







means the region to the west and north of Marmaris as far as Gedrae. The archon in question is governor of Physcus and Ceidrae and the intervening country.

One uncertainty remains. *Peraea* No. 1 is a dedication in honour of an official, of whose sphere of duties only the words <I>fo-xou x,il Eh .. sul'Vive. The inscription is of similar date to the present Nos. 2 and 3, and since he is described as agixv-ra ôa(wç xnl Ôlx cw;, it is attractive to suppose that he held this same office of agXwv Eitl <Ivaxou xai KEbQEwV. If so, the letters Ełı can only be the remains of the preposition fol, and the title was on this occasion written ÜQ;ı;wv snl <tivaxou x1.Jl E:ıd 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 discovered which affords any real information as to the duties of these Peraean officials. The other is *Peraea* No. 13, in honour of an hagemon who devoted his energies to "preventing the escape of the malefactors, and rounded up the fugitive L-Slaves". This was evidently a special occasion; Polycrates in No. 2, on the other hand, is praised for the justice and incorruptibility which he habitually displayed in his judicial capacity (chr:o5tb6vto, present participJ,e). It has been supposed (*Peraea* 914) 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 Hissarönü at the head of the Gulf 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 €7ıL 4>vrxou xat' 'Eg(VY)ç is hardly acceptable. If, on the other hand, we restore fo[ :vs6ıvtci] (as e.g.

the duties of these officials, at least in early times, were largely military; and this was no doubt the case. But it now appears that in later times they were not entirely so; on the contrary, if the above suggestion for the restoration of *Peraea*

No. 2 is correct, it is clear that judicial functions were a normal part of the duties of the agxw, Eitl. <tvnou MI Kebpewv and that stereotyped language was used to refer to them. Under the Roman Empire (4) it is natural enough that military functions should be in abeyance; it is likely, though of course unproved, that the hearing of lawsuits figured prominently also among the duties of the dyqlrov and even the arQ:xtxiyoç, tid XeQ:: ov(ıo'ııı 'K:ıı( l:vıııa

4. Round statue-base 0.98h, 0.72 in diameter at the bottom (exclusive of moulding); two dowel-holes and irregular sinkings in the upper surface. Letters 33-38 mm. high, carefully written and rather ornate. Photograph Pl.

τὸν δᾶμον  
 Τὸν Ποδῶν  
 Τὸν ἰσοτοκίαν νῆϊ  
 τῆς ἑστῆς  
 5 ἑστῆς ἑστῆς ἑστῆς  
 (rr-[cJ Ö(e)(O'ITOS  
 ITor''ı İou A''ı<,ıvos  
 Mı:V s: Aı( o4)

in *Inscr. Lindos* I, 146, 189), then either the hagemon's sphere of activity is Physcus alone, or if Ceidrae was included the names are given in inverted order, [E]ııL Keöpeci>v X'.ıL]qıvaxou.

(3) *Peraea* No. 13 is Hellenistic.



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

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

People by 1:ol xo:-coixEilvr1oi; Ev tliv'X<.p is proof that these bodies of persons, like the yemgy,vvr1oç .and V'(;1x.AaQ1o'livr:1oç are co.m- posed of foneigners (*Peraea* 3). Such an offering from citizens of Rhodes would be quite anomalous.