THE ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF SELINUS FROM ITS ORIGINS TO THE REIGN OF DIOCLETIAN

The Institute of Economics and Social Sciences
of
Bilkent University

By

JASON RICHARD DE'BLOCK

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements For The Degree Of
Master of Arts in Archaeology and History of Art

in

THE DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF ART
BILKENT UNIVERSITY
ANKARA

June, 2000

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I certify that I have read this thesis and in my opinion it is fully adequate, in scope and quality, as a thesis for the degree of Master of Arts in the Department of Archaeology and History of Art.

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"Tibi, ut video et spero, nulla ad decedendum erit mora." mallem "ut video,"

nihil opus fuit "et spero."

-Marcus Tullius Cicero

from Laodicea 13 February 50 BC

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Acknowledgments

This project would not have been possible with the support and guidance of numerous individuals. Indeed many people have lent inspiration and information towards the completion of this thesis. Special thanks to Nicholas Rauh, Luann Wandsnider, Rhys Townsend, Michael Hoff, Richard Rothaus and all the members past and present of the Rough Cilician Archaeological Survey Project for allowing access to unpublished information and for being my guidance in the field. To my advisor, Jullian Bennett, for his insight and for putting up with me through the course of this work. To Jean Özturk and Jacques Morin for assistance and serving on the review board. To Neslihan Yılmaz for lending her bilingual abilities to the translation of the abstract. To Burçak Delikan for serving as my eyes, ears and voice in an unfamiliar land that has been my home for the past three years. To Shannon Haley and Spencer Garrett for continuous support throughout the course of this work. I am particularly grateful to the head of the Department of Archaeology, İlknur Özgen, for allowing me the opportunity and support necessary for my studies at Bilkent University. Thanks as well to all the professors of the Department of Archaeology, the administration of Bilkent University the numerous other unnamed persons who have made this work possible.

Abstract

The archaeology and history of the less important centers of antiquity in the eastern Mediterranean has been a subject that has been generally neglected by modern scholarship. Until recently much study in the field of archaeology has concentrated on the larger more urban centers. However much information about life in the past can be gleaned from such 'less important' places. This work hopes to begin to fill the gap in such scholarship. The site covered here is only one of many which could benefit from similar treatment and much more work needs to be done before adequate comparisons can be drawn and a suitably complex picture of the character of such sites can be made.

We do not know when the origin of settlement began at Selinus, but it is referred to as early as the 6th century BC. From there the settlement and the region it is located in receive scant mention. By the 1st century AD Selinus had reached what is perhaps the apex of its development. Urbanisation under the Romans rendered many improvements to the city and a majority of the materials remaining on the site reflect this.

This work will summarise the history and archaeology of Selinus until the reign of the emperor Diocletian and will hopefully serve as an example of the character of small-scale settlement in Classical antiquity.

Özet

Doğu Akdeniz'de az önemli olan tarihi merkezlerin arkeolojisi ve tarihi, modern bilim tarafından genellikle ihmal edilmiş bir konudur. Şu ana kadar arkeolojik çalışmalar daha çok büyük yerleşim yerlerine yoğunlaşmıştır. Fakat geçmişteki yaşam hakkında bilgi bu tür 'az önemli' yerlerden sağlanabilir. Burada bahsedilen ören yeri bu tür bilgi sağlayabilecek yerlerden yalnızca biridir ve bu bölgelerin karmaşık yapılarını aydınlatmak için daha fazla çalışma yapmak gerekmektedir

Selinus'un en erken yerleşim tarihinin ne zaman başladığı bilinmiyor, fakat yapılan calışmalar en erken M.Ö. 6. yy'ı göstermektedir. M.S. 1. yy'da Selinus gelişiminin zirvesine ulaşmıştır. Burada çıkan materyallerin büyük çoğunluğunun Roma dönemine ait olması, yerleşim yerinin bu dönemde büyük gelişmeler gösterdiginin bir kanıtıdır.

Bu çalışma İmparator Diocletian dönemine kadar Selinus'un arkeolojisini ve tarihini özetlemektedir ve Klasik dönemin küçük ölçekli yerleşim yerinin özelliklerine bir örnek teşkil etmeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Introduction

The archaeological sites along the coast of Rough Cilicia are poorly known since the amount of previous work in the area is scant. One of the few sites to be studied in any manner is Selinus. The site has been identified both from its inscriptions and from the former name of the nearby town, Selinti (now Gazipaşa) and was first discussed by Captain F. Beaufort (published 1818). Subsequent surveys have been completed by Collingnon and Duchesne in 1876, A. Wilhelm and R. Heberdey in 1891, R. Paribeni and P. Romanelli in 1914, G.E. Bean and T.B. Mitford in 1962-1965 and E. Rosenbaum, G. Huber and S. Onurkan in 1962-1963. Most of these were primarily epigraphical in nature, the exception being the architectural survey of Rosenbaum, Huber and Onurkan.

In 1995, N. Rauh began a regional survey of Rough Cilicia (see fig. 2), which has covered Selinus, and has continues to the present. Much additional data about the region has been collected during this survey that is as yet unpublished. While the aim of the survey is regional, the goal of this project is to complete an investigation of at least one of the urban centers of the area in order to discover exactly what can be determined from archaeological materials and ancient written sources.

Selinus was likely one of the earliest sites to be settled in western Rough Cilicia, its location proving attractive to would-be inhabitants due to a number of factors including arable land and a natural anchorage.

Rough Cilicia generally endured a bad reputation in antiquity, particularly for banditry and piracy. At several recorded moments, and no

doubt many others of which we have no mention, Selinus either succumbed to the influence of these groups or suffered because of them. However, it was eventually to become a place of relative importance for the surrounding settlements. Ultimately, it developed into an urban center, but it always remained small in size. Its chief claim to fame was in fact accidental in that it witnessed the death of an emperor who was merely passing by in transit.

The data used for my thesis has come from numerous published sources, but could not have been accomplished without the tireless efforts of all those who have participated on the Rough Cilician Archaeological Survey. This thesis would not have been possible without their assistance and guidance. However, final responsibility for any interpretations stated in this work remain the responsibility of its author and does not necessarily represent the findings or opinions of the team as a whole or individually.

It is hoped that this work will provide a useful illustration on the character of a small town in antiquity, especially in the region of Rough Cilicia. Historians and archaeologists have long neglected small town life in Greco-Roman antiquity, little is known about the less important centers of the ancient world. Eventual analysis of Selinus may serve to fill numerous holes in the story, even though much on the data used is still preliminary. In the pages that follow every attempt has been made to say that which can be said with any confidence about the history, development, and settlement pattern of Selinus.

Part I

The Setting

Chapter I: The Geography, Environment and Production of Selinus

The region of western Cilicia, known at different points in antiquity as Pirindu, Cilicia Tracheia and finally Cilicia Aspera is a rough landscape where the Taurus mountains descend directly into the sea (see fig. 3). It is a region with few natural harbours and scarce flat arable land for crop production. One suitable location, just north of the far western end of the island of Cyprus, contains the site of Selinus.

A single coastal peak rises abruptly out of the plain to a height of approximately 150 m. and then drops, nearly vertically, on its seaward side (see fig. 5) to dominate the site. The peak seems to consist of essentially limestone and slate. Together with a quarry of rough caliche conglomerate established 2 km south of the promontory at the end of the beach, the peak provided the materials for construction of all man-made structures in the area up until modern times. Alongside this singular crest lies a river to the north, the *Görüş Çayı* (also known as the *Hacimusa Çayı* or *Selinti Çayı*), which flows down from the mountains. It is an ideal setting for a small-scale settlement in antiquity providing a defensible coastal peak located in the center of a plain large enough to provide for its population and with ample beaches for the landing of fishing boats and ships and a river which could provide both a more sheltered anchorage than the open beach and various sources of fresh water including nearby springs. The mountains directly behind the plain furnish abundant forests offering yet another resource of immense importance in the past.

The complex interchanges of modern trade allow for greater specialisation in crop production locally, but essentially the same resources allow the community to thrive in the present as it did in the past. The numerous hothouses which today dot the plain need not be an exclusively modern feature, such possibly similar structures are attested in the Mediterranean during the first century AD[1].

Ancient sources refer to the products that were harvested in Cilicia in ancient times. The area was well known for quality timber useful for ship building purposes[2], but several other additional products are mentioned. The people of the interior, for example, engaged in pastoral activities. They probably exchanged products to the settlers in coastal areas for agricultural supplies less available in the hinterlands forming a kind of pastoral-agrarian trade relationship that exists almost any place where such specialisation exists. It seems the animal of choice was the goat, Pliny refers to the highlanders of Rough Cilicia donning clothes of goat hair cloth[3]. Other products that were connected to Cilicia include styrax[4] (a gum also used as a decongestant and laxative[5]) and saffron[6], both of which were luxury items that would fetch good

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[1]Martial, *Epigrams*, 8.14.1-4

[2]Hopwood, 1991, pg. 307 doubts the importance of timber in the area around Selinus, stating that the trees of today are modern plantings. Further into the hinterland forests are still numerous and although his point about taking care not to read the current environment into the past is completely valid, it should also be noted that the presence of a modern forest does not preclude an ancient forest as deforestation of the area could have occurred in the interim, especially in an area known for its timber.

[3]Pliny, *Natural History* XIII, 203

[4]Pliny, *Natural History*, XII, 125

[5]Pliny, *Natural History*, XXIV.24 and XII.98

[6]Pliny, *Natural History*, XXI, 31

prices[7]. In addition, Cilicia was recognised for its liquorice[8] and two varieties of medicinal herb, teucrion[9] and hyssop[10] (the former for ailments of the spleen and the latter for scalp irritation), both of which were purportedly of the best quality available.

A glance at the conglomerate quarry mentioned above shows several incomplete grindstones (see fig. 7 and 8) fashioned from the easily dressed rock. Although undatable by technique, the scale of the quarry works suggests another resource available for Selinus that would have made it attractive for settlement in all periods and that could be sold as well to other local communities. Funds were also likely acquired by the town from harbour dues and taxes levied on vessels pulling into port. Like many other cities along the coast, Selinus probably reaped the benefits of nearby maritime tradelanes.

A considerable diversification in the economy of the area does at least seem possible in classical times, if only able to support a minimal population. In more difficult times elements the native population probably resorted to banditry for which the area was famous or left the area to attempt a living at other venues[11] or joined the army.[12]

Available arable land was likely to have been farmed continuously. Hopwood believes that in the Roman era the immediate hinterland was organised into several large estates controlled by wealthy landowners: he is of

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[7] Pliny, *Natural History*, XII.125 – a measure of styrax sold for 17 denarii.

[8]Pliny, *Natural History*, XXII, 24

[9]Pliny, *Natural History*, XXV, 46

[10]Pliny, *Natural History*, XXV, 136

[11]Russell, 1991, pg. 284

[12]Hopwood, 1991, pg. 305.

course assuming a social structure resembling that of the Greek city[13]. The examples he provides for the area are few, but this view is generally supported by the recent work of the Rough Cilician Archaeological Survey. In the hills immediately behind Selinus exist several isolated structures as well as several large clusters of buildings on neighbouring hilltops. For the most part the ceramic evidence suggests a early Roman date for the use of these buildings, and they appear to corroborate the settlement pattern proposed by Hopwood, more detailed analysis is required however.

In the past, much like today, the site of Selinus offered a town with a modest but diverse economy existing in a watershed valley of an otherwise rugged area where potentially diverse production enabled small-scale settlement to flourish. Indeed the modern day town is probably not very different in its functions although certainly in its scale. Today the coastal valley of Selinus exhibits a farming and fishing community currently undergoing development of a large-scale yacht harbour and vacation houses for purposes of tourism (see fig. 27). Fully loaded logging trucks rumble daily along the coastal highway. The agricultural products and harvested resources of the area possibly furnished ample products to sustain the population of the site in all but the worst of times. The presence in the immediate area of adequate construction materials no doubt stimulated local development. In the absence of outside influence, these factors together allowed for a stable occupation of the site from antiquity until modern times.

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[13]Hopwood, 1991, pg. 305.

Part II

A Historical Overview

Chapter II: Pre-Hellenistic Selinus, to 323 BC

The earliest known source that refers to Selinus is a Neo-Babylonian tablet from the reign of Neriglissar.[14] According to Wiseman the tablet records that a city by the name of Sallunē, located on the far border of the kingdom of Pirindu (an entity approximately equivalent to Roman Rough Cilicia)[15], was destroyed in a military campaign by King Neriglissar in the 3rd year of his reign (557 BC).[16] This attack, conducted by the king throughout all of Pirindu from Que (Flat Cilicia) to the border of the Lydian kingdom, which at that time extended to the eastern limit of Pamphylia[17], came as a punitive response to a raid on Que, by the king of Pirindu, Appuašu. In this raid it seems that Neriglissar set fire to the area between Sallunē and the Lydian border. Whatever the case may have been regarding the particulars of the campaign and the possible destruction of settlements of the area, this reference is valuable for what it tells us about the existence of a recognised settlement in the region at the time.

Although the name Sallunē differs slightly from Selinus, the similarity of the two names suggests that the place is identical; the difference could merely result from transliteration from one language into another. The

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[14] Wiseman, *Chronicles of the Chaldean Kings*, pg. 39-42.

[15]That Selinus was the border between some unconquered land (ie. Pirindu) and Lydia is also supported by Herodotus I, 28 where he lists the people subjugated to Croesus, which include Pamphylians, and that the Lycians and Cilicians were not in such a position. The exact expanse of Pirindu is debateable however.

[16]Wiseman, *Chronicles of the Chaldean Kings*, pg. 39-42.

[17] Bean and Mitford identify this limit as the Syedra River.

possibility is made stronger by the location of Sallunē on a border. The area between Selinus and Syedra, where the Taurus Mountains extend to the coast appears to have been a logical point topographically for the border to emerge in any time period[18].

The name Sallunē also bears resemblance to the Greek word *selinon* (Σελινον) meaning parsley[19]. The derivation of the name from this word could have been in reference to a plant common to the area at the time. This compares with the name of the site of Side, derived from the Pamphylian word for pomegranate. Jones remains fairly convinced of a Greek origin citing the name's similarity to a word found in the Greek language[20]. Ps. Scylax's *Periplus*, the earliest Greek reference to Selinus, mentions the name in the same passage as Holmi, a site he refers to directly as a Greek settlement[21].

There are several possible arguments to explain the Greek sounding nature of the name. One possibility is that the name was a false cognomen from one of the native languages of the area, and bore only resemblance to the Greek word *selinon*, or that it represented a Hellenised version of a local name. On the other hand, the reverse could also be true, namely that Sallunē is some kind of transliteration of what (as Jones seems to suggest[22]) was

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[18]Indeed even the current border between the modern Turkish provinces of Antalya and İçel lies not far from Gazipaşa (Selinus) albeit a little to the east rather than west of the site.

[19]Liddell and Scott Greek – English Lexicon, 7th edition, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1997, entry Σελινον, pg. 726.

[20]Although he is careful and only suggests the possibility given Selinus' Greek sounding name and the presence of Holmi in far eastern Rough Cilicia. The necessary association of these two sites is not overtly convincing given their distant locations and particulars of early settlement in Rough Cilicia.

[21]Jones, 1937 pg. 195 and Müller 1855 pg. 76.

[22]Jones, 1937 pg. 195

originally a Greek name. Neither of these arguments allows for the possibility that the Greek word itself, Σελινον, was adopted from a local word, leading to a false presumption regarding the Hellenic character of its foundation. Based on the available evidence this argument cannot be taken any further.

Whatever the origin of the name, the raid by Neriglissar indicates some form of settlement existed in the location by 557 BC. Whether this was indigenous in origin or a settlement of immigrants cannot be determined, but a sherd of a Phoenician strap handled amphora, dated to 7th or 8th centuries BC[23] from the site together with other sherds of a similar date and a Phoenician inscription from nearby sites[24] might suggest a possible origin as a harbour for those using central trade routes[25]. This is supported by Negbi's interpretation of likely Phoenician trade routes (see fig. 15) for the Phoenician merchants' most likely course went around Cyprus to Anemurium and then skirted the Anatolian coastline[26]. Accepting this model, Selinus (being slightly farther up the coast) emerges as a likely stopover point to any destinations farther west.

Admittedly, both the sherd finds and the inscription lack solid archaeological contexts; one can hypothesise solely on the basis of their existence. Conceivably these objects were transported to their discovered locations at some latter date. However, the defensible geography as well as the sizeable coastal plain of the Selinus watershed (one of the few anywhere along the Pirindu coast) makes it an attractive site for early settlement. If as

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[23] See below Part II, pg. 58

[24] The inscription comes from Laertes and the sherds from a recently discovered site southwest of Selinus on top of Güzelce Harman Tepe (given the identification number 28-c-8-b Site 1).

[25]This material will be better described in the next part (see below, pg. 58).

Jones has argued, the name Selinus is Greek in origin, it suggests the site was founded during one of the two migrations of foreign peoples to the area from the west[27] either in the 12th century BC, after the collapse of the major powers of the 'known' world (ie. the migration of the 'Sea Peoples' during the late Bronze age) or the 8th century BC, after the Aegean Greek world began to reassert its foreign presence on a large scale[28]. Indeed at a remote highland site 6 km east of Selinus, painted pottery (fig. 26) tentatively dated 800-600 BC has been discovered by the Rough Cilician Survey team[29].

Neriglissar's campaign appears to have been punitive in nature, as he never seized control regionally after his operations[30]. Shortly after, in 547 BC the Cilicians, and therefore presumably Sallunē, aligned themselves with the Persians. This proved to be a fortunate choice as the Persians ultimately conquered of all the local polities in the region.

Precisely what role Sallunē played in the Persian hegemony cannot be determined and would likely have consisted, like the other settlements of the coast, of assisting the Persians and not aiding or abetting Persian enemies. However, the effects of such a political realignment on neighbouring empires would have been significant. Unable to safely navigate the Cilician coastline

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[26]Negbi, 1996, pg. 612

[27]Jones, 1937, pg. 195, Cf. Papadopoulos, 1997 and Boardman, 1999, modern scholarship doubts that such migrations occurred, at least on the levels that were previously believed.

[28]It should be noted that these dates are debateable. For the purposes of this work I have accepted the dates presented by Jones.

[29]See next chapter for further discussion of these finds (see below, pg. 58)

[30]It should be noted as well that Neriglissar only ruled for 1 year longer after this and may not have had any opportunity to incorporate Pirindu into his lands.

possibly restricted the ability of the Egyptian and Babylonian[31] empires to come to the aid of the Lydian king Croesus when besieged by the Persian king Cyrus in 547 BC. Possibly as a result Sardis, the capital of Lydia, fell[32]. It seems likely that part if not all of Que (Flat Cilicia) was also involved in this alignment with the Persians, as control of that area and the Cilician Gates, the only suitable route between the coast and interior, would have been necessary to obstruct the movement of forces by land.

Control of the Rough Cilician coast would additionally have been necessary to prevent movement by sea. For this reason, given contemporary naval technology, our knowledge of sealanes in antiquity and Mediterranean currents, Selinus would have been of strategic importance as one of the few areas along the mountainous Cilician coastline where ships could seek shelter overnight.

Although the general current flows from the east to the west it is rather weak. The force of the prevailing winds in the opposite direction is sometime sufficient to cause them to reverse their flow[33]. Especially after one passes the gulf of Antalya the *meltem*, or summer winds, blow from the west and make travel in that direction even more difficult. As well, during the warmer months of the year the winds along Cilician littoral are basically blowing inland and are not of much help in facilitating travel.

The limitations of naval technology at this time meant that the main method of transporting troops during these times was via open undecked ships,

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[31] Herodotus I. 77 states that Lydia had alliances with the Egyptians, Babylonians and Lacedemaeans.

[32]Dandamaev, 1989, pg. 23-25.

[33]Heikell, 1989 pg. 20-23.

similar to the ship described by Homer, the *triaconter* or *penteconter*. Military flotillas, designed for greater manoeuvrability, generally possessed sleek hulls and carried far less cargo or supplies than merchant ships. Nor did they possess accommodations for their relatively large crews. As a result they generally put into shore at night[34]. These factors combined with the geography of the coastline made Pirindu a formidable barrier if no friendly ports were accessible along its extent. Without agreement to shelter transient military vessels the coast could not be circumnavigated[35]. Pirindu was sympathetic to the Persian army, therefore, it is highly unlikely that any of the ports along its coast were accessible to rival powers. Control of places like Selinus may have provided the Persian Empire consequently with a significant naval advantage in the eastern Mediterranean.

It seems that Cilicia profited from its alliance with the Persians for it was allowed a degree of self-rule for the next century and a half, never being placed under the control of a Persian satrap[36]. Instead it was ruled by leaders known as Syennesis[37]. In exchange for the Syennesis' early willingness to join the cause of the Persians and their continued support of Persian policies, Cilicia was allowed to retain its existing political and military structure[38]. The precise degree of local self-autonomy is difficult to determine, however

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[34]Casson, 1971 pg. 44

[35]Casson, 1994 pg. 149-152.

[36]Olmstead, 1948 pg. 39; Dandamaev, 1989 pg. 24-25 note 4; Xenophon *Cyropedia* I.1.4, VIII.6.8.

[37]The only Syennesis we know by name is the one who was at the battle of Salamis, Ōromedon.

[38]Cook, 1983 pg. 172.

following the death of the Syennesis Ōromedon at the battle of Salamis in 480 BC a new client king from Halicarnassus was appointed by the Persians as successor. Despite this instance of direct interference, the purpose of which was possibly to avoid a conflict over succession, internal policies of Cilician settlements were generally left to the decisions of their native rulers. This arrangement lasted until the revolt of Cyrus the Younger against his brother King Artaxerxes II in 401 BC when Cilician independence was revoked by the king for its ambivalent stance and it became a regular satrapy[39].

Cilicia's chief value to the Persian Empire was its role as a naval staging base for military operations by the Persian navy, which seems to have had a large compliment of Cilician warships. Indeed, Cilician ships are specifically mentioned in many sea battles throughout this time. In 494 BC at the battle of Lade they formed a force of 600 ships along with the Egyptian, Cypriots and Phoenicians[40]. In 480 BC Cilician ships fought at the battle of Salamis where the Syennesis himself was killed[41], and in 469 BC they confronted Cimon in Caria[42].

It seems entirely likely that these Cilician naval forces were assembled in the main port cities of Flat Cilicia, as the coastal towns of Rough Cilicia would have been too small to contain the numbers involved. Nevertheless Plutarch indicates that a place by the name of Hydrus was capable of harbouring 80 warships in 469 BC. No place by this name is known and the

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[39]Diodorus Siculus, *The Library of History*, XIV.20; Dandamaev, 1989, pg. 284

[40]Dandamaev, 1989 pg. 164.

[41]Cook, 1983 pg. 173.

[42]Cook, 1983 pg. 126.

text is likely to be a corruption of the place name, which some commentators have suggested as Syedra, a site some 15 km northwest of Selinus[43]. Cilician warships were quite possibly built with timber from Rough Cilicia. Although fertile, the plains of Flat Cilicia do not offer a wide variety or quantity of ship quality timber, whereas most coastal ridges of Rough Cilicia were rich in such woods. Today cedar trees can still be seen lining the hills behind the southern coastal strip. Strabo mentions that Hamaxia, a few kilometers to the west of Arsinoe/Coracesium[44], was one of the main centers for the export of ship timber[45]. It is likely that other communities along the coast, such as Selinus, would also have been utilised for the harvesting of timber, especially considering the number of times that the naval forces of Cilicia were used in Persian battles.

Nestled in a land possessing such desirable resources but too far of the beaten trail to be a center of any real importance in of itself Selinus could have first developed as a settlement in this way.

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[43]Plutarch, *Life of Cimon*, 13.3

[44]Strabo is mistaken in his placement of Hamaxia. According to his *Geography* Hamaxia is located to the east of Coracesium when in reality it is to the west. Bean and Mitford, 1962, pg. 187 discusses the mistake; it is derived from Strabo's interpretation of geographical order in his use of Hellenistic sources which would list Hamaxia after Coracesium as it was a political subordinate.

[45]Meiggs, 1982, pg. 358.

Chapter III: Hellenistic Selinus, 323 BC-102 BC

While historical documents referring to the places and events in Asia Minor in Hellenistic times are more numerous compared to earlier periods, western Rough Cilicia remains an enigma. The area is hardly mentioned directly until very late in this period. Again, we are confronted by a dearth of historical information about Selinus and its environs. That Cilicia, after the death of Alexander the Great, became more valued primarily for its timber resources seems clear. The rival Ptolemaic and Seleucid empires alternately seized control of this region several times.

Although Alexander the Great's campaigns undoubtedly changed the face of the ancient world the impact of his campaigns on Rough Cilicia and the city of Selinus seem hardly noticeable at first. Alexander's path took him only as far as Side in the plain of Pamphylia before he turned northward onto the Anatolian plateau, thereby avoiding the harsh Taurus mountain range[46]. Afterwards, having descended from the plateau through the Cilician Gates, he ordered an attack on Soli, his army's only excursion toward the east frontier of Rough Cilicia[47]. This path brought him and his army nowhere near Selinus.

This raises the question why the region as a whole was ignored by Alexander's forces. Rough Cilicia generally enjoyed a fair amount of autonomy at this time though, as mentioned before, it had by this time fallen under the jurisdiction of a Persian satrap. Alexander's decision to bypass the

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[46] Arrian, *Anabasis of Alexander,* I.26

[47] Arrian, *Anabasis of Alexander,* II.5

region can be explained quite simply as a determination of the cost versus the benefits of any efforts. Cilicia, a mountainous area known for its defiant populace, would have required a significant effort to subdue with few immediate benefits. Alexander had no pressing need for the strategic control of this coastline and its valuable stands of timber were equally unusable for his purposes. Alexander's fleet had already been disbanded and his efforts focused now on seizing control of Anatolian land routes. Provided that Rough Cilicia presented no viable threat of rebellion behind Alexander's advancing supply lines, efforts to subjugate the region would be hard fought and to little effect. Rough Cilicia lacked sufficient manpower resources to supplement his army and offered few significant settlements from which to extract food supplies or tribute.

Conditions in Selinus at this time would have remained comparable to those during the era of Persian suzerainty, that is, affairs were left to local rulers restrained by the nominal control of an empire from which little was seen or heard. This situation would have remained in effect until well after Alexander's demise. To begin with, in the uncertain times immediately following his death regional authority Rough Cilicia was by no means clear. Initially it appears to have been forgotten by the competing Macedonian Marshals who had more important matter to concern them. Craterus at first stationed himself in Cilicia (no doubt Flat Cilicia) with his 10,000 infantry, but left in summer of 322 BC to put down a rebellion in Athens.[48] Responsibility for Rough Cilicia seems to have rested in the hands of Perdicas as regent of the eastern Macedonian empire since Cilicia is not mentioned as one of the

[48] Green, 1990, pg. 8-11

areas parcelled out for control to any of Alexander's former generals[49]. However, the area was too remote to be any genuine concern to generals engaged in the ensuing battles and political alliances during the wars of succession.

