NEWCASTLE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
087 11863 2
Thesis L3320

Roman Pisidia - a study of development and change.

Jean Greenhalgh

A thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Department of Archaeology
University of Newcastle
upon Tyne

October 1987.

APPENDIX

The Nature of the Evidence

Our main sources of evidence for reconstructing ancient history and topography are documentary and archaeological. Unfortunately, a perfect combination of these is not available, and consequently it is impossible to create a detailed and accurate picture of Pisidia during Antiquity. The Hellenistic and, more especially, the Roman periods are reasonably well illustrated by both archaeological and documentary sources, but reconstruction of the history and settlement patterns of later Antiquity is beset by many problems.

Documentary evidence pertaining specifically to Pisidia is not prolific for any period of history. For Hellenistic and Roman history and topography, the ancient historians and geographers provide a certain amount of information, but the accuracy of their accounts and descriptions is sometimes questionable. One must be cautious when dealing with historians who are narrating events which took place long before their time, even though they might be using original sources, and with geographers who are not personally acquainted with the regions they are describing. For instance, Strabo, writing in the 1st century AD, uses Artemidorus, of the preceeding century, as his primary source and combines this with more up-to-date information. The same applies to Pliny, much of whose source material was compiled under Agrippa some 90 years before his time, and refreshed by more recent knowledge. Few writers had first hand acquaintance with Pisidian topography, a fact which is well illustrated by Ptolemy whose mistakes were probably further compounded by later scribal errors. In addition, there was a tendency to regard the provinces as barbaric and uncivilised, and, although there was some truth in this view, descriptions of political, social and economic affairs might not always have accorded with reality.

Nevertheless, these sources, when used in conjunction with each other and with the archaeological evidence, add greatly to our knowledge of settlement and topography, and of social, economic and political history. One might expect that once Rome and Italy ceased to be the sole focal point of the ancient world those districts which had thus far been regarded as 'the provinces' would merit greater attention in historical and geographical literature. This, however, was not the case. The age of the geographers and historians dies out and documentary sources, at least those which survive, are for the most part of a different nature during the late Roman and early Byzantine periods. The majority of documentation compiled during later Antiquity relates to ecclesiastical matters. There do exist sources, such as the Theodosian Code, the edicts of Justinian, and Procopius, which deal with topics of a secular nature, but the light these shed on provincial developments is somewhat limited and very general, as their main interest focuses on Imperial policies and the affairs of Constantinople.

Ecclesiastical documents such as the Notitiae Episcopatuum and the Council lists provide little other than information regarding the continued existence of settlements, the emergence of new names and the relative status of bishoprics, but very little can be gleaned about provincial activity from such sources. The lists might give an indication of the hierarchy of settlements, but one must be aware that this is in ecclesiastical terms; without additional evidence there is little certainty that if a settlement was a bishopric it was of any particular size or prosperity.

In this last respect, one has to be even more careful when using Hierocles as a source of evidence for settlement status. Although some of Hierocles' sources were no doubt official, his Synecdemus was probably a geographical guide rather than an administrative or ecclesiastical

list. The original would no doubt have included additional material of a descriptive nature, omitted by later copyists who preserved only the names of settlements. Thus, although the surviving Synecdemus is presented in a form similar to the ecclesiastical lists, it should not be treated as such. As it was probably founded on a geographical basis rather than a hierarchical one there is certainly a case for using Hierocles' order as an indication of the relative location of settlements, but with caution, since it can be shown that his list is not consistently geographically ordered. Moreover, although Hierocles was writing under Justinian, it is likely that he was referring to source material dating back to Theodosius II and updating this information with more contemporary developments from the age of Justinian, with the result that the final composition was probably not entirely contemporary.

A kind of ecclesiastical literature which emerges during later Antiquity is in the form of saints' lives and the writings of the Church fathers which, naturally, are primarily concerned with spiritual matters. The fathers make occasional reference to historical events, but these are for the most part focused around the more important religious centres such as Constantinople, Ephesus, Antioch on the Orontes and Alexandria, and seldom do the affairs of the provinces feature in their writings. Of course, religious controversies would have embraced the whole of the Christian world to some degree, but the bearing of this on everyday provincial life is difficult to evaluate. Saints' lives are more inclined to refer to provincial affairs as, unlike the church fathers, the saint's operational base was usually provincial and his interest in the lower classes and social matters was of supreme importance. However, there is, unfortunately, a dearth of Lives of saints from Pisidia and the surrounding territory, and so very little can be learned specifically about this

region from this type of source.

During the later Byzantine period the historians and chroniclers return. From their works something can be learned of the survival of settlements from early Antiquity, the planting of fortresses in response to external threats and pressures, the use of more anciently established road systems. Most of the subject matter of the later Byzantine historians pertains to military affairs, and these were centred mainly around the frontiers and the capital. The importance of Iconium, however, as the Seljuk centre of operations brought central Anatolia and the eastern environs of Pisidia into closer focus, and the accounts of the Crusades in particular shed some light on northern Pisidian topography.

Additional sources of relevance are the Arab geographers whose detailed accounts of the 8th century troubles are of great interest to any study of events which might influence change. Two cautions to bear in mind when dealing with the Arab sources are a possible tendency to exaggerate in favour of the deeds and success of the Arab invaders, and topographical errors caused by second-hand information and unfamiliarity with the invaded territory.

A combination of the two is ideal, but perhaps archaeological studies are more fruitful than purely documentary, particularly for the understanding of settlement patterns. Ancient remains are reasonably abundant but, again, the archaeological record is sadly incomplete and reconstruction of the past from archaeological remains is fraught with complications.

In comparison with other parts of the ancient world, such as Greece, Italy and Britain, very little archaeological research has been carried out in Turkey, and that has been concentrated on the larger and better known sites such as Ephesus, Pergamum and Miletus on the west coast, and

Perge, Side and Anemurium on the south coast. Of the other regions of Asia Minor, Pisidia is one of the lesser known in archaeological terms. Controlled excavation has been minimal, and those excavations which have taken place leave much to be desired. Antiocheia, for instance, was excavated during the 1920s, and fairly thoroughly for the standards of the day, but many questions remained unanswered, some of which it was not even possible to pose since more recently discovered knowledge was not then available. Another example is Cremna, where excavations were carried out in the 1970s. It is true that the principal aim of the excavation programme was to examine a particular building, Lanckorbński's 'Q', substantial but unidentified, and the excavation was successful in the respect that documentation of the contents of the building were remarkably comprehensive. The building, however, was identified as a library. The recent survey of the site has revealed that it was in fact a bath building. Many additional observations have been made, not only on the bath building, but also on the site as a whole.

Intensive survey work, however, has been limited. Lanckoroński et al. produced two large volumes as a result of a survey of some of the major sites of Pamphylia and Pisidia towards the end of the last century which recorded in minute detail much of the architecture of these sites, and are particularly valuable for their description of monuments which have since deteriorated and architectural fragments which have since disappeared. The reçent surveys of Antiocheia, Cremna and Sagalassus have filled many gaps in our knowledge of these sites, and answered some of the questions which were left hanging or unasked following earlier investigations.

There is yet hope that further surveys will provide additional enlighten-

ment, and there must be a wealth of material below ground which might in the

future be revealed by excavation. However, as a comparison of the accounts of the travellers of the past two centuries and present day reports shows, the archaeological remains of many sites are less complete today than they were in the past. Robbing of ancient sites for building materials has been the major offender; although these materials can sometimes be identified or retrieved, not always is the provenance known, and too frequently have the more substantial building blocks been used for foundations or lower courses of more modern structures, thereby escaping recognition. Fortunately, the practices of illicit excavation and robbing have been reduced by the posting of site custodians.

The value of the travellers cannot be over-emphasised. So many of the monuments and inscriptions recored by them have since deteriorated or disappeared. However, one must be careful when using their accounts. Not all of the travellers were primarily archaeologists, classicists or epigraphists, and general knowledge about antiquities was much less informed in the past than it is today. Fellows, for example, was a geologist, and that archaeology was not his forte is clear from his description of the remains at Sagalassus which, according to him, were wholly Greek, there being no trace of either Roman or Christian. One must also be wary of reading too much into very brief references. Sterrett, for instance, occasionally mentions nothing more than an 'ancient site', with neither detail nor indication of date, and as he tended to record not only classical remains in his works but also old Turkish villages, without further information it is uncertain to what period the ancient site belongs. Similar precautions must be taken when dealing with antiquities reported to travellers by local inhabitants. Such second-hand information is unreliable. The most common second-hand reports are of 'kale's, or castles. It seems that the term 'kale'

is fairly elastic and applicable to any natural or man-made feature, usually on some hill or mountain top. This presents difficult access, with the result that seldom have reported 'kale's been visited by archaeologists. Investigation might reveal anything from an unusual rock formation to a native Pisidian fortress, a Roman garrison post or a Byzantine castle. Two examples will suffice to illustrate the dangers inherent in accepting such reports at face value. Arundell was told of a castle on the summit of a hill near Dinar which, on investigation, turned out to be an early Christian church (1834 I: 190-1). Reports were also made to Arundell of 'another' castle, i.e. second to the Seljuk fortress at Eğridir, on the summit of the large mountain behind the town (1834 I: 335). This must be the site which is now generally accepted to be that of Prostanna, obviously not a castle in that sense at all. The only value that can be given to reported remains is that the information is available and provides the opportunity for any enterprising traveller or archaeologist to investigate at first-hand.

One of the reasons for Bean's identification of Cormasa with the site near Eğnes was that this site was obviously important on account of pottery and building stones spread over an area of almost a mile. Yet he identifies the site at Örenler with Tymbrianassus, known from inscriptions at Düver to have been no more than a κώμη ; the site at Örenler is represented by building stones spread over one kilometre. This somewhat invalidates one of the arguments for an identification of Eğnes with Cormasa. The remains at the sites of both Hyia and Sia are described as impressive, yet without the epigraphic evidence which suggests that these sites are to be identified with Hyia and Sia, neither of which is known to have been of higher status than demos, it might have been presumed that the ruins were of hitherto unlocated cities, perhaps such as Codrula or Panemoteichus. Of course, some of the

unsupported settlement identifications may indeed be correct, but it is imperative to be aware of alternatives and not to take unqualified evidence as conclusive.

There are a number of problems specifically related to the nature of the archaeological evidence. It is not merely a failing of the travellers themselves, in that they tended to record only the more impressive and substantial public buildings, but that the more solid structure of the public buildings aided their survival. Domestic construction was generally less substantial; the use of timber resulted in rapid deterioration and easy demolition, and often little other than ground plans remain, if that. The presence of houses and water systems will usually only be revealed by excavation. Likewise, on a larger scale, it is chiefly the city sites and large settlements which have left traces. Villages, farms, isolated villas and the like have left few indications of their former existence. It cannot be argued that rural settlements were few and far between because we know from the number of ethnics recorded by the Tekmoreian inscriptions that there were countless non-city settlements in the district with the sanctuary of Men as its nucleus, so many of which have not been identified. It may be that the evidence is completely untraceable, but it is clear that identification of rural settlements, farms, villas and field systems will only be made by excavation and intensive field walking. The absence of a pottery chronology for the interior of Asia Minor has already been mentioned in the Introduction. In addition to furnishing general information about economic issues, pottery studies would be especially important in establishing occupation periods for those sites which are represented by little other than a spread of sherds.

Dating is crucial in the understanding of ancient chronology and occupation

periods. Too often it is impossible to attribute an accurate date to monuments of late Antiquity. Hellenistic and Roman structures can frequently be dated on stylistic grounds alone as they belong to a time when building techniques followed fairly fixed trends. So many Hellenistic and Roman monuments have been accurately dated by epigraphic or documentary evidence that other constructions belonging to these same periods can be closely dated by comparison alone. Unfortunately, monuments belonging to the later centuries of Antiquity cannot be dated with similar ease. The later practice of reusing material from earlier structures meant that there was seldom uniformity of materials or technique representative of a particular period. Confirmative epigraphic or documentary evidence is not often forthcoming. Inscriptions as a whole tended to be less informative during late Antiquity, and as with basic construction of buildings, extremely difficult to date on stylistic grounds alone. Almost the only Byzantine buildings for which dates can be proposed confidently are churches or basilicas, since ecclesiastical architecture did follow definite traditions and decorative devices have been studied in some depth, thus providing dated examples for comparison. However, not always do the significant blocks remain in situ, and very often the remains of a church are naked of decorative architecture. Even when the decoration does survive and can be dated, unless there are sufficient grounds to suggest otherwise, it must not be taken as proof that the basic structure of the church is contemporary with the decoration. It may be that the decorative work was added or renewed at some date later than construction of the church itself, or that already existing friezework, for example, from an earlier building was used to ornament a newly constructed church.

The gazeteer that follows is not totally comprehensive. Limits had to be drawn somewhere, with the result that certain relevant sites have

been omitted. The northern and eastern limits are geographical. The area covered by the gazeteer is defined by the Sultan Dağları and its southeastern continuation. Sites on the northwestern shore of Lake Burdur have been described. It is in the south, where the Taurus mountains extend directly to the Lycian coast and Pamphylian plain, where an artificial line has been drawn south of Ariassus, Pednelissus and Selge. Thus, Isinda, Termessus and Eudocias, to the southwest, and Etenna, Cotenna and Erymna, to the southeast, escape description. Detailed accounts of the largest and the most important of these sites, Termessus, have been given by Lanckoroński (1890/2 II: 23-81), Heberdey (1929: passim) and Bean (Princeton 896; 1979: 93-109). References are neither exhaustive nor consistently compiled. For those settlements which have been well-documented already, there has been an attempt to restrict references to archaeological descriptions. Much valuable information on the epigraphy can be found in the Roberts' Bulletin épigraphique series, and additional references are given by Pauly-Wissowa.

ADADA

Near village of Karadiken (formerly Karabaulo), north of Sütçüler (formerly Baulo). The site was first discovered by Schönborn who identified it as Pednelissus (Ritter 1859 II: 572), and later by Sterrett who wrongly interpreted an inscription found at the site (1888b: 299 no. 420) to mean that the site could not be Adada. His mistake was corrected by Hirschfeld (1888: 587f.).

The earliest occupation of the site was in a flat area between low hills where there are the remains of a number of public buildings including a small theatre, temples to the Imperial Cult, and a two-storeyed public hall or gerousia; an extensive housing area lies to the west and south of these buildings. Below the Hellenistic acropolis, walled with polygonal masonry, is a paved late Roman forum with deep cisterns below the pavement; steps lead from the forum to the acropolis. To the southeast of this area is a defile between higher hills containing a number of delapidated and mostly unidentifiable structures of a later date, including a small Byzantine church. An ancient road paved with massive slabs runs through the site.

Plates 34-35, 65.

Coinage: 1st century BC, Domitian to Gallienus.

Anc. Refs:

Strabo XII 7.2; Ptolemy V 5,8; Hierocles 674,4; Notitiae I 424, III 377, VII 203, VIII 479, IX 387, X 491, XIII 341; Councils AD 381, 451, 692, 787, 869, 879.

Tekmorean inscriptions: Sterrett 1888b: 373.46; 374.44.

Mod. Refs:

Ritter 1859 II: 569-76; Sterrett 1888b: 281-308 and nos.402-35;; Hirschfeld 1888: 587-90; Ramsay and Hogarth 1890: 136; Ramsay 1890a:

399, 408; PW I 1 (1893) 339-40 (Hirschfeld); BMC Lycia cxvii-cxviii; HN^2 705; Ramsay 1920: 103; Ramsay 1926a: 102; Ramsay 1929/30b: 255; Broughton 1938: 789; Magie 1950: 264, 458; Gams 1957: 451; Princeton 7 (Bean); Aulock 1977: 20-22; Price 1984: 269; CIG III 4379b-1; IGRR III 364-77; Jones 1971: 132, 144.

AGRAI

At or near Atabey (formerly Ağras). Hirschfeld first recognised that the ancient name had survived in the former modern name (1879: 314). The precise site is unknown. It was possibly at İslam, between Atabey and Bayat, where Rott noted that the village mosque was constructed on the foundations and from the masonry of a Byzantine church. Alternatively this may have been an outlying church of Seleuceia Sidera. Some of the inscriptions and fragments in Atabey and İslam may be attributed to Agrai. Agrai formed a joint bishopric with Seleuceia Sidera in the later Byzantine period.

Anc. Refs:

Notitiae X 490, XIII 340; ?Council AD 869.

Mod. Refs:

Hirschfeld 1878: 303; Hirschfeld 1879: 314-5; Sterrett 1888b: 335 and nos.468-71; Ramsay 1890a: 406; Ramsay 1902/3: 264; PW Suppl.I (1903) 31 (Ruge); Rott 1908: 12-13; Ramsay 1929/30b: 240; Broughton 1938: 789; IGRR III 327.

ALASTUS

Obscure place mentioned only in two inscriptions, both found at Karamanli, north of Tefenni. An inscription found at Gavur Ören, near Karacaören, records the sculptor Comon Alastus, possibly an ethnic. Alastus must

have been situated somewhere in the Lysis valley between Tefenni and Burdur, but there is no evidence for Ramsay's identification with Alierus (1890a: 426) or with Palaiopolis (1895/7: 309).

Mod. Refs:

Collignon 1878: 262; Ramsay 1888a: 19; Sterrett 1888a: 111 no.78; Ramsay 1890a: 173, 398, 426; PW I 1 (1893) 1293 (Hirschfeld); Ramsay 1895/7: 307-309 and nos.114-5, 321, 339 and no.189; PW Suppl.I (1903) 50 (Ruge); Robert 1950: 40-41; Bean 1954: 470-3 and no.3; Bean 1959: 103, 112; CIG III 4366x; IGRR IV 894-7.

ALIERUS

An obscure place recorded as a joint bishopric with Palaiopolis in the later Notitiae. Location unknown. Presumably the site was not far from Palaiopolis, which has not been located, but there is no foundation for Ramsay's identification of Palaiopolis at Akören and Alierus at Akçaören (1888a: 19), or of Alierus with Alastus (1890a: 426).

Anc. Refs:

Notitiae III 408, X 511, XIII 361.

Mod. Refs:

Reinach 1887: 92; Ramsay 1888a: 19: Ramsay 1890a: 426; PW I 2 (1894) 1480 (Hirschfeld).

ALTADA

Location unknown. Name known only from an inscription of the early 3rd century AD, found at Şarkıkaraağaç, which commemorates a citizen of Altada who was a member of the council of the Tetrapolis, suggesting that Altada is to be located in the Cillanian plain.

Mod. Refs:

Ramsay 1883a: 75 no.3; Sterrett 1888a: 183 no.185; Calder 1932: 453 no.3; MAMA VIII 62 no.349; Jones 1971: 140.

AMBLADA

Site on Asar Dağı, a small hillock which rises out of the plain north of Yenice. Identified by Jüthner et al. on epigraphic evidence.

Sterrett observed ruins and foundations of substantial buildings covering the hilltop and the east and south slopes. All that is visible today are sections of fairly solid walls of regular well-cut blocks, possibly representing a city wall, on the south slope, and rock cuttings and the remains of a church on the summit. The hill is covered with pottery sherds and broken tile. Inscriptions and fragments from the site have been carried to the nearby villages of Kızılca, Kavak and Yenice.

Plates 13, 52.

Coinage: 1st century BC, Commodus to Philip the Arab.

Anc. Refs:

Strabo XII 7.2; Ptolemy V 4,11; Hierocles 675,4: Notitiae I 400, III 353, VII 178, VIII 452, IX 362, X 467, XIII 317; Councils AD 325, 381, 451, 536, 692, 787, 879; Philostorgius HE V 2, Steph. Byz.

Tekmoreian inscriptions: Sterrett 1888b: 366.51,56,74,96,99,107, 111,112; 376.38,45,52; 381.2; 383.4.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 306; Ramsay 1883c: 37-9, 43-4; Sterrett 1888b: 182-5 and nos.300-304; Ramsay 1890a: 127, 252, 306, 334, 393-6; PW I 2 (1894) 1804 (Hirschfeld); Ramsay 1902/3: 265-6; Jüthner 1903: 22-6; HN^2 705, 892; Ramsay 1929/30b: 242; Swoboda 1935: 32-9; Magie 1950: 774 n.77;

Gams 1957: 451; Hall 1968: 75-85; Jones 1971: 130-1, 137, 412 n.16, 414 n.26; Aulock 1977: 22-3.

ANABURA

Site discovered by Sterrett at Enevre, north of Lake Beyşehir, which, with imagination, preserves the ancient name.

Site not described by Sterrett; Ballance (MAMA VIII xv) notes the remains of several large buildings in a secluded but delightful situation with an excellent water supply. On a mountain 2,000 ft. above Enevre are temple ruins, possibly a sanctuary of Men Ascaenus. The demos of Anabura is recorded by inscriptions.

Anc. Refs:

Strabo XII 7.2.

Mod. Refs:

Ramsay 1883a: 71; Ramsay 1885a: 145; Sterrett 1888b: 193 no.317,199-214 nos.328-42; Ramsay 1890a: 397; PW I 2 (1894) 2016-7 (Hirschfeld); Ramsay 1920: 102; Ramsay 1929/30b: 242-3; Calder 1932: 453-5; Broughton 1938: 789; Magie 1950: 457, 1316 n.23; Jones 1971: 132, 140; MAMA VIII xiv-xv.

ANDEDA

At or near Yavuz (formerly Andiya). Identification made by Ramsay on epigraphic evidence and the fact that the ancient name has survived in the former modern name (1885b; 337-8).

No remains known apart from inscriptions and fragments in the villages of Yavuz and Belen. One inscription records the boule and demos of Andeda (Ramsay 1885b: 337) and a second records the name of the

settlement (Woodward and Ormerod 1909/10: 123 no.18). Other architectural remains from Yavuz attributed to Andeda include ecclesiastical fragments from a church. Andeda is represented on a boundary stone found near Belen (Bean 1960: 66-7 no.118).

Coinage: Late 1st century BC, Marcus Aurelius to Etruscus.

Anc. Refs:

Hierocles 680,7; Notitiae I 453, III 404, VII 225, VIII 502, IX 413, X 519, XIII 369; Council AD 787.

Mod. Refs:

Ramsay 1885b: 337-9; Smith 1887: 255 no.38; Ramsay 1888a: 14-15; PW I 2 (1894) 2121 (Hirschfeld); BMC Lycia xcvii, 174-5; Woodward and Ormerod 1909/10: 84-5, 122-6 nos.16-19; HN^2 706; Broughton 1938: 789; Robert 1946: 174; Gams 1957: 450; Bean 1960: 65-6; PW Suppl.XII (1970) 75-85 (Levick); Jones 1971: 146, 416 n.37; Aulock 1977: 23-5; IGRR III 417.

ANTIOCHEIA

About 1½ kms. north of Yalvaç. First identified correctly by Arundell.

The main city site is on an elevated sloping plateau with excellent natural defences on the north, east and south sides. The site was fortified by a city wall whose circuit is almost completely traceable, best preserved on the gently sloping west side where it was probably more substantial. Most of the remains are of Roman date. A bath-house was constructed against the city wall in the northwest corner of the site, little remaining apart from massive vaulted substructures clearly visible on the west slope of the hill, and a few isolated blocks of the walls still in situ. To the north of the bath-house are the remains

of a nymphaeum. In the southwest section of the city wall stood a triple city gate of late 2nd century date, now collapsed, but with enough architectural fragments surviving at the site and in the museum to attempt a reconstruction. The remains of a temple of Augustus stand in the Augusta Platea, towards the centre of the site, in front of a high semi-circular cliff of smoothed natural rock around which ran a stoa. The Augusta Platea is approached by a propylaeum from the Tiberia Platea below and to the west. Here, a Latin version of the Res Gestae was erected. The Tiberia Platea seems to have been lined with shops. A depression and substructures mark the site of the theatre, and the street plans are roughly traceable. No Roman houses remain, but concentrations of pottery suggest extensive habitation areas on the east and south sides of the site. Below the theatre and to the south of the bath-house are the remains of a large three-aisled basilica; a mosaic uncovered during excavations in the 1920s gives a late 4th century date for the earliest known construction phase. Between the Tiberia Platea and the theatre stand the remains of a church of early date. Byzantine ?houseswere later constructed against the apse of the church, obscuring the street which ran towards the plateae and the temple. The site was supplied by water from the foothills of the Sultan Dağları to the north of the site, transported by a huge arched aqueduct, standing sections of which are still visible today; the immediate destination of the water seems to have been the nymphaeum, whence it was distributed to the bath-house and to the rest of the site by earthenware pipes. Arundell recorded the remains of temples at the site in addition to the temple of Augustus.

Near the source of the water supply, just below and to the east of the aqueduct, are the remains of a small Roman bridge. On the hills to the north are extensive areas of pottery, suggesting the former existence

of a village, or villages, in the territory of the city.

A few kilometres to the east of the city, on a very high, prominent and steep-sided hill called Kara Kuyu, are the remains of a vast sanctuary complex of the god Men; structures associated with the sanctuary include the temple precinct itself, a priest's domicile, a number of other buildings, possibly guest houses, and a stadium for the celebration of the festival games of the sanctuary. To the north and below the sanctuary is a church which was obviously built after the sanctuary had been abandoned, much of the masonry and inscriptions from the sanctuary buildings reused in the construction of the church (see Ch. VII p.). To the west of the church is a depression in the hillside with a spring and crude spring-house which must have been the major source of water for the sanctuary and the church. A Sacred Way led from the main city site to the sanctuary site.

A vast number of inscriptions and architectural fragments from both the city and sanctuary sites, of Roman and Byzantine date, have been carried to Yalvaç and the surrounding villages; many are now in the museum.

Plates 12, 20-27, 79.

Coinage: 1st century BC to Claudius Gothicus.

Anc. Refs:

Strabo XII 3.31; 6.4, 8.14; Pliny NH V 94; Ptolemy V 4,11; Hierocles 672,2; Notitiae I 31, 413, II 27, III 367, IV 26, VI 31, VII 31, 190, VIII 31, 466, X 27, 480, XI 109, XIII 330; Councils AD 325, 381, 431, 448, 451, 517, 518, 536, 553, 680, 692, 787, 869, 879, 997; Epistola ad Leonem AD 458; AASS 22 June p.812ff; AASS 28 Sept. p.563; Nilus Doxapatrius 255; Acts XIII 14, XIV 21; Dig. L 15.8.10; Theophanes I p.383; Peut. Table IX strecke 105; Geog. Rav. 103,3; 105,15.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 301-305; Arundell 1834 I: xv, 229, 267-319; Hamilton 1842 I: 472-6; II: 437-9 nos.176-88; Ritter 1859 II: 468ff; Ramsay 1885a: 143-6, 385-6; Sterrett 1888a: 121-64 nos.92-154; Sterrett 1888b: 218-26 nos.352-65; Ramsay 1890a: 396, 398-9; PW I 2 (1894) 2446,15 (Hirschfeld); BMC Lycia cxii-cxiii; Ramsay 1899a: 197-213; Ramsay 1902/3: 247-8; Ramsay 1907: 247-308; Rott 1908: 93-4; Ramsay 1911: 192-3; Ramsay 1911/12: 37-61; Calder 1912: 79-109; Hardie 1912: 111-50; Ramsay 1912a: 368-78; Anderson 1913: 267-300; Cheeseman 1913: 253-66; Hill 1914: 299-313; Ramsay 1916: 83-134; Ramsay 1918b:107-45; HN^2 706; Pace 1921: 54-8; Calder 1922: 132-4; Ramsay 1924: 172-205; Robinson 1924a: 435-44; Robinson 1924b: 5-20; Robinson 1925: 253-62; Ramsay 1926a: 107-119; Robinson 1926a: 5-56; Robinson 1926b: 195-237; Ramsay and Premerstein 1927: passim; Ramsay 1928: 51-3; Ritterling 1928: 56-8; Ramsay 1929/30b: 243-4, 249-50; Ramsay 1930: 263-73; Broughton 1938: 788; Ramsay 1941: 35-8, 47, 61-2; Milne 1947: 97-107; Magie 1950: 457, 459-60, 1315-6 n.21 and 22, 1319-21 n.30-33; MAMA VII xi-xiii, xix; Levick 1958a: 74-8; Levick 1958b: 219-22; Levick 1965: 53-62; Levick 1967a: passim espec. 34-5, 68, 72-89, 93-102, 122-9, 134-45, 171-81; Levick 1967b: 101-121; PW Suppl.XI (1968) 49-61 (Levick); Krzyzanowska 1970: passim; Levick 1970: 37-50; Jones 1971: 127-8, 130, 132, 139-40, 411 n.10, 413 n.22, 415 n.31; Levick 1971: 80-84; Kitzinger 1974: 385-95; Princeton 60-61 (Levick); Aulock 1977: 25; Mitchell 1983: 7-9; Mitchell 1984a: 8-10; Mitchell 1984b: 79-81; Waelkens 1985: 191-8; CIG III 3979-81; IGRR III 299-309, 1490; CIL III 6803-65.

APOLLONIA - SOZOPOLIS

Site above Uluborlu, in foothills of Kapı Dağı on a prominent steep-sided hill severely separated from the mountain range by a gorge to the south. Identified by Arundell on epigraphic evidence. That Sozopolis was the later name of Apollonia was first realised by Hirschfeld.

The location of the Hellenistic city is not certain; the Seleucid colony may have been in the plain (but not at Olukman, as suggested by Ramsay); the original acropolis may have been at the same site as the later fortress, on the hill. At some time, Apollonia was called Mordiaeum, or Margium, a name preserved by Stephanus Byzantinus. This was either the pre-Seleucid name of the settlement, or an epithet to distinguish this Apollonia from others of the same name. Foundations of Imperial date were noted on the slope of the hill outside the fortress (MAMA IV xiii), suggesting that, wherever the early city might have been situated, Roman Apollonia was located between the fortress and the modern town of Uluborlu. The city may have been moved the short distance to the security of the acropolis at the same time that the name was changed to Sozopolis. The name Apollonia is last attested on coins of Gallienus; the name Sozopolis first appears in the lists of the Council of Constantinople in AD 381 and continues as the name of the settlement until the end of the Byzantine era. Apart from the traces of building foundations, no standing structure of Imperial date has been noted. Inscriptions of Tiberius record that Apollonia had a theatre, a temple of Apollo, a temple of Fortuna and an agora (Arundell 1834 I: 427). Another inscription records a temple of Men (Ramsay 1883d: 417 no. 32), and a Greek version of the Res Gestae was erected at Apollonia. Most of the remains at the site are of a late Roman or Byzantine date. The summit of the hill, which slopes upwards from west to east, was enclosed by massive fortification walls, probably of original early Byzantine date, with later restorations. The wall is best preserved on the less precipitous west side, constructed mainly of reused blocks of Hellenistic and Roman date, some of which are inscribed. There is no trace of the Hellenistic walls noted by Hamilton, and it is probably best to interpret Hamilton's observation as the noting of reused Hellenistic masonry, although it is conceivable that the Byzantine fortress was erected on earlier walls. Squared and polygonal

towers added strength to this section of the wall, and towards its southern end is a deep gateway with groin vaults. The only other towers which survive to any degree are a rounded one at the northeast corner and a squared one, fallen but almost complete, on the south side. Within the walls the only trace of construction is a Christian basilica with associated buildings to the west. Arundell noted that the Greek church at the site was built on the foundations of a Byzantine basilica. If this observation is correct, it implies a second church. If Foss' argument that the Sullan era was used at Sozopolis is correct, an inscription (MAMA IV 81 no.225) records the construction of a 'palace' of the archangel in AD 585. Much of the site has been destroyed by bulldozing, but this has unearthed huge quantities of glass and pottery, the latter mostly of late Byzantine and Turkish date. Further evidence of Turkish occupation is a Seljuk bath-house outside the fortification walls to the southwest, and a bridge to the south, crossing the chasm between the ancient site and the Kapi Dağı mountain range. Inscriptions date from the 2nd century BC. One Byzantine inscription is datable to AD 1069/70 (MAMA IV no.149).

Plates 11, 76-78.

Coinage: ?Hellenistic, ?early 1st century AD, Titus to Gallienus.

Anc. Refs:

Strabo XII 6.4, 8.13; Ptolemy V 4,11; Athenaeus III 81A; Hierocles 673,1; Notitiae I 415, III 369, VII 193, VIII 469, IX 378, X 482, XIII 332; Councils AD 381, 431, 451, 553, 680, 879; Epistola ad Leonem AD 458; AASS 6 April p.560, 22 April p.53, 19 June p.813; 20 June p.67; Theod. Syk. 108; Eutychius 2328; Evagrius HE III 33; Steph. Byz. 17, 18; Nicetas Hist. p.169B; Cinnamus I p.12A; Peut. Table IX Strecke 105; Geog. Rav. 106,2.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 53-4, 299; Arundell 1834 I; xiv, 233-56; 426-8;

Hamilton 1842 II: 362-3, 489-91 nos.450-55; Ritter 1859 II: 473-7;

Hirschfeld 1878: 304-305; Hirschfeld 1879: 316-318; Ramsay 1883a: 76;

Ramsay 1883d: 417;

Hirschfeld 1888: 586, 590-92; Reinach 1888: 222-3;

Sterrett 1888b: 351-79 and nos.499-54; Ramsay 1890a: 396, 400-401;

PW II 1 (1895) 116,21 (Hirschfeld); BMC Lycia civ-cv; Anderson 1898:

95-100 and nos.35-45; Ramsay 1898a: 231; Ramsay 1902/3: 256; Rott 1908:

3-7, 348-50 nos.1-11; HN^2 706; Ramsay 1926a: 105; Ramsay 1929/30b: 243-4;

MAMA IV xiii, 45-81 nos.136-225; Broughton 1938: 789; Magie 1950: 457,

460, 463, 594, 1315 n.20, 1534 n.9; MAMA VII x; Ballance 1960: 132-4,

141-5; Robert 1962: 236, 415; Robert 1963: 356-60; Levick 1967a: 123;

Jones 1971: 127-8, 139, 140-41, 411 n.10; Foss 1977b: 285-8; Aulock 1979:

20-23; Price 1984: 270; IGRR III 314-24; CIL 6868.

ARIASSUS

Site south of Yörükbademli, 3 kms. southwest of Dağ. The Lanckoroński expedition identified the site as Cretopolis, after Schönborn, but Bérard proved on epigraphic evidence (1892: 427 no.61 = IGRR III 422) that it was in fact the site of Ariassus.

The site lies in a narrow defile between two hills; the remains date from the Hellenistic to the Byzantine period. The most impressive standing monument is a triple-arched gate spanning the entrance at the northern end of the defile. Just outside the gate, to the northeast, is a heroon, probably of early Roman date. On the slope of the western hill, above the gate, is a ?gymnasium with two deep cisterns within. A Hellenistic or early Roman temple lies just outside the east wall of the gymnasium. North of the gymnasium is a building (?house) of

Byzantine date, and further north are several built tombs. South of the gate within the city walls, are the remains of a colonnaded street which runs the length of the city, the west side lined with ?shops, a bath-house and an apsed structure of a date no earlier than late Roman which may have been part of a fountain or of a church - the true nature of the apse will be revealed only by excavation of the area between it and the bath-house. At the foot of the eastern hill stands a well preserved built tomb and a temple. The main necropolis is at the extreme southwest of the site. On the western hill are the remains of houses built against terracing of the steep slope, and other walls, some of a late date, of uncertain purpose, one of which may have been defensive. On the summit of the hill are more built tombs and a temple; the Lanckoronski expedition recorded a small odeon just below the summit, Plates 46, 67-69. ..

Coinage: 1st century BC, Antoninus Pius to Gallienus.

Anc. Refs:

Strabo XII 7.2; Ptolemy V 5,6; Hierocles 681,4; Notitiae I 450, III 399, VII 221, VIII 500, IX 410, X 516, XIII 366; Councils AD 381, 451; Epistola ad Leonem AD 458.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 299; Ritter 1859 II: 686-711; Ramsay 1883b: 267-8 nos.10-11; Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 127-30; Bérard 1892: 426-34 and nos.58-65; Radet 1893: 187-8; Ramsay 1893: 253-6; PW II 1 (1895) 821-2 (Hirschfeld); Rott 1908: 23-5; Paribeni and Romanelli 1914: 241-7; HN^2 706; Broughton 1938: 788-9; Magie 1950: 1317 n.25; Gams 1957: 450; Olçay 1969: 289-304; Jones 1971: 132, 144, 413 n.22; Princeton 92 (Bean); Aulock 1977: 26-9, IGRR III 422.

ATENIA

Location unknown. The order of Hierocles suggests it is to be found in the vicinity of the north or east side of Lake Burdur. Ramsay has attempted to locate it as Kireli and Monastir, but it is best to leave it unplaced.

Anc. Refs:

Hierocles 672,6; Notitiae VIII 470, IX 379.

?Tekmoreian inscriptions. Sterrett 1888b: 366.83.

Mod. Refs:

Ramsay 1885a: 146; Ramsay 1890a: 388; Ramsay 1902/3: 253-4; Ramsay 1920: 102; Ormerod 1922: 47; Jones 1971: 137, 414 n.25.

BARIS

Site near village of Kılıç at north end of Lake Burdur. Early suggestions that Baris was at Burdur or İsparta can be discounted. Ramsay first put forward the opinion that Kılıç may have been the site of Baris (1941: 238), an idea which was taken up by Robert (1948: 402). That the ancient settlement at Kılıç represents Baris can be inferred from an inscription recording the ethnic of Baris (Sterrett 1888b: 406 no.600, corrected by Ramsay 1895/7: 334 no.153) and a coin of Baris, both found at Kılıç, and the nearby village of Fari seems to preserve the ancient name. Aulock summarises additional reasons for the identification (1979: 24-6). Because of the early endeavours to find an ancient name for both Burdur and İsparta, scholars disregarded for a long time the obvious possibility that the inscription containing the ethnic might be used to suggest an identification of Baris with the site at Kılıç, even though Sterrett had recorded the site as a town of some importance.

To the southwest of Kılıç is a hill which must have been the main site of the city; the surface of the hill is strewn with pottery and building

stones of Roman date; foundations of buildings are visible. The remains of the necropolis are at Fari, to the northwest of Kılıç. Inscriptions and fragments in Kılıç mostly date from the 2nd and 3rd centuries.

Coinage: Hadrian to Volusian.

Anc. Refs:

Pliny NH V 147; Ptolemy V 5,5; Hierocles 673,7; Notitiae I 419, III 372, VII 196, VIII 473, IX 382, X 485, XIII 335; Councils AD 325, 787, 879.

Mod. Refs:

Sterrett 1888b: 408-414 and nos.600-608; Ramsay 1895/7: 334-6 nos.152-63; HN^2 707; Ramsay 1941: 238; Robert 1948; 402; Robert 1950: 84; Robert 1955: 240 n.15; Gams 1957: 451; Planhol 1958: 99-100; Robert 1959: 670; Bean 1959: 82-4 and nos.26-8; Robert 1974: 305, 397; Aulock 1979: 23-8; IGRR IV 875-6; SEG XIX 761-63.

For references to the identifications with Burdur and İsparta, Aulock 1979: 27-8.

BINDEUS

Probably to be located at or near Findos which seems to preserve the ancient name. An inscription found at Findos indicates city status during the Principate, Ramsay (1941: 69) and Bean (1959: 84) associate the name with Ptolemy's Vinzela. Eudoxiopolis was possibly a temporary name for Bindeus during the 5th and 6th centuries. Bindeus possibly overshadowed Prostanna during the later Empire.

Anc. Refs;

Notitiae I 435, III 388, IX 395, X 502, XIII 352; Councils AD 692, 879.

Mod. Refs:

Ramsay 1890a: 387-8, 404; Ramsay 1902/3: 256; Rott 1908: 12-13, 81-3,

352-3; Robert 1938: 281 n. 3: Ramsay 1941: 69, 151-4; Robert 1948: 402; Gams 1957: 451: Ballance 1959: Bean 1959: 84; Jones 1971: 415 n. 36.

CARSENDA

Possibly at or near Conur, north of Isparta, where an inscription recording the ethnic was found by Sterrett. The ethnic is also recorded by the Tekmoreian inscriptions (Sterrett 1888b: 366.52, 375.27). The correct form of the name is uncertain.

Mod. Refs:

Sterrett 1888b: 327 no. 455.

CERAITAE

Site discovered by Dortluk, about 8 kms. west of Cremna, near the village of Beloren. Identified on numismatic evidence. The local name for the site, Cere Asari (or Cere Sivrisi) may preserve the ancient name. An identification with Cretopolis is unconvincing.

The site is on the summit of a hill about 1,000 metres high. There seems to have been no need for walls on the precipitous west side, but well-preserved walls remain on the north, east and south sides of the acropolis. Most of the structures on the site have been dismantled and very little remains apart from heaps of masonry. The largest remaining building was constructed from well-fitting smoothed blocks and was approached by rock-cut steps. The necropolis was outside the walls on the west; many sarcophagi survive, but all are damaged. Two 1st century BC coins of Ceraitae were discovered on the site by Dortluk, and many more had been found by the villagers,

Coinage: 1st century BC; alliance coins with Cremna.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 298; Ramsay 1888b: 266; Radet 1893: 189-91; BMC Lycia xcix, cxx; HN^2 707; PW XI I (1921) 252 (Ruge); Bean 1960: 50; Robert 1962: 63; Jones 1971: 125, 132; Dortluk 1976: 17-23; Aulock 1977: 33-4.

CODRULA

Location unknown. Bean was shown a coin of Codrula at Zivint and suggests a possible location at Kaynar Kalesi, north of Lake Kestel, where there was a sanctuary of the Dioscuri and Helena who are represented on Codrula's coinage. The Dioscuri are also represented on the coinage of Termessus, Ariassus and Verbe which might imply that Codrula is to be located in the vicinity of these cities. Additonal possible locations to the site at Kaynar Kalesi are the site near Dag and that at Melli to the northeast of Dağ.

Coinage: Antoninus Pius to Valerian.

Anc. Refs.

Hierocles 681,9; Notitiae I 447, III 398, VII 219, VIII 497, IX 407, X 513, XIII 363; Councils AD 451, 692, 787.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 286; Ramsay 1888b: 271; Ramsay 1893: 256-7; Ramsay 1895/7: 327; BMC Lycia c; HN^2 707; PW XII i (1921) 994-5 (Ruge); Gams 1957: 451; Bean 1960: 50; Jones 1971: 144; Aulock 1977: 32-3.

COLBASA

Recently identified by Stephen Mitchell (unpublished) with the site at Kuşbaba, on epigraphic evidence. The village name preserves the ancient name. Possibly the same as Ptolemy's Corbasa.

Site at place called Gavur Ini at north end of village of Kestel, north of Lake Kestel. Bare rocky acropolis on summit of hill; building stones and sherds of Roman pottery; Wall along east side of hill, polygonal with internal cross-blocks, possibly pre-Hellenistic; rock-cut tombs in west side of hill; in upper part of cillage, building of squared blocks and fluted columns. Inscriptions in Kusbaba and perhaps some of those in Kestel belong to the site.

Coinage: Antoninus Pius to Etruscus.

Anc. Refs:

Hierocles 681,1: Council AD 536.

Mod. Refs:

Smith 1887: 257 no. 43; Reinach 1887: 93; Ramsay 1888b: 264, 271 no. 2, 274; Radet 1893: 197-8; Ramsay 1895/7: 326-8; BMC Lycia cxi-ii: HN^2 707; Ramsay 1941: 239; Gams 1957: 450; Bean 1959: 95; Bean 1960: 44-7; Jones 1971: 143; Aulock 1977: 34; IGRR III 397-8.

COMAMA

Site between Urkutlu and Garipce. Identified by Ramsay on epigraphic evidence.

Low unfortified hill in open plain; little remains apart from a few isolated large limestone blocks at the foot of the hill. The hill is covered with pottery sherds and broken water pipes. Four deep pits recently dug into the summit of the hill have uncovered large quantities of bones, presumably post-dating occupation of the site during Antiquity. Inscriptions at the site and in the village of Urkutlu; other fragments in the village, and many built into a modern orchard wall just west of the site.

Coinage: 1st century BC, Antoninus Pius to Etruscus.

Anc. Refs:

?Pliny NH V 147; Ptolemy V 5,8; Hierocles 680,13; Epistola ad Leonem AD 458.

Mod. Refs:

Reinach 1885: 76; Reinach 1887: 93; Smith 1887: 221; Ramsay 1888b: 263 and nos.4-8; Bérard 1892: 419-21 nos.43-7; Ramsay 1895/7: 557 nos.439-40; BMC Lycia c-ci; PW XI 1 (1921) 1126 (Ruge); HN^2 707; Gregoire 1922: 108 nos.313-313bis; Ramsay 1929/30b: 249-50; Broughton 1938: 789; Levick 1958a: 76-8; Bean 1959; 115; Bean 1960: 53-5 nos.10-12; Levick 1967a: passim espec. 50-52, 78-80, 89, 94, 100-2, 145-8, 170, 182; Levick 1967c: 29; PW Suppl.XI (1968) 859-71 (Levick); Jones 1971: 132, 134, 142, 413 n.22, 416 n.37; Aulock 1977: 34; Price 1984: 270, IGRR III 399-402.

CONANE

At or near Gönen. Identification first suggested by Hirschfeld on onomastic evidence. Confirmed by a milestone bearing the city's name found at nearby Iğdecik. Wesseling first detected that Justinianopolis, recorded by Hierocles and Notitiae VII, VIII and IX, was a temporary name for Conane during the 6th century.

Precise location of site unknown; possibly obscured by the modern village, since Rott observed that the village mosque was built on the foundations of a church. Many inscriptions and fragments in the villages of Gönen and Iğdecik.

Coinage: 1st century BC, Hadrian to Gallienus.

Anc. Refs:

Ptolemy V 5,5; Hierocles 674,2; Notitiae I 428, III 381, VII 207, VIII 483,

IX 391, X 495, XIII 345; Councils AD 381, 787; AASS 19 June p.813ff; Eusebius HE V 16.18.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 306-7; Hirschfeld 1978: 303-4; Collignon 1879: 343; Hirschfeld 1879: 315-316; Ramsay 1883a: 76; Ramsay 1888b: 263; Sterrett 1888b: 337-51 and nos.472-98; Ramsay 1890a: 49, 252, 387, 400, 405, 407, 419; Bérard 1892: 420; BMC Lycia cx-cxi; Rott 1908: 6, 13, 81-3, 355-9 nos.27-49; HN^2 707; Pace 1921: 43-4; PW XI 2 (1922) 1308 (Ruge); Broughton 1938: 789; Robert 1948: 401-402; Jones 1971: 142, 415 n.36; Aulock 1979: 34-6; CIL III 6870, 9733, 12146; IGRR III 325-6.

CORBASA

Location uncertain. An identification with Cormasa is highly unlikely as Ptolemy records both. Possibly an early spelling, or an erroneous one, of Colbasa (first suggested by Cramer 1832 II: 299). Equally possible is Jones' suggestion (1971: 143) that there was a tribe of eg. Colbaseis whose members inhabited a number of settlements, some of which adopted derivations of the tribal name, one of which was Corbasa. Ramsay suggests that Tarbassus (Strabo XII 7.2) is a corruption of Corbasa.

Anc. Refs:

Ptolemy V 5,6.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 299; PW XI 2 (1922) 1382 (Ruge); Ramsay 1929/30b: 240-1; Bean 1959: 95.

CORMASA

Location unknown. Numerous suggestions have been proposed. Bean's

identification with the site near Çallıca (1958a; 33; 1959: 91-5) can be discounted as it seems that Çallıca was the site of Hadriane. An inscription regarding the transportation laws of Sagalassus (Mitchell 1976: 106ff) implies that the territory of Cormasa was conterminous with that of Sagalassus. In addition, Cormasa must be placed in a suitable position as a station on the major road from Laodiceia to Pamphylia, which does not narrow down the possibilities very much since between Themisonium and Perge Cormasa is the only place recorded on this road by the Peutinger Table. One candidate for the site of Cormasa is the settlement at Gavur Ören near Karacaören; the territory of this settlement might have bordered on Sagalassian territory. It is tempting to propose a location at Karaçal/Boğaziçi on the grounds that Cormasa's only importance seems to have been her strategic position on the road, since she never coined nor became a bishopric, and a location by a river crossing might have given Cormasa this importance, plus, the only epigraphic reference to Cormasa is on a stele found at Karaçal/Boğazici (Bean 1959: 93 no. 42). Hall, in fact, has recently suggested that this site may represent the original settlement and the site at Gavur Oren the later. An identification of Cormasa and Corbasa is improbable, as both are recorded by Ptolemy, and there is sufficient evidence to indicate that Cormasa and Colbasa were two distinct settlements. An identification with Palaiopolis (Aulock 1977: 40-1) is equally unlikely, as the name Cormasa is attested both before and after Palaiopolis first appears on 2nd century coinage.

Anc. Refs:

Polybius XXII 19.1; Livy XXXVIII 15; Ptolemy V 5,5; Peut. Table IX Strecke 102; Geog. Rav. 106,3.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 294; Ramsay 1885b: 342; Radet 1893: 198, 220; PW XI 2 (1922) 1417 (Ruge); Magie 1950: 1048 n. 39; Bean 1959: 67, 91-5; Jones 1971: 129, 143; Hall 1985: 14; Hall 1986b: 150 .

CREMNA

Site about one kilometre east of the village of Çamlık (formerly Girme). Identification first suggested by Arundell, later confirmed by Hirschfeld on epigraphic evidence (EE 1875 p. 472).

Site on promontory with precipitous cliffs on north, east and south sides; gently sloping west side fortified by wall which continues around south side, reinforcing natural defences of cliff; wall studded with towers; mostly Roman, with later repairs; extensively damaged during siege of AD 278; two gates in west wall. City centre towards the eastern part of the site, includes forum (of Longus) and basilica complex, the basilica later converted into a Christian church. To the northwest of the basilica is a propylon, north of which is an extensive paved area above a huge vaulted cistern complex. To the south of the forum is a bath-house; this was excavated by Jale Inan and yielded in particular a number of statues, now in Burdur museum, the bases of which still stand in the niches of the bath-house; the statues represent later modifications to the building. To the east of the forum can be seen the depression where the theatre once stood; all that remains now is a jumble of fallen blocks. Near the theatre is a 3-sided Doric agora, with shops along its north side. A colonnaded street, lined with shops, leads ENE to WSW from the civic centre to the west part of the site. A large residential area lay to the north of the street. At various parts of the site are temples. A total of seven basilicas have been noted within the walls, and an eighth stood outside the west wall. Sarcophagi mark a necropolis outside the walls to the

west, in the vicinity of the extra-mural basilica, and to the southwest; in the cliff, especially on the southwest side of the site, are a number of rock-cut tombs. Two aqueducts have been traced outside the city walls, one apparently destroyed during Probus' siege in AD 278, when the city was occupied by Lydius; the second aqueduct seems to have been a replacement.

Plates: 16, 37-45, 74.

Coinage: 1st century BC, Hadrian to Aurelian.

Anc. Refs:

Strabo XII 6.4; Ptolemy V 5,8; Zosimus I 67ff.; Hierocles 681,2; Notitiae I 446, III 397, VII 218, VIII 496, IX 406, X 512, XIII 362; Council AD 787.

Mod. Refs;

Cramer 1832 II: 299-300; Arundell 1834 II: 32-3, 59-81; Fellows 1839: 171-3; Fellows 1852: 127-9; Ritter 1859 II: 522-8; Davis 1874: 183-93; Hirschfeld 1878: 297-8; Hirschfeld 1879: 305-7; Sterrett 1888b: 318-26 nos. 441-54; Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 168-81, 244 nos. 236-9; Radet 1893: 202-4; BMC Lycia ci-cili; Rott 1908: 18-21; HN^2 707-8; Paribeni and Romanelli 1914: 249-51; PW XI 2 (1922) 1708 (Ruge); Broughton 1938: 789; Magie 1950: 458, 462, 464, 620, 721, 1323 n. 37; Bean 1954: 481-2 nos. 11-13; Gams 1957: 450; Ward-Perkins and Ballance 1958: 167-71; Levick 1967a: passim espec. 28, 35-7, 46-8, 79-80, 84, 88, 94, 99-102, 145-53, 174, 181; Jones 1971: 132, 143, 417 n. 39; Inan 1972: 51-102; Princeton 469 (Inan); Aulock 1979: 36-40; Mitchell 1985: 12-14; Mitchell 1986a: 19-20; Mitchell 1986b: 167-70; CIG 4379; CIL III 304, 6873-84, 12148; IGRR III 395-6.

CRETOPOLIS

Location unknown. Identification with Ceraitae unconvincing. The site was probably further west, on a major route. The site at Kaynar Kalesi, near Lake Kestel, is a possibility. An inscription recording the name of Cretopolis was found at Yureğil near Comama (Bean 1960: 51 no. 100)

Anc. Refs:

Diodorus XVIII 44, 47; Polybius V 72; Ptolemy V 5,6; Geog. Rav. 106,1.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 298; Ramsay 1888b: 266; Radet 1893: 189-91; BMC Lycia xcix, cxx; HN^2 707; PW XI 1 (1921) 252 (Ruge); Bean 1960: 50-1 and no. 100; Robert 1962: 63; Jones 1971: 125, 132; Dörtlük 1976: 18; Aulock 1977: 33-4.

DADILEIA

Location unknown. The association of Dadileia with Malus in Notitiae X and XIII indicates a site not far from Malus. Ramsay's identification of Dadileia with the monastery of Koca Asarı near Sığırlık, which accorded with the former proposed location of Malus at Melekler, is impossible now that Malus has been identified with the site near Sariidris, to the east of Lake Eğridir, much further north. If Dadileia is to be identified with a known site, the monastery on Yeşil Adası might be considered.

Anc. Refs:

Notitiae X 496, XIII 347.

Mod. Refs:

Ramsay 1902/3: 260; Ramsay 1929/30b: 455 n.2.

DARSA

Mentioned only by Livy; Manlius sacked first Cormasa, then Darsa, after which his march apparently took him by Lake Burdur. Livy implies that Darsa and Cormasa were neighbouring settlements, which would place Darsa to the south of Lake Burdur. Ramsay proposed a location at Düver (1941: 237-8), suggesting that Düver preserved the ancient name. If this identification is correct, Darsa would have been in the territory of Sagalassus in the early Principate, if not before (Bean 1959: 116). Darsa is recorded nowhere else. An identification of Darsa with Dyrzela and Zorzila was first suggested by Cramer, but while Dyrzela and Zorzila may well be versions of the same name, there is less of a certainty with Darsa. Darsa may have been the early name of Baris, but this would not accord with the sequence of events in Livy's account, as Manlius would then have had to have passed by Lake Burdur before reaching Darsa. Bean suggests tentatively that Darsa may have been the early name of Hadriane (1959: 116). At the same time as locating Darsa at Düver, Ramsay suggests that the later name of Darsa was Panemoteichus. Darsa may be represented by the inscriptions on the Tekmoreian monuments - Tyrsenos (Sterrett 1888b: 366.67,68), Syrsenos (Sterrett 1888b: 366.103), Darenos (Sterrett 1888b: 366.38). The last of these ethnics may, alternatively, represent Hierocles' Sabinae, or Baris. If the ethnic does appear on the Tekmoreian monuments, Darsa cannot be the early name of Hadriane, Panemoteichus or Dyrzela, as each of these are attested before the 3rd century.

Anc. Refs:

Livy XXXVIII 15.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 294, 307; Ramsay 1886 : 131; Reinach 1887: 94; Ramsay 1890a: 408; Ramsay 1895/7: 327; PW IV 2 (1901) 2217-8 (Ruge); Ramsay 1941: 237-8; Bean 1959: 78, 116.

DYRZELA

Mentioned only by Ptolemy in his district of Pisidia. Possibly to be equated with Zorzila which first appears in the Council list of AD 325. That Dyrzela was a transitional name between Darsa and Zorzila is less certain. The position given by Ptolemy would not be at variance with what little we know about the locations of both Darsa and Zorzila. It seems best to identify Dyrzela tentatively with Zorzila but to avoid an association of Darsa and Dyrzela without further evidence.

Anc. Refs;

Ptolemy V 5,8.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 294, 307; Ramsay 1888a: 131; Ramsay 1890a: 408; PW V 2 (1905) 1888 (Ruge); Ramsay 1929/30b: 455; Bean 1959: 78, 116; Jones 1971: 417 n.40.

EUDOXIOPOLIS

Location unknown. Probably a temporary name for another city which does not appear in Hierocles. Ramsay's suggestion of Bindeus is possible.

Anc. Refs;

Hierocles 673,5.

Mod. Refs:

Ramsay 1883a: 76; Ramsay 1888c: 247; Ramsay 1890a: 404; Ramsay 1902/3: 256; PW VI 1 (1907) 929 (Ruge); Jones 1971: 415 n.36.

HADRIANE

Site at place called Ören, south of the road leading from Çallıca (formerly Eğneş), at foot of hills at west edge of plain. Identified by Hall on epigraphic evidence (Hall 1986a: 141 no. 3). Bean identified this site with Cormasa and suggested that the site at Gavur Ören near Karacaören represents Hadriane. His tentative suggestion that Darsa may have been the early name of Hadriane (1959: 110) is not impossible.

Site represented by uncut building stones, a few squared blocks and pottery of Roman date covering nearly a mile of ground, but nothing standing, no fortification wall and no inscribed stones in situ; large and interesting necropolis on hillside above, including a rock-cut chamber tomb with arched roof and over 20 rock-cut sarcophagi. Over 20 stone circles at Asar Mevkii, a little higher up the hillside, and another at Köşe Mevkii, further to the north, these must have once been substantial monuments, but of no exceedingly high antiquity. Inscriptions in village of Çallıca. A further inscription, from the site to the west of Kozluca, records the boule and demos of Hadriane (Bean 1959: 110 no.79).

Anc. Refs:

Notitiae I 452, III 403, VII 223, VIII 501, IX 412, X 518, XIII 368; Councils AD 692, 787, 879; Epistola ad Leonem AD 458.

Mod. Refs:

Duchesne and Collignon 1877; 370-71; Hirschfeld 1878: 307-308; Duchesne 1879: 480ff; Hirschfeld 1879: 322; Reinach 1887: 92; Ramsay 1888a: 18, Sterrett 1888a: 115; Ramsay 1890a; 421; Ramsay 1895/7: 284-5, 328; Gams 1957: 450; Bean 1959: 91-5, 110; Levick 1967a: 49, 183 n.1; Jones 1971; 143; Aulock 1977: 40 ; Hall 1985; 14; Hall 1986a; 140-2 : Hall 1986b; 150.

HYIA

Site at place called İncirli, just above pass on road from Bucak to Eskiköy, 2 hrs. south of Bucak, ½ hr. climb northeast of Eskiköy. Site first visited by Levick, later by Bean. Name of the demos of Hyia recorded by a reused inscription (Bean 1960: 80-81 no.133); the termination of the name is uncertain.

Ruins on south and east slopes of a rocky shrub-covered hill; ring wall of polygonal construction, approaching ashlar; blocks and architectural fragments on south slope; ground plans of buildings discernable; possibly a sanctuary on south slope; pottery sherds, including sigillata; large building of late date on south slope incorporates the inscription which records the demos of Hyia; building in pass of good squared blocks.

Mod. Refs:

Bean 1960: 80-2; PW Suppl.XII (1970) 497-50 (Levick).

LIMENAE

Location unknown. Numerous proposals have been made on unsatisfactory evidence. Attempts to locate Limenae have been swayed by Hirschfeld's unfounded assumption that the lakes of Hoyran and Eğridir were collectively called Limnai. The identification of Limenae with the monastery on the island Yeşil Adası is based on this presumption. It is, however, possible that the name has a connection of some kind with a lake or marsh. Jones suggests that Limenae and Sabinae, along with Tymandus, took over possession of the former territory of Apollonia to the north and east of Lake Eğridir, Possibly the same as the Limenia attested by the Tekmoreian monuments (but see Ramsay 1929/30b: 254).

Anc. Refs:

Hierocles 672,4; Notitiae I 421, III 374, VII 198, VIII 475, X 487, XIII 337; Councils AD 325, 381, 451, 692, 879; Epistola ad Leonem AD 458.

Tekmoreian inscriptions: Sterrett 1888b: 366.85,86; 376.39.

Mod. Refs;

Hirschfeld 1879: 304; Ramsay 1890a: 397, 414; Ramsay 1902/3: 251-2; Rott 1908: 84, 93; PW XIII 1 (1926) 569 (Ruge); Ramsay 1929/30b: 245, 251-4; Ramsay 1941: 152-4; Gams 1957: 451; Jones 1971: 141, 415 n.35.

LIMOBRAMA

Location unknown. Ramsay places with Salamara south of Lake Burdur and emends the name to Limobria (lake town) to fit in with this theory. Jones suggests the possibility of a corruption of demos Brama.

Anc. Refs:

Hierocles 681,8.

Mod. Refs:

Ramsay 1895/7: 323-4; PW XIII 1 (1926) 710 (Ruge); Jones 1971: 144, 417 n.39.

LYSINIA

Site on headland called Üveyik Burnu, on shore of Lake Burdur 3 kms. north of Karakent. Identified by Bean on epigraphic evidence (1957: 25; 1959: 79-80 no.23).

Site on very rocky hill; approach on north side up a steep path with some rough steps between rocky walls artificially smoothed in parts; rock-cut steps lead to levelled platform at east side of summit; remains of terrace walls on south slope; possibly part of a ring wall around

summit; pottery sherds of Roman date scattered over summit and south slope; at foot of south slope, scattered building blocks, and ground plans of buildings traceable, but no standing structures; near foot of west and south slopes, rock-cut sarcophagi and tomb approached by steps; limestone bust of Nero records city name.

Coinage: Caracalla and Geta.

Anc. Refs:

Polybius XXI 36.2; Livy XXXVIII 15.8; Ptolemy V 5,5; Hierocles 680,12; Council AD 325; Epistola ad Leonem AD 458.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 294; Arundell 1834 II: 109; Ramsay 1888a: 21; Ramsay 1895/7: 326-8; BMC Lycia xcv-xcvi; HN^2 709; PW XIV 1 (1928) 40-1 (Ruge); Bean 1957: 25; Gams 1957: 451; Bean 1959: 78-81 and nos.22-4; Jones 1971: 129, 130, 143; Aulock 1977: 35-6.

Demos MACROPEDEITAE

Known only from an inscribed altar found at Akören which records this people. No evidence of an ancient site. The community presumably occupied a settlement or a number of settlements in a district around Akören known as the Macropedium. Ramsay placed Palaiopolis at Akören and identified with Alastus (1895/7: 307).

Mod. Refs:

Reinach 1887: 94-5; Ramsay 1888a: 19-21; Ramsay 1895/7: 308 nos.120-21; PW XIV 1 (1928) 815 (Ruge); Ramsay 1941: 17-18 and no.6; Bean 1959: 103-4 and nos.62-4; Levick 1967a: 48-9; Jones 1971: 143, 416 n.38.

MAGASTARA

Site at place called Çingıraklı Mevkii, north of Lengüme. Identified

by Bean on epigraphic evidence.

Site on hillside; remains of houses; pottery at foot of hillside; necropolis and rock-cut chamber tomb on steep slope, Inscriptions at site and in village of Lengüme.

Mod. Refs:

Ramsay 1895/7: 338-9 nos. 183-6; Bean 1959: 75.

MALGASA

Site at Kavacık. Identified by Robert on epigraphic evidence.

Small unfortified settlement. The name is recorded on an inscription. Possibly a village on the territory of Lysinia.

Mod. Refs:

Robert 1948: 402; Bean 1959: 84.

MALUS

Site at Malek Kalesi, 1 km. north of Sariidris, 18 kms. northeast of Eğridir. Identified by Mersich et al. on epigraphic evidence.

Ruins mainly on rocky spur called Kale, c. 120 m. long. Ancient walls constructed from irregular ashlar. Square tower on west side, built of mortared rubble, with ashlar at the corners, of late date. Series of rock-cut steps on north side of spur. Pottery sherds and tile fragments scattered all over site. C. 800 m. west of the spur, on slope of adjoining mountain, is an ancient gateway. Inscription containing city name found at the site; date post AD 324, either Constantine or one of his sons.

