





Cilicia and Pamphylia during the Early Iron Age

Hiyawa, Mopsos and the Foundation of the Greek Cities

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ABSTRACT

Various Greek authors from the Archaic to the Roman period refer to a migration of population groups from the Aegean and West Anatolia to Pamphylia and Cilicia in the aftermath of the Trojan War. The meagre archaeological evidence, as well as the Arcadocypriot and Mycenaean elements in the Pamphylian dialect, fits with this narrative. Furthermore, from (at least) the end of the 10th to the late 8th centuries a kingdom, which was called Hiyawa in Luwian and Qw or 'mq 'dn in Phoenician inscriptions, controlled Cilicia and possibly also a part of Pamphylia. (Its subjects were called Hiyawa in Luwian and dnnym in Phoenician ~~respectively.~~) The term Hiyawa stems from the Hittite geographic term Ahhiyawa, which referred to one of the Mycenaean kingdoms in the Aegean during the LBA; both ~~the terms~~ Ahhiyawa and Hiyawa derive from the ethnonym 'Achaean'. At least one of the rulers of the Kingdom of Hiyawa considered himself to be a descendant of Muksas/mpš, which shows that the later stories about Mopsos were not entirely fictitious. The Achaean settlers in Cilicia gradually fused with the Luwian population. Herodotus later called them Hypachaeans, which implies that they were neither Achaeans or Greeks, nor Luwians or Cilicians. Further waves of Aegean migrants continued to arrive mainly in Pamphylia and Cilicia Tracheia at least until the 7th century. These later migrants were also gradually amalgamated with the indigenous population and their vernacular became heavily influenced by the local Luwian dialects.

Herodotus (7.91) mentioned that the army of Xerxes included one Pamphylian and one Cilician contingent, when it marched against Greece. He noted that the Pamphylians were descendants from people who migrated from the region of Troy under the leadership of Amphilocho and Kalchas, as well as that their soldiers were equipped like Greeks. Herodotus added that the inhabitants of Cilicia were previously called Hypachaeans and attributed their later ethnonym (*Kilikies*) to Kilix, the son of Agenor from Phoenicia.¹ Although not explicitly mentioned anywhere, the use of the ethnonym *Hypachaeans* implies that some of the inhabitants of Cilicia were considered (or considered themselves) to be descendants of Achaeans (i.e. Mycenaean).² Herodotus implied that these Hypachaeans were gradually assimilated into the indigenous population, since by then they were called *Kilikies* and their soldiers were not equipped like Greeks.³

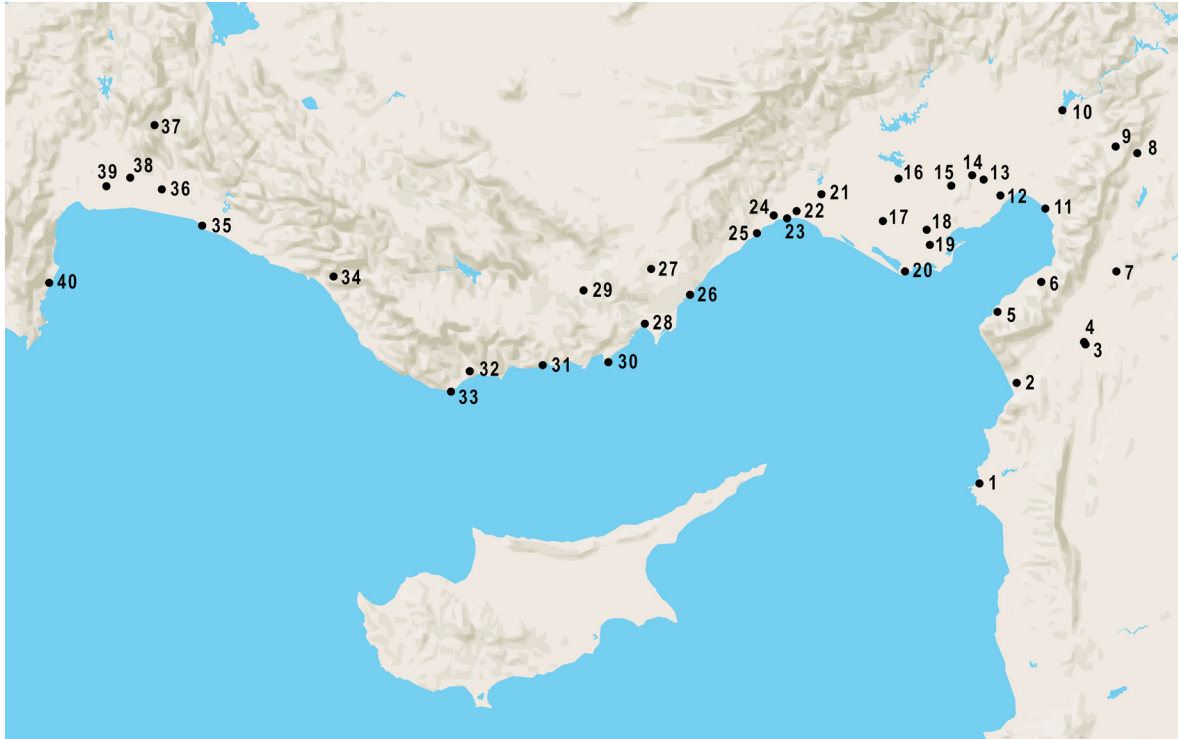


¹ Some Phoenicians also settled in Cilicia at some point of the EIA. Xenophon (Anab. 1.4,6) mentions that Myriandros was a Phoenician city. For the evidence of Phoenician presence in Cilicia, see Ehling *et al.* 2004, 16–7; Lehmann 2008, 218 ff.; Novák 2010, 408; Boardman 2014, 512.

² Homer uses three ethnonyms for the people who fought against Troy under the command of Agamemnon: Achaeans, Danaans, Argives; for a recent discussion, see Miller 2014, 106 ff. The term *Hypachaeans* is usually translated as “sub-Achaeans” or “Lower-Achaeans” (Barnett *et al.* 1948, 60). An equivalent term is *Hypothebai*, which was used by Homer (Il. 2.505) to signify the city of Thebes, in its weakened state after its destruction by the Argives. Thus, the *Hypachaeans* are the descendants of Achaeans, but not equals to their forefathers. It is less probable that the *Hypachaeans* referred to *Mixed Achaeans*, as proposed by Kretschmer (1933, 217–24; also Astour 1967, 69). Achaeans are also mentioned in Colchis (Str. 2.5.31; 11.2.1; 11.2.12–14; 17.3.24) and in Pontus (Str. 9.2.42); ~~see~~ Finkelberg 2005, 152. Interestingly, these were not described as *Hypachaeans*.



The Cilicians were not considered Greeks by later authors: Balzat *et al.* 2013, xvi.



MAP OF THE NORTH SYRIAN, CILICIAN AND PAMPHYLIAN SITES MENTIONED IN THE TEXT. SOURCE: K. KOPANIAS. CREATED WITH MAPBOX.



ADANA (16)	İSLAMKADI ÇİFTLİK (13)	PHASELIS (40)
ALALAKH (4)	KARATEPE (10)	SABUNIYE (2)
ANCHIALE (23)	KAZANLI HÖYÜK (22)	SELGE (37)
ANEMOURION (33)	KELENDERİS (31)	SIDE (35)
APHRODISIAS (30)	KİLİSE TEPE (29)	SİLLYON (38)
ARSUZ (5)	KINET HÖYÜK (11)	SİRKELİ HÖYÜK (14)
ASPENDOS (36)	KORYKOS (26)	SOLOI (25)
CEBELİREİS DAĞI (34)	MAGARSOS (20)	SOYALI HÖYÜK (12)
ÇİNEKÖY (17)	MALLOS (18)	TARSUS (21)
DAĞILBAZ HÖYÜK (6)	MERSİN (24)	TAYINAT (3)
DOMUZTEPE (19)	MİSİS (15)	UGARIT (1)
HASSAN BEYLİ (9)	NAGIDOS (32)	ZİNCİRLİ (8)
HOLMOI (28)	OLBE (27)	
İNCİRLİ (7)	PERGE (39)	

Herodotus' reference to the Hypachaeans seems at first incomprehensible. Nevertheless, there are four separate sets of evidence, which further elucidate the use of this particular term: 1) Luwian and Phoenician texts from the Early Iron Age (EIA) in Cilicia and adjacent areas, 2) archaeological evidence, 3) Assyrian texts from the 8th and 7th centuries, and 4) texts from Greek authors from the Archaic to the Roman period. The first set of evidence was recently discussed extensively, but not in combination with the other three. This paper will attempt to offer a comprehensive overview of the available evidence.