Territorial control was temporarily decided upon by the peace treaty of 311 BC, which called for the autonomy of all Greek cities in Cilicia[50]. Antigonus Monophtholos certainly asserted control over the area by 310 BC when he was accused by Ptolemy of violating the existing agreement by stationing garrisons in these same Greek cities[51]. Which cities are specifically referred to and whether or not they included settlements in Rough Cilicia is not known.[52] On the other hand, Billows suggests that places as Soloi (Soli), Elaioussa, and Kelenderis were the garrisoned cities in question.[53] Billows argues that Antigonus garrisoned the cities of southern Asia Minor in order to form a line of defence against any Ptolemaic assaults on the region from Cyprus. To leave the southern coast of Anatolia undefended would have been hazardous. The most viable ports in Rough Cilicia, as Billows argues, occur east of Anemurium. Plutarch's reference to Hydrus (Syedra) would be an example. Syedra, like Selinus, is one of the few places with ample beaches suitable for a naval landing between Anemurium and Pamphylia and the remains of its harbour are visible today. Despite their location far removed

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[49] Green, 1990, pg. 8-9

[50]Diodorus Siculus, *The Library of History*, 19.105.1

[51]Green, 1990, pg. 28

[52]Diodorus Siculus, *The Library of History*, 20.19.3-4

[53]Billows, 1990, pg. 206

from the plains of Flat Cilicia, places such as Selinus and Syedra offered ready access to Pamphylia and represented potential staging grounds for attacks on other cities in the region. Accordingly, it is difficult to rule out the possibility that Rough Cilician settlements such as Selinus and Syedra were garrisoned at this time.

Later that same year Ptolemy did indeed attack Rough Cilicia and quickly subjugated it while posing as its liberator, although by later garrisoning troops in Cos he himself was guilty of the same behaviour as Antigonus. The victory was very short lived for Antigonus' son, Demetrius, almost immediately retook the land. By 295 BC Demetrius lost control of Flat Cilicia to Seleucus and Cyprus once again fell into the hands of Ptolemy. Eventually by 272/1 BC, Rough Cilicia seems to have fallen under the control of the Ptolemies for by 272/1 BC, with Seleucid withdrawal, all of Cilicia was in the hands of the Ptolemaic empire. The Seleucids regained control of Rough Cilicia in 198 BC when Antiochus III attacked Ptolemaic possessions in Coele-Syria and then raided the entire southern coast of Anatolia from Cilicia to Caria. Livy mentions specifically that he had taken Selinus along with a host of other cities as far as Coracesium, although it seems these surrendered willingly or out of fear[54]. Given the forces that Antiochus set out with, 100 decked ships and 200 smaller craft[55], this lack of resistance is not surprising.

In 188 BC, after Antiochus' defeat at Magnesia by the army of the Roman Republic, the Peace of Apamea changed the face of the political

[54]Livy, *History of Rome*, XXXIII.20

[55]Livy, *History of Rome*, XXXIII.19

boundaries in Asia Minor. Reinforced by the threat of Roman arms the treaty had sufficient weight to compel Antiochus to accept its terms. Antiochus had to relinquish his possessions in Asia Minor and the limit of his control was set at the Calycadnus River (the modern *Göksu Çayı*).

The beginnings of piracy in the area of Rough Cilicia have their roots in these times. Cilicia was removed from the territory under Seleucid control and the Seleucid navy had been reduced to a mere ten ships (a stipulation of the Peace of Apamea). These forces were insufficient to maintain order on their own and the lack of a local polity to police the region left it unconstrained[56].

Rough Cilicia then provided a home for various disenfranchised elements of society who took take advantage of its location along one of the ancient Mediterranean's primary shipping routes to pursue seaborne banditry. In addition to the new found independence of the region and the absence of any significant local authority, several Rough Cilician settlements became adapted into impregnable naval fortresses. This development was aided by dynastic disputes within the collapsing Seleucid Empire. One of the pretenders to the throne, Diodotus Tryphon (146-138 BC), constructed naval bases for operations against his Seleucid rivals. One of these was Coracesium (about 40 km northwest of Selinus) and the raiding activities of the armada settled there did not stop following Tryphon's demise in 138 BC[57]. Although initially limited in the range of their depredations[58] the tolerance of

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[56]Ormerod, 1922, pg. 35

[57]Rauh, 1997, pg. 264.

[58]Strabo, *Geography*, 14.1.32

their actions by the neighbouring polities antithetical to the Seleucids led to an increase in the pirates' forces and extent of their activities. Before long the pirates gained control over many of the Mediterranean seaways. It seems that their primary source of income was the slave trade and that the duty-free port of Delos was the primary destination for their human cargo[59]. Likewise Pamphylian Side furnished both its dockyards and market facilities to the pirates to emerge in the slave trade as a center second only to Delos[60]. It is not surprising that a number of cities along the south coast of Asia Minor from Pamphylia to Rough Cilicia joined forces with the pirates. It was a profitable business and provided them with a source of protection from the pirates themselves.

Conceivably, Selinus served similarly as a center of piratical operations. Although never mentioned directly in this regard, its beaches and harbour would have provided useful facilities and had the inhabitants restrained from such a way of life, it would likely not have escaped the notice of ancient authors[61].

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[59]Strabo, *Geography*, 14.5.2 states that they traded in slaves as it was the most profitable endeavour and that Delos could take in and ship out ten thousand slaves in a day.

[60]Ormerod, 1924, 208.

[61]Strabo, *Geography*, 14.5.4 suggests that the city of Seleucia (ad Calycadnus) was above participating in such acts as those in which its Cilician and Pamphylian neighbours indulged.

Chapter IV: Roman Selinus, 102 BC - AD 283

The Roman Republic had allowed the piracy to grow relatively unchecked; the Romans both acquired slaves from Delos and at the same time had seen their manpower spread thin by recent conflicts against the Cimbri and Teutones, Thracians and Jugurtha in Numidia[62]. Considerable debate exists over the true cause of the Roman negligence in this area. One likely motive for their turning of a blind eye was greed and exploitation of the new slave market at Delos, another is that they simply could not afford the manpower as yet to suppress such activities. Even Strabo does not clearly separate the arguments in what is probably the most adequate treatment of the matter[63].

As of 102 BC, however, the situation had become untenable for the Romans. An extraordinary effort was put into gathering a fleet and the Roman general, M. Antonius was given a special command to eliminate the pirates. It is clear that M. Antonius campaigned as far as Side and drove the pirates out of Pamphylia towards or into Cilicia. The information about this expedition is quite scanty in the sources, but is firmly attested in the *Lex de Cilicia Macedoniaque provinciis,* the so-called 'piracy laws', copies of which are found inscribed in Delphi and Cnidos, and dated to 101 BC (during the middle of M. Antonius' efforts)[64]. The interpretation of these laws has led to extensive debate on the status of Cilicia during these times as it is expressly

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[62]Kallet-Marx, 1995, pg. 229

[63]Strabo, *Geography,* 14.5.2

[64]Hassall, 1974, pg. 195-220

referred to as a Roman province. A.N. Sherwin-White interprets the meaning of province here to mean a military theater or sphere of operation that is to be the responsibility of the individual to whom it is assigned[65]. That is, it is not a province in the sense of a region with an established administrative structure but merely an area to be controlled and pacified from a neighbouring Roman province that served as a staging ground. The same terminology also occurs in the war against Jugurtha in Numidia[66], where, 'Numidia' was assigned as a province to an individual proconsul who is entrusted with the command of the war against Jugurtha, and operates out of the established province of Africa. It is therefore inappropriate to think of the region of Cilicia as having fallen under the direct control of Rome at this time.

M. Antonius' efforts, even combined with the diplomatic pressure Rome exerted on the nations of the eastern Mediterranean for assistance in this matter, proved short lived. Although he received a triumph for his efforts piracy remained. Following M. Antonius several subsequent Roman promagistrates received the Cilician command, but most either did little to pursue the war against the pirates or achieved very limited success. The chief result of these actions appears to have been to demonstrate to the pirates that they had acquired a newfound and powerful enemy in Rome. This no doubt worrisome situation necessitated an alliance by the pirates in the interest of self-preservation. They found a willing ally in King Mithradates VI Eupator of Pontus c. 76 BC[67]. After this alliance was forged the tactics of the pirates

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[65]Sherwin-White, 1976, pg. 1-14; Lintott, 1993, pg. 24-25

[66]Sherwin-White, 1976, pg. 4-7.

[67]Rauh, 1997, pg. 264-265.

began to change. They seem to have become a fully functional and organised naval force. They engaged in tactics so similar in execution to those of Mithradates own navy that distinguishing between them became difficult[68]. With new ships and more experienced manpower the pirates served Mithradates and directed their plunders against Rome and its allies. No longer satisfied with seaborne havoc they conducted raids on land assaulting Delos, Rhodes and Lycia[69]. Moreover, the hasty truce of the Roman general L. Cornelius Sulla with the Pontic king left the pirates untouched. From that point on their raids became much more widespread and in the ensuing 17-year period they supposedly raided over 400 cities before their activities were curtailed[70].

This state of affairs came to an end when Gn. Pompeius Magnus received an extraordinary command with *imperium maius* to eliminate the piracy menace once and for all in 67 BC. He completed this task quickly, sweeping the Mediterranean and cornering the pirates in Cilicia in a three-month naval campaign. His only recorded major battle with them occurred in the waters off Coracesium. After defeat at sea, the pirates who had fortified Coracesium sued for peace. Pompeius granted it with leniency and in this manner avoided further conflict, since the rest of the Cilician strongholds chose to surrender to his lenient terms rather than fight a losing battle. Many of them were subsequently resettled by Pompey in Flat Cilicia and at other locations[71].

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[68]Ormerod, 1924, pg. 211

[69]Rauh, 1997, pg. 265

[70]Rauh, 1997, pg. 266.

[71]Ormerod, 1924, pg. 240-241

Indeed the shift back to a more modest but honest manner of living can be well illustrated in Vergil's account of an ex-pirate of Corycus whom he knew, then settled in Calabria and supporting himself in old age through bee-keeping[72].

After resolving the problem of piracy Rome chose to leave the area under the control of local kings[73]. There is no direct evidence as to who controlled Rough Cilicia at this time, although Pompey installed a ruler by the name of Tarcondimotus I in northern Flat Cilicia. Jones believes that it is likely that Rough Cilicia was also under his rule, although his argument seems more based on a want of explanation in the face of a lack of evidence[74].

Tarcondimotus does not seem to have been a completely independent ruler. The term used to refer to him is *toparch* a local term in use in Flat Cilicia[75], for 'Cilicia' is by now controlled as a consular province with annual appointments from Rome[76]. It seems that local control, as well as the raising of armies and collection of taxes, was left to indigenous monarchs while the Roman governor looked after the interests of Rome and Romans in the area. The 'province' of Cilicia at this time was a very large and awkward place covering Flat and Rough Cilicia, Pamphylia, Lycia, Pisidia, Isauria and Lyconia[77].

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[72]Ormerod, 1924, pg. 241; Virgil, *Georgics*, IV

[73]Sullivan, 1990, pg. 187

[74]Jones, 1937, pg. 206

[75]Sullivan, 1990, pg. 188-189

[76]Recall here the use of the term province as a place to be kept pacified, rather than an administrative entity.

[77]Mitchell, 1991 pg. 219

Tarcondimotus ruled as *toparch* in those areas assigned to him until the governorship of Cicero in 51/50 BC, at which time he was proclaimed king over the area due to his obvious loyalty to Rome and his unwavering assistance to Cicero during a threat from the Parthians[78]. However, while his rule was neither total nor uncontested in local terms, his loyalty to Rome and her representatives was absolute. Hence he complied with the decisions of Antony in 36 to 34 BC, when Antony portioned out sections of the 'province' of Cilicia to Cleopatra[79]. These sections included Rough Cilicia, which Cleopatra wanted for timber for the building of a navy. Most certainly Selinus was included as part of this gift and used as a source for timber, as was most of western Rough Cilicia.

Tarcondimotus died at the Battle of Actium in 32 BC and after the suicide of Antony and Cleopatra, Rough Cilicia became an entity in need of a sovereign. Yet the Roman victor C. Octavianus still hesitated to annex the region directly. He divided it up awarding eastern Rough Cilicia to the priests of Olba, another local ruling elite descended from rulers of the Teucrid house. Their history and path is different from western Rough Cilicia and of Selinus so they will not be discussed. The west was awarded to other Anatolian dynasts, firstly Amyntas of Galatia, then upon his death in 26 BC to Archelaus I of Cappadocia. Upon Archelaus I's death in AD 17, Cappadocia became a Roman province but his son Archelaus II was awarded control over Rough Cilicia. In AD 38 control of the region was given to Antiochus IV of Commagene who ruled until AD 72 when Commagene and Cilicia were

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[78]Sullivan, 1990, pg. 190

[79]If indeed he did rule over these areas at all, see the above comment on Jones' assumption.

finally annexed[80].

Antiochus IV was not to remain in Rome's good graces forever. Despite repeated displays of loyalty, he was accused in the year 72 AD of engaging in a plot with the Parthians. His accuser was the then governor of Syria, Caesennius Paetus, a man of dubious character, and there is some doubt to the validity of his charge. It nevertheless gave Vespasian a convenient excuse to seize Commagene in the name of Rome and to secure the eastern frontier of the empire. That Vespasian may have doubted the accusation is apparent in his treatment of Antiochus after his arrival at Rome. When the king and his two sons were brought in chains before the emperor, Vespasian immediately ordered these removed and decreed that Antiochus was welcome to take up residence in the capital[81]. This is highly unlikely treatment for a treasonous conspirator against Rome.

As a territorial possession of the former realm of Commagene, Rough Cilicia was annexed as well. Commagene became linked with the existing province of Syria, Flat Cilicia became separated from that province and combined with Rough Cilicia to form a new province. Thus began the first recorded instance of a 'true' territorial province by the name of Cilicia.[82]

There were in fact two separate rebellions during this time period that the local rulers of the region were unable to suppress. Both of these required the intervention of the Roman army. Perhaps not unexpectedly both of these originate in the as yet untamed highland populations of the province of Cetis.

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[80]Jones 1937, pg. 209-210

[81]Magie, 1950, pg. 572-574

[82]Magie, 1950, pg. 576

The first, in 36 AD, came in response to Archelaus II's attempts to hold a census and collect taxes. The second, in 52 AD, led to a siege of Anemurium[83].

Despite these lawless occurrences there are clear signs of the beginnings of organisation and control in the region on a level previously unattempted. Selinus itself emerged as the head administrative center for its own coastal region along with its neighbour set farther back in the mountains, Lamos. New cities were founded in the area under Antiochus IV including Iotape (see fig. 4), Selinus' closest neighbour to the northwest and Claudiopolis at Ninica, which lay inland but whose port, Nephelis (the modern village of Muzkent), became one of Selinus' closest southeastern neighbours. As well, he founded the city of Antiochia ad Cragum in the territory of Lamos. A third region, Cetis, comprising the hinterland, remained a rather undeveloped place. Indeed in addition to his founding of new cities it was under the suzerainty of Antiochus IV that Selinus, Anemurium and Kelenderis first began issuing coins[84].

Despite the unfortunate outcome for Antiochus IV, his reign restored stability to the area and one can assume that Selinus benefited from his reforms. As a regional center traffic and population would have likely increased in scale and size. Evidence for this appears to exist in the surrounding hillsides, as it seems that a large number of small rural structures begin to appear at this time in hinterland of Selinus. The pottery from these seems to suggest a 1st century AD date, but whether they came into existence

[83]Jones, 1937, pg. 212.

[84]Jones, 1937, pg. 213

before or after the annexation of Rough Cilicia by Vespasian in 72 AD cannot be determined.

One immediate effect of the annexation was the upgrade of the coastal road which ran from Flat Cilicia to Pamphylia, and which passed by Selinus[85]. The earliest surviving milestone, from Anuli, is of Hadrian[86] and Mitford doubts that the road's construction was begun under Vespasian, but rather supports a date of AD 137[87]. On the other hand, it was usual for roads to be built in newly acquired regions to facilitate their control, and so a Vespasianic origin is likely.

This improvement would have facilitated access to Selinus, yet the first and only mention of the place after the creation of the province is at the end of the reign of the emperor Trajan. After suffering severe reverses in his Parthian campaign in AD 116 Trajan retired for the winter with plans to continue his conquests the next year. His health began to quickly deteriorate over the course of the winter. Perhaps realising that he could not continue in this fashion he appointed Publius Aelius Hadrianus as governor of Syria and set out to return to Italy. Approximately three days travel from Antioch-on-the-Orontes his ship put in at Selinus where the sixty-three year old emperor passed away. His death occurred no later than August 11th, but there is some mention of the concealment of his death for some days. Because of this the exact date is debatable, but assuredly it occurred in early August 117 AD[88].

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[85]Magie, 1950, pg. 571

[86]French, 1988, stone 407, pg. 157

[87]Mitford, 1980, pg. 1247-1248

[88]Bennett, 1997, pg. 292; Magie, 1950, pg. 609 and note 39 pg. 1467;

This was certainly a momentous happenstance for Selinus. Dio states that after this Selinus added the name of Trajanopolis to its own[89], a fact equally supported by numismatic evidence since coins from early in the 3rd century bear the name as well[90]. According to the *Digesta*, Hadrian conferred Selinus with the highest honour of *Ius Italicum*[91]. Precisely what this means is debatable. In theory, the honour of *Ius Italicum* meant that the residents of Selinus would have received Roman citizenship. However, there is no certain proof of Roman citizens in Selinus at this time. No legionaries from the Parthian wars appear to have settled here nor do the few Latin names we know of amongst the populace include any Publii Aelii. Perhaps this indicates that they were given citizens' privileges without actual Roman citizenship. By this means the citizens of Selinus possibly became exempt from both tax on land holdings and the poll tax that other unendowed cities had pay to the empire.

Selinus is the only provincial place ever to have received the high status of *Ius Italicum* without consisting, at least in part, of Roman colonists. Its importance as a place where an emperor died as well as where an emperor was adopted seems to have been crucial to the grant of this privilege. As a city enjoying this stature, Trajan can be said to have died on Italian soil (at least in the legal sense) and perhaps more importantly Hadrian's adoption would likewise have taken place in a city nominally viewed as an extension of Italy[92].

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[89]Dio, *Roman History*, VIII.423

[90]Imhoof-Blumer, 1898, pg. 164

[91]Levick, 1967, pg. 84, n. 7 and *Digesta*, L.15.1.11

[92]Zahrnt, 1988, pg. 245-247.

Hence the debate on the matter. *Ius Italicum* was conferred very rarely in the empire and the case of Selinus appears to be unique. Within the list of cities with *Ius Italicum* presented in the *Digesta*, Selinus is placed last. This fact along with the idea that Selinus seems to provide a glaring exception to the assignment of this status (by not having been a place with Roman colonists) has led some scholars to believe that Selinus' presence on this list is a mistake derived from a later recopying, particularly since the *Digesta* represents a later re-issue of many laws and decrees of previous emperors written down by order of Justinian (527-565 AD). It is possible that as it survives the addition of Selinus' name to those of cities with *Ius Italicum* was an error or that originally it was a name belonging to another, unknown list[93].

After this Selinus is not mentioned again directly for the remainder of the period under discussion, though some additional references to affairs in Rough Cilicia do arise. The province of Cilicia was enlarged under the reign of Antonius Pius, the inland territories of Lyconia and Isauria, formerly part of Galatia, were now attached to it. This move seems to have arisen from a preparation for a subsequent Parthian war, which owing to the diplomacy of Antonius, was avoided[94]. Mitford who holds that it was a reorganisation based upon more general strategic realignment rather than in response to a specific need precipitated by a Parthian threat only vaguely supports this idea[95]. Syme views both of these ideas as insufficient explanations but does not provide any

[93]Bleicken 1974, pg. 371

[94]Magie, 1950, pg. 659-660

[95]Mitford, 1980, pg. 1249

alternative theory[96].

The last events recorded by ancient authors are two uprisings by the peoples of the Rough Cilician hinterlands. One under the emperor Gallienus (260-268), the second under Probus (276-282). Unfortunately, details of either event are vague. The sources for these insurrections are the *Historia Augusta* and Zosimus' *New History*. Both of these works are known to be full of fabrications and are contradictory some respects[97].

The first revolt, during the reign of Gallienus, was supposedly headed by an Isaurian by the name of Trebellianus. Trebellianus proclaimed himself emperor, minted his own coins and built a palace in the lands of the Isaurians[98]. Even if the claims are true, no such coins have ever been discovered. He was defeated after being drawn into battle on the plains by a general of Gallienus[99]. It was after this that the highland peoples were "considered barbarians[100]" and highland Cilicia became a place that was essentially contained, but left to its own, despite its location within the boundaries of the empire[101]. The second event was again an uprising of highland peoples, this time under the rule of the emperor Probus in AD 278. This group, under the leadership of a man called alternately Lydius or Palfuerius[102], had more success than Trebellianus, since his forces raided

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[96]Syme, 1991, pg. 295

[97]Mitchell, 1995, pg. 177-179; Syme 1991, pg. 303

[98]Syme, 1991, pg. 303; *Historia Augusta*, TT 26, Probus 16.4

[99]Syme, 1991, pg. 303; Jones *1937*, 214

[100]Historia Augusta, TT.26

[101]Jones, 1937, 214

[102]Palfuerius in the *Historia Augusta*, Lydius in Zosimus' *New History*.

Pamphylia and Lycia and seized control of the city of Cremna[103].

Both of these revolts are described by Syme as "picturesque inventions"[104], however there is evidence to indicate that a siege of the city of Cremna did occur at this time. The specifics of the siege are not as important here as much as it is to establish at least some historical basis for the writings of the above mentioned authors. After defeating Lydius/Palfuerius, Probus is said to have established numerous colonies throughout Cilicia[105].

As for the effects such events might have on Selinus, it is not implausible to suggest that raids occurring from the northern highlands also targeted Selinus. Moreover, if from the time of Gallenius, Rough Cilicia needed to be hemmed in for the protection of the surrounding areas, Selinus would undoubtedly have felt the effects of the policy. The material culture of the more urban population at Selinus would certainly have relied more on trade and traffic from outside areas than would the more rustic existence of the highland peoples.

These are the last events known to us from the area until the reorganisation of the provinces under Diocletian. Under his alterations and new administrative districts many changes would come for the area of Rough Cilicia and, no doubt, Selinus as well. This shift provides a good point at which to end the historical overview.

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[103]Jones, 1937, pg. 214; Syme, 1991, pg. 303; Mitchell, 1995, pg. 177-179

[104]Syme, pg. 303

[105]Jones, 1937, pg. 214

Part III

The Archaeological Evidence

Chapter V: The Architecture

Before the survey by Rosenbaum, Huber and Onurkan in the 1960's the architecture of Selinus was hardly ever mentioned in reports of the area. Their survey was the first systematic attempt at recording what remained in the coastal cities of Rough Cilicia. This publication has provided much of the data used for this work. As well, unpublished data from the ongoing survey directed by Rauh has greatly supplemented available material. In association with this project, the work of architectural specialists R. Townsend and M. Hoff have confirmed and significantly expounded upon the original work of Huber and Rosenbaum. In addition, ceramic collection and identification has been undertaken by R. Rothaus and K. Slane. Along with a systematic rural survey under the field direction of L. Wandsnider a much clearer picture of ancient Selinus is emerging (see fig. 1 for a general plan of the site).

The Principal 'Agora'

The first structure discussed in Huber's report is the colonnaded square located at the base of the central peak in what appears to have been the city center in antiquity (see fig. 9). Most of the known monumental buildings of the site are located near this square, which has a length and width of approximately 80 meters. It was surrounded by a pilastered exterior wall and inner colonnade 4.90 meters deep with an intercolumniation of 2.75 meters. None of the columns survive but their original placement is visible on the stylobate, which is constructed of well formed blocks of limestone. The only apparent entrance to the square occurs on the north side at the midpoint and is bounded by two half columns 54 cm in diameter.

The position and nature of this square conform with what can be expected of an agora. It is, as one might expect, generally smaller than the main agoras of larger cities in Asia Minor. However one example of a larger city with a smaller agora is Perge but it is a rare example. The size comparisons of several examples are as follows:

Location	Dimensions (meters)	Area (square meters)
Miletus	164 x 196	32144
Aphrodisias	212 x 69	14628
Alabanda	72 x 144	10368
Nysa	89 x 105	9345
Side	90 x 94	8460
Selinus	80 x 80	6400
Caesareum of Cyrene	51 x 81	4131
Trajaneum of Pergamum	68 x 58	3944

Any interpretation of this square has to account for the Şekerhane Köşkü, a rectangular building located slightly off center inside the square. This structure measures 22.7m long by 14.5 m wide with a surviving height of 4.5 m (see fig. 11 & 12). The outer façade of this building is constructed primarily of regularly cut rectangular and unmortared blocks, about 100 cm in length and 60 cm in width. The blocks are mainly a fine-grained white marble, though there is an occasional block of the local conglomerate. Reused in the outer façade is a pilaster capital of the Corinthian order and a fluted pilaster. The core of these walls consists of mortared limestone rubble. The exterior of the building shows the remains of thin layer of yellow plaster and remnants of red and white zigzag patterned fresco in the entranceway[106]. There is only one entrance to the interior of the building, on the north side.

Alongside the entrance, to the west, is a rectangular niche. Both the niche and the entrance have pointed arches, the niche's arch being build of local conglomerate. Added to the east side there is a small two-roomed addition consisting of smaller limestone blocks[107].

The interior of the building consists of two barrel vaulted chambers, the second of which has a small staircase in its eastern wall, now filled in but likely leading up to what is now the roof of the structure. The staircase is also constructed of conglomerate[108].

Certain of the marble blocks in the façade are certainly reused, while most features that are important to the present form of the building have been constructed of the local conglomerate (such as the steps and arch of the niche). The presence of the reused capital and fluted pilaster suggested to Huber that originally a structure built in the Corinthian order occupied the square and that this construction replaced it, cannibalising the earlier materials. Likewise, the pointed arches and geometric wall painting led Huber to believe the reconstruction is of Islamic origin[109].

The only detailed analysis of the building was done by Redford[110] and Tobin[111]. They have suggested that the building encompasses an older two chambered barrel vaulted structure, which used different materials and

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[106] Redford, 1998, pg. 75

[107]Rosenbaum, *et al.*, 1967, pg. 29-31

[108]Rosenbaum, *et al.*, 1967, pg. 30

[109]Rosenbaum, *et al.*, 1967, pg. 31

[110] Redford, 1998 pg. 71-80

[111] Redford and Tobin, 1999, pg. 272

techniques in its construction[112]. The limestone masonry with which the older structure was built matched the material used in the surrounding porticos. They suggest that the original building is identical to the monumental tomb construction that is common in Rough Cilicia. On this basis they propose the original building, along with the square in which it is set, was a cenotaph for the emperor Trajan[113]. A structure that one might expect to find in the town where an emperor passed away, but one that seems conspicuously absent from Selinus[114]. As such, the size of the square can be compared to those surrounding the Caesareum of Cyrene (51 by 81 meters) and the Trajaneum of Pergamum (68 by 58 meters), although slightly larger, and may indicate a use more along these lines.

The building certainly occupies a prominent position in the square, which given its location and surrounding structures is likely some kind of main focal point. However, whether it can be definitively identified as the cenotaph of Trajan remains a matter for some debate.

The Odeon/Bouleterion

Located a little closer to the base of the hill is a small theater or odeon. It has a semicircular *cavea* and forms a rectangular structure approximately 36.0 by 25.0 meters. The substructure of the seats was partially carved into the bedrock of the hillside and partially set upon substructures. The steps of the seats have a run of 40 cm and a rise of 22 cm. The eastern part of the

[112]Redford, 1998, pg. 76-77 indicates that the building is an odd shape for a Seljuk pavillion and that the internal barrel vaulting does not match that in the archway.

