## NEW INSCRIPTIONS FROM MARMARIS (THE RHODIAN PERAEA)

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In the course of reconstruction work undert.1ken .at Marmaris following the recent earthquake, four inscribed stonesi were brought to Ught in thie quarter of Eyliktaşı. I examined these in August 19.59, soon after their discovery, and am grateful to Directorate of Antiquities the 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 Pelaea 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- ning the Rhodian administration of the Peraea in Roman Imperial times.

1. Recta.ngular plinth 0.25h, 1.25w, 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.

 $(^{\circ}, .).1'!$  t vos' Nhi<[otJroe« y'i:vÔr'i.vos °', 'L[r] V t'rt' <sup>A</sup>7n'..Lf ou <outline for the outline for the second seco 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).eµrxi:oç utQ'.XU:TIVOÇ n6).Ew;, and Larf elid *lfondbuch* I 5:50. For the office in question see below.

2. Round base 0.67h 0.51 in diameter at the ibottom (exclusive of moulding); the upper surf ace is plain. Letters of Imperial date 15-20 mm. high, larger in line 12. Squeeze Pl.

υπερ Πολυκράτευς Μενεκράτευς Πλαρίου άρξαντος έπι Φύσ κου και Κεδρεών δικαίως s και αδωροδοκήτως κοίι ιος s dilCeiHoes 1015 (f(LVOILYOIS OCI/Jindovios feldens [l To To KolT"oixt.;vrts /v <Pv Kw Yεωργεύντες και ναυκλαtu" vitis Tov έαυτών άρχυντα και φίλον ευνοίας ένεκα

## brois

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

<sup>(1)</sup> Oxford 1954; quoted here as *Peraea*.
(1) The acropolis hill, the neighbouring Asar 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.</li>

Line 7. After XQLCTLÇ (for XQ(7eL;) the lapicide beg:rn to write tol x:1.rotxs'DvtE1;, inserting inexplicably a meaningless iofo, then wrote these words anew in the next line.

Line 10. - $\cos agx_{ov1:a.}$  In preference to repeating the prepos, ition *vnioQ* (as is done in No. 3 below), the accusative is written as object of a.v1%;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 1'lgxwv Enl <I:1bxou xal K1:ÔQEWv

and the fragment m,9.y be restored as follows:

[Koi:ici3 IK..i,'.xs To < S t<Jri:ivo1fi:';\_,oLS d;.0} [SLlio,vToS k.ei'.:i-LS',o KJ ToLK'I: viH f1::01 vo<.uk-1\*f'<VTH 1')\*\* r'''f('I: vTH  $\int_{I} \frac{A_{i}}{1} \int_{I} \frac{A_{i$ 

3. Large round altar 1.45h, 1.10 in diameter at the bottom (exclus,ive of moulding): upper surface pla.in. Letters 2.5 cm. high. Photogra.ph Pl.

$$r''_{UTTI}$$
  
Tης Tων Kup-WV Aulokf<>'Toew-  
10(· ύγείας και αιωνίου διαμονής  
)  
Al.,e'lAlou  $f_{V,L,V,...:VOII}$  ζ $R''_{(1-0)(0)}$  Μα'ρκου  
5 ΛουΚι U A etiAl'OU O, eou C'i o( ÔTo

All rvicx1<0/1 ro, 1<0: Tur K't v j"js

/. '1>u:rl< kc.; yrı.urrCvru  $_{1\leq .c(; VolU}$ 

 $i < i \land efuvHS$  Uirff Twv fufffl:101 $\mathbf{\tilde{Y}}$   $\int_{0}^{rr-f} \sigma$  $\alpha'\phi_{1}\tau'\rho\omega\sigma_{1}s$   $\tau'\gamma\varsigma'v\tau\tau\sigma$   $\tau\sigma\hat{\nu}$   $\beta\omega\rho\hat{\nu}\hat{\nu}$   $\tau'\hat{\pi}\hat{\iota}$ 

10 Θεώνος Μενίππου άγχοντος Φύσκου κ<x1, κf. bf f...

