

for this coast⁵. These were sailing directions but not charts drawn to scale; whether or not such coastal maps existed is unknown.

Archaeological evidence is meagre, for few Cilician (later Isaurian) coastal sites have been excavated. A Canadian team has dug at Anemourion since 1965 but the information about its harbor is far from conclusive⁶. There have been other reports about harbors in Lycia and Pamphylia but these are outside the territory being considered and their focus is on earlier Roman phases⁷. Elsewhere a small Byzantine harbor has been excavated at Anthedon in central Greece and another report is soon to appear on the repairs of Anastasias in the harbor at Caesarea Maritima in Israel⁸.

Historical Background

The region considered during the first survey season is the Isaurian coast from Coracesium (Antalya) in the west to Mersin in the east. This region, known to the Romans as Aspera ("the rugged"), extended from the Taurus Mountains on the north to the Mediterranean on the south⁹. In contrast, the broad river valleys to the east were called Campestris ("the plain"). Following several turbulent centuries under the control of Seleucid and Ptolemaic kings, or local highland dynasts with occasional independence exerted by coastal pirates, the territories were united and Cilicia became a Roman province in A.D. 72, with Tarsus as its capital. But soon after, during the reign of Hadrian, the two regions were once more given separate identities, Campestris was known as Cilicia and Aspera as Isauria, with respective capitals at Tarsus and Seleukeia on the Calycadnus.

The prosperity of the south coast declined during the third century and by the year 260 the Persian Shapur, or at least a portion of his forces, crossed the south coast as far west as Selinos¹⁰. What effect the Persian invasion might have had on the cities of Cilicia remains unknown but according to his claims in *Res Gestae Divi Saporis*, he conquered Tarsus, Sebaste, Korykos,

⁵ For the text of the "Stadiasmus Maris Magni" see C. Müller, ed., *Geographi Graeci Minores*, (Heidelberg, Georg Olms, 1965), vol. 2, pp. 477-88. *Periploi* were of two types. First were the original notes taken by explorers on unknown coastlines. Examples of this type are those of Hanno on the west African coast (c. 490 B.C.) and the extant *Periplos of the Euxine Sea* by Arrian, (A.D. 132). The second type was a compilation of various original texts to create a useful document for one specific area. Although the term *periplos* originally referred to "circumnavigation" and therefore implied a completed journey around the Black Sea or Mediterranean, later use was extended to open stretches of coast. For *periploi* see: E. H. Warmington, *Oxford Classical Dictionary*; W. A. Heidel, *The Frame of the Greek Maps*, 47 ff.; A. E. Nordenskiöld, *Periplus, an essay on the early history of charts and sailing-directions*. Trans. Fr. A. Bather, A. Delatte, *Les Potlans grecs* (Liège and Paris, 1947). A number of surviving mediaeval *portolani* are also useful: K. Kretschmer, *Die italienischen Portolane des Mittelalters*, (Berlin, 1902).

⁶ Sources on Anemourion: E. Rosenbaum, G. Huber, and S. Onurkan, *Survey of Coastal Cities in Western Cilicia*, (Ankara, 1967), 1-27; J. Russell, "Anemurium: eine römische Kleinstadt in Kleinasien," *Ant. Welt* 7.4 (1976) 2-20; Idem, "Anemurium: The Changing Face of a Roman City," *Archaeology* 33.5 (1980) 31-40; *Türk Ark. Dergisi* 15.1 (1966) 1-12; 17.2 (1968) 177-84; 18.2 (1969) 37-58; 20.1 (1973) 201-19; 21.2 (1974) 153-65; 22.2 (1975) 121-39; 23.1 (1976) 93-96; 24.2 (1977) 109-23; 25.1 (263-90).

⁷ Side: H. Schläger, "Die Texte Vitruvs im Lichte der Untersuchungen am Hafen von Side," *Bonner Jahrbücher* 171 (1971) 150-61; Phaselis: H. Schläger, et al, *Phaselis: Beiträge zur Topographie und Geschichte der Stadt und ihrer Häfen. Istanbul Mitteilungen*, Beiheft 24. Tübingen, Ernst Wasmuth; Aperlae: R. S. Carter, "The Submerged Seaport of Aperlae, Turkey," *International Journal of Archaeology* 7.3 (1978), 177-85.

⁸ H. Schläger, D. J. Blackman, and J. Schäfer, "Der Hafen von Anthedon," *Arch. Anzeiger* 1968.1: 21-98. The repairs at Caesarea will appear in forthcoming volumes from *British Archaeological Reports, International Series* on the results of C.A.H.E.P., the Caesarea Ancient Harbour Excavation Project, J. P. Oleson, general editor.

⁹ For a more detailed discussion of the territory see T. Mitford, "Roman Rough Cilicia," *Aufstieg und Niedergang der Römischen Welt* II.7.2:1230-61. For broader discussion see D. Magie, *Roman Rule in Asia Minor*, 2 vols. (Princeton, 1950).

¹⁰ The inscription, discovered in 1936, was carved into the walls of the temple of Zoroaster near Naksh-i-Rustem. The most complete study of the Greek text is M. Sprengling, *American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures* 57 (1940) 197-228, 330-420. See also W. B. Henning, "The Great Inscription of Shapur I," *Bulletin of the Schools of Oriental and African Studies* (1939) 835-41 and G. Downey, *A History of Antioch in Syria from Seleucus to the Arab Conquest*, (Princeton, 1957-95).