[113] Redford and Tobin, 1999, pg. 272

[114] See the Numismatic section for further support of this.

building is partially preserved and shows two rooms, with concrete vaults that descend towards the structure's center. One of these rooms had a passage which led up towards the upper levels of seats and the other had a door leading out near the afore mentioned square. The majority of the eastern wall is made of rough undressed limestone mixed with broken bricks or tiles, while the frames of the door and windows within the wall are made of local conglomerate. Conversely the northern wall, which faces the square, consists of rectangular limestone blocks, likely intended to produce a more aesthetic effect for the side of the building which would have been seen the most. As for the concrete vaulting support holes are still visible for the original wooden formers.

The overall shape and form of this structure suggests it is either a odeon/bouleterion or a theater. Huber does not rule out the possibility of it being a theater, perhaps because the odeon/bouleterion of Anemurium is slightly smaller (31 by 24 meters) despite serving its function for a larger city. It would be valuable here to see how the size of this structure compares with examples regarded as theaters:

Location	Diameter (meters)
Ephesus	140
Side	117
Mysa	116
Perge	110
Aspendos	98
Iasos	67
Termessos	67
Pinara	56
Oenoanda	54
Antiphellos	49

Location	Diameter (meters)
Rhodiapolis	41
Selinus	36
Balbura	35

Small 'theaters' are known to exist, for example at Antiphellos (diameter 49m)[115], Rhodiapolis(41m)[116] and Balbura (35m)[117]. The building at Selinus has an overall diameter of only 36 meters, which would make it comparable only to the theater at Balbura. While most theaters are much larger in size[118], there are few, if any, distinctions in their general construction from an odeon/bouleterion[119]. All that can be said is that this building could have served as either a bouleterion or an odeon or (probably more likely) both.

Nothing in the structure indicates a precise historical period for its construction On the other hand the use of concrete in the vaulting suggests Roman era construction likely to be no earlier than the 1st century AD. The probable period is the widespread urbanisation program that followed the annexation of the area by Vespasian and carried on at least through the reign of Hadrian. This would therefore suggest dates in the 1st or early 2nd centuries AD.

[115] Ferrero, 1970, pg. 69-82

[116] Ferrero, 1969, pg. 173-181

[117] Ferrero, 1969, pg. 79-86

[118] Cf. Ferrero, 1970, pg. 47-56, the theater at Ephesus with a diameter of 140 meters

[119] An odeon/bouleterion should be roofed, but here we have no evidence for such construction.

The Large Bath House

Perhaps one of the more interesting buildings on the site is the building termed by Huber as 'Building 3'. (see fig. 13, 14 & 17)[120] It would appear that this building was a bath house of a type typical in Rough Cilicia and Lycia. It shows parallels in both construction techniques as well as in layout with other local examples.

This building (see fig. 17[121]) has three main halls lying parallel along the same axis (roughly north-south) which occupy approximately 530 m^2 of space. The three main halls measure 7.20, 7.00 and 8.50 meters in width (from east to west) the last having a large apse 5 meters in diameter. All three possess barrel vaulted ceilings. There are two doorways on the easternmost wall and one on the western face of the extension (the first room being longer than the other two, see plan) which enter into the first room. There are two arched doorways on the northern wall, one leading into each of the second and third rooms. An addition was attached to the front of the building, lying on an axis 90° offset from the others, at a later date (Part C, see fig. 17). The addition consists of four contiguous barrel vaulted rooms, each with a separate entrance from the north. It increases the area of the bath to approximately 625 m^2.

This plan can easily be compared to the baths at Pinara in Lycia (see plan 18[122]). These baths also possess the three barrel vaulted rooms, one of which has a large apse (although located differently from the Selinus bath) and

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[120]Rosenbaum,.*et al.*, 1967, pg. 31-32

[121]Rosenbaum, *et al.*, 1967., pg. 32, fig. 24

[122]Farrington, 1995, fig. 8, pg. 180

a fourth transversely orientated room appended to the front at a later date. It is a smaller construction, occupying less than half the area of the Selinus bath, measuring at approximately 200 m^2. However, the sizes of the three rooms are proportionate and relate to each other in terms of internal space very well. At Pinara, starting from the longest room and proceeding across the width of the baths the ratio of internal space covered is 1.6 to 1 to 1.2. This is nearly an exact match for the bath at Selinus, whose room ratios are 1.5 to 1 to 1.2. The entrances of the original three room structure at both sites occur in the same locations, although the additional fourth frontal room is larger relative to the original structure at Pinara than at Selinus.

Aside from this single parallel many other baths in both Lycia and Rough Cilicia show plans similar enough to be considered variants of the same theme. Yegül groups the baths of Rough Cilicia into two basic types, the 'hall type' and the 'apse type'. The latter category described as consisting of " asymmetrical combinations of small and medium sized barrel vaulted halls with apses[123]." The bath at Selinus, along with that at Pinara, certainly fits into this latter category, though they are both very simply executed examples. This sort of arrangement, although with substantial variation, can also be seen in numerous Lycian examples, the closest parallels to the Selinus bath being perhaps the north and central baths at Patara, the south baths at Xanthus and perhaps the baths at Apollonia[124]. All of these examples are dated by Farrington between AD 70 and the second century AD, with the exception of

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[123]Yegül, 1992, pg. 301

[124]Farrington,1995, fig. (in order of mention)18, 23, 11,1

the north baths at Patara of second or early third century AD[125].

Though the construction technique differs between the baths, other examples of the kind of construction (see fig. 14) used at the Selinus bath can be found in other nearby Rough Cilician cites, and it seems to have likely been a regional style. The construction at Selinus, termed quarry-stone work by Huber is better described by Farrington as mortared flat stone and rubble with rusticated local quarry stone used at key points, such as lintel blocks, arches and in the apse. This is similar to the baths at Iotape and Syedra[126] and based upon these similarities it does not seem unreasonable to tentatively date the baths at Selinus to the same period, between the late first and the late second centuries AD.

The Aqueduct

Running toward the city from far across the river to the north is Selinus' aqueduct (see fig. 19). It runs in a straight line across the plain approximately on a northeast-southwest line. It changes direction shortly after reaching the area of the 'agora' turning almost 90° to run northwest. It proceeds in this direction approximately 50 meters and then curves towards the baths. After reaching the addition "C" of the bathhouse it then reverts to a northwestern path. Although its presumed terminus is not visible it may be in the area of the minor agora.

The aqueduct is built from three different materials. The piers are made of rough limestone and the voussoirs of the arches consist of a

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[125]Farrington, 1992, pg. 150 and fig. 1 (Apollonia), 157-158 and fig. 18, 23 (Patara), 163 and fig. 11 (Xanthos)

micaceous slate. The arches spring from mouldings made of local conglomerate. The aqueduct is preserved up to the height of the water channel in some places in which remains a lining of hydraulic cement. No remains are visible where it should cross the river, and closer to the city usually only the bases of the piers are left. Near the bath however it again is preserved as high as the water channel.

This structure must certainly be a Roman improvement to the city. It is not implausible to think that it was built to service the baths of the city, seeing how they would have been much less functional without the presence of the aqueduct. If this is indeed the case and one accepts the date provided for the bathhouse above, then the aqueduct also must have been constructed at a date later than the construction of the bath as it meets the later addition 'C'. The date of the addition is not known but is likely contemporaneous with the aqueduct and probably no later than the second century AD.

The Minor 'Agora'

To the east of the bathhouse are the remains of another square (see fig. 10). It has a length of 45 meters and a width of at least 36 meters. Stubs of columns survive on three sides, although no longer quite *in situ*. At the far east side of the square is another building mostly obscured but with a visible apse on its western side. When Huber observed it, the building stood in the river, but it now stands on the shore a few meters away from the water. It is highly obscured by earth and not enough is visible to be able to theorize on the purpose of this building.

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[126] Farrington, 1992, pg. 165

The red granite of the columns is typical of imports from Egypt (Aswan). Given the periods of operation and export of these quarries a date of the late 1st or 2nd century may be postulated for the construction of the square.

The Minor Bath House

The remains of a building can be seen just above the river a little further west where the river meets the sea. The entire front part of the building has fallen away and the shoreline can now only be approached by boat. It consists of two north-south orientated barrel vaulted rooms and a third room (to the west), vaulted with groins at right angles to the other two rooms. Huber describes a series of earthenware pipes running down the walls from the vaulting and rectangular hypocaust pillars. In the eastern room there is a gap between the floor and the wall, except near the door, and imprints of large ceramic plates or tiles can be seen in the walls, possibly suggesting box tiles. As well, a mosaic has been found within one of the doorways[127].

This building preserves several features typical of a bath. The gap between the floor and wall in the easternmost room could represent the use of cavity walling to heat the walls of this room[128]. This would suggest this room was used as a *calidarium*. The earthenware piping coming from the vaulting may well have carried water from an upper level cistern. The hypocaust is, of course, the most typical feature which suggests this building was indeed a bath house.

The date of this structure cannot be determined. The possible presence

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[127]Rosenbaum, *et al.*, 1967, pg. 33

[128] Brodribb, 1987, pg. 63-69

of a cistern to supply water means that the bath need not have relied on the aqueduct for its water and may therefore predate it.

The Residential Area?

Progressing farther west on the slope as it projects into the sea one comes to the remains of several other buildings in a very poor state of preservation. These buildings were not recorded by Huber, no doubt for a lack of time. These building may represent several phases of construction but do certainly reflect an organic placement rather than orthogonal planning. At the present state of knowledge it is not possible to assign a period of construction for this area of the site.

The Defenses

Atop the hill sits a *kale* (fig. 20), likely Byzantine in date[129]. However, contained in the northern stretch of its wall is a section of earlier construction, which survives to 5 courses high and a length of approximately 10m (see fig. 21 & 22). This section of wall is a straight section of quarry faced rectangular coursed stone work reminiscent of Hellenistic styles. Its place of prominence, being atop the highest point on the coastal peak, suggests that a building of some importance occupied the area. Although no definitive function can be supposed a possibility is that a temple or altar once was erected here. From such a height any structure on the peak would be visible from far out to sea and therefore it may also served a navigational function, in which case we

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[129] Cf. Foss, 1996, V, pg. 153-157 – a good constructional parallel for this is the *kale* at Sozopolis in Pisidia, dated to after 1071 AD.

might note how the temples at Priene or Didyma are also positioned to be visible from far out to sea. A comparison can also be drawn to the altar at Poseidon[130], which is also conspicuously placed upon a promontory for maximum visibility. The style of the masonry itself seems reminiscent of Hellenistic fortifications, but its location on the very top of the summit seems odd for a defensive wall. There does not exist any evidence at this time to point to a specific use associated with this wall and speculation to this end could be boundless.

Farther down the slope is a defensive system that rings the summit. The fact that the wall does not surround the classical settlement itself suggests that it is not classical in date and there is nothing in its construction to suggest otherwise. It is possible that it might date to the late 3rd century AD crisis when the need to defend a smaller area arose, but generally the context for such a defensive structure in this region is early Medieval.

One section of the wall, placed perpendicular to the slope, preserves some remnants of geometrical wall painting, which would suggest a Seljuk date for this section.

[130]Von Gerkan, 1915

Chapter VI: The *Necropolis*

On the base of the hill, toward the eastern end of the site, is the *necropolis* of Selinus. Rosenbaum has recorded the remains of some 32 different tombs in many different states of preservation, from largely structurally intact to all but destroyed[131]. It is her supposition that the original expanse of the *necropolis* was larger and extended further into the plain[132]. The tombs bear strong resemblance to others in the rest of the region, especially to those of Iotape and Antiochia ad Cragum, and form a regional type[133]. One of the main and important differences is that several of the tombs at Selinus still preserve the name of the interred on their inscribed lintel blocks, which remain *in situ*. Also Rosenbaum's survey turned up several fragments of ostothecae that she believes were related to the tombs, but none have survived in their original placement nor apparently were they found in any proximity to the tombs themselves. They are described as consisting of garland decorations with human masks above the bow and occasionally the heads of a ram or bull at the corners[134].

The Tombs

A complete description of all the tombs can be accessed from Rosenbaum's report, but some of the more important particularities of the

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[131]Rosenbaum, *et al.*, 1967, 53-58

[132]Rosenbaum, *et al.*, 1967, pg. 53-57

[133] Rosenbaum, *et al.*, 1967, pg. 65-66

[134]Rosenbaum, *et al.*, 1967, pg. 53

tombs should be discussed here. Most of the tombs that are at least partially surviving show evidence of acrosolia, which bring into question the capacity in which the ostothecae were used as tombs of this nature do not normally require sarcophagi, ostothecae or the like. Rosenbaum does acknowledge that they could represent a different phase of the cemetery or were utilised in an uncustomary fashion such as being placed on platforms above the acrosolia[135].

By far the most conspicuous tomb is a single large example (see fig. 23) located on the far western end of the *necropolis*. It measures 8.5 by 6.4 meters and survives to roof level approximately 6.4 meters tall. It is built upon a platform, which extends a further 3.8 meters in front of the primary structure, and which is supported by three parallel barrel vaults. These vaults, now clearly visible, were originally concealed by steps approaching the structure. There is a shallow anteroom with a niche located above the entrance to the tomb. The interior consists of a barrel vaulted room with two stories of three acrosolia. In its construction the tomb shows many of the same techniques used in the other buildings at Selinus. It consists of large blocks of quarried limestone, large quantities of slate and uses conglomerate in its arches. There is an entablature with dentils which has fallen from the tomb since it was surveyed by Rosenbaum. The entablature is well carved and made of hard limestone. A tomb of this sort of monumental construction has close parallels at Antiochia and at Iotape and was likely joined by a tomb of similar construction on its west side at one time[136].

Rosenbaum has assessed the dates of these tombs on the basis of

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[135]Rosenbaum, *et al.*, pg. 53

[136]Rosenbaum, *et al.*, 1967, pg. 53-54

association with tombs at Anemurium. The surviving examples of this type of tomb at Anemurium contain frescoes, which have been dated to the 3rd century AD[137]. Likewise, the tomb of this type that occurs at Iotape also bears some remains of frescoes of the same type. The tomb at Selinus (and the one at Antiochia ad Cragum) are similar in plan and construction from these other examples and it is therefore not unreasonable to assume that all of these tombs are of the same or similar dates, that is, the 3rd century AD[138].

Near to this monumental tomb is another, slightly below and to the west, which is about half destroyed. It would not elicit note here except for the inclusion of the lintel block, taken from an earlier Doric style building, which shows triglyphs[139]. The use of triglyphs spans from 200 BC to 100 AD[140] and this can provide some insight into the dating of the tomb structure, assuming 100 AD as a *terminus post quem.* However, this sort of interpretation is insecure as the date of the destruction of the original building bearing the triglyph cannot be determined.

The Inscriptions

The most important features of the tombs are the surviving inscriptions which remain on the lintel blocks. Thirteen of these inscriptions remain, twelve in Greek and one in Latin[141]. Although they do not provide any hard dating evidence Rosenbaum points out that they seem to be from the 2nd or

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[137]Rosenbaum, *et al.*, 1967, pg. 66, Belleten XXIX, 113, pg. 25-27.

[138]Rosenbaum, *et al.*, 1967, pg. 66

[139]Rosenbaum, *et al.*, 1967, pg. 54

[140]Coulton, pg. 55-56

3rd centuries AD and none of them are Christian[142]. The texts of the inscription are included in appendix I.

Several interesting inferences can be made from these inscriptions. One is that the names contain a mix of Latin, Hellenised, pure Hellenic and local names[143]. Names such as Abaskantos, Apatouris, and Kouales (inscriptions II, III and VIII) are examples of Luwian names. Germanos and Iustos (inscription V), Kalpurnios (inscription VII) and Gaius Julius (inscription XIII) show prime examples of Latin names. Hellenic examples can be found in inscriptions I and IV (Herakleides and Apollonios). This mix might reflect a society composed of various ethnicities or represent the different levels of cultural assimilation that were on going within the community. The Hellenised or Hellenic names should not be too surprising; the upper tiers of society, those that would be able to afford the construction of such tombs, likely adopted aspects of Hellenistic culture. This idea is further elaborated on by Hopwood, who suggests that these individuals would subscribe to "conspicuously urban and Hellenised way of life" which generated demand for luxury goods[144]. Given the structure of the typical Greek city this would suggest that a wealthy land-owning elite controlled the chora of the city. Given this situation one should expect to find large estates in the territory behind the city[145]. Indeed there does seem to be some evidence

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[141] CIG 4418, 4419, 4420, 4421, 4423, 4424, 4425, 4427, 4428 and CIL II.225

[142]Rosenbaum, *et al.*, 1967, pg. 66

[143] See appendix I

[144] Hopwood, 1991, pg. 305-306

[145]Hopwood, 1991, pg. 305-306.

for such structures in the hills behind Selinus[146].

The only Latin inscription refers to a veteran of the Practorian Fleet of Misenium by the name of Gaius Julius Celer (see fig. 24). Most probably a local man who had joined the Roman Navy, an occupational choice popular in the area[147]. From military diplomas we have evidence of two other individuals from Selinus who served in the same fleet, Cn. Antonius Tuae f. Gnaca (discharged AD 158) and L. Domitius Valentis f. Valens (discharged 145)[148]. Several soldiers from other areas of Cilicia are also known to have served in the Roman Navy: M. Lollius Lolli f. Neon of Laertes (discharged 139), M Didius Hellanici f. Heliododorus of Pompeiopolis (212), M Herennius Pappaionis f. Pasicrates of Vicus Callosus (214), T. Domitius Tumeli f. Domitianus of Vicus Vendemis (229), Ulpius Adventus of Germania and another Celer (whose full name does not survive but is not the one interred at Selinus) from Vasada[149]. Although there is no evidence in this inscription to date either Celer's discharge or the erection of his tomb, his praenomen is present and his nomen and cognomen are spelled out in full, which suggests a date probably before c. AD 150 and certainly not later than c. AD 200-220.

His praenomen and cognomen, Gaius Julius, may be suggestive of a early 1st century date, but a look at the names appearing in the diplomas of the other soldiers shows that their names do not necessarily adopt those of the

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[146]This is by no means a definitive interpretation, as mentioned before, there exist several structures in the area which are associated with appears to be early Roman pottery. However this data is part of an ongoing survey and the idea should be construed only as a preliminary suggestion.

[147] Roxan, 1994, pg. 295 note 9 ; Starr, 1960, pg. 75 – From available material it seems sailors from Cilicia comprised the largest proportion of the Misene fleet.

[148]Russell, 1991, pg. 296

[149] Russell, 1991, pg. 296

Roman emperors who granted them citizenship.

Another feature of note in these inscriptions occurs in the text of inscription VII. Here the text also refers to Selinus as Trajanopolis[150]. A feature that provides at least a *terminus ante quem* (after Trajan's death) for its construction which also fits with the general conclusions for the dates provided by Rosenbaum.

[150]Herberdy, Wilhelm, pg. 149

Chapter VII: The Numismatic Evidence

There are four coin types known to have come from the site, which proves the existence of a mint at Selinus. Indeed Selinus seems to have been striking its own coinage under Antiochus IV and under the Roman emperors from Septimius Severus to Severus Alexander[151].

The coins of Antiochus IV bear the head of Queen Iotape with the inscription **CЄΛINOYCIΩN** or **CЄΛI**. The reverse types of these examples have either Apollo with a sceptre, phiale and raven or Artemis in a long chiton. Imperial coinage bear the inscriptions **CЄΛINOYCIΩN** or **NЄP**(ουιανων) **TPAI**(ανοπολιτων) **CЄΛI.** or **TPAIANO. CЄΛINOY.** and may read **THC IЄP**(ας). Similar to the earlier coins of Antiochus IV they also exhibit the Apollo or Artemis, and as well may display a representation of two veiled goddesses or of Trajan sitting in a temple with the inscription **ΘЄOY TPAI**(ανου)[152].

Imhoof-Blumer compares the representation of Apollo with the images on coins from Side, which also universally depict a raven[153]. The god on the coins at Side is invariably standing in profile facing left, but otherwise the parallel is accurate. These coins show, if nothing else, that Selinus had adopted the appellation Trajanopolis in addition to its original name at these

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[151]Rosenbaum, *et al.*, 1967, pg. Viii and others state that coins were minted from Trajan to Phillipus Arabius, but I have been unable to verify this claim by locating coins from these emperors.

[152]Head, 1991, pg. 728; Imhoof-Blumer, F. 1898, pg. 164

[153]Imhoof-Blumer, 1898, pg. 164, Cf. Six, J.P., 1897, pg. 194

times. The last type may demonstrate more, however. The image of the deified Trajan sitting in a temple may indicate that there was such a monumental structure built at Selinus. This image reinforces the idea that a cenotaph or temple to Trajan existed here.

The inscription **THC IЄP**(ας) is also interesting. It may perhaps indicate that the local priesthood oversaw the mint itself or that the local government structure was some form of theocracy. Perhaps it represents a local administration similar to the priests of Olba who ruled eastern Rough Cilicia prior to Roman annexation.

Chapter VIII: The Ceramic Evidence

A total of 686 diagnostic sherds have been collected, analysed and processed from the site of Selinus during the years 1996-1997. A survey team under the direction of N. Rauh and the field direction of L. Wandsnider has collected this pottery, but it remains unpublished. Analysis was conducted by R. Rothaus and revised by K. Slane and tallied in the project's chronotype database. It is from this database that the discussion of pottery data from Selinus is derived. The actual tally sheets of the ceramic collections conducted at Selinus are included at the end of this work (appendix II). From this data some patterns do begin to emerge. The Roman pottery on the site can be compared with that found during excavations at Anemurium and any notable similarities or differences will be stressed[154]. One would expect the situation at Selinus to be quite similar to that at Anemurium with few differences in recovered pottery typologies.

The shortcomings of surface collection are well known. A possible tendency for ceramics of a later period to be more common arises from several factors. Analysis of the find spots of the pottery can produce false impressions regarding its deposition by ignoring the possibility that it was discarded there at some later time[155]. In addition, factors such as fabric colour, level of decay, lichenistion or mineralisation make the material potentially more difficult to see on the surface and may likewise affect the overall count of finds from certain periods.

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[154] William's pottery report of Anemurium exclusively covers Roman and Early Byzantine pottery.

[155] Greene, 1992, pg 44-46

An overall breakdown of the pottery by percentage found at Selinus shows a predominance of Roman wares. Leaving undateable pottery aside approximately 10% of the pottery analysed at Selinus is Hellenistic or Classical, 34% definitively Roman in the period we are concerned with here (ending production before c. 284 AD), 34% Roman but perhaps later than the time covered in this work (production started AD 284 or before but continuing past the 3rd century AD), and 22% definitely later than AD 284.

Collection Areas

The ceramics will be discussed chronologically by period, but attention needs to be called to the area in which they were found on the site (see fig. 25). When conducting ceramic collections at large urban sites such as Selinus the field director generally paced off approximately 100 square meter areas for purposes of conducting grab collections of pottery. At Selinus ceramic grab collections were conducted in 14 separate areas in 1997. Knowing what area the sherds are associated with may help to suggest a period of use for the area in question and the structures associated with it. Although it should be remembered that the ceramic materials arise from surface finds and any dating based upon them should be viewed with caution. The collection areas of Selinus are as follows:

Collection Area 1: The area around the Minor Agora

Collection Area 2: The area around the Residential Section

Collection Area 3: The area around the western elliptical tower on the fortification wall

Collection Area 4: The area around the *kale* on the peak of the hill

Collection Area 5: Immediately south of Collection Area 1

Collection Area 6: The area around the Large Bath House

Collection Area 7: Along the fortification wall

Collection Area 8-14: The area in and around the *necropolis* and along the south side of the monumental area

Pre-Hellenistic Ceramics

Only one sherd from the site fits into this period, found in collection area 9. Its provenance has only been interpreted after the compilation of the database used for interpretation here, and it is therefore absent from the appendix. It is a single sherd, interpreted by K. Slane, as a Phoenician amphora similar to Zemer types 29 or 11. Type 29 has not been dated but Type 11, coming from the Levant, has been dated to the 7th or 8th centuries BC[156]. This is perhaps the only evidence yet found on the site, which points to an early occupation. Basing any argument on a single sherd's presence is indeed a dubious methodology, however other finds from the vicinity of Selinus tend to substantiate the idea of activity in the area. An unidentified site approximately 10 km southeast of Selinus, given the designation P28-c-8-b-1[157] (see fig. 16) has produced several sherds provisionally identified as Cypro-geometric/Cypro-archaic painted ware[158] (see fig. 26). A Phoenician inscription, now in the Alanya Museum, was discovered at Laertes, northwest of Selinus (see fig. 4). It has been dated to c. 600 BC and refers to the erection

[156] Zemer, 1977, pg. 17,35

[157] Rauh, *Rough Cilicia Archaeological Survey Project Report of the 1998 Season*, typescript

[158] Rauh, *Rough Cilicia Archaeological Survey Project Report of the 1998 Season*, typescript

of a temple but unfortunately was found without archaeological context[159]. As discussed in Part II, we know from textual sources that Selinus existed in a period prior to that dateable dateable by any of the material remains discovered to date. The Phoenician sherd from Selinus helps to show, along with these other materials, that the settlement was indeed active in these early periods. Although at this stage it would be hazardous to suggest anything further.

Hellenistic Ceramics

A total of 51 sherds dateable to the Hellenistic period were discovered on the site. Of these about 90% (46 of 51) were found in or around the *necropolis* area (collection areas 8-14). All but one of the sherds is fineware.

This certainly suggests the area was utilised in Hellenistic times. The fact that the ceramics were all fineware may also suggest that the area served as a *necropolis* in this period as well, with the pottery representing the remains of the offerings interred with the deceased. This need not necessarily be the case, especially given the lack of any tombs dateable to so early a period. Fineware also tends to be more recognisable and dateable and may therefore further the bias. It may as well be that this area was a midden for the Hellenistic site and was only later used as the *necropolis*.

Roman Ceramics

The largest quantity of ceramics collected on the site was Roman in date. Indeed, Roman pottery was identified in every collection area of the site.

[159]Mosca and Russel, 1983, pg. 246

This should not be surprising since the 2nd and 3rd centuries seem to be one of the most affluent times in Selinus' history. Here it will be useful to evaluate which collection areas show a heavy Roman bias in their finds and see how these fit with the structures in the vicinity.

It is also possible to compare the Roman pottery found at Selinus to that recorded at an excavated site in Rough Cilicia, namely Anemurium. The pottery from Selinus should be comparable to Anemurium's given their proximity. This is generally the case but a few distinctions warrant comment.

According to Williams' published report on the Roman and Byzantine pottery at Anemurium, the most common fineware type found for the Roman era was Cypriot Sigillata, followed closely only by Eastern Sigillata A (ESA), which seems to represent early forms only[160]. The quantity of ESA seems to decline with the emergence of Cypriot Sigillata finewares in the area. This is likely because Cypriot Sigillata was replacing the market formerly dominated by the ESA finewares in this area in the first century AD[161]. Anemurium's close proximity to the source of the pottery, Cyprus[162], no doubt being a factor.