The references to Malus in the Tekmorean inscriptions are obscure.

Ramsay suggests that the entry Μαλησος προς χωμα Σακηνον (Sterrett 1888b: 372.23,36; 374.22,38; 375.18) is to distinguish the Pisidian Malus from the Cilician Malus by a geographical qualification. However, a second reference to Malus, κακειτης Μαλησος (Sterrett 1888b: 379.3; 383.7), indicates that there were two settlements of this name in the neighbourhood of Pisidia, and the qualifications are to distinguish one of these from the other. One of these references may be to the Malus of Hierocles and the Notitiae, the other may be to the Malus near Afyon. Malus was not an uncommon name.

Coinage: 1st century BC to 1st century AD.

Anc. Refs:

Hierocles 674,3; Notitiae I 429, III 382, X 496, XIII 346; Councils AD 553, 692; Epistola ad Leonem AD 458.

Mod. Refs:

Arundell 1834 II: 74; Ramsay 1887a: 368; Sterrett 1888b: 314; Ramsay 1890a: 387-8, 408; Ramsay 1902/3: 259-60; HN^2 709; Ramsay 1920: 103; PW XIV 1 (1928) 920,2 (Ruge); Ramsay 1929/30b: 254; Robert 1955: 28-33; Gams 1957: 450; Jones 1971: 144; Aulock 1977: 36-8; Mersich 1985: 51-4.

MAXIMIANOPOLIS

Location unknown. Hierocles and the Notitiae suggest a location somewhere around the Boz Ovası, perhaps in the region of Lake Kestel. The name implies a foundation or refoundation at some date between AD 285 and 305. Hierocles also records an estate called Maximianopolis, following his entry of the city, implying that the settlement was at one time attached to an estate.

Anc. Refs:

Hierocles 681,5; 681,6: Notitiae I 443, III 396, VII 215, VIII 493,

IX 403, X 509; XIII 359; Council AD 325; Epistola ad Leonem AD 458.

Mod. Refs:

Ramsay 1888b: 267; Ramsay 1890a: 420; Ramsay 1895/7: 323-4; PW XIV 2 (1930) 2485 (Ruge); Gams 1957: 450; Jones 1971: 144, 417 n.39.

MINASSUS

Minasun, southeast of İsparta. No foundation for Ramsay's suggested identification of Minassus with Ptolemy's Orbanassa.

Sterrett reported 'insignificant' ruins at Minasun and identified these with Minassus known from an alliance coin of Antoninus Pius with Conane. The coin, however, is of dubious authenticity, possibly a forgery of the 19th century.

Mod. Refs:

Sterrett 1888b: 332; Ramsay 1890a: 406; BMC Lycia cxi; Rott 1908: 14; HN^2 709; PW XV 2 (1932) 1762 (Ruge); Robert 1962: 285; Jones 1971: 142, 415 n.36; Aulock 1977: 38-9.

MISTEA

Many sites for Mistea have been proposed, the most favoured for over 50 years, since it was first suggested by Jüthner et al., being that at Fasillar. Hall (1959: 119-24), however, has argued convincingly for a location at Beyşehir.

There are no standing buildings of a date earlier than Seljuk in Beyşehir, but some of these buildings stand on raised ground which must represent an earlier occupation mound (Hall 1959: 123) and the material for the construction of new buildings to the south of the river was supposedly dug up in the northern part of the town (Hall 1968: 68). Jüthner noted the remains of a small church in a cemetery in this part of the town. Architectural fragments, inscriptions and milestones have been found

at Beyşehir, one of the inscriptions recording the boule and demos of Mistea (Hall 1959: 119). The ruins of a Roman bridge crossing the river at Beyşehir were noted by Ramsay (1902/3: 263).

The castle of Mistea recorded by the Byzantine chroniclers has been located on Kale Dağı, north of Fasillar, but is not too far from Beyşehir to have been the Byzantine fortress of the city of Mistea.

Anc. Refs:

Ptolemy V 4,12; Hirocles 675,3; Notitiae I 79, II 107, VI 85, VII 180, VIII 86, 454, IX 364, X 119, XI 138; Councils AD 381, 451, 692, 869, 879; Nilus Doxapatrius 358; Cedrenus II 398; Basil Epist.188.10; Theophanes p.382; Nicephoras XX p.156B; Geog. Rav. 103,2.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 71; Reinach 1887: 97; Sterrett 1888b: 170, 188; Ramsay 1890a: 332-3; Sarre 1896a: 126-9; Cronin 1902: 100, 137; Ramsay 1902/3: 244, 253, 263, 266-8; Jüthner 1903: 25, 27-8; Ramsay 1920: 103; Ramsay 1924: 200; PW XV 2 (1932) 2129-30 (Ruge); Ramsay 1933: 157; Swoboda 1935: 12, 33 no.74, 40; Ramsay 1941: 227; Magie 1950: 500; Gams 1957: 451; Hall 1959: 119-24; Hall 1968: 68, 75; Jones 1971: 136, 414 n.25.

MOATRA

Site at Bereket, north of Gölde. Identified by Ramsay and Smith on epigraphic evidence (Smith 1887: 229 no.10 = Ramsay 1895/7: 338 no.185).

Remains on hillside to west of road; groups of well-squared blocks, foundations of buildings and marble sarcophagi. Smith noticed four courses of a building which might have been a heroon. Architectural fragments in village and cemetery, including an inscription recording the village of the Moatreis.

Mod. Refs:

Smith 1887: 221, 229-30 and no.10; Ramsay 1895/7: 338 no.185; PW XV 2 (1932) 2312 (Ruge); Bean 1959: 111.

Demos MULASSEIS

Kesme, in the valley of the Köprü Çayı.

An inscription recording this people was found at Kesme. It is not certain if the site which seems to be represented by inscriptions and fragments found around Kesme was actually called Mulassa. Ramsay assigns the remains to Isba. Inscriptions were also found around Kasimler, several kilometres to the north of Kesme, and Radet recorded a strong fortress in the vicinity of Kesme.

Mod. Refs:

Radet and Paris 1886: 500-502 nos.1-3; Ramsay 1890a: 416-7; Radet 1893: 210; Ramsay 1920: 103; Jones 1971: 145, 417 n.40.

NEAPOLIS

Previously thought to be at or near Şarkıkaraağaç where many inscriptions and fragments attributable to Neapolis have been found. There are, however, no indications that Şarkıkaraağaç was the site of an ancient city. French has suggested a location in the vicinity of Kiyakdede where he found an inscription recording the city. There is a mound near Kiyakdede called İsnebolu, which seems to preserve the name of the ancient city. Foundations, blocks, tile and pottery fragments confirm that the mound reresents an ancient site (French 1984: 11). The fragments in Şarkıkaraağaç could well have been carried thither from elsewhere for use as building materials; it is not unusual for fragments from sites in a neighbourhood to end up in the nearest large town.

Anc. Refs:

Pliny NH V 147; Ptolemy V 4,11; Hierocles 672,3; Notitiae I 80, II 97, VII 199, VIII 476, IX 384, X 108, XI 131; Councils AD 325, 381, 451, 787, 869, 879; Epistola ad Leonem AD 458; Nilus Doxapatrius 348; Geog. Rav. 102,18; 105,16.

Mod. Refs:

Ramsay 1883a: 71-77; Ramsay 1885a: 145; Reinach 1887: 97; Sterrett 1888a: 181-84 nos.183-5; Sterrett 1888b: 195 nos.319-21; Ramsay 1890a: 396-9; Cronin 1902: 108; Ramsay 1902/3: 250-1; Ramsay 1917, 257; Ramsay 1920: 102; Ramsay 1929/30b: 243; Calder 1932: 452-5; Ramsay 1933: 157; PW XVI 2 (1935) 2126-7 (Ruge); Broughton 1938: 789; Magie 1950: 1316-7 n.23; Gams 1957: 451; Jones 1971: 140, 415 n.32; French 1984: 11.

OLBASA

Site just south of Belenli. First identified by Schönborn and later, independently, by Duchesne and Collignon. Identification proved by epigraphic evidence.

Site on high hill with precipitous north face; main settlement area on more gently sloping southeast slope; steep rocky acropolis; fortification wall dating back to Hellenistic period at summit of hill; foundations of buildings and statue bases; Duchesne recorded the ruins of a small temple of simple style, perhaps dedicated to Zeus; remains of a well-constructed building, possibly a church; no church reported by Duchesne, but he did record a fragment of a church door lintel; Duchesne and Collignon recorded sarcophagi flanking what appears to have been an ancient road. Inscriptions from the site in Belenli and other villages around.

Coinage: Antoninus Pius to Volusian.

Anc. Refs:

Ptolemy V 5,8; Hierocles 680,10.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 307; Ritter 1859 II: 691; Hirschfeld 1878: 307; Hirschfeld 1879: 322; Duchesne 1877: 332-7 and nos.1-7; Duchesne and Collignon 1877: 370; Reinach 1885: 75, 92; Smith 1887: 221, 251-2 no.31; Ramsay 1888a: 17-18; Ramsay 1890a: 22, 421; Radet 1893: 196; Ramsay 1895/7: 278, 284-5; BMC Lycia xcvi; HN^2 709; PW XVII 2 (1937) 2397-9 (Ruge); Broughton 1938: 789; Bean 1959: 98-100 and nos.50-55, 110 n.71; Levick 1967a: passim, espec. 48-50, 79, 84, 94, 101-102, 156-9, 182-3; Magie 1950: 462; Jones 1971: 143, 416 n.38; Aulock 1977: 39-40; IGRR III 411-16, 1491; Hall 1985: 15; Hall 1986a: 154-5; Hall 1986b: 150.

ORBANASSA

Location unknown. Ramsay suggests a scribal error for Minassus (1890a: 406) or Tymbrianassus (1895/7: 322; 1941: 238). Neither of these is likely.

Anc. Refs:

Ptolemy V 5,8.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 307; Ramsay 1890a: 406; Ramsay 1895/7: 322; Ramsay 1941: 238; PW XVIII 1 (1942) 875 (Ruge).

PALAIOPOLIS

Location unknown. An identification of Palaiopolis as the later name of Cormasa (Aulock 1977: 40) is impossible as the name Cormasa is attested around the time of the Palaiopolis coins and later. Ramsay suggests a location at Akören and identifies Palaiopolis with Alastus

(1888a: 19; 1895/7: 321) but there are no grounds for these speculations.

Coinage: Antoninus Pius to Severus Alexander.

Anc. Refs:

Hierocles 680,11; Notitiae I 445, III 408, VII 217, VIII 495, IX 405, X 511, XIII 361, Council AD 431; Epistola ad Leonem AD 458.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 286; Ramsay 1888a: 19; Ramsay 1890a: 252; Ramsay 1895/7: 321-2; BMC Lycia xcvi-xcvii; HN^2 709; PW XVIII 2 (1942) 2448-9 (Ruge); Gams 1957: 450; Bean 1959: 95; Jones 1971: 143; Aulock 1977: 40-1.

PANEMOTEICHUS

Location unknown. Hierocles places between Cremna and Ariassus; Constantine Porphyrogenitus says that the Cibyrraeotic theme runs through Panemoteichus. Ramsay suggested that either Panemoteichus was the later name of Cretopolis or they were two adjacent cities (1888b: 266); he later identified the city with Darsa and located it at Düver (1941: 237). Possibly to be identified with the site near Dağ, or that near Döşemealtı (Rott 1908; 16ff). Radet suggested that Bademağaç, northwest of Dağ, derived its name from Panemoteichus (1893: 188). Possibly represented in the Notitiae by Dicenetaurus and its various corrupt spellings.

Coinage: Julia Domna to Gallienus.

Anc. Refs:

Hierocles 681,3; Councils AD 325, 451, 536; Epistola ad Leonem AD 458; ?Notitiae I 449, III 401, VII 224, VIII 499, IX 409, X 515, XIII 365; Const. Porph. I 16.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 286; Ramsay 1888b: 266; Ramsay 1890a: 163, 394, 409; Radet 1893: 188; BMC Lycia xciv-c; Rott 1908: 16-18, 28; HN^2 709; Paribeni and Romanelli 1914: 252; Moretti 1926 : 555; Ramsay 1941: 237-8; PW XVIII 3 (1949) 586-8 (Ruge); Gams 1957: 451; Hall 1968: 83; Jones 1971: 144; Aulock 1977: 41-3.

PAPPA TIBERIOPOLIS

Identified with the ruins at Yunisler by Anderson on epigraphic evidence.

Site on right bank of river, north of Yunisler; extensive ruinfield noted by Jüthner, including remains of buildings of limestone ashlar masonry and a Christian sanctuary. Large church recorded near town. Fragments and inscriptions in Yunisler, many Christian in character.

Coinage: Antoninus Pius.

Anc. Refs:

Ptolemy V 4,12; Hierocles 672,7; Notitiae I 433, III 386, VII 209, VIII 485, IX 393, X 500, XIII 350; Councils AD 381, 787, 879; Geog. Rav. 103,1; 105,17.

Mod. Refs:

Ramsay 1885a: 143; Ramsay 1885b: 349; Radet and Paris 1886: 503 no.5; Reinach 1887: 97; Sterrett 1888a: 124 no.97; Sterrett 1888b: 190-91 and nos.313-5; Ramsay 1890a: 333, 398-9; Cronin 1902: 100-104 and nos.4-10, 339; Ramsay 1902/3: 254-5, 264, 272; Jüthner 1903: 12-14; Cousin 1904: 408-10, 435 no.10; HN^2 709; Ramsay 1922b: 160; Ramsay 1928/9: 376, 382-3; Swoboda 1935: 9-10; Robert 1938: 270; Magie 1950: 463, 500, 1173 n.25, 1320 n.31, 1360 n.25; Gams 1957: 451; MAMA VIII 60-1 nos.330-9; Robert 1965: 74-7, 82, 83, 86; Levick 1967a: 129; Hall 1968: 62-5 and nos.1-4;

Jones 1971: 136; Aulock 1977 43-4; IGRR III 1468-9.

PARLAIS

Site at Barla on west side of Lake Eğridir. Identification first suggested by Arundell, but no epigraphic confirmation. Later attempts at identification were generally focused around the southern shore of Lake Beyşehir because the bishopric of Parlais often appeared under the metropolis of Lycaonia (but see Robert 1938: 282), and Parlais was thought to be the Colonia associated with Mistea in the ecclesiastical records. Pace, convinced by these arguments, but also by the onomastic evidence for Barla, suggested the possibility of the existence of two cities called Parlais (1921: 49). The case for a location at Barla was taken up by Robert (1938: 265-82) and later proved by boundary stones between the territories of Parlais and Prostanna, found at Bedre, between Barla and Eğridir (Robert 1948: 402).

Few traces of ancient Parlais remain today. On the steep hillside to the west of the village of Barla stands the Greek church of St. Theodore, possibly built on the foundations and from the materials of a Byzantine church. Below the church, organised heaps of field stones and pottery are perhaps indicative of Roman houses, built against terracing of the hillside. In the village itself traces of Roman construction perhaps suggest that part of the site has been obscured by the modern village and ancient structures dismantled for reuse in the village houses. Architectural fragments of Roman date have been found particularly in the Muslim cemetery in the northern part of the village. Inscriptions in both Latin and Greek survive, and of Roman and Byzantine date.

Plates 14, 36, 63.

Coinage: 1st century BC, Marcus Aurelius to Caracalla.

Anc. Refs:

Ptolemy V 6,16; Notitiae I 434, III 387, IX 394, X 501, XIII 351; Councils AD 325, 381, 451, 692, 879; Epistola ad Leonem AD 458.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 72; Arundell 1834 II: 157; Ramsay 1883b: 319-20; Sterrett 1888b: 335; Ramsay 1890a: 378, 390-91, 395-6; Sarre 1896a: 134; Sarre 1896b: 51; BMC Lycaonia xxv-xxvi; Ramsay 1902/3: 261-4; HN^2 714; Pace 1921: 45-50 and nos.33-8; Ramsay 1929/30b: 251-2, 254; Ramsay 1933: 157; Swoboda 1935: 12, 40; Broughton 1938: 789; Robert 1938: 265-82; Robert 1948: 402; Robert 1949: 78; Gams 1957: 451; Levick 1967a: passim, espec. 53-5, 79-80, 84, 88-9, 94, 100, 159-60, 181-2; PW Suppl.XII (1970) 990-1006 (Levick); Jones 1971: 132, 142, 416 n.36; Aulock 1977; 44-5.

PEDNELISSUS

Identified by the Italian expedition (Paribeni and Moretti) with the site above Kozan, in the Taurus to the west of Selge. The identification is uncertain, but this position accords with the indications of all ancient sources.

The remains have been thoroughly described by Moretti (1921: 79ff). The site is perched high on a precipitous cliff and surrounded by Hellenistic fortification walls, the north, east and south sections particularly well-preserved. Two strong city gates pierce the walls, one to the south, a second to the north. In the centre of the site is the agora, flanked on the east side by a Christian basilica which had been converted from a ?temple, and on the west side by unidentifiable buildings. In the western part of the city are the ruins of a temple. Outside the gates are the remains of the necropoleis, mostly sarcophagi, but at least

one heroon of Hellenistic date, which was transformed into a church. A second extra-mural church lies outside the south gate. A number of the inscriptions found at the site record the boule and demos of the city, but none of these contains the city name.

Coinage: 1st century BC, Trajan to Gallienus.

Anc. Refs:

Polybius V 72f; Strabo XII 7.2, XIV 4.2; Ptolemy V 5,8; Hierocles 681,12; Notitiae I 448, III 400, VII 220, VIII 498, IX 408, X 514, XIII 364; Council AD 381; Epistola ad Leonem AD 458; Steph. Byz.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II 312; Ramsay 1890a: 366; Radet 1893: 192-5, 206; BMC Lycia ciii; HN^2 709; Paribeni and Moretti 1921: 73-159; Ramsay 1926a: 102, 106; Ramsay 1929/30b: 242; Broughton 1938: 789; PW XIX 1 (1938) 43 (Ruge); Magie 1950: 1317 n.25; Gams 1957: 451; Bean 1960: 78; Jones 1971: 128, 132, 144; Princeton 683 (Bean); Aulock 1977: 45-7; SEG II 711-34.

Demos PERMINOUNDEIS

Near village of Kızılcaağaç, south of Lake Kestel. Identified by Ramsay and Smith on epigraphic evidence.

Rock-cut sanctuary dedicated to Apollo; two of the inscriptions at the sanctuary record the name of the demos Perminoundeis. An inscription found at Smyrna is also a dedication to Apollo by a member of this community. It would seem that the community occupied a settlement, possibly called Perminounda, or a group of settlements south of Lake Kestel, and that the sanctuary was their religious centre.

Anc. Refs:

Ptolemy V 5,6; Hierocles 680,3.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 298; Ramsay 1885b: 334, 341-2; Reinach 1885: 77; Smith 1887: 221, 227-9 and nos.5-9; Contoléon 1887a: 250 no.12; Ramsay 1886a: 9; Radet 1893: 197; Weinreich 1912: 6 no.9; PW XIX (1937) 872 (Ruge); Ramsay 1941: 29, 179-80; Robert 1946: 54; Magie 1950: 1317 n.25; Jones 1971: 142, 143, 146, 416 n.37.

PIDRON

Site unknown but probably to be located in the vicinity of Çamormani about 40 kms. west of Yalvaç at the head of Lake Eğridir.

Two separate groups of ecclesiastical fragments of a 5/6th century date found in a field near Çamormanı. One fragment is part of a ciborium with an inscription recording the village of Pidron. The ethnic is also recorded on the Tekmoreian monuments (Sterrett 1888b: 366.18,29). Plate 53.

PISSA/PLOURISTRA

The modern village of Pise (more recently Başköy), in the hills on the north side of the Apollonian valley, seems to preserve the ancient name. The ethnic is possibly recorded by the Tekmoreian monuments (Sterrett 1888b: 366.58,100,118). (But see MAMA IV 83 no.230 - Plouristra).

Mod. Refs:

Sterrett 1888b: 399-400 nos.585-6; Ramsay 1895/7: 186-7; Anderson 1898: 114-5; MAMA IV 94 nos.263-4.

PLINNA

This village must have been at or near İleydağıköy, 5 kms. west of Uluborlu, where an inscription recording the demos was copied by Sterrett.

Mod. Refs:

Sterrett 1888b: 406-7 no.597; MAMA IV 45 no.137; Jones 1971: 417 n.40.

POGLA

Site at Çomaklı (formerly Fuğla). Identification first suggested by Kiepert on similarity of ancient name and former modern name. This was later confirmed by Bean who found an inscription bearing the name of Pogla in the village (1960: 56 no.103).

Acropolis hill to west of village, scattered with sherds of Roman pottery; polygonal ring-wall traceable; below wall on south slope, four rows of rock-cut seats; at foot of east slope, four rock-cut steps and the remains of a built tomb; in village, a second built tomb, a mausoleum, and the remains of a large building of Roman date, possibly a market hall. Sculptured stones and inscriptions built into village houses.

Plates 58-59.

Coinage: Antoninus Pius to Gallienus.

Anc. Refs:

Ptolemy V 5,6; Hierocles 680,4; Notitiae I 451, III 402, VII 222, IX 411, X 517, XIII 367; Councils AD 451, 787; Epistola ad Leonem AD 458.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 298; Ritter 1859 II: 289-90; Ramsay 1885b: 334-8; Ramsay 1886: 128; Ramsay 1887a: 335; Smith 1887: 218, 221, 255-7 nos.39-41;

Ramsay 1888a: 10-14 nos.6-14; Bérard 1892: 421-5 nos.48-54; Radet 1893: 197; BMC Lycia xcvii-xcviii; Woodward and Ormerod 1909/10: 85; HN^2 709; Gregoire 1922; 108 no.310; Broughton 1938: 789; Magie 1950: 620, 1317 n.25; Gams 1957: 450; Bean 1960: 55-65 and nos.103-114; Jones 1971: 143, 146, 416 n.37; PW Suppl.XIV (1974) 413-27 (Levick); Aulock 1977: 47-8; CIL III 4367d-h; IGRR III 403-409.

POLYETTA

One kilometre northwest of Bademli. No certainty that the site was called Polyetta.

Remains on two low hills; seems to have been a sanctuary site with a small settlement attached; one hill covered in sherds and three blocks with holes like large steel sockets, perhaps represents the habitation area; shrine probably stood on second hill, also covered in sherds.

Altar in village bearing the name of the goddess Polyetta.

Mod. Refs:

Bean 1959: 97-8 and nos.47-9.

PROSTANNA

The prominent peak of the mountain range behind Eğridir was long thought to represent the Mt. Viarus featured on coins of Prostanna, and the boundary stones found by Robert at Bedre (1948: 402) confirmed that Prostanna was to be located in this vicinity. A site just behind the mountain was first reported to Arundell (1834 I: 335-6) but apparently not examined until over a century later, published by Ballance. Prostanna was possibly overshadowed by Bindeus during the later Empire.

All remains apparently of Hellenistic or Roman date. Acropolis on level summit of steep-sided hill, enclosed by wall, mostly ruined, constructed of large rough limestone blocks, studded with towers and possibly two

gates, and later repaired using mortared rubble faced with smaller blocks; small ?temple on summit of acropolis; second temple outside walls to southeast; remains of three buildings of indeterminable function, probably public buildings, built against terracing to the northeast of the acropolis; four inscriptions found at the site, one of which, very fragmentary, records the boule and demos of the settlement. In the town of Eğridir, a Seljuk fortress guarding the road to the islands off the lake shore appears to have been built on the foundations of an earlier Byzantine fortress.

Plates 56-57.

Coinage: 1st century BC, Antoninus Pius to Claudius Gothicus.

Anc. Refs:

Ptolemy V 5,8; Council AD 381.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 307; Arundell 1834 I: 329-30, 332-6; Hamilton 1842 I: 480-82; Ritter 1859 II: 467, 480-81; Hirschfeld 1879: 304; Sterrett 1888a: 120; Ramsay 1890a: 407; Doublet 1892: 155; Sarre 1896a: 141-67; BMC Lycia cvi; Ramsay 1902/3: 256-8; Rott 1908: 84-5; HN^2 709-710; Ramsay 1929/30b: 244-5; Ramsay 1941: 19, 154; Robert 1948: 402; Magie 1950: 457, 1316 n.23; Robert 1955: 75; Gams 1957: 451; PW XXIII 1 (1957) 899 (Kirsten); Ballance 1959: 125-9; Robert 1962: 284; Robert 1965: 83, 282; Jones 1971: 132, 142, 412 n.19, 415-6 n.36; Aulock 1979: 40-42.

Demos SABAION

Known only from Hierocles, recorded between Sia and Pednelissus. No foundation for Ramsay's identification with Stephanus Byzantinus' Isbus.

Anc. Refs:

Hierocles 681,11.

Mod. Refs:

Ramsay 1888b: 271; Ramsay 1890a: 416; Jones 1971: 144, 417 n. 39.

SABINAE

Known only from Hierocles. Possibly to be identified with the ethnic Darenos of the Tekmoreian inscriptions. Jones locates with Limenae in the vicinity of the upper section of Lake Eğridir (Hoyran). Ramsay suggests Gelendost.

Anc. Refs:

Hierocles 672,5.

?Tekmoreian inscriptions: Sterrett 1888b: 366.38.

Mod. Refs:

Ramsay 1890a: 388, 398, 412; Ramsay 1902/3: 252-3; PW IA 2 (1920) 1570 (Ruge); Ramsay 1929/30b: 251; Jones 1971: 141, 415 n. 35.

SAGALASSUS

The site lies on the mountainside above the village of Ağlasun. Identification first suggested by Leucas; later confirmed by Arundell on epigraphic evidence.

The Hellenistic city was centred around the upper agora. The agora itself was probably Hellenistic, but it underwent major modifications during the Empire. Monuments in the vicinity of the agora, including a bouleuterion, can be dated to the 2nd century BC. On the south side of the agora is a small monument of Julio-Claudian date which must have been one of the earliest Roman buildings of the city. At various parts of the site are temples of both Hellenistic and Roman date. The upper agora is divided from the lower agora by a major thoroughfare which led east-west through the site. The monuments around the lower agora are entirely of Roman

date; these include a temple of Antoninus Pius, of Corinthian style, a bath building and an Ionic temple of Apollo Clarius which was later converted into a Christian basilica, At the extreme west of the site is a transept basilica which was possibly built on the foundations of a temple of Dionysus. The theatre overlooks the city on the northeast. In the vicinity of the theatre was an extensive residential area; a second housing area lay to the west and below the lower agora. There were two main necropoleis at the site, one, represented by delapidated sarcophagi, to the south of the lower agora, the second, represented by rock-cut tombs, in the cliff face to the west of the upper agora. The nucleus of the site was fortified at a late Roman/early Byzantine date, No Hellenistic or early Roman walls have been noted at the site. Two Hellenistic towers guarded the city some distance to the northeast. Traces of an aqueduct have been found to the east of the site.

Plates: 15, 28-33, 54, 70-73,

Coinage: 1st century BC to Claudius Gothicus or Aurelian,

Anc. Refs:

Arrian Anab. I 28; Diodorus XVIII 44ff; Livy XXXVIII 15; Strabo XII 6.5; 7.2, XIII 4,17; Pliny NH V 94; Hierocles 673,6; Notitiae I 414, III 368, VII 192, VIII 468, IX 377, X 481, XIII 331; Councils AD 381, 451, 787, 869.

Mod. Refs:

Leucas 1714 I: 247-53; Arundell 1828; 132-44; Cramer 1832 II; 295-7; Arundell 1834 II: 28-50; Fellows 1839; 167-9; Hamilton 1842 I: 486-91; Davis 1847: 158-76; Fellows 1852; 122-5; Ritter 1859 II: 545-52; Hirschfeld 1878: 298-301; Hirschfeld 1879: 307-11; Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 127-72, 224-32 nos. 188-235; Radet 1893: 185, 201-2; BMC Lycia cvi-cix; Rott 1908; 14-18; PW IA 2 (1920) 1732-3 (Ruge); Pace 1921: 38-40 nos. 21-22; Broughton 1938: 787-8; Magie 1950: 457, 1139 n. 17; Bean 1954: 469-77 nos. 1-8; Gams 1957: 451; Levick 1967a: 128; Ferrero

1969: 37-58; Jones 1971: 125, 126, 129, 130, 132, 141-2, 145, 410 n. 4, 412 n, 15, 415 n. 36; Princeton 781 (Bonacasa); Fleischer 1979: 273ff; Aulock 1979: 42-3; Mitchell 1985: 14; Mitchell 1986a: 169-70; Mitchell 1986b: 20-21; CIG III 4368-78; IGRR III 341-63.

Regio SALAMARA

Location unknown. Ramsay places Salamara with Limobrama to the south of Lake Burdur on the grounds that the name means 'bitter salt' in Latin (1895/7: 323-4). Jones suggests that it represents an area of public land, possibly confiscated by Amyntas or Augustus. There is no evidence that a settlement of this name existed,

Anc. Refs:

Hierocles 681,7.

Mod. Refs:

Ramsay 1888b: 270; Ramsay 1895/7: 323-4; Jones 1971: 144, 417 n. 39.

SANDALIUM

Site at Sandal Asarı, Harmancık, southeast of Sagalassus. Identified by Mitchell (unpublished).

Typical Pisidian hilltop settlement with excellent natural fortifications; no artificial fortifications observed. No building standing to any degree to enable identification of function; several inscriptions of Roman Imperial date, mostly funerary; rock-cut sanctuary.

Anc. Refs:

Strabo XII 6.4; Steph. Byz.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 300; Ritter 1859 II: 559; Hirschfeld 1878: 299 Hirschfeld 1879: 307; PW IA 2 (1920) 2262 (Ruge).

SELEUCEIA SIDERA

Site at place called Selef, near Bayat. Identified by Hirschfeld on onomastic evidence.

Acropolis on isolated hill; enclosed by wall, one section of cyclopean construction, another of large quadrangular blocks; main settlement area to west, south and east of acropolis; theatre at northeast foot of hill, only a large vaulted passage remains. Inscriptions and fragments of Roman and Byzantine date at Bayat and İslam, and in the cellar of the village school at Atabey. Some of these, however, may belong to Agrai.

Coinage: ?1st century BC, Hadrian to Claudius Gothicus.

Anc. Refs:

Ptolemy V 5,4; Hierocles 673,8; Notitiae I 423, III 376, VII 201, 202, VIII 478, IX 386, X 489, 490, XIII 339, 340; Councils AD 325, 451, 692, 787, 869; Epistola ad Leonem AD 458; AASS 24 March p.474.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 307; Hirschfeld 1878: 302-3; Hirschfeld 1879: 304, 312-5; Sterrett 1888b: 333-4 and nos.465-7; Ramsay 1890a: 49, 85, 406; BMC Lycia cix-cx; Rott 1908: 9-12, 351-2 nos.12-14; PW IIA 1 (1921) 1204-5,6 (Ruge); Ramsay 1924: 197 no.26; Magie 1950: 457, 547, 1316 n.23, 1406 n.21; Robert 1955: 239-45; Gams 1957: 451; Levick 1967a: 128; Jones 1971: 127, 132, 142, 411 n.10; Princeton 821 (Bean); Aulock 1979: 43-5, IGRR III 328.

SELGE

At modern village of Altınkaya (formerly Zerk), north of Beşkonak, on the west side of the Köprü-Irmağı. The site has been described in detail

a number of times since is was first indentified by Schönborn (apud Ritter) and Daniell (apud Spratt and Forbes). The most thorough accounts are given by Lanckoroński et al. and, more recently, by Machatschek and Schwarz.

The ruins lie on and around three hills, the highest of which, that on the west, is doubtless the Kesbedion which featured in the struggle between Garsyeris and the Selgians. On the summit were two temples; the temple of Zeus was converted into a Christian basilica. The easterly part of the site is now occupied by houses and fields of the modern village. At the extreme east of the site is the theatre, to the southwest of which are the scantly remains of the stadium. At the opposite end of the stadium from the theatre stood a gymnasium and bath building. From here, a colonnaded street ran southwestwards to the upper agora; the odeon flanking the agora was later converted into a Christian basilica. The hill above the agora was occupied by a further basilica, possibly monastic. Altogether, at least seven basilicas have been noted on the site, three of which were extra-mural. The city walls, originally Hellenistic, can be traced almost entirely round the site. These walls were repaired and substantially rebuilt at a later date. Two main necropoleis lie outside the walls, one to the north, the second to the east. Two aqueducts suppied the city with water; these led to a collection reservoir on the Kesbedion hill. At various parts of the site are wells and cisterns. The houses on the terraces beside the colonnaded street were supplied with running piped water.

Plates: 1, 8, 10, 47-8, 55.

Coinage: 5th to 1st century BC, Hadrian to Aurelian.

Anc. Refs:

Polybius V 76ff; Arrian Anab. I 29; Strabo XII 7.1, 7.2, 7.3; Dionysius Periegetes 860; Priscian Periegesis 809; Avien Descriptio Orbis Terrae

1026; Trogus Prologue 34; Zosimus V 15; Hierocles 681,13; Notitiae I 83, II 98, VI 61, VIII 61, 263, IX 132, X 109; Councils AD 325, 431, 869, 879.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 307-12, Spratt and Forbes 1847 II: 22-31; Ritter 1859 II: 505-18; Hirschfeld 1875: 134-40; Hirschfeld 1878: 288-92; Ramsay 1890a: 416; Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 173-84, 232-5 nos.240-61; Radet 1893: 204-206; BMC Lycia cxiii-cxvii; HN^2 710-12; PW IIA 1 (1921) 1257 (Ruge); Broughton 1938: 788; Magie 1950: 457, 1137 n.13; Gams 1957: 450; Ferrero 1966: 39-58; Jones 1971: 125, 126, 130, 132, 145, 410 n.4; Aulock 1979: 45; Bean 1979: 110-118; Machatschek and Schwarz 1981: passim; IGRR III 378-83.

SIA

Located by Bérard at place called Döşeme, half an hour east of Karaot.

Ruins on pine-clad hill; city wall of polygonal masonry with small gate east of the summit; buildings on west slope include a small theatre or council house, and a small building with an apse; rock-cut steps near bottom of slope; necropolis at west foot of hill, including built tombs; Bérard recorded temples, small buildings, funerary monuments and sarcophagi, in good preservation; a building towards the foot of the hill incorporates reused inscriptions including one in honour of Marcus Aurelius and Septimius Severus recording the demos of Sia, which Bérard interpreted as the demos of the Osieni.

Anc. Refs:

Hierocles 681,10.

Mod. Refs:

Ramsay 1888b: 271; Ramsay 1890a: 416; Bérard 1892: 434-6 nos.66-9;

Ramsay 1893: 253; Ramsay 1941: 68-9; PW XVIII 2 (1942) 1584-5 (Ruge); Magie 1950: 1313 n.25; Bean 1960: 74 and no.128; Jones 1971: 144, 146, 417 n.39; IGRR III 418-21.

SIBIDUNDA

Location at Zivint first suggested by Ramsay (1929/30b: 248). The modern name seems to preserve the ancient name. Location confirmed by an inscription recorded by Bean (1960: 69 no.120). Previous attempts to locate Sibidunda were blinded by the appearance of the name in the Notitiae among the bishoprics of Phrygia Salutaris. It is uncertain if this is a misplacement of the name of the Sibidunda at Zivint, or if there is no connection.

The modern village has been built on the site of the ancient city; the summit of the low flat hill on which the city of Sibidunda once stood is now under the plough; sherds of pottery of Roman date and foundations of buildings are all that remain; the site seems to have been unfortified. Inscriptions in the village and its cemeteries record the boule and demos of the city.

Coinage: Commodus to Philip the Arab.

Anc. Refs:

?Hierocles 680,7; ?Notitiae I 379, III 335, VII 159, VIII 432; IX 342, X 447, XIII 297.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 58; Smith 1887: 254-5 nos.35-7; Ramsay 1890a: 143; Radet 1893: 196; Ramsay 1895/7: 751-55; Anderson 1898: 105; BMC Phrygia xciii-xciv; HN^2 684; PW IIA 2 (1923) 2071 (Ruge); Ramsay 1929/30b: 248-9; Broughton 1938: 789; Robert 1946: 68 n.1; Bean 1960: 65 n.40, 68-74 and nos.120-27; Jones 1971: 142, 416 n.37; PW Suppl.XIV (1974) 668-78

(Levick); Aulock 1977: 48-50.

SINETHANDUS

Identification with the ruins at Kızıl Ören first proposed by Ramsay (1902/3: 255). The identification is not absolutely certain, but on the grounds that there seems to have been some ecclesiastical connection between Sinethandus and Pappa, implying that they were neighbouring bishoprics, this seems to be the most suitable location for Sinethandus.

Site, called Euktö by Jüthner, on a hillock 2 miles west of Kızıl Ören; nothing standing, but building stones and architectural fragments suggest occupation in the Roman period, if not earlier; ecclesiastical fragments indicate that a church once stood at the site. Rock-cut churches and cells, 1 mile southwest of Kızıl Ören, represent a monastic complex. To the northwest of Kizıl Ören, overlooking the Barsakdere, are the remains of Asar Kalesi, probably the Byzantine fortress of the settlement in the valley; the castle is on the summit of a lofty rocky hill entered by a series of rock-cut steps betwen smoothed walls of natural rock; ecclesiastical fragments suggest that there was a church or chapel within the fortress walls.

Anc. Refs:

Hierocles 672,8; Notitiae I 430, III 383, X 497, XIII 347; Councils AD ?325, 451, 692, 879; Epistola ad Leonem AD 458; Ibn Khordadhbeh 74 (transl. de Goeje).

Mod. Refs:

Ramsay 1888c: 233; Sterrett 1888a: 187 and no.190; Ramsay 1890a: 400; Cronin 1902: 95-100; Ramsay 1902/3: 255, 264, 272; Jüthner 1903: 10-11;

Strygowski 1903: 146-8; Cousin 1904: 407-8; PW IIIA 1 (1927) 231 (Ruge); Swoboda 1935: 105-8; Gams 1957: 451; Jones 1971: 137, 414 n.25.

TAKINA

Hill called Asar, 2 kms. to west of Lake Yaraşlı, between village of Yaraşlı and Tekke Mahallesi. Inscription recording the name of the settlement found by Arundell; site located by Bean.

Main site on low rocky hill, covered in sherds of Roman pottery; foundations of small buildings on summit; possibly a collapsed wall on west side; building at south foot of hill with apse at northern end and two steps like seats cut into rocky outcrop at southern end, possibly a council house; other well-cut blocks at northern foot of hill. Necropolis on adjacent hill to southwest; pretentious tombs with steps on east slope, sarcophagi towards top of slope, some with inscriptions of a 'late' date. Fragments and inscriptions in village, one of which mentions the demos of Takina and records the building or rebuilding of the public baths (early 3rd century). The Ravenna geographer and milestones prove that Takina was on a Roman road.

Anc. Refs:

Ptolemy V 2,26; Geog. Rav. 106,4.

Mod. Refs:

Arundell 1834 I: 117; Davis 1874: 137-9; Reinach 1885: 76-7; Smith 1887: 231-3 no.12, 261-3 nos.50-51; Ramsay 1887a: 366-8; Ramsay 1895/7: 329-30 nos.138-40; PW 1VA 2 (1932) 2056-7 (Ruge); Ramsay 1941: 234-5; Bean 1959: 89-91; CIG 3956b; CIL III 7177; IGRR IV 880-881.

TARBASSUS

Location unknown. Possibly a scribal error after citing Aarassus.

Ramsay (1929/30b: 240-1) suggests a corruption of Ptolemy's Corbasa.

Anc. Refs:

Strabo XII 7.2.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 314; Ramsay 1885b: 342; Ramsay 1888b: 264; Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 14; Ramsay 1895/7: 317, 388; PW IVA 2 (1932) 2292 (Ruge); Magie 1950: 1317 n.25; Jones 1971: 132.

THEODOSIOPOLIS

Location unknown. Probably a temporary name during the 5th, and possibly 6th, century for a bishopric not mentioned under its usual name in the lists where the name Theodosiopolis occurs; which bishopric is unknown.

Anc. Refs:

Councils AD 451, ?536; Epistola ad Leonem AD 458.

Mod. Refs:

Ramsay 1890a: 404; Ramsay 1902/3: 256 and n.5; Jones 1971: 415 n.36.

TIMBRIADA

Most probably to be located at Mirahor (formerly İmrahor), southeast of Lake Eğridir, as first suggested by Sterrett (1888b: 280). The modern name seems to preserve the ancient name and the position of Mirahor between two tributaries of the upper Eurymedon accords with the coinage of Timbriada. The only possible objection to an identification with Mirahor might be that the inscription recorded by Sterrett (1888b: 280 no.339 = IGRR III 329) implies that the settlement was only a demos under Trajan, yet Timbriada had been counted among the 12 leading cities of Pisidia in the 1st century BC. However, the coinage of Timbriada

does not begin until Hadrian, and Anabura at least of the other 11 leading cities of Pisidia is not known to have ever been more than a demos. Ramsay, in one publication (1926a: 102), seems to deviate from the generally accepted location at Mirahor and places Timbriada further north, about 3 miles east of Sarıidris. Both this and his later account (1929/30b: 246-7) are rather muddled, and it seems that Ramsay must have confused the topography of this region. In this later publication, Ramsay records an inscription (1929/30b: 246 no.2), much damaged, which appears to contain the ethnics of Timbriada and Adada, and confirms the implication from the epitaph of a man who was a citizen of both Timbriada and Adada, found by Sterrett at Adada (1888b: 290 no.420), that these were neighbouring settlements.

The situation of Timbriada, in true Pisidian fashion, is high in the mountains, isolated, with excellent defences. Many fragments from the site have been reused in the modern village of Mirahor and its cemetery. At Sofular, about 5 kms. north of Mirahor, Ramsay found inscriptions in what he took to be a Pisidian language.

Coinage: Hadrian to Maximin I.

Anc. Refs:

Strabo XII 7.2; Pliny NH V 95; Hierocles 673,9; Notitiae I 426, III 379, VII 205, VIII 481, IX 389, X 493, XIII 343; Councils AD 680, 692, 787, 879.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 305; Hirschfeld 1879: 309, 314; Ramsay 1885b: 354; Sterrett 1888b: 280 and no.399, 290 no.420, 377 no.548; Hirschfeld 1888: 588-92; Ramsay 1890a: 339, 388, 406, 408, Ramsay and Hogarth 1890: 136; Ramsay 1895: 353-62; Sarre 1896a: 140; Sarre 1896b: 56; BMC Lycia cxviii-cxix; Ramsay 1898b: 96; Ramsay 1902/3: 256; Ramsay 1918b:140; HN^2 712;

Ramsay 1920: 102; Ramsay 1926a: 102-107; Ramsay 1929/30b: 246-7; Brandenstein 1934: 52-4; PW VIA 1 (1936) 1246-7 (Ruge); Magie 1950: 457, 1316 n.23; Gams 1957: 451; Levick 1967a: 45; Jones 1971: 132, 144, 415 n.32, 417 n.40; Aulock 1979: 47-50; Brixhe and Gibson 1982: 130-69; IGRR III 329.

TITYASSUS

Location unknown. There is no reason to identify Tityassus with the site at İvrim Kalesi, southwest of Lake Beyşehir. A location not far from Lake Eğridir might be proposed on the grounds that von Aulock saw several coins of Tityassus here. Coins indicate that there was a temple of the Mother Goddess at Tityassus.

Coinage: Hadrian to Trajan Decius.

Anc. Refs:

Strabo XII 7.2; Hierocles 674,6; Notitiae I 431, III 384, X 498, XIII 348; Councils AD 692, 787.

?Tekmoreian inscriptions: Sterrett 1888b: 366.39,65,77,84; 373.44,53; 375.26 - ethnics which seem to be variations of the first element of the name, Titya.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 313-4; Ramsay 1890a: 388, 408, 495; BMC Lycia cxxi; Ramsay 1902/3: 260-4; HN^2 712; Ramsay 1920: 103; Ramsay 1926a: 102; Ramsay 1929/30b: 255; PW VIA 2 (1937) 1592-3 (Ruge); Magie 1950: 1317 n.25; Gams 1957: 451; Jones 1971: 132, 144; Aulock 1979: 50-1.

TYMANDUS

Site at place called Mandos Kiri, 2 kms. southwest of Yassıören. Site identified by Sterrett on epigraphic evidence. The Latin translation of

the Council list of AD 448 proves that Talbonda of Ptolemy, Peutinger Table and the Ravenna geographer is the same as Tymandus.

Site on hillside in foothills of Kapı Dağı to the south of the plain. Little remains apart from traces of ancient terracing and pottery as the site has been obscured by the debris caused by two torrents. Inscriptions and fragments in Yassiören and neighbouring villages. To east of Tymandus, rock-cut tombs at Alcibar and spring possibly dedicated to Hercules Restitutor in pagan times, and still a place of Christian pilgrimage in the early 20th century.

Anc. Refs:

Ptolemy V 5,8; Hierocles 673,2; Notitiae I 427, III 380, VII 206, VIII 482, IX 390, X 494, XIII 344; Councils AD 448, 451; Epistola ad Leonem AD 458; Peut. Table IX Strecke 105; Geog. Rav. 103,15.

Mod. Refs:

Arundell 1834 I: 257; Sterrett 1888b: 383-99 nos.558-84, 403-405 nos.591-5; Ramsay 1890a: 401-2; Ramsay 1902/3: 256; Ramsay 1920: 94; PW VIIA 2 (1948) 1733-5 (Ruge); Gams 1957: 451; Ballance 1960: 134-5; MAMA IV xiii, 82-94 nos.226-264; Jones 1971: 141, 415 n.35; CIL III 6866-7; IGRR III 311; ILS 6090.

TYMBRIANASSUS

Site most probably at Örenler, 1 hour north of Düver, at edge of plain by mouth of pass to Müsimler. Identification not absolutely certain, but this is the nearest known site to the west of the Boz Çayı where boundary stones marking the frontier between the territories of Sagalassus and Tymbrianassus were found at Düver and Yazıköy.

Site indicated by building stones spread over 1 km., some squared, most uncut; at mouth of pass, two rock-cut sarcophagi and rock-cut steps leading to platform. Kale reported, overlooking site on hill to south.

Mod. Refs:

Ramsay 1886: 128; Ramsay 1888b: 267; Ramsay 1890a: 173, 176, 439; Ramsay 1895/7: 322, 336 no.165; Ramsay 1941: 234-8 and nos.237-8; PW VIIA 2 (1948) 1746-7 (Ruge); Bean 1959: 84-8.

TYNADA

Hill called Sivri Kalesi, between Terziler and Yakaafşar. Discovered by Sarre.

Remains include a small temple, a large building with an exedra, and rock-cut tombs. Size of site restricted by limited circumference of hill. Inscription found in village of Yakaafşar gives the name of the demos Tynadeis. Sarre interpreted the name as Gynada, but Ramsay, with confirmation from Kalinka, corrected the reading to Tynada. Attempts by Ramsay to find additional letters on the stone, to give Tynbriada, were abandoned. The date of the inscription is probably 3rd century, and the mention of comarchs suggests that Tynada was an organised village, probably subject to Timbriada, in view of their proximity.

Mod. Refs:

Sterrett 1888b: 279; Sarre 1896b: 52-6 and no.29; Ramsay 1898b: 95-8; Ramsay 1920: 102; Ramsay 1926a: 106-7; Jones 1971: 417 n.40.

VASADA

Site on Kestel Dağı, overlooking the village of Bostandere. Identified as Vasada by Jüthner et al.

Site enclosed on southeast side by a fortification wall constructed mainly of cyclopean masonry, studded with tower-like projections at intervals; some sections of the wall constructed of regular well-cut blocks; steep cliff on northwest side provides excellent natural defences; remains of buildings within the walls; necropolis on north side of the site; small theatre constructed of large limestone blocks, 14 rows of seats remaining, moulded paws for decoration of steps; pottery fragments and heaps of uncut fieldstones cover the hill. About one hour's arduous climb to the south of the main site is Ak Tepesi, surrounded by a wall of polygonal masonry; within the wall is an inscribed rock-cut altar approached by two steps. Between Kestel Dağı and the village of Bostandere, a church was uncovered. On the south slopes of the valley to the east of the village is a Byzantine ossuary. A great number of architectural fragments and inscriptions from the site have been found in Bostandere, of dates ranging from the Hellenistic to the late Byzantine period.

Plate 62.

Anc. Refs:

Ptolemy V 4,10; Hierocles 675,5; Notitiae I 399, III 352, VII 177, VIII 451, IX 361, X 466, XIII 316; Councils AD 325, 451, 517, ?536, 692, 879; Basil Epist. 188.10; AASS June 23 p.472.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 71-2; Sterrett 1888b: 173-77 and nos. 282-91; Ramsay 1890a: 333-4; Ramsay 1902/3: 266; Jüthner 1903: 18-20; Swoboda 1935: 22-8; Broughton 1938: 790; Magie 1950: 1318 n.25; Gams 1957: 451; Hall 1968: 85-9; Jones 1971: 137, 414 n.26.

VERBE

Location not absolutely certain. Hierocles, the Notitiae and an inscription

bearing the city name, (Ramsay 1885b: 338 = IGRR III 447), found at Andeda, suggest that it is to be located in the Boz Ovası. Possibly at or near Yelten where Woodward and Ormerod found inscriptions mentioning boule and demos (1909/10: 119-20 nos.12-14).

Coinage: Commodus to Philippus.

Anc. Refs:

?Ptolemy V 5,6; Hierocles 680,6; Notitiae I 454, III 405, VII 226, VIII 503, IX 414, X 520, XIII 370; ? Council AD 325.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 286; Ramsay 1885b: 338; Reinach 1885: 77; Smith 1887: 221; Ramsay 1888a: 15; BMC Lycia xcvii; Woodward and Ormerod 1909/10: 85, 117-21 nos.10-15; HN^2 712; Ramsay 1929/30b: 248; Broughton 1938: 789; Bean 1960: 67-8; Jones 1971: 142, 146; PW Suppl.XIV (1974) 830-40 (Levick); Aulock 1977: 50-51.

VINZELA

Location unknown. An identification with Bindeus of the Council lists and Notitiae is possible, in which case the settlement is to be located near the southern tip of Lake Eğridir. Possibly entered by mistake as a duplication of Vinzela in Galatia (Ptolemy V 4,6).

Anc. Refs:

Ptolemy V 5,8.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 313; PW IXA 1 (1961) 155.

ZORZILA

Location unknown. Hierocles' apparent grouping of Malus, Adada, Zorzila

and Tityassus at the end of his list of Pisidian cities might suggest that they are all to be found in the mountainous country south of lakes Eğridir and Beyşehir. Jones accepts an identification with Sarıidris, on the grounds that the former spelling of the name, Zardiris, might preserve the ancient name. This identification can be discounted now that Malus has been located. Ramsay, in one publication (1920: 103, followed by Calder and Bean 1957), places around Kasimler and Kesme where inscriptions and a fortress might indicate that there was a habitation in this region and no relatively important city has been yet located in this vast extent of territory between Timbriada and Selge. One of the inscriptions from Kesme, however, records the otherwise unknown demos Mulasseis. An identification with Ptolemy's Dyrzela is possible, but there is less certainty of an identification with Livy's Darsa. Ramsay's suggested identification with Dadileia is highly unlikely (1929/30b: 455 n.2). It seems best tentatively to identify Zorzila with Dyrzela, but to leave the city unlocated.

Anc. Refs:

Hierocles 674,5; Notitiae I 425, III 378, VII 204, VIII 480, IX 388, X 492, XIII 342; Councils AD 325, 381, 451.

Mod. Refs:

Cramer 1832 II: 294, 307; Ramsay 1886: 131; Reinach 1887: 94; Ramsay 1890a: 408, 495; PW V 2 (1905) 1888 (Ruge); Ramsay 1920: 103; Ramsay 1929/30b: 455; Gams 1957: 451; Jones 1971: 144, 417 n.40.

Akçaören

Place called Kuştepealtı, ½ hour to northwest of Akçaören.

Small ancient site scattered with pottery, squared blocks of stone and terracotta figurines. Possibly a settlement of the demos Macropedeitae.

Mod. Refs:

Bean 1959: 100; Levick 1967a: 49.

Akkeçili

Island just off shore of Lake Eğridir, northwest of Akkeçili.

Island surrounded by ruined walls of Byzantine date, constructed of reused masonry. Bell found a stele in the water, perhaps bearing a relief of Artemis.

Mod. Refs:

Bell 1947: 196.

Aksu

Cave called Zindan, near the source of the Köprü Çayı.

Sanctuary of the god Eurymedon, approached by a stairway. A marble statue of the god, inscribed, was found west of the cave. Several other inscriptions were discovered in the vicinity. A Roman bridge, probably contemporary with the sanctuary, was constructed across the river in front of the sanctuary site.

Mod. Refs:

Kaya 1985: 39-55.

Arvallı (a)

Yayla called Demirli, 1½ hours west of Arvallı.

Site scattered with stones and fluted columns; possibly the remains of a summer residence as there is no evidence for a city or town site. Two inscribed Doric columns from this site in Arvallı.

Mod. Refs:

Bean 1960: 43-4 and nos.89-90.

Arvallı (b)

Across the valley to the north of Demirli.

Ruins reported to Bean by his guide who copied an inscription which indicates that there was a church at the site.

Mod. Refs:

Bean 1960: 44 and no.91.

Bademli

A 'considerable Classical site' lies beneath the modern village (Hall 1968). Inscriptions, some in Latin, thought by Ramsay to have come from Beyşehir, probably originated from the Bademli site itself. The area seems to have been part of an Imperial estate under the Principate.

Mod. Refs:

Sterrett 1888b: 188 nos.310-312; Ramsay 1902/3: 263; Jüthner 1903: 29-30; Broughton 1934: 233; Swoboda 1935: 41-2; Hall 1959: 123-4; Hall 1968: 69; CIL III 12143, 12144.

Belceğiz

Ada Tepesi, south of Belceğiz.

Site reported by Sterrett, but not described. Sterrett suggested that the remains represent Strabo's Aarassus.

Mod. Refs:

Hirschfeld 1879: 302-303; Sterrett 1888b: 197.

Burdur

No remains of great antiquity are standing today at Burdur, and doubt has been cast on the possibility of there ever having been an ancient settlement at or near Burdur. Yet Pococke recorded 'great ruins' in the town, and Leucas saw two temples and other ruins in the vineyards. The temples were buried so deeply that Leucas supposed an earthquake had caused the debris. Although non-detailed reports of ruins or remains sometimes means no more than architectural fragments which may have been carried from elsewhere, Leucas' more specific description is surely proof that there once stood an ancient settlement at Burdur. As this area by the lake was in Sagalassian territory, however, the settlement was probably a place of no great importance, perhaps a village subject to Sagalassus. Various attempts have been made to find an ancient name for Burdur (eg. Darsa, Dyrzela, Zorzila, Limobrama, Baris - Baris no longer a possibility since the city has been located near Kılıç) but there is no evidence for any of these.

Mod. Refs:

Pococke 1743/5 II: 81; Leucas 1914 I: 243-7; Arundell 1834 II: 96-106; Duchesne and Collignon 1877: 371; Ramsay 1886: 131; Ramsay 1890a: 408; Radet 1893: 216-7; Ramsay 1895/7: 324, 326; Pace 1921: 44-5; Bean 1959: 78.

For references to inscriptions in Burdur see Aulock 1979: 27.

Büğdüz

Yayla about 2 hours towards Bereket.

Ruins of ancient buildings (reported). Fragments from this site in Büğdüz include an inscribed fluted column and a large headless bust.

Mod. Refs:

Bean 1959: 75-8.

Çetmi

Site several kilometres west of Çetmi, called Parisbelaeni Çoluk by early travellers. Ruins on a hillock in the open plain; traces of walls and foundations of buildings constructed of large blocks; ground plan of church with three aisles and narthex. Fragments from the site, including fine pieces of church decoration, have been carried to Çetmi.

Ancient name of this settlement unknown. Sarre's suggestion of Parlais is impossible as Parlais has been located at Barla.

Mod. Refs:

Sarre 1896a: 134; Sarre 1896b; 51-2; Ramsay 1898b: 96; BMC Lycaonia xxv-xxvi; Ramsay 1902/3: 262; Jüthner 1903: 30-2; Swoboda 1935: 45; Robert 1938: 266; Hall 1968: 73.

Çine

Between Burdur and Çeltikçi.

Small site on top of levelled rocky hill, fortified by walls of polygonal masonry, probably early Hellenistic; rock-cut cistern and traces of buildings within walls; pottery and an ornamented building suggest

occupation into the Roman period.

Mod. Refs:

Bean 1960: 43.

Çonya

Below village of Çonya.

Tunnel system carved out of rock, possibly a place of refuge at the time of the Arab invasions.

Mod. Refs:

Swoboda 1935: 11; Hall 1968: 65-6.

Dağ

Site just north of Dağ (formerly Hafiz) where the ancient road through the defile east of the Çubuk Boğazı reaches the plain.

Ruins of 'Antiquity and the Middle Ages', including a monumental gate and a roofed ashlar tomb. Possibly Panemoteichus or Codrula.

Mod. Refs:

Davis 1847: 192; Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 123-4; Radet 1893: 187.

Dumanliyeniköy

Site at Saraycık, one hour's climb to the west of Dumanliyeniköy.

A wall and three buildings reported; ecclesiastical fragments carried from the site to Dumanliyeniköy indicate a church.

Mod. Refs:

Hall 1968: 74.

Fasillar

Site on fairly high rocky hill, to the north and above the village of Fasillar, overlooking the extensive plain.

Pottery, rock-cuttings and a necropolis on the hilltop, reliefs and inscriptions cut into the hillside, indicate an ancient settlement; an inscription cut into the bare rock on the side of the hill (Sterrett 1888b: no.275) lay down the rules of games, implying that the site was a sports centre; other inscriptions are Christian in character; a huge monument of pre-Classical date lies on the slope of the opposite hill. The site was long thought to represent the city of Mistea, but, for reasons laid out by Hall (1959: 120-24), there is a greater likelihood that Mistea was situated at Beyşehir and that Fasillar was never a city site.

Mod. Refs:

Reinach 1887: 98; Sterrett 1888b: 163-70 and nos.274-8; Ramsay 1889: 170ff; Cronin 1902: 112; Ramsay 1902/3: 266-7; Jüthner 1903: 15-18; Ramsay 1928/9: 283; Swoboda 1935: 13-19; Broughton 1938: 790; Hall 1959: 120-21.

Garipce

Low red rocky spur called Bozburun, above road between Garipce and Zivint.

Underground chamber on south slope, once contained statues; sherds of Roman pottery, indicating a sanctuary or small settlement. Bean suggested that this might be the third settlement recorded along with Pogla and Andeda on the boundary stone found near Belen (Bean 1960: 66 no.118; but see Mitchell 1974b: 33).

Mod. Refs:

Bean 1960: 67.

Gaziri

Near village of Gaziri on northeast side of Lake Eğridir.

Above natural arch of rock by the lake, small rock-cut chapel with apsidal termination; traces of base of iconostasis and slab (?altar) in front of apse; inscription to right of entrance. Sanctuary of the Virgin Mary which was a place of Christian pilgrimage until the beginning of this century; possibly replaced a holy place of Artemis.

Mod. Refs:

Ramsay 1890a: 397, 414; Ramsay 1902/3: 251-2; Rott 1908: 93; Ramsay 1920: 101; Pace 1921: 52-4 and fig. 25; Ramsay 1929/30b: 246; Bell 1947: 195-6.

Hacılar

Hill called Tekke across the road from Hacılar.

Small fortified site rising about 150 metres above the plain; rough rock-cuttings on summit; ashlar tower just below summit on east side;

sherds scattered around tower and over hill, some probably Hellenistic; rock-cut sarcophagi at foot of hill; earthenware pipes said to have been found leading out from under the tower. Remains indicate a modest inhabited site or a permanent garrison.

Mod. Refs:

Bean 1959: 104-105 and Pl.XXIXa.

Hoyran

West coast of Lake Beyşehir.

Inscriptions at Hoyran from vicinity of saray a few kilometres to the north; original provenance possibly Kazak Adası just off the lake shore. The inscriptions indicate an early Christian church.

Mod. Refs:

Hirschfeld 1878: 295, Hirschfeld 1879: 302-303; Hall 1968: 74.

Huğlu

Architectural fragments in the village of Huğlu and the walls of its cemetery; from site (reported) 5 kms. south of Huğlu, at foot of the north side of a hill called Sırçalık.

Mod. Refs:

Hall 1968: 73.

İlyas

Site about one kilometre east of İlyas.

Ruins of ancient settlement on and around two low hills; rough wall, building stones, remains of small temple, triple-arched gate. Inscriptions at site and in village of İlyas indicate occupation at least into the

4th century. Three inscriptions recording the boule and demos of the settlement, and the quality of the remains, suggest a city site, and if the milestone found east of İlyas (CIL III 7176) is I MP from this site (alternatively, it might be I MP from Baris), it suggests a city of some importance. Which city is unknown. Suggestions have been Tymbrianassus (impossible as the territory of the settlement at İlyas could not border on that of Sagalassus), Maximianopolis, Ilouza and Valentia. The only virtue of an identification with Ilouza (Hierocles 667,9) is the similarity of the names. Ramsay (1941) identifies with Valentia, a name which could not exist before the 4th century, and explains the boule and demos inscriptions as referring to Apameia in whose territory the settlement was before being promoted to city status under the name Valentia. The remains, however, imply that the settlement was more than a village before the 4th century.

Mod. Refs:

Duchesne and Collignon 1877: 371; Ramsay 1887a: 368; Smith 1887: 260 no.49; Sterrett 1888b: 418-23 nos.610-20; Ramsay 1895/7: 152-63, 322-4 nos.145-51, 331; Ramsay 1941: 240-42; Bean 1959: 81-2 and no.25; CIL III 7174-6; IGRR IV 877-9.

İncirli Hanı

Seljuk han, on west side of Antalya-Burdur road.

Ruins of ancient buildings seen by Koehler (apud Leake), but Bean thinks that all the structures, including a fountain, belong to the han; however, possibly an ancient site, but probably not Cretopolis.

Mod. Refs:

Leake 1824: 151; Rott 1908: 21, 360 no.51; Pace 1921: 38; Bean 1960: 52.

Karaçal/ Boğazici

On modern road from Burdur to Tefenni; 5 miles from Çallıca on the Boz Çayı.

Early Turkish bridge in which Ramsay saw remains of Roman work. Milestones indicate that the road from Lysinia to Comama led by Karaçal. Ramsay reported an ancient site here which Bean did not see; either the site has been obscured by the moving of the village, or Ramsay was assuming a site on the evidence of fragments in the village. Some of the fragments and inscriptions are from Çallıca.An inscribed stele records Cormasa. If there was a site here, it would be tempting to suggest an identification with Cormasa. Possibly the early site of Cormasa (Hall 1986b: 150)

Mod. Refs:

Ramsay 1888a: 21; Ramsay 1895/7: 328; Bean 1959: 93-7 and nos.43-5; Hall 1985: 14; Hall 1986a: 137-41 ; Hall 1986b: 150.

Karacaören (1)

Site at place called Gavur Ören, one hour south of Karacaören, in the pass leading from Gölde to Kozluca. Bean's identification with Hadriane has recently been disproved; Hadriane has been located at Çallıca.Bean's strongest argument was that there are no remains of a date earlier than the 2nd century AD at the site, which would accord well with Hadriane if it was a new foundation. This, however, would suit a number of other cities whose existence be prior to the 2nd century is unknown. Moreover, without excavation or a thorough investigation of the site it cannot be ascertained that there are no signs of occupation prior to the 2nd century. Ramsay's original identification with Cormasa may be correct (1895/7: 327 n.1). By implication, the territory of Cormasa was conterminous with that of Sagalassus (Mitchell 1976: 107-8) and the site at Gavur Ören is one of the nearest known candidates to the south

of Sagalassian territory. Possibly the later site of Cormasa (Hall 1986. : 150).

Ruins on west and south slopes of pine-clad hill; pottery and uncut building blocks on west slope suggest that this was the habitation area; mausoleum and tomb on west slope; on south slope, remains of once substantial building of large well-cut blocks, two of which bear reliefs; necropolis, including ruined built tombs, sarcophagus and inscribed altars, at place called Dikenli Tarla, below and to the west of the town.