LUWIAN AND PHOENICIAN TEXTS FROM CILICIA AND ADJACENT AREAS

There is now an almost unanimous consensus that the Hittite term *Ahhiyawa* referred to a Mycenaean kingdom in the Aegean.⁴ The ethnonym *Achaeans*⁵ and its derivative *Hypachaeans*⁶ are both connected with it. The majority of scholars ~~also~~ postulates that the term *Hiyawa* (both an ethnonym and a geographic term) also stems from the Hittite term *Ahhiyawa*.⁷ Gander and Simon recently argued that the term *Hiyawa* cannot derive from *Ahhiyawa*, mainly based on the axiomatic assumption that the aphaeresis of the initial /a/ is impossible in Luwian.⁸ Nevertheless, such an aphaeresis is indeed attested in the seventh line of the Çineköy inscription, where Assyria is abbreviated as *Su+ra/i-ia*.⁹ Forlanini and in particular Bryce have effectively countered the arguments of Gander and Simon, so it is not necessary to further discuss them here.¹⁰

The earliest reference to the term *Hiyawa* appears in two letters from the early 12th century in Ugarit:¹¹ The Hittite king Suppiluliuma II asked his vassal king of Ugarit to pay on his behalf the debt owed to an undefined number of *Hiyawa* men, who at the time ~~are~~ are in the land of Lukka (i.e. the region of Lycia). The debt had to be paid in the form of metal ingots (PAD.MEŠ)¹² for an undefined service that the *Hiyawa* men had already rendered to the Hittite king. Bryce argued convincingly that these *Hiyawa* men were probably employed as mercenaries in the Hittite army.¹³

For the next 150–200 years, namely during the turbulent period after the collapse of the Hittite kingdom, the term *Hiyawa* appeared in none of the few surviving texts. Nevertheless, in the late 10th century it re-emerged in two almost identical Luwian inscriptions of king Suppiluliuma of Walistin, which were discovered in Arsuz.¹⁴ ~~Their texts are~~ not entirely comprehensible, but it is evident that Suppiluliuma was at the time at odds with the *land Hiyawa* and with the *city/land* *429 (a term which will be discussed further below).¹⁵ A *land Hiyawa* was never mentioned in South Anatolia or North Syria ~~in any texts of~~ the Late Bronze Age (LBA).¹⁶ *Hiyawa* was apparently a new kingdom, which was established in Cilicia after the collapse of the Hittite state. Its name indicates that some *Hiyawa* people (i.e. Achaeans) had a significant involvement in this affair.¹⁷

In the bilingual inscription of Çineköy, dated to the end of the 8th century, the term *Hiyawa* appears ~~as (the territory of) a city, as the name of a plain, and as an ethnonym~~.¹⁸ In the Phoeni-

⁴ About Ahhiyawa, see Beckman *et al.* 2011; Kelder 2012; Kopanias 2008; 2015a; Eder and Jung 2015. Its capital was probably located either in Mycenae or Thebes.

⁵ Forrer 1924.

⁶ Kretschmer 1933, 215.

⁷ Tekoğlu *et al.* 2000, 981–4; Lipinski 2004, 124; Lackenbacher and Malbran-Labat 2005; Hawkins 2006, 194; 2009, 166; Singer 2006, 251; Oettinger 2008, 64; Schmitz 2008, 6; Bryce 2010, 47; 2016, 70–2; Beckman *et al.* 2011, 261; Forlanini 2012, 136–7; Singer 2012, 461; Oreshko 2013, 20; Melchert 2013, 305; Miller 2014, 13; Dinçol *et al.* 2015, 67; Woudhuizen 2015, 221.

⁸ Gander 2010, 50–5; 2012, 284, 286; Simon 2011, 258–9; 2015, 401; also Lane Fox 2008, 206–26; Hajnal 2011, 247–9.

⁹ Hawkins 1979, 156; Lipinski 2004, 124; Melchert 2013, 305.

¹⁰ Forlanini 2012, 136–7; Bryce 2016.

¹¹ RS 94.2530, RS 94.2523: Lackenbacher and Malbran-Labat 2005; Hawkins 2006, 194; Singer 2006; Beckman *et al.* 2011, AhT 27A-B; Bryce 2010; 2016, 71–4.

¹² Singer 2006, 252–7; Oreshko 2013, 29 n. 37; Bryce 2016, 68.

¹³ Bryce 2016, 68.

¹⁴ About this kingdom, see Weeden 2015. For a discussion about the find place of this inscription, see Dillo 2016.

¹⁵ Dinçol *et al.* 2015, 64–5: “(§11) The city/land Adana ‘put me to the stick’ (§12) and I overcame, (§13) I routed [or turned? to] also the land Hiyawa [hi-ia-wa/i-ha(REGIO)].” Yakubovich (2015a, 58) translates it as follows: “The town/land *429 made me take up arms. I rose up and routed also the land Hiyawa.” In the version A1 *429 is defined as a city and in A2 as a land: A1: (A)TANA-sa-pa-wa/i-mu(URBS), A2: (A)T[ANA]-sa-[pa]-wa/i-mu(REGIO).

¹⁶ During the LBA the east part Cilicia was called *Kizzuwatna* and west Cilicia and east Pamphylia *Tarhuntassa*: Kümmel 1976–1980; Novák 2010, 403–5.

¹⁷ Beckman *et al.* 2011, 266.

¹⁸ Beckman *et al.* 2011, 264: §7: *Hi-ya-wa/i-sa-ha-wa/i*(URBS), possibly also §2.

¹⁹ Beckman *et al.* 2011, 264: §1: *Hi-ya-wa/i[-ni]-sá*(URBS) | *REx-ti-sa* = (Ah)hiyawan king.

cian version of this inscription, the ethnonym *Hiyawa* is translated as *dnnym* and the territory of *Hiyawa* as *'mq 'dn*. Furthermore, a Phoenician inscription of Kilamuwa, king of Sam'al (Zincirli), attests that around the middle or in the second half of the 9th century his kingdom was subdued by *'mq 'dn* and he had to become an ally of Assyria, in order to withstand it. A Phoenician inscription in İncirli mentions that, sometime after the middle of the 8th century, king *Wrkys* of *Hiyawa* was an ally of the Assyrian king Tiglath-Pileser and assisted him in his war against Arpad, Urartu, Gurgum and Kummuh. In this inscription king *Wrkys* used for himself two titles: 1) *mlk dnnym* (king of the Danuna), and 2) king of *Qw*. The İncirli inscription shows that the geographic term *Qw* is synonymous with the ethnonym *dnnym* and the Çineköy inscription shows that the ethnonym *dnnym* is synonymous with the ethnonym *Hiyawa*. Thus, we can conclude that the term *Qw* was also synonymous with *Hiyawa*.