At Selinus there are some significant differences. The most common form of imported fine ware from the site is ESA (29 sherds), follow secondly by Cypriot Sigillata (11 sherds). Both of these types are less common,

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[160] Williams, 1989, pg. 116-117

[161] Williams, 1989, pg. 117

[162] On the other hand, no kilns have been found for Cypriot Sigillata, but distribution patterns suggest Cyprus as a likely source.

however than pottery of local manufacture (36 sherds)[163]. The pattern that seems to form from these pieces is that Cypriot Sigillata never quite replaced the popularity of ESA at Selinus, despite the proximity of its source. Reasons for such a preference at Anemurium when the pattern is not reproduced only a little way up the coast are unknown. As well, it seems that a majority of ceramics intended for household use were of some local fabrication (not necessarily on the site), which may be expected as Selinus was a smaller and presumably less affluent place than was Anemurium.

Another perhaps significant point comes with the amphorae found on the sites. At Anemurium the primary form for the Roman period is an amphora of local manufacture, termed Williams Type A, also known as the Zemer 41[164]. This form exists almost to the exclusion of other types for the period at Anemurium. The pottery found at Selinus demonstrates the same predominance. These are dated to the 2nd-3rd century AD at the peak of their production and the fabric ranges from grey to orange or red[165]. The examples from Selinus certainly fit into this category, but also shows several other slightly different fabric types (a soft white fabric and a deep red fabric with numerous large inclusions), which may be indicative of another, perhaps local, production area.

As mentioned above every collection area on the site yielded Roman pottery. However areas 6 and 7 tended to be more predominantly early

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[163]The use of the term 'local' here is convenient. These sherds constitute a group of pieces with no reliable matches to known forms and whose fabrics show significant consistency. They have been classified as 'W. Cilicia' in the pottery lists, but the actual place of their manufacture is unknown.

[164] Zemer, 1977, pg. 52 suggests a North African origin for this amphora, an idea which has since fallen out of favor.

Roman and collection area 5 and 8-12 (the *necropolis*) show an even distribution of most time periods.

[165]Williams, 1989, pg. 90

Part IV

Conclusions

Conclusions

When all of the currently available evidence is gathered together and observed as a whole it begins to illuminate the charter and disposition of Selinus in antiquity. Given the very nature of its surroundings it was never destined to become a place of any great magnitude. Instead it presents the character of small town life in antiquity.

Although its original occupation date cannot be stated unequivocally, it is clear that it is a place occupied by the late Iron Age. Generally a quiet place, it was ignored, except when the particulars of its placement or the value of its natural resources came to the attention of larger Mediterranean polities.

Selinus no doubt maintained links with pastoral groups in the mountains, likely provided mostly for itself and traded specialty products for more luxurious items otherwise unavailable in the hinterland. Throughout most of its history it survived the way any small place survives, by farming, fishing, herding, and exploiting whatever travellers happened to pass by.

Occasionally events of some significance do find their way to Selinus' otherwise uneventful world. A raid by a vengeful king, an alliance with seaborne brigands so infamous that the name of the region itself came to be synonymous with piracy, the death of an emperor, these are some of the significant events which changed the course of the history of this small town.

In all it is clear that the Romans are the people who had perhaps the most profound effect on the place, much as they left their mark all over the Mediterranean. The shortcomings of current information collecting

techniques may, however, produce a bias toward Roman materials. Many of the buildings seem to be Roman in date where they can be dated, but that is not unusual for an archaeological site in this area. Roman construction, in particular, had a way of covering up the material that existed before. Still, a period of heavy growth and change of the scale of the activities in the city is demonstrated for Roman Selinus by the evidence available.ss Indeed the structures around the principle 'Agora' are orthogonally placed and seem to represent city planning. It seems tenable to think that the early Roman influence left Selinus a much larger and more prosperous place that it was. The emphasis on communication, roads and trade opened the settlement of Selinus to a world that had otherwise generally passed it by. Most of the textual history and material evidence tend support this notion. Selinus grew to be a center of some importance for its own small corner of the empire, minting its own currency and engaging in trade, mostly with relatively nearby settlements. This, like all things, would not last. Diocletian's reforms de-emphasised the role of small provincial centers.

Selinus still exists today, though under a new name, Gazipaşa. It is still a farming and fishing center and construction of a new large yacht harbour (see fig. 27) may allow it ultimately to assume new importance in the tourist trade. It unquestionably does not look like the same place today that it did in antiquity and no longer relies so heavily on the geological resources of the area for construction. It nonetheless continues to play a role as a local market center to surrounding communities, which demonstrates the remarkable tendency with which small relatively isolated places are able to resist change.

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Appendix I

The Inscription Texts

Appendix II

The Ceramic Data

Appendix III

The Figures

Ref. No.	Original text	Translation
I (CIG 4417)	ΣΕΛΙΝΟΥΝ	Selinus
II (CIG 4418)	ΑΒΑΣΚΑΝΤΟΣΟΡΟΝΤΟΥ ΤΟΗΡΩΕΙΟΝΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥΑ ΣΕΝΕΚΤΩΝΙΔΙΩΝΕΑΥΤΩ ΚΑΙΤΟΙΣΤΕΚΝΟΙΣΑΥΤΟΥ ΚΑΙΗΡΑΚΛΕΔΗΣΤΟΛΟΥΚΑΙΝΑΝΝΕΙ ΣΥΝΚΙΟΑΥΤΟΥΚΑΙΗΠΑΚ . ΕΙΔΗΥΙΩ	Abaskantos the son of Orontes built the tomb from personal funds for himself and his children and for Herakleides the son of Stolos, his wife and son , Herakleides.
III (CIG 4419)	ΑΠΑΤΟΥΣΜΑΠΕΙΚΑΤΕΣ ΚΕΥΑΣΕΝΤΟΗΡΟΕΙΟΝΕΑΥΤΩ ΚΑΙΤΟΙΣΕΑΥΤΟΥΩΣΤΕΕΧΕΙΝ ΑΥΤΟΝΜΕΡΗΔΥΩΕΙΣΕΡΧΟΜΕ ΝΩΝΕΚΔΕΣΙΩΝΚΑΙΕ – Τ – – ΤΙΟΥ	Apatouris the son of Mapeis equipped this tomb for himself and his descendants so he would have two parts coming in from the right.
IV (CIG 4420)	ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟΣΔΙΣΟΚΑΙ ΑΠΑΤ°ΥΡΙΟΣΤΟΗΡΩΕ ΟΝΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΕΝΕΚ ΤΩΝΙΔΙΩΝΕΑΥΤΩ	Apollonios twice and Apatourious equipped this tomb from personal funds for themselves
V (CIG 4421)	ΓΕΡΜΑΝΟΣΙΟΥΣΤΟΥ ΤΟΗΡΩΟΝΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥ ΑΣΕΝΕΚΩΝΙΔΙΩΝ ΕΑΥΤΩΚΑΙΤΟΙΣΚΛΗ ΠΟΝΟΜΟΙΣΑΥΤΟΥ ΚΑΙΤΩΑΔΕΛΦΩΜΟΥ ΚΑΙΤΗΓΥΝΑΙΚ	Germanos the son of Iustos equipped this tomb from personal funds for himself and his heirs, his brother and the wife of his brother.
VI (CIG 4422)	ΕΤΗΚΠΑΣΜΑΠΕΙΤΟΗΡΩΟΝΕΚΤΩΝ ΙΔΙΩΝΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΕΝΕΑΑΥΤΩ ΚΑΙΧΡΗΣΤΙΩΝΙΡΑΕΣΤΟΥΜΟΝΩΜΕ ΤΑΔΕΤΗΝΤΕΑΕΥΤ . ΝΤΟΥΕΠΙΚΤΑ ΘΥΔΕΝΙΕΧΕΣΤΑΙΕΤΕΡΟΝΠΤΩΜΑΣ ΘΕΙΝΑΙΔΕξΤΟΤΟΝΧΡΗΣΤΙΩΝΑΣΥΝ ΙΣΦΟΓΑΝΔΕΔΩΚΕΝΑΙΕΑΝΔΕΤΙΣΥ ΘΗΔΩΣΙΙΣΤΟΝΦΙΣΚΟΝ)	Epictas the son of Mapeis equipped this tomb from personal funds for himself and Chrestion the son of Orestes only after the death of Epictas will it be possible for no one to put in another body because Chestion's payment has been given and if anyone should put anybody else in may he pay a penalty
VII (CIG 4423)	ΚΑΔΠΟΙΛΝΙCΚΑ ΠΟΥΛΚΗΟΥCΕΝ ΕΥCΗCΠΙΕ ΚΑΙΟΙΚΗCΔΕΝΤ CΤΥ . ΝΟΠΟΛCΕΔΙΝΟΥΝ ΤΙΚΑΙΤΕΚΝΩCΕΛCΕΞΗΚΑΙ CΑΤΠΗΩΟΝΟΥ . . ΤΩΠΕΡΙΚ	Kalpurnis the daughter of Kalpurnios from Selucia in Pierias and having lived in Trajanopolis Selinus and having had children
VIII (CIG 4424)	ΚΟΥΝΔΗΣΔΕΙΟΥΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥ ΑΣΕΝΤΟΗΡΩΟΝΕΑΥΤΩΚΑΙΤΟΙΣ ΚΛΗΡΟΝΟΜΟΙC · ΜΟΥ	Kouales the son of Deios equipped this tomb for himself and his heirs
IX (CIG 4425)	ΝΕΩΝΟCΟΡCΕΝΤΟΥ . . .	Neon the son of Orentes

Ref. No.	Original Text	Translation
X (CIG 4426)	ΝΕΩΝΔΑΜΕΙ ΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΕΝΠ ΚΑΙΚΔΗΕΟΝΟΜΟ ΠΟΥΑΟΜΕΔΕΤ ΝΑΝΑΛΛΙΝ	Neon the son of Dameis prepared this tomb for himself and his heirs...
XI (CIG 4427)	ΝΟΥΣΚΟΓΟΥΤΟΗΡΟ ΙΟΝ ΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΕΝΤ . . ΙΔ . ΝΕΑ . . . . ΝΗCΚΑΤ . .	Nous the son of Kouas equipped this tomb from personal funds for himself and...
XII (CIG 4428)	ΟΒΡΙΜΟΣΜΩΤΙΟΥΚΑΙΝΕΩΝΕΣ ºΥΡΒΙΟΣ ΤΟΗΠΩΕΙΟΝΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΑΝΕΚΤΩΝΙΔΙΩΝ ΕΑΥΤΟΙΣΚΑΙ . . . . . . ΕΚΑΤΕΡΟΝΑΥ . . . . . . ΣΙΑΝΚΑΙ.	Obrimos the son of Motios and Neon the son of Sourbis equipped this tomb from personal funds for themselves and their heirs so that each of them would have a quarter and the half and... ...is of the heirs
XIII (CIL II.225)	C·IVLIVS·CELER·VETER·EX·CENTVR CLASS·PR·MIS·VIBUS·SIBI·ET·IVLIAE PRIMILLAE·COIVGI·B·M·FECIT·POS TERISQUE·SVIS·TANTVM	Gaius Julius Celer, veteran centurion of the praetorian fleet of Misene built this tomb within his means for himself and his wife Julia Primilla and his descendents. Well deserved.

Appendix I

The Inscription Texts

Ref. No.	Original text	Translation
I (CIG 4417)	CEΛINOYN	Selinus
II (CIG 4418)	ABAΣKANTOΣORONTOY TOHPΩEIONKATEΣKEYA ΣENEKTΩNIΔIΩNEAYTΩ KAITOIΣTEKNOIΣAYTOY KAIHPAKΛEΔHΣTOΛOYKAINANNEI ΣYNKIOAYTOYKAIHΠAK . EIΔHYIΩ	Abaskantos the son of Orontes built the tomb from personal funds for himself and his children and for Herakleides the son of Stolos, his wife and son , Herakleides.
III (CIG 4419)	AΠATOYCMAΠEIKATEC KEYACENTOHPOEIONEAYTω KAITOICEAYTOYωCTEEXEIN AYTONMEPHΔYωEICEPXOME NωNEKΔEΣIωNKAIE – T – – TIOY	Apatouris the son of Mapeis equipped this tomb for himself and his descendants so he would have two parts coming in from the right.
IV (CIG 4420)	AΠOΛΛΩNIOΣΔIΣOKAI AΠATºYPIOΣTOHPΩE ONKATEΣKEYAΣENEK TΩNIΔIΩNEAYTΩ	Apollonios twice and Apatourious equipped this tomb from personal funds for themselves
V (CIG 4421)	ΓEPMANOΣIOYΣTOY TOHPΩONKATEΣKEY AΣENEKΩNIΔIΩN EAYTΩKAITOIΣKΛH ΠONOMOIΣAYTOY KAITΩAΔEΛφΩMOY KAITHΓYNAIK	Germanos the son of Iustos equipped this tomb from personal funds for himself and his heirs, his brother and the wife of his brother.
VI (CIG 4422)	ETHKΠAΣMAΠEITOHPΩONEKTΩN IΔIΩNKATEΣKEYAΣENEAAYTΩ KAIXPHΣTIΩNIPAEΣTOYMONΩME TAΔETHNTEAEYT . NTOYEΠIKTA ΘYΔENIEXEΣTAIETEPONΠTΩMAΣ ΘEINAIΔEξTOTONXPHΣTIΩNAΣYN IΣΦOΓANΔEΔΩKENAIEANΔETIΣY ΘHΔΩΣIIΣTONΦIΣKON χ	Epictas the son of Mapeis equipped this tomb from personal funds for himself and Chrestion the son of Orestes only after the death of Epictas will it be possible for no one to put in another body because Chestion's payment has been given and if anyone should put anybody else in may he pay a penalty
VII (CIG 4423)	KAΔΠOIANICKA ΠOYΛKHOYCEN EYCHCΠIE KAIOIKHCΔENT CTY . NOΠOΛCEΔINOYN TIKAITEKNωCEΛCEΞHKAI CATΠHωONOY . . TωΠEPIK	Kalpurnis the daughter of Kalpurnios from Selucia in Pierias and having lived in Trajanopolis Selinus and having had children
VIII (CIG 4424)	KOYNΔHΣΔEIOYKATEΣKEY AΣENTOHPΩONEAYTΩKAITOIΣ KΛHPONOMOIC · MOY	Kouales the son of Deios equipped this tomb for himself and his heirs
IX (CIG 4425)	NEωNOCOPЄNTOY . . .	Neon the son of Orentes

Ref. No.	Original Text	Translation
X (CIG 4426)	ΝΕΩΝΔΑΜΕΙ ΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΕΝΠ ΚΑΙΚΔΗΕΟΝΟΜΟ ΠΟΥΑΟΜΕΔΕΤ ΝΑΝΑΛΛΙΝ	Neon the son of Dameis prepared this tomb for himself and his heirs...
XI (CIG 4427)	ΝΟΥΣΚΟΓΟΥΤΟΗΡΟΞΙΟΝ ΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΕΝΤ . . ΙΔ . ΝΕΑ . . . . ΝΗCΚΑΤ . .	Nous the son of Kouas equipped this tomb from personal funds for himself and...
XII (CIG 4428)	ΟΒΡΙΜΟΣΜΩΤΙΟΥΚΑΙΝΕΩΝΕΣ ºΥΡΒΙΟΣ ΤΟΗΠΩΕΙΟΝΚΑΤΕΣΚΕΥΑΣΑΝΕΚΤΩΝΙΔΙΩΝ ΕΑΥΤΟΙΣΚΑΙ . . . . . . ΕΚΑΤΕΡΟΝΑΥ . . . . . . ΣΙΑΝΚΑΙ.	Obrimos the son of Motios and Neon the son of Sourbis equipped this tomb from personal funds for themselves and their heirs so that each of them would have a quarter and the half and... ...is of the heirs
XIII (CIL II.225)	C·IVLIVS·CELER·VETER·EX·CENTVR CLASS·PR·MIS·VIBUS·SIBI·ET·IVLIAE PRIMILLAE·COIVGI·B·M·FECIT·POS TERISQUE·SVIS·TANTVM	Gaius Julius Celer, veteran centurion of the praetorian fleet of Misene built this tomb within his means for himself and his wife Julia Primilla and his descendents. Well deserved.

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Appendix II

The Ceramic Data

MapArea 28-B-21-C-6

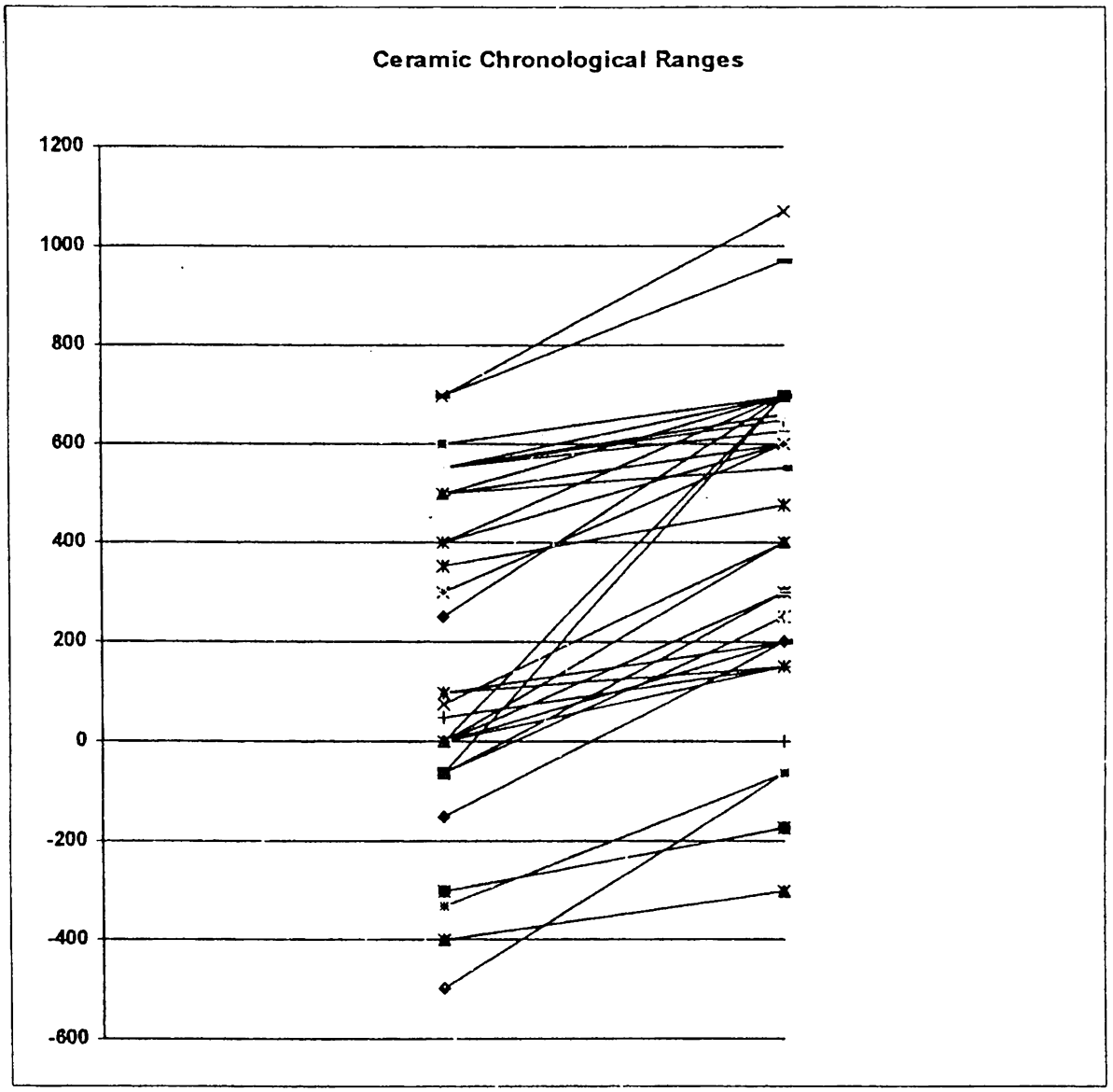
StartDate	StopDate	Ceramic Type	Number of Sherds	Percent of Total
		Beehive	1	0.16%
		Cilician White Ware	4	0.63%
		Classical Black Glaze	4	0.63%
		Coarse Ware	122	19.18%
		Fine Ware	1	0.16%
		Lid	1	0.16%
		Loom Weight	2	0.31%
		Transport Amphora	29	4.56%
		W. Cilicia Concave Rim Basin	14	2.20%
-498	-66	Classical/Hellenistic Coarse Ware	1	0.16%
-498	-66	Classical/Hellenistic Fine Ware	35	5.50%
-399	-300	Hellenistic Kantharos. 4th century	1	0.16%
-399	-300	Hellenistic Large Echinus Bowl, 4th Century	4	0.63%
-332	-66	Hellenistic Black Glaze	1	0.16%
-332	-66	Hellenistic Fine Ware	1	0.16%
-300	-175	Hellenistic Thickened Interior Rim Plate	2	0.31%
-300	-174	Knobbed Rim Plate	3	0.47%
-150	200	Pseudo-Coan Amphora	8	1.26%
-65	249	Early Roman Cooking Ware	4	0.63%
-65	249	Early Roman Fine Ware	1	0.16%
-65	249	Early Roman Plain Ware	1	0.16%
-65	250	Early Roman Lamp	2	0.31%
-65	250	Early Roman Red Ware	18	2.83%
-65	250	W. Cilicia Basin	2	0.31%
-65	250	W. Cilicia Carinated Cookpot	2	0.31%
-65	250	W. Cilicia Drooping Everted Rim Bowl	1	0.16%
-65	250	W. Cilicia Everted Rim Stewpot	7	1.10%
-65	250	W. Cilicia Internal Ridge Basin	3	0.47%
-65	250	W. Cilicia Pseudo Coan	1	0.16%

-65	250	W. Cilicia Round Cookpot	2	0.31%
-65	250	W. Cilicia Rounded Rim Basin	1	0.16%
-65	250	W. Cilicia Stewpot	1	0.16%
-65	250	W. Cilicia Zemer 41	48	7.55%
-65	299	West Cilicia Ware	1	0.16%
-65	699	Early/Late Roman Coarse Ware	1	0.16%
-65	699	Early/Late Roman Cooking Ware	1	0.16%
-65	699	Early/Late Roman Fine Ware	2	0.31%
-65	699	Early/Late Roman Plain Ware	1	0.16%
-65	699	Early/Late Roman Transport Amphora	11	1.73%
-65	699	Grey Ware	19	2.99%
-65	699	Roman Red Ware	97	15.25%
-65	699	Slipped Folded Rim Basin	2	0.31%
-65	699	White Ware Carinated Casserole	1	0.16%
0	0	Dribble Ware	2	0.31%
0	0	Heat Pad	1	0.16%
0	0	Lantern	1	0.16%
1	150	C.S. Dish	1	0.16%
1	199	Cypriot Sigillata	1	0.16%
1	199	Early Roman Trefoil Jug	2	0.31%
1	299	Early Roman Carinated Cookpot	2	0.31%
1	299	Early Roman Globular Cup	4	0.63%
1	399	Zemer 41	9	1.42%
1	700	Cypriot Red Ware	7	1.10%
50	150	C.S. Offset Neck Jar	2	0.31%
50	150	Cypriot Sigillate Inturned Dish	1	0.16%
75	399	Zemer 41 White Ware	1	0.16%
100	150	C.S. Krater	5	0.79%
100	150	ESA	23	3.62%
100	199	Çandarli Form 2	1	0.16%
250	699	African Red Slip	2	0.31%

300	599	Spirally Grooved Amphora	4	0.63%
300	599	Wheel Ridged Amphora	29	4.56%
350	475	C.R.S. Form 1	24	3.77%
400	599	Gaza Type Amphora	1	0.16%
400	699	Cypriot Red Slip	7	1.10%
500	550	C.R.S. Form 2	3	0.47%
500	599	C.R.S. Form 8	2	0.31%
500	699	Combed Transport Amphora	1	0.16%
500	699	Small Combed Amphora	2	0.31%
550	625	C.R.S. Form 7	1	0.16%
550	650	C.R.S. Form 11	5	0.79%
550	660	C.R.S. Form 9	16	2.52%
550	699	C.R.S. Form 10	7	1.10%
600	599	Banded Spirally Grooved Amphora	1	0.16%
700	969	Early Byzantine Fine Ware	1	0.16%
700	1071	Byzantine Fine Ware	3	0.47%

636

28-B-21-C-6 Selinus



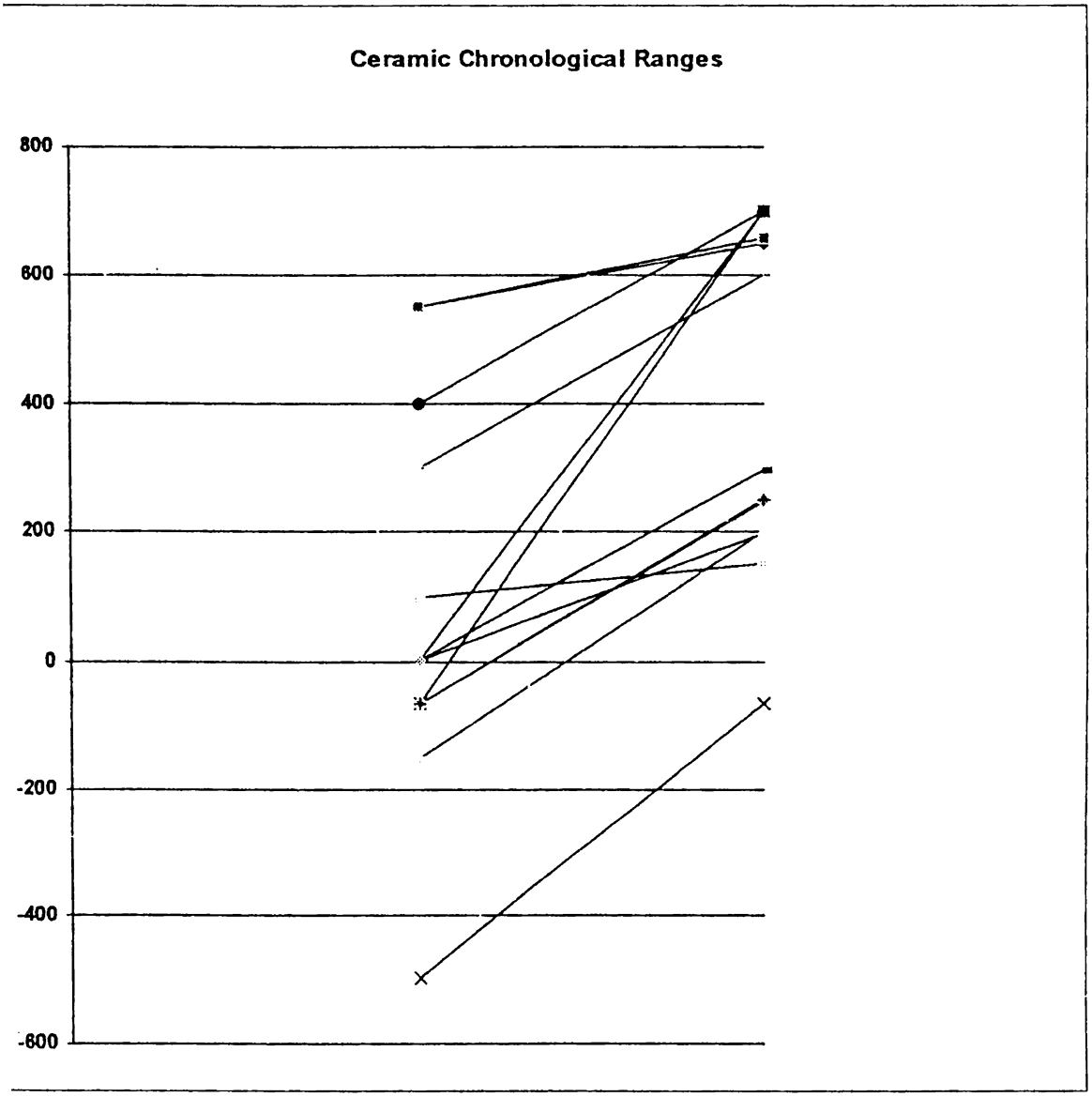
Summary for 'MapArea' = 28-B-21-C-6 (76 detail records)

