standards and linked to the image of the relevant Greek or Latin inscription, as well as bibliographic references.

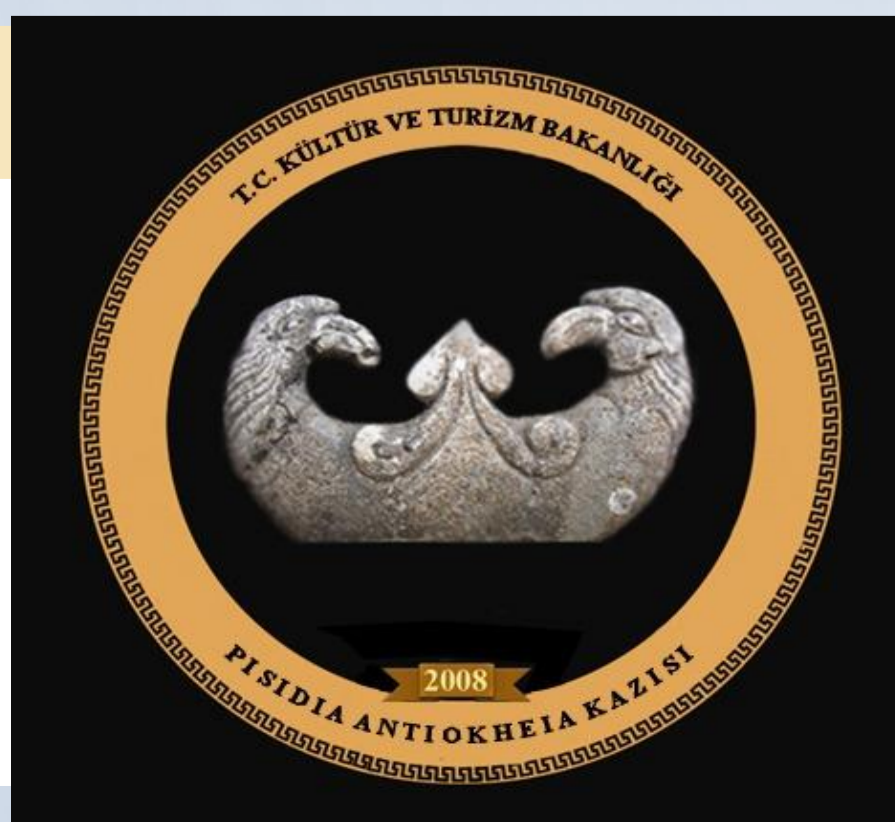


THE FUTURE WORK

In the preliminary research phase of the project, the museum work for this summer is planned as follows: if feasible and deemed necessary, the estampage of the inscription will be taken, followed by 3D modeling and subsequent transfer to a digital platform for transliteration. If the location of the inscription is determined, it will be integrated into the city map alongside its bilingual translation.

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