The geographic terms *dn* (Hassan Beyli) and *'dn* (Çineköy, Karatepe) refer to the capital of the land of *Hiyawa/Qw*. In the Luwian version of the Çineköy inscription, the term *'dn* is translated as *city Hiyawa* (*hiia-wa/i-(URBS)*); in the Karatepe inscription the Phoenician term *'mq 'dn* is translated as *â-ta-na-wa/i-za(URBS) TERRA+LA+LA-za (=attana-wan-za wal(i)l-an-za = plain of Adana)*.²⁰ Thus we can conclude that *'dn* was a synonymous of both *Hiyawa* and *Atana*. This means that also the terms *Atana* and *Hiyawa* must have been used synonymously. The term *Atana* is obviously derived from the city name *Adanawa*, which is attested in Hittite texts already in the beginning of the LBA.²¹ The Phoenician term *dnnym* also originates from the term *Adanawa*, as the majority of scholars believe.²²

In the Arsuz and the Karatepe inscriptions the Phoenician term *'dn* corresponds with the word (city/land) *â-*429-wa* in their Luwian versions. The traditional reading of the term *â-*429-wa* is *Adanawa*.²³ Nevertheless, in the Çineköy inscription the term *'dn* in the Phoenician version corresponds with the term *hiia-wa/i-* in the Luwian version; this makes very plausible the recent proposal of Oreshko and Yakubovich, that the term *â-*429-wa* should to be read as *Ahhiyawa*.²⁴

The Assyrian name of Cilicia (*Qawe* and later *Qu[w]e>Que*),²⁵ the Babylonian (*Humē*) and Hebrew/Aramaean one (*QWH*) are all derived from the term *Hiyawa*.²⁶ The Assyrian term *Que* referred mainly to the eastern part of Cilicia, known as *Cilicia Pedias* and *Cilicia Campestris* in Greek and Latin texts respectively. For the western, mountainous part of Cilicia (*Cilicia Tracheia* and *Cilicia Aspera*), the Assyrians used the term *Hilakku* (KUR Hilak-ku).²⁷ Gradually, the term *Hilakku* prevailed and henceforth was used for all Cilicia. Already Kreschmer noted that the term *Κιλικία* is derived from the term *Hilakku*.²⁸

The Akkadian term *Danuna*, mentioned in a 14th century letter of the king of Tyre to the Egyptian king, could also be linked to the terms *dnnym*, *'dn* and *Atana/Adanawa*.²⁹ The majority of the scholars locate this *land of Danuna* in Cilicia, because of the similarity of its name with the city *Atana/Adanawa*.³⁰ The term *Danuna* is also attested in some of the letters exchanged between Hattusili III and Ramesses II.³¹ Edel proposed that *Danuna* should be equated with the terms *Kizzuwatna* and *Qaa-ṛú¹-[e]* in the same letters and that all these terms referred to

²⁰ Yakubovich 2015b, 39; KARATEPE 1 § 37.

²¹ Payne and Melchert 2012, 5.

²² Laroche 1958, 266–7; Vanschoonwinkel 1990, 195–7; Tropper 1993, 3 n. 4; Lipiński 2000, 242; 2004, 123; Lanfranchi 2009, 128; Hawkins 2000, 40; 2015, 55; Beckman *et al.* 2011, 266; Yakubovich 2015b, 38; Bryce 2016, 74. *contra* Simon 2015, 393–4.

²³ Recently Hawkins 2016, 26.

²⁴ Oreshko 2013, 20; Yakubovich 2015a, 56.

²⁵ Ahhiyawa > Hiyawa > *Qawa > Que. Kreschmer 1933, 233–8; Hawkins 2006, 191; 2009, 166; Jasink and Marino 2007, 411; Oreshko 2013, 28; Dinçol *et al.* 2015, 67; Bryce 2016, 74.

²⁶ Hawkins 2006, 191.

²⁷ Bing 1971, 99; Desideri and Jasink 1990, 8–11; Ehling *et al.* 2004, 9 n. 36; Hawkins 2006, 191; Novák 2010, 406; Payne and Melchert 2012, 5.

²⁸ Kreschmer 1933, 236; Symington 2006, 195; Beckman *et al.* 2011, 266.

²⁹ EA 151:52. Rainey and Schniedewind 2015, 763–7.

³⁰ e.g. Jasink and Marino 2007, 410. Simon (2015) recently proposed that this kingdom was located in North Syria instead.

³¹ Edel 1994, 2: 94: KUB 3.62, 499/d, KBo 1.15 + 19 (+) 22.



Cilicia.³² Nevertheless, Simon recently showed that there is very reasonable doubt about the equation of the terms *Danuna*, *Kizzuwatna* and *Qaa-ʾú¹-[e]*.³³ The term *Qaa-ʾú¹-[e]* is only partially preserved in only one tablet,³⁴ therefore the reading *Qa[we]* is uncertain.³⁵ The Egyptian sources also mention the term *Qode*,³⁶ which is usually thought to be located in Cilicia.³⁷ It was proposed that *Qode* corresponded with the Luwian term *Hiyawa* (*Qode* > **Qawe* > *Hiyawa* > *Que*),³⁸ but Yakubovich and Simon have convincingly argued against it.³⁹ It is possible that the Egyptian term *Qode* corresponds to the term *Qṭ* in the Ugaritic texts, but the surviving texts ~~do not give any~~ hints about its location.⁴⁰

The terms *dnnym* (Zincirli, İncirli, Çineköy) and *dnnym* (Karatepe) are usually transcribed as *Danuna*.⁴¹ They are used as an ethnonym in the Phoenician texts and refer to the subjects of the kingdom of *Hiyawa/Qw/dn*. In the Çineköy inscription this term is translated in Luwian with the ethnonym *Hiyawa* and in the Karatepe inscription with the term á-*429-wa. Forlanini proposed that ~~the term~~ *dnnym* is the Semitic transcription of the ethnonym *Δαῡαοί*.⁴² The synonymous use of the Phoenician ethnonym *dnnym* with the Luwian ethnonym *Hiyawa* (Çineköy) makes this proposal very plausible. Recently, also Radner arrived at the same conclusion: she argued that the term *Yadnana*⁴³ (i.e. the Assyrian name of Cyprus), ~~as well as~~ the term *dnnym* (i.e. one of the 'Sea Peoples') in the inscriptions of Medinet Habu from the reign of Ramesses III and the term *dnnym* in the above mentioned Phoenician inscriptions from Cilicia are all derived from the ethnonym *Δαῡαοί*.⁴⁴

To sum up, the Luwian term *Hiyawa* (used for an EIA kingdom in Cilicia) is derived from the Hittite term *Ahhiyawa* (used for an LBA kingdom in the Aegean); the terms *dnnym* and *dn* (the Phoenician translations of the term *Hiyawa*), and possibly also the term *Danuna*, are linked with the ethnonym *Δαῡαοί* and also with the term *Atana/Adanawa* (an LBA land/city in Cilicia). We can, thus, assume that also the terms *Atana/Adanawa* and *(Ah)hiyawa* are somehow connected with each other. Hajnal tried to solve this conundrum by suggesting that the LBA kingdom of *Ahhiyawa* was located in Cilicia, but this proposal rightfully has found no support.⁴⁵ Hawkins proposed that some Mycenaeans, i.e. *(Ah)hiyawans*, settled in Cilicia already during the LBA,⁴⁶ but there is no textual or archaeological evidence to support this assumption. Novák recently offered a simpler and more appealing explanation, namely that the term *dnnym/dn* and the ethnonym *Danaans* (i.e. *Δαῡαοί*) are derived from the place name *Adana*.⁴⁷ We should not, however, ~~necessarily~~ assume that a population group migrated from Cilicia to the Aegean at some point during the MBA or LBA; the ethnonym alone could have been transplanted, maybe as the result of an interdynastic marriage.⁴⁸

³² Edel 1994, 2: 94–5, 120, 139, 370; also Rainey 1996, 10 and Hawkins 2006, 194.

³³ Simon 2011, 258; 2015, 396–7.

³⁴ KBo 1.15 + 19 (+) 22, Section O.

³⁵ Hawkins 2006, 194; Simon 2011, 258–9. *Qaa-ʾú¹-[e]* could be connected with the *land of Kawiza*, mentioned in the Story of Sinuhe (Schneider 2002, 264–6). Nevertheless, the location of *Kawiza* is ~~unknown~~ (Hawkins 2006, 194; Simon 2011, 261–2).

³⁶ For a catalogue of the texts, see Simon 2011, 249–50.

³⁷ Hawkins 2000, 39; Bryce 2005, 249. Simon (2011, 263) located it in north Syria and Liverani (1995, 49) in Tarhuntassa.

³⁸ Lebrun and Vos 2006, 50–2.

³⁹ Yakubovich 2010, 152 n. 93; Simon 2011, 257–63.

⁴⁰ Simon 2011, 256–7.

⁴¹ e.g. Jasink and Marino 2007, 410; Bryce 2016, 3.

⁴² Forlanini 1988, 142–3; 2005, 111–2; Finkelberg 2005, 152; 2006, 116.

⁴³ Ya' and Adnana, i.e. "island of Adnana".