Total Sherds from Area	636
Percent of Total Survey Collection	20.43%

MapArea 28-B-21-C-6

StartDate	StopDate	Ceramic Type	Number of Sherds	Percent of Total
		Coarse Ware	6	12.00%
		Transport Amphora	2	4.00%
-498	-66	Classical/Hellenistic Fine Ware	5	10.00%
-150	200	Pseudo-Coan Amphora	1	2.00%
-65	249	Early Roman Plain Ware	1	2.00%
-65	250	W. Cilicia Channeled Rim Stewpot	1	2.00%
-65	250	W. Cilicia Zemer 41	2	4.00%
-65	699	Roman Red Ware	14	28.00%
1	199	Early Roman Trefoil Jug	1	2.00%
1	299	Early Roman Globular Cup	2	4.00%
1	700	Cypriot Red Ware	2	4.00%
100	150	C.S. Krater	1	2.00%
100	150	ESA	6	12.00%
300	599	Wheel Ridged Amphora	1	2.00%
400	699	Cypriot Red Slip	1	2.00%
550	650	C.R.S. Form 11	1	2.00%
550	660	C.R.S. Form 9	3	6.00%

28-B-21-C-6



mary for 'MapArea' = 28-B-21-C-6	
al Sherds from Area	50
cent of Total Survey Collection	1.61%

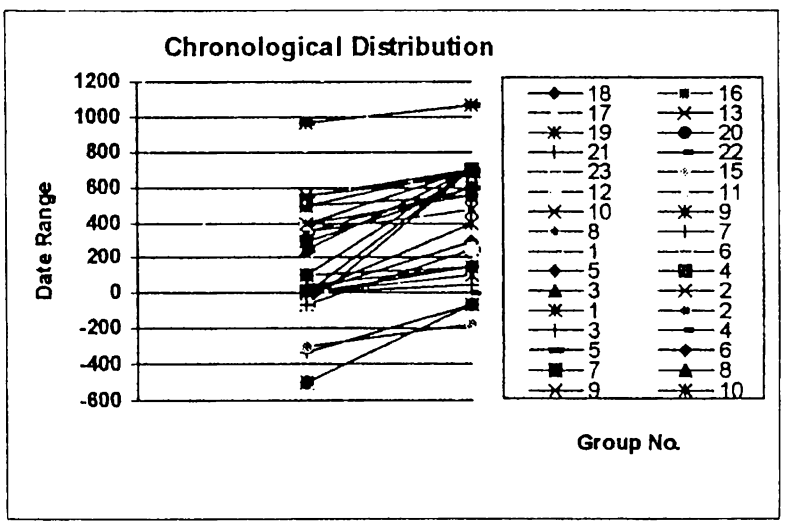
Rough Cilicia Regional Survey Project
Ceramic Analysis

MapArea 28-B-21-C-6

Collection Area 1

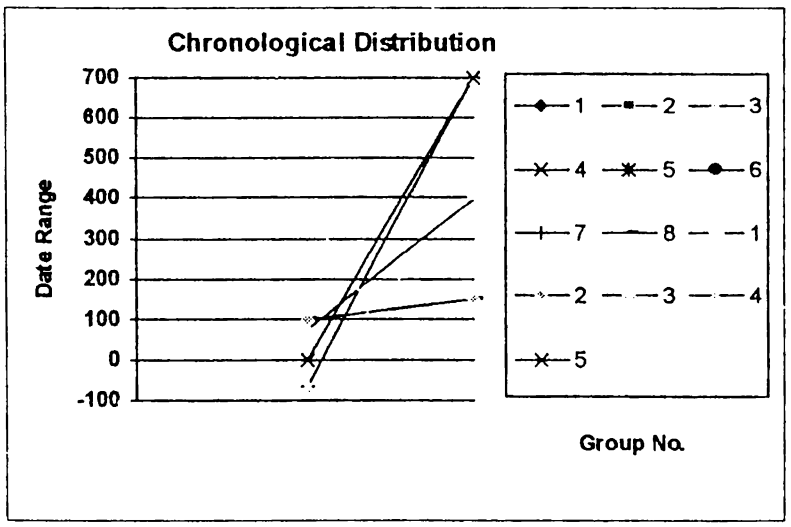
28-B-21-C-6

ChronoType	Start Date	Stop Date	Shape	Comments	Group No.	No. of Sherds	Uncertain?	Consult?	Discarded?
Coarse Ware			Handle	1 with slip	10	2	☐	☐	☐
Coarse Ware			Rim		9	3	☐	☐	☐
Hellenistic Thickened Interior Rim Plate	-300	-175	Rim	In study collection.	8	1	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Carinated Cookpot	-65	250	Rim		11	1	☐	☐	☐
Early/Late Roman Fine Ware	-65	699	RF		6	2	☑	☑	☐
Roman Red Ware	-65	699	BS		5	1	☐	☑	☐
ESA	100	150	BS		4	1	☐	☑	☐
C.R.S. Form 1	350	475	RF		7	1	☐	☐	☐
C.R.S. Form 1	350	475	Rim		3	3	☐	☐	☐
C.R.S. Form 9	550	660	Rim	1 in collection.	2	4	☐	☐	☐
C.R.S. Form 10	550	699	Rim	2 in collection	1	4	☐	☐	☐



Discussion:

Collection Area 10									28-B-21-C-6
ChronoType	*Start Date*	*Stop Date*	*Shape*	*Comments*	*Group No.*	*No. of Sherds*	*Uncertain?*	*Consult ?*	*Discarded?*
Coarse Ware			Rim		5	2	☐	☐	☐
Coarse Ware			Handle		4	1	☐	☐	☐
Loom Weight					1	1	☐	☐	☐
Transport Amphora			Handle		2	2	☐	☐	☐
Transport Amphora			Toe		3	1	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Concave Rim Basin			Rim		6	1	☐	☐	☐
Early/Late Roman Coarse Ware	-65	699	Neck		7	1	☐	☐	☐
ESA	100	150	BS	With rouletting, may be local.	8	1	☐	☐	☐

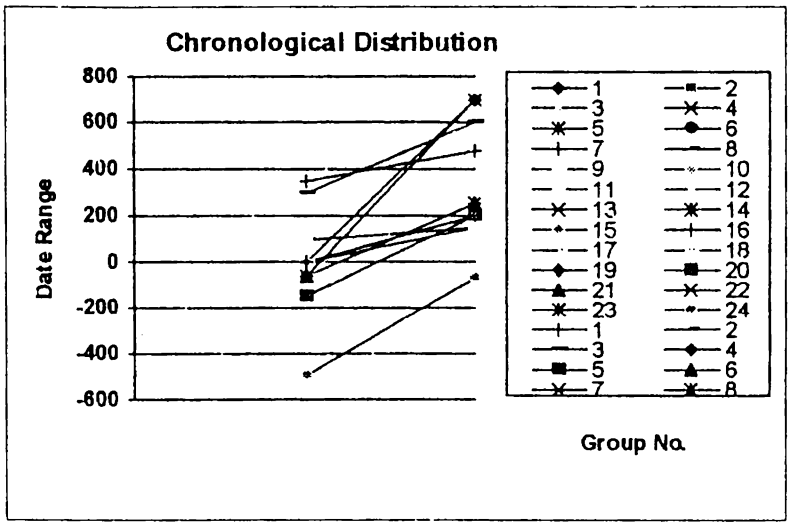


Discussion:

Collection Area 11 28-B-21-C-6

ChronoType	Start Date	Stop Date	Shape	Comments	Group No.	No. of Sherds	Uncertain?	Consult?	Discarded?
Cilician White Ware			Handle		18	1	☐	☐	☐
Cilician White Ware			Rim		19	1	☐	☐	☐
Classical Black Glaze			Rim	Uncertain, could be hellenistic	5	2	☑	☑	☐
Lid			Handle		15	1	☐	☐	☐
Transport Amphora			Handle		23	1	☐	☐	☐
Classical/Hellenistic Coarse Ware	-498	-66	Handle		24	1	☐	☐	☐
Classical/Hellenistic Fine Ware	-498	-66	BS		6	3	☐	☐	☐
Pseudo-Coan Amphora	-150	200	Handle		20	2	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Internal Ridge Basin	-65	250	Rim		17	1	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Zemer 41	-65	250	Toe		22	1	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Zemer 41	-65	250	Handle		21	2	☐	☐	☐
Grey Ware	-65	699	Base		2	3	☐	☑	☐
Grey Ware	-65	699	BS		3	2	☐	☑	☐
Grey Ware	-65	699	Rim		4	2	☐	☑	☐
Grey Ware	-65	699	RF		1	6	☐	☑	☐
Roman Red Ware	-65	699	Base	2 in fabric ID bag	14	4	☐	☑	☐
Roman Red Ware	-65	699	Rim		13	6	☐	☑	☐
C.S. Dish	1	150	Rim	Could be CRS	9	1	☐	☐	☐
Early Roman Trefoil Jug	1	199	Rim		16	1	☐	☐	☐
Cypriot Red Ware	1	700	Rim	Uncertain	10	1	☑	☐	☐
C.S. Krater	100	150	Rim		8	1	☐	☐	☐
ESA	100	150	BS	1 in fabric ID bag	11	2	☐	☑	☐
ESA	100	150	Base	Uncertain	12	1	☑	☑	☐

C.R.S. Form 1	350	475	Rim	Some could be C.S.	7	6	☐	☐	☐



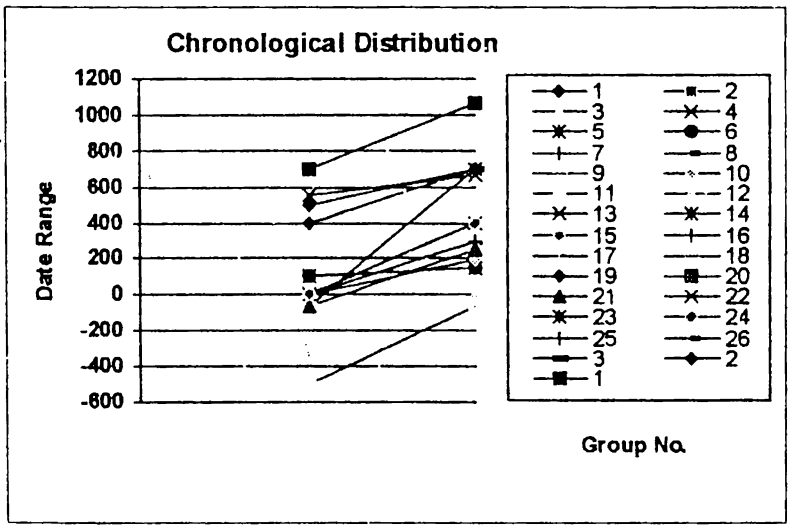
Discussion:

Collection Area 13

28-B-21-C-6

ChronoType	Start Date	Stop Date	Shape	Comments	Group No.	No. of Sherds	Uncertain?	Consult?	Discarded?
Coarse Ware			Handle Rim	Straight handle, Frying pan	26	1	☐	☑	☐
Coarse Ware			Lid		22	1	☐	☐	☐
Coarse Ware			BS		20	9	☐	☐	☐
Coarse Ware			Base		18	1	☐	☐	☐
Coarse Ware			Rim		17	18	☐	☐	☐
Transport Amphora			Toe		25	1	☐	☐	☐
Classical/Hellenistic Fine Ware	-498	-66	Rim		11	1	☐	☐	☐
Classical/Hellenistic Fine Ware	-498	-66	BS		12	1	☐	☐	☐
Early Roman Plain Ware	-65	249	BS	Small jug or mug.	21	1	☐	☐	☐
Early Roman Red Ware	-65	250	Rim	Bowl, Williams 135.	9	1	☐	☑	☐
W. Cilicia Everted Rim Stewpot	-65	250	Rim	One with ridge.	13	5	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Internal Ridge Basin	-65	250	Rim		15	1	☐	☐	☐
Early/Late Roman Plain Ware	-65	699	Rim		14	1	☐	☐	☐
Roman Red Ware	-65	699			2	7	☐	☑	☐
Roman Red Ware	-65	699	Rim		7	3	☐	☑	☐
Roman Red Ware	-65	699	RF		8	2	☐	☑	☐
Dribble Ware	0	0	BS	2 in study collection	3	2	☐	☑	☐
Cypriot Sigillata	1	199	RF		10	1	☐	☐	☐
Early Roman Globular Cup	1	299	Rim		16	1	☐	☐	☐
Zemer 41	1	399	Handle		23	1	☐	☐	☐
Zemer 41	1	399	Toe		24	2	☐	☐	☐
ESA	100	150	RF		6	1	☐	☑	☐

ESA	100	150	Rim	Local?	5	2	☐	☑	☐
Cypriot Red Slip	400	699	BS	Uncertain	1	1	☑	☐	☐
Small Combed Amphora	500	699	BS		19	2	☐	☐	☐
C.R.S. Form 9	550	660	Rim		4	1	☐	☐	☐



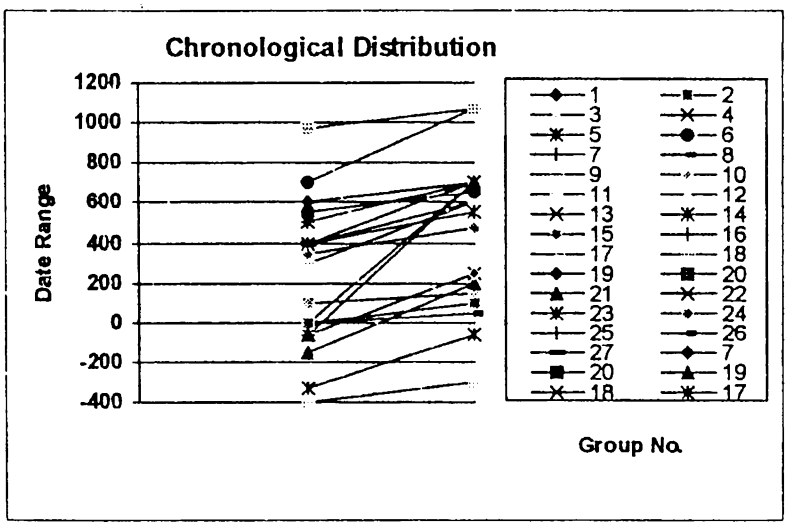
Discussion:

Collection Area 14

28-B-21-C-6

ChronoType	Start Date	Stop Date	Shape	Comments	Group No.	No. of Sherds	Uncertain?	Consult?	Discarded?
Coarse Ware			Base		14	4	☐	☐	☐
Coarse Ware			Handle		26	3	☐	☐	☐
Coarse Ware			Neck		20	1	☐	☐	☐
Coarse Ware			BS		17	8	☐	☐	☐
Coarse Ware			Base		16	3	☐	☐	☐
Transport Amphora			Handle Rim		23	2	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Concave Rim Basin			Rim		12	1	☐	☐	☐
Hellenistic Large Echinus Bowl, 4th Century	-399	-300	Rim	Uncertain	11	1	☑	☑	☐
Hellenistic Fine Ware	-332	-66	BS	Horizontal buds. Could be much earlier.	5	1	☐	☑	☐
Pseudo-Coan Amphora	-150	200	Handle		21	1	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Drooping Everted Rim Bowl	-65	250	Rim		13	1	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Pseudo Coan	-65	250	Handle		22	1	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Zemer 41	-65	250	Handle		25	1	☐	☐	☐
Roman Red Ware	-65	699	Handle		24	1	☐	☑	☐
Roman Red Ware	-65	699	BS		1	8	☐	☑	☐
Roman Red Ware	-65	699	RF		4	2	☐	☑	☐
Roman Red Ware	-65	699	Rim		9	3	☐	☑	☐
ESA	100	150	RF	Local imitation?	3	1	☐	☑	☐
ESA	100	150	BS	Local imitation?	2	1	☐	☑	☐
ESA	100	150	Rim	uncertain	10	1	☑	☑	☐
Wheel Ridged Amphora	300	599	BS		18	4	☐	☐	☐
C.R.S. Form 1	350	475	Rim		15	1	☐	☐	☐

Gaza Type Amphora	400	599	Handle	In study collection.	27	1	☐	☐	☐
Cypriot Red Slip	400	699	BS		8	1	☐	☐	☐
C.R.S. Form 11	550	650	Rim	1 uncertain.	7	2	☐	☐	☐
Banded Spirally Grooved Amphora	600	699	BS	Spiral twisted neck, maybe Roman. In keeper	19	1	☐	☑	☐
Byzantine Fine Ware	700	1071	BS	Uncertain	6	1	☑	☑	☐

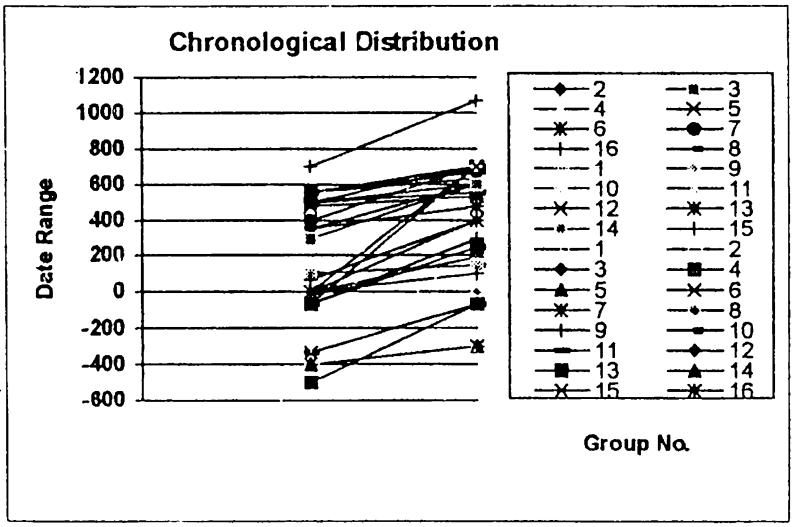


Discussion:

Collection Area 2

28-B-21-C-6

ChronoType	Start Date	Stop Date	Shape	Comments	Group No.	No. of Sherds	Uncertain?	Consult?	Discarded?
Coarse Ware			Handle		5	1	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Concave Rim Basin			Rim		6	1	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Zemer 41	-65	250	Handle		4	1	☐	☐	☐
Roman Red Ware	-65	699	BS		8	2	☐	☑	☐
Roman Red Ware	-65	699	RF		9	3	☐	☑	☐
Roman Red Ware	-65	699	Rim		10	2	☐	☑	☐
Slipped Folded Rim Basin	-65	699	Rim	Red interior paint, not identical to collection piece.	18	1	☐	☐	☐
Slipped Folded Rim Basin	-65	699	BS		19	1	☐	☐	☐
Early Roman Trefoil Jug	1	199	Rim		3	1	☐	☐	☐
ESA	100	150	BS	May be local	7	1	☐	☐	☐
Wheel Ridged Amphora	300	599	BS		1	9	☐	☐	☑
Cypriot Red Slip	400	699	BS		16	2	☐	☐	☐
Cypriot Red Slip	400	699	Rim Handle	Jug, Uncertain	17	1	☑	☑	☐
Cypriot Red Slip	400	699	Base		12	2	☐	☐	☐
C.R.S. Form 2	500	550	Rim		15	1	☐	☐	☐
C.R.S. Form 8	500	599	Rim		14	1	☐	☐	☐
Combed Transport Amphora	500	699	BS		2	1	☐	☐	☑
C.R.S. Form 9	550	660	Rim		11	1	☐	☐	☐
C.R.S. Form 10	550	699	Rim		13	2	☐	☐	☐


Chronological Distribution
Date Range
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
0
-200
-400
-600
2
3
4
5
6
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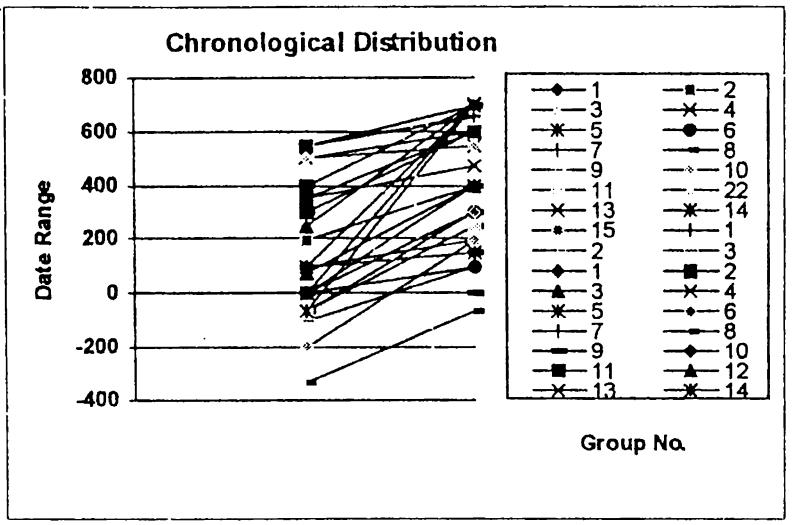
16
8
1
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
Group No.

Discussion:

Collection Area 3

28-B-21-C-6

ChronoType	Start Date	Stop Date	Shape	Comments	Group No.	No. of Sherds	Uncertain?	Consult ?	Discarded?
Coarse Ware			Handle		1	1	☐	☐	☐
Early Roman Cooking Ware	-65	249	BS	Thin-walled	3	2	☐	☐	☐
C.R.S. Form 11	550	650	Rim	Uncertain	2	1	☑	☐	☐

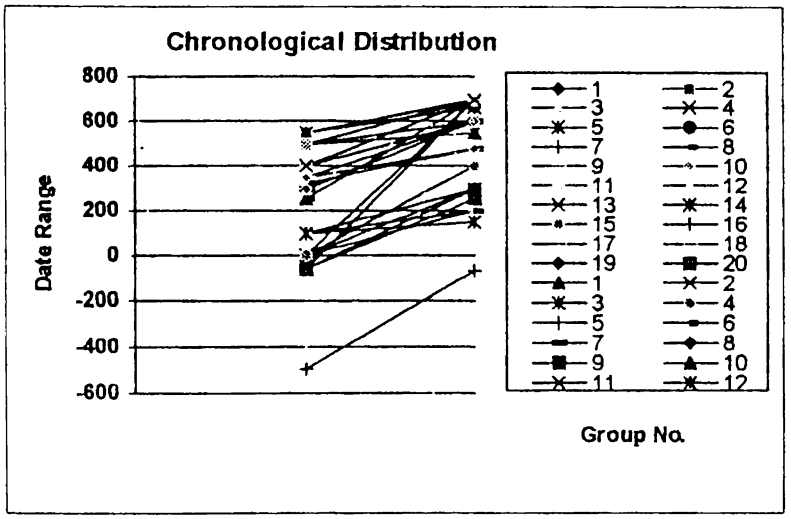


Discussion:

Collection Area 3x

28-B-21-C-6

ChronoType	Start Date	Stop Date	Shape	Comments	Group No.	No. of Sherds	Uncertain?	Consult?	Discard?
Classical Black Glaze			Rim		11	1	☐	☑	☐
Classical Black Glaze			RF		12	1	☐	☑	☐
Coarse Ware			RF		19	3	☐	☐	☐
Coarse Ware			Rim		18	2	☐	☐	☐
Transport Amphora			Handle		20	2	☐	☐	☐
Classical/Hellenistic Fine Ware	-498	-66	BS	Uncertain	16	2	☑	☐	☐
Early Roman Cooking Ware	-65	249	Rim		17	1	☐	☐	☐
Early Roman Red Ware	-65	250	Rim	Can't identify	6	2	☑	☑	☐
Early Roman Red Ware	-65	250	BS	In Planta Pedis, In keeper	14	11	☐	☑	☐
Roman Red Ware	-65	699	BS		13	10	☐	☑	☐
Roman Red Ware	-65	699	Base		15	2	☐	☑	☐
Cypriot Red Ware	1	700	Rim	Bowl, type match not found. In keeper	5	1	☐	☑	☐
Cypriot Red Ware	1	700	Base		9	1	☐	☐	☐
Cypriot Red Ware	1	700	Base		7	1	☐	☐	☐
Çandarli Form 2	100	199	RF	Probably imitation.	10	1	☐	☐	☐
African Red Slip	250	699	RF		8	2	☐	☐	☐
C.R.S. Form 1	350	475	Rim	1 uncertain	3	2	☑	☐	☐
C.R.S. Form 8	500	599	Rim	In study collection	4	1	☐	☑	☐
C.R.S. Form 9	550	660	Rim		1	2	☐	☐	☐
C.R.S. Form 10	550	699	Rim		2	1	☐	☐	☐


Chronological Distribution
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400
200
0
-200
-400
-600
Date Range
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
1
2
3
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5
6
7
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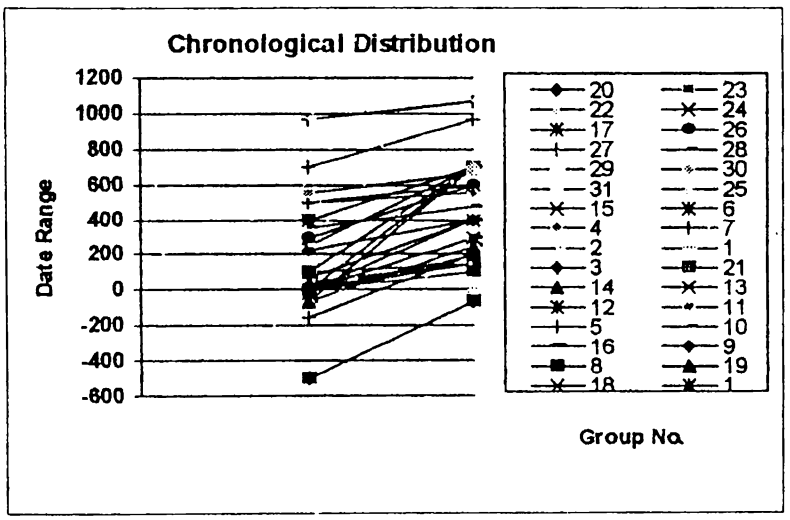
9
10
11
12
Group No.

