

NEW INSCRIPTIONS FROM ANEMURIUM

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THOUGH IT IS the most important ancient city on the coast of Rough Cilicia, Anemurium has in the past proved singularly disappointing in epigraphic remains.¹ The situation, however, has somewhat improved in recent years as a result of excavations undertaken by Canadian teams. Two inscriptions are included by Bean and Mitford in *Journeys in Rough Cilicia 1964-1968*,² concerning one of which further information is provided here (no. 1), and a third, the important Matronianus inscription, has been published by Professor Elisabeth Alföldi-Rosenbaum (*Phoenix* 26 [1972] 183-186).³ In addition the excavations have produced four more items, discussion of which follows (nos. 2-5).⁴

1. This inscription found in 1966 was originally published briefly with photograph by Professor Alföldi-Rosenbaum,⁵ but no details of the stone or the letter-size of the inscription were included. This information is now supplied. The block is a statue-base of local dark limestone, but was not found in its original position, having been set up at a late level adjacent to the small fourth-century bath-building (III 5). Partly broken along the edges it measures 0.47 h., 0.48 w., 0.65 th. On the upper side of the stone are two large cuttings with deeper holes at the bottom containing traces of rust from the original dowels supporting the statues. The inscription consists of seven lines with letters varying in height from 0.035 to 0.040 and displaying slight apication (Fig. 1).

¹The only inscription previously published was the fragment of a dipinto from one of the tombs, noted by R. Heberdey and A. Wilhelm in 1891 ("Reisen in Kilikien," *Denkschr. Kais. Ak. Wiss. Wien* 44 [1896] 156, no. 263).

²G. E. Bean and T. B. Mitford, *Journeys in Rough Cilicia 1964-1968* (Oesterr. Ak. Wiss. *Denkschr.* 102 [Vienna 1970]).

³For further comments on this inscription, cf. C. P. Jones, "The Inscription from the Sea-Wall at Anemurium," *Phoenix* 26 (1972) 396-399 and R. Merkelbach, "Mauerbauepigramm aus Anemurion," *Zeitschr. für Papyr. und Epigr.* 10 (1973) 174.

⁴I am deeply indebted to Miss Joyce Reynolds, Newnham College, Cambridge, for her generous advice on many aspects of these inscriptions; to my colleague Professor M. F. McGregor for checking my manuscript; to Professor C. P. Jones, University of Toronto, for his detailed and beneficial criticism of a previous draft; and to my collaborators in the excavations at Anemurium, Professor Elisabeth Alföldi-Rosenbaum, University of Toronto, and Professor E. H. Williams, University of British Columbia, for supplying the photographs.

All site numbers refer to E. Rosenbaum, G. Huber, S. Onurkan, *A Survey of Coastal Cities in Western Cilicia* (Ankara 1967) Plan 1.

⁵E. Alföldi, *Türk Arkeol. Derg.* 15. 1 (1966) 8.

ὁ δῆμος[ς]
 Φιλοκράτη Πτο
 λεμαίου ἥρωα φι
 [λ]όπατριν τὸν πα
 ρ' ἐνιαυτὸν εἰς αἰ
 ὶωνα γυμνασίαρ
 χον

The content of this inscription is discussed in detail by Bean and Mitford and the Roberts.⁶ On the basis of lettering, nomenclature, and construction Bean and Mitford propose a late Hellenistic or early Roman date. It should be noted, however, that the context of its discovery is of no aid in dating the stone, for no material earlier than the second or third century A.D. has yet appeared in the vicinity of the find-spot.

3-4. The use of the term *ἥρωα* ("the late") indicates that the honorand was already dead. The title *φιλόπατρις*, equivalent of *φιλόπολις* and *φιλοπολίτης*, is very common in the Greek cities of the Empire.⁷

4-7. Philokrates is here named as *γυμνασίαρχος*, i.e., he has willed a foundation, the revenues from which will serve annually (*παρ' ἐνιαυτὸν*) for the purchase of oil for the gymnasium in perpetuity (*εἰς αἰῶνα*).⁸ I thus prefer Robert's interpretation of *παρ' ἐνιαυτὸν* as covering the annual expenses for *each* year in preference to Bean and Mitford's "every other year."

