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THE DATE OF FD III 1.206

In the history of Cilicia pedias, the city of Anazarbus has a significant place.¹⁾ Detached from the native Tarcondimotid dynasty by A.D. 17, Anazarbus long stood in the second rank of the cities of the plain, behind the more brilliant Tarsus. But at the very end of the second and the beginning of the third century, with a conspicuous (if not wholly explicable) suddenness, Anazarbus came to arrogate for itself a new position, as the first city of the region in political and religious importance: thus its inscriptions and coins from the Severan era proclaim Anazarbus μητρόπολις (the title long worn by Tarsus) and νηκόροος.²⁾

There is, however, another document attesting Anazarbus' rise which has been overlooked by students of the city and the province. In an inscription from Delphi (FD III 1.206), a native of Anazarbus, the grammarian and poet Naevianus, speaks of the honor he received from the Delphians:

[πο]λιτὴν καὶ γραμματικὸν πολυ[γράφματων ὄντα]

Ναιουιανὸν Δελφοῦ Δελφῶν ἔθεντο [νόμῳ],

πατρόδα Ἀναζαροῦν δις νηκόροον με ἔχοντα,

σύμμαχον Αὔσονῶν, μητρόπολιν Κιλικίων.

The inscription was assigned to the second century by Bourguet,³⁾ but the city's titles given in the inscription show that dating must be revised. (1) The earliest datable instance of μητρόπολις occurs in an inscription of 207 (Gough, *op. cit.* [n.1], 130 no.2). (2) The style σύμμαχος Αὔσονῶν, although not found as such among the titles of Anazarbus otherwise known, may be thought to correspond to the more cumbersome Ῥωμαϊκοῖς τροπαιοῖς κεκοσμένην, which was added to the city's titles by 217.⁴⁾ Moreover, (3) the title δις νηκόροος is decisive: for νηκόροος - but not yet δις (or β') νηκόροος - appears on a

1) See A.H.M. Jones, *The Cities of the Eastern Roman Provinces* (Oxford², 1971) 204ff.; D. Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor* (Princeton 1950) 275, 408; P. Verzone, *Palladio* 7 (1957) 9ff.; and esp. M. Gough, *AnatStud.* 2 (1952) 85ff.

2) Metropolitan status and neocorate: the milestone published by W.M. Ramsay, *JournPhilol.* 11 (1882) 157 no.18 (= *IGRom* III 898), with Gough, *op. cit.* (n.1), 96f., 138, 143; and (for νηκόροος) A.M. Woodward, *NC ser.* 7, 3 (1963) 7ff.; K. Ziegler, *Jahrb. Numis. Geldgesch.* 27 (1977) 36ff.; cf. also Jones, *op. cit.* (n.1), 207. The rivalry with Tarsus was at last resolved when the province of Cilicia was divided, and Tarsus made the capital of Cilicia Prima, Anazarbus of Cilicia Secunda, under Theodosius I or II: see A.H.M. Jones, *The Later Roman Empire*, 284-602 (Norman, Okla., 1964) 1460-1.

3) FD III 1. P.113; H. Pomtow's initial impression (from the letter-forms: *BerlPhW.* 29 [1909] 287, criticized by Bourguet), that Naevianus' inscription was "viel jünger" than the inscription of the poet Claudius Eumolpus (now FD III 1.210, cf. *PIR*² C.862), may very well have been correct.

4) For the latter style, Gough, *loc. cit.* (n.2), esp. 138, conjecturing a grant by Caracalla.

coin of 198/199 (which may mark the acquisition of the title), and another of 199/200.⁵⁾

The inscription should therefore be dated to the first decades of the third century.⁶⁾ Naevianus will then have been one of the last of a series of grammarians thus honored at Delphi;⁷⁾ and his inscription can be added to the evidence of Anazarbus' new prestige, here publicized by a loyal son at the center of the old Greek world.

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P. PANOP, 14.25

At line 25 of *P.Panop.* 14,¹⁾ a list of lots in a κοίτη of Panopolis drawn up sometime in the fourth century,²⁾ the "wife of K..bi. the teacher", γυναικ(δς) Κ.βι. διδασκάλου, is registered as the owner of a parcel of land. Concerning the name of the teacher, the editors remarked: "Die Schrift ist gut sichtbar, aber nur schwer zu deuten" (p.40). It is difficult, however, to know what name (in the genitive) could fit the mold of "Κ.βι.",³⁾ and the photograph in any case seems to show that the third, fourth, and fifth letters are -βρι- (with the third and fourth letters compare, e.g., the β and ρ of line 27 βοορ(ᾶ); see also n.4 below).

5) Woodward, *op. cit.* (n.2), 8, 10. The style δὲς νηρόρος was adopted by 207 (Gough, *op. cit.* [n.1] 130 no.2) and reappears in an inscription of 217 (Gough, *op. cit.*, 138 no.16: β' νηρόρος, on the milestone published by Ramsay, *op. cit.* [n.2]).

6) If σύμμαχος Ἀσσόντων corresponds to 'Ρωμαϊκοὺς τροπαιοὺς κεκοιμένην, then not before the period 207/217, cf. the inscriptions published by Gough, cited in n.5.

7) See III *FD* 3.338 (= *Syll.* 3 739), s. I B.C. (Menander from Kassopa in Epirus); III 4.61 (with C. Vatin, *BCH* 94, 1970, 689), s. I ex. (L. Licinius Euclides, native of a city, the name of which is lost, also holding Athenian citizenship); III 1.465 (with L. Robert, *Études épigraphiques et philologiques* [Paris 1938], 19), s. II? (an anonymous grammarian of Macedon); III 2.115, s. II ex./III in. (an anonymous grammarian of Athens). For a later grammarian of Anazarbus, see Philostorg., *H.E.* III 15 (a story set ca. 332).

1) *ZPE* 7 (1971) 38, with the photograph following P. 96 (Tafel II). The texts from Panopolis published in *ZPE* have been reprinted in L.C. Youtie, D. Hagedorn, H.C. Youtie, *Urkunden aus Panopolis* (Bonn 1980).

2) Date, *SB* XII 10981; and see below, at nn. 9 and 10.

3) Thus Preisigke and Foraboschi show only Κωβις (gen. Κωβιος; *P.Grenf.* II 45.4; *BGU* I 61.11; 352.6, all from the Fayûm, s. II) and Κεββις (*BGU* IX 1900. 152f. Σαυβῶς 'ιστ' κεββις ["Κεββις wahrscheinlich ein Beinamen, unverständlich," H. Kortzenbeutel *ad loc.*]) as even near approximations.