⁴⁴ Radner 2010, 436. The Egyptian term *D/Tanaja*, which referred to mainland Greece since the late 15th century, ~~was~~ also linked to these terms: Kopanias 2015a, 216 ff.

⁴⁵ Hajnal 2003, 39–42.

⁴⁶ Hawkins 2006, 194.

⁴⁷ Novák 2010, 407–8.

⁴⁸ *Danaos*, the mythical progenitor of the Argive royal family, was thought to have migrated from Egypt: Hard and Rose 2004, 232–9.





Find Place	Personal Names, Geographic and Ethnic Terms		Dating
	HLUW	PHOEN	
Arsuz 1+2 ⁴⁹	Suppiluliuma Walastanean King (land) Hiyawa (city/land) Adanawa ⁵⁰ or Hiyawa ⁵¹		late 10th century ⁵² 910 or 900 BC ⁵³
Zincirli ⁵⁴		Kilamuwa king of Y'DY [Sam'al] <i>mlk dn[n]ym</i>	middle 9th century ⁵⁵ 825 BC ⁵⁶
İncirli ⁵⁷		<i>Wrkys</i> , king of Qw <i>Wrkys</i> , king of the House of Mopsos (<i>wryks mlk z bt mp[šj]</i>) king of the Danunians (<i>mlk dnnym</i>)	765 BC ⁵⁸ late 740s BC ⁵⁹
Hassan Beyli ⁶⁰		<i>'wrk</i> <i>mlk dn</i>	Ashurdan III ⁶¹ Tiglath-pileser III ⁶² Sargon II ⁶³
Çineköy ⁶⁴	Warikas	<i>w[irk]</i>	Tiglath-pileser III ⁶⁵ late 8th century ⁶⁶ late 7th century ⁶⁷
	Mukjsas	<i>mpš</i>	
	Hiyawaeans	<i>dnnym</i>	
	Hiyawa	<i>'dn</i>	
Karatepe 1 ⁶⁸	Azatiwandas	<i>'ztwd</i>	745 BC ⁶⁹ late 8th century ⁷⁰ early 7th century ⁷¹
	Awarikus	<i>'wrk</i>	
	king of Adanawa	<i>'dnnym</i>	
	House of Muksas	<i>bt mpš</i>	
	á-*429-wa/i (Adanawa or Ahhiyawa)	<i>'mq 'dn</i>	
	á-ta-na-wa/i-za(URBS) TERRA+ (plain of Adana)	<i>'mq 'dn</i>	
	á-*429-wa/i (Adanawa or Ahhiyawa)	<i>'dnnym</i>	
	Azatiwadaya (fortress)	<i>'ztwdy</i>	
Cebel Ires Dağı ⁷²		<i>wryk</i> (Awarikkus) <i>wrykly</i> (Awarikliya) <i>Kw</i> (Kawa)	second half 7th century ⁷³

⁴⁹ Dinçol *et al.* 2015, 59–60; Bryce 2016, 68.

⁵⁰ Dinçol *et al.* 2015, 64–5; Hawkins 2016, 26.

⁵¹ Oreshko 2015.

⁵² Dinçol *et al.* 2015, 76; Bryce 2016, 67.

⁵³ Dillo 2016, 40.

⁵⁴ For **literature**, see Fales 1979, 6 n. 1–2; Brown 2008, 342 n. 13.

⁵⁵ Brown 2008, 342 and n. 9 for further references.

⁵⁶ Tropper 1993, 27; Lipinski 2004, 115.

⁵⁷ Kaufman 2007; Dodd Swartz 2012.

⁵⁸ Lipinski 2004, 118.

⁵⁹ Kaufman 2007, 9.

⁶⁰ Lemaire 1983.

⁶¹ Lipinski 2004, 117–8.

⁶² Gander 2012, 296.

⁶³ Lemaire 1983, 18–9.

⁶⁴ Luwian version: Tekoğlu *et al.* 2000, 968–72; Beckman *et al.* 2011, 263–6; Payne and Melchert 2012, 42–4. Phoenician version: Tekoğlu *et al.* 2000, 994–5.

⁶⁵ Gander 2012, 296.

⁶⁶ Gander 2012, 293–6; Bryce 2016, 70.

⁶⁷ Oettinger 2008, 64; Payne and Melchert 2012, 42.

⁶⁸ Bron 1979; Çambel *et al.* 1999; Hawkins 2000, 45–68; Schmitz 2008; Payne and Melchert 2012, 21–42.

⁶⁹ Lipinski 2004, 117–9.

⁷⁰ Winter 1979; Brown 2008, 342 n. 15; Payne and Melchert 2012, 20; Bryce 2016, 3.

⁷¹ Oettinger 2008, 64.

⁷² Mosca and Russell 1987; Röllig 2008; Schmitz 2017.

⁷³ Röllig 2008, 51.

MOPSOS

In the Ġncirli inscription king *Wrkys* claims to be a descendant of the House of *mp[š]*. In the Çineköy inscription king *Warikas* (Phoenician: *w[rk]*) mentions that he is a descendant of *Muk[sas]* (Phoenician: *mpš*). In the Karatepe inscription *Azatiwandas* (Phoenician: *ʔtwd*) claims that king *Awarikus* (Phoenician: *ʔwrk*) was a descendant of the House *Muksas* (Phoenician: *mpš*). The fact that all these kings of Hiyawa/*dnnym* emphatically state that they were descendants of *Muksas/mpš*, while they mention none of their other predecessors, shows that *Muksas/mpš* was considered the founder of their royal dynasty and probably also of the kingdom of *Hiyawa/dnnym* in Cilicia.

The name *Mók^wsos*, a variation of the name *Muksas/mpš*, appears in Linear B tablets in Knossos and Pylos.⁷⁴ In the so called *Indictment of Madduwatta* of the late 15th/early 14th centuries a certain *^mMu-uk-šú-uš* is mentioned, probably in connection with Ahhiya(wa).⁷⁵ Oettinger argued that the name *Mopsos* is Greek, not Anatolian, because otherwise its Hittite or Luwian form would have been **Mukussa* or **Mukussu*.⁷⁶ Already in 1948 Barnett proposed that *Muksas/mpš*, the forefather of the Hiyawan kings in Cilicia, is to be identified with the seer Mopsos, the son of Manto and grandson of Teiresias.⁷⁷ The subsequent discovery of more inscriptions from Cilicia, mentioning *Muksas*, have also convinced the majority of scholars.⁷⁸

The earliest references to Mopsos originate from Greek authors of the 7th century.⁷⁹ His mother was forced to leave Thebes after its destruction by the Epigoni and found refuge in Klaros in West Anatolia; there she married Rhakos, the ruler of the city with a Cretan origin, and gave birth to Mopsos.⁸⁰ After the end of the Trojan War, Amphilochos and Kalchas led some of the Achaeans and other people (μυγᾶδων τινῶν ἐκ Τροίας) away from Troy;⁸¹ when they arrived in Klaros, Kalchas was defeated by Mopsos in a contest in seer-craft.⁸² Afterwards, Kalchas, Amphilochos and Mopsos, led the immigrants to the east. Along the way, some of them decided to settle in locations they considered suitable: Podaleirios settled in Caria, Polypoites and Leonteus in Pamphylia;⁸³ Kalchas founded Selge in South Pisidia,⁸⁴ and Mopsos established several cities in Pamphylia and in Cilicia, which was renamed *Mopsopia*.⁸⁵

Some of the immigrants continued with their journey: some settled in Syria, where Amphilochos founded the city Posideion, which continued to exist at least until the time of Hero-

⁷⁴ KN De 1381.B, PY Sa 774; Barnett 1953, 142; Vanschoonwinkel 1990, 194; Ramón 2005, 29; Jasink and Marino 2007, 408 n. 16; Oettinger 2008, 63 (rendering /Mok^wso-/).

⁷⁵ Vanschoonwinkel 1990, 197; Tekoğlu *et al.* 2000, 983–5; Jasink and Marino 2007, 408. Oettinger (2008, 64) mentioned: “*The Muksus living in the late-fifteenth century and mentioned in the Hittite letter to Madduwattas could have been a Greek.*” *contra* Gander 2012, 300.