2. Two joining fragments of a statue-base of local dark-blue limestone, complete above, below and, apparently, to the left; broken away to the right; 0.365 h., 0.48 w. and 0.34 max. th. Both pieces were found in 1971 in surface fill during the excavation of the floor of the main apse of the exedra building (II 12 E) at a depth of 1.2 metres. The top and bottom of the block are moulded on the front. The inscription of three lines, its surface partly damaged, was clearly cut in lightly apicated letters ranging in height from 0.035 (line 3) to 0.043 (line 1), having an average width of approximately 0.037. Several of the forms represented suggest a date in the first or second century after Christ (Fig. 2).

τὸ ἄγαλμα τῷ Ἀσ[κλη]
 πιῶ[ι] Ὀρθαγόρα[ς]
 Ἀ[ρ]τεμιδῶ[ρου]

⁶Bean and Mitford, *Rough Cilicia 1964-68*, 186, no. 206; J. and L. Robert, "Bulletin Epigraphique," *REG* 81 (1968) 531, no. 548.

⁷On *ἥρωα* as a title for the dead, cf. J. and L. Robert, *loc. cit.* and "Bulletin Epigraphique," *REG* 85 (1972) 499, no. 525. On *φιλόπατρις*, cf. L. Robert, *Hellenica* 13 (Paris 1965) 215.

⁸On the technicalities of the term *γυμνασίαρχος* etc., see L. Robert, *Documents de l'Asie Mineure méridionale* (Paris 1966) 83-85.

1-2. τὸ ἄγαλμα. The word ἄγαλμα, sometimes carelessly taken to signify a statue in general, has the precise meaning of cult-statue, as distinct from honorific statues of the sort referred to in nos. 1 and 3, for which the terms ἀνδρίας or εἰκὼν would be appropriate.⁹

Ἄσ[κλη]πιῶ[ι]. Nothing is known of a cult of Asclepius at Anemurium, or indeed anywhere in Rough Cilicia, but the restoration of Ἄσ[κλη]πιῶ[ι] here appears certain.

The possibility that the exedra from which the inscription came was associated with Asclepius should not be ruled out. The presence of statues is certainly indicated, first by a platform or pedestal projecting above the level of the front wall of the exedra and lying on the central axis of the whole complex, and second by the discovery in the same fill that produced the inscription of a marble fragment of sculpture. This has the form of a draped life-size female shoulder and could conceivably belong to a Hygieia. Unfortunately the presence of a limekiln erected in the doorway leading to the east wing of the exedra reduces the significance of this fragment which could easily have been brought from further afield to feed the kiln.

2-3. The name Orthagoras is recorded at a number of sites in Asia Minor,¹⁰ but no association with this particular individual can be traced. The father's name, Artemidoros, is a theophoric form widely used throughout Asia Minor, but it may have some special significance in Anemurium. A cult of Artemis is well attested in the coinage of the city,¹¹ and the use of theophoric names in specific association with a local cult is not without parallel in Asia Minor.¹²

3. This inscription occupies the front face of a statue base in the form of a console-bracket of coarse white limestone of unknown origin, dimensions 0.36 h., 0.445 w., 0.75 th. It was found in 1971 reused in the lowest course

⁹Most recent cautions by L. Robert, *Etudes Anatoliennes* (Paris 1937) 17, n. 1; *Hellenica* 11-12 (Paris 1960) 124, n. 2. For previous recognition of these distinctions cf. H. Hepding, *AM* 32 (1907) 250-51; Pausanias, *Description of Greece* trans. W. H. S. Jones (Harvard 1918) xxvi; P. Guillon, *RP* 10 (1936) 220-21. The contrast between ἄγαλμα on the one hand and ἀνδρίας or εἰκὼν on the other is clearly illustrated by Dio Cassius (59. 4. 4) and Dio Chrysostom (*Or.* 31. 15-16).

