# NEW INSCRIPTIONS FROM MARMARİS <br> (THE RHODIAN PERAEA) 

George E. BEAN

In the course of reconstruction work undert.1ken .at Marmaris following the recent earthquake, four inscribed stones 1 were brought to Ught in the quarter of Eyliktaşı. I examined these in August 19.59, soon after their discovery, and am grateful to the Directorate of Antiquities for permission to publish them here. They supplement the inscriptions which I found at Marmaris in 1948-1'950 and published in Fraser-Bean The Rhodian Pel'aea and I sümds (1) ; most of those ,also came from Eyliktaşı, which evidently represents the inhabited portion of the ancient deme of Physcus (2). it is likely that more remain to be discovered. The new stones provide us with welcome new information concer- ming the Rhodian administration of the Peraea in Roman Imperial times.

1. Rectangular plinth $0.25 \mathrm{~h}, 1.25 \mathrm{w}$, 1.28th, carrying a circular basemoulding 1.15 m . in diameter. Inscription on the
plinth in letters 2.5 cm . high, of about the firs,t century B. C. The inscribed face is broken in three pieces.

> y'i:vôr'i.vos ${ }^{\circ}$,'Lar] v
> tart îtn'..Lf au 1<o!! $\phi_{\nu}^{\prime} \sigma_{k O U}$

The inscription is apparently comple-
(1) Oxford 1954; quoted here as Peraea.
(1) The acropolis hill, the neighbouring Assr Tepe (Peraea 57), was v,isited ecently by my friend Prof. J. M. Cook in the hope of determining from the pottery the approximate date $o, f$ the deme; but she $d<$ s we.re too scar, ce to per- mit any satisfactory conclusion in this respect.
te, though the simple nominative is unusual. It seems most likely that the circular base above the plinth carried a statue of Callixeinus; for the nominative alone in such a case cf.OGJ 743, TI-ro).eprxi:oç utU'. Xirivoç n6).Ew;, and Larf eld lfondbuch I 5:50. For the office in question see below.
2. Round base 0.67 h 0.51 in diameter at the ibottom (exclusive of moulding); the upper surf ace is plain. Letters of Imperial date $15-20 \mathrm{~mm}$. high, larger in line 12 . Squeeze Pl.


Line 2. For the demotic 11,.cigv::1; see
Peraoa 81. Its situation is unknown.

Line 7. After XQLCTLÇ (for XQ (7eL; ) the lapicide beg:rn to write tol x:1.rotxs'DvtEi;, inserting inexplicably a meaningless iofo, then wrote these words anew in the next line.

Line 10. -cov agx_ovi:a.. In pref erence to repeating the prepos,ition vnioQ (as is done in No. 3 below), the accusative is written as object of a.vı\%;xxv . understood.

There can, I think, be little doubt that this inscription suppHes the restoration of the fragment published in Peraea p. 3, No. 2. The man there honoured will have been also r'lgxwv Enl <I:1ıbxou xal Kı:ÔQEWv and the fragment m,9.y be restored as follows:
3. Large round altar $1.45 \mathrm{~h}, 1.10 \mathrm{in}$ diameter at the bottom (exclus,ive of moulding): upper surface pla.in. Letters 2.5 cm . high. Photogra.ph Pl .


$$
\text { Arf rvicxl<oil } \text { ro, } l<o: \text { Tur K't v j'jes }
$$

/. '1>u:rl< kc.; yrı.ırrrCvru k.c, Volu

$$
\iota<\lambda \text { efūvHS Ü̈rff } \quad \text { Twv fufff' } 1: 101 \mathrm{Y} \quad \text {, } \begin{gathered}
\mathrm{rr}-\mathbf{f} \\
o
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
10
$$

Oíwros Mivírirou ápxovitos фúrkou

$$
\mathrm{K}<\mathrm{x}^{\prime} 1, \quad J<\mathrm{f}: \mathrm{bf}_{\mathrm{f} ; ; v}
$$

$$
0^{\prime} \mathrm{iO} 5^{\prime}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { [Koı:ıci3 IK..1,'.xs } T o<S \quad \mathrm{t}<\mathrm{Jri}: 1 \mathrm{vo} 1 \text { fi:';_,oLS } \mathrm{d} ; . \mathrm{O}\} \\
& \text { [SLlıo,vToS k.e1'.:1-LS' ,o KJ ToLK'l: v1H } \\
& \text { f1ı:01 vo<.uk-1«f'<V TH } \mathbf{1}^{\prime} \text { ) <: } \mathbf{r}^{\prime \prime \prime} \mathbf{f ( ' l : ~ v T H ~}
\end{aligned}
$$

Lucius Verus took the title Armeniacus in A. D. 163, Marcus Aurelius in 164. Since the title is here given to Verus _but not to Marcus Aurelius, the monument is exactly dated to the year 163-4. It is to be added to the comparatively small number of honorific monuments of the Emperors. in this region (Pcme, a 41).

On the territory of the Incorporated Per.1ea the use of the Doric koine in Roman times is normal, but the Attic koine is found from time to time: see Peraea Nos. 3, 5, 19, and pp. 53...4_ In our present Nos. 2 and 3 a mixture of the two dialects is employed; cf. $B S A$ LII ( 1,957 ), 76 , No. 6.