⁷⁶ Oettinger 2008, 64; also Jasink and Marino 2007; Hawkins 2009, 166; Fowler 2013, 550; Yakubovich 2015b, 36–8. On the other hand, the Lydian writer Xanthus (*apud* Nikolaos of Damascus, FGrHist 90 F16) mentioned that Mopsos was Lydian. The name *Muksos* was inscribed in one of the wooden beams of Tumulus MM in Gordion (c. 740 BC): Liebhart and Brixhe 2009, 145–52.

⁷⁷ Barnett *et al.* 1948, 60; 1953.

⁷⁸ e.g. Vanschoonwinkel 1990; Forlanini 2005, 111–4; Finkelberg 2005, 152; 2006, 116; Lemaire 2006; Jasink and Marino 2007; Oettinger 2008; 2011; Hawkins 2009, 165–6; Liebhart and Brixhe 2009, 147–9; López-Ruiz 2009; Yakubovich 2010, 151–6; 2011, 538; 2015b; Beal 2011, 596; Röllig 2011, 122; Sams 2011, 608; Payne and Melchert 2012, 40 n. 14; Singer 2012, 459–61; Bryce 2016, 3.

⁷⁹ Kallinus of Ephesos (Callinus F 8 West) and Hesiod: Barnett *et al.* 1948, 60.

⁸⁰ Hesiod, Melamp. F 278–9.

⁸¹ Strabo 14.4.1 and 14.5.21.

⁸² Finkelberg 2015, 134 n. 40. According to Sophocles (fr. 180) this contest took place in Cilicia. It is also attested that Kalchas died right after the contest (Hesiod, Melamp. F 278; Strabo 14.1.27).

⁸³ Herodotus 7.91; Sophokles *apud* Strabo 14.5.16. Danek 2015, 368.

⁸⁴ Strabo 12.7.3.

⁸⁵ Pl. NH 5.96. ~~Sophokles (*apud* Str. 14.5.16) used the names Pamphylia and Cilicia.~~

dotus (3.91.1). Others reached Phoenicia, and established the city Askalon.⁸⁶ This narrative could reflect the historic memory of an overland migration of various groups of people from West Anatolia, through Cilicia and Syria, all the way to Philistia.⁸⁷ Interestingly, a similar series of events is described in a well-known passage in the Medinet Habu inscription about the events during Ramesses III's 8th regnal year:⁸⁸ it is mentioned that several groups of people from "foreign countries... in their islands," attacked Egypt, having previously destroyed a series of foreign lands: Hatti, Qode (i.e. Cilicia), Carchemish, Arzawa (i.e. West Anatolia), Alashia (i.e. Cyprus) and Amurru, where they "desolated its people, and its land was like that which has never come into being." Of course, these narratives cannot be taken at face value, but we should also not ignore the fact that they both describe a similar course of events. As Finkelberg noted, "(i)t seems to be more than a mere coincidence that this pottery [i.e. Mycenaean IIIC:1b] is found along the same route that was associated in Greek tradition with the migration of Mopsos and his people."⁸⁹

A further indication that these narratives may be an echo historic events, comes from another Medinet Habu inscription: one of the leaders of the 'Sea People' warriors with feathered-helmet, who were defeated by Ramesses III during his Year 5 campaign, was depicted on his mortuary temple; his name was m-sh-k-n, which Redford⁹⁰ reconstructed as *Mā-š(a/i)-k-n(0). He derived the name from Μόσχος or Μόσχειον, i.e. bull(-like) and suggested a possible etymological connection to Muksa(s)/Mopsu(s). Redford also noted its resemblance to the ethnonym *Mushki*.⁹¹ A second captured warrior is named m-r/l-y-w, which Redford reconstructs as *Mā-r/i-3-yo(s) and links to the name Μάλερος, Μάλεος or Μαλλός. Mallos is a city in Cilicia, which was thought to have been founded by Mopsos.

The story of Mopsos in later Greek sources, as well as the fact that he was considered as the founder of the royal dynasty of the kingdom of *Hiyawa/dnny* in the EIA Luwian and Phoenician inscriptions from Cilicia, indicate that groups of Achaeans migrated there at the end of the LBA.⁹² It should be pointed out that according to the Greek sources the migration from West Anatolia, to Cilicia, North Syria and finally to Canaan was a long process, which lasted for more than one generation.⁹³

Further linguistic evidence is to be found. One or more members of the Mopsos dynasty in the land *Hiyawa/Qw/dnny* are named in the Luwian and Phoenician inscriptions in Cilicia: *Wrkys* (İncirli), *Warikas/w[rk]* (Çineköy), *Awarikus/wrk* (Karatepe), *wrk* (Hassan Beyli) and *wryk* (Cebel Ires Dağı Dağı).⁹⁴ These names are usually transliterated as Awarikus and Warikas. Most of the scholars believe that both names refer to the same person, probably the king known as Urikki in the Assyrian sources.⁹⁵ Both the names Awarikus and Warikas have been etymologically linked with Greek names:

⁸⁶ Strabo 14.4.3; Xanthus *apud* Steph. Byz. s.v. Ασκάλων (765 F 17 Jacoby). Of particular interest is also the reference of Xanthos (765 F 17a Jacoby), that Mopsos threw Atargatis into the Ascalon lake, which implies that "Mopsos was regarded as the founder of the cult of the 'Ascalon goddess'" (Finkelberg 2006, 117).

⁸⁷ Yasur-Landau 2003, 37–8; 2010, 114 ff; Singer 2012, 459–60; 2013.

⁸⁸ Bryce 2005, 333: "The foreign countries made a conspiracy in their islands. All at once the lands were removed and scattered in the fray. No land could stand before their arms, from Hatti, Qode, Carchemish, Arzawa, and Alasiya on, being cut off at one time. A camp was set up in one place in Amurru. They desolated its people, and its land was like that which has never come into being. They were coming forward toward Egypt, while the flame was prepared before them. Their confederation was the Peleset, Tjeker, Shekelesh, Denyen, and Weshesh, lands united. They laid their hands upon the land as far as the circuit of the earth, their hearts confident and trusting: 'Our plans will succeed!'".

⁸⁹ Finkelberg 2005, 153.

⁹⁰ Redford 2007, 300; also Yasur-Landau 2012, 33; Emanuel 2017, 89.

⁹¹ About the Mushki/Phrygians, see Kopanias 2015b.

⁹² Hawkins 2006, 194; Oettinger 2008, 65; 2011; Woudhuizen 2015, 221; Bryce 2016, 74.

⁹³ Finkelberg 2006, 117 n. 41.

⁹⁴ Azatiwandas (KARATEPE) was not a king, but a vassal of the unnamed son of Awarikus: Lipinski 2004, 117.

⁹⁵ Lipinski 2004, 117; Hawkins 2006, 193; Lanfranchi 2009, 128; Novák 2010, 407; Gander 2012, 292–7; Payne and Melchert 2012, 5; Oreshko 2013, 19; Bryce 2016, 69. *contra* Simon 2014; Yakubovich 2015b, 42.

Awarikus - Εἰσάρχος - Εὐαρχος⁹⁶ or Πάκιος⁹⁷

Warikas - Wo-ro-i-ko - Ποίκος⁹⁸

Furthermore, Schmitz identified some Greek terms in the Phoenician version of the Karatepe inscription.⁹⁹ Particular noteworthy is the divine appellation KRNTYŠ of Baal, which is to be interpreted as *Κορυνητήριος (i.e. 'mace-bearing').¹⁰⁰ Greek names are also preserved in the Phoenician inscription of Cebel Ires Daği from the second half of the 7th century¹⁰¹ As Schmitz noted, "(t)hese possible traces of Greek add substance to the suggestion of a Greek linguistic stratum in Iron Age Cilicia."¹⁰²

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS AND GREEK TEXTUAL EVIDENCE

Greek and Latin ~~textual sources~~ show a strong link between Mopsos and Cilicia. Pliny **mentions** that it was renamed as *Mopsopia* after his migration.¹⁰³ The name of Mopsos also survived in two later Cilician place names: *Mopsouhestia* (i.e. Mopsos' hearth)¹⁰⁴ and *Mopsoukrene* (i.e. Mopsos' fountain).¹⁰⁵ Interestingly, the term *Mopsouhestia* is the same as the one used in the Phoenician version of the KARATEPE inscription (*bt mpš*, i.e. House of Mopsos).¹⁰⁶

Mopsos and Amphilochos are supposed to have been buried in Magarsos, the port of Mallos,¹⁰⁷ but the surviving texts do not explicitly mention that it was founded by them. Later sources attributed to Mopsos the foundation of only one city in Cilicia, Mallos, which he supposedly established together with Amphilochos.¹⁰⁸ Afterwards Amphilochos traveled back to Argos, with the aim of collecting more settlers and then returned to Mallos together with a group of Argives.¹⁰⁹ The later inhabitants of Mallos considered Argos as their Mother City; thus Alexander the Great, who also claimed to be of Argive origin, granted them a tax exemption.¹¹⁰ So far, there is no archaeological evidence, which could confirm that Mallos was a Greek colony,¹¹¹ so it has been proposed that ~~their~~ claim was fictitious and Alexander's decision had ulterior political motives.¹¹² Nevertheless, the coin legends in Mallos were written in Greek from

⁹⁶ Krahmalkov 2000, 38–9; Lipinski 2004, 120–1; Schmitz 2008, 7; 2009b, 141; Miller 2014, 13; Yakubovich 2015b, 39.