¹⁰E.g., at Termessus in Pisidia, *TAM* 3. 1, nos. 203, 249, 349, 416, etc.; at Oenoanda in Lycia, *IGRR* 3. 488-489; at Dereköy in Caria, *SEG* 16 (1959) 688.

¹¹Cf. G. F. Hill, *BM Catalogue of Greek Coins: Lycaonia, Isauria and Cilicia* 21 (London 1900) 42-43, nos. 2, 7, 11, 12; *Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum: Deutschland. Sammlung von Aulock* 13 (Berlin 1966) nos. 5523, 5526.

¹²E.g., at Savatra L. Robert makes the connection between a rare occurrence of the name Ἀθηνόδωρος and the cult of Athena attested by the bronze coinage of the same place (*Hellenica* 13 [Paris 1965] 45-46). Mr Allan Hall, University of Keele, has kindly drawn my attention to a similar connection of the same name at Palaia Isaura with that city's cults and coinage.

of a dry-stone wall of later date located immediately in front of and blocking the entrance to the staircase leading to the palaestra (E III 2 B). Near the front of the upper surface are two dowel-cuttings for statues, approximately 0.07 diam. The moulded decoration of the underside, visible to the spectator, included a large cyma reversa with crudely carved acanthus leaf in relief. The face bearing the inscription is surmounted by a simple moulding of, from top to bottom, a fascia 0.033, scotia 0.004, torus 0.017, cyma recta 0.015, and is partly broken away along the edges. The surface of the stone is also in places badly chipped and abraded. Consisting of seven lines, the inscription has lightly apicated letters averaging 0.025 in height with average width 0.024 (Fig. 3).

[‘Η β]ουλὴ νν καὶ ὁ δῆμος
 [‘Α]νεμουριέων Γ’ Ἰούλ[ι]
 ον Α ν ὑρήλιον Δαμοί
 την Γ’ Ἰουλ [Α]ὑρηλίου
 Πρωτογέ[ν]ους υἱὸν
 πεντάκι πε[ρ]ιοδονίκ[ου]
 παρ[α]δόξου μ[-²²]-ο[-²²]-α[- -

1–2. Though not the first inscription bearing the formula ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος from this site,¹³ this new find supplies the name of the people and thus confirms beyond a shadow of doubt the long accepted identification of the site of Eski Anamur as ancient Anemurium.

Both forms ‘Ανεμουρέων and ‘Ανεμουριέων appear in the coin series of the city, which extends from Antiochus IV of Commagene in the mid-first century A.D. to the reign of Valerian in the third century. ‘Ανεμουρέων, however, is found almost exclusively on coins up to the end of the second century A.D., whereas ‘Ανεμουριέων is the regular form in third-century coins.¹⁴

3–5. A fault in the stone, barely visible in the plate, apparently necessitated the *vacat* in line 3. The fourth name of Γ’ Ἰούλιος Αὔρηλιος is open to conjecture, the number of letters after Δαμο being uncertain. All that survives of the fifth letter is the lower part of an upright quite close to the preceding O. Thus Δαμοίτης, Δαμοκράτης or even Δαμοκρίτης are all possi-

¹³δ δῆμος appears in no. 1 (= Bean and Mitford, 186, no. 206), while ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος are mentioned in Bean and Mitford, 187, no. 207.