Mod. Refs:

Smith 1887: 258 nos.43-5; Radet 1893: 198; Ramsay 1895/7: 327 n.1, 339 nos.187-9; Bean 1959: 108-10 and nos.75-8, Hall 1985:14; Hall 1986a:140; Hall 1986b:150.

Karacaören (2)

Site between Doğanbey and Çonya, 2 kms. from Çonya.

Site represented by pottery of mid-Roman and Byzantine date, spread over several acres of a hillside. Material from the site in Doğanbey and Çonya, including two Byzantine column drums and Christian inscriptions.

Mod. Refs:

Cronin 1902: 113 and nos.25-7; Swoboda 1935: 11; Hall 1968: 65.

Kaşaklı (a)

Mound between prehistorical site of Hacıbeyhüyük and village of Kaşaklı.

Remains of a Classical site, including a wall and well carved steps.

Inscriptions in Kaşaklı probably from this site.

Mod. Refs:

Hirschfeld 1878: 294-5; Hirschfeld 1879: 301-2; Sarre 1896a: 131;

Sarre 1896b: 52 and no.28; Hall 1968: 74.

Kaşaklı (b)

Site at İvrim Kalesi, 2-3 miles east of Kaşaklı.

Fairly complete walls, standing up to 3 metres in places, built from huge polygonal stones. Some of the material from the site has been carried to Muharremkulu. The site has been identified with Tityassus but this is not at all certain.

Mod. Refs:

Ramsay 1902/3: 260-1; Jüthner 1903: 30; Swoboda 1935: 44; Hall 1968: 72; Aulock 1979: 50.

Kemer

Hill called Dikmen, 2½ hours' climb to the east of Kemer.

Site on southeast slope of hill; ruins of building constructed of large squared blocks and ornamented fragments, possibly a temple; some pottery, but no certain signs of an inhabited site. Bean gives no indication of a date.

Mod. Refs:

Bean 1959: 100.

Kestel (a)

Site known as Kaynar Kalesi, west of Kestel, about 3 hours' climb from the lake shore.

Ruins on pine-clad hill; very solid ashlar wall runs down west slope from a rubble wall around the summit of the hill; foundations of buildings and uncut building stones; numerous ortothecae; ruins of

built tomb on west slope below summit; ?sanctuary and inscriptions of Pluto and Core on southeast slope; two inscriptions of c. 2nd century AD on niche in wall below sanctuary. To the south of the main site, in a small plain called Kaynar Alanı, is a spring and a relief of the Dioscuri and Helen. Ancient name unknown. Possibly Cretopolis or Codrula. The Dioscuri and Helen are featured on coins of Codrula.

Mod. Refs:

Bean 1960: 47-50 and nos.96-7.

Kestel (b)

Two spots called Beşiktaş Mevkii and Deliktaş Deresi, both just north-west of the village of Kestel.

Rock-cut sarcophagi at Beşiktaş Mevii, and rock-cuttings at Deliktaş Deresi.

Mod. Refs:

Bean 1960: 47.

Kireli

No signs of an ancient settlement, but inscriptions and milestones testify to a military presence. An inscription mentioning Calpurnia Hosidia, whose husband was of equestrian rank suggests a reasonably important place, even if they were just visiting. If there was a settlement here it was probably attached to a military garrison, a station on the Via Sebaste where the road from Antiocheia probably forked, with branches continuing to the south and east. Ramsay's identification with Carallia (1888a: 77-8) is improbable, and his later identification with Limenia (1929/30b: 251-4) has no foundation. During the later Empire Kireli seems to have been the centre of an Imperial Estate.

Mod. Refs:

Ramsay 1883a: 77-8; Ramsay 1885a: 146; Ramsay 1885b: 348; Radet and Paris 1886: 502-3 no.4; Reinach 1887 :: 97; Sterrett 1888a: 184-6 nos.187-9; Cronin 1902: 106-7 nos.16-18; PW X 2 (1919) 1926-7 (Ruge); Ramsay 1929/30b: 251-4; MAMA VIII 61 nos.340-2; Levick 1967a: 173; IGRR III 242-4.

Kozluca

Site about ½ km. east of a large hüyük in the plain, to the west of Kozluca and east of the Boz Çayı.

Site not described by Bean. He says that this was not a city site and was probably a deme of the city at Gavur Ören near Karacaören. Inscriptions and fragments from the site in the village of Kozluca, including two inscribed statue bases, one of Caracalla and the other bearing an inscription recording the boule and demos of Hadriane. Site recently recognised by Hall, on epigraphic evidence, as a sanctuary site, a Sebasteion dedicated to Rome and Augustus.

Mod. Refs:

Bean 1959: 110 and nos. 79-80; Hall 1986a: 137-42 and no. 1.

Melli

Hill called Asar, one mile south of Melli (formerly Milli or Başköy). Site discovered by Bérard who identified it on onomastic evidence with Ptolemy's Milyas (V 5,6), but if there was a settlement called Milyas, which is open to doubt, it was probably not so far east. Possibly the site of Codrula, but better to leave it unnamed.

Polygonal and ashlar walls on summit of hill, probably Hellenistic; small theatre below summit on northeast, with rectangular building of fine ashlar behind stage; disordered ruins below theatre probably thrown by an earthquake; wall of late date runs down north slope of hill and incorporates reused inscriptions; necropolis on northwest slope, including built tombs. On hill between Melli and Asar, rock-cut tomb, of Phrygian appearance, approached by two steps. That this was a city site is proved by inscribed statue bases of the Roman Emperors recording the boule and demos of the city.

Mod. Refs:

Bérard 1892: 436-8 and nos.70-80; Bean 1960: 76-80 and nos.129-31; IGRR III 385-93.

Monastır

Mound with artificial appearance, possibly the acropolis of a nearby

settlement which has left 'few traces' (Ramsay 1902/3: 253) and was probably 'unimportant' (Sterrett 1888a: 184).

Mod. Refs:

Ramsay 1885a: 146; Sterrett 1888a: 184; Sterrett 1888b: 192, 203; Ramsay 1902/3: 253; Ramsay 1920: 102.

Muharremkulu

Site on long narrow spur to west of village.

Settlement fortified by two walls and covered in pottery. Much of stonework supposedly moved to Adaköy.

Mod. Refs:

Hall 1968: 72. For fragments in Adaköy: Jüthner 1903: 31; Swoboda 1935: 44-5.

Olukman

Across the plain almost due north of Uluborlu.

Remains insignificant; no worked building stones or inscriptions (Sterrett). Unlikely that this was early site of Apollonia before being relocated at Uluborlu under the new name of Sozopolis, as Ramsay believed. Probably no more than a summer residence or a village on the territory of Apollonia.

Mod. Refs:

Sterrett 1888b: 352; Ramsay 1890a; 401; Rott 1908: 5; Ballance 1960: 135.

Selki

Lofty hill, one mile west of Selki.

Kale on hill reported to Ramsay; nature and date unknown. If of Roman

date, it was perhaps a military post with the purpose of guarding the Via Sebaste which ran by Selki.

Mod. Refs:

Ramsay 1890a: 333, 334; Sarre 1896b: 39; Cronin 1902: 105; Ramsay 1902/3: 254; Ramsay 1920: 106.

Sığırlık

Place called Koca Asarı, on mountainside overlooking plain of Sığırlık.

Immense monastery, like a castle, with well built walls of polygonal masonry joined with fine cement; cross and inscription over the doorway.

Mod. Refs:

Sterrett 1888b: 311 and no.436; Ramsay 1902/3: 260.

Soğanlı

Unfortified site on mountainside; numerous ancient fragments including a funerary urn and a small semi-circular altar. Inscriptions in village.

Mod. Refs:

Duchesne and Collignon 1877: 371-2; Collignon 1879: 342; Bean 1959: 105-106 and nos.67-9.

Üzümlü

Place called Küçük Kirebeli, 8 kms. east of Üzümlü (formerly Monastır).

Site on hill, covered in grouped collections of stones from ancient edifices; heavy walls of rough stone enclose site on south side of hill; pottery and construction suggest a late date. Many fragments said to have been carried from here to Üzümlü. No evidence that Üzümlü itself was the site of an ancient settlement. Ruins were recorded by early travellers but these were either merely reported and not visited by the travellers themselves, or their 'ruins' were no more than architectural fragments whose original provenance may have been the site at Küçük Kirebeli. A second 'kale' (reported) on the mountain to the south-east of Üzümlü.

Mod. Refs:

Sterrett 1888b: 189; Ramsay 1890a:391; Sarre 1896a: 131-2; Ramsay 1902/3: 261; Jüthner 1903: 30; Swoboda 1935: 44; Hall 1968: 71-2.

Yaranşehir

Village just northeast of Üstünler (formerly Üskerles).

Low mound in open valley with no natural defences; site thickly strewn with tile fragments. Inscriptions and fragments from the site have been carried to Üstünler. The quantity of Byzantine fragments, mostly of 10-12th century date, indicate that a monumental church once stood at the site. There is no evidence that Üstünler itself was the site of an ancient settlement. There are no in situ remains at Üstünler and the fragments built into the walls of the village houses are mainly of

Byzantine date and probably all originate from the site at Yaranşehir.

An impressive relief from a sarcophagus (Sarre 1896b: 47 fig.4; Swoboda 1935: 42 fig.34) is of Roman date but its provenance is unknown.

Mod. Refs:

Sarre 1896a: 129-30; Sarre 1896b: 47-8; Ramsay 1902/3: 262; Jüthner 1903: 30; Ramsay 1924: 200; Swoboda 1935: 42-3, 110-11; Hall 1968: 71.

Yazılıkaya

Just below source of Koca Çayı.

Inscriptions on a rock face indicate that there was once a sanctuary of Phoebus Apollo here.

Mod. Refs:

Sterrett 1888b: 315 and nos.438-40; CIG III 4379o.

Yeşil Adasi

The largest island off the southern tip of Lake Eğridir, connected to Eğridir by a causeway. Formerly Nis Adasi. An identification with Limenae is improbable.

Byzantine church with much discoloured frescoes, apparently part of a monastery complex where Hirschfeld found fragments of the biography of St. Euthymius. Monastery still stood at the beginning of this century, together with a more modern Greek church which still stands in part today. Fragments, in particular capitals, reused in the medrese at Eğridir.

Mod. Refs:

Arundell 1834 I: 329-36, 340-41; Hirschfeld 1878: 296-7; Hirschfeld 1879: 303-304; de Boor 1888: passim; Ramsay 1890a: 414; Sarre 1896a:

141-67; Ramsay 1902/3: 258; Rott 1908: 12, 85-93; Ramsay 1941: 153.

Zekeriya

Rock-cut reliefs and inscriptions testify to a cult of Ares; no sign of an inhabited settlement; possibly the site of a sanctuary.

Mod. Refs:

Hirschfeld 1878: 295; Hirschfeld 1879: 302; Sarre 1896a: 133; Sarre 1896b: 48-51; Jüthner 1903: 32; Swoboda 1935: 45-6.

Zengibar

Zengibar Kalesi, 4 kms. northwest of Çarık Saray.

Rocky hill, summit surrounded by wall of boulders, probably of pre-Persian date; remains of several large buildings on north slope, probably of Roman date; small Byzantine fortress on extreme summit. The remains of Roman date apparently represent a sanctuary rather than a settlement.

Mod. Refs:

MAMA VIII xv (Ballance)

NOTES TO THE TEXT

INTRODUCTION

1. Ramsay 1890a. The fact that Ramsay, not to disappoint our ideas of an absent-minded professor, lost his original manuscript on a train (see p.3) and had to write much of the work in its present form from memory, gives Ramsay a certain excuse for errors but should alert the reader to a greater caution.

2. Magie 1950; Broughton 1938; Jones 1940, 1964, 1971.

3. Jameson 1965.

4. Mitchell 1974a.

5. Ballance 1960.

6. Levick 1967a.

7. Bean 1959, 1960.

8. Hall 1959, 1968, 1971.

9. Ostrogorsky 1968; Jones 1964.

CHAPTER I

1. For ancient roads inland from the plain, see Ch. IV p. 55-9.

2. Strabo XIII 4.13; Pliny NH V 147.

3. For ancient roads connecting eastern Pisidia to the Konya plain, see Ch.IV p. 53-5.

4. Arrian Anab. I 29.1.

5. In Turkish it is called 'acı suyu' which translates as 'bitter water'.

6. Leucas 1714 I: 244-5 and fig. facing 246; cf. Cramer 1832 II: 47.

7. Arrian Anab. I 29.1.

8. In Turkish it is called 'tatlı suyu' which translates as 'sweet water'.

9. Hirschfeld 1879: 304; followed by others, especially Ramsay, e.g. 1890a: 172, 389, 414.

10. Leucas 1714 I: 260.

11. Arundell 1834 II: 130.

12. Ramsay 1928/9: 369-75; Ramsay 1929/30a: 98-9; Farrand 1964: 149-50.

13. Strabo XII 6.1. See also PW VIIA 1 (1939) 598-600 (Ruge), plus refs.

14. Strabo XII 6.1. See also Cramer 1832 II: 75-6; Ritter 1859 II: 452-4; Hirschfeld 1879: 302; PW X 2 (1919) 1927 (Ruge). It was long assumed that the Pamphylian city Carallia should be located in the vicinity of the lake, the similarity of names thought to be more than a coincidence, and the spelling Caralis has always been used to refer to the lake. However, the city has not been located, there is no certainty that it had any relationship with the lake, and so Strabo's original spelling of Coralis may well be the preferred form.

15. Nicetas Hist. p.25A (Πουσγουσα); Cinnamus I p.12A (Πασγουσα), II p.32D (Πουγγουσα; Pungusa - Latin translation).

16. Ramsay 1890a: 389.

17. Yeşil Adası (formerly Nis Adası) and others in Lake Eğridir, and a number of islands down the west side of Lake Beyşehir. Arundell (1834 I: 338-40) favoured Eğridir on the false premise that Beyşehir possessed no islands.

18. Cinnamus II p.32D.

19. Cramer 1832 II:76-7. See also Ramsay 1890a: 389.

20. Strabo XIV 4.2.

21. Pliny NH XXXI 73.

22. Spratt and Forbes 1847 II: 32; Rott 1908: 57; PW X 2 (1919) 1918 (Ruge).

23. Arrian Anab. I 27; Avien Descriptio Orbis Terrae 1015; Diodorus XIV 99; Dionysius Periegetes 851-2; Livy XXXVII 23; Philostratus Vit. Apoll. I 15; Pliny NH V 96; Plutarch Cimon XII 4; Pomponius Mela de Chorographia I 78; Priscian Periegesis 804; Pseudo-Scylax Periplus 100-101; Ptolemy V 5.2; Strabo XIV 4.2; Thucydides VIII 87.1; Xenophon Hell. IV 8.30; Zosimus V 16; Stadiasmus (anonymous) 217. See also PW VI 1 (1907) 1334 (Ruge).

24. Nicander Alexipharmaca 404; Pomponius Mela de Chorographia I 79; Ptolemy V 5.2; Strabo XII 7.3, XIV 4.2; Stadiasmus 219. See also PW XI 1 (1921) 359 (Ruge).

25. Pausanias VIII 28.3; Pliny NH V 93; Pomponius Mela de Chorographia I 78; Strabo XIV 4.2; Zosimus V 16; Stadiasmus 213-4, 233. See also PW XV 1 (1931) 438, 11; 440, 22 (Ruge).

26. HN^2 706: see also Ramsay 1890a: 396.

27. Strabo XIV 4.2. Many of the sources recorded in n.23 and 24 confirm the navigability of the two rivers.

28. Vita-Finzi 1969: passim, for aggradation and down-cutting, and Ch.VIII p. 277 for silting of Aegean rivers in Antiquity from human and natural causes.

29. Erinç 1978: 87-97, for changes in the physical and climatic environment of Turkey from the post-Glacial epoch.

30. For the geology and geomorphology of Turkey, Türkiye Jeolojik Hartası (Moden Teknik ve Arama Enstitüsü, Ankara 1942); Yeni Türkiye Atlası (Ankara 1977).

31. For the climate of modern Turkey, Yeni Türkiye Atlası (Ankara 1977); Dewdney 1971: 88-92.

32. For more detailed information about present day vegetation of central

and southern Turkey, see Planhol 1958: passim espec. 43-7; Davies 1965: passim; Zohary 1973 I: passim espec. 156-62, 291-94.

33. Strabo XIV 5.3; cf. Pliny NH XII 132, XIII 52-3, XVI 137.

34. Strabo XII 7.3.

35. Cicero pro Flacc. 41 - homini Phrygi qui arborem numquam vidisset.

36. Vitruvius de architectura II 1.5 - Phryges vero ..... propter inopiam silvarum egentes materiae elegunt.

37. Strabo XII 6.1.

38. Strabo XII 6.1.

39. See Ch.VIII p. 277-8.

CHAPTER II

1. For general distribution of settlers from Greece, Beloch 1912 I.2: 96f.; Magie 1950: 53-5, 821 n.6; Jones 1971: 28.

2. Jones 1971: 124, 411 n.1. By tradition the cities founded in Pamphylia by Greek settlers after the Trojan war were Olbia, Magydus, Perge, Aspendus, Side and Sillyum. The names Aspendus and Sillyum are not Greek and suggest that the colonies were planted on already existing communities.

3. For the Royal Road see Ch.IV p.45.

4. Xenophon Anab. I 2.11. Cyrus' treatment of Lycaonia was equally hostile, Anab. I 2.19.

5. CAH VI (1933) 361ff (Tarn); Stark 1958: 102ff.

6. Cohen 1978: 1-28.

7. Jones 1940: 18ff.

8. Arrian Anab. I 24ff; Plutarch Alexander 17.3f; Stark 1958: passim espec. 115-20.

9. Diodorus XVIII 3.1, 39.6; XIX 69.1; Appian Syr. 53.

10. Diodorus XVIII 44.1ff.

11. Plutarch Demetrius XXVIII.1ff; Plutarch Pyrrhus 4.3; Diodorus XX 109ff; Arrian Anab. VII 8.5; Magie 1950: 4, 727 n.4.

12. Strabo XII 8.5.

13. Theocritus (Idylls XVII 88) and the Adulis inscription (Mon. Ant. 116 no. 83) suggest firm Ptolemaic control but this was perhaps mere propoganda and real control did not exist. Magie 1950: 278, 1156 n.1; Jameson 1965: 35-7; Jones 1971:127, 411 n.9.

14. As suggested by Levick 1967a: 17. Cf. Ramsay 1929/30b: 243ff; Cohen 1978: 15; Jones 1971: 127-8, 411 n.10.

15. Jones 1940: 18; Jones 1971: 48-50; Cohen 1978: 15-16.

16. Polybius V 72ff.

17. Magie 1950: 976-7 n.9.

18. Polybius XXI 43; Livy XXXVIII 38; Diodorus XXIX 10-11; Appian Syr. 38-9.

19. Polybius XXI 45; Livy XXXVIII 39. Pisidia is not mentioned here by name but was presumably covered by the terms 'Milyas' and 'Lycaonia'. It was mentioned by the Rhodians among Eumenes' possessions, Polybius XXI 22; Livy XXXVII 54.

20. Magie 1950: 19-20, 758-64 n.56.

21. Polybius XXI 46; Livy XXXVIII 39. Cf. Jones 1971: 129.

22. Magie 1950: 27, 280, 1158-9 n.5.

23. Levick, 1967a: 19, supports the theory that Eumenes was in control of Pamphylia but that certain cities, those regarded as free by Manlius, were not tied by the treaty and remained independent.

24. Antiocheia (Strabo XII 8.14), Selge (Strabo XII 7.3), Polybius XXXI 1; Trogus Prologue 34; HN^2 711-712), Sagalassus (HN^2 710, IGRR III 348, 350-3), Termessus (ILS 38 - Lex Antonia de Termessensibus), Lysinia and the towns of the Oroandians (Livy XXXVIII 15.9), 18.2).

25. Strabo XIV 4.1; Magie 1950: 28, 261, 1133 n.4.

26. Magie 1950: 109, 111, 952-3 n.62, 927 n.72.

27. Polybius XXI 34-6, 42; Livy XXXVIII 13-15, 18.

28. Magie 1950: 279.

29. Livy XXXVIII 18-19.

30. Polybius XXXI 1.8; cf. Trogus Prologue 34; Livy XXXV 14.5.

31. Magie 1950: 280, 1159 n.6.

32. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 36f; TAM III 1, 4, 9.

33. See n.25 above.

34. Spratt and Forbes 1847 I: 233-8; PW V A (1934) 739 (Heberdey); Stark 1958: 119; Winter 1966: 129-30.

35. Bean 1979: 107-108.

36. Magie 1950: 32-3, 780-1 n.93.

37. Many of the settlements formerly subject to the Seleucids or Attalids were set free, or given, with Lycaonia and Cilicia (a term which probably covered Pisidia and Pamphylia) to the king of Cappadocia; Justin Prologue XXXVII 1.2.

38. Cicero ad Fam. III 5.3, 6.1, 12.4; Strabo XIV 3.2. Cf. Magie 1950: 261-2, 1133-4 n.5; Jones 1971: 131.

39. For the early attempts to deal with the pirates and brigands, Ormerod 1922: 35-6; Ormerod 1924: 199-213; Magie 240-1, 281-5, 1159-60 n.8, 1161-3 n.12, 1175 n.28. The formation of the province of Cilicia was one of the steps of the Senate to intervene.

40. Servilius' first campaign, Strabo XIV 5.7; Ormerod 1924: 213-7; Magie 1950: 287-8, 1168-9 n.19; Jones 1971: 131-2.

41. Servilius' second campaign, Strabo XII 6.2; Ormerod 1922: 35-52; Ormerod 1924: 217-9; Ramsay 1928/29: 381-3; Magie 1950: 287-91, 1167 n.17-18; 1170-71 n.22.

42. Magie 1950: 290-1.

43. Cicero de leg. agr. I 5 (Attaleia), II 50 (agrum Agerensem et Orindicum et Gedusanum).

44. Ormerod 1922: 50; Magie 1174-5 n.27.

45. Plutarch Pompey XXVIII 2, XLV 2; Appian Mith. 116ff; Strabo XIV 3.3; Pliny NH VII 93f; Zonaras X 5. Cf. Magie 1950: 291-301, 1179-80 n.41, 1180 n.43.

46. Magie 1950: 373f, 426; Levick 1967a: 25-6.

47. Cassius Dio XLVII 48.2.

48. Appian Bell. Civ. V 75.

49. See Ch.III p.38-9.

50. Strabo XII 6.3.

51. Strabo XII 6.4.

52. Strabo XII 6.4.

53. Strabo XII 6.3; cf. Magie 1950: 453.

54. Strabo XIV 5.6.

55. Res Gestae 28.1. Province of Galatia, Ch.III p.38; Via Sebaste Ch.IV p.41ff.

56. Mitchell 1974a: 89ff.

57. In particular, Levick 1967a: passim; Bowie 1970: 202-207; Mitchell 1974a: 85ff.

58. Res Gestae 3.3.

59. Levick 1967a: 33-8, 195-9; Bowie 1970: 204-206; Mitchell 1974a: 86-9.

60. Strabo XII 8.14.

61. Ch.IV p.56-7.

62. Antiocheia (HN^2 706), Cremna (HN^2 707), Comama (HN^2 707) and Parlais (HN^2 714) all coined before the arrival of the colonists. Olbasa - unpublished inscription of Attalus II in Burdur Museum.

63. See Levick 1967a: 52; Bowie 1970: 205.

64. Mitchell 1974a: 89ff; cf. Levick 1967a: 198-9.

65. Mitchell 1974a: 91-4.

66. See Ch.IV p.51 and n.18.

67. Syme 1934: 145f; Levick 1967a: 203-214.

CHAPTER III

1. Strabo XIII 4.12.

2. Broughton 1938: 567.

3. As Isaurians, Isauria; Lycaonians, Lycaonia; Cilicians, Cilicia etc.

4. Jones 1940: 54.

5. Justin Prologue XXXVII 1.2.

6. Jones 1971: 131.

7. PW XVIII 3 (1949) 367 (Ruge).

8. Jones 1971: 58-9, 390 n.45.

9. Strabo XIII 4.17.

10. Strabo XIII 4.17. The fate of Oenoanda at this time is uncertain.

11. Cicero Verr. I 95-6.

12. Appian Syr. 49-50; Mith. 105, 119; Plutarch Pompey XXVIII 4. See Syme 1979: 121.

13. Cicero ad. Fam. I 7.4, ad. Att. V 21.7-8, VI 2-9.

14. HN^2 666; Levick 1967a: 23-4; Syme 1979: 122-3.

15. Levick 1967a: 23-4.

16. Cicero ad. Fam. XIII 67.1; Syme 1979: 125, 141.

17. Cicero ad. Fam. XII 15.5. Here, Side possibly represents much of Pamphylia.

18. Cassius Dio XLII 35.5. For the later history of Cilicia, Syme 1979: 141-4; Mitford 1980: 1241-50.

19. Appian Bell. Civ. V 75.

20. Strabo XII 6.4-5.

21. Strabo XII 6.1; Appian Bell. Civ. V 75.

22. Strabo XIV 5.3, 5.6.

23. Strabo XII 5.1, 6.1-3; Cassius Dio XLIX 32.3. The question of how much of Lycaonia was given to Amyntas is discussed by Jameson (1965: 50-51) who concludes that Amyntas initially acquired only part of

Lycaonia but probably possessed all by the end of his reign.

24. Strabo XIV 5.6; Cassius Dio XLIX 32.3.

25. Strabo XI 2.18, XII 3.29; Cassius Dio XLIX 33.2, 44.3, cf. 25.4. For Antony's other policies in Asia Minor, Broughton 1938: 585-90.

26. Strabo XII 6. 4-5.

27. Cassius Dio LI 2.1.

28. Strabo XII 1.4; XIV 5.6. Between Cleopatra and Archelaus, Amyntas had possessed Cilicia Tracheia, Strabo XIV 5.6.

29. Strabo XII 5.1, 6.5, 7.3; Cassius Dio LIII 26.3; Eutropius VII 10. For arguments for a date of 25 BC, Levick 1967a: 193-4.

30. The problems are discussed in detail by Syme 1934: 122-7, Syme 1937: 227ff; Jameson 1965: 51-64; Levick 1967a: 26-32; Mitchell 1974a: 70-3.

31. HN^2 707.

32. Jameson 1965: 52-4.

33. Strabo XII 5.1, 6.5.

34. Cassius Dio LIII 26.3.

35. Strabo XII 6.5 (Sagalassus), XII 7.3 (Selge).

36. Syme 1934: 122ff; 1937: 227ff.

37. Levick 1967a: 30-32.

38. Pliny NH V 147.

39. Livy XLIV 15.1, Polybius XXX 5.12. For a detailed discussion of the early boundaries of Lycia and Pamphylia, Jameson 1965: 3-19.

40. Cassius Dio LX 17.3, Suetonius Claudius 25.3.

41. PW XVIII 3 (1949) 355-6 (Ruge).

42. Statius Silvae I 4.76-9; ILS 9499 = AE 1920 no.55. For the date, Mitchell 1974a: 77.

43. Mitchell 1974a:77.

44. Mon. Ant. 36 no. 38 = AE 1915 no. 48 (Lycia); IGRR III 486 = OGIS 588 = ILS 215, 8816 (Pamphylia).

45. Tacitus Histories II 9. Syme (1937: 230f.) argues that this occurred not before Galba; Jameson (1965: 68-71) thinks a separation under Nero was most likely. But see Levick 1967b: 103.

46. Suetonius Vespasian 8.4, Eutropius VII 19, IGRR III 724.

47. EE V p.584.

48. CIL III 6885, EE V p.582.

49. Ramsay 1916: 132.

50. Zosimus I 69.1.

51. Mitchell 1986a: 19.

51a. IGRR III 367; see also IGRR III 357 (from Sagalassus).

52. Ptolemy V 5, 8 (Cremna, Adada, Prostanna), V.5, 4 (Seleuceia Sidera), V.5, 5 (Baris, Conane).

53. Ptolemy V 4, 11.

54. Ptolemy V 3, 6.

55. See Ch.V n.107.

56. MAMA VI 27 no. 74.

57. Cassius Dio LXIX 14.4. For a discussion of the date, Jameson 1965: 71-3.

58. Cod. Theod. XIII 10.2.

59. For the Galatia-Cappadocia association, Gwatkin 1930: 49ff; Mitchell 1974a: 79-80.

60. For a discussion of the date of the division, Levick 1967a: 229-30.

61. Ptolemy V 5, 16; CAH XI (1936) 140ff (Syme).

62. An inscription (ILS 1364 = CIL III 6819) from Antiocheia, mentions a legatus pr. pr. provinc. Galat. Phryg. Pisid. Lycaon. Paphl., showing that the region of Lycaonia was still part of Galatia in 116-7, the date of the inscription. A second inscription of 117-9 (CIL III 6813) which mentions L. Cossonius Gallus, legate of Galatia, Pisidia and Paphlagonia, suggests that the Tres Eparchiae had been created by this time, unless the omission is an oversight.

63. IGRR III 290 = Sterrett 1888b: 115 no. 190 = OGIS 576.

64. The inscription of n.63 above records these three districts.

65. The latter group of settlements issued coins with the legend ΚΟΙΝΟΝΛΥΚΑΟΝΙΑΣ (BMC Lycaonia xix-xxi), whereas Iconium and Laodiceia Catacecaumene did not (BMC Lycaonia xxii-xxiv).

66. Swoboda 1935: 25 no. 38.

67. Broughton 1938: 598.

68. Lactantius Mort. Pers. VII 4 ('provinciae quoque in frustra concisae'). Jones (1964 I: 45) argues against the common view that the object of the provincial reorganisation was to restrict the possibility of military rebellions.

69. Parker 1958: 270.

70. For more information on Diocletian's policy, see Parker 1958: 263ff, Jones 1954: 21-9; Jones 1964 I: 42-7.

71. For the date of the project's initiation see Bury 1923: 128.

72. Seeck 1876: 247-53; Bury 1923: 127-51; cf. Anderson 1932: 24-32.; see more recently, Barnes 1982: 203ff.

73. The manuscript was probably complied from two separate originals because the western provinces are listed in an official order and the eastern provinces in a geographical order. Bury (1923: 128) suggested an original of AD 297; Jones (1954: 21-9, 1964: 43) dated it to a few years after Diocletian's abdication. Barnes (1982: 203-5) dates the list of the eastern provinces more specifically to AD 314/5 to 324.

74. Jones 1964 I: 47; cf. Mommsen 1905/13 V: 561ff.

75. ILS 8932 (Apameia), 9480 (Laodiceia Catacecaumene); on ILS 8932 see Drew-Bear 1978: 27f.

76. ILS 8932.

77. Not. Dig. I 96.

78. If Hierocles is here using a source dating to the reign of Theodosius II; Jones 1971: 514ff.

79. Justinian Novellae VIII 535, cf. Hierocles 672,1.

80. Cod. Theod. XIII 10.2; cf. TAM II 785 = OGIS 569 (AD 311/2).

81. This may, however, have been merely an ecclesiastical division at this time, as with the later division of Pamphylia into two.

82. Mansel et al. 1951: 75 no. 29.

83. Not. Dig. I 65.

84. Jones (1964 III: 347f) dates it to AD 408.

85. Hierocles 679,1.

86. Not. Dig. I 100.

87. Hierocles 682,12.

88. Reflected in the Notitiae. Hierocles makes no formal division but he does list first the cities of Pamphylia Secunda, followed by those of Pamphylia Prima.

89. Ostrogorsky 1968: 95-8.

90. Const. Porph. Preface to de Them.

91. Ostrogorsky 1968: 96.

92. Ostrogorsky 1968: 97.

93. Ostrogorsky 1968: 158; Const. Porph. de Them. 15.

94. Ostrogorsky 1968: 157-8.

CHAPTER IV

1. Herodotus V 52-4.

2. Calder 1925: 7-11; Levick 1967a: 10-13.

3. Strabo XIV 2.29; Peut. Table IX Strecke 105. See also Ramsay 1890a: 35-43; Broughton 1938: 861; Magie 1950: 40, 789-92 n.18.

4. The railway line from İzmir to Dinar is compelled by the physical features of the terrain to follow a very similar course, Baedeker 1905: 384f; Magie 1950: 789 n.18.

5. Strabo XIV 2.29.

6. Cicero ad Att. V 13-20, ad Fam. III 5-6, XI 2-3.

7. Cohen 1978:15.

8. Levick 1967a: 14, 42.

9. Below p.52.

10. Below p.57-8.

11. Strabo XII 8.15.

12. For maritime traffic in Antiquity, Casson 1971: passim, Casson 1974: 149-62.

13. Strabo XIV 4.2. Nowadays this would be impossible due to accumulative silting.

14. Macpherson (1954: 112) remarked that in the whole of Galatia traces of ancient road construction had been noted in only five places. Further examples have since been identified in central Anatolia, notably by French, and other examples are known from the Pisidian Taurus district.

15. OGIS 483; cf. Magie 1950: 40.

16. French 1980: 711; French 1981: 32a.

17. CIL III 7177 (Yaraşlı 129-6 BC, CCXXIII from Ephesus); cf. Ramsay 1895/7: 330-2; French 1980: 707 and Map 1, 714 no. 2. Ramsay's suggestion (1890a: 47) that this road ran down the west side of the lake because the more easily passable east side was independent Pisidian territory at this time, and outside the jurisdiction of the province of Asia, is a valid point.

18. Levick (1967a: 38-9) and Hall (1968: 59) accept 6 BC as the date of the commencement of the project. Magie (1950: 463-4) believes that the road was completed by 6 BC. It is perhaps more realistic to believe, like Magie, that the inception of the project was not long after the foundation of the colonies, but not to pass judgement on a date of completion.

19. Antiocheia-Comama section of the Via Sebaste:
Arundell (1834 I: 266-7) noticed traces of Roman road between Yalvaç and Kumdanlı.

Milestones: Kumdanlı - CIL III 6964 = EE V no. 1368 (MP XI from Antiocheia).

Gençalı - Pace 1921: 51 no. 39 = AE 1922 no. 5 = Ballance 1960: 138-9 no. 137 (MP XXIIX from Antiocheia, AD 202-3); Pace 1921: 51 no. 40, a fragmentary inscription, is possibly also a milestone; CIL 6965-7 (MP XXIX from Antiocheia, AD 128; MP XVII from Apollonia, Constantine); French and Mitchell 1977: 214 (unpublished, 6 BC).

Esendere - French 1980: 714 (unpublished, 6 BC).

Büyük Kabaca - Sterett 1888b: 400 no. 587 = CIL III 6968 = MAMA IV 85 no. 234 (MP XII from Apollonia, AD 122/3); Sterrett 1888b: 401 no. 588 = CIL III 6969 = MAMA IV 84 no. 233 (MP XX from Apollonia, Constantine and Licinnius).

Yassıören - Sterrett 1888b: 387 nos. 560-1 = CIL III 6970-2 (?Hadrian, Constantine, 4th century).

3 kms. west of Apollonia - MAMA IV 57 no. 148 (c. AD 203).

6 miles west of Apollonia - Ramsay 1926a:105 (AD 198).

Keçiborlu - CIL III 14201 (AD 198).

1½ hours east of İlyas - Sterrett 1888b: 415 no. 610 = CIL III 7176 (MP I from ?İlyas, 4th century); Sterrett 1888b: 415 n.1, two others, uninscribed.

İlyas - Sterrett 1888b: 419 no. 617 = CIL III 7174 = ILS 663 (Constantine); Sterrett 1888b: 421 no. 618 = CIL III 7175 (Constantine and his sons).

Karakent - Bean 1959: 80 no. 24 (MP III from Lysinia, Constantine and Licinnius).

Düver - Bean 1959: 89 no. 34 (... Licinnius).

Boğaziçi - French and Mitchell 1977: 214 (unpublished, 6 BC).

19. (cont'd) Yarıköy - Smith 1887: 260 no. 48 = Ramsay 1895/7: 331 no. 143 (Severus, Caracalla, Geta, Julia); French and Mitchell 1977: 214 (unpublished 6 BC).
Yaraşlı - Ramsay 1895/7: 330-1 no. 140 = CIL III 7177 = IGRR IV 880 (MP CCXXIII, presumably from Ephesus, Aquilius); French 1980: 714 (unpublished, MP CCXXVII, presumably from Ephesus).
Yenice Çiftlik - Bean 1959: 102 no. 61 (Constantine).
Ürkütlü - CIL III 6974, 12217 = EE V nos. 1367, 1450 (MP CXXII from Antiocheia); French and Mitchell 1977: 213 (MP CXXII, 6 AD).

20. Ramsay 1890a: 47.

21. Bean 1959: 81; cf. Levick 1967a: 39 n.4.

22. French 1976: 11-12.

23. Such a road may have been provided by the city of Sagalassus as it would have run through Sagalassian territory. Mitchell 1976: 122.

24. Unpublished information from D.H. French.

25. Robert 1948: 402.

26. Levick 1967a: 39.

27. A milestone bearing the name of Conane was found at İğdecik, confirming that this was an ancient route. Robert 1948: 402; cf. Rott 1908: 82.

28. Magie (1950: 1139 n.16) proposes a road from İsparta to Antiocheia by this route, as does Broughton (1938: 864). This was a section of the Seljuk caravan route from Antalya, through the Çubuk Boğazı and via Ağlasun, Eğridir and Gelendost, to Yalvaç, Pace 1926: 383ff. See Sterrett 1888a: 120 for difficulty of passage on the east side of the lake. See also Arundell 1834 I: 328.

29. Ramsay 1923a: 290; cf. Ramsay 1890a: 391.

30. BMC Lycaonia 11 and Pl. II; HN^2 714.

31. Antiocheia - Pappa section of the Via Sebaste:
Cronin 1902: 108; Ramsay 1902/3: 253 (bridge at Görünmez)
Milestones: Manarga - Sterrett 1888a: 178-80 nos. 178-81 = CIL III 6962-3 (MP V from Antiocheia, Diocletian and AD 337-40).

31. (cont'd) Kiyakdede - Sterrett 1888a: 196 (two, uninscribed), Ramsay 1883a: 77, Cronin 1902: 108 (MP ?XXIX); French 1980: 714 (unpublished, 6 BC).
Kireli Kasaba - Cronin 1902: 109, Ramsay 1920: 102, Ramsay 1929/30b: 252 n.3.
Selki - Cronin 1902: 102 nos. 11-12 = CIL 14401a and 14401b (original 44th and 45th milestones of the Via Sebaste); cf. Sarre 1896a: 122; Ramsay 1920: 106.
Pappa - Cronin 1902: 102 no. 7 = Cousin 1906: 406 = CIL III 14401c = ILS 5828 (6 BC); Cronin 1902: 100.

32. Hall 1968: 61, milestone in the valley of the Barsak Çayı.

33. CIL III 14400a, a broken inscription from Lystra, is possibly another original milestone.

34. Above n.18.

35. Acta Pauli et Theclae 3.

36. Ballance 1960: 182.

37. Ramsay 1920: 106.

38. Hall 1968: 67-8, bridge northwest of Sarıköy (Seljuk or older, possibly originally Roman).
Ramsay 1885b: 349; Cronin 1902: 110; Ramsay 1920: 103; Ramsay 1924: 200, Roman bridge at Beyşehir.
Milestones: Kolkurum - Sterrett 1888b: 187 nos. 308-9 (and a third either badly defaced or uninscribed) = CIL III 6960-1; Cronin 1902: 110.
Bayafşar - Sterrett 1888b: 186 (uninscribed), Cronin 1902: 110; Hall 1968: 84 no. 42 (AD 140).
Between Bayafşar and Kızılca - Hall 1968: 123 (unpublished).
Büyük Homa - Sterrett 1888b: 186 (uninscribed).
Akçalar - Sterrett 1888b: 182 (uninscribed) and 187; Cronin 1902: 110; Swoboda 1935: 38 no. 90 (M. Antonius Gordianus).
Boyalı - Sterrett 1888b: 179 no. 294 = CIL III 6959.
Akkise - Ramsay 1924: 76 no. 110 = AE 1926 75 (MP XIIII, probably from Isaura Vetus, AD 202).

See also Ramsay 1890a: 391; Ramsay 1920: 103. The road presumably ran to Amblada from Mistea, then crossed the Irmak near Akçalar and continued to Isaura Vetus and Lystra. For the road system of Lycaonia

and Isauria, Ballance 1958: 223ff; Ballance 1960: 171ff.

39. Sterrett 1888a: 176.

40. The most northerly of these two possible routes is probably that described by Sterrett 1888a: 164-5. MAMA VII 38 no. 193 (MP ?XV, Trajan) may imply a road by one of these passes.

41. Broughton 1938: 861, who erroneously refers to Calder 1925: 7-11.

42. CIL III 6967 (Nerva).

43. MAMA IV 36 no. 113 (late 1st or early 2nd century).

44. Ramsay 1890a: 172; Ramsay 1926a: 105-6.

45. OGIS 224 (Antiochus III). Eriza was an important garrison post under the Seleucids and Pergamenes; Magie 1950: 762 n.56. This was perhaps the route taken by Manlius in 189 BC - Polybius XXI 36; Livy XXXVIII 13-15.

46. IGRR IV 925 (Severus); IGRR IV 884 (Diocletian and Maximian, Constantine and Maximian); TAM III 942-4 = Heberdey 1929:11 (Constantine and his sons).

47. Peut. Table IX Strecke 102.

48. Bean 1959: 116.

49. Bean 1959: 91-7.

50. Hall 1986a: 140-2.

51. Miller 1916: 412f. postulates a route via Isinda and Termessus.

52. Implied from inscription published by Mitchell 1976: 106ff.

53. Arrian Anab. I 26ff.

54. Above p.52 and n.23.

55. Evdir, Kırkgöz, Susuz and İncirli; Pace 1926 : 383-93.

56. Leake 1824: 133-5; Fellows 1852: 129-30; Davis 1847: 200-202; Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 123-4; Rott 1908: 25-6.

57. Stark 1958: 119-120.

58. For a Claudian milestone at Attaleia, see below n.77.

59. Peut. Table IX Strecke 106.

60. Arundell 1834 I: 285-6.

61. Miller 1916: 731.

62. Hall 1959: 119-24.

63. Geog. Rav. 103, 2.

64. Bean and Mitford 1970: 23.

65. Hirschfeld (1875: 129f; 1879: 299f) followed such a route northwards from Side, as did Jüthner et al. (1903: 29f; cf. Swoboda 1935: 47) and Schönborn (apud Ritter 1859 II: 610f). Ormerod (1922: 52-3) followed a route further to the east, which he suggested was the route taken by Servilius Isauricus; cf. Magie 1950: 1140 n.18. This is probably the same route as that described by Justin Prologue XXXIV and Cicero ad. Fam. III 5.4, 6-11. Broughton's suggestion (1938: 864) that it was traversible only in summer is probably correct as the modern road via Akseki, before its resurfacing programme was completed in 1984, was seldom used in the winter months. Ballance (1960: 177-8) gives a description of the most direct line from Side to Mistea.

66. Bean and Mitford 1970: 23.

67. Acts XIII 13-15, 51; XIV 6, 20-1; XIV 24-6.

68. Although this may have meant a visit to Side, of which there is no mention in the Acts. Bérard (1935: 64) favours a route up the Çubuk Boğazı because Paul must have disembarked at Attaleia where he embarked again. However, this is not such a strong argument if he first went to Perge from Attaleia, and thence to Antiocheia.

69. Ramsay and Hogarth 1890: 136; Levick 1967a: 14. The road by the Aksu/Koca Çayı was formerly used frequently by nomads. Along the side of the Göksu canyon the road was cut out of the rock, whence it crossed the river by an old stone bridge and led to Sütçüler, and on to Eğridir by Adada; Planhol 1958: 25.

70. Ramsay (e.g. Ramsay and Hogarth 1890: 136) suggests that the name Baulo, the former name of Sütçüler, is derived from Paul.

71. Strabo XII 7.3.

72. See n.56 above.

73. Levick 1967a: 15.

74. Mitchell 1976: 106ff.

75. Another possibility, although less likely, is that Seleuceia had temporarily lost her city status at the time of this edict, and it

was later reinstated by Claudius, hence Claudioseleuceia; Mitchell 1976: 119.

76. Sterrett 1888b: 329 no. 459.

77. Mitchell 1976: 119.

78. See Appendix s.v. Cormasa.

79. By implication, Cormasa was supposed to take over the supervision of requisitioned transport outside the territory of Sagalassus.

80. CIL III 6737 = IGRR III 768 = ILS 215 (T. Claudius Drufus ..... vias refecit).

81. i.e. the plural vias. There are no other published milestones of Claudius from Pamphylia. French (1980: 707) notes a total of three Claudian milestones in Asia Minor.

82. Magie 1950: 570-1; Dabrova 1976: 135ff; French 1980: 708-11 and Map 4.

83. CIL III 312 = ILS 268 (found at Ancyra); CIL III 318 = ILS 263 (found between Ancyra and Dorylaeum).

84. CIL III 6967. For a custom's house of a similar date, MAMA IV 36 no. 113. For a milestone of Nerva at Değirmen, west of Konya, Ballance 1960: 182.

85. For Hadrianic milestones at Yassıören (?), Büyük Kabaca and Gençalı, see n.19 above. Iconium, CIL III 14402, 14403.

86. Magie 1950: 613, 619-20, 1482 n.39.

87. Magie (1950: 677) suggests that Strabo's road-building programme was a preliminary to Severus' Parthian campaign of AD 198.

88. Ramsay 1895/7: 331-2.

89. For Severan milestones at Gençalı. 3 kms. west of Apollonia, 6 miles west of Apollonia, and Yarıköy, see n.19 above. ? Parlais, Levick 1967a: 39.

90. Inscription found at Akkise, AE 1926 75 (AD 202 - milia restituta).

91. CIL III 6069 (southern highway); CIL III 6956 = 12215 (Kavak); cf. Magie 1950: 1576-7 n.48.

92. Magie 1950: 719-20.

93. French 1980: 713, quoting Hogarth and Munro 1893: 715.

94. Descended from an original of the 4th century, possibly by Castorius; Miller 1916: xiiiff.

95. Peut. Table IX Strecke 102 and 106.

96. Miller 1916: 728 (Strecke 105).

97. Peut. Table IX Strecke 104. This is the later equivalent of the original East-West highway as described by Strabo XIV 2.29. For the Laodiceia Catacecaumene - Iconium section of this road, Ballance 1958: 230-1 and nos. 13, 14 and 20.

98. For 4th century milestones at Gençalı, Büyük Kabaca, Yassıören, İlyas, Karakent, Düver and Yenice Çiftlik, see n.19 above.

99. As witnessed by the Sagalassian inscription, Mitchell 1976: 106ff.

100. Although tabernae and praetoria existed along the military roads of Thrace in Nero's day, CIL III 6123.

101. Robert 1955: 46-62, for a Bithynian inscription which gives details of such a station.

102. Eg. Polyaenus Strategems in War IV 6, 7; Nicetas p.231ff.; cf. Runciman 1954: 188.

103. Sterrett 1888a: 120; Ramsay 1902/3: 255; Pace 1926 : 383-93; Ormerod 1922: 52-3.

CHAPTER V

1. Homer Iliad VI 184, 204.
2. Herodotus I 173.2, VII 92.
3. Herodotus I 173.2; Strabo XII 8.5, XIV 3.10.
4. Strabo XIII 4.16.
5. Pliny NH V 95.
6. Strabo XIII 4.17.
7. HN^2 712; Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 200 nos.39 and 41, 201 no 48, 218 no.167, 219 nos.173-4.
8. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 51; Magie 1950: 263-4, 1136 n.11, 1136-7 n.12.
9. Strabo XIII 4.16, XIV 3.9.
10. See Hall 1986a: 138-57, espec. 142ff, for a detailed discussion on the extent of the Milyas.
11. Strabo XII 7.1, XIII 4.17; Pliny NH V 147.
12. Pliny NH V 94.
13. For Cabalia and the Cibyrates, see Naour 1980: passim.
14. Strabo XIII 4.17, XIV 3.9; but see Jones 1971: 410 n.4.
15. Pliny NH V 95.
16. Arrian Anab. I 24.
17. Strabo XIII 4.17. Cf. Bean 1948: 46-56; Bull. ép. 1950 185-97.
18. Ptolemy V 5.6; Bérard (1892: 434ff, followed by others) identified Milyas with the site at Melli on onomastic evidence.
19. Strabo XII 8.4.
20. Strabo XII 8.5, XIII 1.59.
21. Strabo XII 6.2.
22. Xenophon Anab. I 9.14; III 2.23; Hell. III 1.13.
23. Strabo XII 7.2.
24. Cicero de Divinatione I 42.
25. Basil Epist. 188.
26. Arrian Anab. I 28-9; Strabo XII 7.1-2.
27. Jones 1971: 123-4, 410 n.1 and 2.

28. Strabo XII 7.2.

29. Strabo XII 7.1.

30. Strabo XIII 4.17.

31. Strabo XIII 4.16, XIV 3.9.

32. Arrian Anab. I 24.6. Arrian's account indicates that this outpost was located somewhere in the Climax gorge (I 26.1). Two possible locations are Saraycık and Çandır - Stark 1958: 116-7, who favours the latter.

33. Stark 1958: 117.

34. Calder and Bean 1957.

35. Pliny NH V 94.

36. Strabo XII 6.4, 8.14.

37. Strabo XIII 4.13.

38. Polybius XXI 34-6, 42; Livy XXXVIII 13-15, 18.

39. Livy XXXVIII 18-19.

40. Cicero de leg. Agr. II 50.

41. Ptolemy V 4,12.

42. Jones 1971: 137.

43. Below p. 103-4.

44. Ramsay 1928/9: 373.

45. Ramsay 1923c: 232.

46. Sterrett 1888a: 124 no.97 (inscription erected at Antiocheia by the senate and demos of Tiberiopolis Pappa of the Oroandeis, probably 2nd century AD); Hall 1968: 62 no.1 (inscription mentioning Pappa metropolis of the Oroandeis, first half of 3rd century AD); Hall 1959: 119-20 (inscription mentioning Claudiocaesarea Mistea of the Oroandeis, probably early 2nd century AD); MAMA VIII 60 no.333 (inscription mentioning the boule and demos (of Pappa) and the koinon of the Oroandeis); AE 1927 104 (inscription mentioning the procurator of the ager Oroandicus, late Empire). See Robert 1965: 82-8, for a thorough discussion of the Oroandian tribe.

47. For these arguments, and for the Homonadeis in general, see: Ramsay 1890a: 335, 419; Ramsay 1902/3: 268ff; Jüthner 1903: 33-4; Calder 1910a: 76-81; Ramsay 1917: 229-283; Broughton 1933: 134-144; Syme

1934: 145ff; Shafer 1950: 247-9; Levick 1967a: 203-214; Hall 1971: 156-9.

48. Levick 1967a: 205-6.

49. Pliny NH V 94.

50. Pliny NH V 94 (Homonadeis bordered on Isaurians).
Strabo XIV 5.1 (Homonadeis and Isaurians bordered on Cilicia Tracheia);
Strabo XIV 5.24 (Homonadeis bordered on Pisidians);
Strabo XII 7.1 (Homonadeis bordered on territory of Selgians and Catenneis).

51. Ptolemy V 4,12.

52. Strabo XII 8.14. Strabo first says that Amyntas was killed by the Cilicians (XII 6.3), and later that he was killed by the Homonadeis (XII 7.1).

53. For the argument that the Homonadeis were Cilicians, see Ramsay 1902/3: 269; Ramsay 1917: 251; Broughton 1933: 141-44; Shafer 1950: 247-9.

54. Strabo XII 6.5.

55. Pliny NH V 94.

56. Hall 1971: 157.

57. As Jones 1971: 137.

58. See Hall's cautionary comment 1971: 156 on Jones 1971: 137. Cf. Hall 1968: 67 no.7 (?)Pedaieis; Hall 1971: 165 (Psekaleis).

59. Sterrett 1888b: 219 no.217 = IGRR III 280 = Hall 1971: 125; Hall 1971: 129-30 no.1.

60. Hall 1971: 132ff gives a description of this site. For a discussion on the possible extent of the territory occupied by the Gorgoromeis, see Hall 1971: 131-2.

61. See Hall 1971: 128-9, for an account of the subscribers to this theory.

62. Sterrett 1888b: 187; Hall 1968: 75; see PW VII 2 (1912) 1659-60 (Ruge).

63. Sterrett 1888b: 139-41 no.240; cf. Broughton 1938: 790.

64. Hall 1971: 128, 131, 156.

65. Sterrett 1888b: 141.

66. Tacitus Annals III 48; Strabo XII 6.5.

67. Strabo XII 6.5.

68. Hierocles 675, 6; Notitiae I 401, III 179, VIII 453, IX 363, X 468, XIII 318; Council AD 325.

69. Ramsay 1917: 267.

70. Mitchell 1974a: 106, 267.

71. Although the Pamphylian settlements were probably founded on native sites, as the names Aspendus and Sillyum, for example, suggest, they were colonised by Greek settlers who were already familiar with Hellenistic civilisation, a factor which doubtless contributed to their rapid development.

72. Diodorus XVIII 46.3-7.

73. Jones 1971: 108, 406 n.20; Coulton 1982: 116-31.

74. HN^2 711.

75. Strabo XII 7.3.

76. Arrian Anab. I 28.1.

77. Arrian Anab. I 29; Strabo XII 7.1-2.

78. HN^2 710.

79. Aulock 1979: 46-7.

80. Arrian Anab. I 28.2; Livy XXXVIII 15.

81. Livy XXXVIII 15.

82. HN^2 708.

83. Jones 1971: 139, 410 n.4.

84. Jones 1971: 126; Polybius V 73; Strabo XII 7.1.

85. Polybius V 72-6.

86. Paribeni and Moretti 1921: 73-159. See Appendix s.v. Pednelissus.

87. Diodorus XVIII 44, 47.

88. Polybius V 72.

89. Strabo XII 6.4.

90. TAM III 2.

91. See Ch.II p.28 and n.34-35.

92. OGIS 751; Swoboda 1935: 33-5 nos.74-5.

93. Levick 1967a: 72.

94. HN^2 711. That Selge's claim was fictitious is supported by the fact that her earliest coins bore her name in native form; one would expect a Lacedaemonian colony to use Greek forms from the first.

95. HN^2 710.

96. HN^2 705; Hall 1968: 76-7 nos.21 and 23.

97. Woodward 1953: 869-70.

98. Polybius V 76; Strabo XII 7.3.

99. HN^2 708; cf. Jones 1971: 143, 417 n.39.

100. HN^2 707. Radet (1893: 189-91) disagrees, but Jones is doubtless correct in suggesting that this was a false claim based on the coincidental similarity of name.

101. Strabo XII 7,3,

102. Jones 1940: 69.

103. HN^2 712; Jones 1971: 130, 143. The plebiscite of 71/70 BC (ILS 38) possibly confirmed an ancient privilege which had lapsed.

104. Polybius XXXI 1; Trogus Prologue 34; Strabo XII 7.3; HN^2 711-2.

105. Jones 1971: 130, 145.

106. Strabo XII 7.2-3.

107. HN^2 710; IGRR III 348, 350-3; Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 224 no.189, 225 no.191; Pace 1921: 38-40 no.21.

108. Broughton 1938: 740.

109. Strabo XII 8.14; Dig. L 15.8.10.

110. Levick 1967a: 84 n.7.

111. CIL III 6810-12, 6835-7 (vici); Anderson 1913: 267 (gymnasiarch). Cf. Jones 1971: 139-40. For the governmental machinery of Antiocheia, Levick 1967a: 76-89.

112. Ramsay and Premerstein 1927: passim.

113. See Mitchell 1974a: 135.

114. Broughton 1938: 709.

114a. Suggestion of Stephen Mitchell.

115. HN^2 705 (Adada, Amblada); HN^2 706 (Antiocheia); HN^2 707, Dörtlük

1976: 17-18 (Cretopolis/Ceraitae), HN² 708 (Etenna); HN² 712 (Termessus); HN² 709 (Pednelissus), HN² 710 (Sagalassus), HN² 710-12 (Selge), Aulock 1979: 22-3 (Apollonia); Aulock 1979: 44 (Seleuceia).

116. Doublet 1892: 155 no. 7.

117. HN^2 706 (Andeda, Ariassus); HN^2 707 (Comama, Conane, Cremna); HN^2 709 (Malus); HN^2 714 (Parlais).

118. Strabo XII 6.4.

119. ?Hellenistic built tombs, heroa, temples. See Appendix s.v. Ariassus.

120. Pace 1921: 49-30.

121. See Appendix s.v. Malus.

122. Strabo XII 7.2.

123. See above p. 72-3.

124. Inscriptions: Ramsay 1895a: 353ff; Bull. ep. 1964: 487; Brixhe and Gibson 1982: 130-69.
Boundary dispute: Sterrett 1888b: 377 no.548.

125. Polybius XXI 36; Livy XXXVIII 15.

126. Strabo XII 6.4; and Steph. Byz. who was presumably using Strabo as a source here; see Cook 1959: 19-26.

127. Pliny NH V 147.

128. Jones 1971: 503ff.

129. See Ch. IX p. 329, and Appendix s.v. Darsa.

130. Cicero Verr. II 1.95.

131. Jones 1971: 142.

132. HN^2 707.

133. Jones 1971: 42-3. Pogla's coinage begins in the 2nd century (HN^2 709) as does that of her fellow settlements in the Boz Ovası, Andeda (HN^2 706), Verbe (HN^2 712) and Sibidunda (HN^2 684); Andeda issued autonomous coins in the late 1st century BC, but this is probably not significant in relation to her status.

134. Bean 1960: 57.

135. IGRR III 409. The date is not certain; Jones 1971: 143, 416 n.37.

136. IGRR III 409.

137. Hierocles 680, 9.

138. Jones 1971: 143.

139. Jones 1971: 143.

140. See Appendix s.v. Colbasa, Cormasa and Karacaören (1).

141. Jones 1971: 410 n. 4.

142. Ptolemy V 5,6.

143. Swoboda 1935: 33-5 nos.74-5; OGIS 751.

144. HN^2 671, 685; Ballance 1960: 58-62.

145. MAMA VIII 60 no.333.

146. Strabo XIII 4.17; see above n.13.

147. Ramsay 1883a: 75 no.3 = Calder 1932: 453 no.3 = MAMA VIII 62 no.349.

148. Calder 1932: 453 no.4 = MAMA VIII 62 no.348.

149. Calder 1932: 453. See MAMA VIII xv; Jones 1971: 141.

150. MAMA VIII xv and 70 no.396.

151. Ramsay 1883a: 72-7; but see Ramsay 1902/3: 25 and 1917: 257.

152. Calder 1932: 454.

153. Strabo XII 7.2.

154. Sterrett 1888b: 193 no.317, 199 no.328, 207 no.339.

155. Robert 1970: 260-5.

156. Pliny NH V 147.

157. Mitchell 1974a: 94ff.

158. French 1976: 11.

159. Sterrett 1888b: 203; MAMA VIII xv.

160. Sterrett 1888a: 124 no.97 = Cronin 1902: 101 no.5 = MAMA VIII 60 no.332 (c. 2nd century AD); HN^2 709. Cf. Hall 1968: 62 no.1 (first half of 3rd century AD).

161. Ramsay 1890a: 399; Magie 1950: 500; Mitchell 1974a: 108, Jones 1971: 136.

162. Hall 1959: 119-24.

163. Magie 1950: 1405 n.20-21; Mitchell 1974a: 108-15.

164. Swoboda 1935: 33-5 nos.74-5; OGIS 751.

165. See Aulock 1979: 44.

166. HN^2 710.

167. See Mitchell 1976: 119.

168. Ramsay 1929/30b: 251; Jones (1971: 141, 415 n.35) suggests a raise in status at the same time as Tymandus.

169. Hierocles 672, 5.

170. Sterrett 1888b: 366.38.

171. Bean 1959: 110 no.79; Hall 1986a: 140-2.

172. BMC Phrygia lxiv.

173. Aulock 1979: 28 (Baris), 51 (Tityassus), 49 (Timbriada), 39 (Cremna), 35 (Conane), 44 (Seleuceia - it is not certain that Seleucia coined in the Hellenistic period).

174. Aulock 1977: 21 (Adada), 47 (Pednelissus).

175. IGRR III 409.

176. Aulock 1977: 48.

177. Aulock 1977: 51.

178. Aulock 1977: 49-50.

179. Aulock 1977: 25.

180. Aulock 1977: 34.

181. Aulock 1977: 34.

182. Aulock 1977: 39.

183. Aulock 1977: 31.

184. Aulock 1977: 41.

185. Aulock 1977: 33.

186. Aulock 1977: 43.

187. Ptolemy V 5, 5.

188. Hierocles 680, 11.

189. Ptolemy V 5, 6.

190. Hierocles 680, 9.

191. Aulock 1977: 34.

192. Ptolemy V 5, 8.

193. Ramsay 1902/3: 256.

194. Robert 1948: 402. See Ramsay 1941: 69; Bean 1959: 84.

195. CIL III 6866 = ILS 6090 = MAMA IV 86-7 no.236.

196. IGRR III 311 = MAMA IV 85-6 no.235.

197. As suggested by Jones (1971: 141) on the evidence of MAMA IV 85-6 no.235.

198. Hierocles 680, 1; Le Quien 1958: 1020. Cf. Jones 1971: 416 n.39.

199. Gams 1957: 450; Le Quien 1958: 1021.

200. Hierocles 681, 5 and 6.

201. Jones 1971: 144.

202. Gams 1957: 451; Le Quien 1958: 1051.

203. Sterrett 1888b: 366.85, 86; 376.39.

204. Jones 1971: 141.

205. Gams 1957: 451; Le Quien 1958: 1063.

206. Gams 1957: 451; Le Quien 1958: 1055.

207. Ramsay 1902/3: 255. See Appendix s.v. Sinethandus for references to the site.

208. Ramsay 1928/9: 383; Jones 1971: 137.

209. Hierocles 681, 7 (regio Salamara), 681, 8 (Limobrama), 631, 11 (demos Sabaion), 681, 10 (demos Sia), 680, 3 (demos Mendeneo), 680, 8 (Myodia).

210. Ramsay 1895/7: 323-4.

211. Jones 1971: 144.

212. Jones 1971: 144, 417 n.39.

213. Bérard 1892: 434ff.

214. Ptolemy V 5, 6.

215. See Appendix s.v. Perminoundeis.

215a. Jones 1971: 416 n.37 suggests that the elements 680, 7 and 8, Sindaunda Myodia, together represent a corruption of the names of Sibidunda and Andeda.

216. Hierocles 672, 6 (Atmenia), Notitiae VIII 470, IX 375.

217. Sterrett 1888b: 366.83.

218. Ormerod 1922: 47.

219. Jones 1971: 137.

220. Calder and Bean 1957 (Classical Map).

221. Hierocles 673, 5 (Eudoxiopolis); Council AD 451, Epistola ad Leonem AD 458 (Theodosiopolis).

222. One of these may have been a temporary name for Bindeus, or even a transitional name between Prostanna and Bindeus.

223. Hierocles 674, 2: Notitiae VII 207, VIII 483, IX 391. The identification was first noted by Wesseling (see commentary on Hierocles' Synecdemus in Const. Porph. de Them. II 1124); cf. Ramsay 1890a: 407; Jones 1971: 415 n.36.