⁹⁷ Forlanini 1996, 15; Jasink and Marino 2007, 408–9.

⁹⁸ Lipinski 2004, 121–2; Miller 2014, 13; Simon 2014, 95.

⁹⁹ Schmitz 2008.

¹⁰⁰ Schmitz 2008, 7; 2009b. This term is mentioned six times in the Phoenician text. In the Hieroglyphic Luwian version of the text the deity is described as (DEUS) TONITRUS-*hu-za-sá* (i.e. Tarḥunzas the highly blessed): Schmitz 2009b, 122.

¹⁰¹ Schmitz 2017, 122–6.

¹⁰² Schmitz 2009b, 141.

¹⁰³ Pl. NH 5.96. Already Sophokles (*apud* Str. 14.5.16) used the names Pamphylia and Cilicia.

¹⁰⁴ Strabo 14.5.19. The ~~Hellenistic~~ city *Mopsouhestia* was located in Παγρικά όρη (τούρκ. Misis dağları). It is probably to be identified with the place name *Pahar*, mentioned in the KARATEPE inscription and the city *Pahri*, which Salmanassar III destroyed in 839: Jasink and Marino 2007, 412.

¹⁰⁵ Scholia of **Dionysius the Periegete** 850; Eusebius Chr.-Can. p. 60 Helm²: Fowler 2013, 549. His name was also included in the name of *Moksupolis* in southern Phrygia.

¹⁰⁶ Bossert 1950, 123; Jasink and Marino 2007, 412.

¹⁰⁷ Strabo 14.5.16. Magarsos may be identified with the Hittite city *Urušša*, which is mentioned in Hieroglyphic Luwian as *Urassa/i*: Dillo 2016, 47–50.

¹⁰⁸ Strabo 14.5.16. Already Hesiod (fr. 279) and Herodotus (3.91) had associated Amphilochos from Argos with Cilicia. The attribution to Mopsos of the foundation of cities is fictitious: Vanschoonwinkel 2014, 89–90.

¹⁰⁹ Strabo 14.5.16.

¹¹⁰ Arr. An. 2.5.9.

¹¹¹ Scheer 1993, 226; Ehling *et al.* 2004, 11.

¹¹² Ehling *et al.* 2004, 17.

the later 5th century,¹¹³ so at least part of its population must have spoken Greek. The archaeological exploration of this site is still very limited, so future excavations will hopefully shed more light to this question.

Archaeological excavations in Cilicia and Pamphylia are still very limited in number and restricted to only a few sites.¹¹⁴ During the LBA, while this region was an integral part of the Hittite kingdom, only a very limited amount of LH IIA–IIIB pottery was imported, mainly in Mersin, Tarsus and Kazanlı.¹¹⁵ After the collapse of the Hittite kingdom this situation changed dramatically. Significant quantities of LH IIIC pottery have been discovered in many sites in Cilicia; a substantial percentage of this pottery was produced locally.¹¹⁶

As already mentioned, the city of Adana existed already in the beginning of the LBA period and was called *Adanawa* or *Adaniya*.¹¹⁷ Interestingly, there are no finds of LH IIIC pottery and this city is mentioned not even once in Greek texts until the time of Alexander. It appears that no people from the Aegean settled in that city until, at least, the Hellenistic period. In Kinet Höyük there is no evidence that a cultural change took place during the transition to the EIA.¹¹⁸ The settlement 13.2 of the Hittite period was destroyed by fire and subsequently the site was re-inhabited by a non-indigenous group of people, who lived in simple dwellings (Period 12a–c); the new inhabitants were pastoralists, who did not exploit the sea or engage in commercial activity; very few metal objects were found and only small quantities of LH IIIC pottery.¹¹⁹

Tarsus (Gözlükule) was first excavated by H. Goldman (1934–1938, 1947) and then by A. Özyar (2001 ff). Tarsus existed during the Hittite period and can probably be identified with the city of *Tarša*.¹²⁰ In the last layer of the Hittite phase (Layer LB IIa) only Hittite pottery was found.¹²¹ In the beginning of the 12th century the official buildings were destroyed, but no Mycenaean pottery was found in that layer (LB IIb first phase).¹²² Subsequently the site was fully destroyed and new buildings were hastily constructed by people who produced local LH IIIC pottery, including cooking pots (LB IIb later phase).¹²³ An apsidal building in that layer recalls similar EIA buildings in the Aegean.¹²⁴ The presence of this apsidal building and the large quantity of locally produced LH IIIC pottery, including cooking ware,¹²⁵ shows that a group of people from the Aegean settled in Tarsus.¹²⁶ Local pottery shapes continue to be produced on site.¹²⁷ They were gradually replaced by the so called *Cypro-Cilician Painted Pottery*: during the 10th century¹²⁸ Greek Geometric pottery and in the 7th century East Greek pottery was used ~~here~~.¹²⁹

According to later Greek sources, a group of people from Argos settled in Tarsus at a very

¹¹³ Balzat *et al.* 2013, xix.

¹¹⁴ For an overview of the archaeological research in Cilicia, see French 2013.

¹¹⁵ Sherratt and Crouwel 1987, 341; Lehmann 2007, 510; Gates 2010, 69; French 2013, 482; Vanschoonwinkel 2014, 44.

¹¹⁶ For a catalogue of sites in Cilicia with LH IIIA, IIIB and IIIC pottery: Yakar 1993, 14–8; Jean 1999, 27–31; Lehmann 2007, 498–500; Gür 2014–2015.

¹¹⁷ See above n. 21.

¹¹⁸ Jean 2003, 80–1; Gates 2010, 71; 2013, 5.

¹¹⁹ Gates 2010, 70; 2013, 507.

¹²⁰ Desideri and Jasink 1990, 74 ff.

¹²¹ Yalçın 2013, 200.

¹²² Slane 2006, 6; Gates 2010, 70.

¹²³ Goldman 1956, 58; Sherratt and Crouwel 1987, 341; Jean 2003, 82–3; Mountjoy 2005; Lehmann 2007, 497, 510–1; Mommsen *et al.* 2011, 900.

¹²⁴ Yalçın 2013, 200 fig. 5.

¹²⁵ Killebrew 1998, 397.

¹²⁶ Gates 2010, 70; Gür 2014–2015, 19.

¹²⁷ Slane 1987, 84; Yalçın 2013, 198.

¹²⁸ Yalçın 2013, 198, 202 fig. 4.