The Rhodian off.icial styled Ö.Q"J.<iw (enl) <lıuowıu xcıl KefüG)Y appears here for the firs.t time. The officials ch.1rged with the admini.;trat.ion of the Peraea are dis- cussed in Peraea 84-86. We find in the second century B.C. an <iylo1.twv El; Antıgov Xxl <Inuaxou xcıl xęjoüvxcto (Peraea 23,
No. 13); rather later, perhaps in the following century, the island of Syme was 2.dded to his sphere of responsibHity: so in SGDI 4267 and in our No. 1 above, which on 1 grounids of the • \}ettering might well belong to the first century B. C. In the Roman Imperial period a different sys- tem was adopted. We now find (Peraea 84) officials - in one case an hagemon, in two other cases a str.atagos - in charge of the Chersonese and Syme only; for Apeiros and Physcus no evidence hard hith- erto .been forthcoming, though there was every reason to believe that they were still,
Rhodian. Our pr,esent Nosi. 2 and 3 supply the missing evidence. We learn that the wide area comprising nearly aH the Incorporated Peraea, controlle1d in $\mathrm{HeHe}-$ nistic times by a sing'Jıe official was divided in Roman times into two: Syme and the Chersonese were given to .a stratagos or hagemon, the remainder to an ü.gxrnv <Pvaxou xul Kt<5Qe\&v. Cedre.1e evidently takes. the place of the earlier Apeiros; and this conf.irms the view ta,ken in Peraea 68-69 that Arreteo in Rhodian inscriptions
means the region to the west and north of Marmaris .as far as Gedreae. The archon in question is, governor of Physcus and Cerdreae and the interveninig country.
üne uncertainity remains. Periaea No. 1 is a dedication in honour of anı official, of whose sphere of rduties only the words <I>1fo-xou x,:il Eh .. sul'Vive. The inscription is of similar date to the present Nos. 2 and 3, .and sinc•e he Ls described as ag $1 \mathrm{xv} \cdot \mathrm{ra}$ ôa(wç xnl Ôlx cw; it is attractive to suppose that he held this same office of agXwv Eitt <Iıvaxou xal KEbQEWV, If so, the letters Eli can oniy be the remains of the preposition fol, and the title was on this occasion written ÜQ;i;wv snl <tıvaxou x1.Jl E:1d KEb (JEmv. This is certainly abnormal and perhaps unnatural; whether it is intolerable I lea, ve to others to decide (3).

No. 2 is further interesting in that it is only the second document yet discoverred which affords .any real information as to the duties of these Pera,;ean officials. The other is Peraea No. 13, in !J:1onour of anı havgemon who devoted his energies to "preventing the escape of the malefactors, and rounded up the fugitiv, e L-Slavv,es". This was evidently a special occasion; Polycrates in No. 2, on the other hand, is praised for the justice .and incorruptibility which he habituaHy display,ed in his judicia,l capacity (chı:05tb6vto, present participJ,e). It has been supposed (Perae.a 911) that
(1) Other possible restorations are hardly more attractive. The only geographical name that could ,conceivably come in question seems
to be' EQC[vrıç]: Erine has been located at Hisarönü at the head of the GuH of Syme (accepted in Peraea 67), but subsequent considerations have thrown serious doubt on this identification.
J. M. Cook and I hope to have an opportunity of discussing this matter before long. In the present state of our knowledge an UQ;(OJY €7tL 4>vcrxou xat' ' $\mathrm{Eg}(\mathrm{VY})$ Ç is hardly acceptabll!e. If, on the other hand, we restore fo[:vs6ivtcı] (as e.g.
the duties of these officia1s, at !\}east in early times, wese largely military; and this was no idoubt the case. But it now appears that in lat,er times they were not entir, ely so; on the contrary, if the above suggestion for the restoration of Peraea
N.o. 2 is correct, it is clear that judicial fımctionıs were a normaQ p,a.rt of the duties of the agxw, Etti. <tvnou Ml Kebpewv and
that stereotyped language w.as used to refer to them. Unider the Roman Empire (4) it is , natura! enıough that military functions should be in ,abeyance; it is linkely, though of course unproved, that the hearing of lawsuits figured prominently a:l:so among the duties of the dyqLrov and even the arQ:xtxıyoç, tıd XeQ:;: ov(IO'oIs 'K,:i( l:vua
4. Round .statue-basie $0.98 \mathrm{~h}, 0.72$ in diameter at the bottom (exclusive of moulding); twio dowel-llıole:s .and irregula.r sinkings in the upper .surface. Letters 3338 mm . high, ca.refully written and rather omate. Photograph Pl.

To I I(O<TOI KiV vi'i>
.) $\boldsymbol{t h} I$
tv $\quad \mathbf{t} \mathbf{u}<, \mathbf{l}<\mathbf{w}$
5


$\left.M^{\prime} i: V \mathrm{~s}: \mathrm{A}_{0}{ }^{I} \mathrm{O}_{4}\right)$
in Inscr. Lindos I, 146, 189), then either the hagemon's phere of acHvity is Phys,cus alone, or if Cedreae was included the names are given in inverted order, [EJIL Keôpeci>v X'.l.L]qıvaxou.
(3) Peraea No. 13 is Hellenisti.c.

The rdating by the archon in lines $6-8$, as in No. 3 above, suggests that this man too was fX()Xrov EitL <livaxou X.:1l Ke ()EWV

The erection, "in return for benefits received", of a statue of the Rhodian

People by 1:ol xo:-conEEilvrloi; Ev tlivj' $X$ <.p is proof that these bodies of persons, like the yemgy,vvrloç. and $\mathrm{V}^{\prime}(; 11 \mathrm{x} . \mathrm{AaQ1o}$ 'livı:1oç are co.m- posed of foneigners (Peraea 3). Such an offering from citizens of Rhodes would be quite anomalous.