Discussion:

Collection Area 4

28-B-21-C-6

ChronoType	Start Date	Stop Date	Shape	Comments	Group No.	No. of Sherds	Uncertain?	Consult?	Discarded?
Cilician White Ware			Handle		4	1	☐	☐	☐
Cilician White Ware			Rim		3	1	☐	☐	☐
Roman Red Ware	-65	699	Rim		6	2	☐	☐	☐
Wheel Ridged Amphora	300	599	BS		1	1	☐	☐	☐
C.R.S. Form 2	500	550	Rim		5	1	☐	☐	☐
Early Byzantine Fine Ware	700	969	Base		2	1	☐	☐	☐



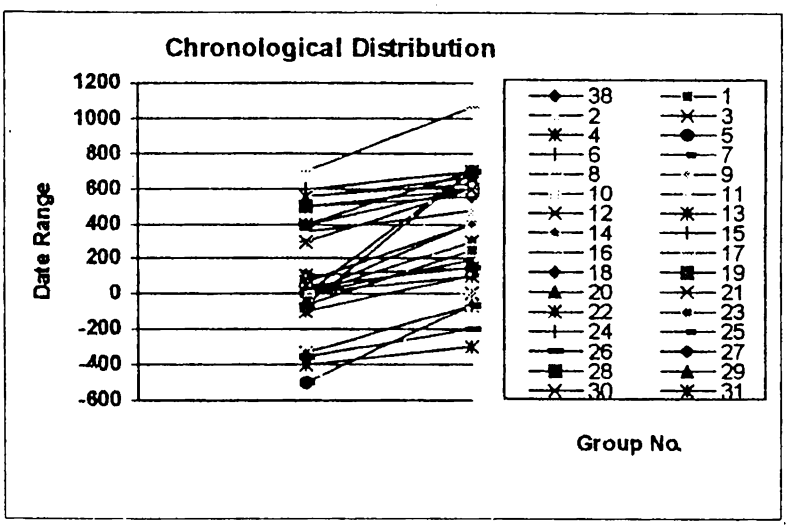
Discussion:

Collection Area 5

28-B-21-C-6

ChronoType	Start Date	Stop Date	Shape	Comments	Group No.	No. of Sherds	Uncertain?	Consult?	Discarded?
Beehive			BS		20	1	☐	☐	☐
Coarse Ware			Rim		14	4	☐	☐	☐
Coarse Ware			RF		15	3	☐	☐	☐
Coarse Ware			Handle		17	6	☐	☐	☐
Coarse Ware			Base		16	1	☐	☐	☐
Transport Amphora			Handle		21	2	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Carinated Cookpot	-65	250	Rim		10	1	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Rounded Rim Basin	-65	250	Rim		9	1	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Stewpot	-65	250	BS		12	1	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Zemer 41	-65	250	Handle		23	3	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Zemer 41	-65	250	Toe		24	1	☐	☐	☐
Early/Late Roman Cooking Ware	-65	699	Rim		8	1	☐	☐	☐
Early/Late Roman Transport Amphora	-65	699	Neck		22	1	☐	☐	☐
Roman Red Ware	-65	699	BS		1	4	☐	☐	☐
Roman Red Ware	-65	699	Handle		6	1	☐	☐	☐
Early Roman Globular Cup	1	299	Base		11	1	☐	☐	☐
Cypriot Red Ware	1	700	Rim	Large basin, form unknown.	13	1	☐	☐	☐
Cypriot Red Ware	1	700	RF	Probably C.S.	5	1	☐	☐	☐
Cypriot Sigillate Inturned Dish	50	150	Rim	In study collection	4	1	☐	☐	☐
Spirally Grooved Amphora	300	599	BS		19	1	☐	☐	☐
Wheel Ridged Amphora	300	599	BS		18	6	☐	☐	☐
C.R.S. Form 7	550	625	Rim		2	1	☐	☐	☐

C.R.S. Form 9	550	660	Rim		3	1	☐	☐	☐
Byzantine Fine Ware	700	1071	RF	pedestal foot, swirl design, could be later. In keeper	7	1	☐	☐	☐

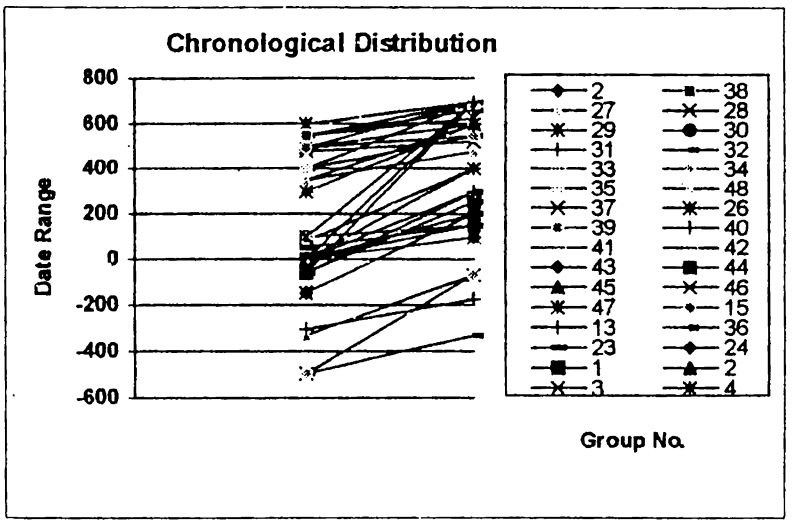


Discussion:

Collection Area 6

28-B-21-C-6

ChronoType	Start Date	Stop Date	Shape	Comments	Group No.	No. of Sherds	Uncertain?	Consult?	Discarded?
Coarse Ware			Rim		5	3	☐	☐	☐
Coarse Ware			Handle		6	4	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Concave Rim Basin			Rim		4	1	☐	☐	☐
Pseudo-Coan Amphora	-150	200	Handle		13	1	☐	☐	☐
Early Roman Red Ware	-65	250	BS		1	2	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Everted Rim Stewpot	-65	250	Rim		3	2	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Zemer 41	-65	250	Toe		14	3	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Zemer 41	-65	250	Handle		12	4	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Zemer 41	-65	250	Rim Handle		11	1	☐	☐	☐
Early/Late Roman Transport Amphora	-65	699	Rim		10	1	☐	☐	☐
Roman Red Ware	-65	699	BS		2	1	☐	☐	☐
Zemer 41	1	399	Shoulder		9	4	☐	☐	☐
Zemer 41 White Ware	75	399	Toe		15	1	☐	☐	☐
Spirally Grooved Amphora	300	599	BS		8	3	☐	☐	☐
Wheel Ridged Amphora	300	599	BS		7	4	☐	☐	☐


Chronological Distribution
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600
400
200
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-200
-400
-600
Date Range
2
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27
28
29
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31
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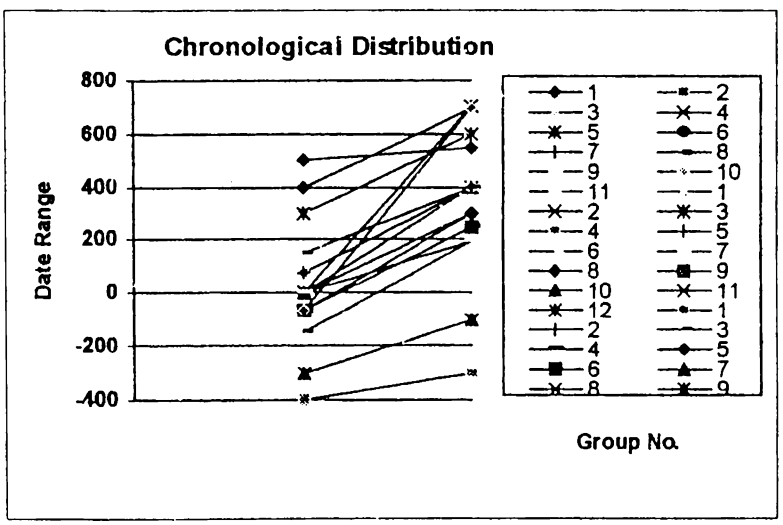
34
35
48
37
26
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
15
13
36
23
24
1
2
3
4
Group No.

Discussion:

:ollection Area 7

28-B-21-C-6

ChronoType	Start Date	Stop Date	Shape	Comments	Group No.	No. of Sherds	Uncert ain?	Consult ?	Discar ded?
arse Ware			Handle		5	1	☐	☐	☐
arse Ware			Rim		2	4	☐	☐	☐
ınsport Amphora			Handle		12	3	☐	☐	☐
Cilicia Concave n Basin			Rim		3	6	☐	☐	☐
Cilicia Zemer 41	-65	250	Toe		9	4	☐	☐	☐
ɜst Cilicia Ware	-65	299	Rim		1	1	☐	☐	☐
man Red Ware	-65	699	BS		6	1	☐	☐	☐
man Red Ware	-65	699	Handle		7	1	☐	☐	☐
rly Roman Globular p	1	299	Base	Uncertain, bottom removed for re-use as funnel?	8	1	☑	☐	☐
mer 41	1	399	Toe		10	1	☐	☐	☐
mer 41	1	399	Handle		11	1	☐	☐	☐
ıeel Ridged ıphora	300	599	BS		4	3	☐	☐	☐



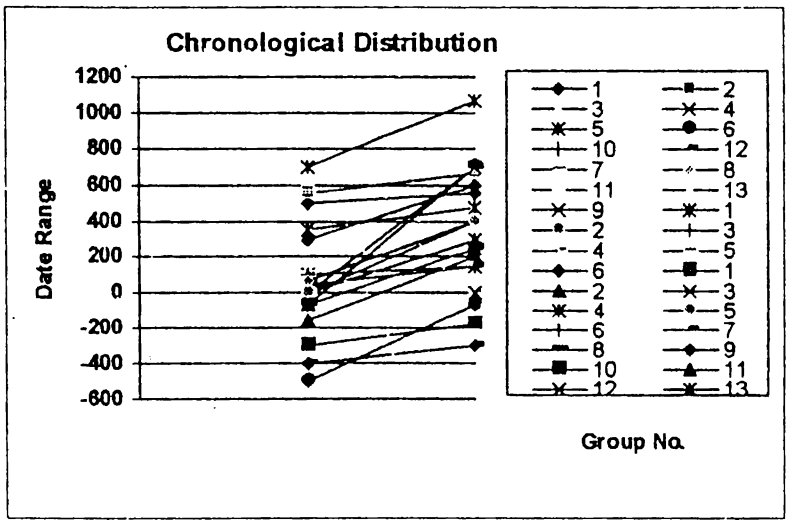
Discussion:

Collection Area 8 28-B-21-C-6

ChronoType	Start Date	Stop Date	Shape	Comments	Group No.	No. of Sherds	Uncertain?	Consult?	Discarded?
Coarse Ware			Rim		11	5	☐	☐	☑
Coarse Ware			Handle		14	7	☐	☐	☑
Coarse Ware			Base		16	3	☐	☐	☐
Coarse Ware			RF		17	4	☐	☐	☐
Coarse Ware			Handle	Horizontal handles	15	3	☐	☐	☐
Loom Weight				Small, probably fishing, In keeper.	18	1	☐	☐	☐
Transport Amphora			Handle		5	11	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Concave Rim Basin			Rim		10	2	☐	☐	☐
Classical/Hellenistic Fine Ware	-498	-66	Rim		42	1	☐	☑	☐
Classical/Hellenistic Fine Ware	-498	-66	BS		38	15	☐	☑	☐
Classical/Hellenistic Fine Ware	-498	-66	RF		41	9	☐	☑	☐
Hellenistic Kantharos, 4th century	-399	-300	Base	In keeper	43	1	☐	☑	☐
Hellenistic Large Echinus Bowl, 4th Century	-399	-300	Rim	In keeper.	36	3	☐	☑	☐
Knobbed Rim Plate	-300	-174	Rim	In keeper.	37	2	☐	☑	☐
Pseudo-Coan Amphora	-150	200	Handle	some may be different fabrics.	2	4	☐	☐	☐
Early Roman Fine Ware	-65	249	Profile	ESB?	23	1	☐	☑	☐
Early Roman Lamp	-65	250	Base		19	1	☐	☐	☐
Early Roman Lamp	-65	250	Nozzle	Uncertain, (maybe spout), In keeper	20	1	☐	☐	☐
Early Roman Red	-65	250	Rim	Looks a bit	30	1	☐	☑	☐

Ware				like Arretine.					
Early Roman Red Ware	-65	250	RF	Looks a bit like Arretine.	29	1	☐	☑	☐
W. Cilicia Basin	-65	250	Rim	Horizontal everted grooved.	12	1	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Internal Ridge Basin	-65	250	Rim		9	1	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Round Cookpot	-65	250	Rim		8	1	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Zemer 41	-65	250	Handle		3	6	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Zemer 41	-65	250	Toe		6	12	☐	☐	☐
Early/Late Roman Transport Amphora	-65	699	Rim		4	1	☐	☐	☐
Early/Late Roman Transport Amphora	-65	699	Rim		1	8	☐	☐	☐
Grey Ware	-65	699	BS		39	6	☐	☑	☐
Roman Red Ware	-65	699	BS		27	18	☐	☑	☐
Roman Red Ware	-65	699	Rim		32	7	☐	☑	☐
Roman Red Ware	-65	699	RF		24	6	☐	☑	☐
White Ware Carinated Casserole	-65	699	Rim		7	1	☐	☐	☐
Lantern	0	0	Fragment	Could be colander, In keeper	21	1	☐	☐	☐
Early Roman Carinated Cookpot	1	299	Rim	Uncertain	13	2	☑	☐	☐
Cypriot Red Ware	1	700	BS		28	1	☐	☑	☐
C.S. Offset Neck Jar	50	150	Rim		34	2	☐	☐	☐
C.S. Krater	100	150	RF		22	2	☐	☐	☐
C.S. Krater	100	150	Rim		33	1	☐	☐	☐
ESA	100	150	RF		25	3	☐	☑	☐
ESA	100	150	BS	2 with rouletting, some may be local.	26	8	☐	☑	☐
C.R.S. Form 1	350	475	Rim		31	11	☐	☑	☐
C.R.S. Form 9	550	660	Rim	Some uncertain.	35	7	☑	☐	☐

Byzantine Fine Ware	700	1071	BS	In keeper	40	1	☐	☑	☐

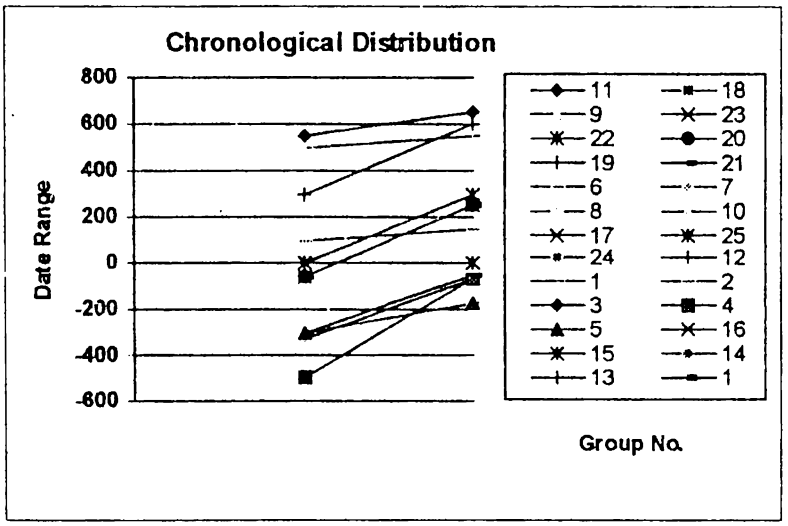


Discussion:

Collection Area 9 28-B-21-C-6

ChronoType	Start Date	Stop Date	Shape	Comments	Group No.	No. of Sherds	Uncertain?	Consult?	Discarded?
oarse Ware			Base		14	2	☐	☐	☐
oarse Ware			Rim		10	5	☐	☐	☐
oarse Ware			RF		13	2	☐	☐	☐
oarse Ware			Handle	Round	16	1	☐	☐	☐
ne Ware			Handle		8	1	☐	☑	☐
ansport Amphora			Handle		23	2	☐	☐	☐
ansport Amphora			Toe		24	2	☐	☐	☐
/. Cilicia Concave im Basin			Rim		9	2	☐	☐	☐
lassical/Hellenistic ine Ware	-498	-66	RF	uncertain	4	3	☑	☑	☐
ellenistic Black laze	-332	-66	Rim Handle	Uncertain	7	1	☑	☑	☐
ellenistic Thickened terior Rim Plate	-300	-175	Rim		6	1	☐	☑	☐
nobbed Rim Plate	-300	-174	Rim	cf. Waage' H7. In study collection	5	1	☐	☑	☐
arly Roman Cooking 'are	-65	249	Rim	Horizontal everted rim, straight neck	11	1	☐	☐	☐
'. Cilicia Basin	-65	250	Base	WR. Uncertain. In study collection	17	1	☑	☐	☐
'. Cilicia Round ookpot	-65	250	Rim	In study collection	18	1	☐	☐	☐
. Cilicia Zemer 41	-65	250	Handle		19	2	☐	☐	☐
. Cilicia Zemer 41	-65	250	Shoulder		21	1	☐	☐	☐
. Cilicia Zemer 41	-65	250	Toe		22	5	☐	☐	☐
. Cilicia Zemer 41	-65	250	Rim Handle		20	1	☐	☐	☐
at Pad	0	0			25	1	☐	☐	☐
rly Roman Globular ip	1	299	Base	Uncertain	15	1	☑	☐	☐

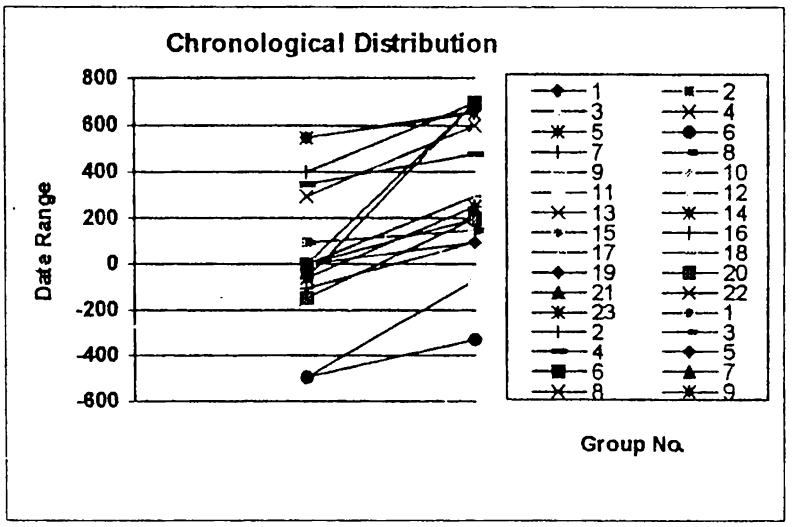
C.S. Krater	100	150	Rim		2	1	☐	☐	☐
Wheel Ridged Amphora	300	599	BS		12	2	☐	☐	☐
C.R.S. Form 2	500	550	Rim	In study collection	1	1	☐	☐	☐
C.R.S. Form 11	550	650	Rim		3	2	☐	☑	☐



Discussion:

ChronoType	Start Date	Stop Date	Shape	Comments	Group No.	No. of Sherds	Uncertain?	Consult?	Discarded?
Coarse Ware			RF		21	1	☐	☐	☐
Coarse Ware			Rim		19	4	☐	☐	☐
Coarse Ware			BS	Modern graffiti - Mehet	15	1	☐	☐	☐
Transport Amphora			Handle		22	2	☐	☐	☐
Classical/Hellenistic Fine Ware	-498	-66	BS		11	5	☐	☐	☐
Pseudo-Coan Amphora	-150	200	Handle		20	1	☐	☐	☐
Early Roman Plain Ware	-65	249	RF		16	1	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Channeled Rim Stewpot	-65	250	Rim	In study collection	12	1	☐	☐	☐
W. Cilicia Zemer 41	-65	250	BS		14	2	☐	☐	☐
Roman Red Ware	-65	699	Base		5	2	☐	☑	☐
Roman Red Ware	-65	699	BS		10	2	☐	☑	☐
Roman Red Ware	-65	699	RF		6	3	☐	☑	☐
Roman Red Ware	-65	699	Rim		3	7	☐	☐	☐
Early Roman Trefoil Jug	1	199	BS	Uncertain	18	1	☑	☐	☐
Early Roman Globular Cup	1	299	BS		17	2	☐	☐	☐
Cypriot Red Ware	1	700	RF		4	2	☐	☐	☐
C.S. Krater	100	150	Rim		2	1	☐	☐	☐
ESA	100	150	BS		9	5	☐	☑	☐
ESA	100	150	BS		8	1	☐	☑	☐
Wheel Ridged Amphora	300	599	BS		13	1	☐	☐	☐
Cypriot Red Slip	400	699	BS		7	1	☐	☑	☐

C.R.S. Form 11	550	650	Handle		23	1	☐	☐	☐
C.R.S. Form 9	550	660	Rim	"Signature", in study collection	1	3	☐	☐	☐



Discussion:

Appendix III

The Figures

Appendix III

The Figures

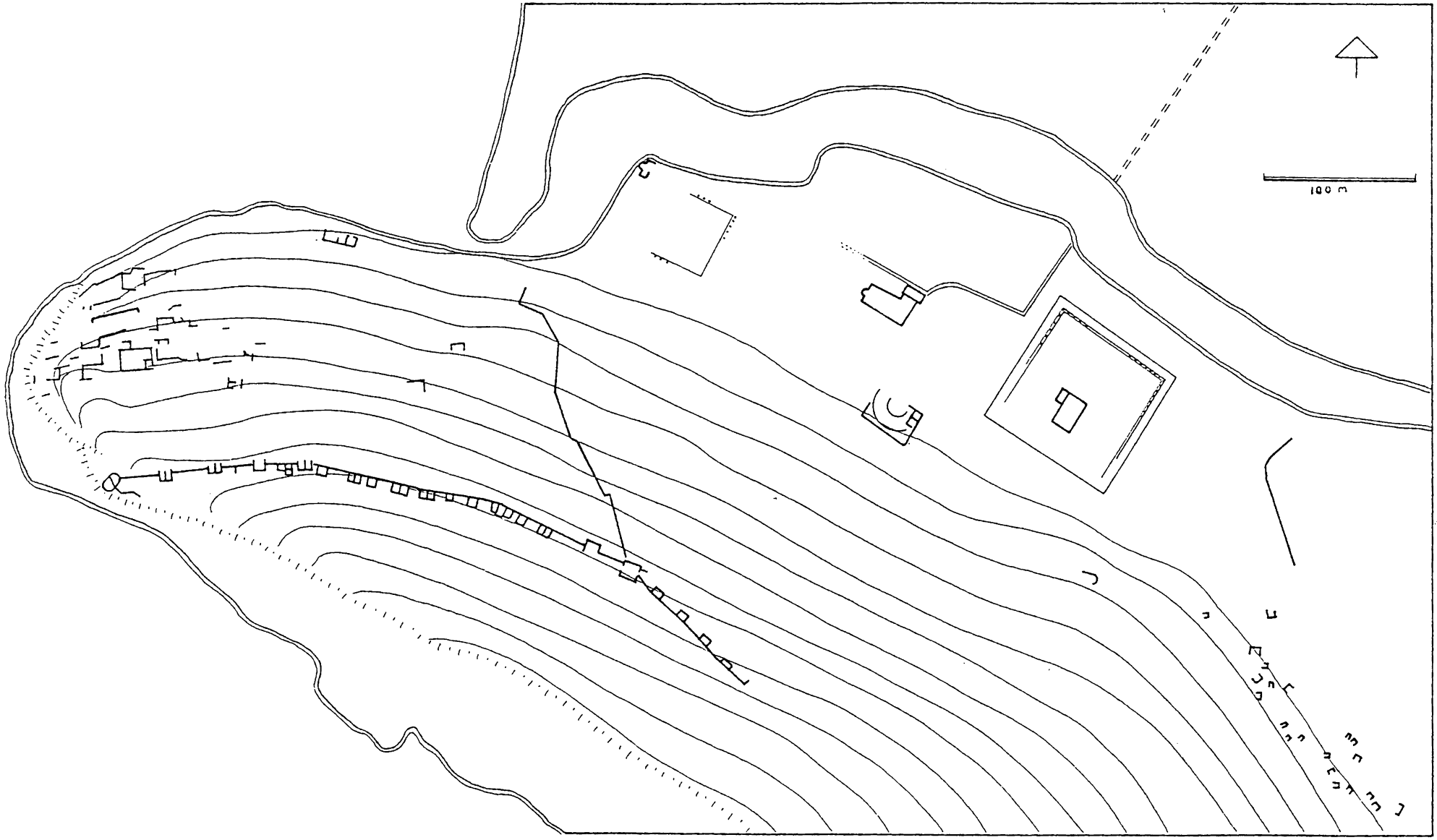


Fig. 1 : General Site Plan

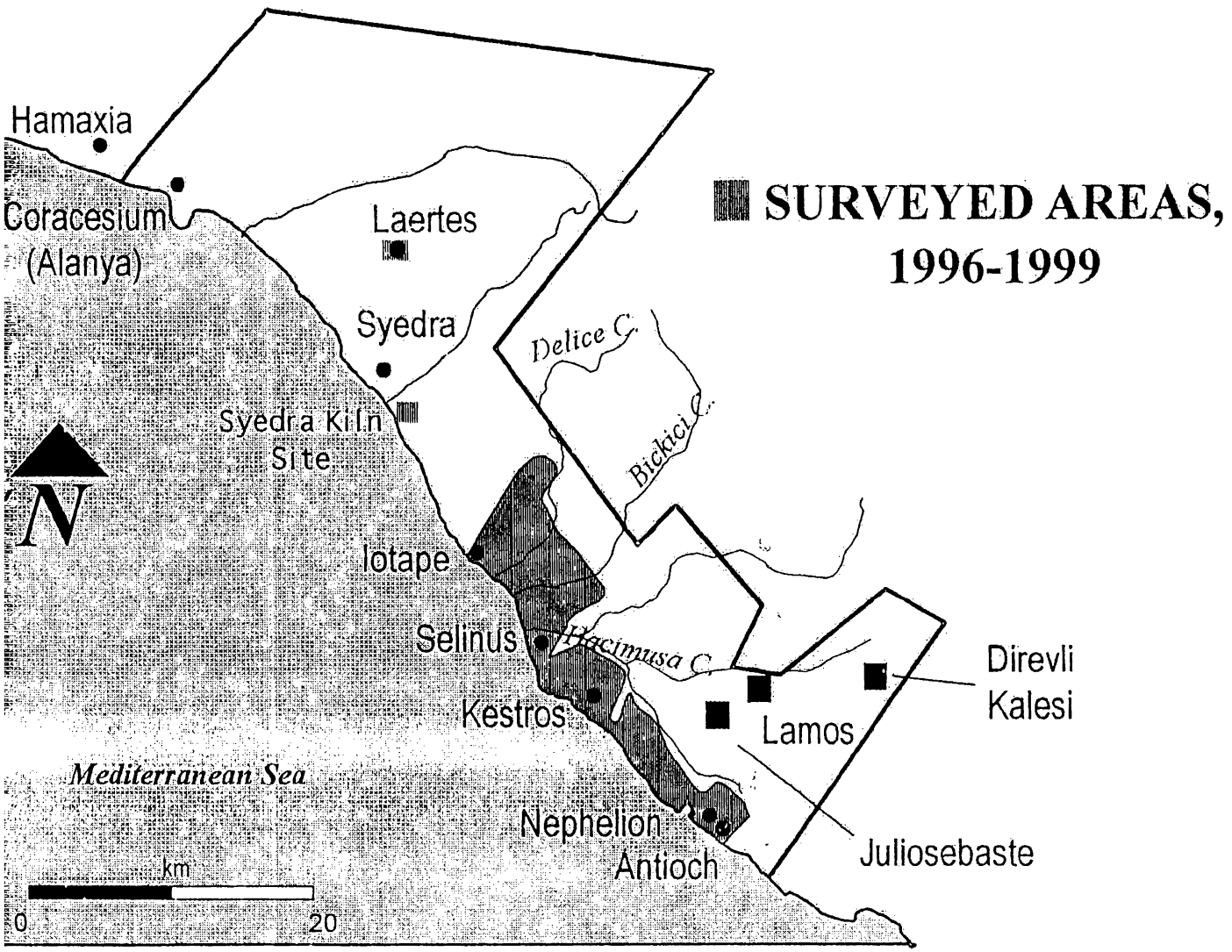


Fig. 2 : Surveyed Areas, 1996-1999 (courtesy of LuAnn Wandsnider)