¹⁴The only exception to the ending –εων appears in a coin of Antiochus IV of Commagene in which only the letters –ριεων are legible (*BM Catalogue: Galatia, Cappadocia and Syria* [London 1899] 108, no. 19). All ten post-Severan coins listed under Anemurium in the *BM Catalogue: Lycaonia, Isauria and Cilicia* have the form ‘Ανεμουριέων; of the ten third-century coins listed in the von Aulock collection there is only one exception (no. 5526). This distribution obtains also for the local coins found during the 1972 season.

bilities. It should be observed, however, that the I coincides with the centre of the T below, the last letter of the following line, so that there may in fact have been no further letters in this particular line. The KPI and KPA required for Damocrites or Damocrates by contrast would have to be cramped to the extent of violating the general uniformity of the letters. Thus despite the widespread occurrence of Damocrates and the rareness of Damoites in Asia Minor, the epigraphic evidence seems nonetheless to favour the latter.

Αὐρήλιον. Αὐρηλίου. The use of this name, bestowed on persons acquiring citizenship by the Constitutio Antoniniana, places the inscription firmly after the year 212 (or 214, according to certain recent opinions).¹⁵

Δαμοίτης. This is the only occurrence of the name that I have found in Asia Minor. In the form Δαμοίτας, the name is found most frequently in Greece, especially in Thessaly and Acarnania.¹⁶

6. πεντάκι πε[ρ]ιοδονικ[ου]. The end of the line is lost beyond hope of recovery, so that we cannot be sure if the phrase refers to the father or the son. There is certainly space for the accusative, especially if written in ligature ΗΝ, a reasonable conjecture in a line that already contains two ligatures. But the genitive ΟΤ, though cramped, is also admissible in the space available, and indeed is required to agree with the epithet παραδόξου if that is adopted in the following line. A *vacat* at the end of περιδοικ is a third possibility and should not be ruled out.

πεντάκι. This form is sometimes considered late, and instances of the form cited by LSJ substantiate this opinion (Oppian, Iamblichos), but little trust should be placed in this, since analogous -άκι forms are to be found in writers as early as the fifth and fourth centuries B.C.¹⁷

πε[ρ]ιοδονικ[ου]. This was the title adopted in imperial times for an athlete who won a victory in the circuit of major athletic festivals, the περίοδος, without regard to the time or sequence of his successes. The περίοδος had consisted originally of the four great Panhellenic festivals, the Olympic, Pythian, Isthmian and Nemean Games (the ἀρχαία περίοδος). Under the Empire, however, the Heraea of Argos, the Aktia, founded by Augustus at Nikopolis, and the Capitolia of Rome established by Domitian (the νέα περίοδος) were also counted amongst the ἀγῶνες of the περίοδος

¹⁵Ad. Wilhelm, *op. cit.* (see above, note 1) 141; L. Robert, *Hellenica* 13 (1965) 232-234. For summaries of the controversy concerning the date, cf. J. and L. Robert, "Bulletin Epigraphique," *REG* 78 (1965) 93, no. 84; *ibid.*, 80 (1967) 464, no. 116.

¹⁶P. Roesch (*REA* 68 [1966] 81) lists three from Thessaly (*IG* 9. 2, 32; 549, line 10; 1060) and three from Acarnania (*IG* 9. 1², fasc. 1, 137, lines 46 and 78; 17, lines 52 and 72). The name also appears at Epidaurus (*IG* 4. 1², 118, line 68) and at the Argive Heraion (*IG* 4, 530, line 7).

¹⁷E.g., ἐξάκι and ἐπτάκι appear in Simonides, Callimachus, and Apollonius Rhodius, and the form τετράκι, "post-Homeric" according to LSJ, is used by Pindar and Callimachus.

in addition to the traditional four.¹⁸ Besides these, two relatively short-lived ἀγῶνες were added to the περίοδος at Rome during the third century, the Antoninia Pythia founded by Elagabalus and abandoned after his death, and the games in honour of Athena Promachos, founded by Gordian and continuing until the reign of Constantine.¹⁹

