
Conclusion: une édition excellente, dans laquelle l’éditrice se montre une élève digne de son maître André Bataille.

BLOEMENDAAL, Platanenlaan 2


In this book R. offers a series of studies on inscriptions and coins from Lycia, Pisidia and Cilicia Trachea. Historical geography and ancient travellers, of course, take pride of place. In Ch. I R. publishes a mutilated honorary decree (early 3rd cent. B.C.) from the small Lycian harbour-town [Ar]tymenessos. R. explores the geography of the Lycian coast west of Pinara, where the stone actually has been found, and hesitantly attributes a possible site to Artymessos. In an appendix R. discusses a number of inscriptions from Pinara. TAM II 509 he now interprets as the dedicatory inscription on an altar, erected for the Dikaiosyne and Tyche of a citizen of Pinara by his fellow-citizens. The Justice (and Fortune) of an individual seem to have been deified. In La Carie II, n. 56 a priest "of the Dikaiosyne of the [city]" is on record. Ch. II contains a short study of TAM II 261 (Xanthos), where R. most ingeniously recognizes vestiges of testamentary language. In Ch. III TAM II

Mnemosyne XXII
1221 (Phaselis) is the author's starting-point. This large stone, with the letters ΠΠΠ ΒΑΤ, has been found near the local river. R.'s interpretation Πό (φος) βατ (δι) ("gué, passable") is subtle and acceptable. Subsequently a study of the words ἀπολύσαντα τὴν Μέλανος ποτηρόι διάρκειαν, which occur in a recently discovered inscription from Cilicia, yields the following translation: "ayant acquisi le paiement de la traversée du fleuve (sc. par un bac, italics are mine H.W.P.)" (p. 51). The original editors, Bean and Mitford, thought of a payment for the building of a bridge. However, the river is very wide, as the pictures (Pl. 4, 5, 8, 12, 13) show; a bridge would have been too expensive; the job would have deserved and got more than five words in an honorary text for a local aristocrat. I cannot help feeling that the long quotations, from 'voyageurs antiques' (pp. 41-43; pp. 46-50) are irrelevant to the otherwise ingenious solution of these little epigraphical enigma's (cf. Mnem. 1964, 209, note 1). In Ch. IV R. presents a new Hellenistic inscription from Pisidian Termessos which shows (a) that ca. 280 B.C. T. was under Ptolemaic control; (b) that Philadelphus had appointed a Pamphylarch (cf. Nesiarch, Libyarch etc.), and (c) that in Hellenistic T. three διαχειρίστα act as local eponymous officials. Who will not keep a penny, shall never have many!

Ch. V (pp. 59-101) is a review of Bean and Mitford's recent publications on Rough Cilicia (1962; 1965). Here R. continues his merciless and ruthless crusade against these two scholars. The review is sometimes important (cf. e.g. the remarks on ἔργον, ὑπομαχυρέω, ἐνδογονείς — the latter two the product of false restorations and readings! —, ποντης, ξυστάρχης, αἴώνος γυναικαρχος, with the valuable note 1 on p. 84!), sometimes insipid and irrelevant (pp. 65-68; 68, note 2; 70, note 5; 71/2; 73, note 2; 75/6, the Cyprus-paragraph, with a rather unpleasant misinterpretation of the quotation on p. 75; 89/90, note 5: after all Bean and Mitford give the correct translation of νομικὸς; is a iuris peritus not also a bit of a rhetor? Does not Vettius Valens' 'triad', quoted by R. himself, prove that νομικοί and φιλόσοφοι do not represent entirely different worlds?). R.'s discussion of the rare πατρόβουλος (son of a councillor, designated by his father as successor) is valuable in that it once again shows that the urban aristocracies in the cities of the Roman Empire actually were extremely closed social groups. Important is also the paragraph on an oracle from Cilician Syedra. R. easily shows that the oracle is from Claros and that the three gods, mentioned in the oracle, also occur on Syedrian coins. The oracle inter alia mentions ληστήρες. R. dates the text to the end of the 1st century B.C., though the lettering points to the Haute Empire and the first coins with the divine triad occur under Lucius Verus.