Fig. 3 : Topographical Map of Modern Cilicia
(from Mitford, 1980)

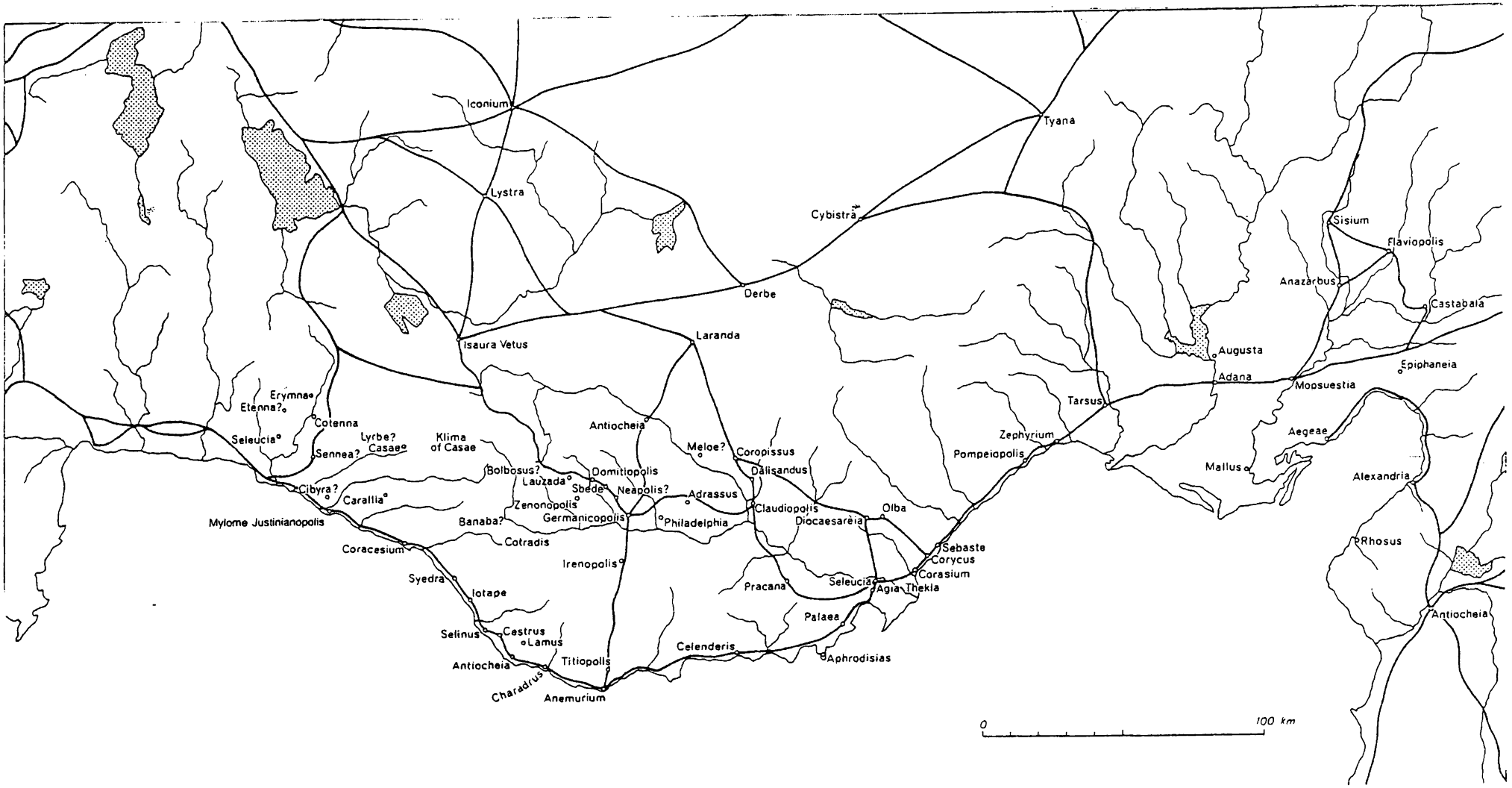


Fig. 4 : Roman Sites of Cilicia (from Mitford, 1980)

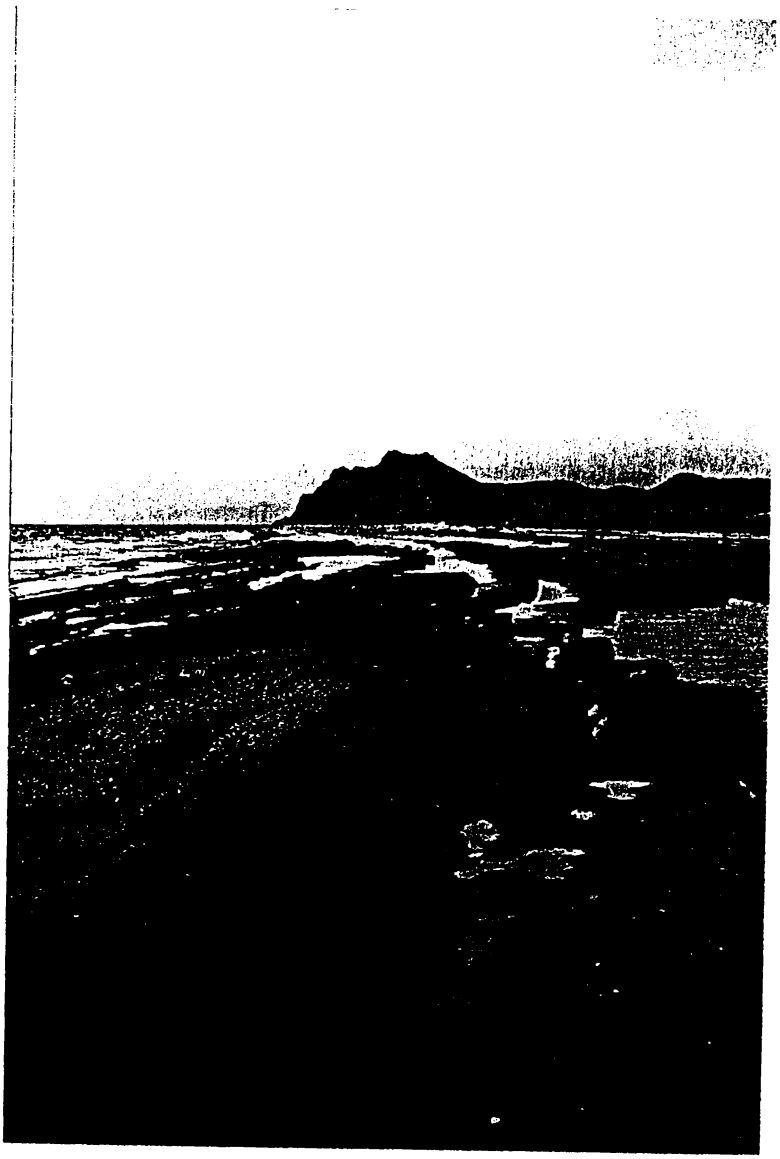


Fig. 5 : View of the Main Peak of Selinus

Fig. 6 : General View of the Site

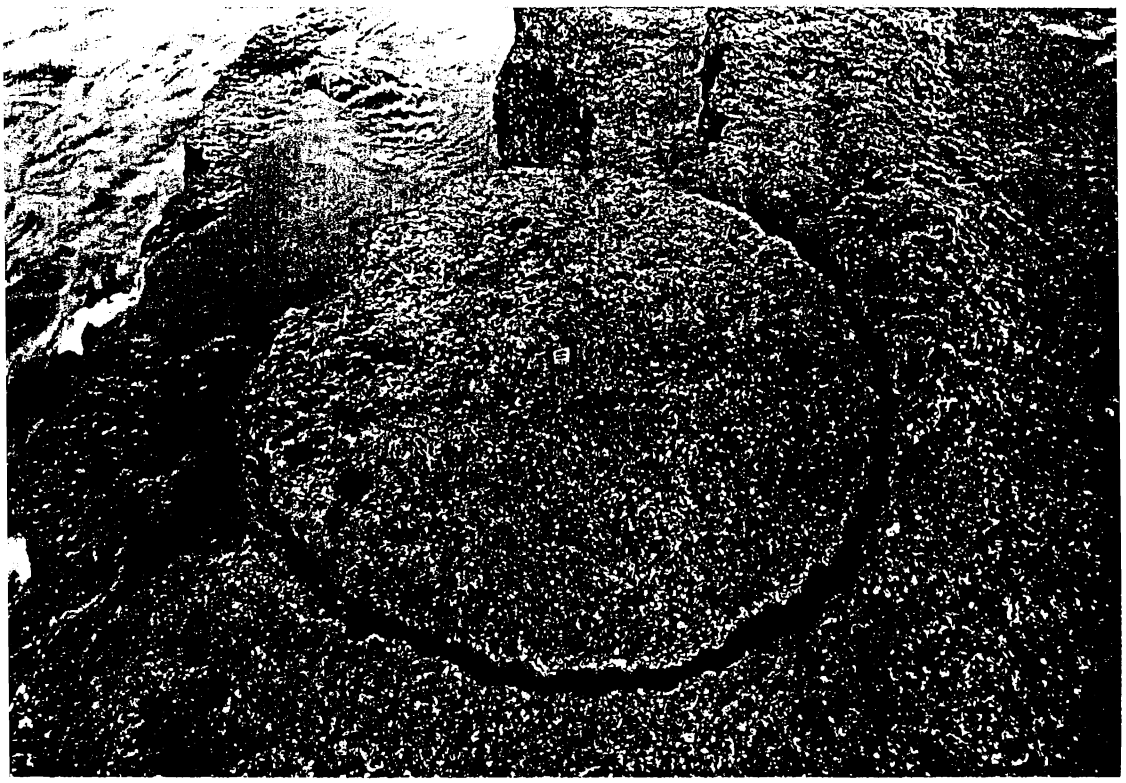


Fig. 7 : Unfinished Grindstone in Quarry

Fig. 8 : Cavity from Removed Grindstone in Quarry

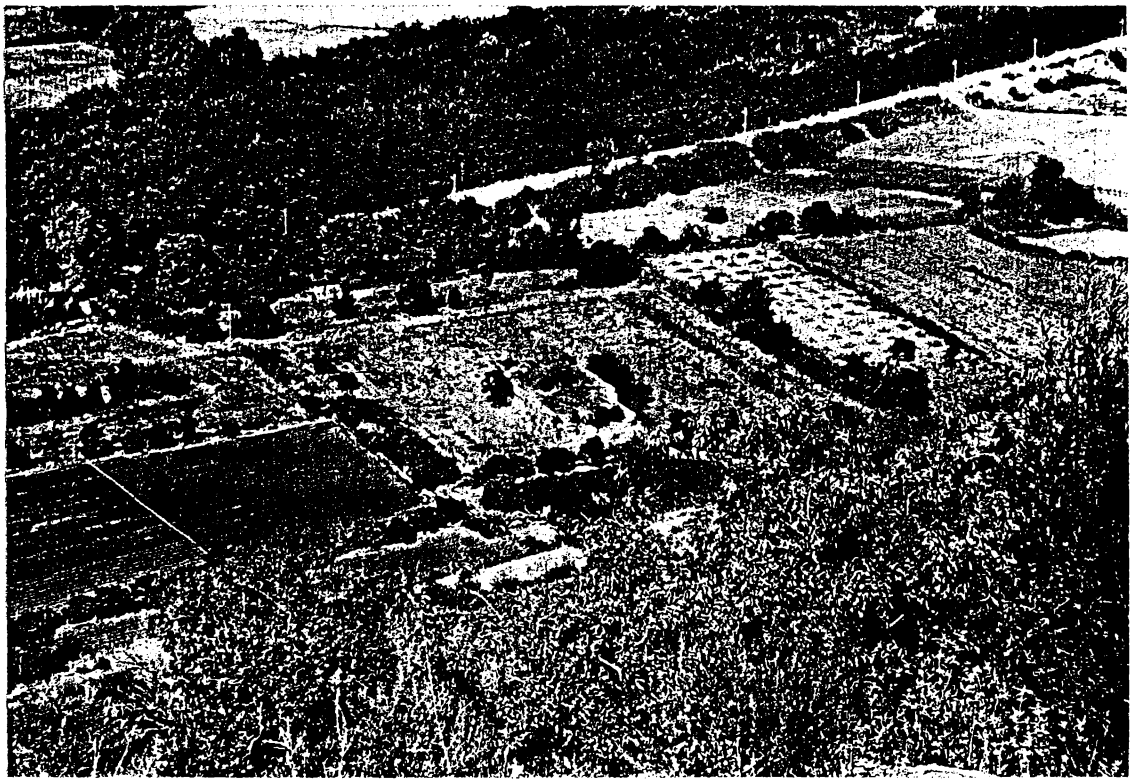


Fig. 9 : General View of the Principal 'Agora'

Fig. 10 : Granite Columns in the Minor 'Agora'

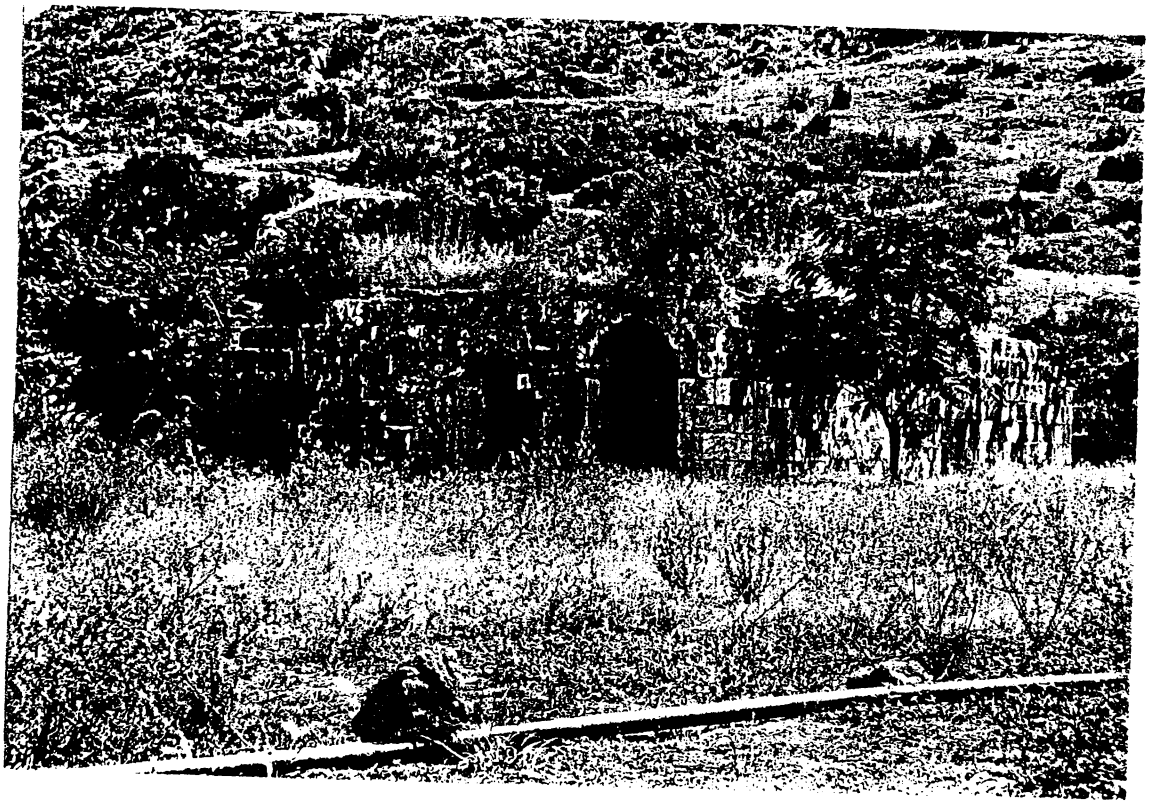


Fig. 11 : View of the Şekerhane Köşkü

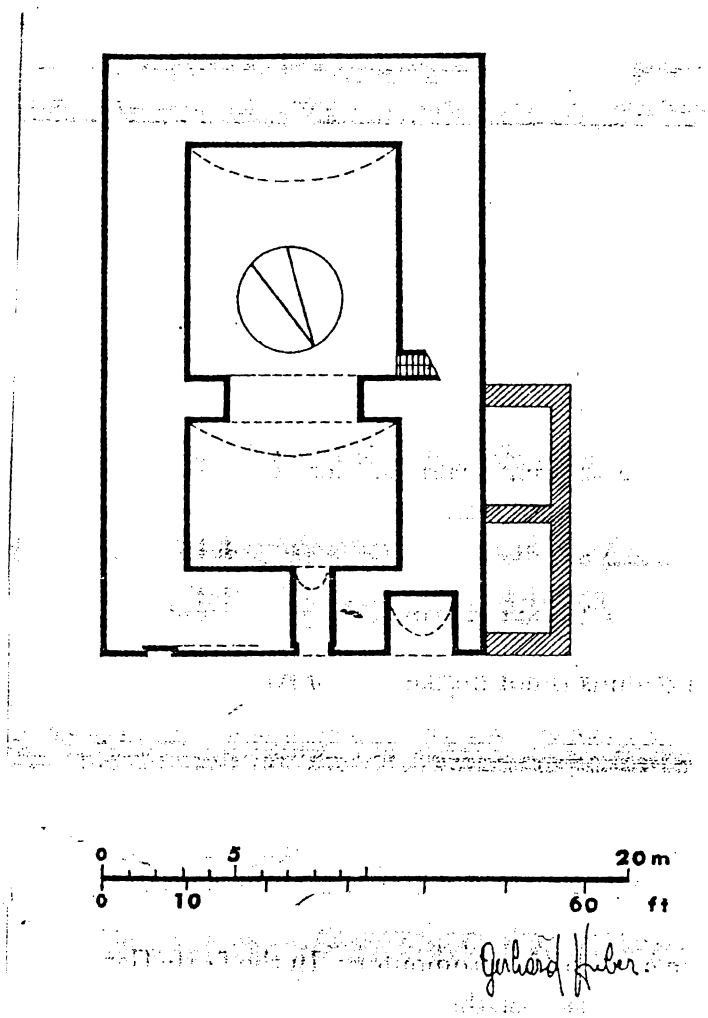


Fig. 12 : Plan of the Şekerhane Köşkü

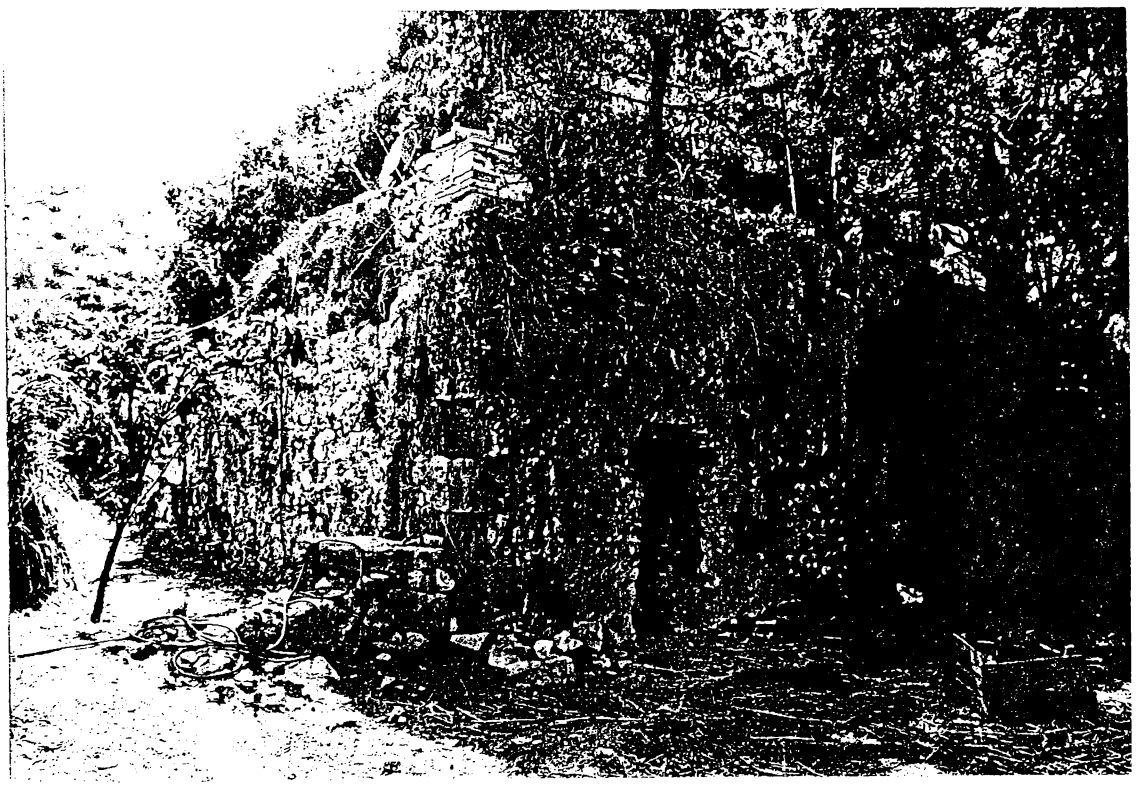


Fig. 13 : The Large Bath House

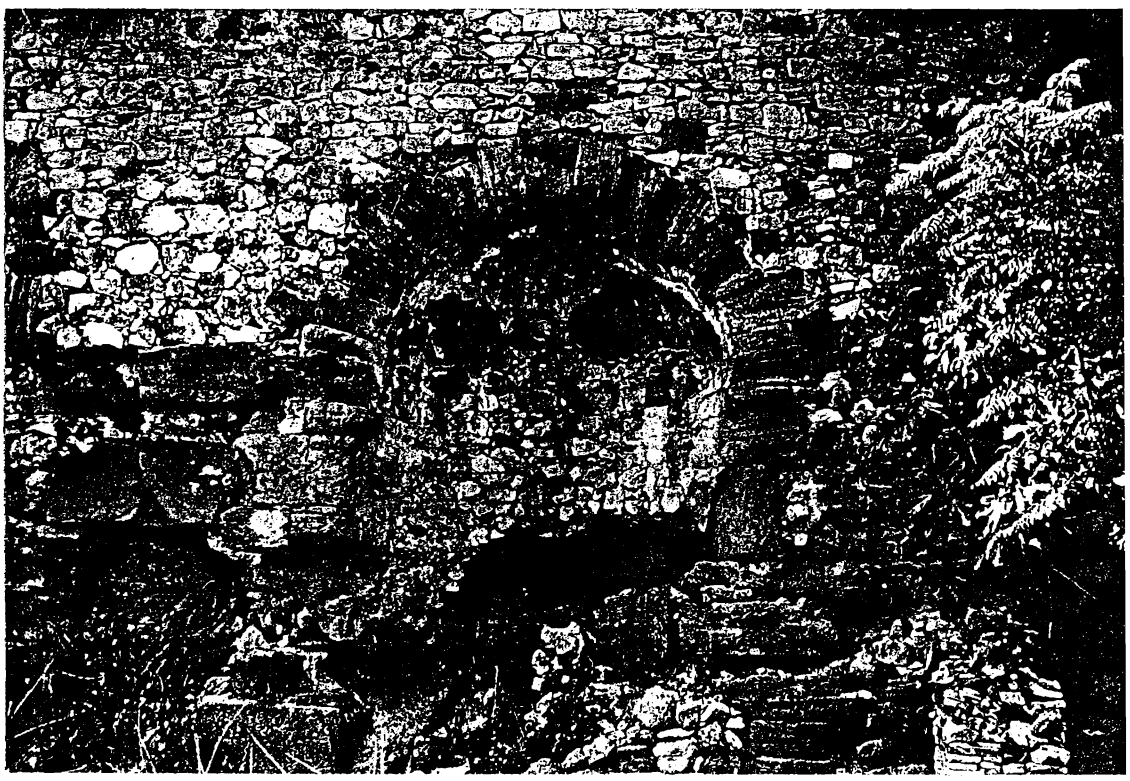


Fig. 14 : Detail of Masonry Style of the Large Bath House

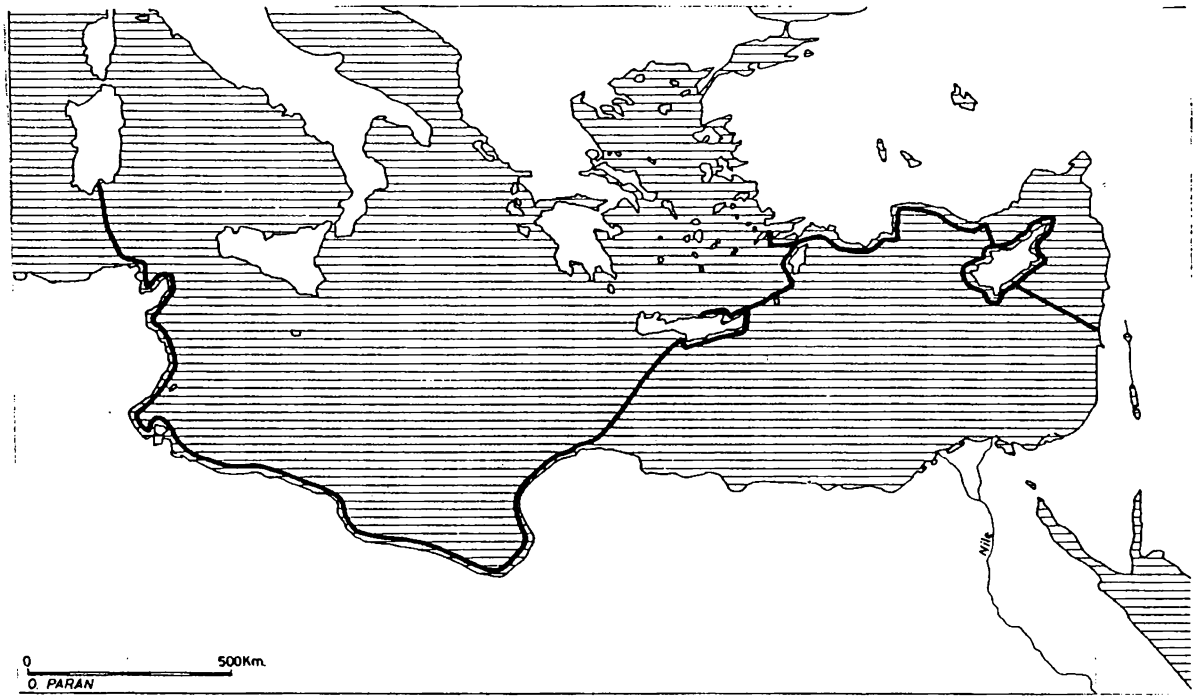


Fig. 15 : Phoenician Trade Route (from Negbi, 1996)