To earn the title of περιοδονίκης it was probably not necessary to win victories in all seven or more ἀγῶνες of the imperial περίοδος, but in four only.²⁰ The title is indeed frequently recorded,²¹ but multiple winners are naturally less frequent, though δις περιοδονίκης or δισπερίοδος are not unusual, and τὸ τρίτον περιοδονίκης appears on occasion.²² To my knowledge, however, only one other instance of a five-times winner in the περίοδος is attested, in imperial times at least.²³ The person concerned was C. Julius Bassus, a Milesian honoured on a statue base at Didyma as εἰς περιοδονίκης.²⁴

7. This line is badly mutilated and poses considerable difficulties. The upper part of B or P is certain for the third letter and for the seventh Ξ is the likeliest reading, though Σ should not be excluded as a possibility. In the second half of the line only the letters M in the tenth position and A in what is probably the sixteenth position are certain, though O in the thirteenth is probable.

Thus for the first half of the line we may read with fair confidence the letters παρ[α]δόξου. Indeed in an agonistic context the adjective παράδοξος is predictable, meaning 'excellent' or 'champion.' It is frequently applied

¹⁸J. and L. Robert, "Bulletin Epigraphique," *REG* 67 (1954) 113, no. 57.

¹⁹L. Robert, *CRAI* (1970) 6–27.

²⁰L. Robert, *REG* 67 (1954) 113, no. 57.

²¹H. C. Montgomery, *art. περιοδονίκης*, *PW* 19. 1 (1937) 813–816, and R. Knab, *Die Periodoniken* (Diss. Giessen 1934). Lists of περιοδονίκαί are included in H. Förster, *Die Sieger in den olympischen Spielen* (Zwickau 1891–1892). A supplementary list is supplied by L. Moretti, *Athenaeum* 32 (1954) 115–120.

²²Δις περιοδονίκης, *IG* 14. 1107 (= *IGRR* 1. 156); *IGRR* 4. 1643, *IG* 14. 1105 and *Fouilles de Delphes* 3. 1, 369, no. 556, discussed by L. Robert, *RP Ser.* 3, 4 (1930) 44–49; another possible example appears in *Fouilles de Delphes* 3. 1, 362–363, no. 549; cf. L. Robert, *RP Ser.* 3, 3 (1930) 57; also probably *IG* 14. 1112 (= *IGRR* 1. 161); δισπερίοδος, *IG* 3. 1, 129, line 8; τὸ τρίτον περιοδονέικης, *IGRR* 4. 940; ποιητῆς περιοδονέικης γ', *Fouilles de Delphes* 3. 1, 55, no. 89; τρισπερίοδος, L. Robert, *CRAI* (1970) 13.

²³The actual title περιοδονίκης does not appear to have been employed before the first century A.D., but the feat of winning victories in all the games of the περίοδος is well attested before this. There are at least two cases of athletes having earned the title more than five times; Milo of Croton in the sixth century, who, as pancratiast, would have been ἑξάκις περιοδονίκης and Herodorus of Megara towards the end of the fourth century B.C., who, as trumpeter, would have been δεκάκις according to Nestor (quoted by Athenaeus, 10. 415a), or, even more fantastic, ἑπτὰ καὶ δεκάκις περιοδονίκης, if we trust Pollux (4. 89).

²⁴L. Robert, *Etudes épigraphiques et philologiques* (Paris 1938) 93; L. Moretti, *Iscrizioni agonistiche greche* (Rome 1953) 215–219, no. 74.



FIG. 1. ANEMURIUM, PHILOGRATES INSCRIPTION FOUND NEAR BATHS (III 5 A). (Photo E. Alföldi)



FIG. 2. ANEMURIUM, INSCRIPTION FOUND IN EXEDRA BUILDING (II 12 E).



FIG. 3. ANEMURIUM, INSCRIPTION FOUND AT ENTRANCE TO STAIRCASE OF PALAESTRA (E III 2 B).