¹²⁹ Rollinger 2001, 250; Boardman 2014, 515, 521.

early age, namely when Triptolemus and the Argives were wandering looking for Io,¹³⁰ but it was not claimed that this city was founded by them. There are archaeological finds, which show that a group of Greeks lived in that city during the 8th and 7th centuries,¹³¹ but not enough in order to consider it a Greek colony.¹³² The presence of some Greeks in Tarsus during the first half of the 8th century is indicated by an economic text on an Assyrian cuneiform tablet, discovered in the city, which contains a list of six names: two are Luwian, one is possibly Luwian, and three are Greek.¹³³ By the Classical period there probably was **no Greek** community in the city, since until the 4th century the coin legends in Tarsus were written in Aramaic, not in Greek, and there are no Greek inscriptions earlier than the 1st century BC.¹³⁴ **Gradually, Greek become** the predominant language in Tarsus, as in many other cities in Cilicia, from the late Hellenistic period onwards.¹³⁵

In the beginning of the 12th century, Soloi (Soli Höyük) was destroyed; LH IIIC pottery was found in the layer that followed the destruction level (Trenches G8, E9, F9).¹³⁶ In later layers, Late-Geometric and Archaic pottery also appears (Trenches G7, G8, G9).¹³⁷ Furthermore, East-Greek architectural terracottas of the 7th century indicate the presence of a Greek temple in Soloi.¹³⁸ According to Herodotus, Amphilochoi was killed **in Soloi**, but it was not explicitly mentioned that the city was founded by him.¹³⁹ Soloi was settled either by Argives¹⁴⁰ or by Rhodians and Achaeans,¹⁴¹ at some point prior to the 7th century, since it is mentioned already by Hesiod and Hecataeus.¹⁴² According to a decree of the late 4th century in Argos, the citizens of Soloi and Aspendos had the right to claim citizenship in Argos, since they were considered Argive settlers.¹⁴³ It seems that the inhabitants of Soloi continued to speak Greek also in later periods, but the barbarisms in their local dialect became proverbial. The coins of Soloi bore the image of Athena and their legends were written in Greek from the late 5th century onwards.¹⁴⁴ According to Scylax only Soloi and Holmoi in Cilicia could be described as Greek cities at his time.¹⁴⁵

In Kilise Tepe in the Mersin Province the layers of the early 12th century show a cultural continuity with the previous period, but the living conditions deteriorated (Levels IIa-b).¹⁴⁶ In the subsequent level, the *Stele and East Building* (Level IIc) was destroyed by fire and then a significant quantity of LH IIIC pottery appeared (Level IId).¹⁴⁷ The archaeological evidence points to the existence of a Greek settlement in the area of Mersin at least during the 7th



¹³⁰ Strabo 14.5.12: “ἡ δὲ Ταρσοὺς κεῖται μὲν ἐν πεδίῳ κτίσμα δ’ ἐστὶ τῶν μετὰ Τριπτολέμου πλανηθέντων Ἀργείων κατὰ ζήτησιν Ἰοῦς.”

¹³¹ Bing 1971, 99–100.

¹³² Ehling *et al.* 2004, 11.

¹³³ Schmitz 2009a, 131.

¹³⁴ Balzat *et al.* 2013, xix.

¹³⁵ Balzat *et al.* 2013, xxi.

¹³⁶ Yağcı 2007, 373 figs. 1–8; 2012, 7.

¹³⁷ Yağcı 2012, 7.

¹³⁸ Yağcı 2012, 10–4.

¹³⁹ **Hes.** *apud* Str. 14.5.17.

¹⁴⁰ Strabo 14.5.8; Mela I.13 (71); Polyb. 21.24.10; Liv. 37.56.

¹⁴¹ Strabo 14.5.8; Eust., Dionysius Periegetes, 875. See also Blumenthal 1963, 106, 121; Desideri and Jasink 1990, 27 ff; Ehling *et al.* 2004, 11.

¹⁴² Hesiod *apud* Strabon 14.5.17; Hecataeus *apud* Steph. Byz. s.v. Σολοί.

¹⁴³ Stroud 1984, 201–2.

¹⁴⁴ Ehling *et al.* 2004, 14; Balzat *et al.* 2013, xix.

¹⁴⁵ Ps. Scylax 102.

¹⁴⁶ Jean 2003, 84–6; French 2007; 2013, 480–1; Hansen and Postgate 1999, 112–3; Jackson and Postgate 1999, 546; Symington 2001, 169–72; Sherratt 2013, 624.

¹⁴⁷ Postgate 2008, 170–1; Yağcı 2012, 6.

century¹⁴⁸ LH IIC pottery was also found in Kazanlı Höyük (in significant quantities),¹⁴⁹ Yumuk-tepe/Mersin,¹⁵⁰ Domuztepe,¹⁵¹ Dağlıbaz Höyük,¹⁵² İslamkadı Çiftlik,¹⁵³ Soyalı Höyük,¹⁵⁴ Misis¹⁵⁵ and Sirkeli Höyük.¹⁵⁶ Important quantities of LH IIC pottery, a large percentage of which was locally produced, was also found in North Syria, namely in Tayinat,¹⁵⁷ Alalakh,¹⁵⁸ Sabuniye¹⁵⁹ and in at least 18 EIA sites in the Amuq plain.¹⁶⁰ In the case of Tayinat, there is substantial evidence, which shows that people from the Aegean ~~people~~ migrated there in the early 12th century, since cooking wares and spool-shaped loom weights of Aegean type have been found.¹⁶¹

Greek cities were established mainly west of Soloi, in Cilicia Tracheia.¹⁶² The foundation of the city of Olbe was attributed to Aias, son of Teukros, after the Trojan War.¹⁶³ Interestingly, until the Roman period all rulers of the city had to assume the name of either Aias or Teukros. Later Greek texts linked the foundation of this city directly with the Achaean migration to Cyprus, since Teukros founded the city of Salamis. During the Archaic period, a group of Samians founded the cities of Nagidos and Kelenderis in Cilicia Tracheia.¹⁶⁴ Three more Greek cities are mentioned in Cilicia Tracheia, namely Anemourion, Aphrodisias and Holmoi, but we know almost nothing about them.

In Pamphylia the foundation of Phaselis was attributed either to Mopsos¹⁶⁵ or to one of his followers, Lakios who was either from Argos or Rhodes.¹⁶⁶ Callimachus mentioned that, during his migration, Mopsos passed through Aspendos, where he offered a sacrifice in honor of Aphrodite Kastnia, so the city pre-existed ~~his appearance~~.¹⁶⁷ Hellanicus mentions that Aspendos was founded by Deukalion, which shows that it was thought to have been a very ancient city.¹⁶⁸ Its name is not Greek and is probably derived from the ethnonym ΕΣΤΦΕΔΙΥΣ (*Εστφεδύς), which is written on its coins in the 5th century¹⁶⁹ As in the case of Mallos in Cilicia, people from

¹⁴⁸ Haider 1996, 84; Rollinger 2001, 250.

¹⁴⁹ Mee 1978, 131, 150; Sherratt and Crouwel 1987; Lehmann 2007, 497–8.

¹⁵⁰ Jean 2003, 83–4.

¹⁵¹ Goldman 1935, 526; 1938, 54; Seton-Williams 1954, 154.

¹⁵² Killebrew 2006–2007, 250; Lehmann *et al.* 2008, 187.

¹⁵³ Seton-Williams 1954, 135, 158; Mee 1978, 129.

¹⁵⁴ Seton-Williams 1954, 135, 169.

¹⁵⁵ Lehmann 2007, 517.

¹⁵⁶ Ahrens *et al.* 2010, 62. Small quantities of LH IIC pottery were also discovered in a few sites of Central Anatolia: Konya-Çumra, Hatipkale, Dineksaray and Meram-Zoldura (Bahar and Koçak 2008, 13–14 n. 18). The LH IIC pottery sherds in Fıraktin (Özgüç 1948, 264; Drews 1993, 11) may have been imported from Cilicia (Vanschoonwinkel 2014, 72).

¹⁵⁷ Janeway 2011.

¹⁵⁸ Yener and Akar 2011, 6–7.

¹⁵⁹ Pamir and Nishiyama 2010, 301.

¹⁶⁰ Yener *et al.* 2000, 188.

¹⁶¹ Janeway 2006–2007; 2011; Gates 2010, 70–1. A similar picture is also observed in West Anatolia, as shown by the recent LH IIC finds in Liman Tepe, Bademgediği and Çine Tepecik (Gür 2014–2015, 17).

¹⁶² Ehling *et al.* 2004, 11.

¹⁶³ Strabon 14.5.10.

¹⁶⁴ Blumenthal 1963, 105 ff.; Balzat *et al.* 2013, xvii.

¹⁶⁵ Athenaios, Deipn. Epit. VII 51.