224. Aulock 1979: 22.

225. Gams 1957: 451; Le Quien 1958: 1043.

226. See Ch. IX p. 371-2.

227. Council AD 431 (Termessus and Eudocias), AD 448 (Termessus, Eudocias and Jovia).

228. See Jones 1971: 417, for a brief discussion on the apparent inconsistencies of the Notitiae and Council lists.

229. Notitiae I 449, III 401, VII 224, VIII 499, IX 409, X 515, XIII 365.

230. Gams 1957: 451; Le Quien 1958: 1033-4. Notitiae III 406, VII 228, VIII 505, IX 416, X 521, XIII 371.

231. Notitiae X 489, 490, XIII 339, 340.

232. Notitiae III 408, X 511, XIII 361.

233. Notitiae X 496, XIII 346.

234. This is not conclusive as there is no certainty that any of the fragments and inscriptions belong to Agrai.

235. Ramsay 1890a: 406.

236. Ramsay 1902/3: 260 and 1929/30b: 455 n.2. See Mersich 1985: 51-4, for Malus

237. Sterrett 1888b: 377 no.548.

238. Strabo XII 7.1.

239. Strabo XII 7.3.

240. Ormerod 1922: 53f especially nos.1 and 2; Broughton 1933: 135; Levick 1967a: 204.

241. See Appendix s.v. Mulasseis.

242. Radet and Paris 1886: 502 no.3 = IGRR III 384.

243. Sarre 1896b: 52 no.29.

244. Polybius V 73.

245. Heberdey 1929: 7ff; cf. Winter 1966: 129.

246. See Ch.II p.28 and n.34-35.

247. Heberdey 1929: 5-7; Winter 1966: 129.

248. Ormerod and Robinson 1910/11: 207 no.4; Jameson 1965: note to Map 3; cf. Bull. ep. 1959: 446.

249. See Ch.IX p. 340-4.

250. Livy XXXVIII 15.

251. Ramsay 1883b: 313 no.39 = Ramsay 1890a: 172-3 = Ramsay 1895/7: 336 no. 164 = CIL III 6882.

252. See Ch.IX p. 333-5.

253. Robert 1948: 402 and 1949: 78.

254. Levick 1967a: 54.

255. IGRR III 335 = OGIS 538 = Bean 1959: 84-8 no.30 (AD 64).

256. Mitchell 1976: 106ff.

257. See Appendix s.v. Cormasa, Karacaören (1).

258. Levick 1967a: 48.

259. See Ch. IX p. 332.

260. Sandalium is recorded only by Strabo XII 6.4 and Stephanus Byzantius who was probably using Strabo as a source. See Ch.IX p.331-2.

261. Levick 1967a: 50.

262. IGRR IV 887ff.

263. Levick 1967a: 51.

264. Bean 1960: 66 no.118.

265. Bean 1960: 67.

266. Mitchell 1974b: 33.

267. Ramsay 1890a: 172 = IGRR III 324; cf. MAMA IV xii, VII ix.

268. CIL 6866 = ILS 6090.

269. Jones 1971: 141, on IGRR III 311.

270. Sterrett 1888b: 377 no.548.

271. Ramsay 1918b: 139f.

272. Mitchell 1974a: 97.

273. Ramsay 1918b: 139ff; 1929/30b: 246ff.

274. Levick 1967a: 45 n.1.

275. HN^2 709; Aulock 1977: 37-8.

276. Levick 1967a: 45 and 47-7 n. 5 for comparisons.

277. Levick 1967a: 45 n. 1.

278. Ramsay 1907: 292.

279. Jones 1971: 141.

280. Levick 1967a: 45. This territory may later have belonged to Atenis or Limenae, but this cannot be proved as neither has been located. See below p. 116.

281. French 1976: 11.

282. Above p.73-4. See Robert 1965: 82ff.

283. Cicero de Leg. Agr. II 50.

284. AE 1927 104.

285. IGRR III 243. Cf. Cronin 1902: 104f; Ramsay 1929/30b: 253; MAMA VIII 61 no.341.

286. Cronin 1902: 104-5; Robert 1965: 86-7; Hall 1968: 68.

287. As suggested by Robert 1965: 88.

288. Strabo XIII 4.13; Pliny NH V 147.

289. Mitchell 1974a: 97.

290. Cicero de Leg. Agr. II 50.

291. Cicero de Leg. Agr. II 50.

292. Ormerod 1922: 48.

293. Swoboda 1935: 44.

294. Ramsay 1924: 199 no.38 = CIL III 12143 (2nd century AD).

295. Basil Epist. 188.

296. Swoboda 1935: 28; cf. Hall 1968: 85.

297. Broughton 1934: 207-39 and 1938: 650-84.

298. Levick 1967a: 215-26.

299. Cod. Theod. VI 2.11.

300. IGRR III 362 (Sagalassus); CIL III 6892 (Olbasa); IGRR III 422 = Robert 1970: 378ff = SEG V 72 (Ariassus); IGRR III 451, TAM III 185, (Termessus); SEG VI 458 (Selge); MAMA I 26 no.40 (Laodiceia).

301. Sterrett 1888a: 38-45 nos.38-76; Ramsay 1895/7: 278-95 and nos. 124-9; IGRR IV 887-93.

302. IGRR III 422.

303. IGRR III 451.

304. Strabo XII 6.1.

305. Strabo XII 6.1.

306. Levick 1967a: 220.

307. Implied by Strabo XII 8.14.

308. Strabo XII 8.14; Dio LIII 26.3.

309. Res Gestae 16.

310. Broughton 1938: 650; Mitchell 1974a: 91ff.

311. Robert 1965: 74ff.

312. MAMA I xiiif.

313. The praedia Quadratiana, which later appear to have been turned into Imperial Estates, see Mitchell 1980: 1076-7.

314. Calder 1912: 80-2.

315. Broughton 1934: 233; IGRR III 242f; Cronin 1902: 104; Ramsay 1929/30b: 251-4; Robert 1965: 77ff.

316. CIL III 12143.

317. Bean 1959: 84-8 no.29.

318. Robert 1965: 74ff.

319. Ramsay 1932: 154.

320. Ramsay 1890a: 172-3.

321. IGRR III 409 (Pogla); Ramsay 1906: 309ff; Ramsay 1912b: 152ff

(Sağır); Sterrett 1888a: 78f; Ramsay 1895/7: 307f, 321 nos.113-6 (Alastus); IGRR IV 927; Ramsay 1895/7: 272ff nos.192f (Lagbe). See Broughton 1934: 227-30. But see Mitchell 1974b: 33-4 for the idea that the Plancii owned an estate in the Boz Ovası.

322. Hierocles 681, 5 and 6.

323. Hierocles 681, 7.

324. Hierocles 680, 9; see Broughton 1934: 224.

CHAPTER VI

1. Eg. coins of Antiocheia - Hill 1914: 299ff nos. 1-2, 10, 15-16, 18, 22-24, 40; see also Hall 1968: 72 and Pl.VIIIa (man driving bullocks and plough).

2. Noted by Levick (1967a: 97) with reference to Antiocheia.

3. Cicero de Imp. Gn. Pomp. 14.

4. Strabo XII 6.1, cf. Plutarch Pompey XXXI.

5. Sterrrett 1888a: 227.

6. Not an established fact, but estimations of ancient population figures indicate a generally lower total population.

7. Strabo XII 6.5, 7.1, 7.3.

8. Apameia: Dio Chrysostom Or. XXXV 13. For references to the fertility of the territory of Antiocheia at the time of the Crusades, see Levick 1967a: 179 n.8.

9. Philostorgius V 2.

10. Sterrett 1888b: 188.

11. Sterrett 1888b: 181.

12. Sterrett 1888a: 184.

13. Levick 1967a: 54.

14. Polybius XXI 34; Livy XXXVIII 14.14.

15. Polybius XXI 36; Livy XXXVIII 15.11.

16. Livy XXXVIII 15.9.

17. Livy XXXVIII 45.

18. Bean 1959: 68-9.

19. Sterrett 1888b: 281.

20. Wilson 1897: 154. The inadequacy of Sterrett's description is pointed out by Ramsay and Hogarth 1890: 136.

21. Cicero de Divinatione I 42.

22. Mitchell 1976: 123 n.105.

23. Herodotus V 49.

24. Strabo XII 3.13.

25. Dio Chrysostom Or. XXXV 13-14; Strabo XII 8.16.

26. Strabo XII 7.3.

27. Ramsay 1887b:492-3; Ramsay 1918a: 134-5.

28. Xenophon Anab. I 2.7.

29. Dionysius Periegetes 813.

30. Oppian Cyneg. I 197.

31. Nemesian Cyneg. 240.

32. Planhol 1958: passim.

33. Planhol 1958: 41-2 and fig.7 for northern limits of the olive today in Pamphylia and Pisidia.

34. PW XVII 2 (1937) 2002 (Pease) for the olive in Pisidia and Pamphylia.

35. Strabo XII 7.1, 7.3.

36. Arundell 1834 II: 54, who, partly for this reason, thought that Cremna might be the site of Selge.

37. Strabo XII 8.4.

38. Broughton 1938: 611.

39. Could this indicate different climatic conditions in the 1st century?

40. Ritter 1859 II: 484 (after Hacı Khalfa).

41. Apameia: Pliny NH XIV 75, XIV 113; cf. MAMA IV 111 no.297.
Laodiceia Catacecaumene: Strabo XIV 1.15; Strabo XIII 4.11; XIV 1.15.
Amblada : Strabo XII 7.2.
Selge: Strabo XII 7.3, Pliny NH XIV 117.
Termessus: Pliny NH XIV 74.

42. HN² 703-4.

43. Athenaeus III 81a. This might be translatable as quince.

44. Philostratus Vit. Apoll. I 15.

45. BMC Lycia xcii; Ramsay 1926a: 104. Cf. OGIS 55.

46. Theophrastus Hist. Plant. II 6.7; Pliny NH XIII 33, XIII 38, XIII 44; Galen de vict. Att. 99.

47. Philostratus Vit. Apoll. III 15.4, VIII 7.4.

48. Planhol 1958 fig.7 for the northern limit of cotton production in

Pamphylia and Pisidia today.

49. Cicero pro Flacc. 41; Vitruvius de architectura II 1.5.

50. Strabo XIV 5.3, 5.6; Pliny NH XII 132, XIII 52-3, XVI 32, 137; Appian Mith. 96; Theophrastus Hist. Plant. IV 5.2, 5.5.

51. Strabo VII 7.3.

52. Dioscurides I 66.1; Pliny NH XII 125; Strabo XII 7.3. The shrub has been recognised on coins of Selge, see BMC Lycia cxvii and Pl.XLI.

53. Dioscurides I 56.3; Pliny NH XII 41-2; Strabo XII 7.3.

54. Dioscurides IV 48w; Pliny NH IX 140, XVI 32, XXII 3; cf. Pausanias X 36.1. See Broughton 1938: 614 for other natural products of Asia Minor, in particular teucrion of Pisidia and Cilicia (Pliny NH XXV 46, 136); rose perfume of Phaselis (Athenaeus XV 688E) and Selgitic oil of Galatia and Cappadocia (Pliny NH XV 31, XXIII 95), the name implying that it was a product of the forests in the territory of Selge.

55. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 187.

56. For the quarries, see in particular Röder 1971: 253-312; Waelkens 1982:

57. IGRR III 362. passim; Fant 1986: 127-32.

58. Ward-Perkins 1981: 302.

59. Calder 1910b: 242; Ramsay 1920: 104-5; Robinson 1924a: 444; Robinson 1927: 30ff; Ramsay 1928/9: 375ff.

60. Strabo XIII 4.17; cf. Cicero ad fam. XIII 21; Horace Ep. I 6.33. For modern mineral resources in Pisidia and the neighbourhood, see Cuinet 1890/5 I: 884, IV: 229-30.

61. Pliny NH IX 169; Aul. Gelius. NA VI 16.5; Athenaeus VII 294, VIII 360D.

62. Pococke 1743/5 II: 80.

63. Dioscurides V 109w; Pliny NH XXXI 84, XXXI 99; Strabo XII 5.4.

64. Arrian Anab. I 29.

65. Pliny NH XXXI 73.

66. Strabo XIV 4.2.

67. IGRR III 409.

68. Rostovtzeff 1957: 166; cf. Erim and Reynolds 1970: 137ff.

69. Strabo XII 8.15.

70. Strabo XIV 3.2.

71. Hill 1914: 301-2 (Antiocheia); HN^2 707 (Cremna).

72. HN^2 667 (Apameia and Ephesus); HN^2 710 (Sagalassus and Side); HN^2 706 (Apollonia and the Lycians, Apollonia and Perge).

73. For the white marble, Pensabene and Monna 1977: 94-8; Asgarı 1977: 329-80.

74. Pliny NH XXXVI 102.

75. Gnoli 1971: 11; Blake 1947: 52-7.

76. Eg. Strabo XII 8.14; IX 5.16; Horace Odes III 1.41; Juvenal Satires XIV 307.

77. Eg. Juvenal Satires XIV 307; Pliny NH XXXVI 6; Seneca Ep. 86.6.

78. Strabo XII 8.14 (Docimian, Synnadic); Statius Silvæ I 2.148, I 5.37; Juvenal Sat. XIV 307; Sid.Apoll. Ep. II 2.7; Claudian In Eutrop. XI 272-3 (Phrygian).

79. Ward-Perkins 1951: 89-104; see also n. 56.

80. Paul the Silentiary II 206; Greg. Nyss. Hom. III 6560.

81. For Antiocheia, see Waelkens 1985: 194-5.

82. See Waelkens 1982: Table 31 (map).

83. For the timber trade of the Mediterranean lands, Semple 1932: 261ff; Meiggs 1984: 325-70. For more recent productivity and export of timber in Pisidia and the neighbourhood, Cuinet 1890/5 I: 885, IV 196; Lanckoroński 1890/2 I: x.

84. Strabo XIV 3.2.

85. Strabo XIV 3.2 (Side); XIV 5.3 (Hamaxia). Broughton 1938: 835-7 for references to other dockyards of Asia Minor.

86. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 224 no.184.

87. See above n.52, 53 and 54.

88. Pliny NH XIV 75, 113.

89. Strabo XII 7.2.

90. Pliny NH XIV 117.

91. Pliny NH XIV 74.

92. Pliny NH XIV 80.

93. Dio Chrysostom Or. XXXV 13-14 (Apameian sheep); Varro de rustica II 11-12; Martial Ep. XIV 141; Suetonius Augustus 75; Pliny NH VIII 203; Cicero Verr. II 1.95; (goat hair of Phrygia and Cilicia); Philostratus Vit. Apoll. III 15 (sheep's wool); Aristotle Hist. Anim. VIII 28 p.606A; Aelian Hist. Anim. XVI 30 (Lycian goat hair for rope).

94. Strabo XIII 6.1.

95. Plutarch de Cupid. Divit. 524A, Philostratus Vit. Soph. I 25.532.

96. Strabo XII 6.1; Cicero ad Att. VI 1.25.

97. Athenaeus XIV 657E.

98. Pliny NH XI 280.

99. Strabo XII 5.3; Pliny NH XXXI 84.

100. Broughton 1938: 799.

101. Strabo VII 6.2.

102. Strabo XII 8.11.

103. Appian Bell. Civ. II 49.

104. See n.60 above.

105. Magie 1950: 456. Cf. Robinson 1924a: 444 who noted furnaces on the hill above the mines.

106. See Broughton 1934: 233-4.

107. Ramsay 1941: 284.

108. Pensabene and Monna 1977: 95-8. (Aphrodisias).

109. Burford 1972: 63.

110. Burford 1972: 143.

111. Ramsay 1918a: 183 no. 24 (Iconium); MAMA IV 47 no. 140 (Apollonia); MAMA IV 88 no. 238 (Tymandus); Hall 1968: 88 no. 1 (Vasada). See Hall and Waelkens 1982: passim, espec. 153-5 and n. 15, for further references.

112. Strabo XII 8.16, XIII 4.14; Pliny NH VIII 190.

113. Tertullian de Pall. 3.

114. Strabo XII 7.3.

115. Strabo XII 7.3; 8.16; Dio Chrysostom Or. XXXV 13-14.

116. IGRR IV 790 (Apameia), IGRR IV 907 (Cibyra); IGRR III 442 = TAM III 114 (Termessus).

117. IGRR III 360.

118. Leake 1824: 137.

119. Philostratus Vit. Apoll. III 15.4, VIII 7.4.

120. IGRR IV 790. See Broughton 1938: 843, for other, less specific, instances of associations at Apameia.

121. IGRR III 442.

122. IGRR IV 907.

123. IGRR III 360.

124. TAM III 872.

125. Ramsay 1918a: 182-3 no.24.

126. See Broughton 1938: 884.

CHAPTER VII

1. Kitzinger 1974: 385-95 gives a full account of the mosaic and references to earlier publications, including Robinson 1924a: 435ff.; Kelsey 1925: 699ff.; Robinson 1926b: 195ff.

2. Kitzinger 1974: 394.

3. Robinson 1926b: 234-5 nos. 67-8.

4. Arundell 1834 I: 307.

5. Arundell 1834 I: 307.

6. Arundell 1834 I: 307.

7. Robinson 1926a: fig. 2; see also Robinson 1924a: 442-3; Ramsay 1928: 51-3; Ramsay 1930: 273-4.

8. Ramsay 1928: 52; 1930: 273-4.

9. Ramsay 1928: 52; 1930: 273.

10. Ramsay 1926a: 112; 1928: 52-3; 1930: 273. The theory was first proposed by Arundell (1834 I: 272), although his suggestion was that the basilica was built on the site of the synagogue. Robinson (1924a: 443; 1925: 253 n. 2) disagreed on the grounds that Jewish territory was taboo to the Christians.

11. Ramsay 1928: 51-3.

12. Ramsay 1928: 51.

13. Ramsay 1930: 263.

14. Hardie 1912: 113.

15. Ramsay 1924: 174.

16. Chapter IX p. 377-8.

17. Calder 1912: 98 no. 29; Pace 1921: 55 no. 43. Its first known provenance was the town baths.

18. This basilica is described by Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 131-2, 150-2; Strygowski 1903: 49-50; Rott 1908: 14-17.

19. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 131.

20. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 150.

21. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 151-2.

22. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 131 and fig. 103; Rott 1908: 15 fig. 5.

23. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 132.

24. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 132.

25. Arundell 1828: 137. See also Hirschfeld 1878: 300; 1879: 310.

26. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 158 fig. 126.

27. Arundell 1834 II: 37.

28. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 141.

29. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 152.

30. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 152.

31. Arundell 1834 II: 37 and sketch plan.

32. Arundell 1828: 139; 1834 II: 38.

33. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 141-2; Rott 1908: 18 and n. 2.

34. AASS 20 June p. 67.

35. Arundell 1834 I: 243-4.

36. Rott 1908: 4.

37. Foss 1977b: 285-8 re-examines the era used in the dating of the inscription (MAMA IV 81 no. 225, where it is dated to the 7th century). See Ballance 1960: 137 n. 2, for another interpretation of the term 'palatin'.

38. Eutychius Vita 2328; AASS 6 April p. 560, 22 April p. 32, 53; Theod. Syk. 108.

39. Rott 1908: 4-5.

40. MAMA IV 79-81 nos. 219-25.

41. Gibson 1978: 121-3 no. 44.

42. Ballance 1960: 144-5 no. 152.

43. Arundell 1834 I: 243.

44. Sybilline Books I 261-2; see Arundell 1834 I: 209-10.

45. HN^2 666.

46. MAMA VI 81-8 nos. 221-38.

47. Gibson 1978: 111ff, nos. 38-40.

48. Arundell 1834 I: 190-1, 209-18 and plan; Ramsay 1890b: 2-4 and plan; Weber 1892: 34ff. and plan; Ballance 1960: 125-30 and Pl. 23. See also Strygowski 1903: 55-6; Rott 1908: 3.

49. Ramsay 1890b: 3.

50. Ballance 1960: 127.

51. Arundell 1834 I: 217-8.

52. Arundell 1834 I: 218; Weber 1892: 34; Ballance 1960: 127. Arundell noted similar crosses on some of the tombs on the hillside below the church.

53. Ballance 1960: 126.

54. Ballance 1960: 125-6, 127.

55. Ballance 1960: 126.

56. Ballance 1960: 126.

57. Ballance 1960: 126 noted a thickening of the wall on either side of the central outer door which he suggested might have some connection with the forecourt or outer porch.

58. Ballance 1960: 126, 127, 128.

59. Arundell 1834 I: 218. Ballance interpreted Arundell's plan and description as if Arundell had seen evidence for a colonnade, whereas it is clear that Arundell saw no columns and the colonnade was conjectured.

60. Ballance 1960: 126.

61. Arundell 1834 I: 218.

62. Ramsay 1895/7: 538 no. 397.

63. Ramsay 1890b: 4.

64. Weber 1892: 34.

65. Ballance 1960: 130.

66. Strygowski 1903: 56.

67. AASS 24 March p. 474; see Le Quien 1958: 1053.

68. Rott 1908: 9-10.

69. Rott 1908: 9-14 and Pl. 4.

70. Sterrett 1888b: 334 no. 467 = Rott 1908: 11; Rott 1908: 10.

71. Rott 1908: 10.

72. Rott 1908: 10-11.

73. Sterrett 1888b: 308 no. 435.

74. Chapter IX p. 354-8.

75. Ramsay and Hogarth 1890: 136.

76. Sterrett 1888b: 281.

77. Cronin 1902: 99; Jüthner 1903: 12; Strygowski 1903: 52; Swoboda 1935: 105 and fig. 2.

78. Cronin 1902: 96-7; Strygowski 1903: 146-8 and figs. 113-5; Swoboda 1935: 106-8 and figs. 6-7.

79. Cronin 1902: 97-8 nos. 1-2.

80. Strygowski 1903: 148.

81. Swoboda 1935: 106 and fig. 5; See also Cronin 1902: 99; Jüthner 1903: 10-11.

82. Ramsay 1890a: 333; cf. Cronin 1902: 95.

83. Apud Strygowski 1903: 2 n. 1.

84. Jüthner 1903: 14.

85. Hall 1968: 64.

86. Ramsay 1890a: 333.

87. MAMA VIII 60-1 nos. 335 (= Cronin 1902: 103 no. 9), 336-9; Radet and Paris 1886: 503 no. 5 = Sterret 1888b: 190-1 no. 314 = Swoboda 1935: 9-10 no. 6; Cronin 1902: 103-4 nos. 8-10; Hall 1968: 64 nos. 1-2.

88. Pace 1921: 47.

89. Pace 1921: 47 and fig. 23.

90. Pace 1921: 47.

91: Pace 1921: 47-8 and no. 35.

92. Levick 1967a: 159.

93. Pace 1921: 48-9 and no. 37. Alexander was present at the Council of Chalcedon in AD 451 and signed the Epistola ad Leonem in AD 458; see Robert 1938: 277.

94. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 232 no. 236.

95. Ward-Perkins and Ballance 1958: 173,

96. Ward-Perkins and Ballance 1958: 173.

97. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 164.

98. Ward-Perkins and Ballance 1958: 173.

99. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 170 contains the expedition's complete report of this basilica.

100. Rott 1908: 20.

101. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 171.

102. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 171.

103. Paribeni and Moretti 1921: 107-11.

104. Paribeni and Moretti 1921: 116-7.

105. Paribeni and Moretti 1921: 116.

106. Rott 1908: 25.

107. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 180.

108. Machatschek and Schwarz 1981: 110-13.

109. Machatschek and Schwarz 1981: 112.

110. Machatschek and Schwarz 1981: 112.

111. Machatschek and Schwarz 1981: 110.

112. Machatschek and Schwarz 1981: 107-8.

113. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 180.

114. Machatschek and Schwarz 1981: 107.

115. Machatschek and Schwarz 1981: 108.

116. Machatschek and Schwarz 1981: 107-8.

117. Machatschek and Schwarz 1981: 107-8.

118. Machatschek and Schwarz 1981: 109-10.

119. Machatschek and Schwarz 1981: 113-4.

120. Machatschek and Schwarz 1981: 114-5.

121. Machatschek and Schwarz 1981: 115-6.

122. Machatschek and Schwarz 1981: 116-7.

123. Machatschek and Schwarz 1981: 117.

124, Information from Orhan Atvur. For a brief description of the site, see Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 185-6; Bean 1970: 13-16; Princeton 1976: 319-20 (Bean).

125. Sterrett 1888b: 173.

126. Sterrett 1888b: 173-4 no. 283; Swoboda 1935: 27-8 nos. 54-7; Hall 1968: 88-9 and no. 53.

127. Swoboda 1935: 28 no. 55.

128. Hall 1968: 89.

129. Basil Epist. 188.

130. Jüthner 1903: 25.

131. Sterrett 1888b: 183.

132. Sterrett 1888b: 181-4 and no. 301; Swoboda 1935: 37-9 and nos. 83-8; Hall 1968: 83 no. 39, 85 and Pl. XX a-b.

133. Rott 1908: 10-11.

134. Collignon 1879: 343 no. 19.

135. Collignon 1879: 343 no. 20 = Sterrett 1888a: 117 no. 87 = CIG 3860 = Rott 1908: 8-9.

136. Ramsay 1888a: 14 = Ramsay 1895/7: 557 no. 438 = Grégoire 1922: 108 no. 310.

137. Information from Stephen Mitchell.

138. Bean 1960: 65 no. 117.

139. Smith 1887: 255 no. 38 = Ramsay 1895/7: 557 no. 436 = Grégoire 1922: 108-9 no. 312.

140. Jüthner 1903: 28.

141. See below p. 230-1, 235.

142. Sozomen HE VII 19.2.

143. Levick 1967a: 182 and Pl. IVa. Additional information from Barbara Levick.

144. Duchesne 1877: 337.

145. See Ch. IX p. 335-6.

146. For the road, see Ch. IV p. 57; for identification with Panemoteichus, see Ch. IX p. 340, 405.

147. Rott 1908: 27-8.

148. Rott 1908: 26-7.

149. Swoboda 1935: 45. See also Sarre 1896a: 134; Sarre 1896b: 51; Jüthner 1903: 30-1.

150. Swoboda 1935: 45; Hall 1968: 73.

150. Swoboda 1935: 45; Hall 1968: 73.

151. Sterrett 1888b: 189.

152. Swoboda 1935: 108-9 and figs. 10-11; see also Strygowski 1903: 53.

153. Swoboda 1935: 8, 108.

154. Strygowski 1903: 54-5.

155. Strygowski 1903: 54.

156. Strygowski 1903: 55 fig. 42.

157. Swoboda 1935: 108 fig. 8.

158. Swoboda 1935: 108 fig. 9.

159. Jüthner 1903: 13.

160. Strygowski 1903: 52.

161. Swoboda 1935: 10. Cf. Cronin 1902: 14 no. 29.

162. Ramsay and Bell 1909: 349-53.

163. Sterrett 1888b: 159.

164. Jüthner 1903: 20.

165. Swoboda 1935: 29.

166. Strygowski 1903: 52-3.

167. Sterrett 1888b: 161-2.

168. Swoboda 1935: 29 no. 64.

169. Hall 1971: 132.

170. Hall 1971: 153 (h) and Pl. XVIIa.

171. Hall 1971: 153 (o); cf. Buckler, Calder and Cox 1924: 78 no. 117.

172. Sterrett 1888b: 160; cf. Hall 1968: 89.

173. Swoboda 1935: 28-9 espec. no. 62, 109 fig. 12. See also Sterrett 1888b: 179 no. 295; Jüthner 1903: 20.

174. Sarre 1896b: 47 fig. 4; Jüthner 1903: 30; Swoboda 1935: 42 fig. 34, 43 fig. 37, 43 no. 98, 110-11 figs. 14-16; Hall 1968: 71.

175. Hall 1968: 74.

176. See especially, Sterrett 1888b: 139, 141, 160ff., 182, 189ff.; Cronin 1902: 110-2; Jüthner 1903: 12-13; Swoboda 1935: 7-10, 20-1; Hall 1968: 65, 74.

177. Pace 1921: 36-7 and fig. 20.

178. Pace 1921: 52 and fig. 25; Bell 1947: 195-6.

179. Pace 1921: 52 and no. 41.

180. Ramsay 1920: 101.

181. Arundell 1834 I: 262; Bell 1947: 196.

182. Ramsay 1902/3: 251.

183. See Ramsay 1902/3: 251.

184. Eg. icon of the Virgin at Sozopolis (see p. 177); rock-cut chapel near Kızılören (see p. 118-9); inscription of 9/10th century from Kocas recording a chapel of the Virgin (MAMA VII no. 190)

185. AASS 24 August p. 842; Ramsay 1902/3: 252.

186. Pace 1921: 52-4.

187. Rott 1908: 84-93.

188. Hirschfeld 1878: 296-7; 1879: 303-4.

189. Sterrett 1888b: 311 and no. 436.

190. Ramsay 1902/3: 260.

191. Notitiae X 496, XIII 347.

192. An interesting detailed study of the native cults of Phrygia has been made by Carrington (1976).

193. Strabo XII 3.31. See also Ramsay 1911/12: 61-73.

194. See especially, Ramsay 1883c: 23-45; Sterrett 1888b: 226ff.; Ramsay 1906: 305-77; Ramsay 1912b: 151-70; PW V A (1934) 159-69 (Ruge); Magie 1950: 1326 n. 33, 1573 n. 40; Levick 1971: 80.

195. Colossians II 16. For the cult of angels in Phrygia and Pisidia, see Robert 1960: 432-3.

196. Acts XIII 16.

197. Acts XIII 13-14; see also XIV 24-5.

198. These routes are discussed in Ch. IV p. 55-9.

199. Bérard 1935: 64.

200. Ramsay and Hogarth 1890: 136.

201. Mansel 1978: 12, 13, 146.

202. Ignatius ad Philad. II; Eusebius HE VI 46, VII 5.

203. AASS 24 March p. 474.

204. AASS 20 June p. 87.

205. Eusebius HE VIII 17, IX 10; Lactantius Mort. Pers. XLVIII.

CHAPTER VIII

1. See Broughton 1938: 908 and n. 11.

2. Zosimus I 28; Zonaras XII 21; George Syncell. p. 717.

3. See Broughton 1938: 909.

4. The following account is based on Ostrogorsky 1968: 51-85.

5. Zosimus V 13-16; cf. Claudian in Eutrop. II 153ff.

6. Foss 1975: 721-41, plus refs.; Stratos 1968/75 I: 58-66, 103-17, 135-248.

7. Ostrogorsky 1968: 98-100.

8. Foss 1975: 735-6.

9. Foss 1975: 736-42.

10. See espec. Brooks 1898: 182-208; Vasiliev 1935/50: passim; Ahrweiler 1962: 1-32.

11. Theophanes p. 254; cf. Nicephorus p. 32.

12. Ostrogorsky 1968: 124; cf. Zonaras XIV 20.

13. Theophanes p. 383.

14. Theophanes p. 382.

15. See Jameson 1965: 738-9, 745-6.

16. Strabo XII 6.2.

17. Strabo XII 7.2.

18. Strabo XII 7.3.

19. See Ch. II p. 29-35, and below p. 266-7.

20. Cassius Dio LV 28.

21. Tacitus Annals VI 41.1.

22. Tacitus Annals XII 55.1.

23. Minor 1971: 16-21.

24. Robert 1970: 98-108.

25. SHA Sev. Alex. 58.1.

26. Zosimus I 69-70.

27. SHA Probus 16.4f.; Syme 1968: 48f. distinguishes the two.

28. See Ch. III p. 40-2.

29. SHA Trig. tyr. 26.

30. Rougé 1966: 282ff.; MacMullen 1966: 263; Syme 1968: 47f.

31. Ammianus XIV 2.1-20.

32. Ammianus XIX 13.1-2; XXVII 9.6-7; Zosimus IV 20. See Rougé 1966: 295f.

33. Jerome Ep. 114.1; Philostorgius HE XI 8; Sozomen HE VIII 25; John Malalas p. 363.

34. Priscus 1.14 (p. 286), 1.5, 1.8 (p. 320).

35. Brooks 1893: 209-38 gives a detailed account of Zeno's rise to power and his reign.

36. John Malalas p. 393f.; Theophanes p. 137ff.; Evagrius III 35; Procopius Anecdota VI 4. See Brooks 1893: 231-6.

37. Justinian Novellae 24, 25, 27, 30.

38. Cod. Theod. XII 14.1.

39. Grégoire 1922: 108-10 no. 314. See also Diehl 1893: 501ff.

40. Stein 1949/59 II: 749; cf. Justinian Novellae 24.1.

41. Ormerod 1922: 35-6, 1924: 199-213.

42. Syme 1979: 120ff.

43. Strabo XII 6.2, XIV 5.7; see Ormerod 1922: 35ff. and 1924: 213ff.

44. Plutarch Pompey XXVIII 2, XLV 2; Appian Mith. 116ff.; Strabo XIV 3.3; Pliny NH VII 93f.; Zonaras X 5.

45. Strabo XII 6.4.

46. See Ch. II p. 51ff.

47. Strabo XII 6.5; Tacitus Annals III 48. Cf. Syme 1934: 145f.; Levick 1967a: 203f.

48. Dig. XLVIII 6.1, 6.11. See MacMullen 1966: 256.

49. SHA Sept. Sev. 18.6.

50. See Minor 1971: 37-8.

51. Minor 1971: 17.

52. Libanius Acta Polycarpi 7, Acta Konosos 2.

53. Bean 1960: 51 no. 100 (Comama); IGRR III 407 (Pogla); Robert 1970: 105 (Ariassus): Robert 1970: 105, TAM III 906-19 (Termessus); Rott 1908: 360-2 no. 53a-d (Evdir Hanı); Bean and Mitford 1970: 30-32 no. 12, Hopwood 1984: 25-9 (Cotenna); Bean and Mitford 1970: 44 no. 21 (Casae); Bean and Mitford 1970: 39 no. 19 (Cagrae): Bean and Mitford 1970: 73 no. 46 (Ayasofya); Hall 1968: no. 20 (Amblada); Swoboda 1935: 26 no. 39 (Vasada); MAMA VIII 27 no. 135 (Eldeş); Berard 1893: 302-3 no. 2 (Apameia).

54. Dig. XLVIII 3.6.1.

55. Robert 1970: 102-8.

56. TAM III 14.

57. Hall 1968: 76 and no. 20; see also IGRR IV 896-7 (Alastus). See Magie 1950: 1515-6 n. 47.

58. Robert 1962: 323.

59. MAMA VIII 61 no. 340; cf. Levick 1967a: 173.

60. Calder 1912: 80-84 no. 1; cf. MAMA VIII xi-xii.

61. Pliny Ep. ad Traianum 78.

62. Zosimus I 62f.

63. Minor 1970: 84-5.

64. SHA Probus 16.4-6.

65. Bean and Mitford 1970: 76-7 no. 50.

66. Christol 1978: 529-40.

67. CIL III 6733 = ILS 740; cf. Ammianus XIX 13; PLRE I 497.

68. IGRR III 481 = ILS 8870. See also Harrison 1979: 531 - inscription from Ovacık in Lycia, date pre AD 367, with references to Termessus and

69. MAMA VIII xi. apparently also Cremna;

70. Cod. Theod. IX 29.2.

71. Cod. Just. XII 59.10.5; cf. Bean and Mitford 1970: 51-9 and no. 31.

72. See n. 36 above.

73. See n. 40 above.

74. Zosimus V 15.8.

75. e.g. Strabo XII 2.7 (near Kayseri), XIV 2.6 (Daphne, Antioch on the Orontes); Livy I 54.36; Xenophon Katabasis I 4.4.

76. See Planhol 1958: 48-9; Robert 1980: 276.

77. Cicero pro Flacc. 41.

78. Vitruvius de architectura II 1.5.

79. See Haspels 1971 I: 101; Erinç 1978: 97.

80. Strabo XIII 1.65.

81. Strabo XIV 6.5.

82. Theophrastus IX 2.7.

83. Aristotle Politics VI 5.4, VII 11.4.

84. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 224 no. 184.

85. Bréton 1980: passim.

86. See Meiggs 1984: 377-8.

87. Robert 1980: 65.

88. Meiggs 1984: 377. Theophrastus V 8.1.

89. Columella II 1.5-6; Virgil Georgics II 207-13.

90. See Ch. VI p. 142-4, 146-7.

91. Plato Critias V p. 418.

92. See Meiggs 1984: 374-6.

93. Pausanias VIII 24.11; cf. Strabo XII 8.17. For the contribution of soil erosion to silting, see Vita-Finzi 1969: passim, espec. 91, 110, 112; Erinç 1978: 108.

94. Lactantius Mort. Pers. VII.

95. Vita-Finzi 1969: 112.

96. Strabo XIV 4.2.

97. Vita-Finzi 1969: 91.

98. See Magie 1950: 882 n. 79, 886 n. 85, 893-4 n. 100.

99. Spratt and Forbes 1847 I: 209, 1847 II: 187.

100. van Zeist 1975: 138.

101. Roberts 1982: 238-9.

102. Carpenter 1966: 11-14, 18-19, 76-80.

103. Carpenter 1966: 15-16, 79- 80.

104. Bintliff 1982: 149-50.

105. Herodotus I 94.

106. Ramsay 1924: 176ff.; Robinson 1924b: 5-20; Levick 1967a: 96-7. See MacMullen 1966: 249-54, for a list of Empire-wide famines.

107. Perhaps the same as that famine alluded to in Revelation VI 6.

108. Philostratus Vit. Apoll. I 15.

109. Foss 1977b: 285ff.

110. TAM III 4 and 62.

111. Levick 1967a: 152.

112. Davis 1874: 364-9, with references and extracts from the Levant Herald, especially the letter written by W.A. Farnsworth (Levant Herald July 29, 1874.

113. Batlagéan 1977: 75-85.

114. Erinç 1978: 98; Bintliff 1982: 150-2.

115. Barcelo 1979: passim.

116. See especially Broughton 1938: 601, 910; Robert 1978: 395-408.

117. Pliny NH II 211; see Tacitus Annals IV 13 (Cibyra, AD 23); Marcellinus Comes XI 73 (Cibyra, AD 417).

118. Robert 1978: 403ff.

119. See Ch. IX p. 368.

120. Procopius Buildings II x 2ff.; see also Procopius History II xiv 5-6.

121. Procopius Anecdota XVIII 41-4.

122. Russell 1986: 145-8.

123. E.g. Ramsay 1924: 175; 1926a: 112; 1928: 91; Robinson 1924a: 436-7; 1925: 253.

124. Procopius History XXIII 22-4.

125. MacMullen 1963: 77ff.

126. Procopius Anecdota XXIII 19-21.

127. Teall 1959: 87ff.

128. IGRR III 409.

129. Teall 1967: 18.

130. Boak 1955: passim.

131. Finley 1958: 156-64.

132. Charanis 1959: 25-36; 1960/1: 140-54.

133. Whittaker 1976: 164.

134. Whittaker 1976: 164.

135. Whittaker 1976: 138.

136. Jones 1964: 1039.

137. Whittaker 1976: 138.

138. Libanius Or. II 32; Ep. 1071; Theodoret Ep. 43.

139. John Chrysostom PG LVIII 591ff.

140. Whittaker 1976: 137, 154.

141. Lactantius Mort. Pers. VII.

142. Teall 1967: 19; Whittaker 1976: 159.

143. Jones 1959: 39.

144. Jones 1959: 39-43; see also Ashburner 1910: 85-108, and 1912: 68-95; Broughton 1938: 905-7. See Patlagéan 1977: passim, for the influence of the adversities of this period on the rural classes.

145. Cod. Just. XI 52.1; cf. XI 48.21.

146. Whittaker 1976: 138; cf. Jones 1964: 813.

147. Finley 1958: 162.

148. Jones 1964: 68.

149. Demonstrated by Teall 1967: 15-16, on evidence from Italy.

150. Broughton 1938: 715-34, 746-97.

151. Broughton 1938: 803.

152. Cod. Theod. XV 1.3.

153. Cod. Theod. XV 1.

154. Cod. Theod. XV 1.37.

155. Cod. Theod. XVI 10.16, 19, 20.

156. Cod. Theod. XVI 5.11.

157. Cod. Theod. XV 1.38, 39.

158. Cod. Theod. LVI 10.3, 8, 15, 18; 19.2.

159. Procopius Buildings II x 2ff; cf. History II xiv 5-6.

160. Ward-Perkins 1958: 75.

161. Agathius History B 16.

162. Bouras 1981: 653.

163. Russell 1986: 144.

164. Russell 1986: 144-8.

165. Foss 1975: 721-47.

166. Ostrogorsky 1959: 47-66.

167. Hopkins 1980: 123-4.

168. Chapter IX p. 410-1.

169. See Hendy 1985: 640-2 for a summary of the latest evidence from Asia Minor.

170. Hendy 1985: 619-62.

171. Russell 1986: 142.

172. Russell 1986: 141.

173. Russell 1986: 149 and n. 32.

174. Foss 1975: 728ff.

175. Foss 1975: 730ff.

176. See for example Hopkins' tentative calculations on demographic movement in Italy, 1978: 64ff. Cf. Jones 1953: 49ff.

177. Hopkins 1966: 245 warns against this.

178. Mango 1980: 79-80.

179. Weitz 1972: 7-23 gives a brief resume of the various figures arrived at. See especially Andreades 1935: 117ff.

180. Boak 1955: passim.

181. Finley 1958: 1958: 156-64.

182. Charanis 1959: 25-36, 1960/1: 140-54.

183. Zosimus I 26, I 37.

184. Ammianus XXXI 6.24; Gilliam 1961: 225-51.

185. Ammianus XXXI 5.13; Gilliam 1961: 225-51.

186. Patlagéan 1977: 85-101.

187. Procopius Anecdota XII-XIII.

188. Procopius Anecdota XIII 19-20.

189. Wacher 1974: 414-22.

190. See Wacher's own cautionary comment, 1974: 422; cf. Todd 1977: 319-24.

191. See Müller-Wiener 1961: 5ff. for examples on the west coast.

192. E.g. Kirsten 1958: 19-34; Foss 1977a: 469-84; Mango 1980:60-74; Bouras 1981: passim.

193. Russell 1986: 137-41.

194. Bean 1979: 35.

195. Bean 1979: 39ff.

196. Planhol 1958: 80.

197. Patlagéan 1977: 315ff.

198. Harrison 1977: 11.

199. See Mango 1966: 358ff.

200. Walbank 1944: 10-12.

201. Broughton 1938: 913.

202. CAH VII (1939) 383ff. (Ensslin); Ostrogorsky 1968: 30ff.

203. Ostrogorsky 1968: 64-5.

204. Procopius Anecdota XIX 5.7.

205. Lopez 1945: 1-42; Jones 1964: 278ff.; Ostrogorsky 1968: 68ff.

206. Ostrogorsky 1968: 87ff.

207. Nolle 1986: 269-72.

208. Gough 1962: 180ff.

209. Ramsay 1912a: 378; 1924: 173, 174; 1926a: 112.

210. Zonaras XII 20-21; Eusebius HE VI 41, VII 1, 10-11. See also Mitchell 1982: espec. 107-10.

211. Lactantius Mort. Pers. V 4.

212. MAMA I no. 170. For Valerius Diogenes, see PLRE I 257; Calder 1910b: 233; Sterrett 1888b: nos. 122, 123, 124 (= CIL 6807, 6808, 6806); CIL III 13661.

213. Ramsay 1928: 51-3.

214, Eusebius HE V 16, 18.

215. AASS 23 June p. 472.

216. Vryonis 1971: 9ff.

217. Acts IX 23ff.

---

218. Fellows 1852: 125.

219. Wacher 1974: 411ff.

220. See especially Jones 1964: 712-66. For Constantine, see remarks by Teall 1967: 20-7.

221. Jones 1964: 873-94; Vryonis 1971: 8-9.

222. Vryonis 1971: 8.

223. Patlagéan 1977: 315ff.

224. Vryonis 1971: 10-24, 29.

225. Ostrogorsky 1931: 231-4.

226. Wacher 1974: 422.

CHAPTER IX

1. See Aulock 1977 and 1979, passim, and below p. 411.

2. Aulock 1977: 38.

3. Strabo XII 7.2.

4. Aulock 1979: 51(Tityassus), 49-50 (Timbriada). To avoid crowding, references in Council lists and Notitiae are not given in this chapter unless necessary; they can be found under the relevant entry in the Appendix.

5. Aulock 1979: 28.

6. Aulock 1977: 48 (Pogla), 41 (Palaiopolis), 25 (Andeda), 51 (Verbe).

7. Const. Porph. I 16.

8. Notitiae I 449, III 401, VII 224, VIII 499, IX 409, X 515, XIII 365.

9. Aulock 1977: 23.

10. Aulock 1977: 44.

11. Calder 1932: 453 no. 4 = MAMA VIII 62 no. 348.

12. Dörtlük 1976: 17-18; Aulock 1977: 33-4.

13. Strabo XII 6.4.

14. Hierocles 681,1; Council AD 536.

15. Foss 1975: 735-8.

16. Theophanes p. 383.

17. See Ch. V p. 51-2.

18. OGIS 751; Swoboda 1935: 33-5 nos. 74-5.

19. Ch. V p. 95-6.

20. Appendix s.v. Sia.

21. Strabo XII 7.2.

22. Sterrett 1888b: 193 no. 317, 199 no. 328, 207 no. 399.

23. Cod. Just. I 3.55; cf. Vryonis 1971: 9 and n. 27.

24. Sozomen HE VII 19.2.

25. Vryonis 1971: 26ff. and n. 141.

26. Vryonis 1971: 9, 26ff.

27. Livy XXXVIII 15.

28. Sterrett 1888b: 366.38.

29. Appendix s.v. Baris.

30. Ptolemy V 5,8.

31. Ramsay 1895/7: 327 n. 3. Cf. Bean 1959: 116-7.

32. Strabo XII 7.2.

33. See n. 11 above.

34. Ch. V p. 94 and n. 151.

35. Diodorus XVIII 44, 47; Polybius V 72.

36. Ptolemy V 5,6.

37. Geog. Rav. 106,1.

38. E.g. Jones 1971: 126. See Bean 1960: 50; Dörtlük 1976: 18.

39. Bean 1960: 51 no. 100.

40. Livy XXXVIII 15; Polybius XXII 19.1.

41. Ptolemy V 5,5.

42. Peut. Table IX Strecke 102.

43. Geog. Rav. 106,3.

44. Mitchell 1976: 106ff.

45. Hall 1985: 14; 1986b: 150.

46. Strabo XII 6.4.

47. See Cook 1959: 19ff.

48. Identified by Mitchell, 1986 (unpublished).

49. Dörtlük 1976: 17-18; Aulock 1977: 33-4.

50. Ballance 1959: 125ff.

51. Aulock 1979: 42.

52. Ramsay 1941: 153.

53. Jones 1971: 141, 415 n. 35.

54. Calder and Bean 1957 (Classical Map).

55. See Ch. V p. 103-4.

56. Rott 1908: 352-3; Robert 1948: 408.

57. See especially Rott 1908: 84-93. See also Appendix s.v. Yeşil Adası and Ch. VII p. 238-9 .

58. Duchesne 1877: 377; Levick 1967a: 182 and Pl. IVa. See Ch. VII p.

59. Levick 1967a: 182. Information on additional coins from Barbara Levick

60. Duchesne 1877: 377.

61. Levick 1967a: 183 n. 1.

62. IGRR III 409.

63. Levick 1967a: 182.

64. See Appendix s.v. Kestel (a).

65. For Balbura, see Coulton 1986; 174.; for Oenoanda, see Hall 1976: 196.

66. Jones 1971: 143; Hierocles 680,4.

67. See Ch. V p. 90+91.

68. See Ch. VII p. 227 and n. 139.

69. Bean 1960: 68ff.

70. Hierocles 680,7 and 8. See Jones 1971: 416 n. 37.

71. Notitiae I 379, III 335, VII 159, VIII 432, IX 342, X 447, XIII 297.

72. Const. Porph. I 16.

73. Above n. 8.

74. See Ch. IV p. 57.

75. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 123-4.

76. Rott 1908: 16-18,

77. Broughton 1938: 786-7.

78. HN^2 712.

79. Notitiae I 441, III 394, VII 213, VIII 491, IX 401, X 507, XIII 357.

80. Le Quien 1958: 1020.

81. Le Quien 1958: 1020.

82. Le Quien 1958: 1020-1.

83. Hierocles 680,1 and 2.

84. Jones 1971: 143.

85. Spratt and Forbes 1847 I: ; Bean 1979: 86-7.

86. TAM III 906-9, 912-5.

87. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 235 no. 182; Grégoire 1922: 110 no. 320.

88. Spratt and Forbes 1847 I: 235.

89. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 61ff. and site plan; Heberdey 1929: and site plan.

90. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 168.

91. CIL III 6866 = ILS 6090 = MAMA IV 86-7 no. 236.

92. Hierocles 672,5.

93. Notitiae X 490, XIII 340; possibly also Council AD 869, see Ramsay 1902/3: 264.

94. Rott 1908: 10-11.

95. Rott 1908: 9-10.

96. Rott 1908: 10-11.

97. Ramsay 1902/3: 255, 272.

98. Cronin 1902: 99; Swoboda 1935: 106.

99. See Ch. VII p. 718-9.

100. Hall 1959: 119ff.

101. Notitiae I 79, II 107, VI 85, VIII 86, X 119, XI 138.

102. Ramsay 1933: 157; Notitiae I 80, II 97, X 108, XI 131.

103. Brooks 1898; 194.

104. Theophanes p. 382.

105. French 1984: 11.

106. See Ch. VII p. 225-6.

107. Sterrett 1888b: 183.

108. Jüthner 1903: 18-20; Swoboda 1935: 22-3; Hall 1968: 85.

109. Information from Alan Hall.

110. Sterrett 1888b: 173. See Ch. VII p. 224-5.

111. Mersich 1985: 53-4.

112. Mersich 1985: 52-3.

113. Pace 1921: 50.

114. Pace 1921: 46-7. See Ch. VII p. 190-4 .

115. Levick 1967a: 159.

116. Levick 1967a: 182.

117. Levick 1967a: 181-2.

118. Ptolemy V 6,16. See Robert,1938: 280-2.

119. Notitiae I 83, II 93, VI 61, VIII 61, X 109, XI 132.

120. Notitiae VI 61, VIII 61.

121. Mansel 1978: 17-18.

122. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: no. 249.

123. Machatschek and Schwarz 1981: 47-52, 107-81

124. Machatschek and Schwarz 1981: 120.

125. See Machatschek and Schwarz 1981:121-2,for the water supply of Selge.

126. Arrian Anab. I 29; Polybius V 76ff.

127. Zosimus V 15.

128. Machatschek and Schwarz 1981: 19-20, 36ff. espec. 36, 39, 40.

129. Machatschek and Schwarz 1981: 20.

130. Machatschek and Schwarz 1981: 39.

131. Machatschek and Schwarz 1981: 20.

132. Paribeni and Moretti 1921: 84ff.

133. See Ch. VII p. 208-10.

134. Ch. VII p. 182ff.

135. Ramsay and Hogarth 1890: 136.

136. Ch. VII p. 211-3.

137. Information on the Hellenistic and Roman monuments at the site used in this section is from Marc Waelkens and Stephen Mitchell (see brief reports, Mitchell 1985: 14; 1986a: 20-1).

138. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 131-2, 150-2; see Ch. VII p. 169-71.

139. Ch. VII p. 168 ff.

140. See Ch. VII p.175-6.

141. This discussion of Cremna is based on information from Stephen Mitchell and the brief reports, Mitchell 1985: 12-14; 1986a: 19-20; 1986b: 167-70.

142. Zosimus I 67ff.

143. Ch. VII p. 195-8.

144. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 169-70.

145. See Ch. VII p. 195ff.

146. Aulock 1979: 22.

147. Ramsay 1890a: 40f.

148. MAMA IV xiii; Ballance 1960: 132.

149. See Ch. VII p.176-7.

150. Hamilton 1842 II: 363.

151. See Ballance 1960: 132-7.

152. Ballance 1960: 134.

153. Ballance 1960: 134.

154. Nicetas Hist. p. 25A.

155. MAMA IV 57-8 no. 149.

156. Acta Patr. Const. I 242f., 509.

157. MAMA IV xiv; Ballance 1960: 132.

158. Mitchell 1983: 7-9; 1984a: 8-10; 1984b: 79-81.

159. ILS 8932.

160. SEG VI 560f.; Calder 1922: 132-3; cf. Ramsay 1933: 317.

161. See Ch. VII p. 154ff.

162. Levick 1967a: 134, 178 and n. 3.

163. Milne 1947: 97ff.; Krzyżanowska 1970: passim.

164. Theophanes p. 383.

165. Ch. VII p. 155.

166. See Ch. VII p. 164.

167. Hardie 1912: 112.

168. Levick 1967a: 180.

169. Acta Patr. Const. I 39f.

170. Ramsay 1890a: 390; 1924: 373.

171. Georgius Pachymetes de Michaele 257ff.

172. See Kitzinger 1975: 392.

173. Machatschek and Schwarz 1981: 121.

174. Lanckoroński 1890/2 II: 61ff.
Information on recently discovered aqueduct at Sagalassus from Marc Waelkens.

175. Information from Stephen Mitchell.

176. Machatschek and Schwarz 1981: 121.

177. Coulton 1986: 173 and fig. 3.

178. Müller-Wiener 1961: 5ff.

179. Foss 1977d: 172ff.

180. Bean 1979: 22.

181. Rott 1908: 16.

182. Theophanes p. 372, 373.

183. Sterrett 1888b: 183.

184. Ballance 1960: 181-2.

185. Hall 1968: 65-6.

186. Chapter VI p. 140.

187. Levick 1967a: 172.

188. Milne 1947: 102.

189. Aulock 1977: 23 (Amblada), 50 (Sibidunda), 51 (Verbe).

190. Aulock 1979: 50.

191. Aulock 1977: 21 (Adada), 29 (Ariassus), 43 (Panemoteichus), 47 (Pednelissus), 48 (Pogla); 1979: 22 (Apollonia), 35 (Conane), 47 (Termessus).

192. Aulock 1977: 25 (Andeda), 33 (Codrula), 34 (Colbasa, Comama), 39 (Olbasa); 1979: 28 (Baris).

193. BMC Lycia cix (Sagalassus), cix (Seleuceia), cvi (Prostanna).

194. Milne 1947: 102, although Aulock says the coinage ended under Claudius Gothicus, 1979: 43.

195. Levick 1967a: 100, 151.

196. Aulock 1979: 45.

197. HN^2 702.

198. Broughton 1938: 787.

199. Chapter V p. 81.

200. Aulock 1979: 45.

201. HN^2 708.

202. BMC Phrygia xxxii.(Apameia); Aulock 1977: 30 (Isinda).

203. Aulock 1979: 38 (Cremna), 46 (Termessus).

204. See Chapter V p. 88 and n. 115 and 117.

205. Aulock 1979: 43.

206. Justinian Novellae 24, 25, 27, 30.

ABBREVIATIONS

ABSA	Annual of the British School at Athens
AE	L'Année épigraphique
AEMÖ	Archäologisch-epigraphischen mittheilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn.
AJA	American Journal of Archaeology
AJP	American Journal of Philology
Anat. Studs.	Anatolian Studies
Annuario	Annuario della Scuola Archeologica di Atene delle Missioni Italiane in Oriente
ANRW	Aufstieg und Niedergang der Römischen Welt
Arch. Anz.	Archäologischer Anzeiger
Ath. Mitt.	Mitteilungen des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts in Athen
BCH	Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique
Belleten	Türk Tarih Kurumu, Belleten
BMC Lycaonia	A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum - Lycaonia, Isauria and Cilicia (G. F. Hill, London 1900).
BMC Lycia	A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum - Lycia, Pamphylia and Pisidia (G. F. Hill, London 1897).
BMC Phrygia	A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum - Phrygia (B. V. Head, London 1906).
Bull. ép.	Bulletin épigraphique (edd. J. and L. Robert, Paris).
CAH	Cambridge Ancient History
CIG	Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum
CIL	Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum
Class. Rev.	Classical Review
CRAI	Comptes rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres

DOP	Dumbarton Oaks Papers
EE	Ephemeris Epigraphica
EHR	English Historical Review
GGA	Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen
GRBS	Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies
HN²	Historia Numorum (B. M. Head 2nd ed. Oxford, 1911).
HSCP	Harvard Studies in Classical Philology
IGRR	Inscriptiones Graecae ad res Romanas pertinentes
ILS	Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae (H. Dessau)
JHS	Journal of Hellenic Studies
JÖAI	Jahreshefte des Österreichischen Archäologischen Instituts
JRS	Journal of Roman Studies
MAMA	Monumenta Asiae Minoris Antiqua (8 vols., Manchester, 1928-62)
Mon. Ant.	Monumenti Antichi, reale Accademie dei Lincei, Milan, XXIII, 1914 (Paribeni and Romanelli)
NC	Numismatic Chronicle
OGIS	Orientis Graecae Inscriptiones Selectae (W. Dittenberger)
PBSR	Papers of the British School at Rome
PLRE	The Prosopography of the Later Roman Empire. Vol. I 260-395. (edd. A. H. M. Jones, J. R. Martindale and J. Morris. Cambridge 1971).
Princeton	The Princeton Encyclopedia of Classical Sites (ed. R. Stillwell et al. Princeton 1976).
PW	Pauly-Wissova, RealEncyclopädie der Classischen Altertumswissenschaft
REA	Revue des études anciennes
REG	Revue des études grecques

Rev. arch.	Revue archéologique
Rev. phil.	Revue philologique
SEG	Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum
TAD	Türk Arkeoloji Dergisi
TAM	Tituli Asiae Minoris
TAPA	Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Association
TTKY	Türk Tarih Kurumu Yayinlarindan
ZPE	Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik

ANCIENT SOURCES ABBREVIATED IN THE NOTES

Aelian	Historia Animalium
Agathius	History of the Reign of Justinian
Ammianus Marcellinus	Res Gestae
Appian	Civil Wars
Appian	Mithridatic Wars
Appian	Syrian Wars
Aristotle	Historia Animalium
Arrian	Anabasis
Athenaeus	Deipnosophistae
Aulus Gellius	Noctes atticae
Basil of Caesareia	Epistles
Cassius Dio	Roman History
Cedrenus	Chronicle (Bonn ed.)
Cicero	in Verrem
Cicero	ad Atticum
Cicero	ad Familiares
Cicero	de Lege Agraria
Cicero	de Imperio Gn. Pompeio
Cicero	pro L. Flacco
Cinnamus	Epitome (Bonn ed.)
Claudian	in Eutropium
Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus	de Thematibus (PG)
Dio Chrysostom	Orationes
Diodorus Siculus	Bibliotheca Historiae
Eusebius	Historia Ecclesiastica
Eutropius	History
Eutychius	Vita (PG)

Evagrius	Historia Ecclesiastica
Galen	de victu attenuante
George Syncellus	Chronicle (Bonn ed.)
Gregory of Nyssa	Homilies (PG)
Hierocles	Synecdemus
Herodotus	History
Horace	Epistles
Jerome	Epistles
John Malalas	Chronicle (Bonn ed.)
Lactantius	de Mortibus Persecutorum
Livy	History of Rome
Marcellinus Comes	Chronicon (ed. T. Mommsen, Chronica Minora II, 1894)
Martial	Epigrams
Nemesian	Cynegetica
Nicephorus	Breviarium (ed. de Boor)
Nicetus Choniates	History (Bonn ed.)
Oppian	Cynegetica
Pausanias	Description of Greece
Philostorgius	Historia Eccesiastica
Philostratus	Vita Apollonii
Philostratus	Lives of the Sophists
Pliny (Elder)	Natural History
Pliny (Younger)	Epistulae ad Traianum
Polybius	History
Priscus	Fragments (publ. L. Dindorf Historici Graeci Minores I, 1870)
Procopius	Anecdota/Secret History
Ptolemy	Geography
Seneca	Epistulae

Sidonius Apollinaris	Epistulae
Sozomen	Historia Ecclesiastica
Stephanus Byzantius	Ethnica
Strabo	Geography
Theodore of Sykeon	Vita (ed. Festugiere)
Theophanes	Chronographia (ed. de Boor)
Theophrastus	History of Plants
Thucydides	History of the Peloponnesian War
Xenophon	Anabasis
Xenophon	Hellenica
Zonaras	Epitomae historiarum libri (Bonn ed.)
Zosimus	New History

AASS	Acta Sanctorum
Cod. Theod.	Theodosian Code
Cod. Just.	Justinianic Code
Dig.	Digesta (Libri Pandectarum)
Geog. Rav.	Ravenna Geography (anonymous)
Not. Dig.	Notitia Dignitatum Orientis
Notitiae	Notitiae Episcopatuum
Peut. Table	Peutinger Table
PG	Patrologiae Cursus, series Graeca (Migne)
SHA	Scriptores Historiae Augustae

BIBLIOGRAPHY

AHRWEILER, H. 1962 "L'Asie Mineure et les invasions arabes (VII^{e}-IX^{e} siècles)" Révue historique CCXXVII 1-32.

AHRWEILER, H. 1967 "Les problèmes de la géographie historique byzantines" Proceedings of the XIIIth International Congress of Byzantine Studies (London) 147-9.

ANDERSON, J. G. C. 1897 "A summer in Phrygia" JHS XVII 396-424.

ANDERSON, J. G. C. 1898 "A summer in Phrygia. Part II" JHS XVIII 81-128.

ANDERSON, J. G. C. 1913 "Festivals of Men Askaenos in the Roman colony at Antioch of Pisidia" JRS III 267-300.

ANDERSON. J. G. C. 1932 "The genesis of Diocletian's provincial reorganisation" JRS XXII 24-32.

ANDRÉADES, A. 1935 "La population de l'Empire byzantin" Bulletin de l'Institut archeologique bulgare IX 117-26.

ARUNDELL, F. V. J. 1828 A Visit to the Seven Churches of Asia (London).

ARUNDELL, F. V. J. 1834 Discoveries in Asia Minor, including a description of the ruins of several ancient cities and especially Antioch of Pisidia (2 vols. London).

ASGARI, N. 1977 "Die Halbfabrikate Kleinasiatischen Girlandensarkophage und ihre Herkunft" Arch. Anz. 329-80.

ASHBURNER, W. 1910 "The Farmer's Law" JHS XXX 85-108.

ASHBURNER, W. 1912 "The Farmer's Law II" JHS XXXII 68-95.

AULOCK, H. von 1977 Münzen und Städte Pisidiens Vol. I (Istanbüler Mitteilungen Beiheft 19, Tübingen).

AULOCK, H. von 1979 Münzen und Städte Pisidiens Vol. II (Istanbüler Mitteilungen Beiheft 22, Tübingen).

BABÉLON, E. 1890 Inventaire sommaire de la Collection Waddington (Paris).

BAEDEKER, K. 1905 Konstantinopel und Kleinasien (Leipzig).

BALLANCE, M. H. 1958 "Roman Roads in Lycaonia" Anat. Studs. VIII 223-34.

BALLANCE, M. H. 1959 "The site of Prostanna" Anat. Studs. IX 125-9.

BALLANCE, M. H. 1960 An Archaeological Reassessment of the Classical Period in Central Asia Minor (Ph.D. thesis, Edinburgh).

BARCELO, M. 1979 "Locust plagues in mid-west Hispania in the 6th and 7th centuries as a climatic factor" (Paper presented at the 1979 International conference on Climate and History, University of East Anglia).

BARNES, T. D. 1982 The New Empire of Diocletian and Constantine (London).

LE BAS, P. and WADDINGTON, W. H. 1870 Voyage archéologique en Grece et en Asie Mineure III: Inscriptions grecques et latines recueilles en Asie Mineure (Paris).

BAYNES, N. H. 1912/13 "The military operations of the Emperor Heraclius" United Services Magazine XLVI 526-33, 659-66; XLVII 30-38, 105-201, 318-24, 401-12, 532-41, 665-79.

BAYNES, N. H. 1925 "Three notes on the reforms of Diocletian and Constantine" JRS XV 195-208.

BEAUFORT, F. 1818 Karamania, or a brief description of the south coast of Asia Minor, and of the remains of Antiquity (London).

BEAN, G. E. 1948 "Notes and inscriptions from Lycia" JHS LXVIII 40-58.

BEAN, G. E. 1954 "Sculptured and inscribed stones at Burdur" Belleten XVIII 469-510.

BEAN, G. E. 1957 note in Anat. Studs. VII 25.

BEAN, G. E. 1958a note in Anat. Studs. VIII 33.

BEAN, G. E. 1958b "Inscriptions in the Antalya Museum" Belleten XXII 21-91.

BEAN, G. E. 1959 "Notes and inscriptions from Pisidia. Part I" Anat. Studs. IX 67-117.

BEAN, G. E. 1960 "Notes and inscriptions from Pisidia. Part II" Anat. Studs. X 43-82.

BEAN, G. E. 1970 "The site of Etenna" Klio LII 13-16.