"" 0'i0 5'

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. *BSA* LII (1,957), 76, No. **6**.

The Rhodian off.icial styled Ö.Q"J.<*iw* (enl) <**IIUOWIU** xcil 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 <iyloi.twv El; Antigov Xxl <Iiuaxou xcil xEQJ°ÜVXCTOV (*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 igrounids 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 haid 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, controlleid in HeHe-

nistic times by a sing'Jie official was divided in Roman times into two: Syme and the Chersonese were given to .a stratagos or hagemon, the remainder to **an**  $\ddot{u}$ .gxrnv <Pvaxou xiil *Kt*<5*Qe&v*. Cedre.1e evidently takes. the place of the earlier Apeiros; and this conf.irms the view ta,ken in *Peraea* **68-69** that ArrEtQO 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 Ceidreae and the intervening country.

üne uncertainity remains. Periaea No. 1 is a dedication in honour of an official, of whose sphere of iduties only the words <I>1fo-xou x,:1 Eh .. sul'Vive. The inscription is of similar date to the present Nos. 2 and 3, .and since he Ls described as ag 1xv-ra ôa(wc xnl Ôlx cw;, it is attractive to suppose that he held this same office of agXwv Eitt <Iivaxou xai KEbQEWV, If so, the letters Eli can only be the remains of the preposition fol, and the title was on this occasion written ÜQ;ı;wv snl <tivaxou x1.J1 E:1d KEb(JEmv. This is certainly abnormal and perhaps unnatural; whether it is intolerable I leave to others to decide (3).

No. 2 is further interesting in that it is only the second document yet discoveired which affords .any real information as to the duties of these Pera,;ean officials. The other is *Peraea* No. 13, in !J:ionour of ani haigemon who devoted his energies to "preventing the escape of the malefactors, and rounded up the fugitiv, eL-Slaiv, 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 (ch::o5tb6vto, present participJ,e). It has been supposed (*Perae.a* 9<sup>1</sup>1) that

to be' EQC[vriç]: Erine has **been** located at Hisarönü at the head of the GuH of Syme (accepted in *Peraea* 67),  $\cdot$  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' 'Eg(VY)Ç is hardly acceptabll!e. If, on the other hand, we restore fo[:vs6ivtc1] (as e.g.

the duties of these officials, 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 functionis were a normaQ p,a.rt of the duties of the agxw, Eiti. <tvnou MI Kebpewv and that stereotyped language w.as used to refer

to them. Unider the Roman Empire (4) it is ,natura! enough 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:xtx1yoc, tld xeQ:.. ov(000 K,:1(1:vµa)

4. Round .statue-basie 0.98h, 0.72 in diameter at the bottom (exclusive of moulding); twio dowel-lliole:s .and irregula.r sinkings in the upper .surface. Letters 33-38 mm. high, ca.refully written and rather omate. Photograph Pl.

Tov δαμον  
Tov PoôLwV  
To'i I(Ovi''i>  
i) th i  
tv 't'u<,1
(rr-[cJ 
$$O(e)(O'ITOS$$
  
ITOr''I Iou  $A''i<,.Jvos$ 

 $M'_i:V s: A_0(04)$ 

<sup>(1)</sup> Other possible restorations are hardly more attractive. The only geographical name that could ,conceivably come in question seems

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'.1.L]qıvaxou.

<sup>(3)</sup> Peraea No. 13 is Hellenisti.c.

The idating by the archon in lines 6-8, as in No. 3 above, suggests that this man too was fX()Xrov EitL <|ivaxou x.:il Ke()EWV

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

People by 1:01 x0:-c01xEilvr101; Ev thvj'X<.p is proof that these bodies of persons, like the yemgy,vvr10ç.and V'(;11x.AaQ10'liv1:10ç are co.m- posed of foneigners (*Peraea* 3). Such an offering from citizens of Rhodes would be quite anomalous.