FIG. 4. ANEMURIUM, 3 FRAGMENTS OF INSCRIPTION FOUND IN THEATRE (II 8 d).



FIG. 5. ANEMURIUM, FRAGMENT OF INSCRIBED STELE FOUND BUILT INTO GARDEN WALL.

as an epithet to distinguished athletes, poets, musicians, and appears in other inscriptions associated with *περιοδονίκης*.²⁵ Thus if the genitive *περιοδονίκου* is accepted as the correct reading in the previous line, then *παράδοξου* may be taken as referring to it as a further description of the father. In this case it may be assumed that the son, perhaps still quite young, was a relative nonentity, with none but his father's titles to distinguish him. In fact it is by no means rare for young men, not yet famous in their own right to be honoured by the accomplishments of some more celebrated relative such as a father, as here, or perhaps a brother.²⁶

The second half of the line presents the greatest difficulty, but we should expect it to include a mention of the event in which the father had distinguished himself. According to Robert the word *παράδοξος* in agonistic inscriptions has a specific connotation regularly associated with the specialty, and is never used in a vague context.²⁷ Unfortunately no totally convincing solution comes to mind. The word *μονοπάλου* attested in agonistic inscriptions, victor in the *μονοπάλη* (simple wrestling bout, as opposed to the *παγκράτιον*), suggested to me by Miss Reynolds, is, at first sight, attractive especially if abbreviated to *μονοπαλ*.²⁸ The title *πεντάκι περιοδονίκης*, however, presumes a career of twenty years at the very least, and probably closer to thirty. This would surely rule out the *μονοπάλη*, or indeed any of the more energetic events. It is much more likely that the man honoured with the title here excelled as a thymelic champion such as *ποιητής* perhaps or *αύλητής*.²⁹ It is significant that C. Julius Bassus, the only other recorded five-times winner in the *περίοδος*, was *κήρυξ καὶ τραγῳδός*, and the only three-times winners whose specialities are known were *ποιητής* and *κήρυξ*.³⁰ I have preferred therefore to leave the text blank.

The find-spot at the very entrance to the palaestra and the bracket-form are significant, for the block could well have adorned one or other of the

²⁵E.g., *IG* 2-3². 3, 3769; *IG* 5. 1, 669; *IG* 14. 1102, line 4; 1052 (= *IGRR* 1. 147); 1104 (= *IGRR* 1. 152); 1109 (= *IGRR* 1. 150); 1110 (= *IGRR* 1. 151); *IGRR* 4. 1636; *Fouilles de Delphes* 3. 1, 369, no. 556, and possibly *IG* 5. 1, 641. For detailed discussion of usage and meaning of *παράδοξος*, see L. Robert, *Les Gladiateurs dans l'Orient grec* (Paris 1940) 251-252, especially n. 2 for summary of previous discussions; *Eos* 48. 2 (1956) 230, n. 7.

²⁶For a brother, see Bean and Mitford, *Journeys in Rough Cilicia 1962 and 1963* (*Oesterr. Ak. Wiss. Denkschr.* 85 [Vienna 1965]) 8, no. 3.

²⁷L. Robert, *Documents de l'Asie Mineure méridionale*, 82.

²⁸The word for the contestant, *μονοπάλης*, appears in an epigram carved on a statue base from Olympia (W. Dittenberger, *Die Inschriften von Olympia*, no. 164) and appears also in Pausanias' quotation from another Olympic epigram (6. 4. 6). For the contest, *μονοπάλη*, cf. *SIG³* 274 (4), line 3, and Bacchylides 11.8.

²⁹The standard treatment is J. Frei, *De Certaminibus thymelicis* (Diss. Basel 1900), but I have been unable to consult the work.