BEAN, G. E. 1979 Turkey's Southern Shore (2nd edition, London).

BEAN, G. E. and MITFORD, T. B. 1965 Journeys in Rough Cilicia in 1962 and 1963 (Vienna).

BEAN, G. E. and MITFORD, T. B. 1970 Journeys in Rough Cilicia 1964-1968 (Vienna).

BELL, G. L. 1947 The Letters of Gertrude Bell (ed. Lady Bell, 2nd one-volume edition, London).

BELOCH, K. J. 1912 Griechische Geschichte (4 vols. Strasbourg).

BÉRARD, J. 1935 "Recherches sur les itineraires de St. Paul en Asie Mineure" Rev. arch. V 57-90.

BÉRARD, V. 1891 "Inscriptions d'Asie Mineure" BCH XV 538-62.

BÉRARD, V. 1892 "Inscriptions d'Asie Mineure" BCH XVI 417-46.

BÉRARD, V. 1893 "Inscriptions de Dinair (Apamée)" BCH XVII 301-21.

BINTLIFF, J. L. 1982 "Climate change, archaeology and Quaternary science in the eastern Mediterranean region" in A. F. Harding (ed.) 143-61.

BLAKE, M. E. 1947 Ancient Roman Construction in Italy from the Prehistoric Period to Augustus (Washington).

BOAK, A. E. R. 1955 Manpower Shortage and the Fall of the Roman Empire (Ann Arbor).

DE BOOR, C. 1888 Vita Euthymii, ein Anecdoton zur Geschichte Leo des Weisen a, 886-917 (Berlin).

BOURAS, C. 1981 "City and Village: urban design and architecture" XVI Internationaler Byzantinistenkongress (Vienna 4-9 October) 611-53.

BOWIE, E. L. 1970 review of Levick 1967a JRS LX 202-7.

BRANDENSTEIN, W. 1934 "Die Sprache der Pisidier" Archiv. für Orientforschung IX 52-4.

BRÉTON, J-F. 1980 Les Inscriptions forestières d'Hadrien dans le Mont Liban (Inscriptions grecques et latines de la Syrie, vol. VIII.3, Paris).

BRICE, W. (ed.) 1978a The Environmental History of the Near and Middle East since the last Ice Age (London).

BRICE, W. 1978b "The dessication of Anatolia" in Brice (ed.) 1978a. 141-8.

BRIXHE, C. and GIBSON, E. 1982 "Monuments from Pisidia in the Koç collection" Kadmos XXI.2 130-69.

BROOKS, E. W. 1893 "The Emperor Zeno and the Isaurians" EHR VIII 209-38.

BROOKS, E. W. 1898 "The Arabs in Asia Minor (641-750) from Arabic Sources" JHS XVIII 182-208.

BROOKS, E. W. 1899 "The campaign of 716-8 from Arabic Sources" JHS XIX 19-33.

BROOKS, E. W. 1901 "Arabic lists of the Byzantine themes" JHS XXI 67-77.

BROUGHTON, T. R. S. 1933 "Some notes on the war with the Homonadeis" AJP LIV 134-44.

BROUGHTON, T. R. S. 1934 "Roman landholding in Asia Minor" TAPA LXV 207-39.

BROUGHTON, T. R. S. 1938 "Roman Asia" in An Economic Survey of Ancient Rome, Vol. IV (ed. Tenney Frank, Baltimore) 499-916.

BRUNT, P. A. and MOORE, J. M. (edd.) 1973 Res Gestae Divi Augusti (reprinted, Oxford).

BRYSON, R. A. 1977 Climates of Hunger: mankind and the world's changing weather (Madison).

BUCKLER, W. H. and CALDER, W. M. (edd.) 1923 Anatolian Studies presented to Sir William Mitchell Ramsay (Manchaster).

BUCKLER, W. H., CALDER, W. M. and COX, C. W. M. 1924 "Asia Minor 1924. I. Monuments from Iconium, Lycaonia and Isauria" JRS XIV 24-84.

BURCKHARDT, J. J. 1893 Heroclis Synecdemus (Leipzig).

BURFORD, A. 1972 Craftsmen din Greek and Roman Society (London).

BURY, J. B. 1920 "The Notitia Dignitatum" JRS X 131-54.

BURY, J. B. 1923 "The provincial lists of Verona" JRS XIII 127-51.

CALDER, W. M. 1908 "The eastern boundary of the province of Asia" Class. Rev. XXII 213-5.

CALDER, W. M. 1910a "A cult of the Homonades" Class. Rev. XXIV 76-81.

CALDER, W. M. 1910b "A journey round the Proseilemmene" Klio X 232-42.

CALDER, W. M. 1912 "Colonia Caesarea Antiocheia" JRS II 79-120.

CALDER, W. M. 1913 "A Roman Imperial domain" Class. Rev. XXVII 9-11.

CALDER, W. M. 1920 "Studies in early Christian epigraphy" JRS X 42-59.

CALDER, W. M. 1922 "Deux inscriptions byzantines d'Antioche de Pisidie" Rev. phil. XLVI 132-4.

CALDER, W. M. 1923 "The epigraphy of the Anatolian heresies" in Buckler and Calder (edd.) 59-91.

CALDER, W. M. 1924 "Studies in early Christian epigraphy II" JRS XIV 85-92.

CALDER, W. M. 1925 "The Royal Road in Herodotus" Class. Rev. XXXIX 7-11.

CALDER, W. M. 1928 "The site of Isaura Nova" JHS XLVIII 220-1.

CALDER, W. M. 1932 "Inscriptions of southern Galatia" AJA XXXVI 452-64.

CALDER, W. M. and KEIL, J. (edd.) 1939 Anatolian Studies presented to William Hepburn Buckler (Manchester).

CALDER, W. M. and BEAN, G. E. 1957 A Classical Map of Asia Minor, being a partial revision of J. G. C. Anderson's Map of Asia Minor (suppl. to Anat. Studs. VII).

CAMPBELL, A. S. (ed.) 1971 Geology and History of Turkey (Petroleum Exploration Society of Libya on the occasion of the 13th annual field conference, Tripoli, Libya, 1971. Venice).

CARPENTER, R. 1966 Discontinuity in Greek Civilisation (Cambridge).

CARRINGTON, P. 1976 The Distribution and History of Elements of the Native Culture of Roman Phrygia (D.Phil. thesis, Newcastle upon Tyne).

CASSON, L. 1971 Ships and Seamanship in the Ancient World (Princeton).

CASSON, L. 1974 Travel in the Ancient World (London).

CHARANIS, P. 1959 "Ethnic changes in VIIth century Byzantium" DOP XIII 25-44.

CHARANIS, P. 1960/1 "The transfer of population as a policy in the Byzantine Empire" Comparative Studies in Society and History III 140-54.

CHARLESWORTH, M. P. 1924 Trade Routes and Commerce of the Roman Empire (Cambridge).

CHEESMAN, G. L. 1913 "The family of the Caristanii at Antioch in Pisidia" JRS III 253-66.

CHRISTOL, M. 1978 "Un duc dans une inscription de Termessos (Pisidie)" Chiron VIII 529-40.

COHEN, G. M. 1978 The Seleucid Colonies - Studies in Founding, Administration and Organisation (Historia XXX Weisbaden).

COLLIGNON, M. 1878 "Inscriptions d'Ormélé, en Phrygie (I)" BCH II 243-65.

COLLIGNON, M. 1879 "Inscriptions de Pisidie et Pamphylie" BCH III 333-47.

CONTOLEON, A. E. 1887a "Ἐπιγραφαὶ τῆς Ἑλλάσσονος Ἀσίας" Ath. Mitt. XII 245-61.

CONTOLEON, A. E. 1887b "Variétés: epigraphai anecdotoi" BCH XI 212-23.

COOK, J. M. 1959 "On Stephanus Byzantinus' text of Strabo" JHS LXXIX 19-26.

COULTON, J. J. 1982 "Termessians at Oinoanda" Anat. Studs. XXXII 116-31.

COULTON, J. J. 1986 "Balboura 1985" (Arastirma Sonuclari Toplantisi IV) 171-7.

COUSIN, G. 1899 "Termessos de Pisidie" BCH XXIII 165-92.

COUSIN, G. 1900 "Voyage in Carie" BCH XXIV 24-69, 329-47, 616-7.

COUSIN, G. 1906 Kyros le Jeune en Asie Mineure (Paris - Nancy).

CRAMER, J. A. 1832 A Geographical and Historical Description of Asia Minor (2 vols. Oxford).

CRONIN, H. S. 1902 "First report of a journey in Pisidia, Lycaonia and Pamphylia" JHS XXII 94ff., 339ff.

CRONIN, H. S. 1904 "First report of a journey in Pisidia, Lycaonia and Pamphylia" JHS XXIV 113-24.

CUINET, V. 1890/5 La Turquie d'Asie (4 vols. Paris).

DABROVA, E. 1976 "Les voies romaines d'Asie Mineure depuis Manius Aquillius jusqu'à Marc Aurèle" Études et travaux IX 130-41.

DARROUZÈS, J. 1981 Notitiae Episcopatuum, Ecclesiae Constantinopolitanae (Institut francais d'Études byzantines, Paris).

DAVIES, J. G. 1952 The Origin and Development of Early Christian Church Architecture (London).

DAVIES, P. H. 1965 Flora of Turkey and the East Aegean Islands Vol. I (4 vols. Edinburgh).

DAVIS, E. J. 1874 — Anatolica; or, the journal of a visit to some of the ancient ruined cities of Caria, Phrygia, Lycia and Pisidia (London).

DEWDNEY, J. C. 1971 — in Campbell (ed.) 1971 83-108.

DIEHL, C. 1893 — "Rescuit des empereurs Justin et Justinien en date 1er Juin 527" BCH XVII 501-20.

DOUBLET, R. 1892 — "Bas-relief et inscriptions de Delos" BCH XVI 148-62.

DÖRTLÜK, K. 1976 — "Keraitae Araştırma Raporu" TAD XXIII.1 17-23.

DREW-BEAR, T. 1978 — Nouvelles Inscriptions de Phrygie (Zutphen).

DUCHESNE, L. 1877 — "La colonie romaine d'Olbasa en Pisidie" BCH I 332ff.

DUCHESNE, L. 1879 — "Sur deux villes de la Phrygie Pacatienne" BCH III 478-82.

DUCHESNE, L. and COLLIGNON, M. 1877 — "Raport sur un voyage archéologique en Asie Mineure" BCH L 361ff.

EISMA, D. 1978 — "Stream deposition and erosion by the eastern shore of the Aegean" in Brice (ed.) 1978a 67-81.

ERIM, K. and REYNOLDS, J. 1970 — "Diocletian's price-edict from Aphrodisias" JRS LX 120-41.

ERINÇ, S. 1978 — "Changes in the physical environment in Turkey since the end of the last Glacial" in Brice (ed.) 1978a 87-110.

ERINÇ, S. and TUNÇDILEK, N. 1952 — "The agricultural regions of Turkey" Geographical Review XLII 179ff.

FARRAND, W. R. 1964 — "Geology and physiography of the Beyşehir-Suğla depression, west Taurus Lake District" TAD XIII 149-53.

FANT, J. C. 1986 — "Three seasons of epigraphic survey at the Roman imperial quarries at Docimium (Iscehisar) 1983-5" (Araştırma Sonucları Toplantısı IV) 127-32.

FELLOWS, C. 1839 A Journal written during an Excursion in Asia Minor, 1838 (London).

FELLOWS, C. 1852 Travels and Researches in Asia Minor, more particularly in Lycia (London).

FERRERO, D. de Bernardi 1966 Teatri classici in Asie Minore I (Rome).

FERRERO, D. de Bernardi 1969 Teatri classici in Asie Minore II (Rome).

FESTUGIÈRE, A. J. (ed.) 1970 Vita Theodori Syceotae (Subsidia Hagiographica XLVIII Brussels).

FINLEY, M. I. 1958 review of Boak 1955 JRS XLVIII 156-64.

FINLEY, M. I. (ed.) 1976 Studies in Roman Property (Cambridge University Research Seminar in Ancient History, Cambridge).

FLEISCHER, R. 1968/71 "Selge" in Grabungen des Österreichischen Archäologischen Instituts 1968 Abb. 25 (Baden/Wien).

FLEISCHER, R. 1979 "Forschungen in Sagalassos 1972 und 1974" Istanbüler Mitteilungen XXIX 273-307.

FOSS, C. 1975 "The Persians in Asia Minor and the end of Antiquity" EHR CCCLVII 721-47.

FOSS, C. 1977a "Archaeology and the 'Twenty Cities' of Byzantine Asia" AJA LXXXI 469-86.

FOSS, C. 1977b "Two inscriptions attributed to the 7th century AD" ZPE XXV 282-88.

FOSS, C. 1977c "Bryonianus Lollianus of Side" ZPE XXVI 161-71.

FOSS, C. 1977d "Attius Philippus and the walls of Side" ZPE XXVI 172-80.

FRENCH, D. H. 1976 note in Anat. Studs. XXXVI 11-12.

FRENCH, D. H. 1980 "The Roman road system of Asia Minor" ANRW 7.2 698-729.

FRENCH, D. H. 1981 Roman Roads and Milestones of Asia Minor, fasc. 1. The Pilgrims Road (BAR International Series 105. Oxford).

FRENCH, D. H. 1984 note in Anat. Studs. XXXIV 11.

FRENCH, D. H. and MITCHELL, S. 1977
"Roma imperator luğunum ilk devirlerinde Pisidia 'da yollar ve ulaşım" TAD XXIV.1 213-20.

GAMS 1957 Series Episcoporum Ecclesiae Catholicae (Graz).

GELZER, H. 1866 "Zur Zeitbestimmung der griechischen Notitiae Episcopatuum" Jahrb. für protest. Theologie XII 337-72, 528-75.

GELZER, H. (ed.) 1890 Georgii Cyprii descriptio Orbis Romani (Leipzig).

GELZER, H. 1901 Ungedruckte und ungenügend veröffentliche Text der Notitiae Episcopatuum, ein Beitrag zur byzantinischen Kirchen und Verwaltungsgeschichte (Abh. Bayer. Akad. Wiss. I Vol. 2 Munich).

GELZER, H., HILGENFELD, H. and CUNTZ, O. (edd.) 1898
Patrum Nicaenorum Nomina (Scripti sacri et profani II) (Leipzig).

GIBBON, E. 1896 The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire (ed. j. b. Bury, 7 vols. London).

GIBSON, E. 1978 Christians for Christians (Harvard).

GILLIAM, J. F. 1961 "The plague under Marcus Aurelius" AJP LXXXII 225-61.

GNOLI, R. 1971 Marmora Romana (Rome).

GOUGH, M. 1962 "The church of the Evangelists at Alahan" Anat. Studs. XII 173-84.

GOUGH, M. 1972 "The Emperor Zeno and some Cilician churches" Anat. Studs. XXII 199-212.

GRABAR, A. 1949 "Christian architecture - East and West" Archaeology VII 95-104.

GRABAR, A. 1976 Sculptures byzantines du Moyen Age II (XI-XIV cent.) (Paris).

GRÉGOIRE, H. 1922 Recueil des inscriptions grecques chrétiennes d'Asie Mineure I (Paris).

GRÉGOIRE, H. 1925 "Un nom mystique du Christ dans une inscription de Pisidie" Byzantion II 449-53.

GWATKIN, W. E. 1930 — Cappadocia as a Roman Procuratorial Province (Columbia).

HALL, A. S. 1959 — "The site of Misthia" Anat. Studs. IX 119-24.

HALL, A. S. 1968 — "Notes and inscriptions from eastern Pisidia" Anat. Studs. XVIII 57-92.

HALL, A. S. 1971 — "The Gorgoromeis" Anat. Studs. XXI 125-66.

HALL, A. S. 1972 — "Valerius Valentinianus, Praeses of Isauria" Anat. Studs. XXII 213-6.

HALL, A. S. 1976 — "The Oenoanda survey: 1974-76" Anat. Studs. XXVI 191-7

HALL, A. S. 1985 — "Kibyratis survey" Anat. Studs. (BIAA Annual Report) 14-15.

HALL, A. S. 1986a — "RECAM notes and studies no. 9. The Milyadeis and their territory" Anat. Studs. XXXVI 137-57.

HALL, A. S. 1986b — "Kibyratis survey 1985" (Araştirma Sonuçlari Toplantisi IV) 149-50.

HALL, A. S. and WAELKENS, M. 1982 — "Two Dokimeian sculptors in Iconium" Anat. Studs. XXXII 151-5.

HAMILTON, W. J. 1842 — Researches in Asia Minor, Pontus and Armenia (2 vols. London).

HAMMOND, M. 1972 — The City in the Ancient World (Cambridge Mass.)

HAMMOND, M. 1974 — "The emergence of Medieval towns: independence or continuity?" HSCP LXXVIII 1-33.

HARDIE, M. M. 1912 — "The shrine of Men Askaenos at Pisidian Antioch" JHS XXXII 111-50.

HARDING, A. F. (ed.) 1982 — Climatic Change in Later Prehistory (Edinburgh).

HARRISON, R. M. 1963 — "Churches and chapels of central Lycia" Anat. Studs. XIII 117-51.

HARRISON, R. M. 1972 — "A note on architectural sculpture in central Lycia" Anat. Studs. XXII 187-97.

HARRISON, R. M. 1977 — "Lycia in late Antiquity" Yayla I 10-15.

HARRISON, R. M. 1979 — "Aspects of late Roman and early Byzantine Lycia" (VIII Turk Tarih Kongresi, Ankara) 526-31.

HASPELS, C. P. E. 1971 — The Highlands of Phrygia (2 vols. Princeton).

HAYES, J. W. 1972/80 — Late Roman Pottery (London).

HEADLAM, A. C. 1892 — Ecclesiastical Sites in Isauria (Occasional papers of the society for the promotion of Hellenic studies, 2. London).

HEBERDEY, R. 1929 — Termessische Studien (Denkschr. Wien Akad, LXIX Band 3. Wien).

HENDY, M. F. 1985 — Studies in the Byzantine Monetary Economy (c. 300-1450) (Cambridge).

HILL, G. F. 1895 — "Inscriptions from Lycia and Pisidia, copied by Daniell and Fellows" JHS 116-31.

HILL. G. F. 1914 — "The coinage of Pisidian Antioch" NC 4th series XIV 299-313.

HILL, S. 1984 — The Early Christian Churches of Cilicia (Ph.D. thesis, Newcastle upon Tyne).

HIRSCHFELD, G. 1874 — "Vorläufiger Bericht über eine Reise im südwestlichen Kleinasien" (Auszug aus dem Monatsbericht der Königl. Akad. d. Wiss. zu Berlin) 710-29.

HIRSCHFELD, G. 1875 — "Vorläufiger Bericht über eine Reise im südwestlichen Kleinasien" (Auszug aus dem Monatsbericht der Königl. Akad. d. Wiss. zu Berlin) 130-45.

HIRSCHFELD, G. 1878 — "Bericht über eine Reise im südwestlichen Kleinasien" Zeitschrift der Geschichte für Erdkünde zu Berlin XIV 299-315.

HIRSCHFELD, G. 1879 — "Vorläufiger Bericht über eine Reise im südwestlichen Kleinasien" (Auszug aus dem Monatsbericht der Königl. Akad. d. Wiss. zu Berlin) 300-20.

HIRSCHFELD, G. 1888 — "Sterrett, the Wolfe expedition to Asia Minor" GGA XV 577-92.

HOGARTH, D. G. 1888 — "Notes upon a visit to Celaenae-Apamea" JHS IX 343-49.

HOGARTH, D. G. 1890 — "Notes in Phrygia Paroreus and Lycaonia" JHS XI 151-66.

HOGARTH, D. G. and MUNRO, J. A. R. 1893 — Modern and Ancient Roads in Eastern Asia Minor (RGS Suppl. papers III pt. 5. London).

HONIGMANN, E. (ed.) 1939a Le Synckdemos d'Hiérokles (Brussels).

HONIGMANN, E. 1939b "La liste originale des Pères de Nicée" Byzantion XIV 17-79.

HONIGMANN, E. 1942/3 "The original lists of the members of the Council of Nicaea" Byzantion XVI 20-80.

HOPKINS, K. 1966 "On the probable age structure of the Roman population" Population Studies XX 245-64.

HOPKINS, K. 1978 Conquerors and Slaves (Cambridge).

HOPKINS, K. 1980 "Taxes and trade in the Rpman Empire" JRS LXX 101-25.

HOPWOOD, K. 1984 "Policing the Melas valley" Yayla V 25-9.

IBN BATTUTA 1958/60 Travels AD 1325-1354 (translated with revisions and notes from the Arabic text by H. A. R. Gibb, Hakluyt Society).

INAN, J. 1972 "Kremna Kazısı Raporu" TAD XIX,2 51-97.

INAN, J. and ROSENBAUM, E. 1966 Roman and Early Byzantinc Portrait Sculpture in Asia Minor (London).

JAMESON, S. 1965 Lycia and Pamphylia from Augustus to Diocletian (D.Phil. thesis, Oxford).

JONES, A. H. M. 1940 The Greek City from Alexander to Justinian (Oxford).

JONES, A. H. M. 1948 Ancient Economic History (London).

JONES, A. H. M. 1953 "Census records of the later Roman Empire" JRS XLIII 49-64.

JONES, A. H. M. 1954 "The date and value of the Verona list" JRS XLIV 21-9.

JONES, A. H. M. 1959 "Over-taxation and the decline of the Roman Empire" Antiquity XXXIII 39-43.

JONES, A. H. M. 1964 The Later Roman Empire 284-602, A Social, Economic and Administrative Survey (3 vols. plus maps, Oxford).

JONES, A. H. M. 1966 The Decline of the Ancient World (London).

JONES, A. H. M. 1971 The Cities of the Eastern Roman Provinces (2nd ed. Oxford).

JÜTHNER, J.. KNOLL, F., PATSCH, K. and SWOBODA, H. 1903 Vorläufiger Bericht über eine archäologische Expedition nach Kleinasien (unernommen in Auftrage der Gesellschaft zur Förderung deutscher Wissenschaft, Kunst und Literatur in Böhmen, Prague).

KAYA, D. 1985 "The sanctuary of the god Eurymedon at Timbriada in Pisidia" Anat, Studs. XXXV 39-55.

KAZHDAN, A. and CUTLER, A. 1982 "Continuity and discontinuity in Byzantine history" Byzantion LII 437-41.

KELSEY, F. W. 1925 "Where Paul and Barnabas laboured: the second Michigan expedition to the Near East" Michigan Alumnus XXXI 699-703.

KIEPERT, H. 1890 Specialkarte vom Westlichen Kleinasien 1:250,000 15 sheets (berlin).

KIEPERT, H. 1908 Forma Orbis Antiqui (Berlin).

KIEPERT, R. 1902/6 Karte von Kleinasien (revised ed. Berlin).

KIRSTEN, E. 1958 "Die Byzantinische Stadt" (Berichte zum XI Internationalen Byznatinischenkongress 5.3 Munich) 1-35.

KITZINGER, E. 1974 "A fourth century mosaic floor in Pisidian Antioch" in Mélanges Mansel TTKY VII 60 Ankara, 385-95.

KRAUTHEIMER, R. 1965 Early Christian and Byzantine Architecture (Harmondsworth).

KRZYŻANOWSKA, A 1970 Monnaies coloniales d'Antioche de Pisidie (Warsaw).

LAMB, H. H. 1967 review of Carpenter 1966 Antiquity XLI 233-4.

LANCKOROŃSKI, K. J. (ed.), NIEMANN, G. and PETERSEN, E. 1890/2 Städte Pamphyliens und Pisidiens (2 vols. Vienna).

LEAKE, W. 1824 Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor, with comparative remarks on the ancient and modern geography of that country (London).

LEUCAS, P. 1714 Voyage du Sieur Paul Leucas fait par Ordre du Roi dans la Grèce, l'Asie Mineure etc. (Amsterdam; 3 vols. Rouen, 1724).

LEVICK, B. M. 1958a "Two Pisidian colonial families" JRS XLVIII 74-8.

LEVICK, B. M. 1958b "An honorific inscription from Pisidian Antioch" Anat. Studs. VIII 219-22.

LEVICK, B. M. 1965 "Two inscriptions from Pisidian Antioch" Anat. Studs. XV 53-62.

LEVICK, B. M. 1967a Roman Colonies in Southern Asia Minor (Oxford).

LEVICK, B. M. 1967b "Unpublished inscriptions from Pisidian Antioch" Anat. Studs. XVII 101-21.

LEVICK, B. M. 1967c "Some coins and inscriptions of Colonia Comama" NC VII 29-35.

LEVICK, B. M. 1970 "Dedications to Men Askaenos" Anat. Studs. XX 37-50.

LEVICK, B. M. 1971 "The table of Men" JHS XCI 80-4.

LIMBREY, S. and BELL, M. (edd.) 1982 Archaeological Aspects of Woodland Ecology (BAR International Series 146. Oxford).

LOPEZ, R. S. 1945 "Silk industry in the Byzantine Empire" Speculum XX 1-42.

MACHATSCHEK, A. and SCHWARZ, M. 1981 Bauforschungen in Selge (Vienna).

MacMULLEN, R. 1963 Soldier and Civilian in the Later Roman Empire (Cambridge Mass.)

MacMULLEN, R. 1966 Enemies of the Roman Order (Cambridge Mass.)

MacMULLEN, R. 1976 Roman Government Response to Crisis AD 235-337 (Yale).

MACPHERSON, I. W. 1954 "Roman roads and milestones of Galatia" Anat. Studs. IV 111-20.

MAGIE, D. M. 1950 Roman Rule in Asia Minor to the End of the Third Century after Christ (2 vols, Princeton).

MANGO, C. 1966 "Isaurian Builders" (Festschrift F. J. Dölger. Heidelberg) 358-65.

MANGO, C. 1980 Byzantium, the Empire of New Rome (London).

MANSEL, A. M., BOSCH, E. and INAN, J. 1951 Vorlauefiger Bericht über die Ausgrabungen in Side im Jahre 1947 (TTKY V 11 Ankara).

MANSEL, A. M. 1978 Side 1947-1966 Yillari Kazilari ve Araştirmalarinin sonuçlari (TTKY V 33 Ankara).

McNEILL, W. H. 1976 Plagues and Peoples (New York).

MANSI, J. D. et al. (edd.) 1759/1927 Sacrorum Conciliorum Nova et Amplissima Collectio (53 (54)´ vols. Florence).

MASON, K. 1942/3 Geographical Handbook Series: Turkey (Great Britain Admiralty, Naval Intelligence Division, 2 vols.).

MEIGGS, R. 1984 Trees and Timber in the Ancient Mediterranean World (Oxford).

MERSICH, N. 1985 "Malos in Pisidien" Jahrbuch der Osterreichischen Byzantinistik XXXV 51-4.

MILLER, K. (ed.) 1916 Itineraria Romana. Römische Reisewege an der Hand der Tabula Peutingeriana (Stuttgart).

MILNE, J. G. 1927 "The ruin of Egypt by Roman mismanagement" JRS XVII 1-13.

MILNE, J. G. 1947 "The coinage of Antioch in Pisidia after AD 250" NC 6th ser. VII 97-107.

MINOR, C. E. 1971 Brigand, Insurrectionist and Separatist Movements in the Later Roman Empire (Ph.D. Univ. of Washington).

MITCHELL, S. 1974a The History and Archaeology of Galatia (D.Phil. thesis, Oxford).

MITCHELL, S. 1974b "The Plancii in Asia Minor" JRS LXIV 27-39.

MITCHELL, S. 1976 "Requisitioned transport in the Roman Empire: a new inscription from Pisidia" JRS LXVI 106-31.

MITCHELL, S. 1980 "Population and the land in Roman Galatia" ANRW 7.2 1053-81.

MITCHELL, S. 1982 "The life of Saint Theodosius of Ancyra" Anat. Studs. XXXII 93-113.

MITCHELL, S. 1983 note in Anat. Studs. XXXIII 7-9.

MITCHELL, S. 1984a note in Anat. Studs. XXXIV 8-10.

MITCHELL, S. 1984b (Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı I) 79-81.

MITCHELL, S. 1985 "Cremna and Sagalassus Survey" Anat. Studs. (BIAA Annual Report) 12-14.

MITCHELL, S. 1986a "Cremna and Sagalassus Survey" Anat. Studs. (BIAA Annual Report) 19-21.

MITCHELL, S. 1986b "Cremna ve Sagalassus Calişmasi" (Araştırma Sonuçları Toplantısı IV) 167-70.

MITFORD, T. B. 1980 "Roman Rough Cilicia" ANRW 7.2 1230-61.

MOMMSEN, T. 1905/13 Gesammelte Schriften (8 vols. Berlin).

MOMMSEN, T. 1909 The Provinces of the Roman Empire (transl. W. P. Dickson 2 vols. London).

MORETTI, G. 1926 "La porta di Adriano in Adalia" Annuario VI-VII 453-78.

MÜLLER-WIENER, W. 1961 "Mittelalterliche Befestigungen im südlichen Jonia" Istanbüler Mitteilungen XI 5-122.

MYRES, J. L. 1953 Geographical History in Greek Lands (Oxford).

NAOUR, C. 1980 Tyriaion en Cabalide: épigraphie et géographie historique (Zutphen).

NESBITT, J. 1969 "A geographical and chronological guide to Saints' Lives" Orientalia Christiana Periodica XXXV 443-89.

NOLLE, J. 1986 "Die Blutezeit der Stadt Side in der 2 Halfte des 3 Jhdts. n. Chr." (Arastirma Sonuclari Toplantisi IV) 269-72.

NOORDEGRAAF, C. 1938 "A geographical papyrus" Mnemosyne VI 273-310.

OIKONOMEDES, N. 1972 Les Listes de Préséance Byzantines des IX et X siecles (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris).

OLGAY, N. 1969 "Ariassus definesi" Istanbul Arkeoloji Müzeleri Yilliği XV-XVI 289-304.

ORMEROD, H. A. 1922 "The campaigns of Servilius Isauricus against the pirates" JRS XII 35-56, 288.

ORMEROD, H. A. 1924 Piracy in the Ancient World (London).

ORMEROD, H. A. and ROBINSON, E. S. G. 1910/11 "Notes and inscriptions from Pamphylia" ABSA XVII 215-49.

OSTROGORSKY, G. 1931 "Die Steuersystem in byzantischen Alterum und Mittelalter" Byzantion VI 229-40.

OSTROGORSKY, G. 1959 "Byzantine cities in the early Middle Ages" DOP XIII 45-66.

OSTROGORSKY, G. 1968 History of the Byzantine State (transl. J. Hussey, 2nd English edition, Oxford).

PACE, B. 1921 "La zona costiera da Adalia,a Side, Barla etc." Annuario III 29-71.

PACE, B. 1926 "Richerche nella regione di Conia, Adalia e Scalanova" Annuario VI-VII 343-412.

PARIBENI, R. and MORETTI, G. 1921 "Di una citta della Pisidia: la rovine di Pednelissus etc." Annuario III 73-133.

PARIBENI, R. and ROMANELLI, P. 1914 Studii e Recherche Archeologisiche nell'Anatolia Meridionale (Monumenti Antichi, Reale Accademia dei Lincei, XXIII, Milän).

PARKER, H. M. D. 1958 A History of the Roman World AD 138-337 (revised by B. H. Warmington

PARTHEY, G. 1866 Hieroclis Synecdemus et Notitiae Graecae Episcopatuum etc. (Berlin).

PATLAGÉAN, E. 1977 Pauvreté Economique et Pauvreté Sociale à Byzance 4^{e}-7^{e} Siecles (ecoles des hautes études en science sociales, centre de recherches historiques: civilisations et sociétés XLVIII Paris).

PENSABENE, P. and MONNA, D. 1977 Marmi dell'Asie Minore (Paris).

PINDER, M. and PARTHEY, G. 1860
Ravennatis Anonymi Cosmographia et Guidonis Geographica (Berlin).

PLANHOL, X. de 1958 De la Plaine Pamphylienne aux Lacs Pisidiens, nomadisme et vie paysanne (Paris).

POCOCKE, R. 1743/5 A Description of the East, and some other countries (2 vols. London).

POTTER, T. W. 1979 The Changing Landscape of South Etruria (London).

PRICE, S. R. F. 1984 Rituals and Power, the Roman Cult in Asia Minor (Cambridge).

LE QUIEN, M. 1958 Oriens Christianus I (3 vols. reprinted Graz).

RADET, G. 1893 "Les villes de la Pisidie" Rev. arch. XXII 185-220.

RADET, G. 1895 En Phrygie. Raport sur une mission scientifique en Asie-Mineure (Aug.-Sept. 1893) (Paris).

RADET, G. and PARIS, P. 1886
"Inscriptions de Pisidie, de Lycaonie et d'Isaurie" BCH X 500-14.

RADET, G. and PARIS, P. 1887
"Inscriptions de Pisidie, de Lycaonic et d'Isaurie" BCH XI 63-7.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1882 "The tale of St, Abercius" JHS III 339-53.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1883a "Notes and inscriptions from Asia Minor" Ath. Mitt. VIII 71-8.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1883b "Unedited inscriptions of Asia Minor" BCH VII 258-78, 297-328.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1883c "The Graeco-Roman civilisation in Pisidia" JHS IV 23-45.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1883d "The cities and bishoprics of Phrygia" JHS IV 370-436.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1885a "Notes and inscriptions from Asia Minor" AJA I 138-51, 385-6.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1885b "Notes and inscriptions from Asia Minor" Ath. Mitt, X 334ff.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1886 "Notes and inscriptions from Asia Minor" AJA II 123-31.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1887a "Antiquities of southern Phrygia and the borderlands" AJA III 344-68.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1887b "The cities and bishoprics of Phrygia Pt. II" JHS VIII 461-519.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1888a "Antiquities of southern Phrygia and the borderlands" AJA IV 6-21.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1888b "Antiquities of southern Phrygia and the borderlands" AJA IV 262-83.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1888c "Laodiceia Combusta and Sinethandus" Ath. Mitt. XIII 233-72.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1889 "Syro-Cappadocian monuments in Asia Minor" Ath. Mitt. XIV 170-91.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1890a The Historical Geography of Asia Minor (London).

RAMSAY, W. M. 1890b "On a Christian basilica at Apameia-Kelainai" Transactions of the Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society IV 2-4.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1893 Micrasiana" REG VI 251-7.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1894 review of Burckhardt 1893, Class. Rev. VIII 40-1.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1895a St. Paul the Traveller and the Roman Citizen (London).

RAMSAY, W. M. 1895b "Inscriptions en langue pisidienne" Revue des Universités du Midi I 353-62.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1895/7 The Cities and Bishoprics of Phrygia, being an essay of the local history of Phrygia from the earliest earliest times to the Turkish conquest (2 vols. Oxford).

RAMSAY, W. M. 1898a "Asiana" BCH XXII 233-40.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1898b "Zu Kleinasiatischen Inschriften" JÖAI I beibl. 95-8.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1899 A Historical Commentary on St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians (London).

RAMSAY, W. M. 1902/3 "Pisidia and the Lycaonian frontier" ABSA IX 243-73.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1904a Letters to the Seven Churches of Asia and their Place in the Plan of the Apocalypse (London).

RAMSAY, W, M. 1904b "Lycaonia" JÖAI VII beibl. 57-132.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1905 "Lycaonian and Phrygian notes" Class. Rev. XIX 367-70, 413-29.

RAMSAY, W. M. (ed.) 1906 Studies in the History and Art of the Eastern Provinces of the Roman Empire (Aberdeen University Studies XX, Aberdeen).

RAMSAY, W. M. 1907 The Cities of St. Paul: their Influence on his Life and Thought (London).

RAMSAY, W. M. 1908 Luke the Physician and other Studies in the History of Religion (London).

RAMSAY, W. M. 1911 "The sanctuary of Men Ascaenus at Antioch" Athenaeum August 12 192-3.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1911/12 "Sketches in the religious antiquities of Asia Minor" ABSA XVIII 37-79.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1912a "The sanctuary of Men at Antioch" Contemporary Review September 5 368-78.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1912b "The Tekmoreian Guest-Friends" JHS XXXII 151-70.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1916 "Colonia Caesarea (Pisidian Antioch) in the Augustan age" JRS VI 83-134.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1917 "Studies in the Roman Province Galatia" JRS VII 229-83.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1918a "The utilisation of old epigraphic copies" JHS XXXVIII 124-92.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1918b "Studies in the Roman Province Galatia" JRS VIII 107-45.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1919 "A noble Christian family of the fourth century" Class. Rev. XXXIII 1-9.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1920 "Military operations on the north front of Mount Taurus" JHS XL 89-112.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1922a "Pagan revivalism under the Roman Empire" Aberystwyth Studies IV 1-11.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1922b "Studies in the Roman Province Galatia" JRS XII 147-86.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1923a "Geography and history in a Phrygo-Pisidian glen" Geographical Journal LXI 279-96.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1923b "Military operations on the north front of Mount Taurus" JHS XLIII 1-10.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1923c "Notes anatoliennes" Rev. arch. XVII 231-42.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1924 "Studies in the Roman Province Galatia" JRS XIV 172-205.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1926a "Studies in the Roman Province Galatia" JRS XVI 102-19.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1926b "Studies in the Roman Province Galatia" JRS XVI 201-15.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1928 "Anatolica Quaedam" JHS XLVIII 46-53.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1928/9 "Res Anatolicae" Klio XXII 369-83.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1929/30a "Trogitis or Sughla Göl (Marsh Lake) also called Seidi-Sheher Göl, Kara-Viran Göl" Klio XXIII 98-9.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1929/30b "Res Anatolicae" Klio XXIII 239-55.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1930 "Anatolica Quaedam" JHS L 263-87.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1932 "Tyriaion" Class. Rev. XLVI 154-5.

RAMSAY, W. M. 1941 The Social Basis of Roman Power in Asia Minor (prepared by J. G. C. Anderson, Aberdeen).

RAMSAY, W. M. and BELL, G. L. 1909 The Thousand and one Churches (London).

RAMSAY, W. M. and HOGARTH, D. G. 1890 "Notes from Pisidia" Athenaeum July 26 136-7.

RAMSAY, W. M. and PREMERSTEIN, A. von (edd.) 1927 Monumentum Antiochenum, die neugefundene Aufzeichnung der Res Gestae Divi Augusti im pisidischen Antiochia (Klio Beiheft XIX, Leipzig).

REINACH, S. 1885 "Chronique d'Orient: Asie Mineure" Rev. arch. V 75-80, 83-4.

REINACH, S. 1887 "Chronique d'Orient: Asie Mineure" Rev. arch. IX 92-9.

REINACH, S. 1888 "Chronique d'Orient: Asie Mineure" Rev. arch. XII 218-26.

RITTER, K. 1859 Die Erdkünde von Asien IX.2: Kleinasien (Berlin).

RITTERLING, E. 1928 "Münze aus Antiochia Pisidiae" Zeitschrift für Numismatik XXXVIII 56-8.

ROBERT, L. 1938 Études Épigraphiques et Philologiques (Paris).

ROBERT, L. 1946 Hellenica III (Recueil d'épigraphie, de numismatique et d'antiquités grecques, Limoges).

ROBERT, J. and L. 1948 "Notes sur le voyage archéologique de M. et Mme. L. Robert en Pisidie etc." CRAI 401-3.

ROBERT, L. 1949 Hellenica VII (Recueil d'épigraphie, de numismatique et d'antiquités grecques, Limoges).

ROBERT, L. 1950 Hellenica IX (Recueil d'épigraphie, de numismatique et d'antiquités grecques, Limoges).

ROBERT, L. 1955 Hellenica X (Recueil d'épigraphie, de numismatique et d'antiquités grecques, Limoges).

ROBERT, L. 1959 review of W. Peek Vers-Inschriften (Berlin 1955) Gnomon XXXI 1-30.

ROBERT, L. 1960 Hellenica XI-XII (Recueil d'épigraphie, de numismatique et d'antiquités grecques, Limoges).

ROBERT, L. 1962 Villes d'Asie Mineure (2nd edition, Paris).

ROBERT, L. 1963 Noms indigènes dans l'Asie Mineure gréco-romaines (Paris).

ROBERT, L. 1965 Hellenica XIII (Receuils d'épigraphie, de numismatique et d'antiquités grecques, Limoges).

ROBERT, L. 1966 Documents de l'Asie Mineure Meridionale (Geneva/Paris).

ROBERT, L. 1970 Études Anatoliennes, Recherches sur les Inscriptions grecques de l'Asie Mineure (Paris, revised version).

ROBERT, L. 1974 "Bulletin épigraphique" REG LXXXVIII 186-340.

ROBERT, L. 1978 "Documents de l'Asie Mineure" BCH CII 395-543.

ROBERT, L. 1980 A travers l'Asie Mineure. Poètes et prosateurs, monnaies grecques, voyageurs et géographie (Athens).

ROBERTS, N. 1982 "Forest re-advance and the Anatolian Neolithic" in Limbrey and Bell (edd.) 231-46.

ROBINSON, D. M. 1924a "A preliminary report on the excavations at Pisidian Antioch and at Sizma" AJA XXVIII 435-44.

ROBINSON, D. M. 1924b "A new Latin economic edict from Pisidian Antioch" TAPA LV 5-20.

ROBINSON, D. M. 1925 "Notes on inscriptions from Antioch in Pisidia" JRS XV 253-62.

ROBINSON, D. M. 1926a Roman Sculptures from Colonia Caesarea (Pisidian Antioch) (reprinted from The Art Bulletin vol. IX no. 1, New York).

ROBINSON, D. M. 1926b "Greek and Latin inscriptions from Asia Minor" TAPA LVII 195-237.

ROBINSON, D. M. 1927 "Discovery of a prehistoric site at Sizma" AJA XXXI 26ff.

RÖDER, J. 1971 "Marmor Phrygium: Die Antiken Marmorbrüche von Iscehisar in Westanatolien" JÖAI LXXXVI 253-312.

ROSTOVTZEFF, M. 1941 A Social and Economic History of the Hellenistic World (Oxford).

ROSTOVTZEFF, M. 1957 The Social and Economic History of the Roman Empire (2nd edition, 2 vols., Oxford).

ROTT, H. 1908 Kleinasiatische Denkmäler aus Pisidien, Pamphylien, Kappadocien und Lykien (Studien über Christl. Denkmäler, V und VI, Leipzig).

ROUCHÉ, C. 1981 "Rome, Asia and Aphrodisias in the third century" JRS LXXI 103-20.

ROUGÉ, J. 1966 "L'Histoire Auguste et l'Isaurie au IV^{e} siècle" REA LXVIII 282-315.

RUNCIMAN, S. 1954 History of the Crusades Vol. I (Cambridge).

RUSSELL, J. C. 1958 "Late ancient and Medieval population" Transactions of the American Philosophical Society XLVIII.3 5-152.

RUSSELL, J. 1986 "Transformation in early Byzantine urban life: the contribution and the limitations of archaeological evidence" (17th International Byzantine Congress, Dumbarton Oaks) 137-54.

SARRE, F. P. T. 1896a Reise in Kleinasien - sommer 1895 (Berlin).

SARRE, F. P. T. 1896b "Reise in Phrygie, Lycaonien und Pisidien" AEMÖ XIX.1 31-58.

SCHNETZ, J. (ed.) 1940 Itineraria Romana - Ravennatis Anonymi Cosmographia et Guidonis Geographia (Teubner).

SEECK, O. (ed.) 1962 Notitia Dignitatum accedunt Notitia Urbis Constantinopolitanae et latercula provinciarum (1876, republished Frankfurt).

SEMPLE, E. C. 1932 The Geography of the Mediterranean Region and its Relation to Ancient History (London).

SHAFER, R. 1950 "Piisdien" AJP LXXI 239-70.

SMITH, A. H. 1887 "Notes on a tour in Asia Minor" JHS VIII 216-67.

SPRATT, T. A. B. and FORBES, E. 1847 Travels in Lycia, Milyas and the Cibyratis (2 vols. London).

STARK, F. 1958 "Alexander's march from Miletus to Phrygia" JHS LXXVIII 102-20.

STEIN, E. 1849/59 Histoire du Bas-Empire (2 vols., Paris).

STERRETT, J. R. S. 1888a An Epigraphical Journey in Asia Minor (Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens II, Boston).

STERRETT, J. R. S. 1888b The Wolfe Expedition to Asia Minor (Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens III, Boston).

STRATOS, A. N. 1968/75 Byzantium in the Seventh Century (3 vols., Amsterdam).

STRYGOWSKI, J. 1903 Kleinasien ein Neuland der Künstgeschichte (Leipzig).

SWOBODA, H., KEIL, J. and KNOLL, F. 1935 Denkmäler aus Lycaonien, Pamphylien und Isaurien (Prague).

SYME, R 1934 "Galatia and Pamphylia under Augustus" Klio XXVII 122-48.

SYME, R. 1937 "Pamphylia from Augustus to Vespasian" Klio XXX 227ff.

SYME, R. 1968 Ammianus and the Historia Augusta (Oxford).

SYME, R, 1979 "Observations on the province of Cilicia" in Roman Papers (ed. E. Badian, vol. I) 120-48.

TEALL, J. L. 1959 "The grain supply of the Byzantine Empire" DOP XIII 87-190.

TEALL, J. L. 1967 "The age of Constantine: change and continuity in administration and economy" DOP XXI 13-36.

TENNEY FRANK 1927 "'Dominium in solo provinciali' and 'ager publicus'" JRS XVII 141-61.

TODD, M. 1977 "Famosa pestis and Britain in the fifth century" Britannia VIII 319-25.

TREADGOLD, W. T. 1981 "Notes on the numbers and organisation of the ninth-century Byzantine army" GRBS XXI 269-88.

TUDEER, L. O. T. 1917 "On the origin of the maps attached to Ptolemy's Geography" JHS XXXVII 134-62.

VASILIEV, A. A. et al. 1935/50 Byzance et les Arabs (3 vols., Brussels).

VERMEULE, C. C. 1968 Roman Imperial Art in Greece and Asia Minor (Cambridge Mass.).

VITA-FINZI, C. 1969 The Mediterranean Valleys: Geological Changes in Historical Times (Cambridge).

VRYONIS, S. 1963 "Byzantine democratia and the guilds in the 11th century" DOP XVII 287-314.

VRYONIS, S. 1969/70 "The Byzantine legacy and Ottoman forms" DOP XXIII/IV 251-300.

VRYONIS, S. 1971 The Decline of Medieval Hellenism in Asia Minor (Berkeley).

WACHER, J. 1974 The Towns of Roman Britain (London).

WADDINGTON, W. H. 1853 "Un voyage en Asie-Mineure au point de vue numismatique, Cinquième article. Pamphylie et Pisidie" Revue numismatique XVIII 20ff.

WAELKENS, M. 1982 Dokimeion. Die Werkstatt der reprasentativen kleinasiatischen Sarkophage (AF 11, Berlin).

WAELKENS, M. 1985 "Pisidian Antioch: finds in the museums of Konya, Afyon and Istanbul (Araştırma Sonuçlari Toplantisi III) 191-8.

WALBANK, F. W. 1944 "The causes of Greek decline" JHS LXIV 10-20.

WARD-PERKINS, J. B. 1951 "Tripolitania and the marble trade" JRS XLI 89-104.

WARD-PERKINS, J. B. 1958 "Notes on the structure and building methods of early Byzantine architecture" in The Great Palace of the Byzantine Emperors II (ed. D. Talbot-Rice, Edinburgh)

WARD-PERKINS, J. B. 1981 Roman Imperial Architecture (Harmondsworth).

WARD-PERKINS, J. B. and BALLANCE, M. H. 1958 "The caesareum at Cyrene and the basilica at Cremna" PBSR XIII 137-94.

WEBER, A 1892 Dinair Célènes-Apamée-Cibotos (Besancon).

WEINREICH, O. 1912 "θεοὶ ἐπήκοοι" Ath. Mitt. XXVII 1-68.

WEITZ, D. 1972 Famine and Plague as Factors in the Collapse of the Roman Empire in the Third Century (Ph.D. thesis, Fordham University).

WESSELING, P. (ed.) 1735 Hierocles Synecdemus (Amsterdam).

WHITTAKER, C. R. 1976 "Agri deserti" in Finley 1976, 137-200.

WILSON, C. (ed.) 1895 Handbook for Travellers in Asia Minor, Transcaucasia, Persia etc. (London).

WINTER, F. E. 1966 "Notes on the military architecture in the Termessus region" AJA LXX 127-37.

WOODWARD, A. M. 1910/11 "Inscriptions from western Pisidia" ABSA XVII 205-14.

WOODWARD, A. M. 1953 "Sparta and Asia Minor under the Empire" in Studies presented to D. M. Robinson II (St. Louis) 868-83.

WOODWARD, A. M. and ORMEROD, A. H. 1909/10 "A journey in south-west Asia Minor" ABSA XVI 76-136, 205-14.

VAN ZEIST, W. WOLDRING, H. and STAPERT, D. 1975 "Late Quaternary vegetation and climate of south-western Turkey" Palaeohistoria XVII 55-143.

ZGUSTA, L. 1964 Kleinasiatische Personennamen (Prague).

ZGUSTA, L. 1984 Kleinasiatische Ortsnamen (Heidelberg).

ZOHARY, M. 1973 Geobotanical Foundations of the Middle East (2 vols., Stuttgart).

FIGURES

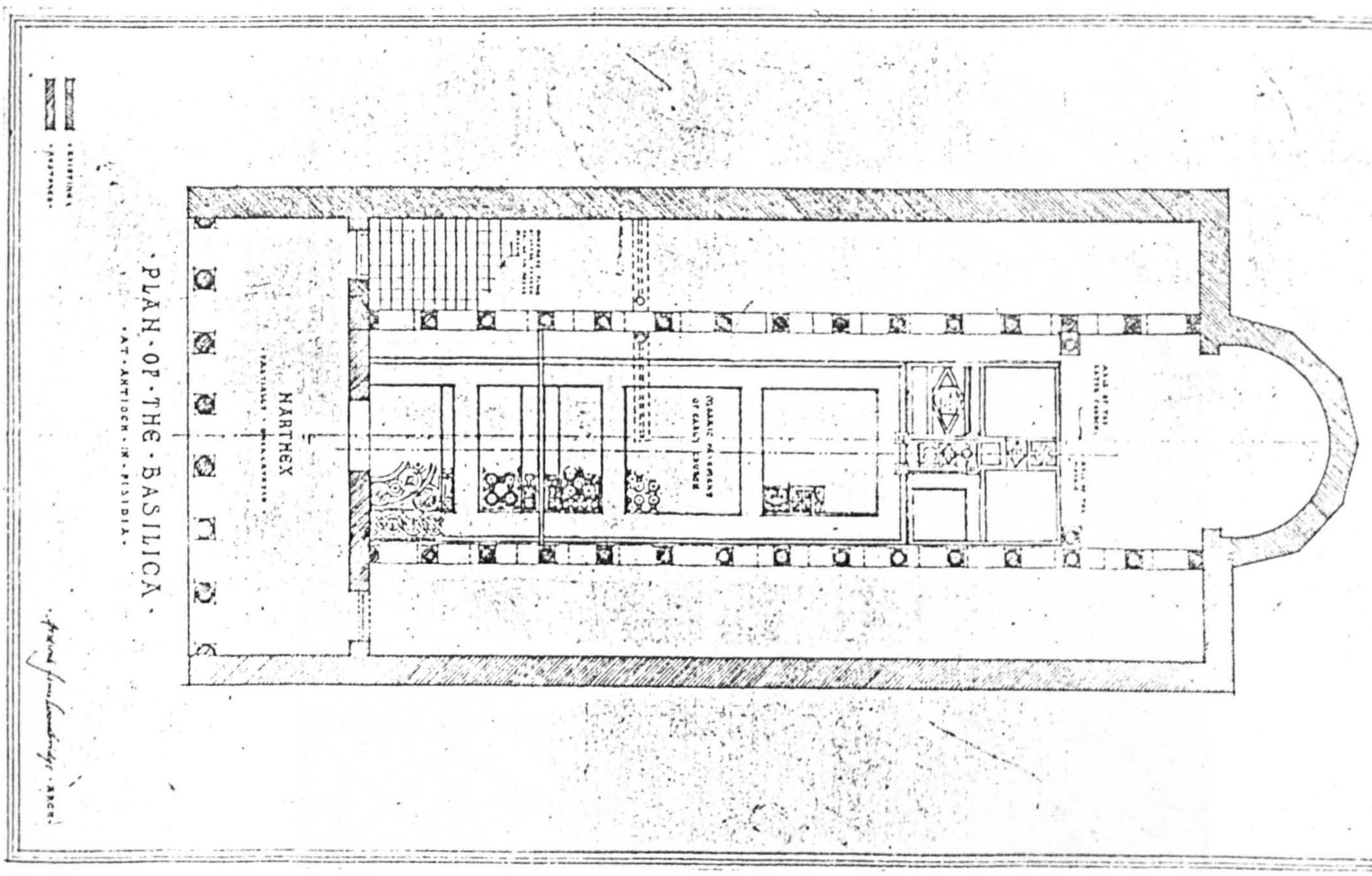

PLAN OF THE BASILICA
AT ANTIOCH IN PISIDIA
NARTHEX
MARBLE PAVEMENT OF EARLY DATE

fig. 1.

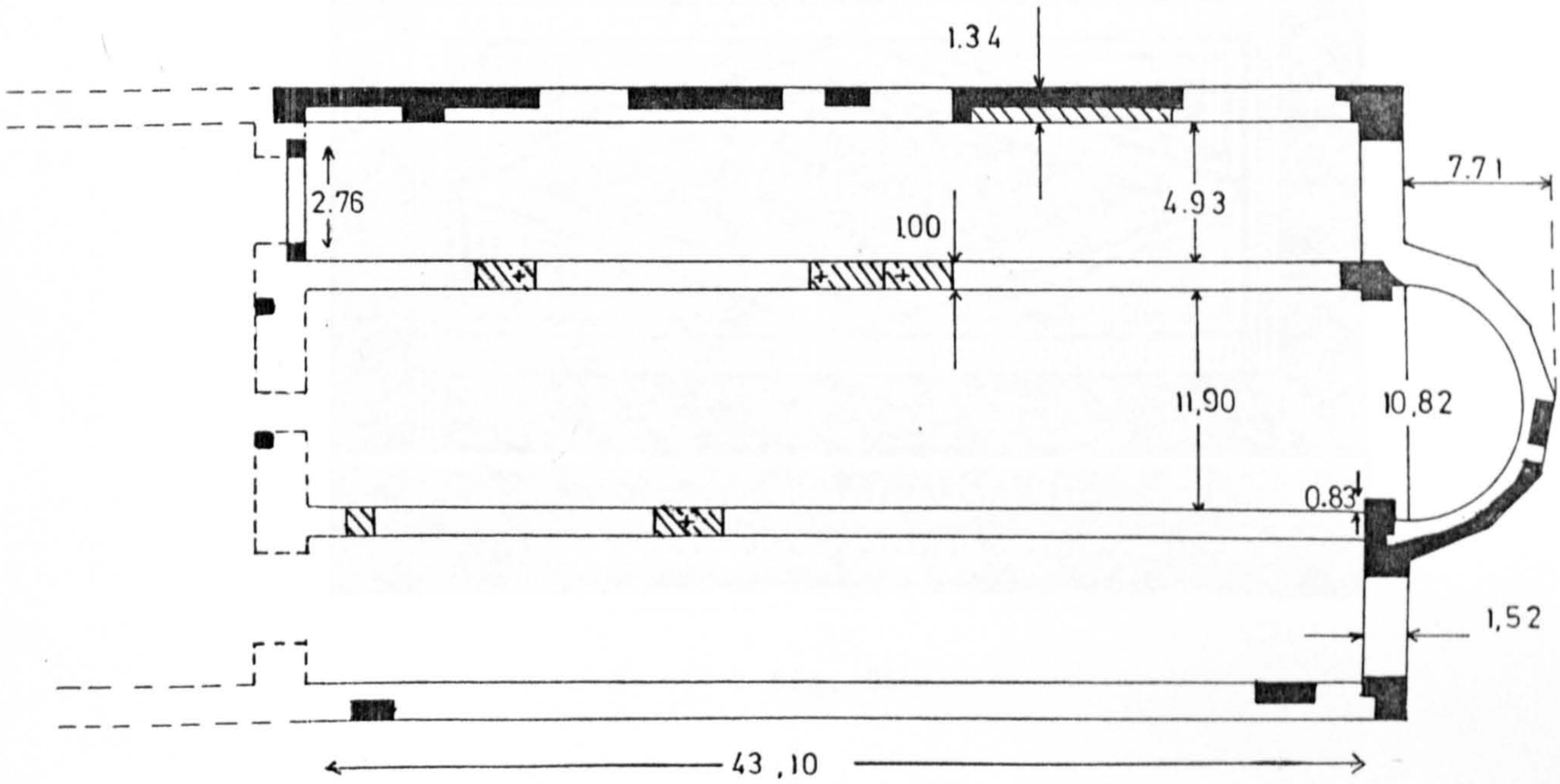

1.34
2.76
1.00
4.93
7.71
11,90
10,82
0.83
1,52
43 ,10

fig. 2

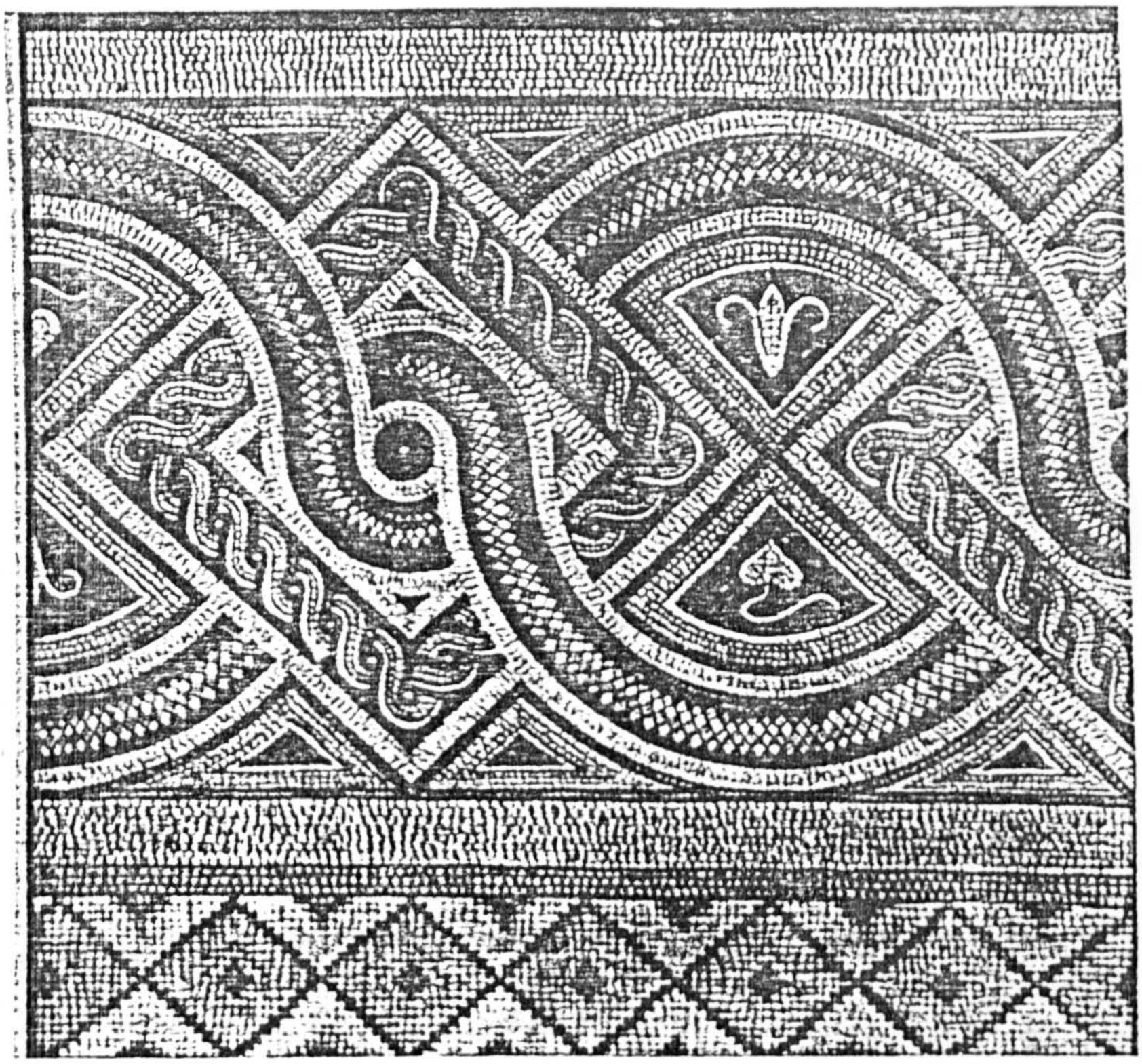


fig. 3a.