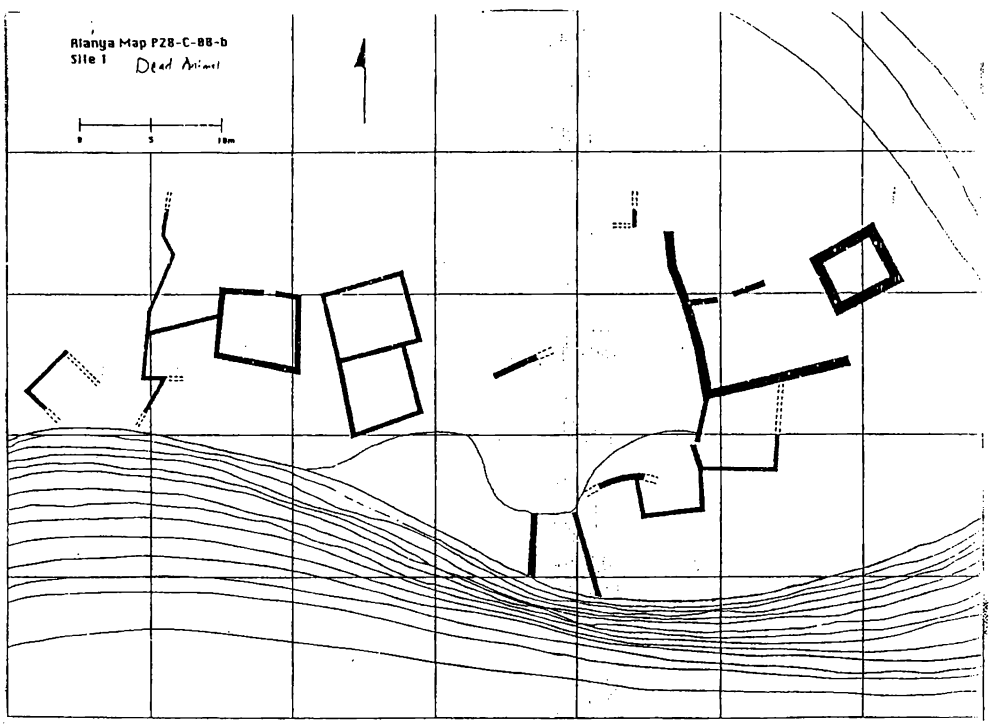


Fig. 16 : Plan of Unidentified Site: P28-c-8-b site 1

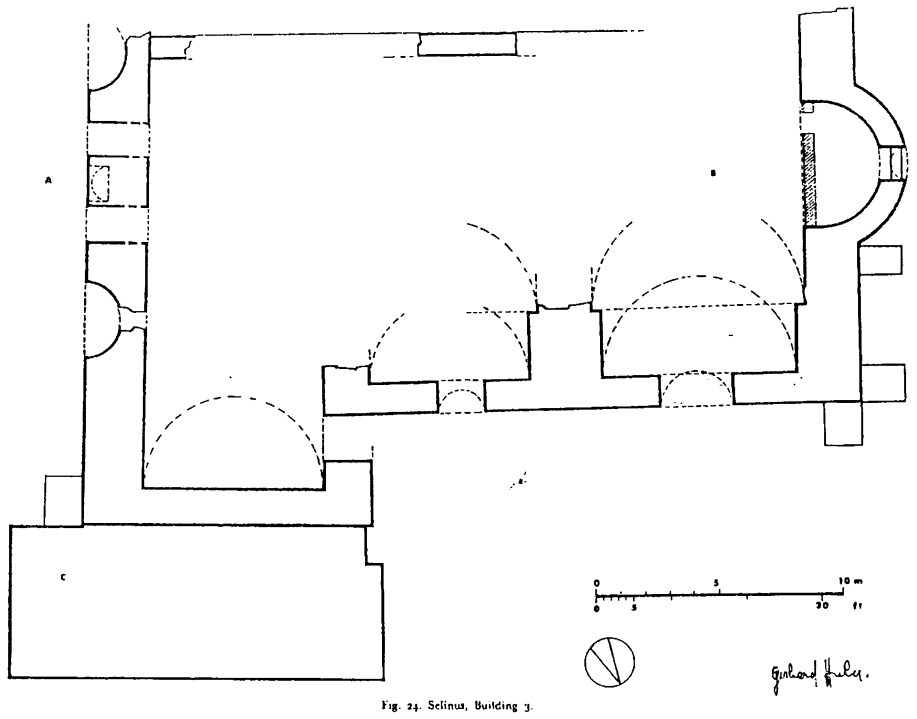
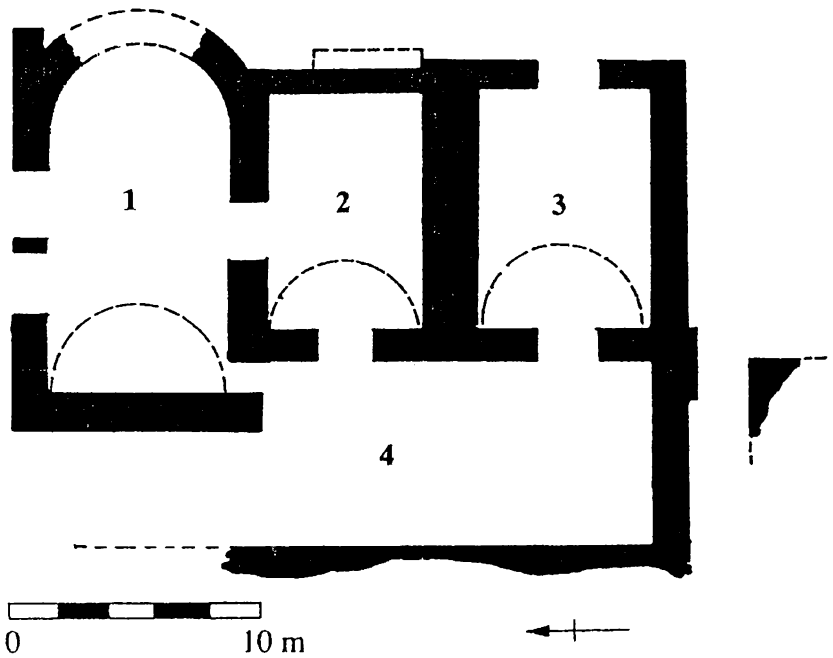


Fig. 24. Selinus, Building 3.

Fig. 17 : Plan of Large Bath House (from Rosenbaum, 1967)



8. Pinara, baths, plan

Fig. 18 : Plan of the Bath at Pinara (from Farrington, 1992)

Fig. 19 : The Aqueduct

Fig. 20 : The *Kale*

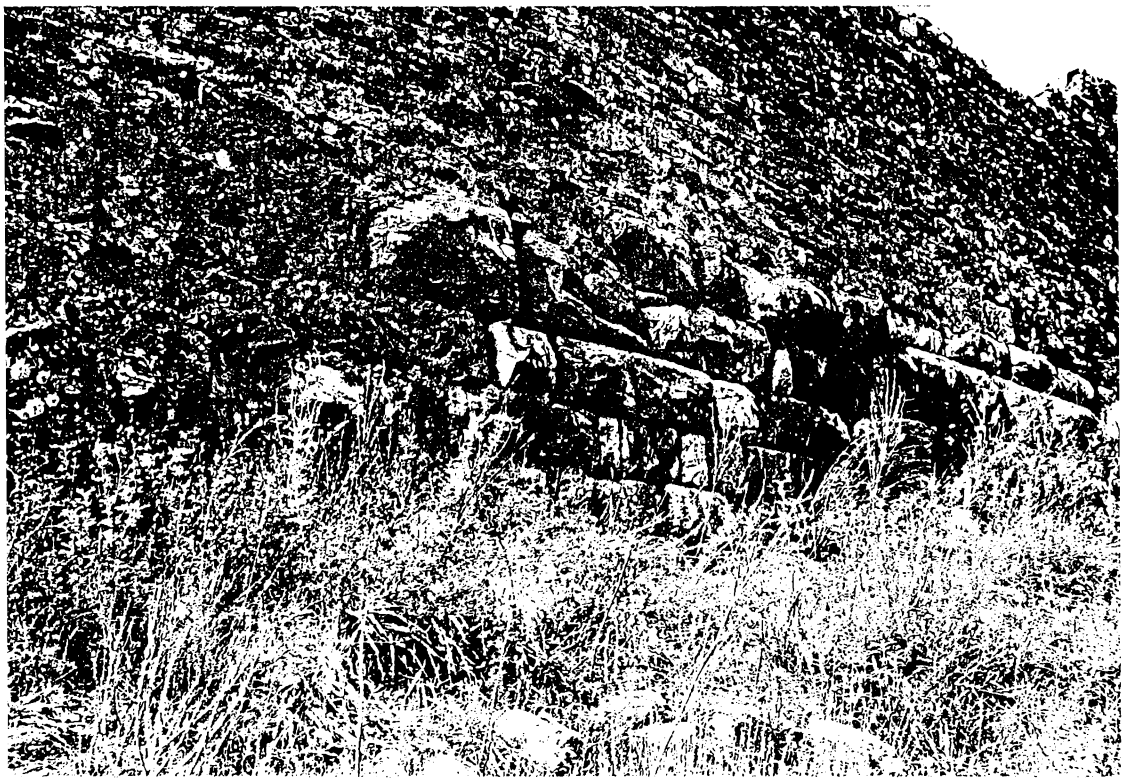


Fig. 21 : Course Work Masonry

Fig. 22 : Detail of Course Work Masonry

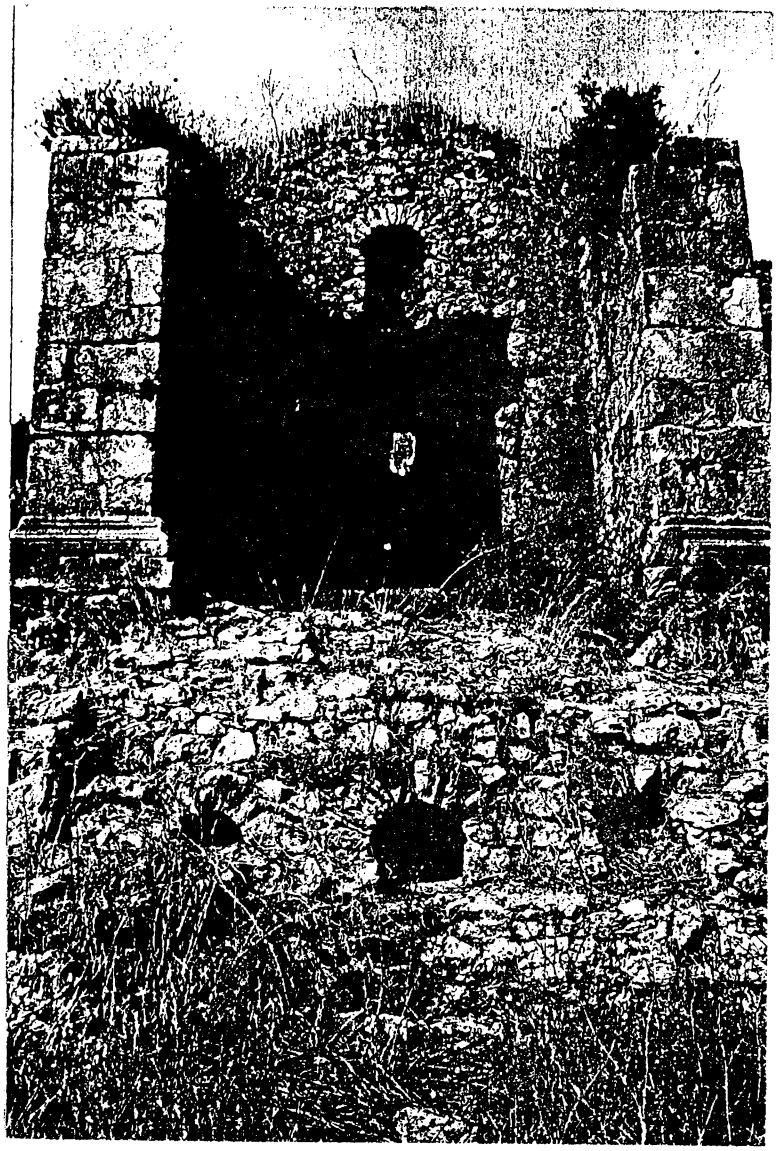


Fig. 23 : Large Tomb

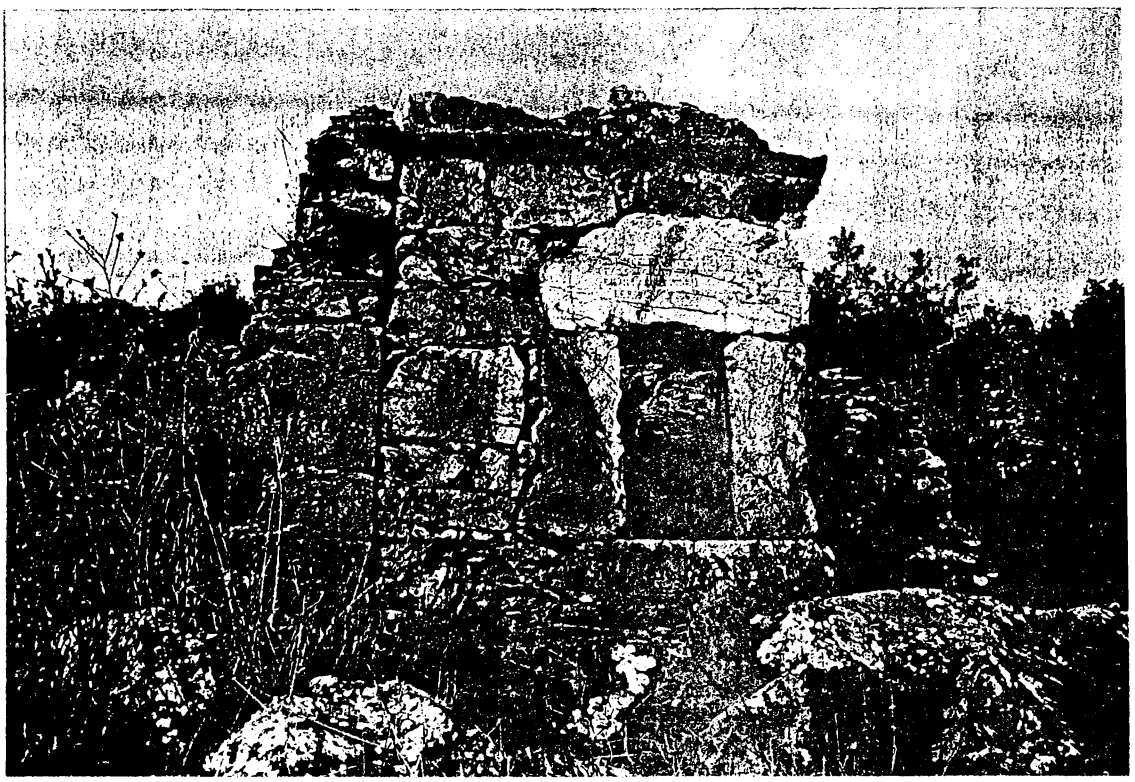


Fig. 24 : The Tomb of Gaius Julius Celer

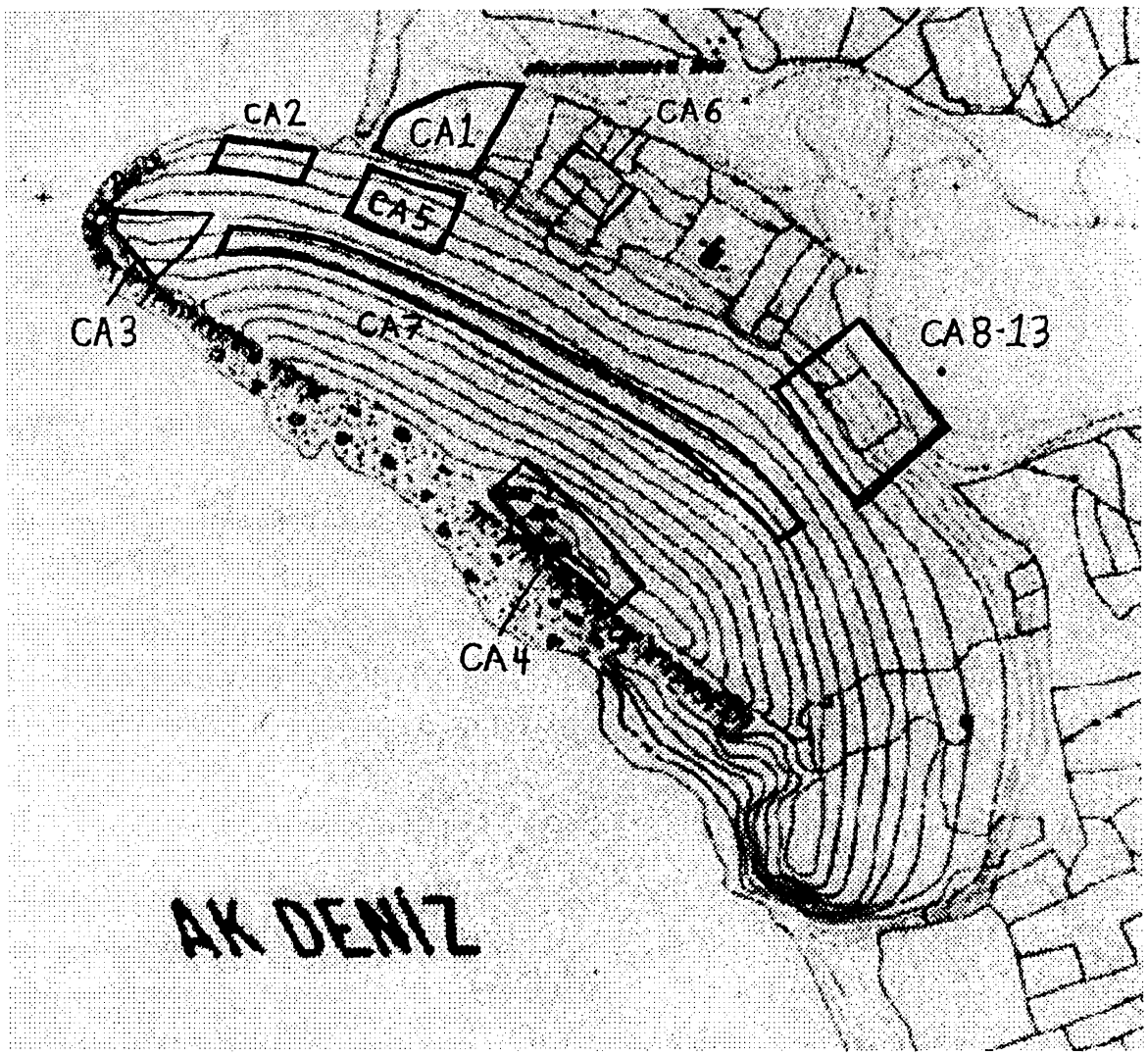
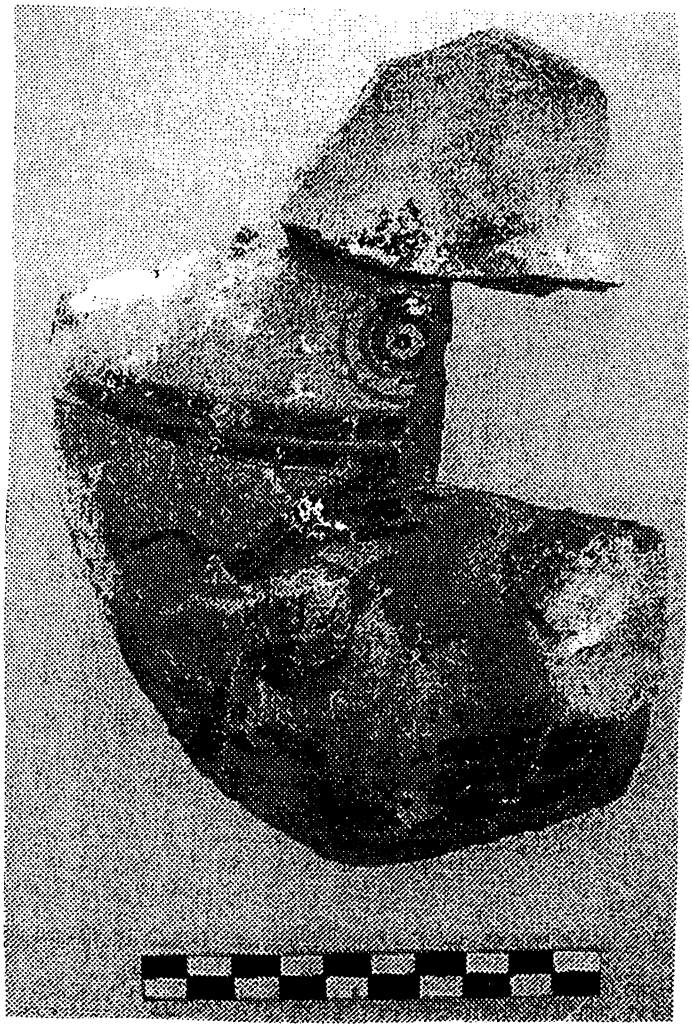
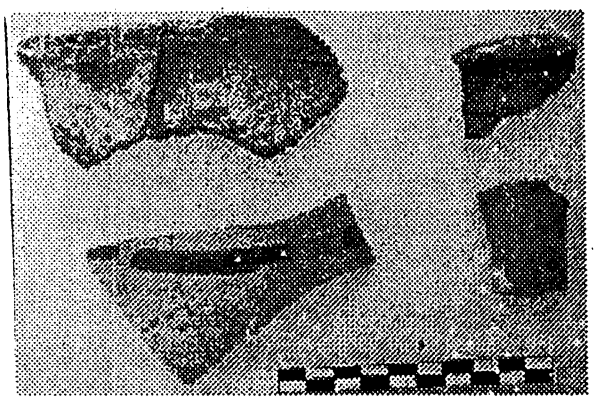


Fig. 25 : Map of Collection Areas





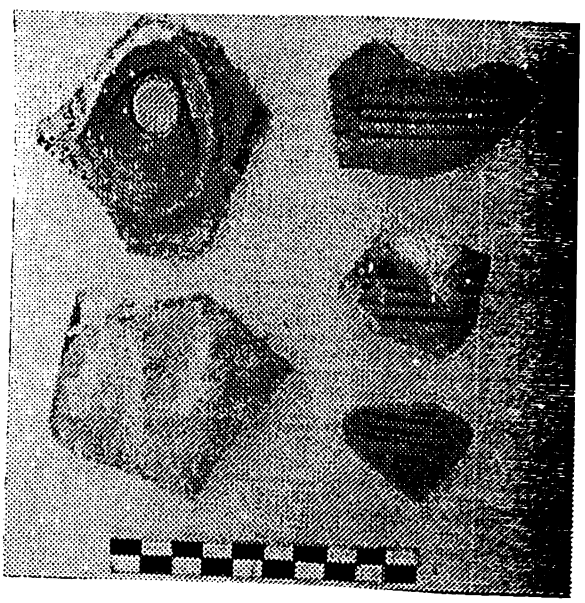
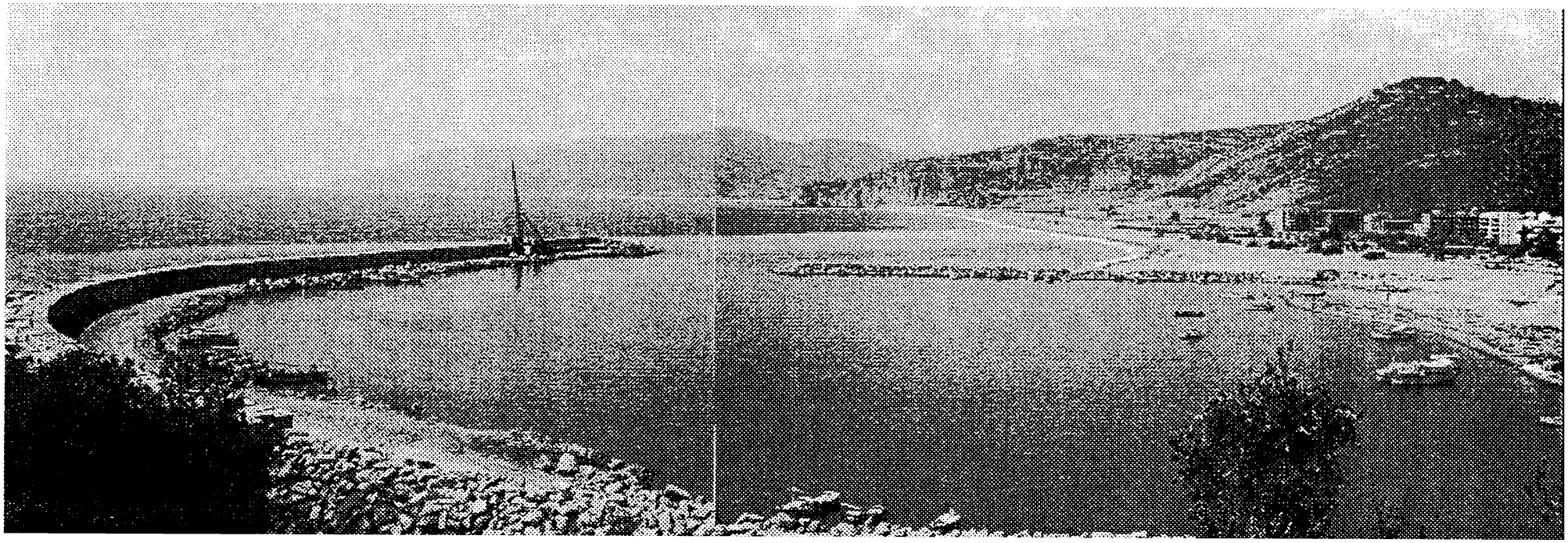


Fig. 26 : Cypro-Geometric / Cypro-Archaic Painted Ware



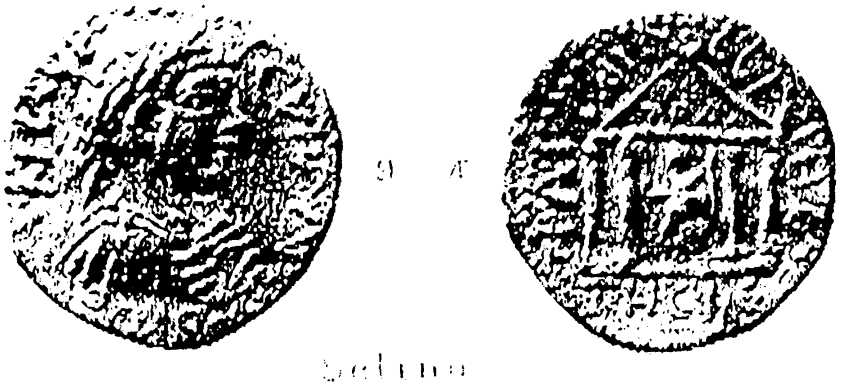


Fig. 27: Coin of Severus Alexander showing deified Trajan and temple