³⁰See note 24 for the first, and note 22, last entries for the two three-times winners.

jambes flanking the gateway.³¹ Moreover the letter-forms, the use of the name Aurelius, and the adoption of the form 'Ανεμουριέων in preference to 'Ανεμουρέων all point to a Severan date at the earliest. This would accord well with the *terminus post quem* in the reign of Alexander Severus established for the construction of the 'coarse' mosaic of the palaestra.³² The appropriateness of commemorating the son of a πεντάκι περιοδονίκης in such a location requires no further comment.

4. Three fragments, two of them joining, of fine-grained marble that has weathered to a yellow colour. They were found in 1971 during the excavation of the large theatre in shallow fill overlying the dressed bed-rock of the site clearly intended for the scene-building that was apparently never built. The two joining fragments measure 0.14 h., 0.18 w., 0.02 th., while the small piece measures 0.04 h., 0.045 w., 0.02 th. The inscription is very well-cut, with slender apicated letters. It clearly formed part of a plaque for attachment to some wall, though it is questionable if this was part of the unfinished theatre (Fig. 4).

--- ο]ν Τιτια[νοῦ ---
 --- εἶπεν αὐτῷ ---
 --- Τιτιανοῦ --- δο ---

Frs. 1 and 2 Fr. 3

1 and 3. Τιτιανοῦ. The reading Τιτια[νοῦ in the first line is quite uncertain, since the upright stroke is all that is visible of the second T. In the third line, however, the genitive Τιτιανοῦ is virtually certain, for the oblique stroke at the upper left of the T is clearly visible.

This is the second attested occurrence of the name from Anemurium. In a statue-base built into the easternmost extremity of the citadel wall at the point where it ends at the cliff edge there is mention of a Π Αἴλιος Τιτιανὸς Λουκ (perhaps Λουκιανὸς or Λουκούλλος) who shares the base with a second member of his family, possibly his brother.³³ The cognomen occurs at Laertes, also in Rough Cilicia further west.³⁴

³¹Uninscribed bracket-consoles of simpler design, but clearly intended as supports for statues, flank the doorway of one of the tombs (A II 2) in the necropolis; cf. E. Alföldi-Rosenbaum, *The Necropolis of Anemurium* (Ankara 1971) 130, pl. III:1.

³²The principal evidence consists of a coin bearing the facing heads of Alexander Severus and Julia Mamaea on the reverse and a two-columned temple with arched architrave, statue of Tyche within, on the obverse. It was found in earth packing sealed beneath the mortar base of the central 'coarse' mosaic of the palaestra. Pottery and lamp fragments from the same sondage confirm a date for the mosaic no later than ca 275 A.D.

³³Bean and Mitford, *Rough Cilicia 1964-68*, 186-187, no. 207.

³⁴Bean and Mitford, "Sites Old and New in Rough Cilicia," *AS* 12 (1962) 202, no. 21. The name appears also in Plain Cilicia in two unpublished inscriptions in the Adana museum, one from Tarsus (Inv. 1735) and the other of unknown provenance. I owe this

2. The letter following AT is either O or Θ, but the latter seems more plausible on linguistic grounds. Of words beginning ATΘ attested in inscriptions, *αἰθαλπερος* seems an attractive possibility.³⁵ The preceding letters would then refer to some civic office or title held voluntarily by the person honoured in the inscription.

5. A small fragment of medium-grained marble (max. length 0.45×0.34) built into a dry-stone wall enclosing the guard's market-garden. Only a small portion of the inscribed face survives, measuring at its greatest 0.12 in breadth \times 0.22 in length. The inscription consisted of at least three lines with apicated letters averaging 0.028 in height (Fig. 5).

- - ρσρ - -
 - - δοτο - -
 - - μ]νήμης χ[άρων

This fragment belongs apparently to a funerary stele, probably of the second or third century.

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information to Mr Richard Harper, Assistant Director, British Institute of Archaeology, Ankara.

³⁵Its use appears elsewhere in Rough Cilicia, Bean and Mitford, *Rough Cilicia 1962-63*, 8, no. 4, 1.2.