DETAIL OF THE MOSAIC
PAVEMENT OF THE BASILICA
SCALE IN CENTIMETERS

fig. 3b

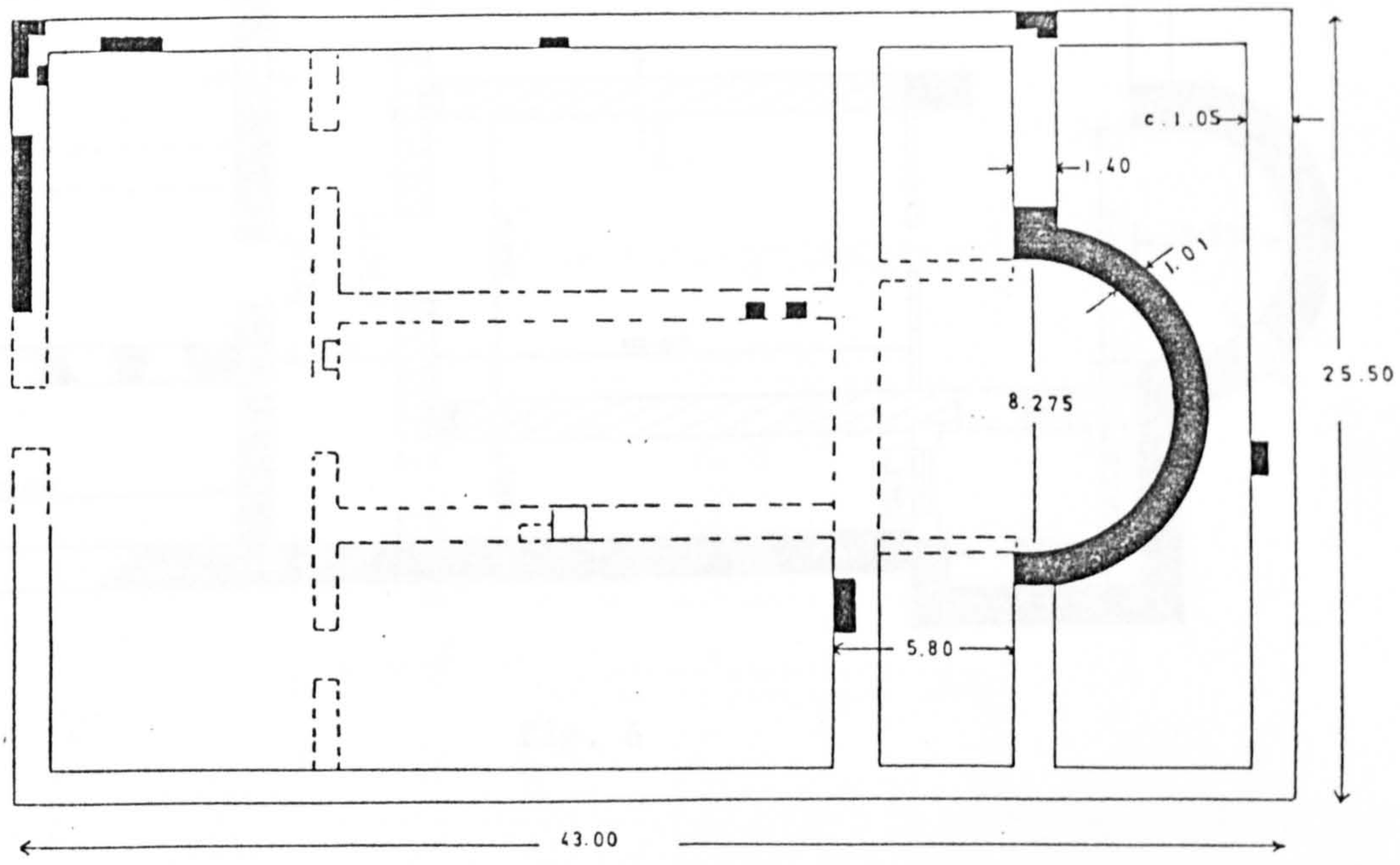


fig. 4



G. R. Swain

fig. 5

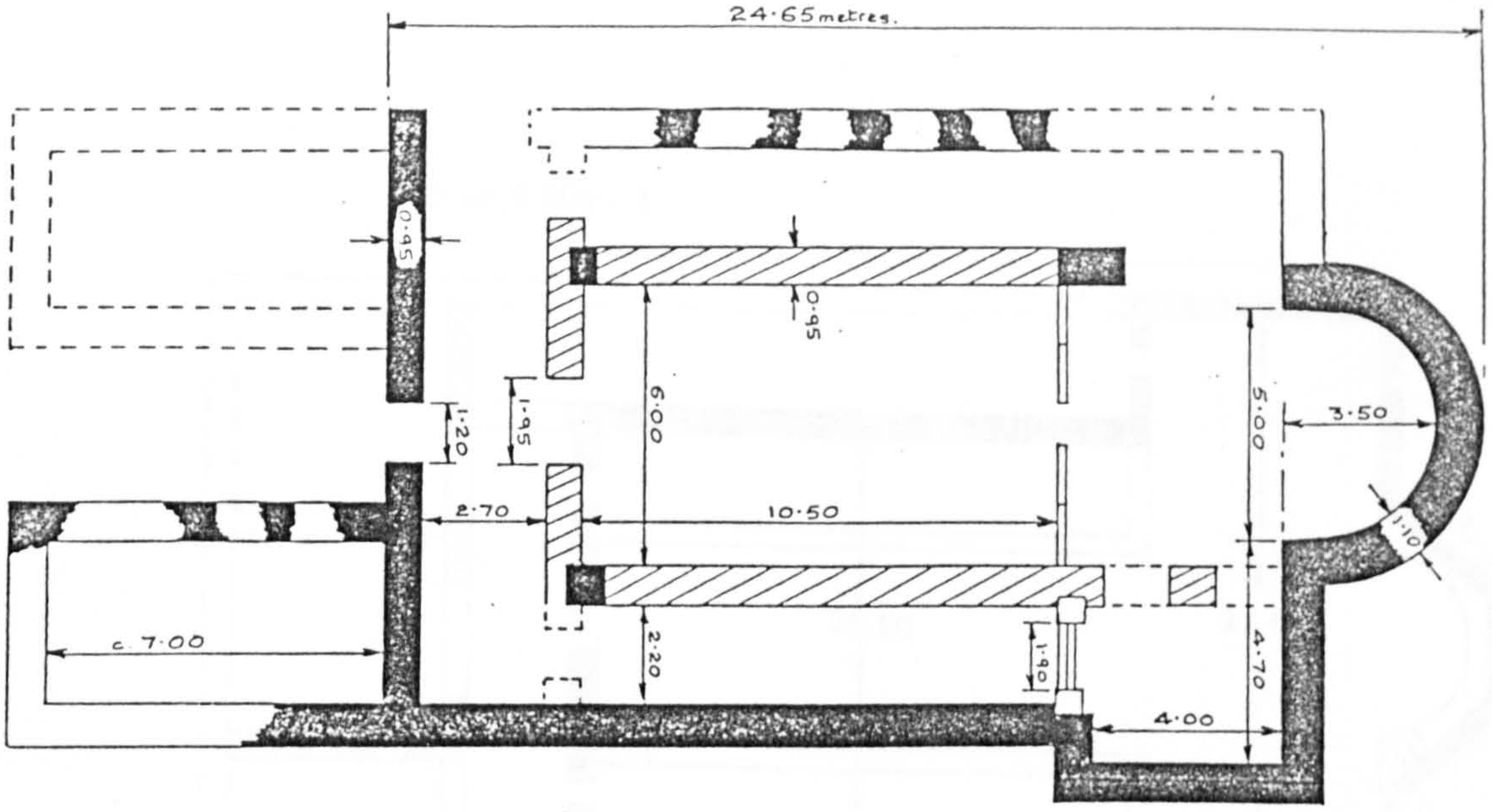

24·65 metres.
0·95
1·20
1·95
6·00
0·95
5·00
3·50
1·10
2·70
10·50
c. 7·00
2·20
1·90
4·70
4·00

fig. 6

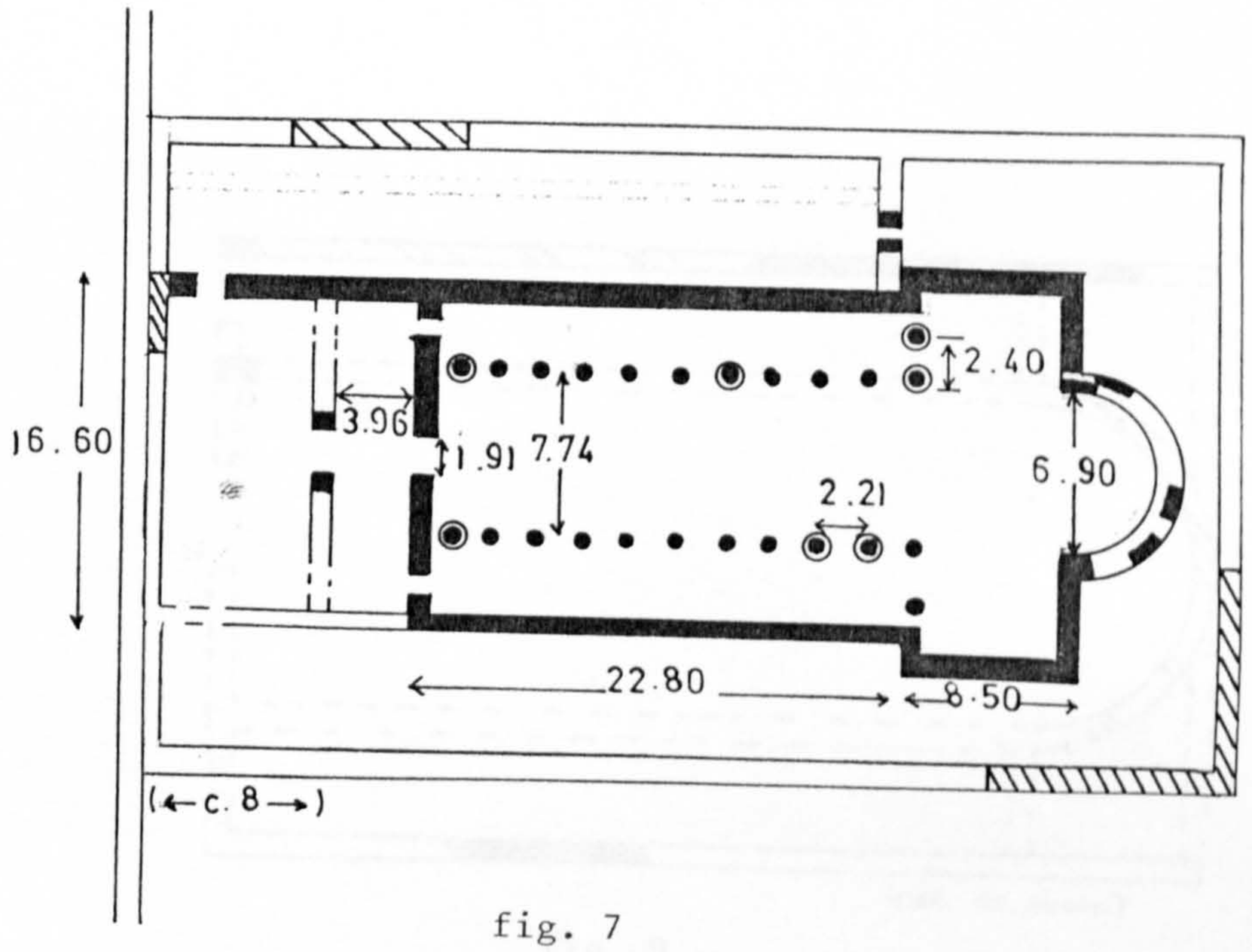

16.60
3.96
1.91
7.74
2.40
6.90
2.21
22.80
8·50
(← c. 8 →)

fig. 7

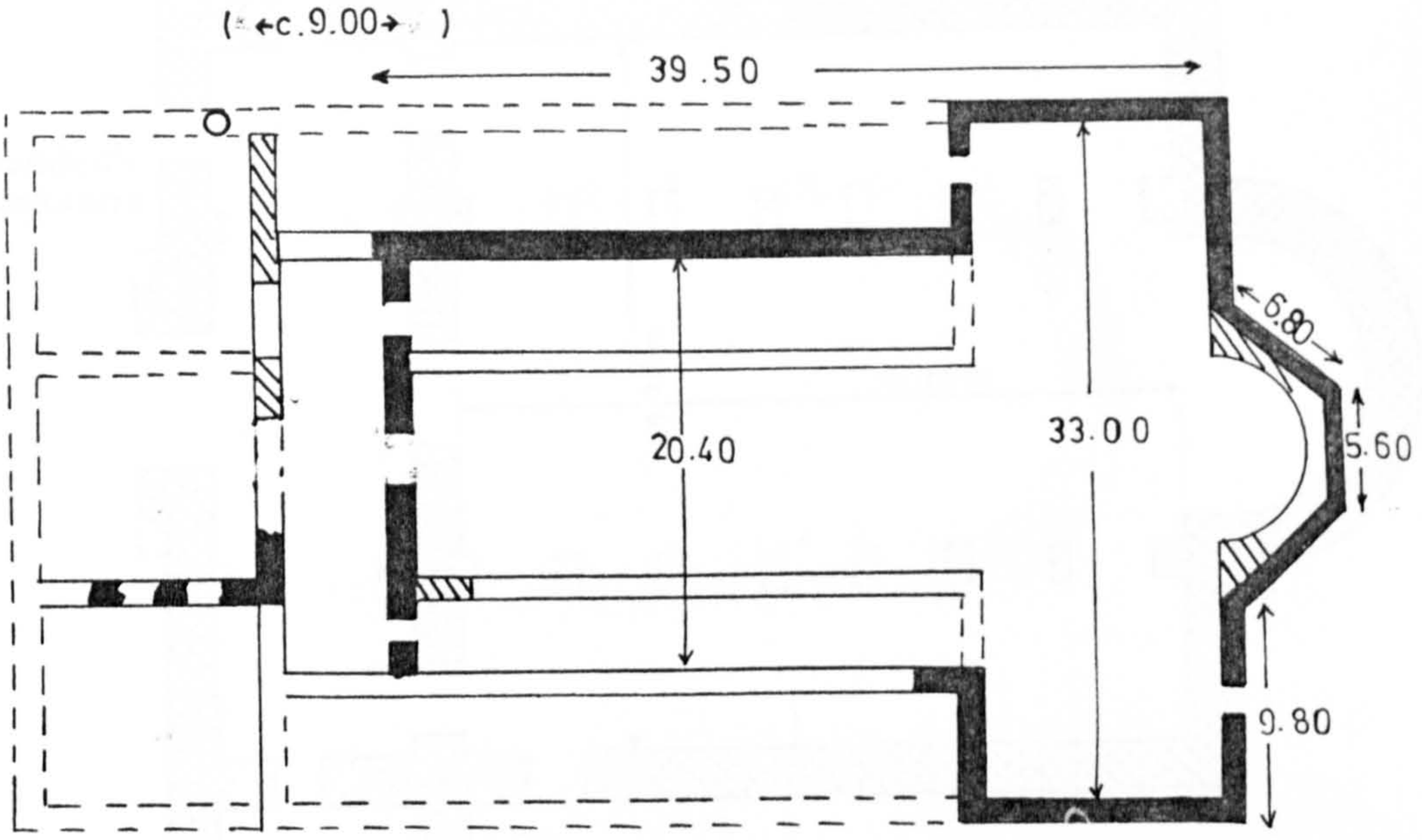


fig. 8

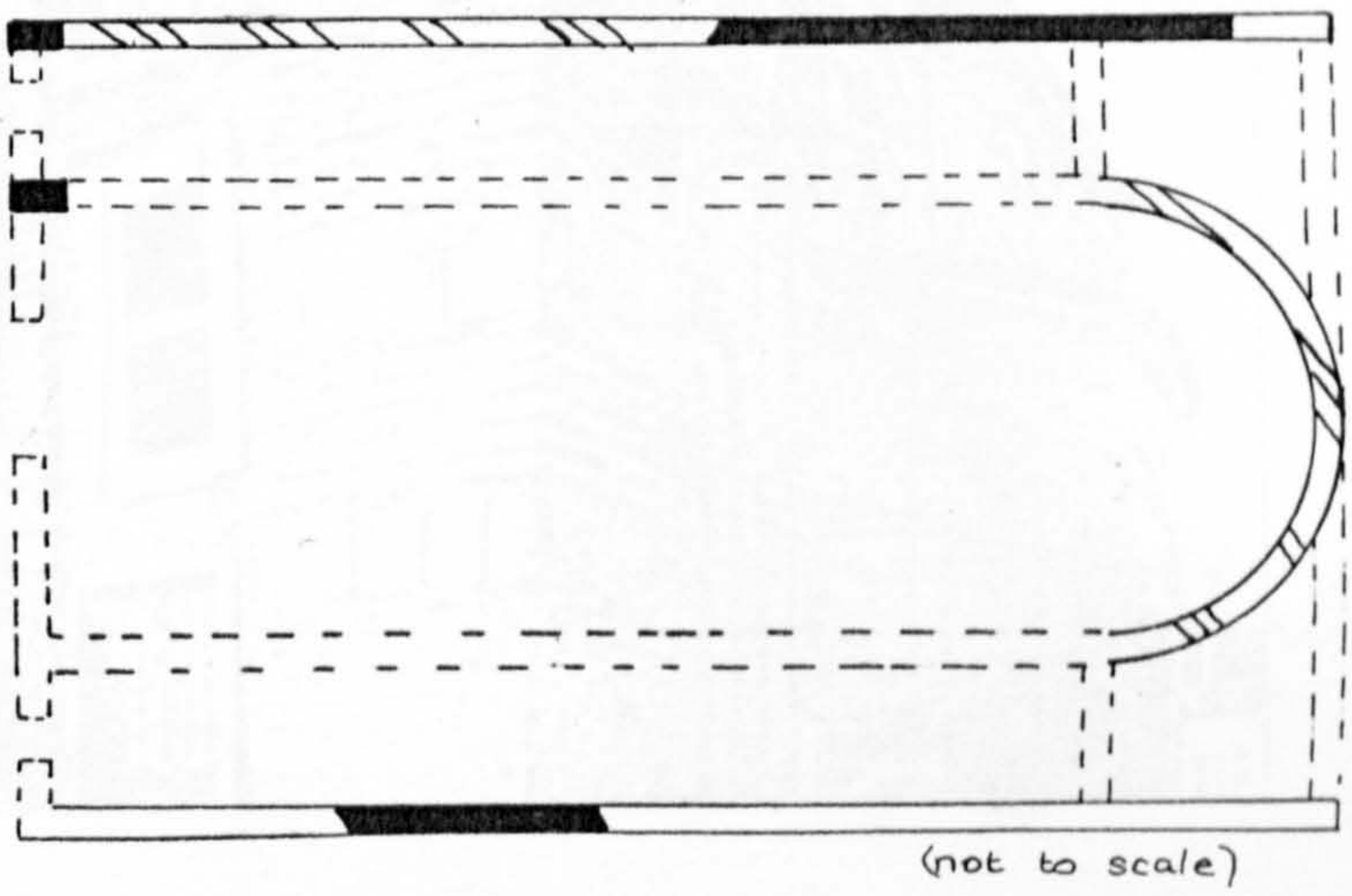


fig. 9

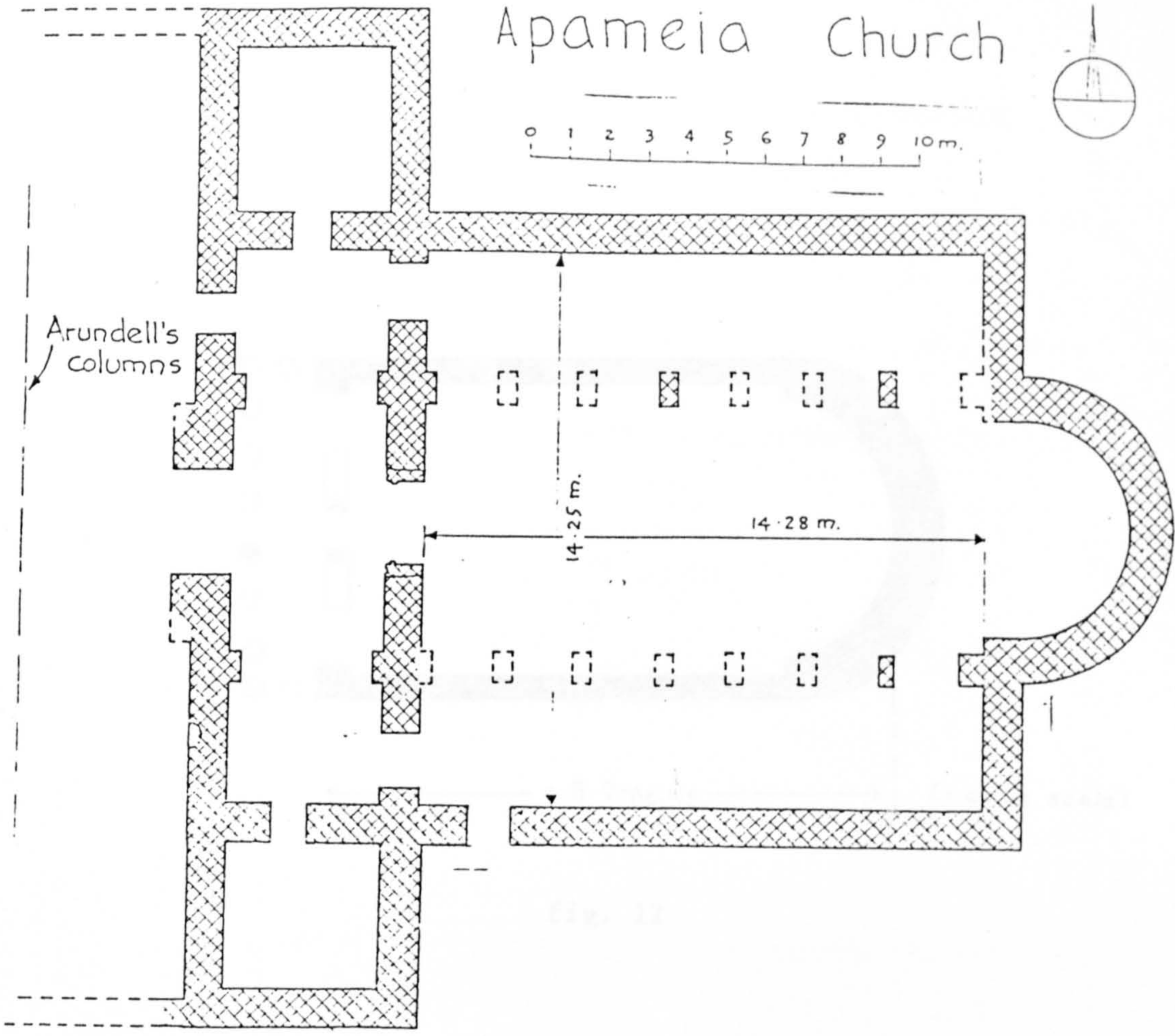

Apameia Church
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10m.
Arundell's columns
E.
14·25 m.
14·28 m.

fig. 10

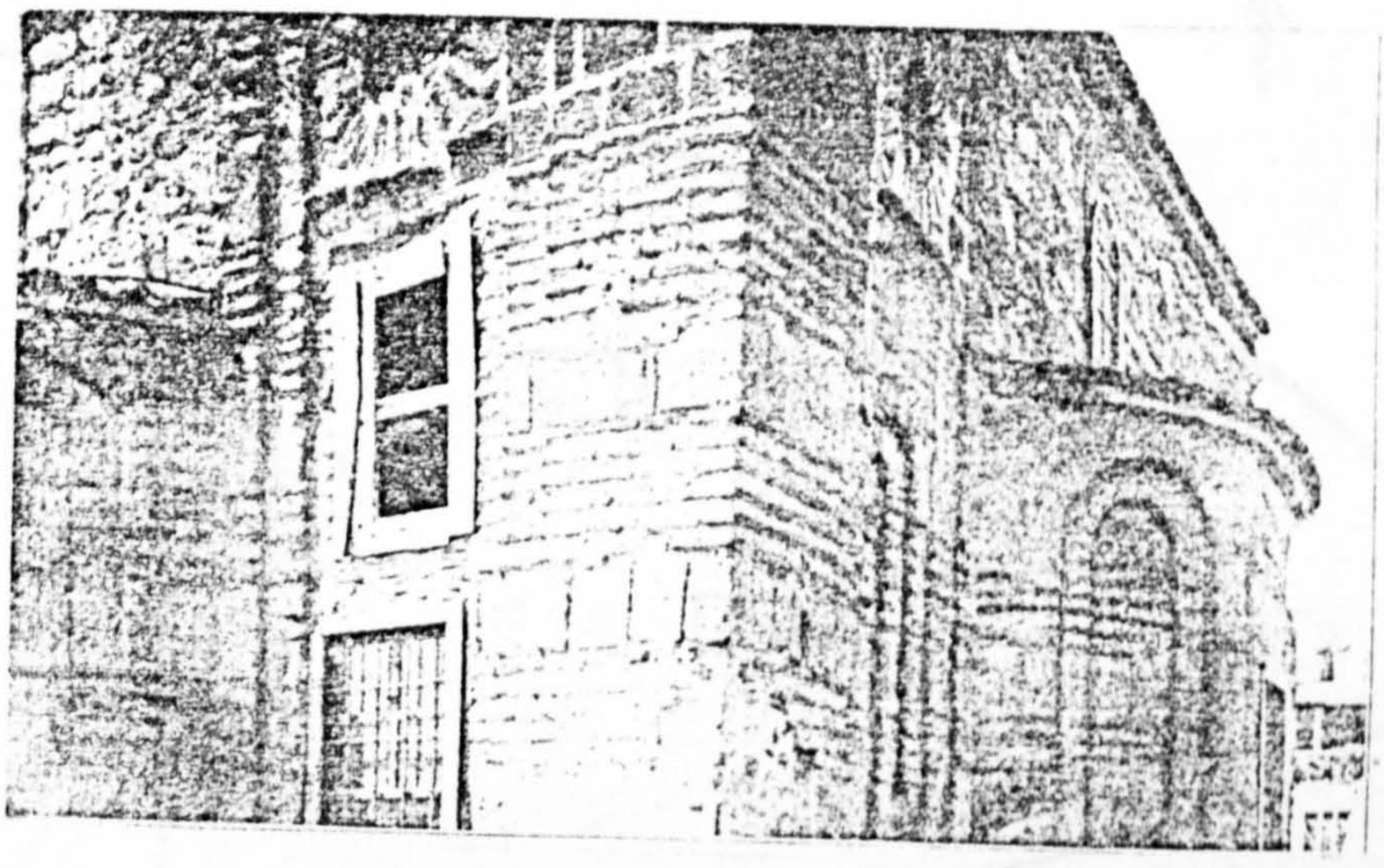


fig. 11

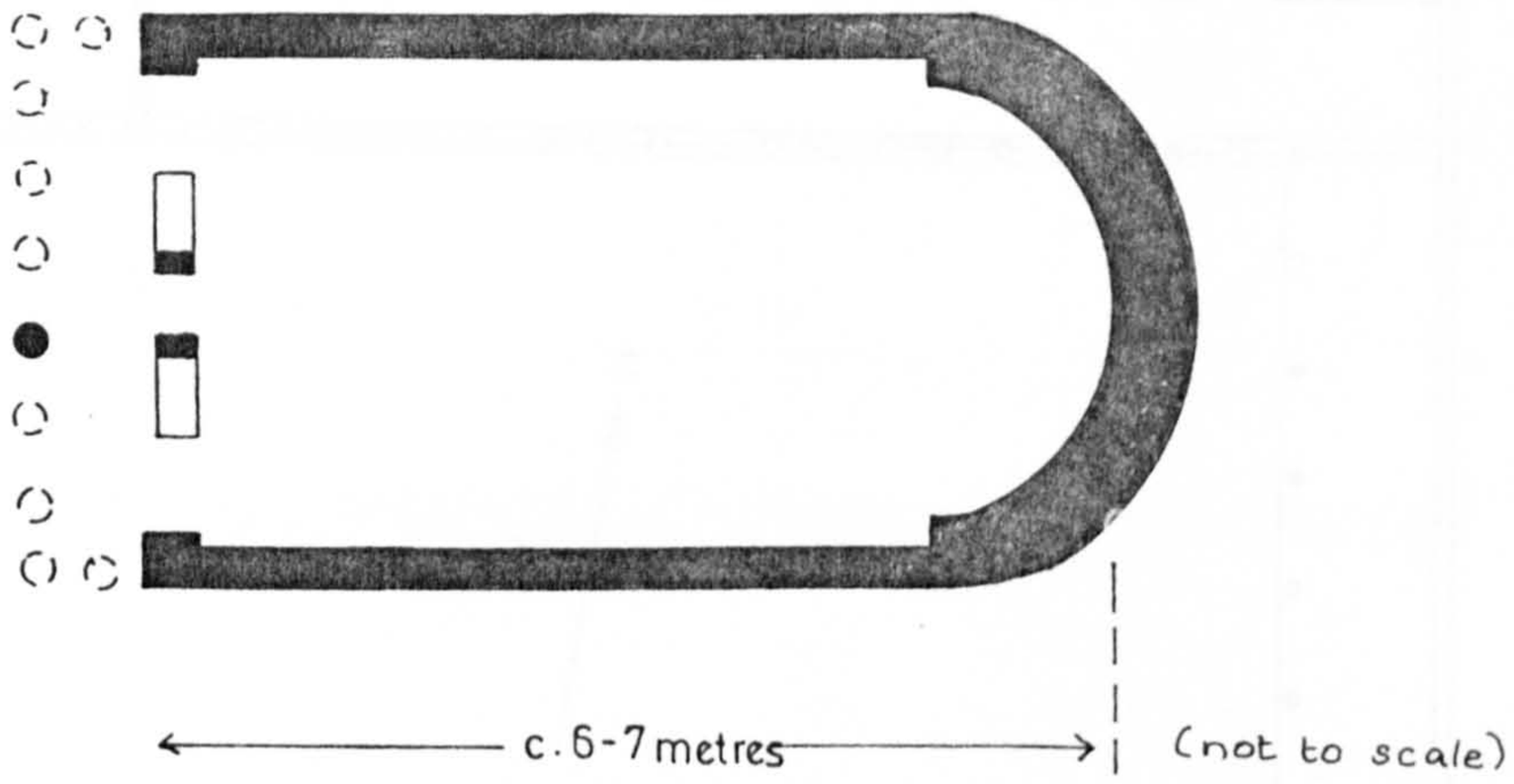


fig. 12

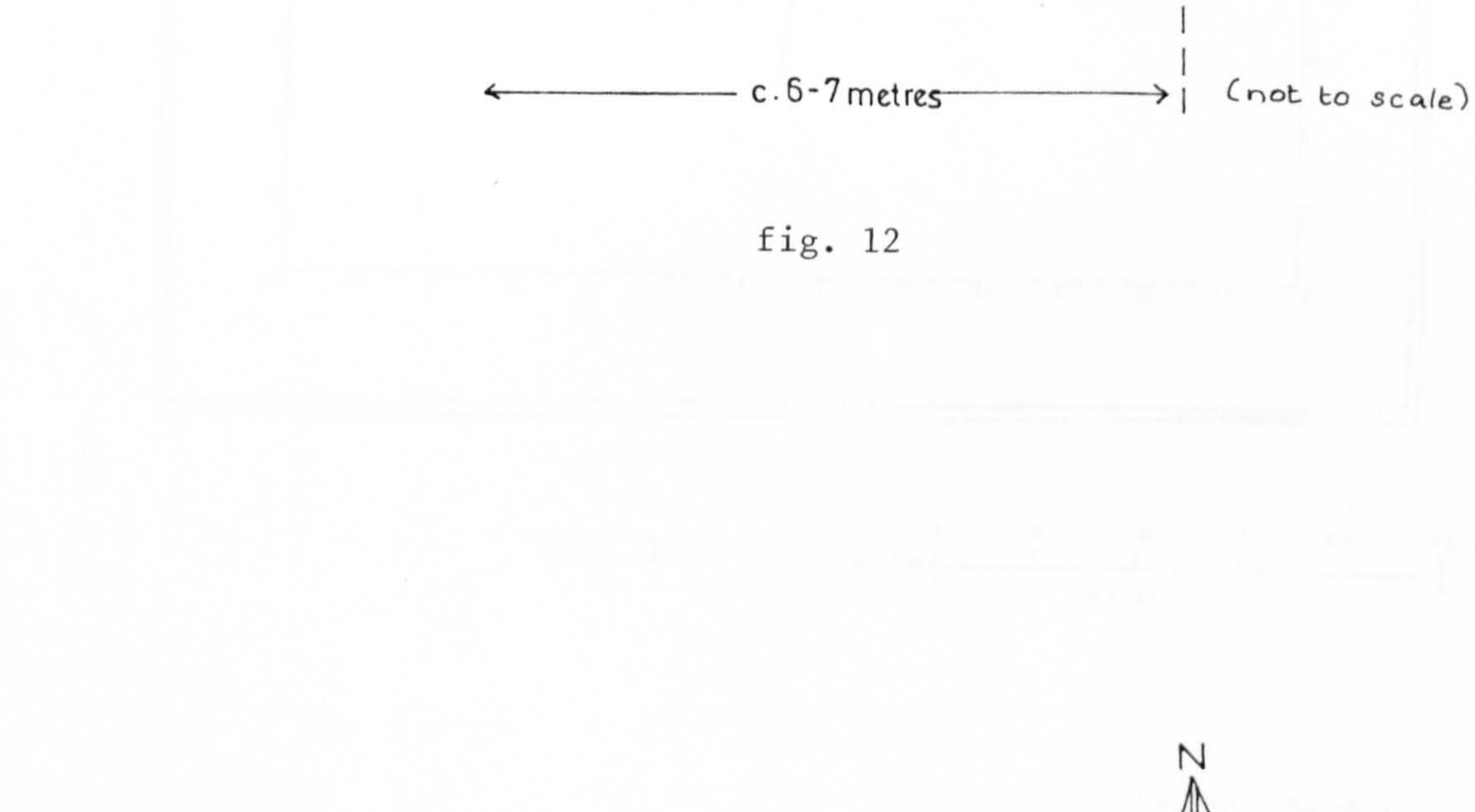


fig. 13

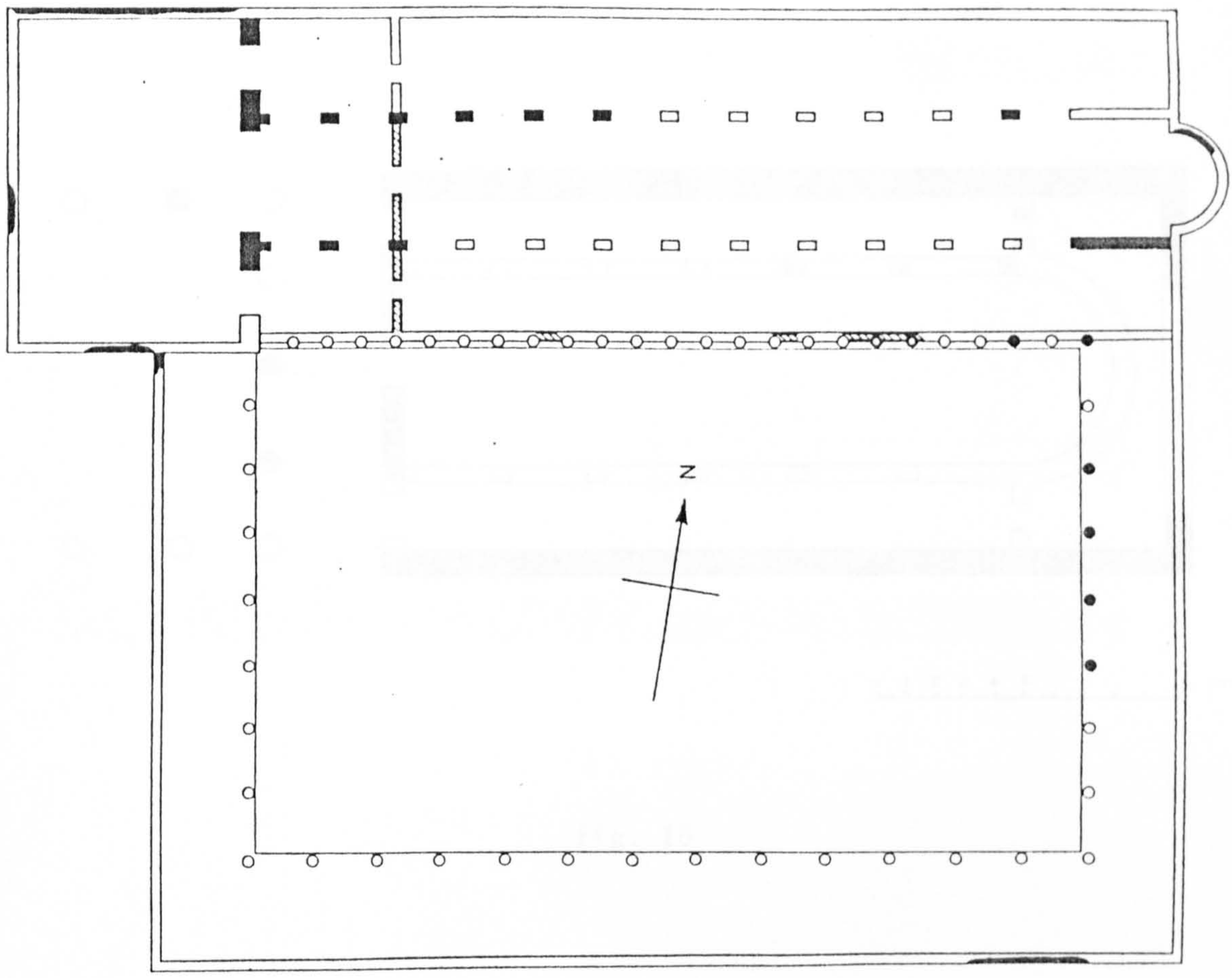


fig. 14



fig. 15

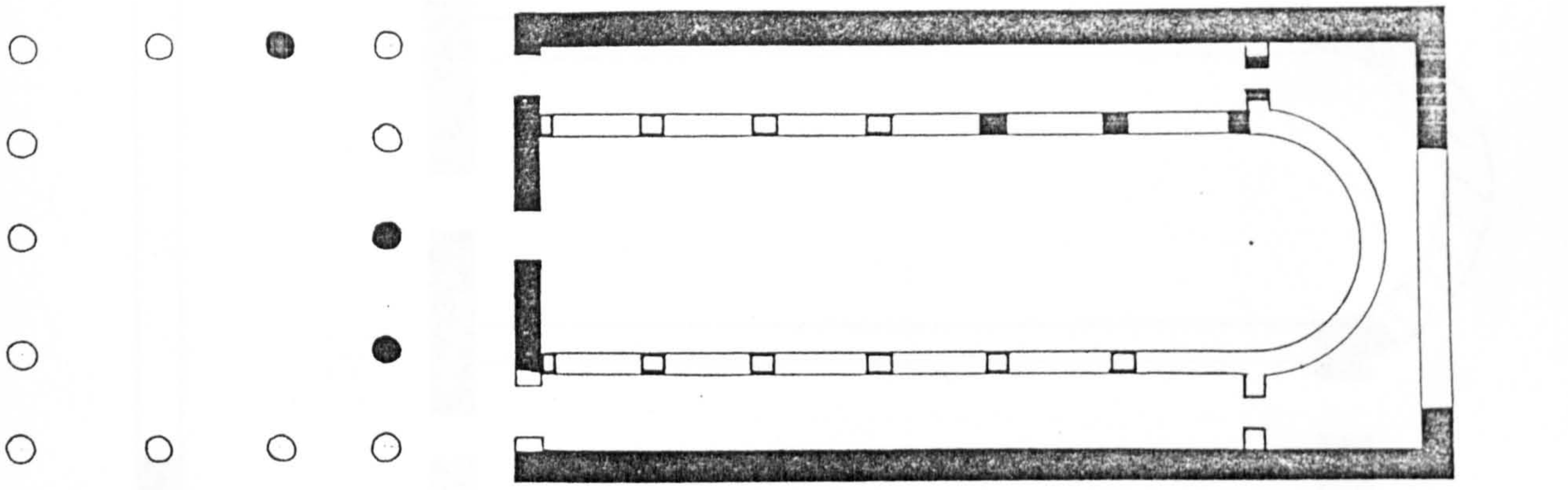


fig. 16

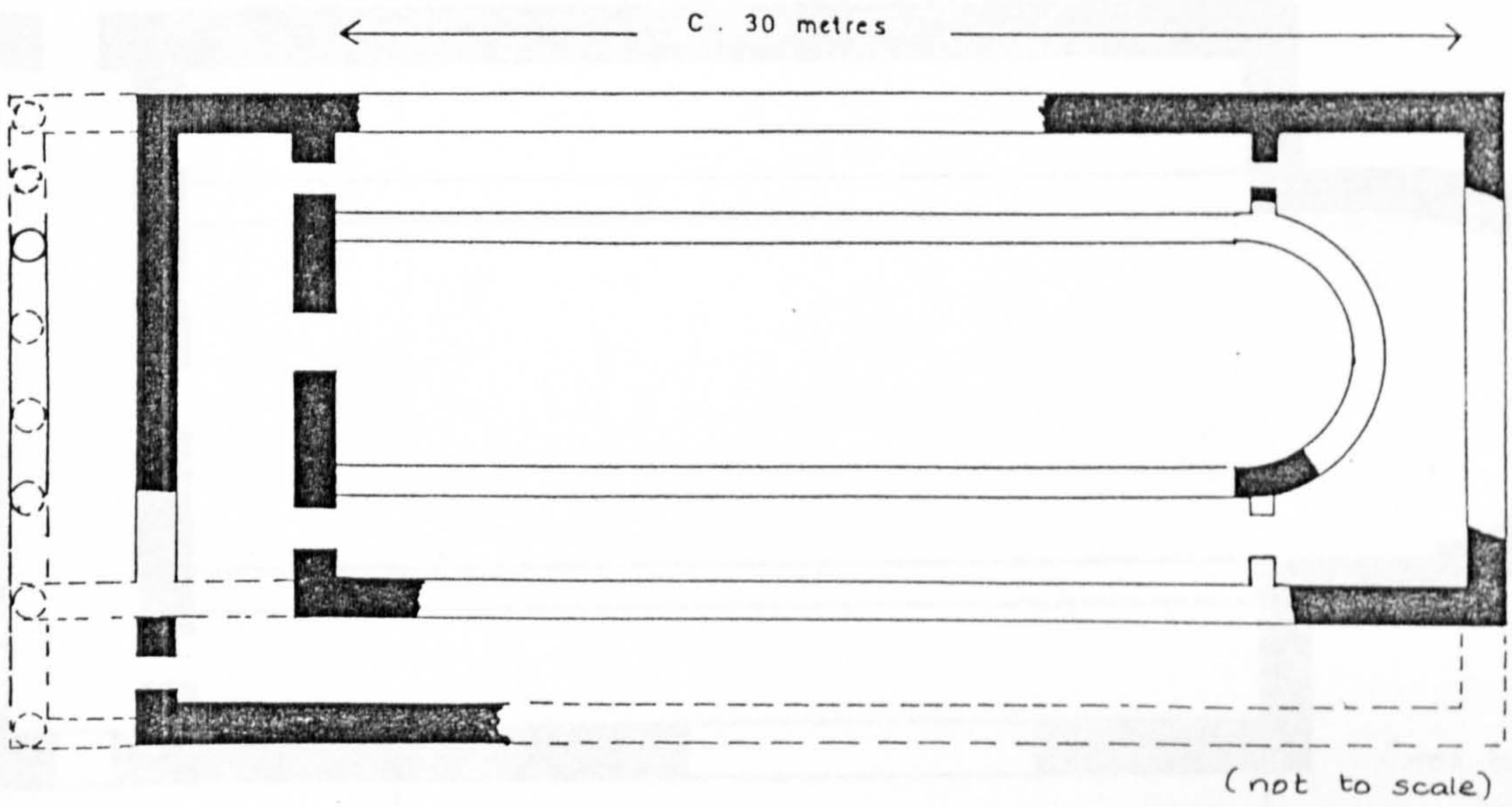


fig. 17

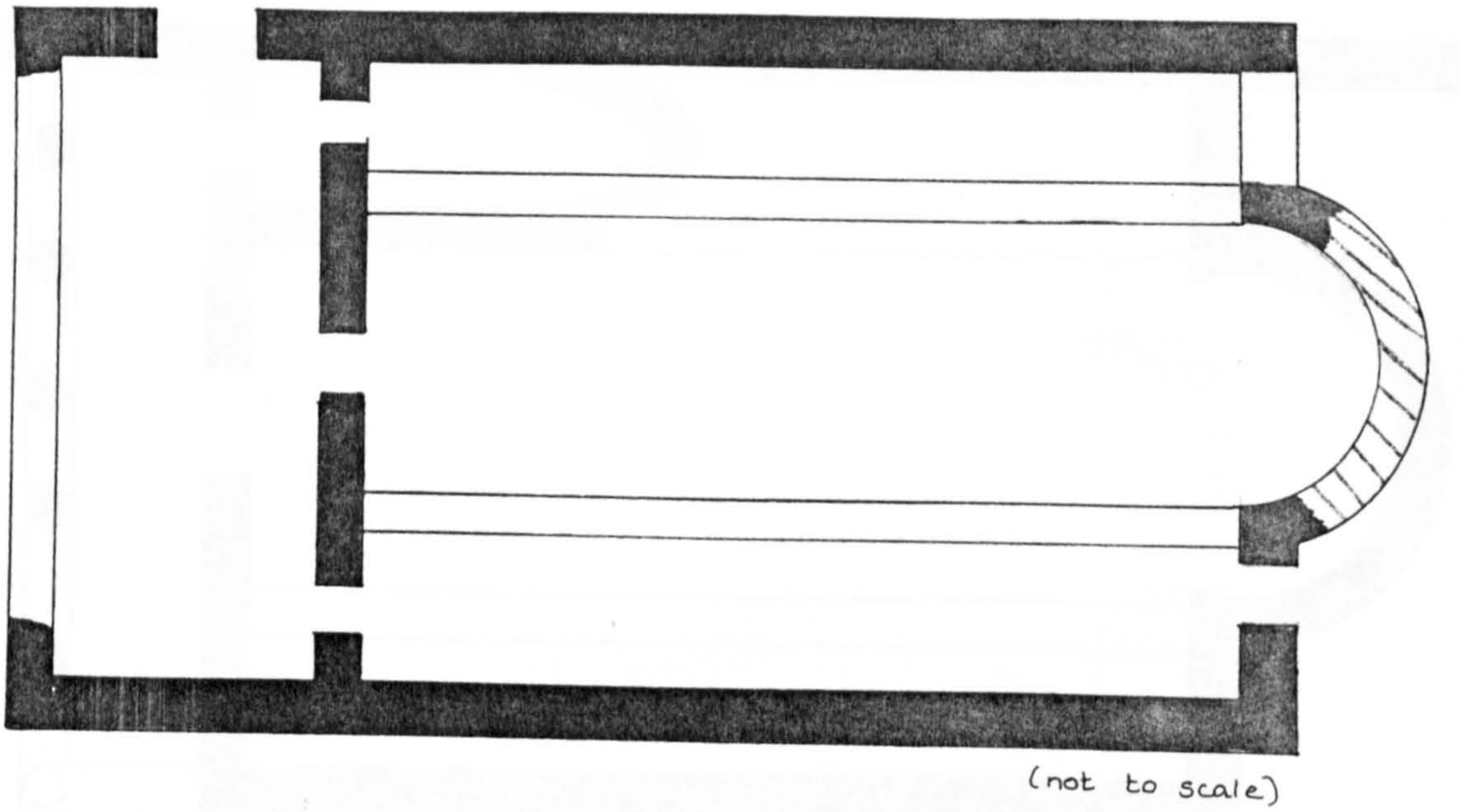


fig. 18

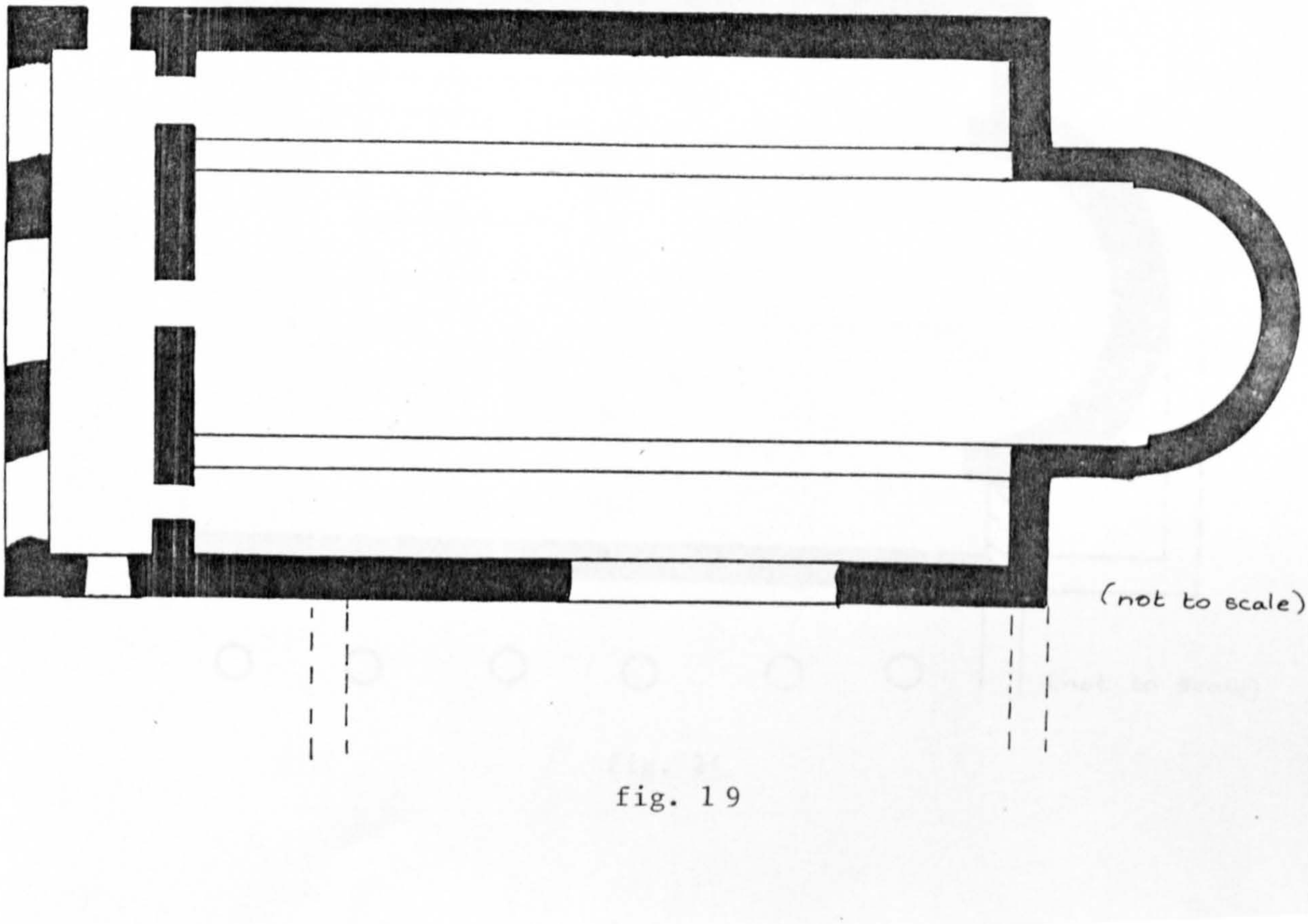


fig. 19

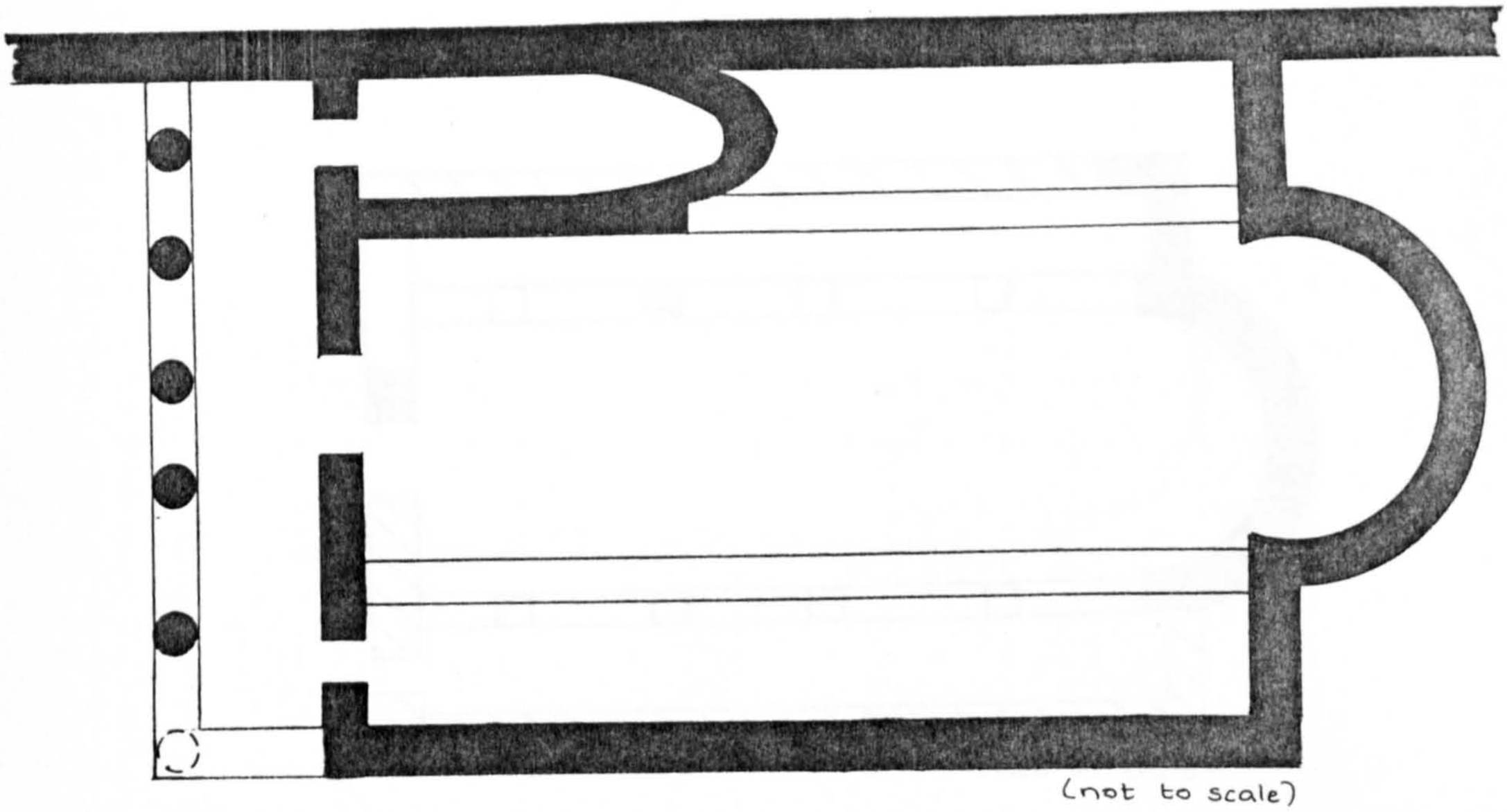


fig. 20

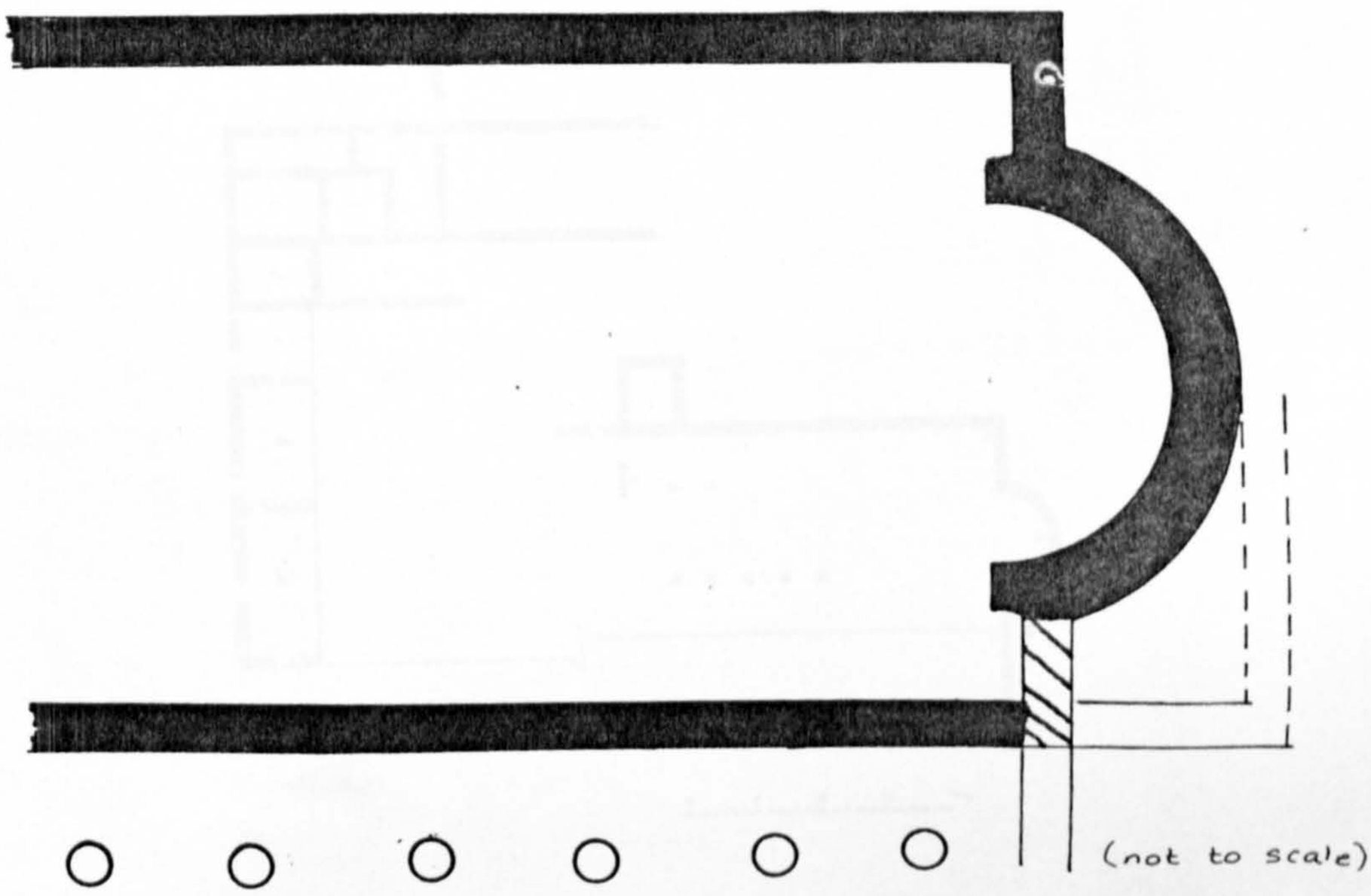


fig. 21

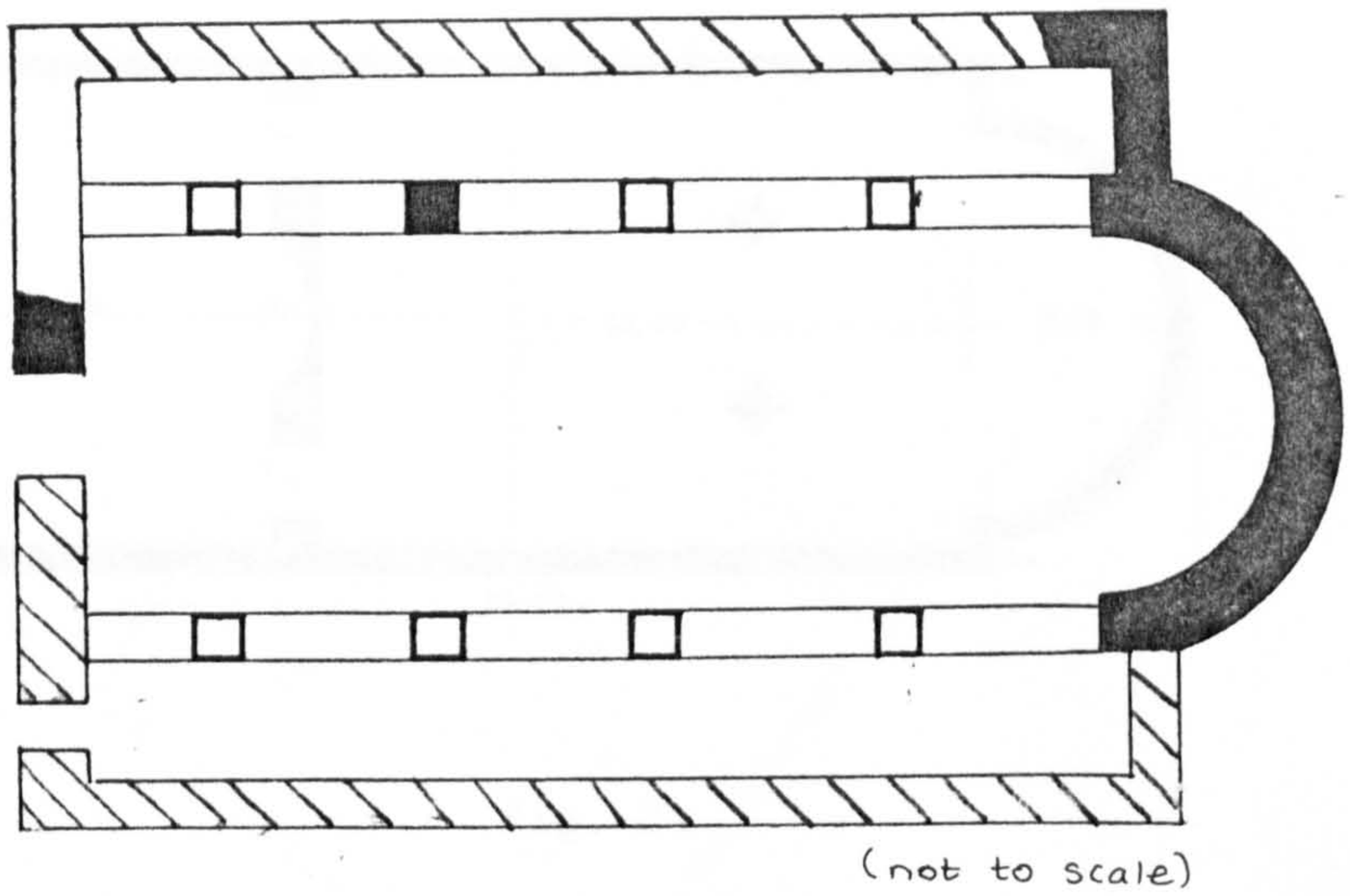


fig. 22

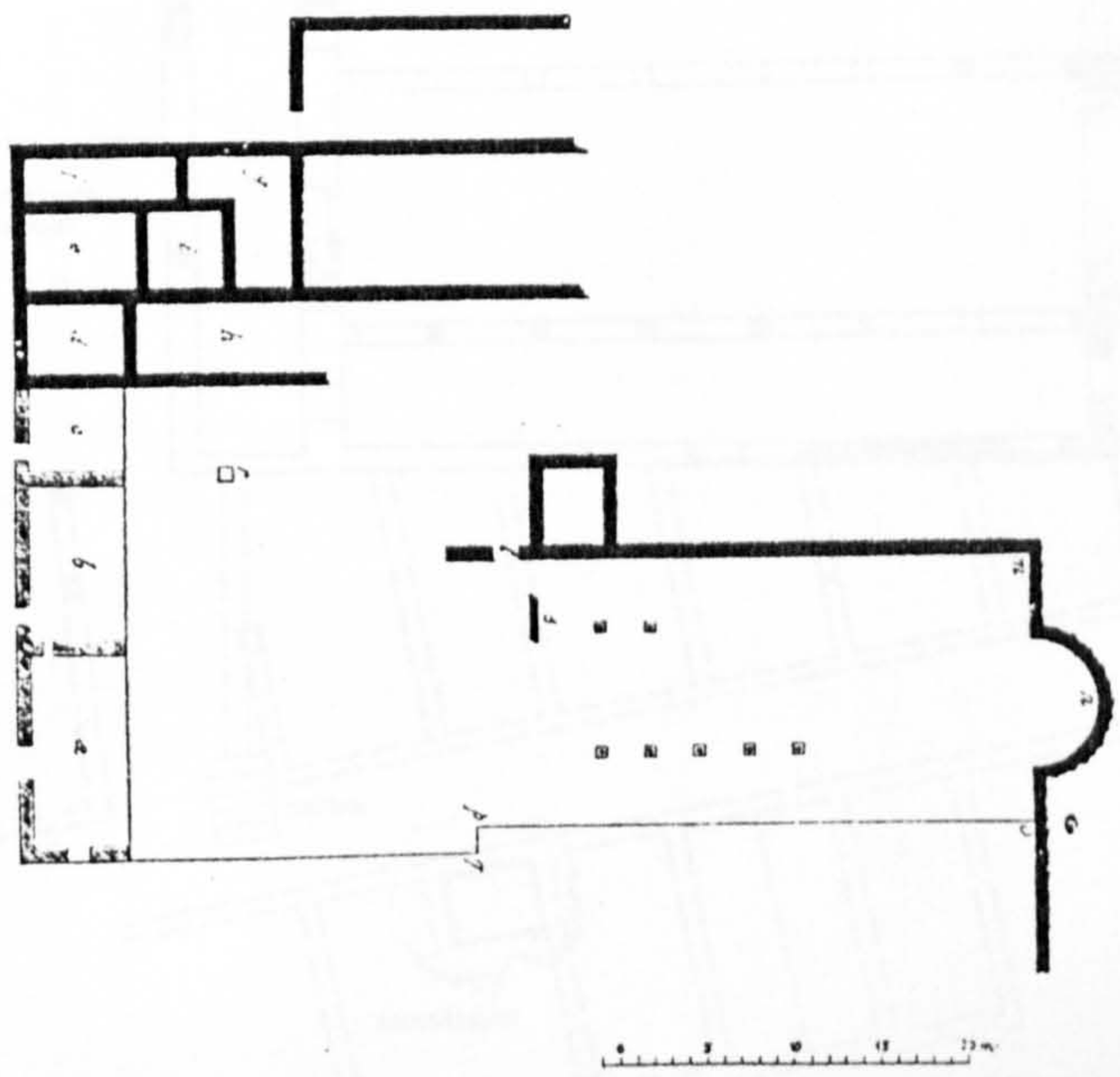


fig. 23

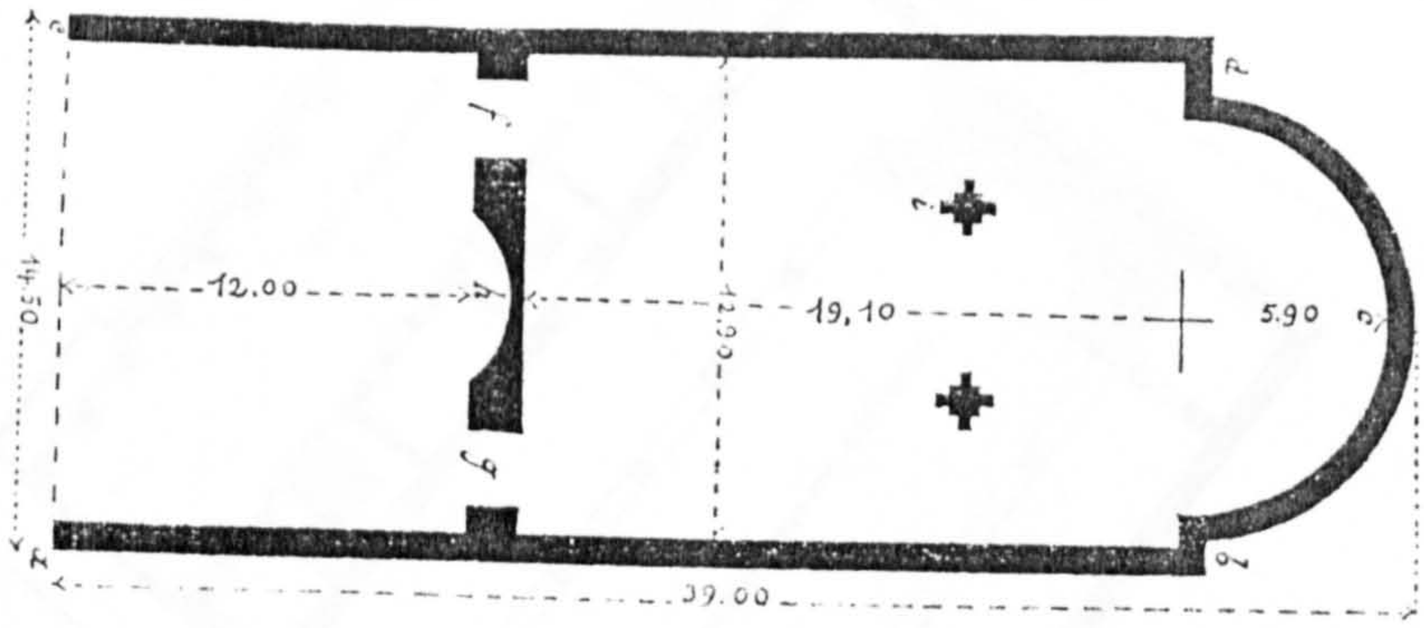

12.00
14.50
12.00
19,10
5.90
39.00

fig. 24

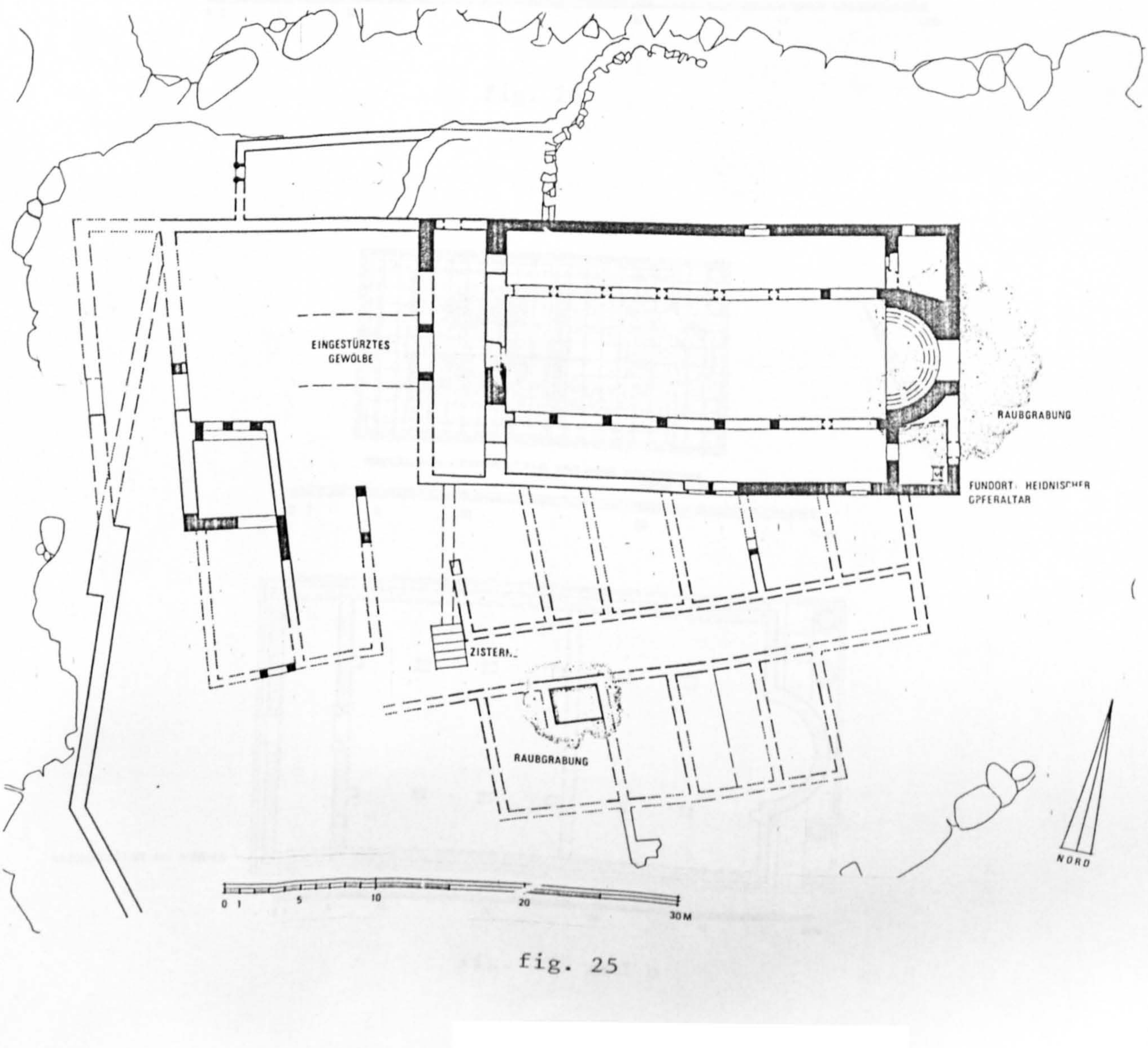

EINGESTÜRZTES GEWÖLBE
RAUBGRABUNG
FUNDORT HEIDNISCHER OPFERALTAR
ZISTERN
RAUBGRABUNG
NORD
0 1 5 10 20 30 M

fig. 25

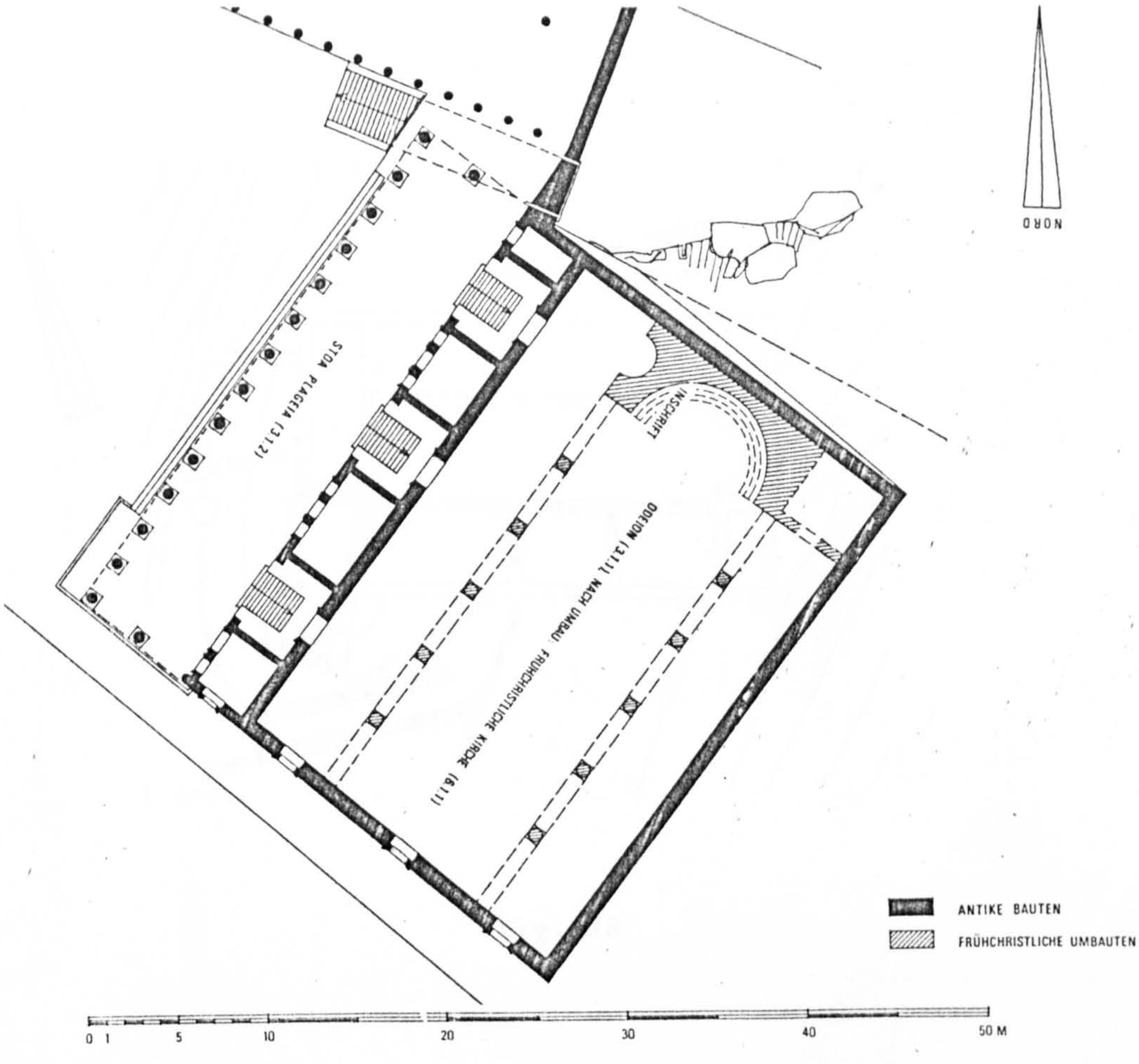
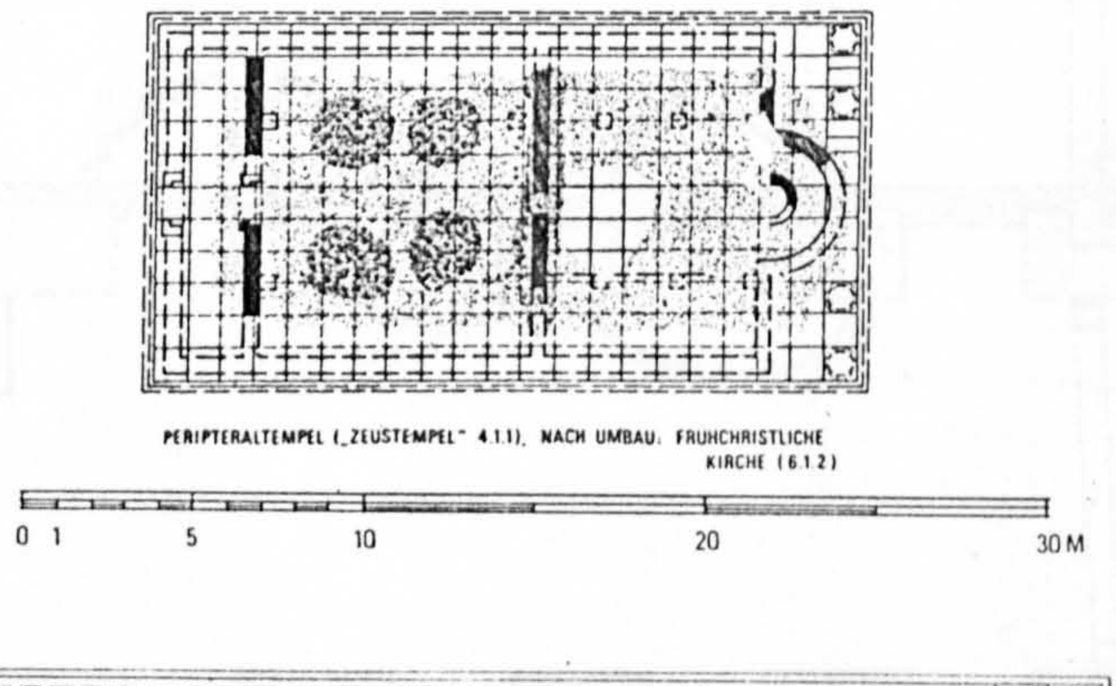


fig. 26



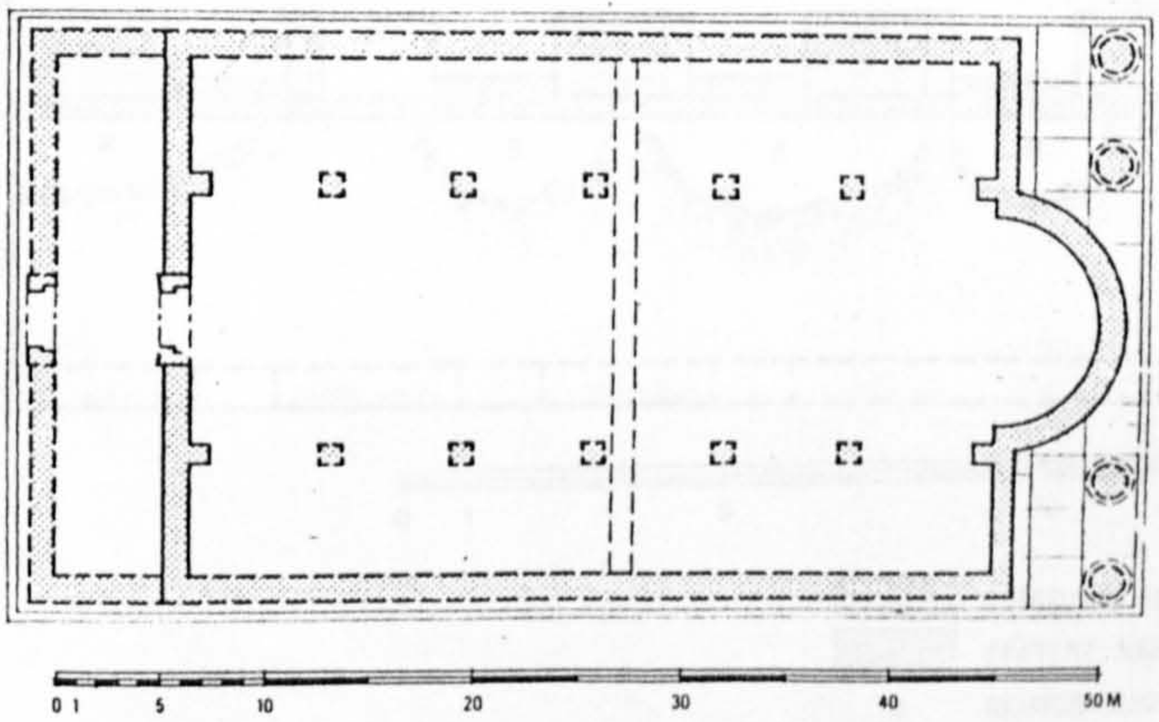


fig. 27a and b

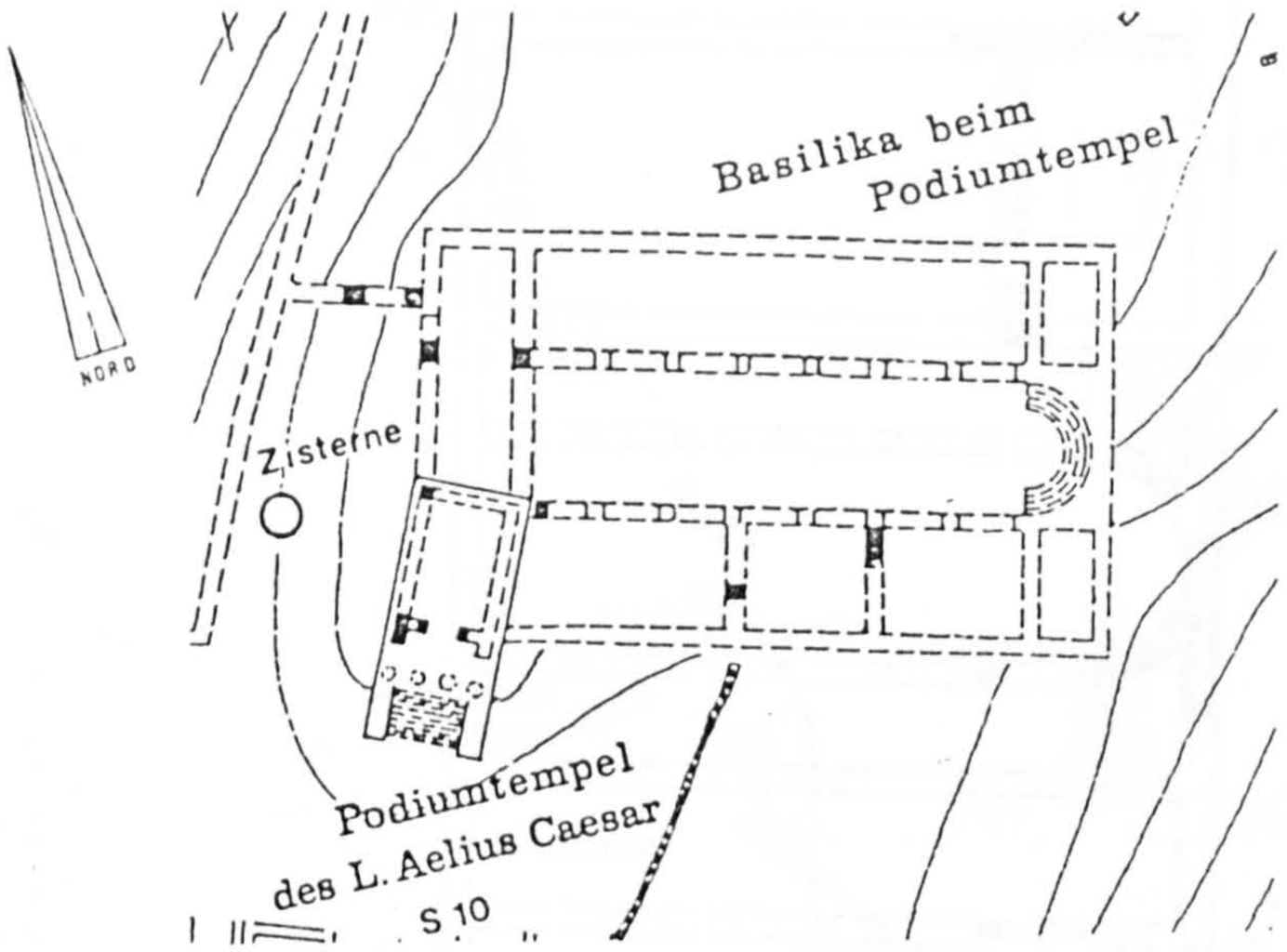

NORD
Basilika beim
Podiumtempel
Zisterne
Podiumtempel
des L. Aelius Caesar
S 10

fig. 28

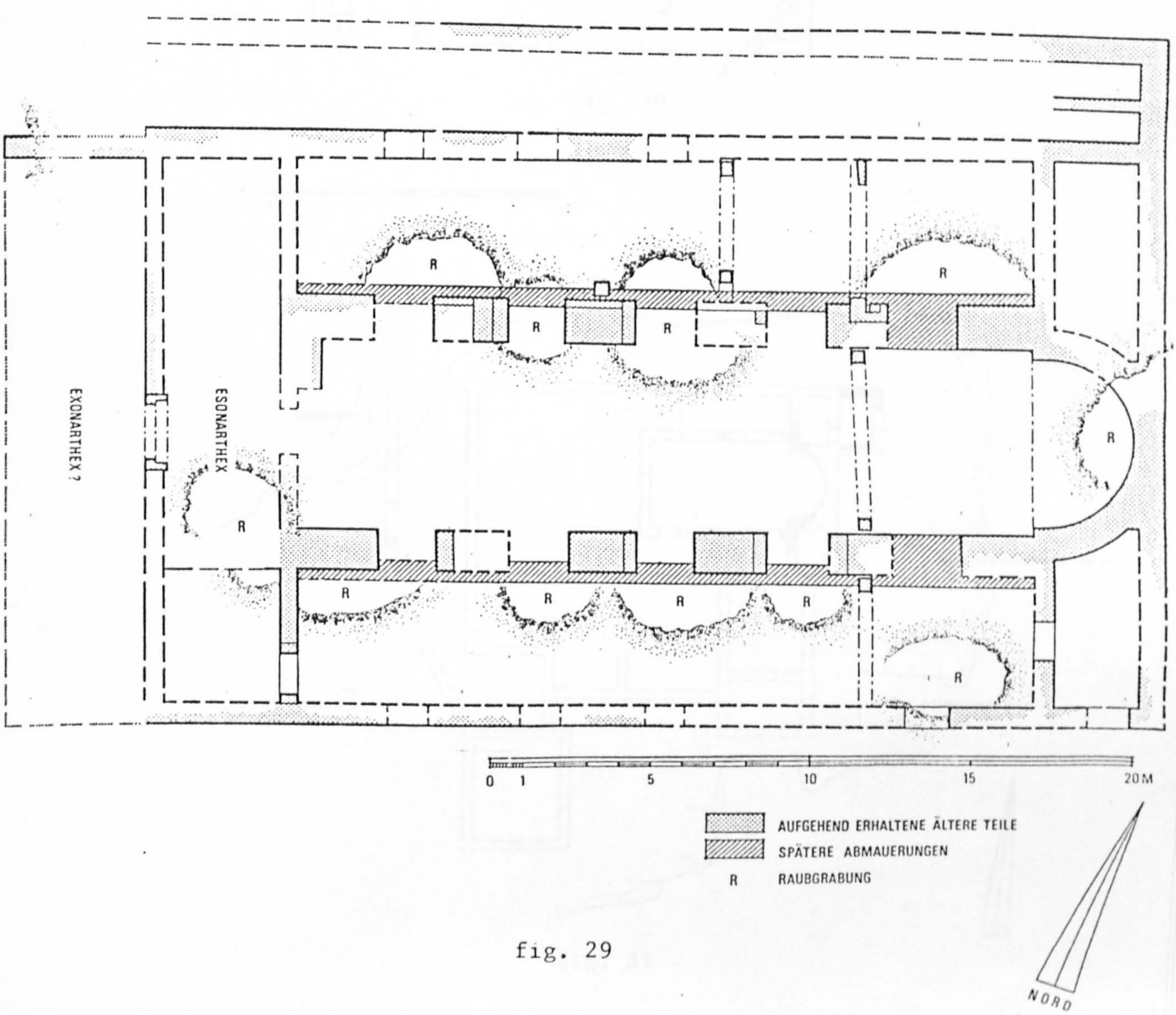

EXONARTHEX ?
ESONARTHEX
R
0 1 5 10 15 20 M
AUFGEHEND ERHALTENE ÄLTERE TEILE
SPÄTERE ABMAUERUNGEN
R RAUBGRABUNG
NORD

fig. 29

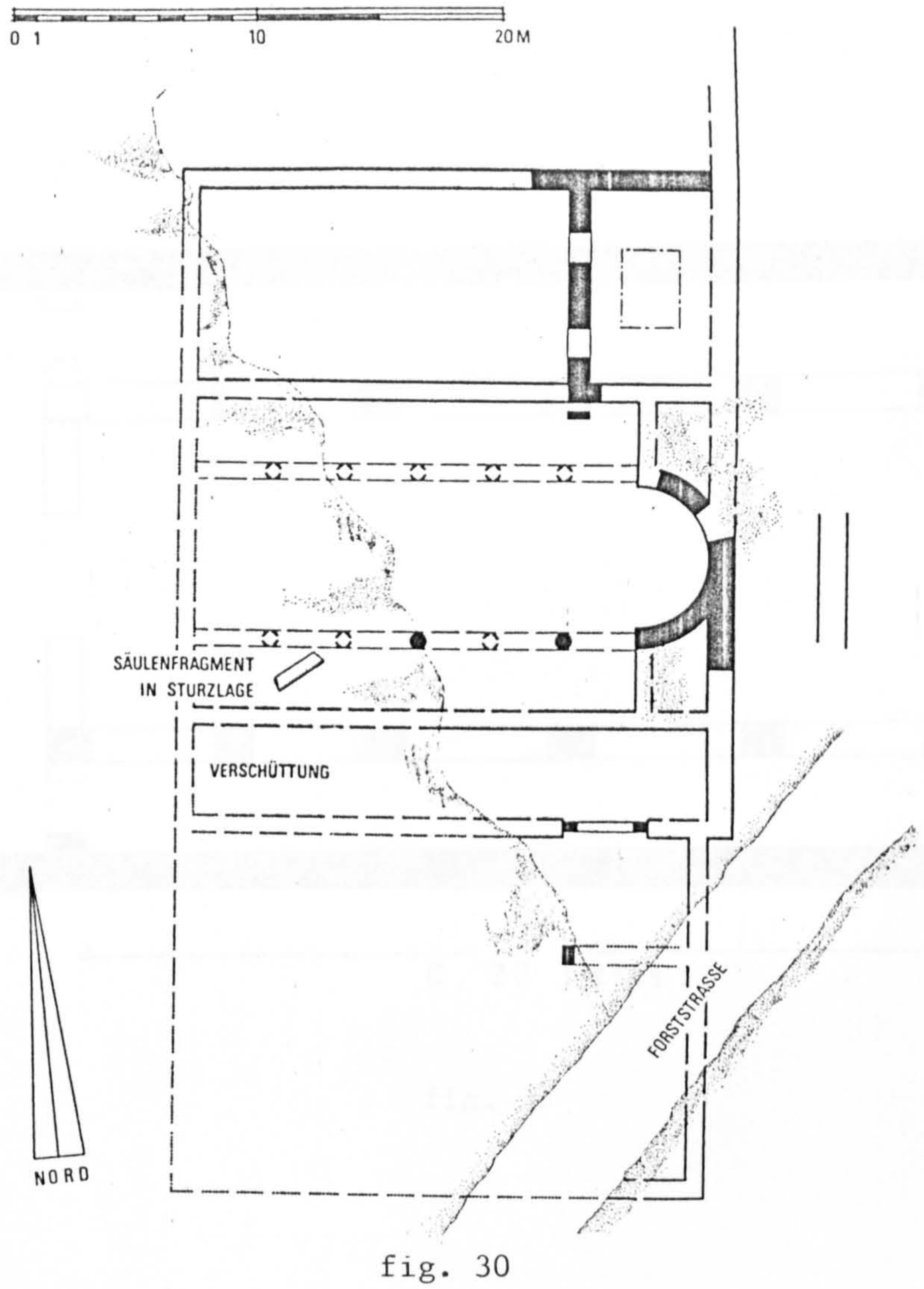

0 1
10
20 M
SÄULENFRAGMENT
IN STURZLAGE
VERSCHÜTTUNG
FORSTSTRASSE
NORD

fig. 30

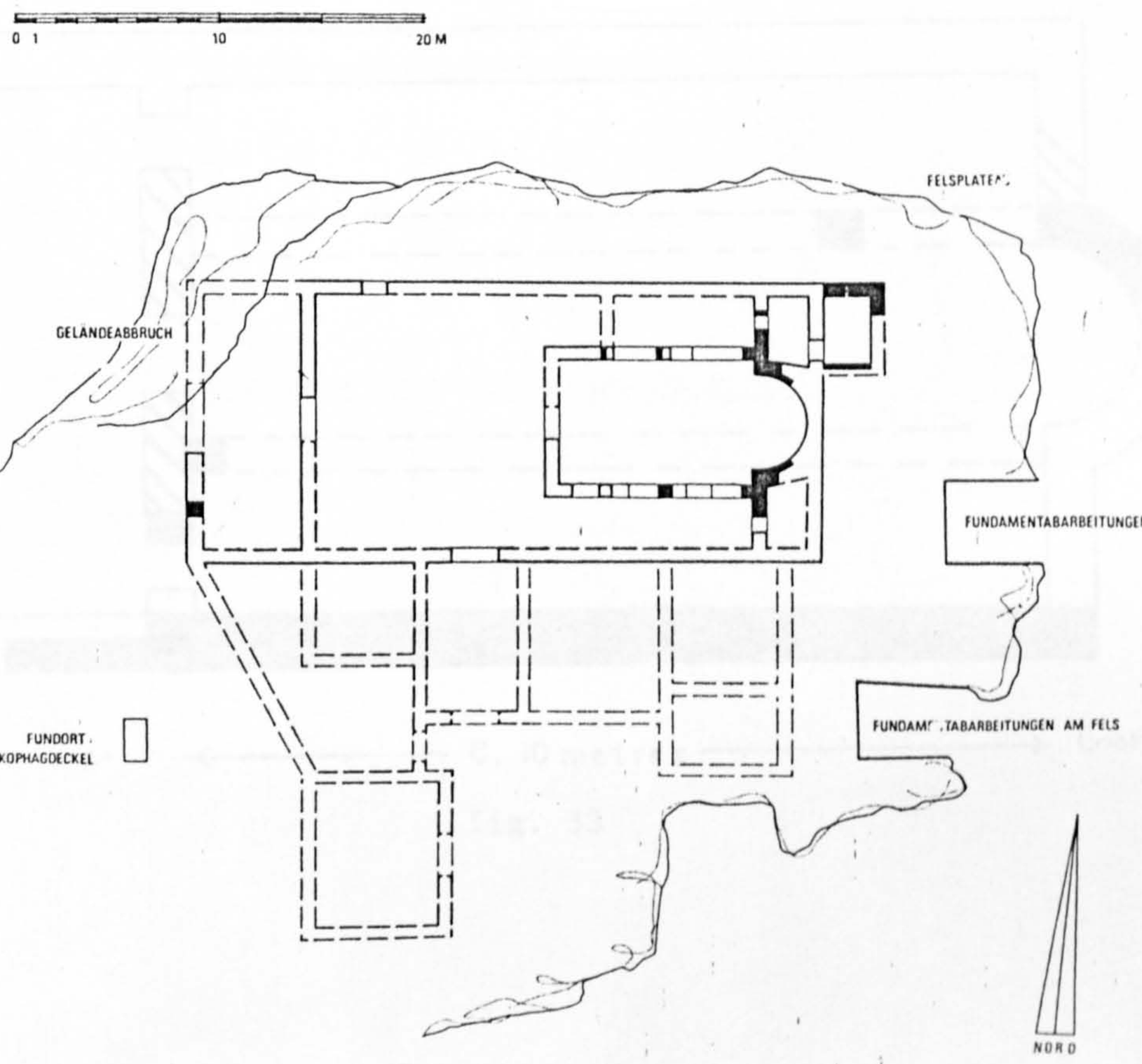

0 1
10
20 M
FELSPLATEA
GELÄNDEABBRUCH
FUNDAMENTABARBEITUNGEN AM FELS
FUNDORT
SARKOPHAGDECKEL
FUNDAMENTABARBEITUNGEN AM FELS
NORD

fig. 31

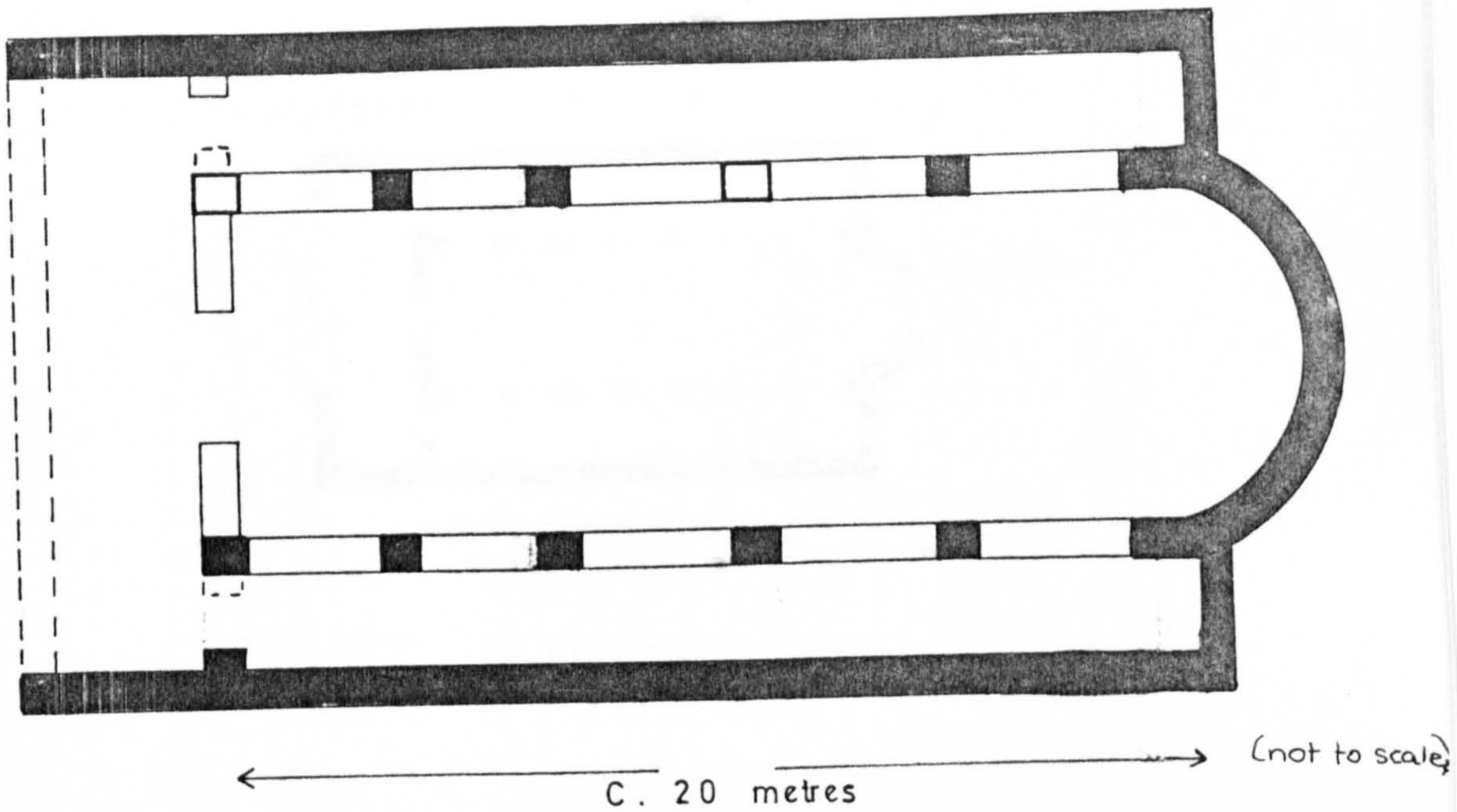


fig. 32

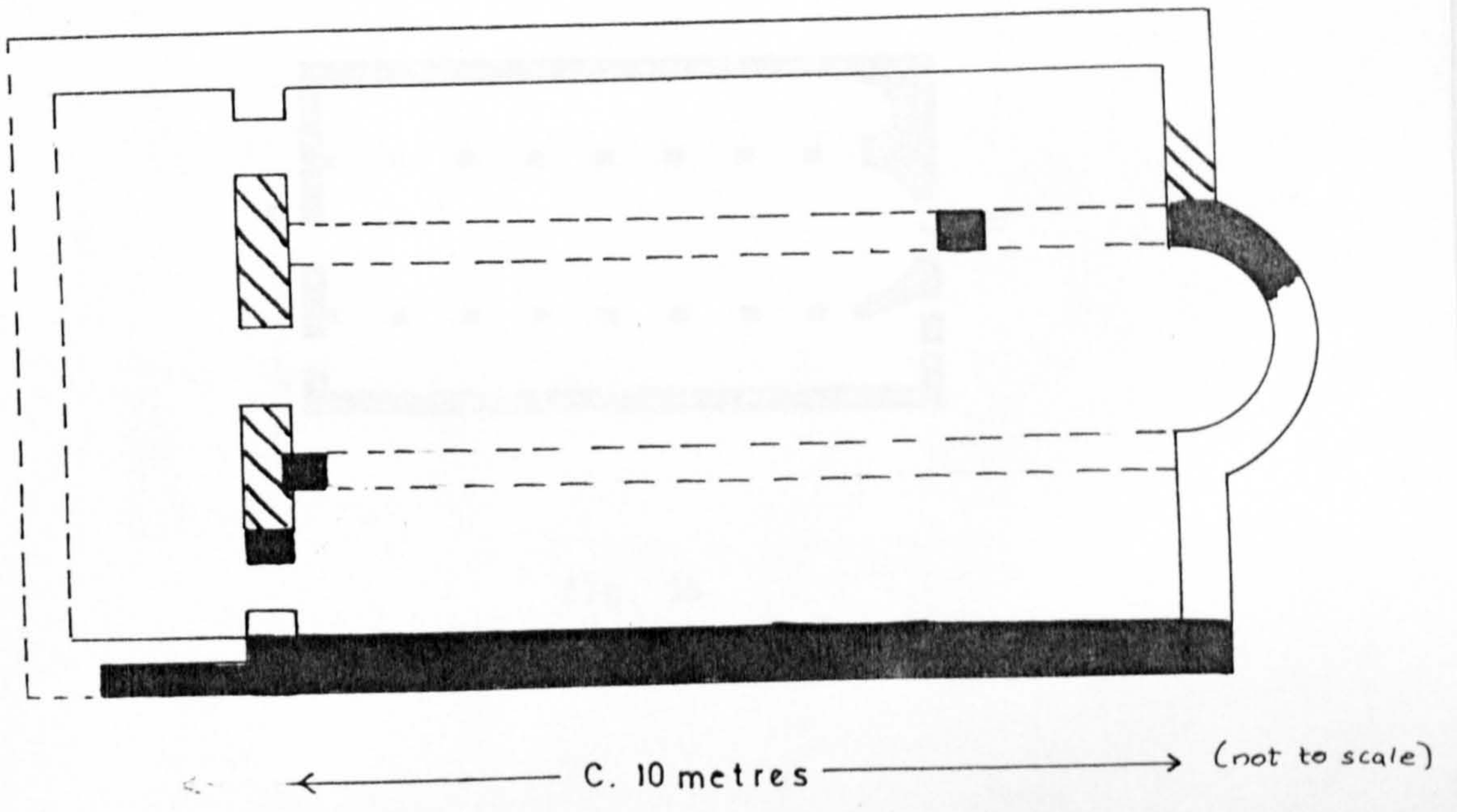


fig. 33

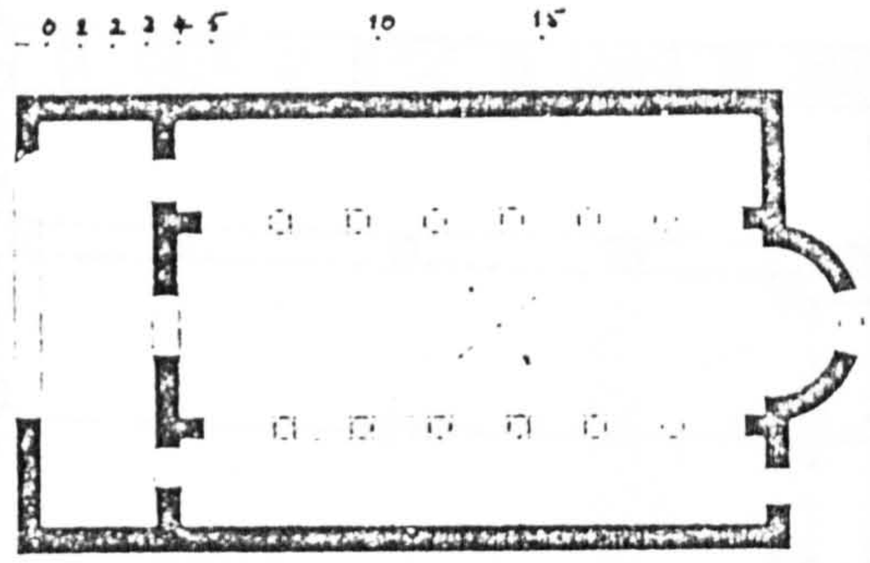


fig. 34

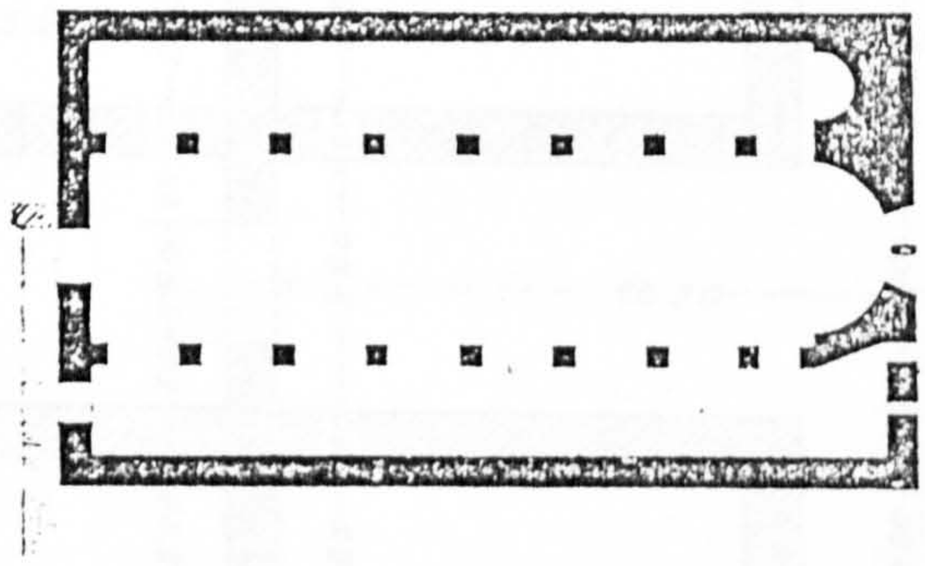


fig. 35

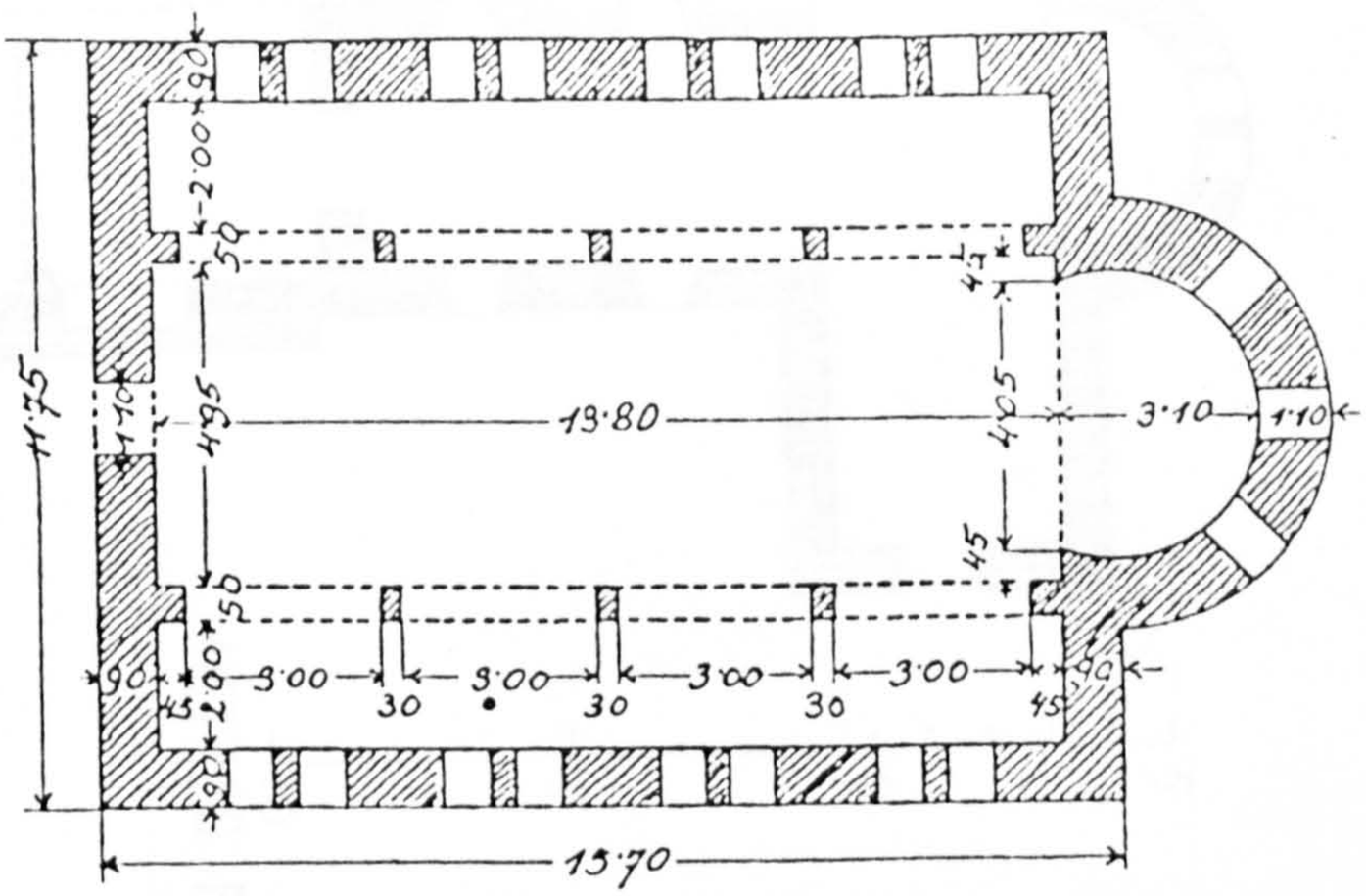
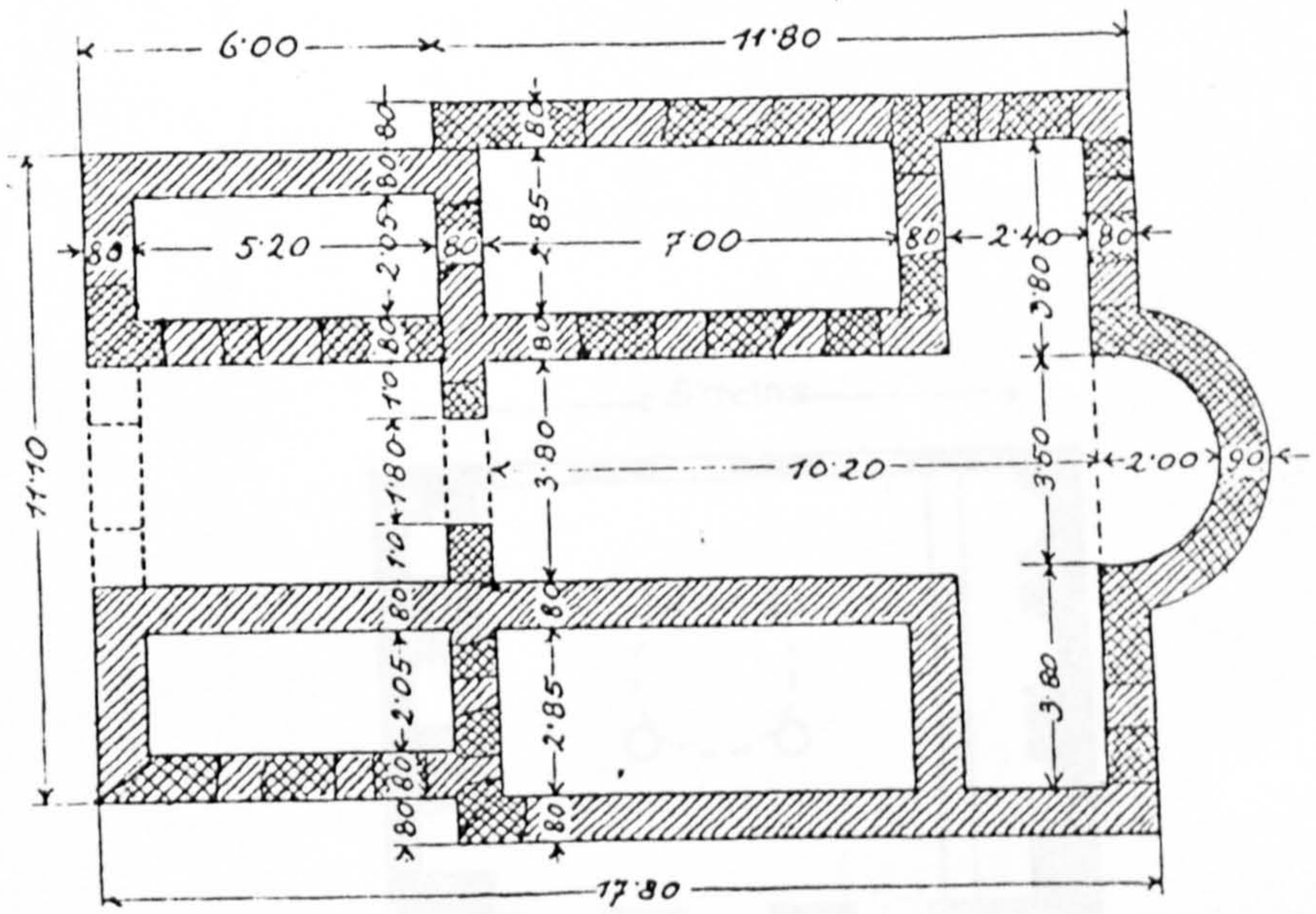

11·75
90
2·00
50
4·95
1·10
13·80
4·05
3·10
1·10
45
5·0
2·00
90
45
3·00
30
3·00
30
3·00
30
3·00
45
90
90
15·70

fig. 36


6·00
11·80
80
80
80
80
5·20
2·05
80
2·85
7·00
80
2·40
80
80
80
3·80
1·0
1·80
1·0
3·80
10·20
3·50
2·00
90
11·10
80
80
2·05
2·85
3·80
80
80
17·80

fig, 37

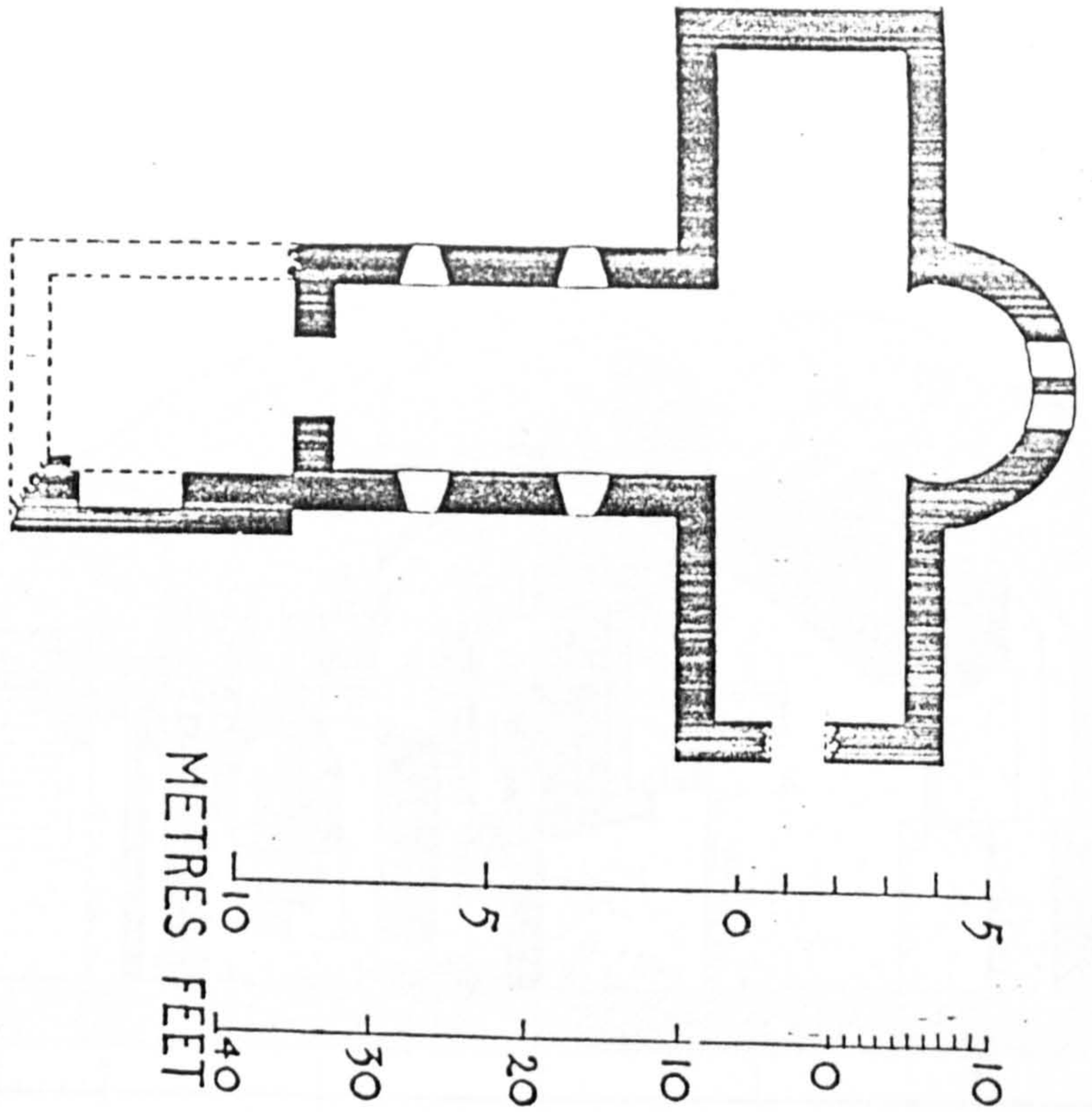


fig. 38

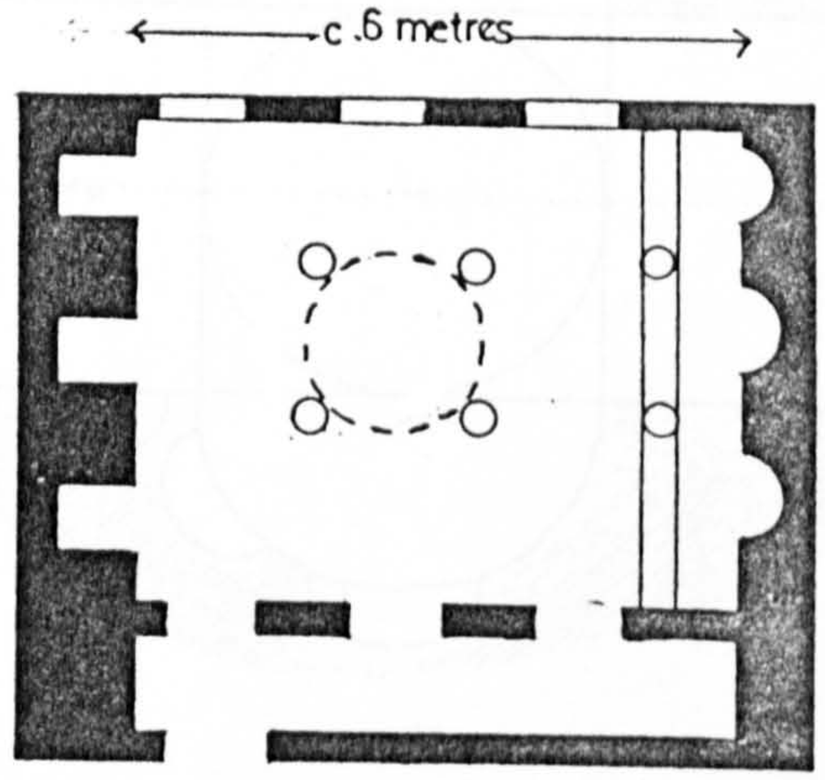


fig. 39

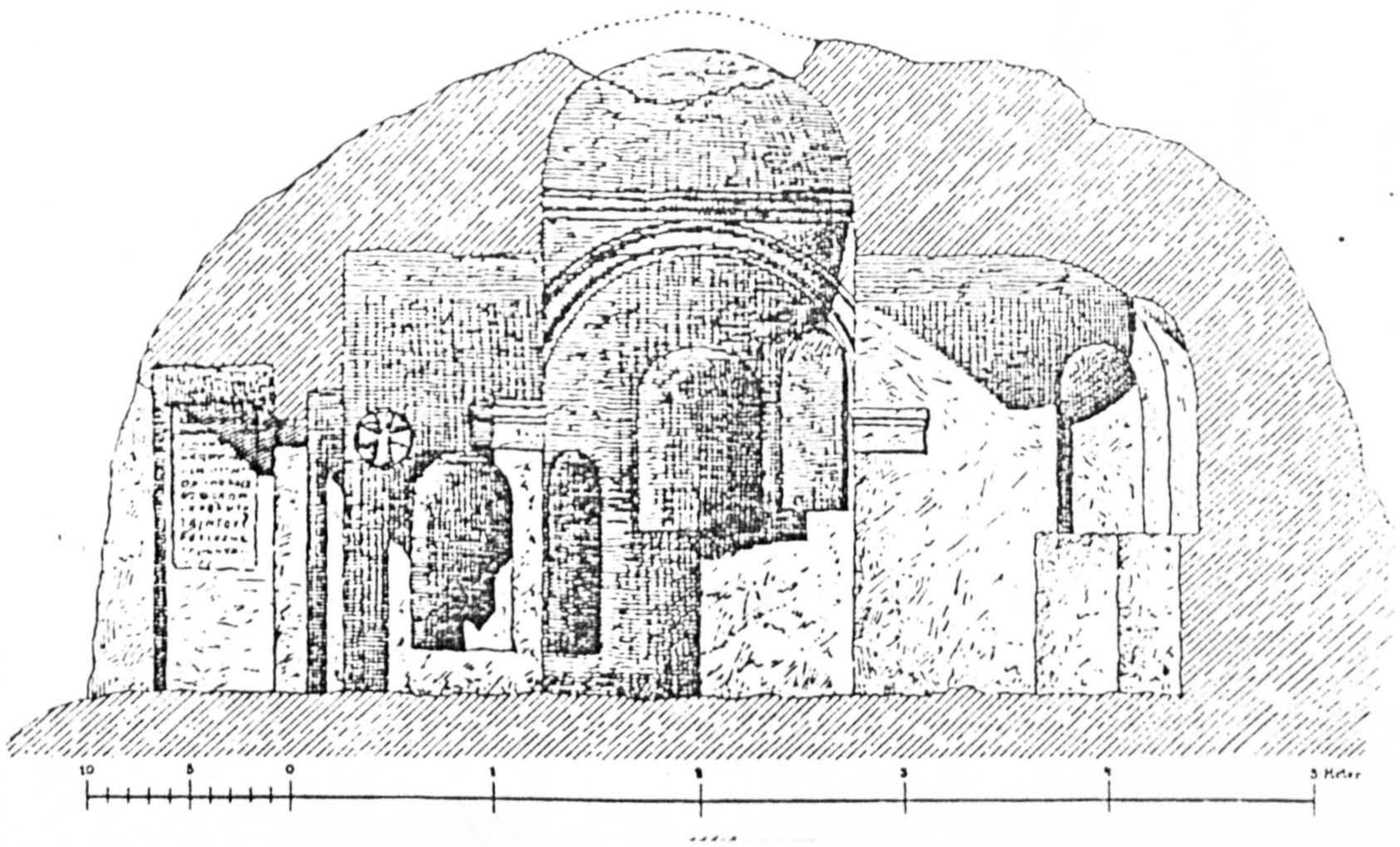


fig. 40a

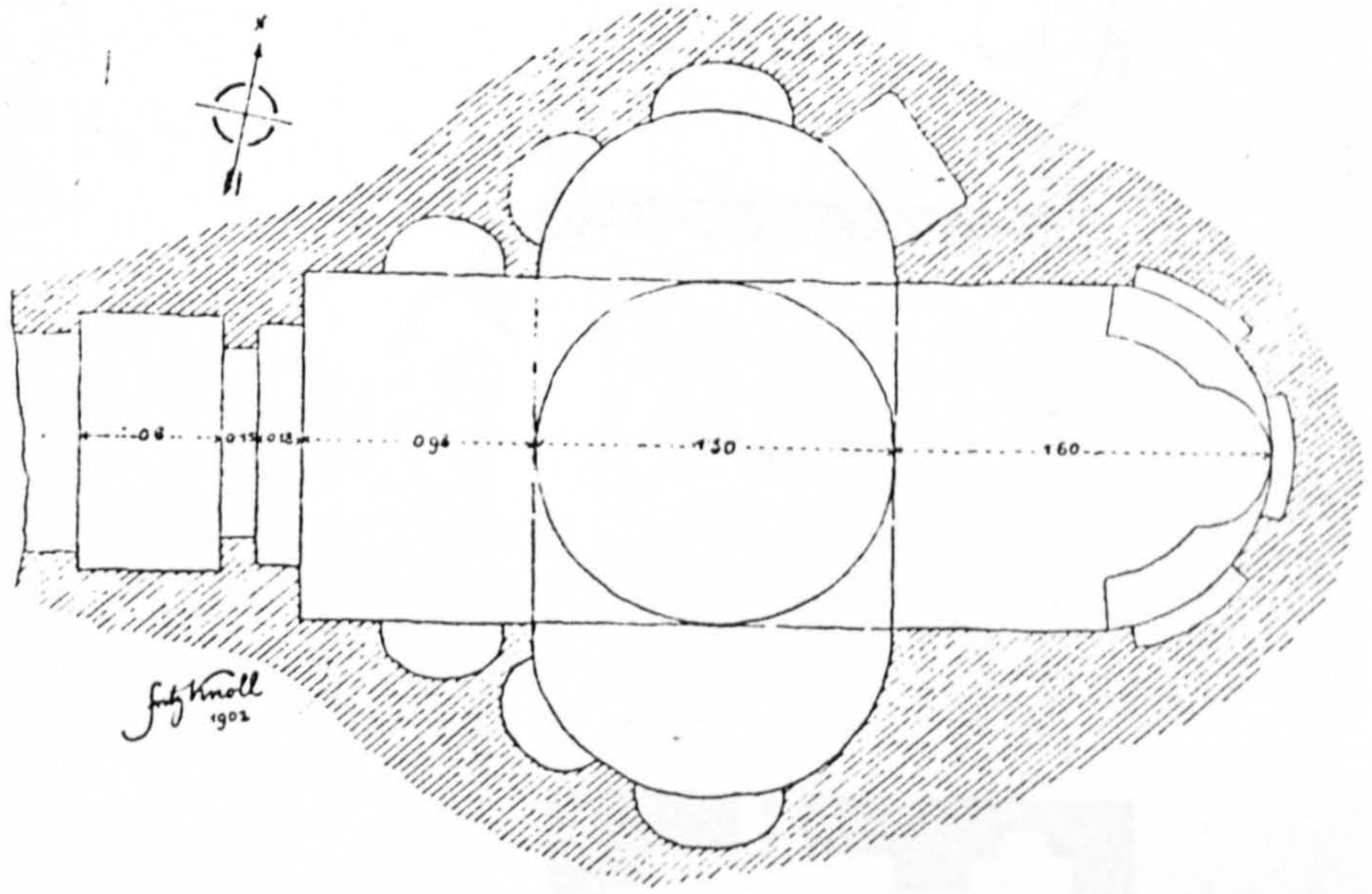


fig. 40b

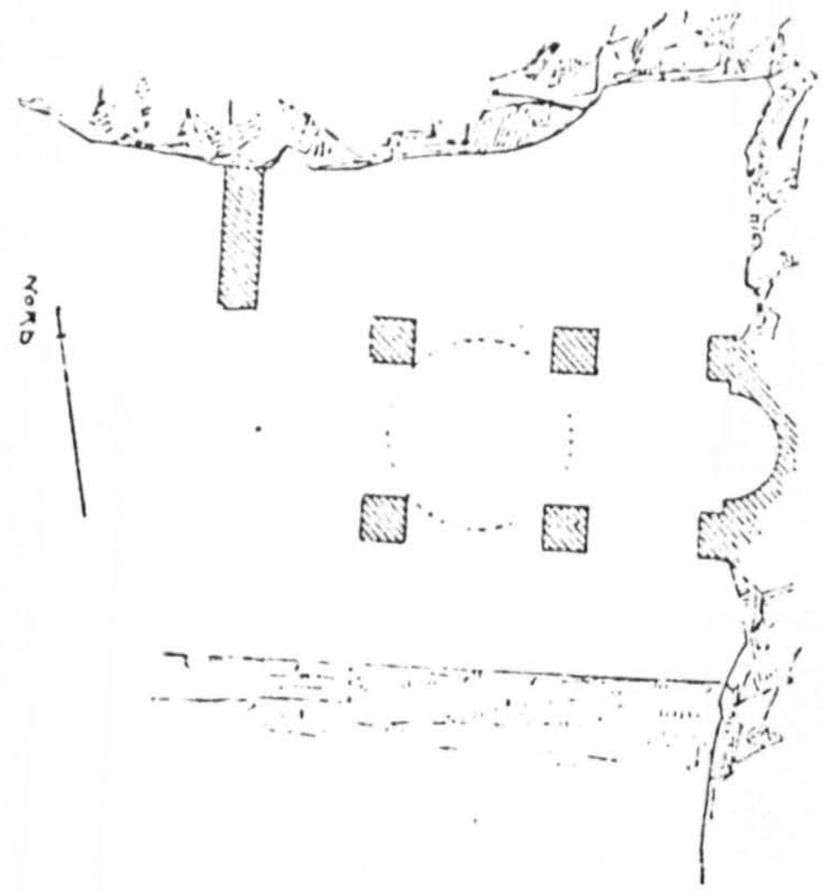


fig. 41

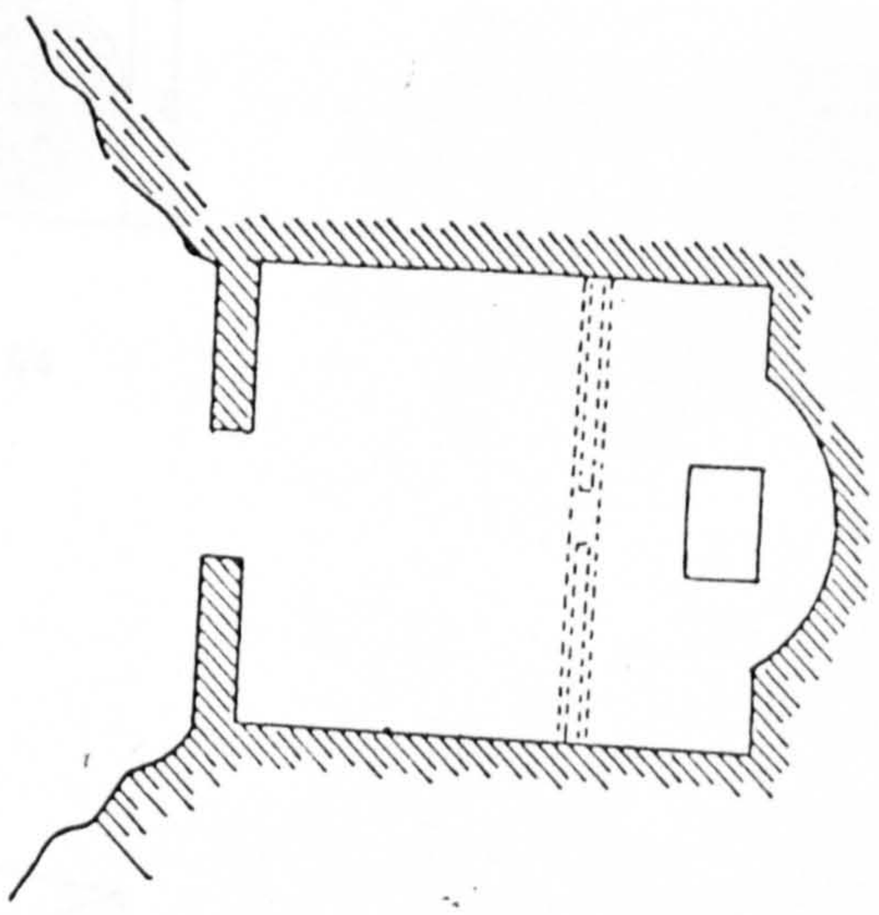


fig. 42

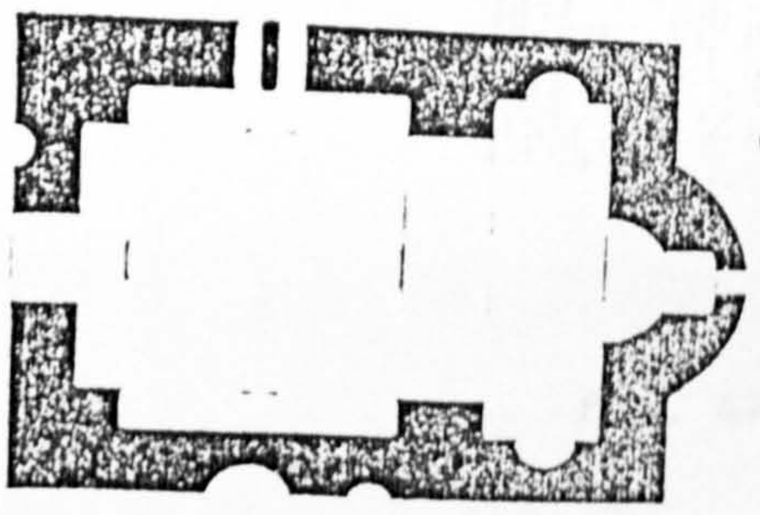


fig. 43

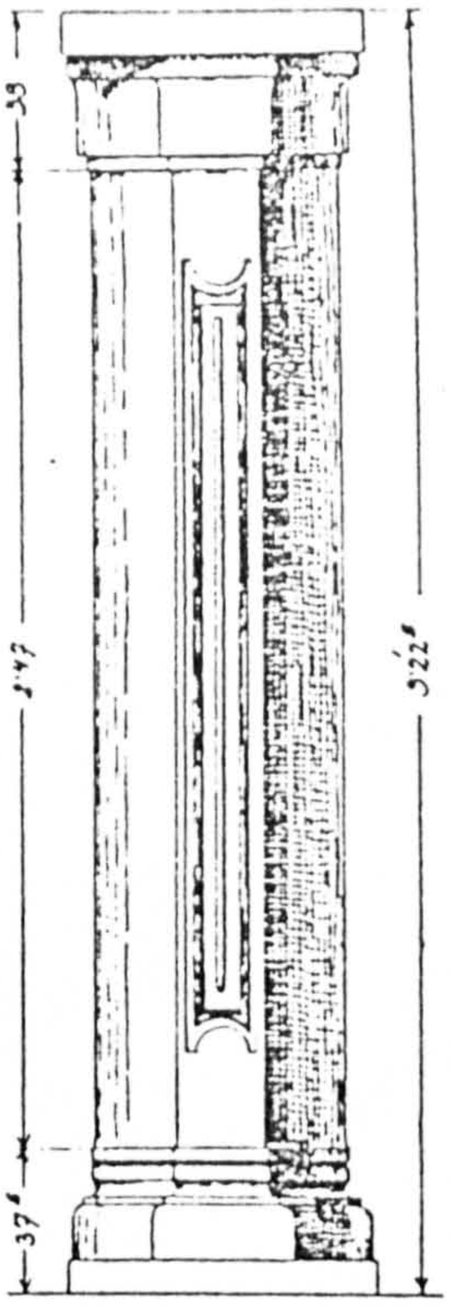


fig. 44

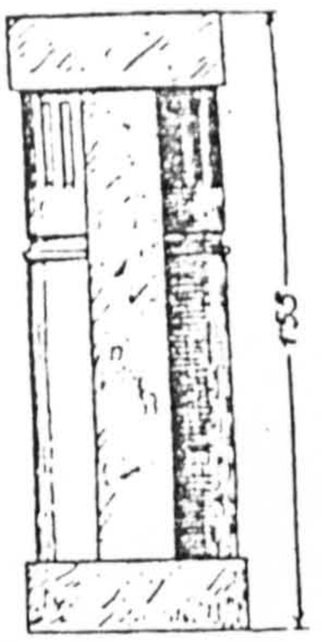


fig. 45

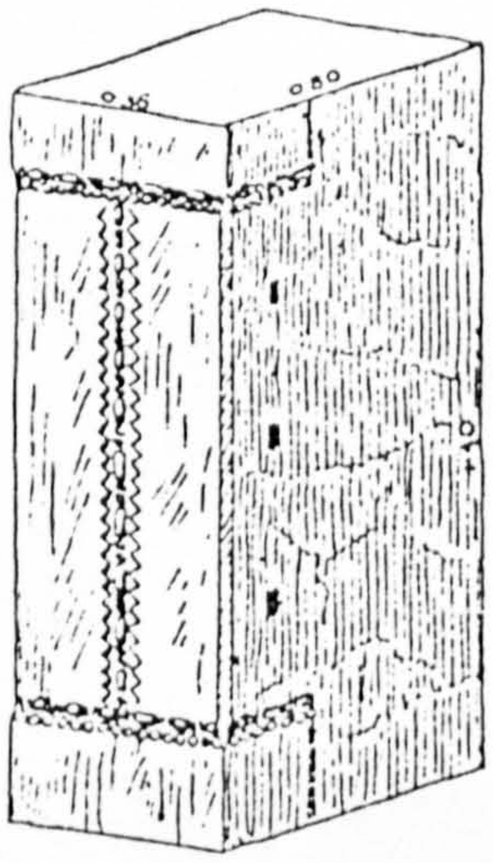


fig. 46

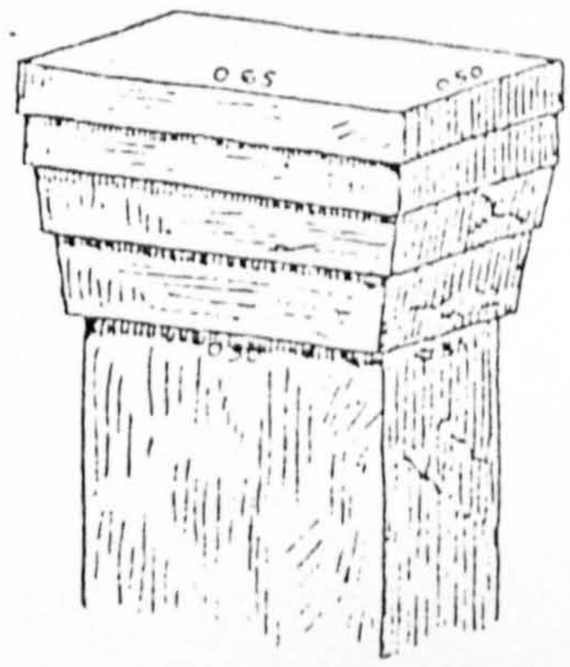
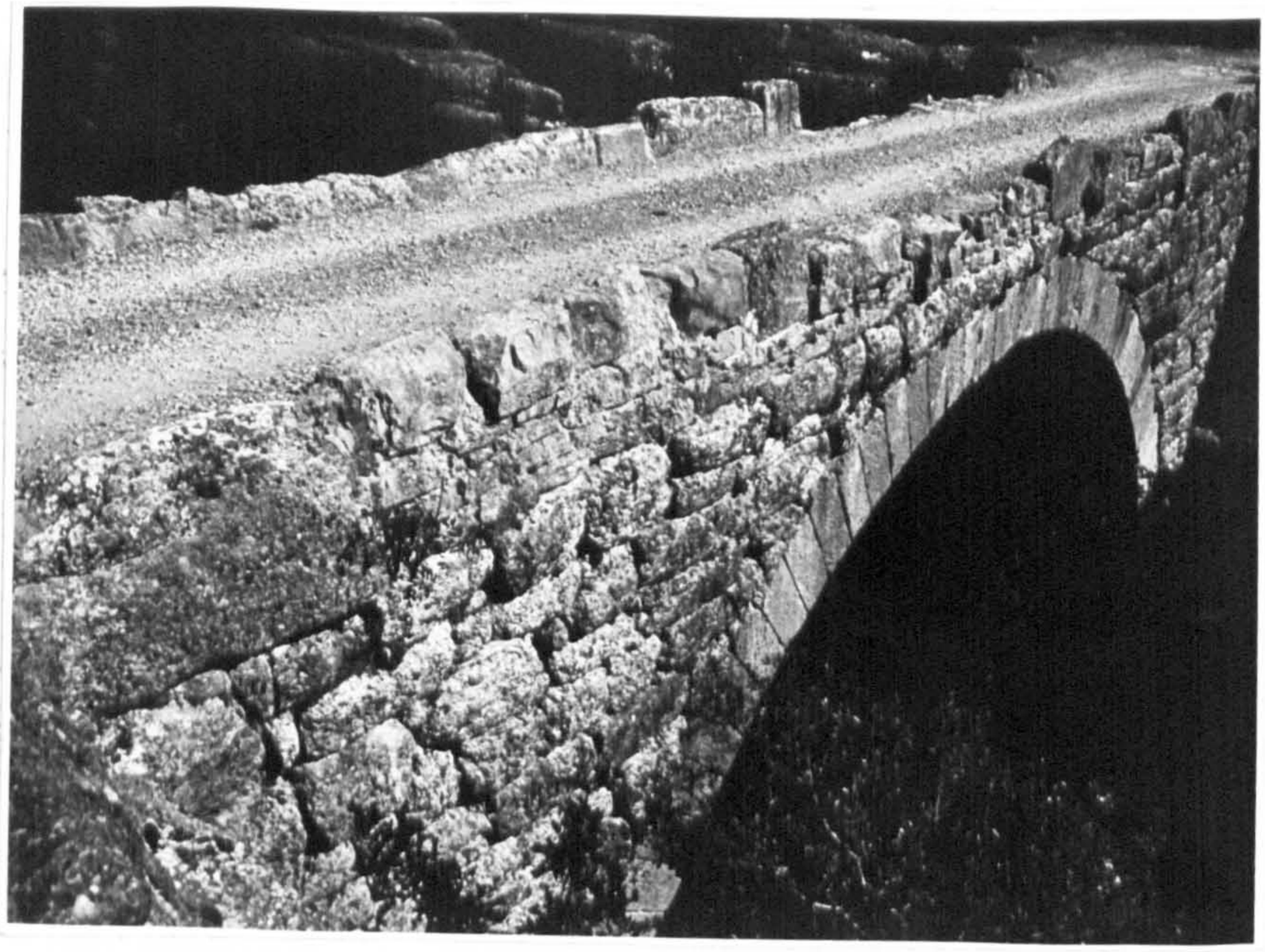


fig. 47

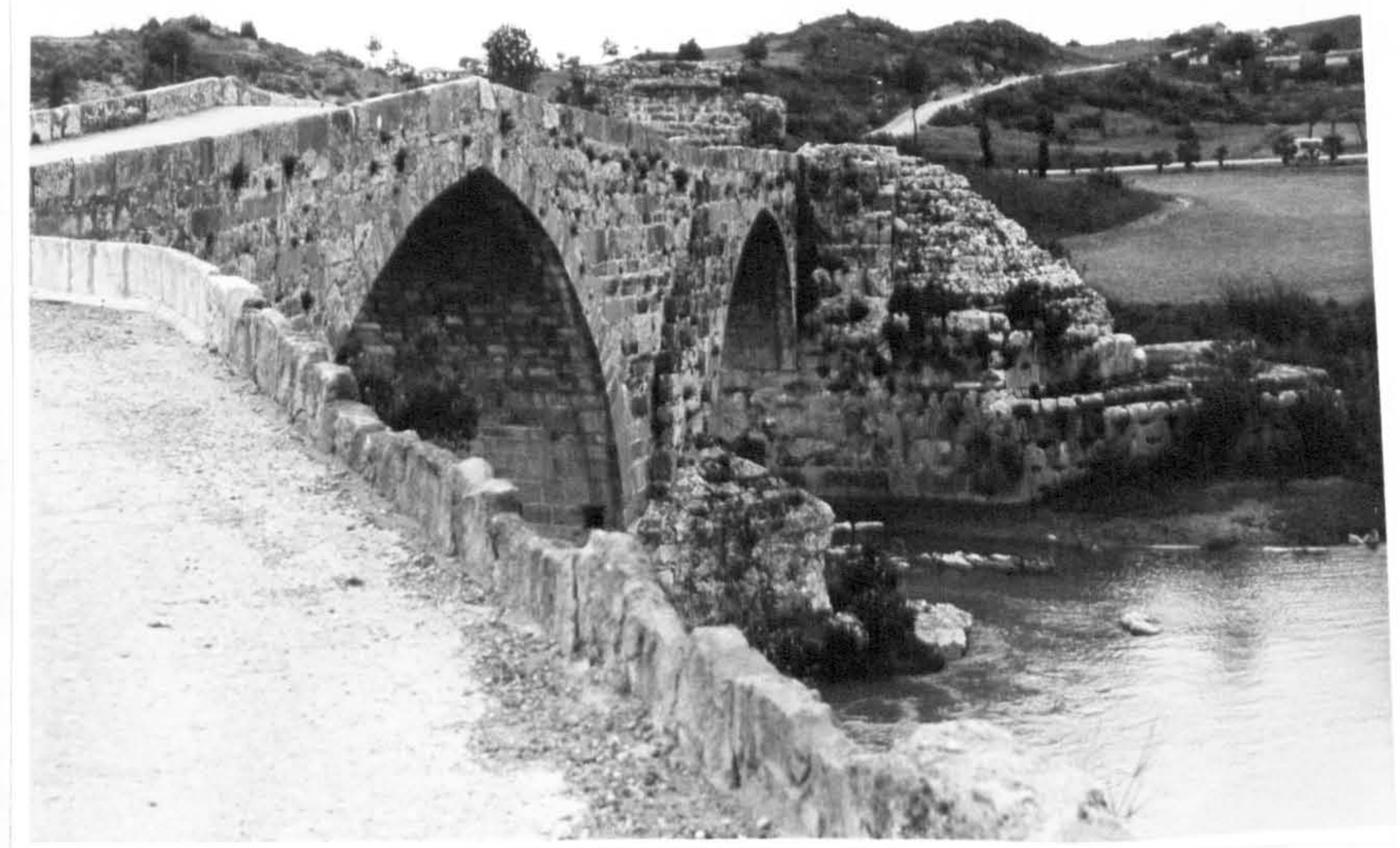
PLATES



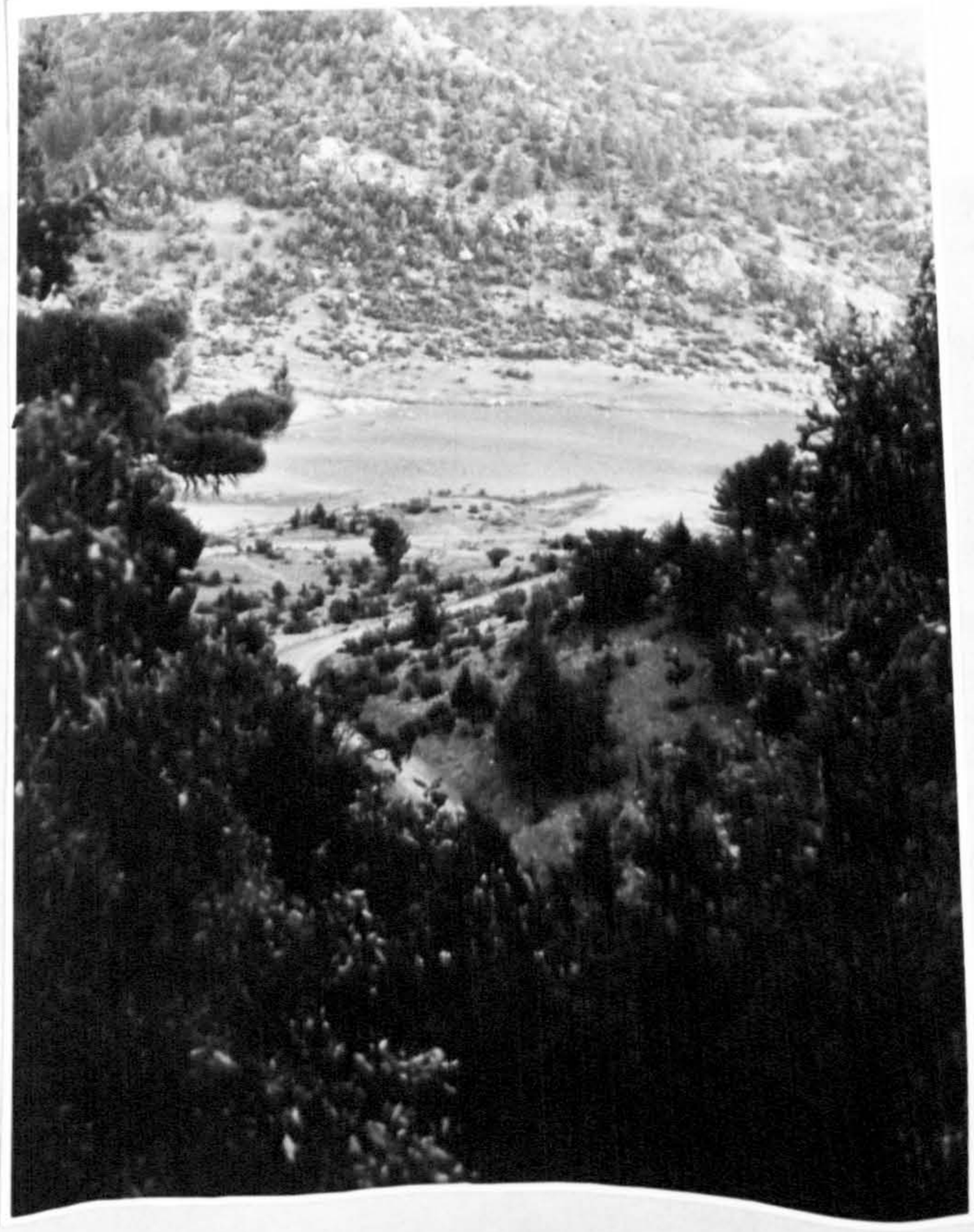
1



2



3



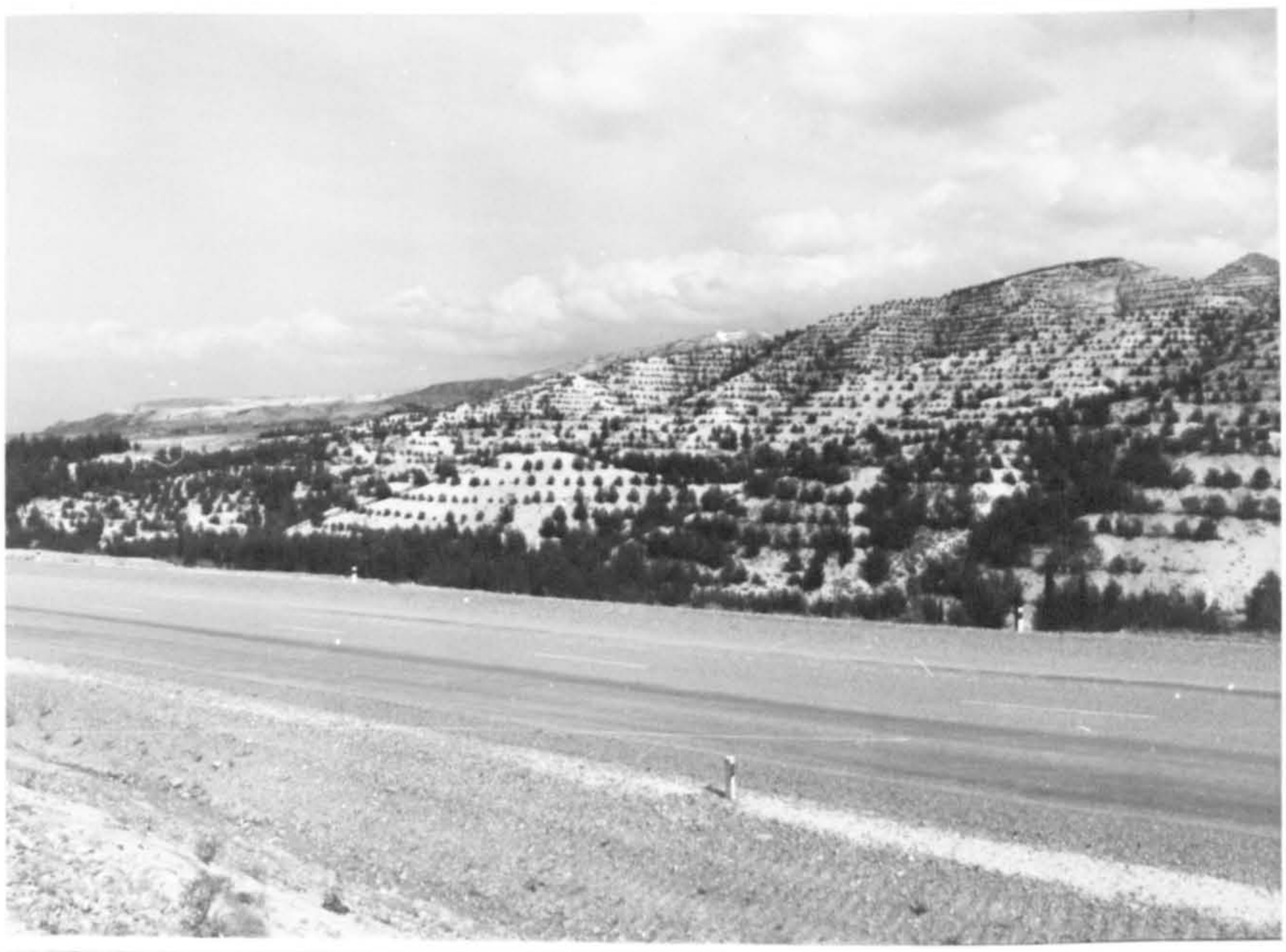
4



5



6



7



8



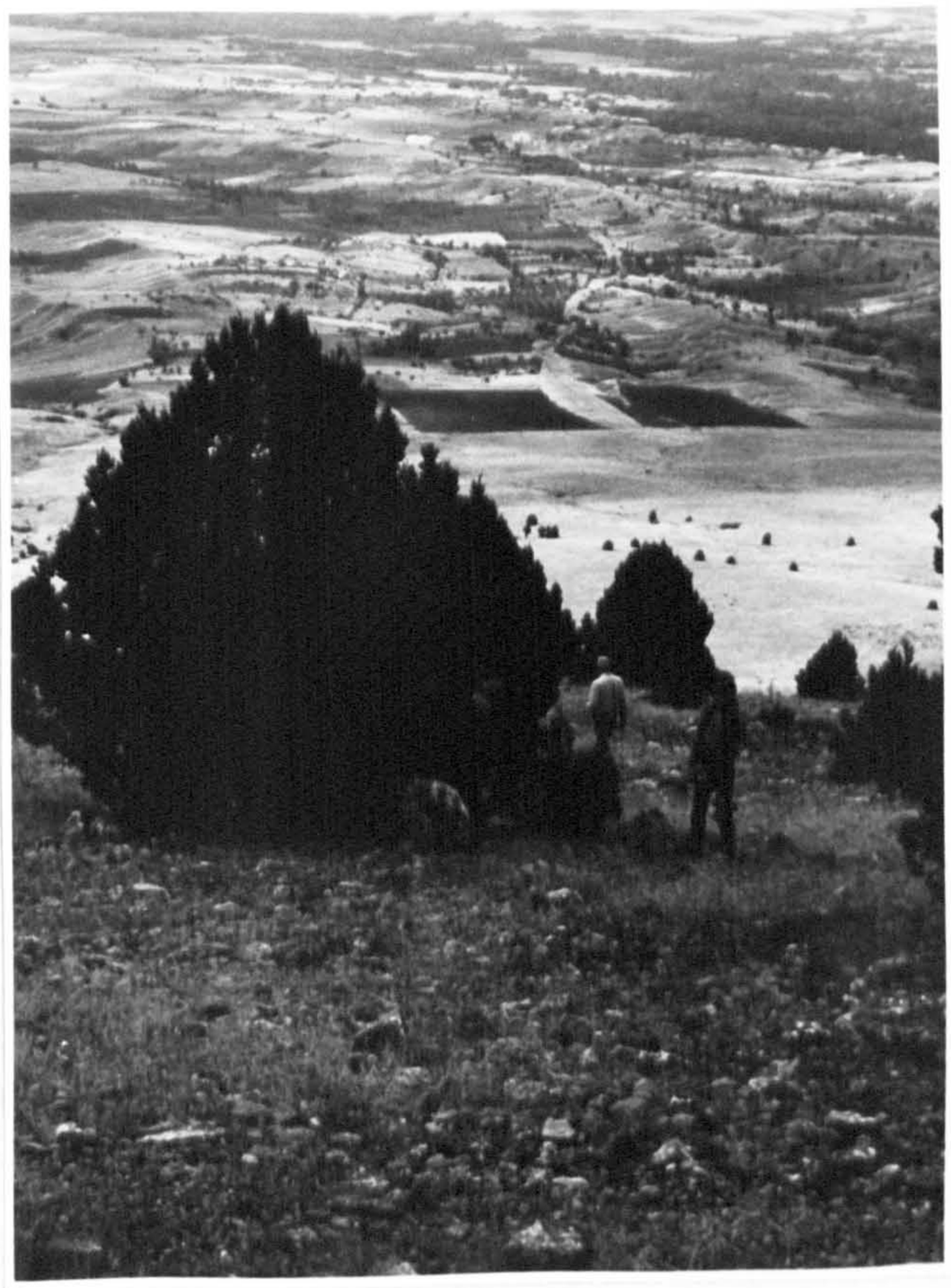
9



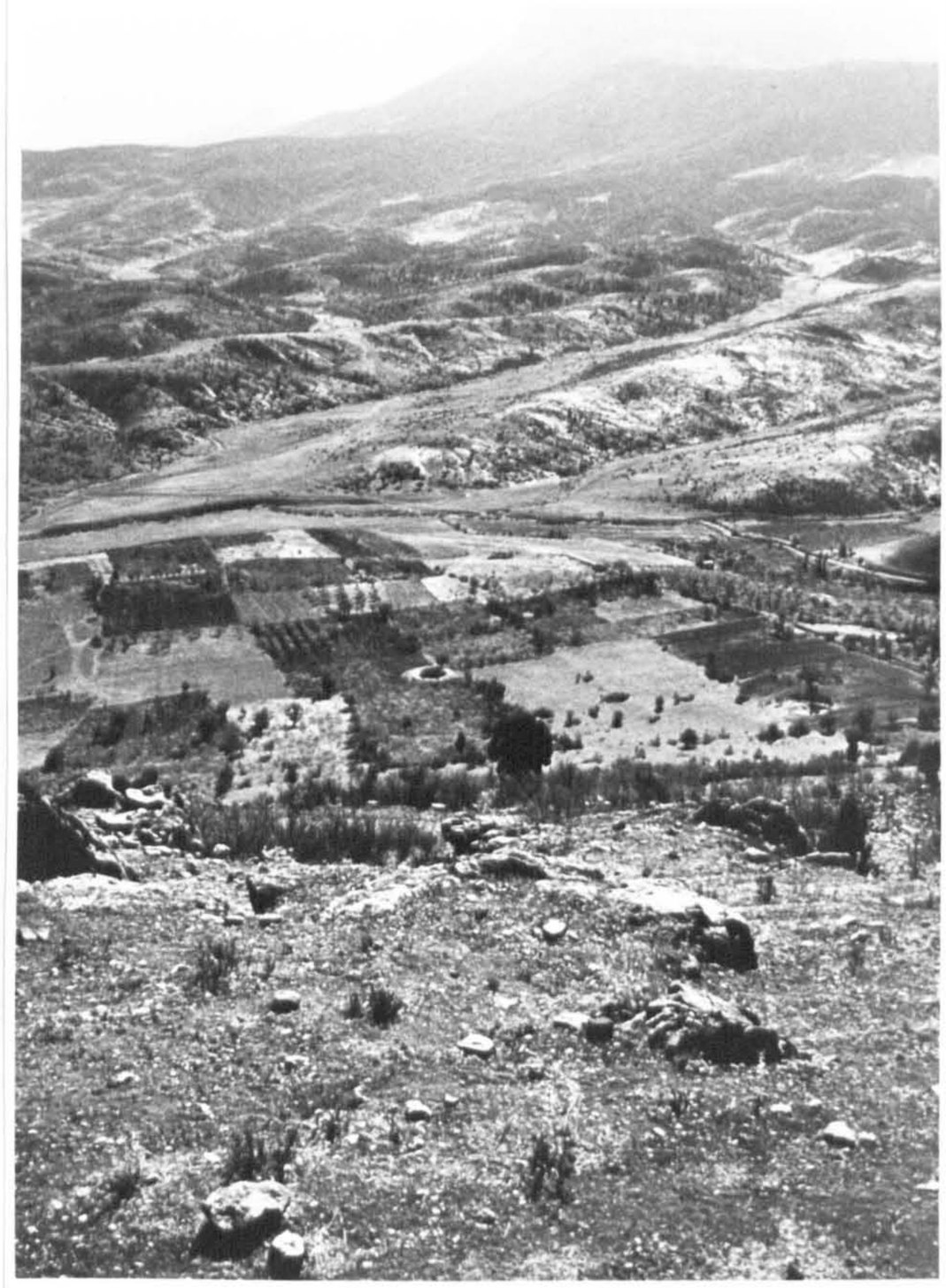
10



11



12



13



14



15



16



17



18



19



20



21



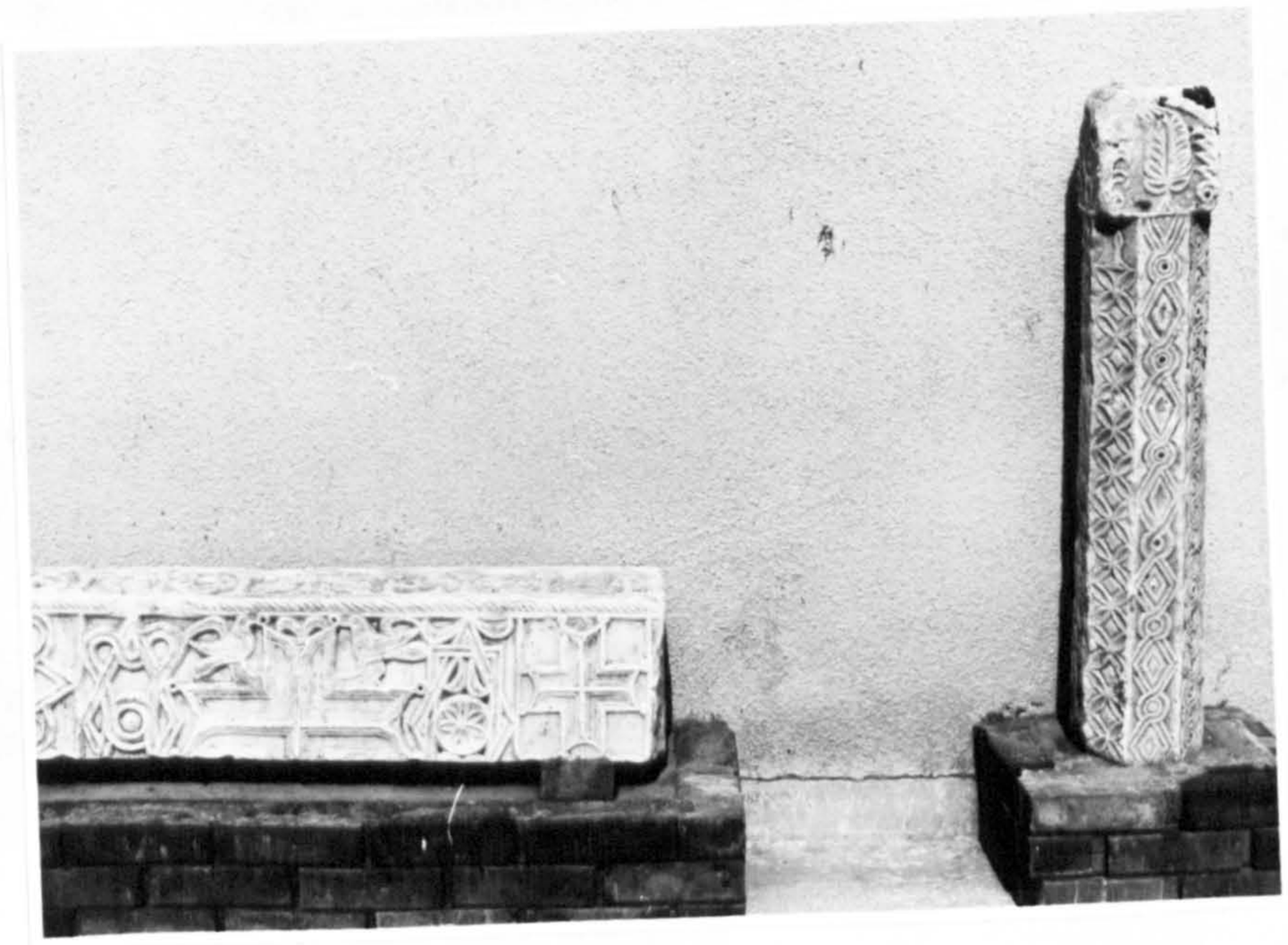
22



23



24



25



26



27



28





30



31



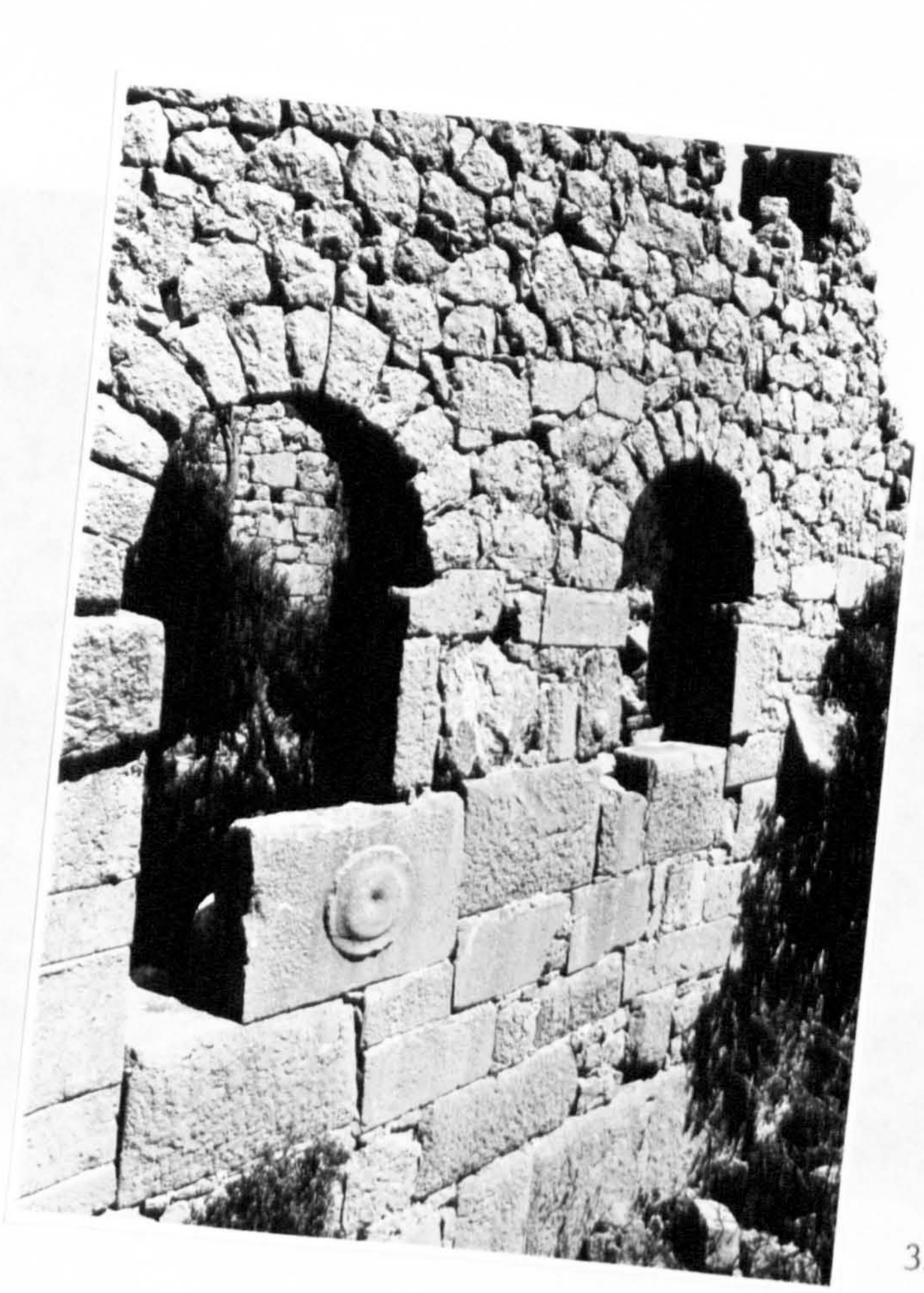
32



33



34



35



36



37



















46



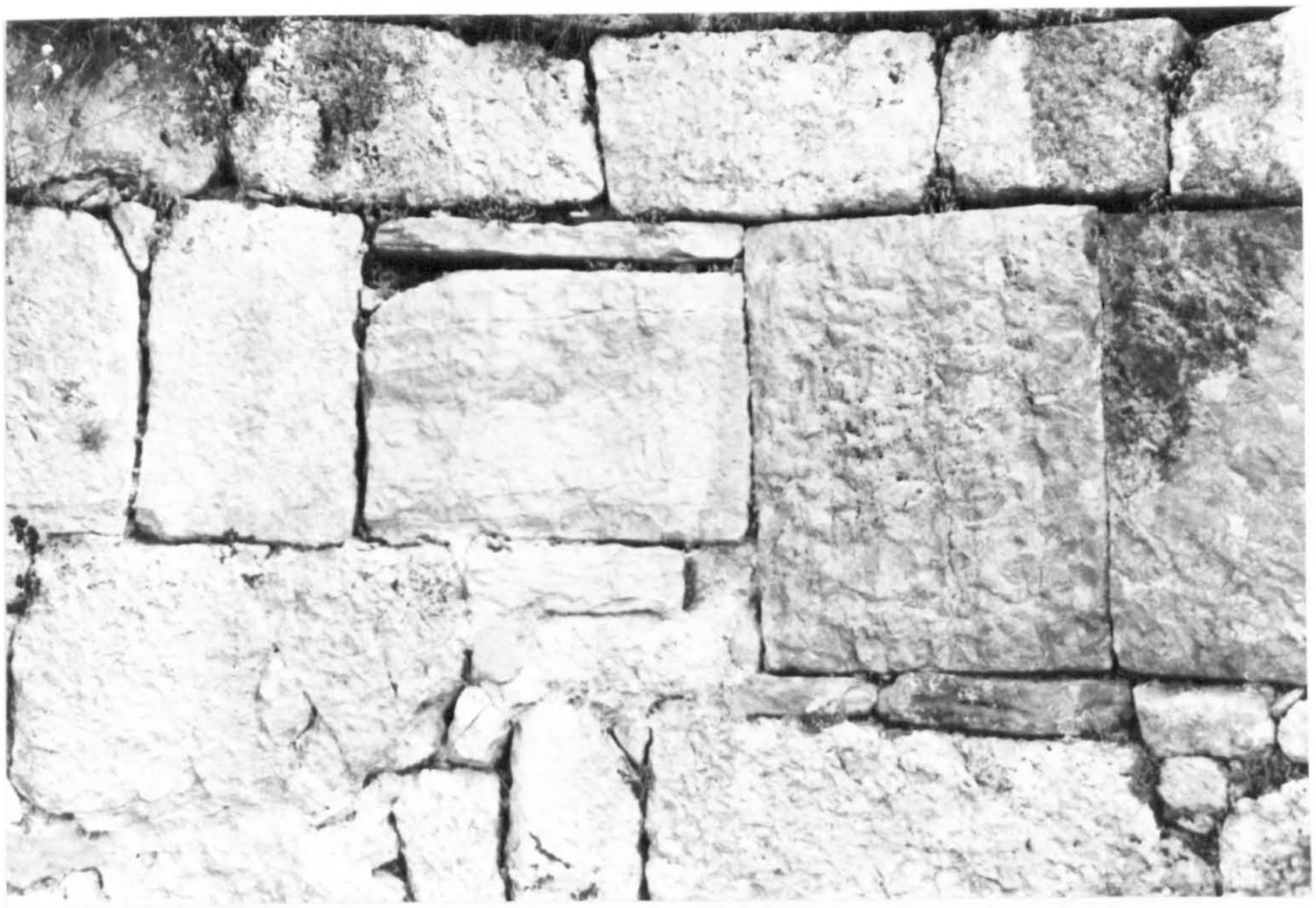
47



48



49



50

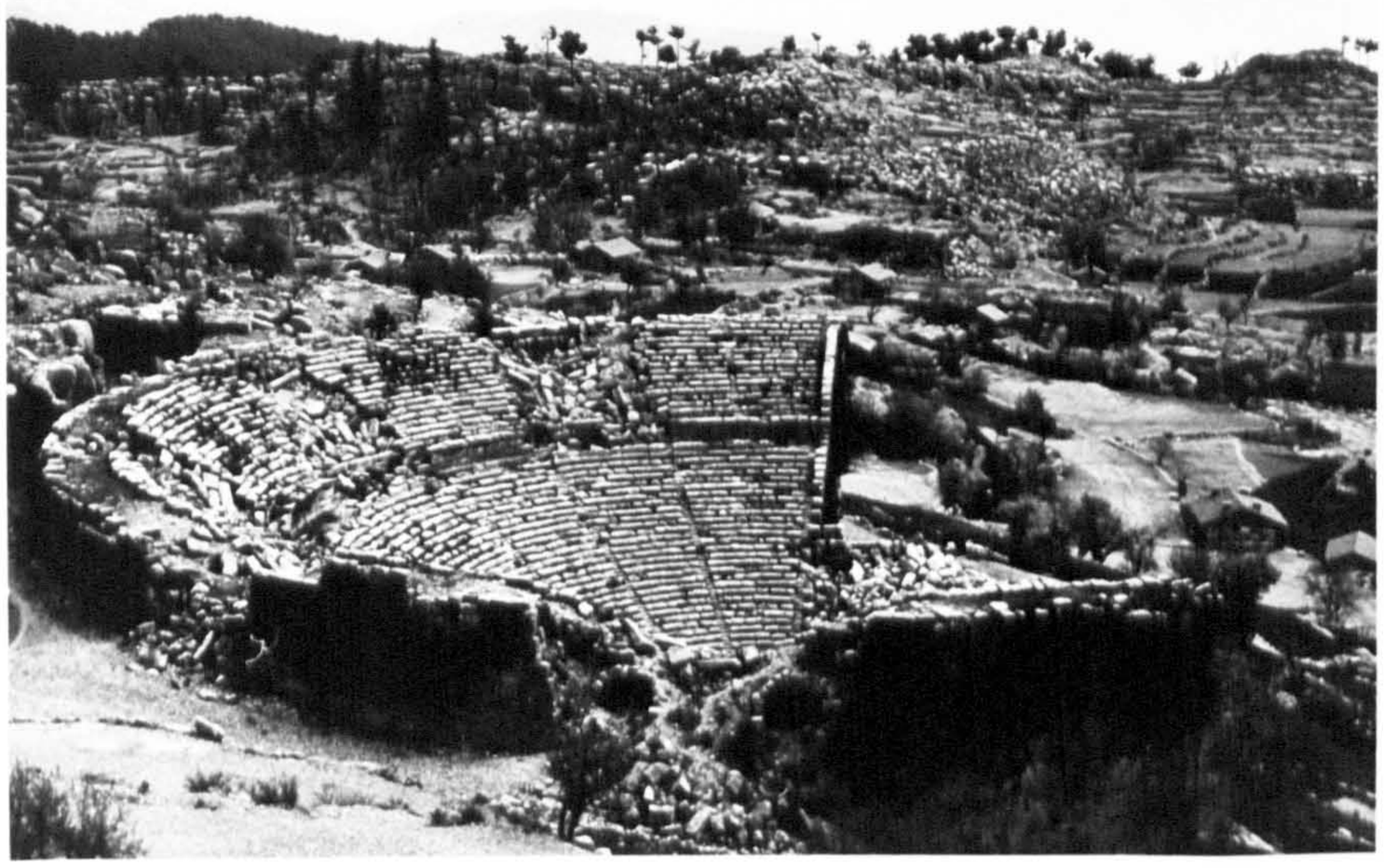


51

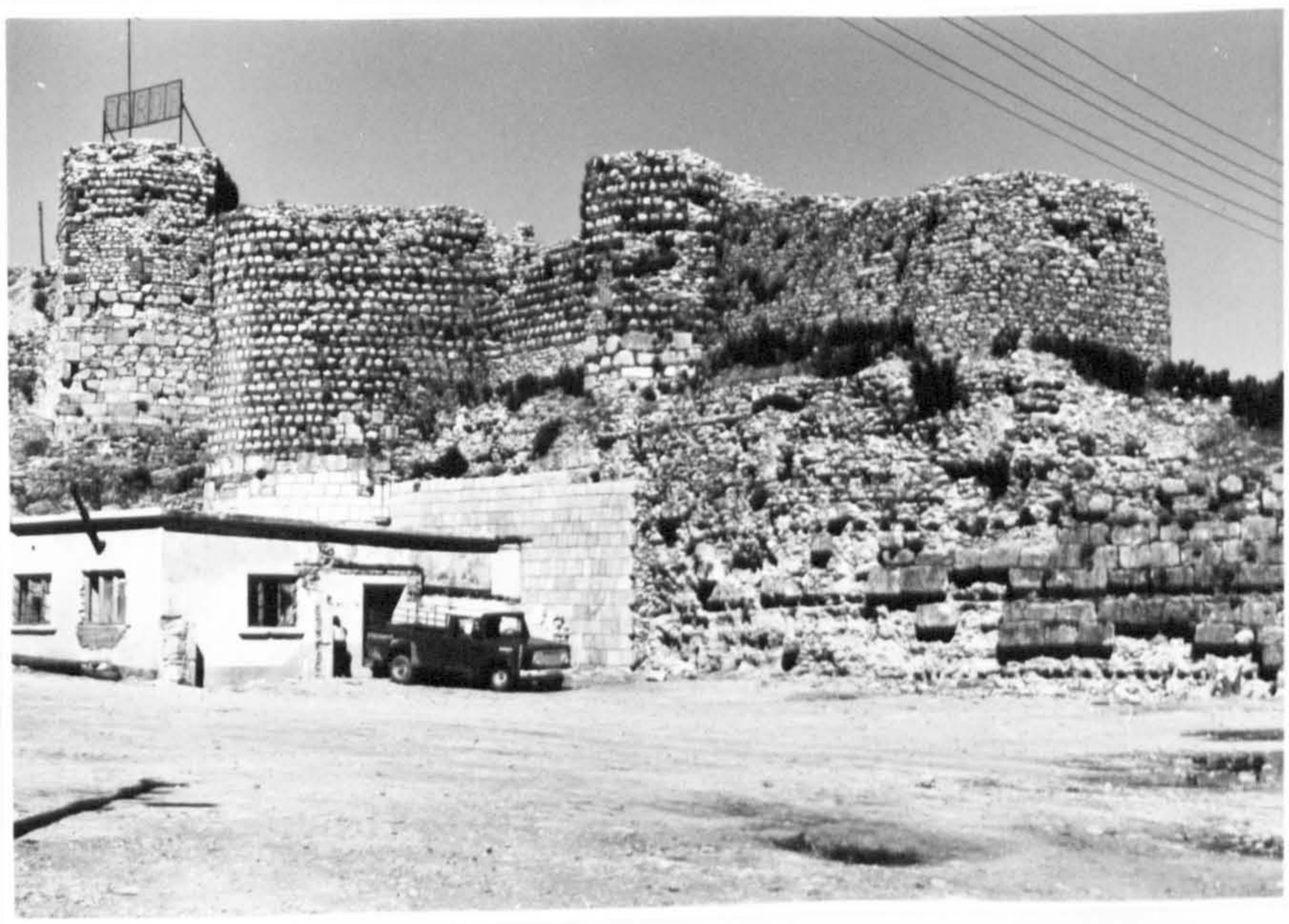


















60



61



62



63



64



65



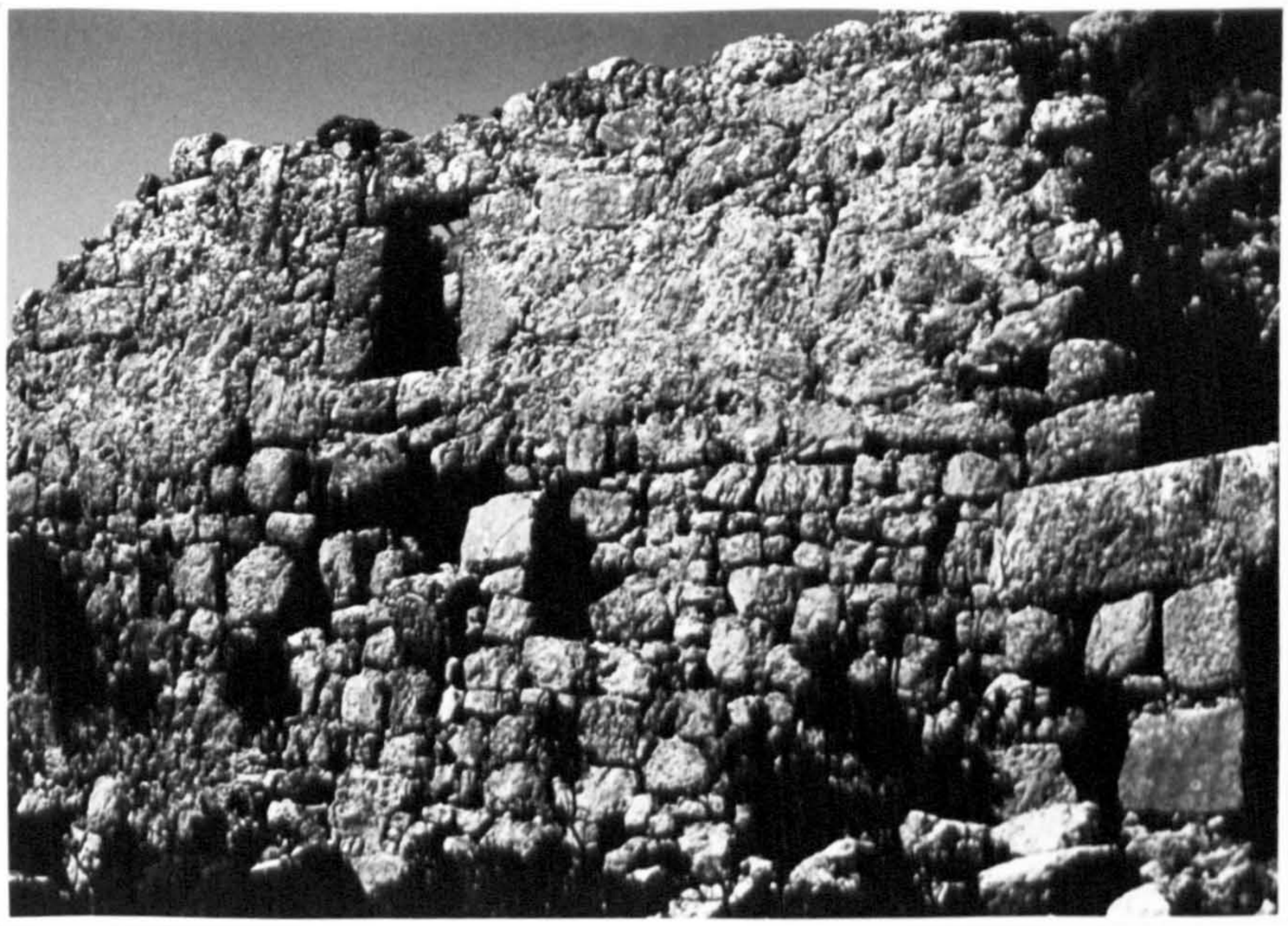
66



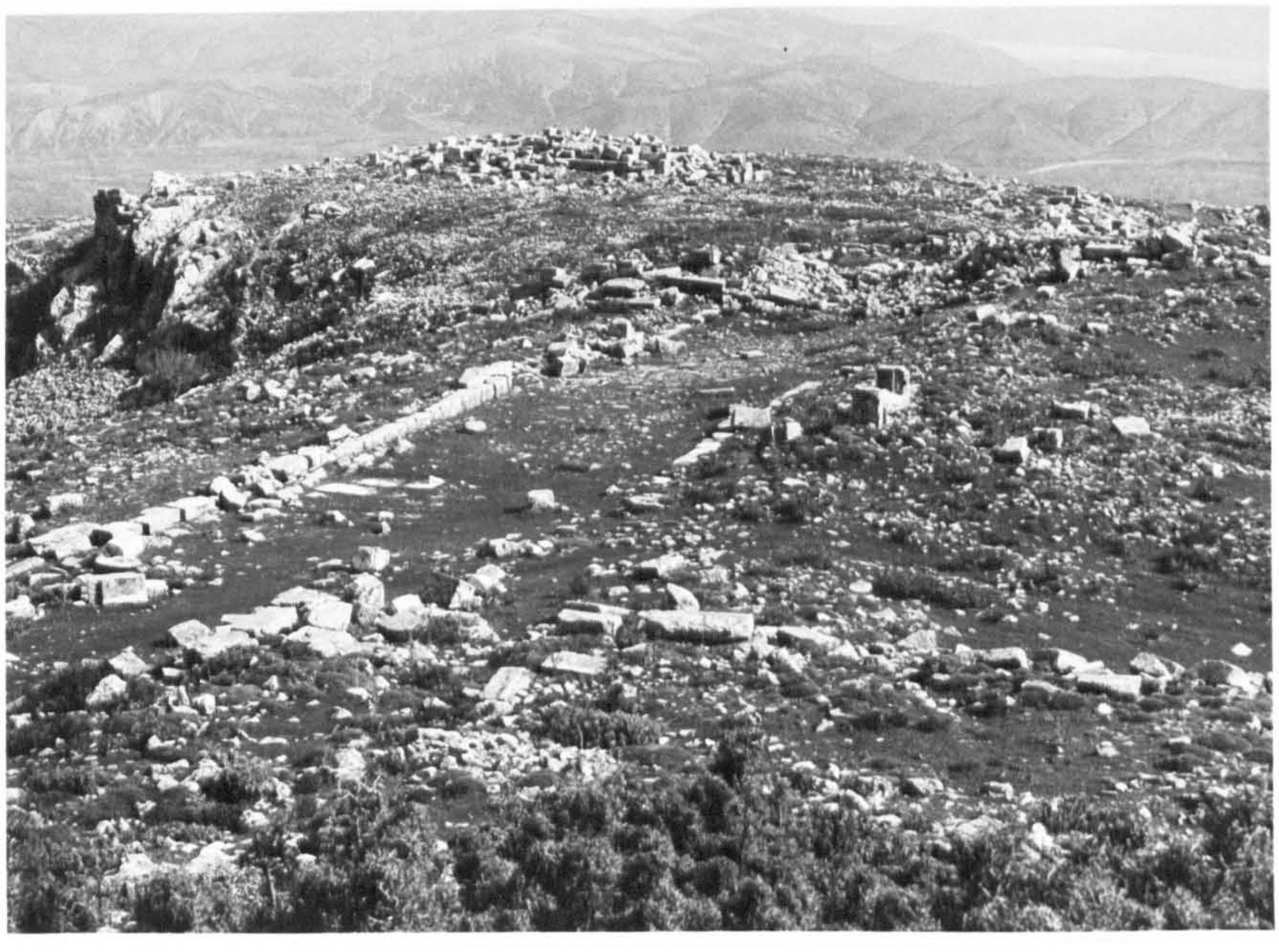
67



68



69







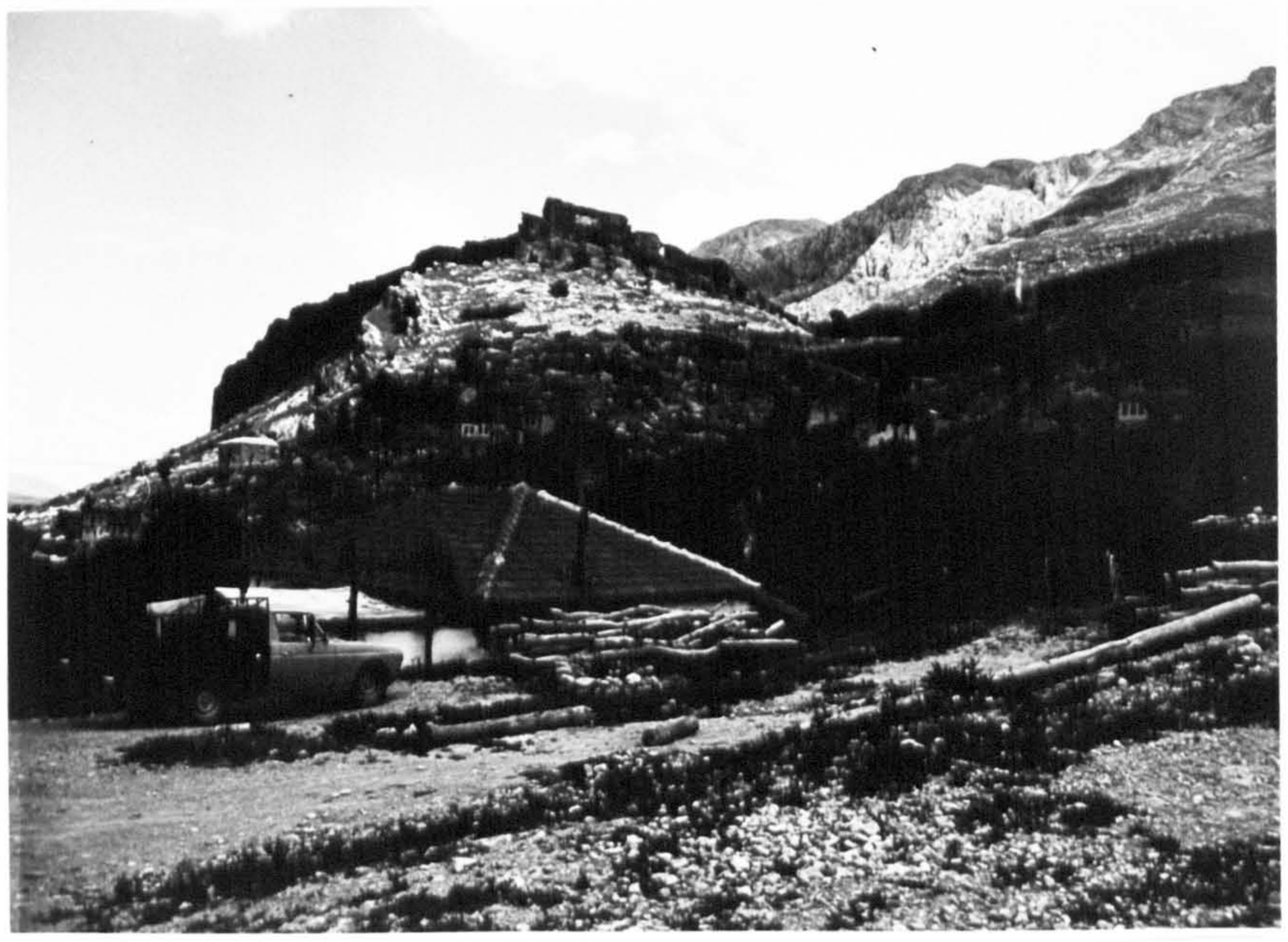




74



75







78



79