¹⁶⁶ Aristaeetus, FGrHist 771 F 1; Heropythos of Colophon, FGrHist 448 F 1. An inscription of the 1st century BC in the temple of Athena Lindos mentions that the inhabitants of Phaselis dedicated weapons of the Solymians, who they defeated at the time of the foundation of their city (Higbie 2003, 33, 104).

¹⁶⁷ Iamb 10 of Call (F 200a Pf.). Robert (1960, 177) interpreted the figure of a mounted hunter on coins from Aspendos (420–360 BC) as Mopsos. It is often claimed (e.g. Işık 2008, 571) that Aspendos was founded by Mopsos, but this is not explicitly mentioned in the existing texts.

¹⁶⁸ Hellanicos (4 F 15 Jacoby).

¹⁶⁹ This term is probably related to the name *Azatiwataya*, namely the city that Azatiwatas mentions in his KARA-TEPE inscription (Jasink and Marino 2007, 413).

Argos settled also in Aspendos at some point.¹⁷⁰ The foundation of Selge was attributed to Kalchas, but at some later point also a group of Laconians settled in the city.¹⁷¹ The city must have been in existence already, since the demonyms of Selge were ΣΤΑΓΕΥΣ, ΣΤΑΕΛΙΣ and ΕΣΤΑΕΛΙΥΣ.¹⁷² Side also has a Pre-Hellenic name, which was preserved even after the settlement of Kymaians.¹⁷³ At some point, groups of Aeolians also settled in Pamphylia and founded the cities Tenedos, Lyrnessos and Thebe.¹⁷⁴ In the beginning of the 7th century Rhodians settled in the eastern part of Pamphylia and founded several cities.¹⁷⁵ The name Perge (*Πρέγᾱ¹⁷⁶) is derived from the Hittite name of the city *Parha*.¹⁷⁷ During the Roman period the citizens of Perge considered also Mopsos as their oikistes.¹⁷⁸ During the 7th century a significant group of Rhodians migrated into the city, but Luwian-speaking locals lived alongside with them.¹⁷⁹ In Perge, Aspendos and Sillyon a significant part of the population was indigenous until the Hellenistic period.¹⁸⁰ On the other hand, Phaselis and Melanippion retained characteristics expected to be found in Greek cities.¹⁸¹

On the Pamphylian coast, there are no archaeological finds from the LBA and the early phase of the EIA. This lack of finds is to be attributed to the limited archaeological research in that area. Recently, LH IIIC pottery was discovered in the acropolis of Perge, but there are still no earlier finds from the LBA.¹⁸² In connection with the LH IIIC pottery a terracotta hearth was unearthed, which is similar to the ones discovered in Mycenaean palaces.¹⁸³ According to Recke, these finds in Perge show that there was some historic truth in the legends about Mopsos and the other Greek heroes who established the city.¹⁸⁴ Geometric pottery was also found in Sillyon.¹⁸⁵

ASSYRIAN SOURCES

Greeks are mentioned in Assyrian texts as Yamnāiu/Yaunāiu (i.e. *Ἰόνες = Ionians).¹⁸⁶ The earliest reference is dated to the reign of Tiglath-pileser III (744–727 BC). Ionians (i.e. Greeks) came “from the middle of the sea” and attacked three small towns in the Phoenician coast.¹⁸⁷ Furthermore, a ^{uru}*ia-ú-na* (i.e. city of the ‘Ionians’) is mentioned on the coast of North Syria,¹⁸⁸ possibly to be identified with Ra’s al-Basīt and maybe with Posideion.¹⁸⁹

¹⁷⁰ Strabo 14.4.2: “...Ἄσπενδος πόλις εὐάνδροῦσα ἱκανῶς, Ἀργείων κτίσμα.”

¹⁷¹ Strabo 12.7.3.

¹⁷² Machatshek and Schwarz 1989, 12; Nollé and Schindler 1991, 12 n. 8.

¹⁷³ Strabo 14.4.2; Arrian, An. 1.26.4; Pseudo-Scylax, Periplus 101.

¹⁷⁴ Adak 2007, 46.

¹⁷⁵ Adak 2007, 42–4; 2013, 65.

¹⁷⁶ Miller 2014, 283.

¹⁷⁷ Oettinger 2008, 64; Sams 2011, 608.

¹⁷⁸ Şahin 1999, 1: nos. 101–7.

¹⁷⁹ Abbasoğlu 2001, 177.

¹⁸⁰ Şahin 1999, 1.

¹⁸¹ Adak 2007, 43.

¹⁸² Abbasoğlu 2001, 177; 2009, 62; Martini *et al.* 2010, 112 ff; Recke 2011.

¹⁸³ Abbasoğlu 2009, 62–3.

¹⁸⁴ Recke 2011, 176.

¹⁸⁵ Özer *et al.* 2011, 211.

¹⁸⁶ Rollinger 1997; 2011, 267; Lanfranchi 2000, 13.

¹⁸⁷ ND 2370. Saggs 2001, 164–6; Parker 2000; Rollinger 2001, 237; 2009, 33–4; 2011, 272; Yamada 2008, 303–5.

¹⁸⁸ ND 2737. Saggs 2001, 166–7; Yamada 2008, 305–6; Rollinger 2011, 271. In its vicinity was the city ^{uru}*i-šur-ri*, (Ri’isi-šurri or Rēši-šuri), probably to be identified with Ra’s Ibn Hāni: Na’aman 2004a; 2004b, 70; Yamada 2008, 306; Rollinger 2011, 271.

¹⁸⁹ Rollinger 2011, 272.

During the reign of Sargon II (721–705 BC) it was noted:

*(Sargon) experienced in battles who in the midst of the Sea as a fisher (does) caught the 'Ionians' like fish and provided peace for the land of Que and the city of Tyre.*¹⁹⁰

In another text we read:

*[To subdue the Ionians, whose residences] are in the midst of the Sea, who killed the people of the [city of Ty]re and of the [land] of Que since faraway [days], [interrupted?] the ways(?), out on the Sea I sailed against them [with the ships of...].? and with the weapon stretched on the ground young and old.*¹⁹¹

Apparently, piratical raids had been a problem for the area between Cilicia and the city of Tyre “since faraway [days]”.¹⁹² Nevertheless, it is very probable that these texts refer to the revolt in Cilicia Pedias (Que), which received the support of the Phrygian king Mita/Midas, but was successfully suppressed by Sargon II in 715 BC.¹⁹³

In 696, in the time of Sennacherib (704–681 BC), Kirūa incited a revolt in the cities of Illubru, Ingirā, and Tarsus in the land Hilakku (Cilicia Tracheia). The Assyrian texts explicitly mention that the road to the land of Que (Cilicia Pedias) was blocked, which implies that the latter remained on the Assyrian side.¹⁹⁴ The Assyrians crushed the rebellion, plundered the cities involved, and then transported Kirua to Nineveh, where he was publicly executed. The involvement of ‘Ionians’ (i.e. Greeks) is not explicitly mentioned in the surviving texts. Nevertheless, Sennacherib’s Bull Inscription about the events of his sixth campaign (694 BC) states the following:

*Hittites [i.e. Syrians], plunder of my bows I settled in Nineveh. Mighty ships (after) the workmanship of their land they built dexterously. Sailors –Tyrians, Sidonians and Io[n]ians– captives of my land, I ordered at the bank of the Tigris with them. Downstream to Opis I had them shipped to disembark (there).*¹⁹⁵

It is very probable that these Greek captives were captured during the Assyrian campaign in Hilakku (Cilicia Tracheia) two years earlier. A very strong indication that this was the case comes from the reference to the events of Sennacherib’s campaign of 696 BC in Cilicia, in the book *Babyloniaca* of Berossus (3rd century BC), which relied on earlier sources.¹⁹⁶ The book itself is lost, but in the Armenian translation of Eusebius’ Chronicle we find two quotations from *Babyloniaca*, copied by Alexander Polyhistor (1st century AD)¹⁹⁷ and Abydenos (2nd century AD)¹⁹⁸ respectively. In Polyhistor’s text we read that Sennacherib fought against Ionians in Cilicia and then erected a statue of himself with a “Chaldean inscription” as a memorial of his victory; most probably it is the statue which Alexander’s generals saw in 333 BC in Anchiale, and mistakenly attributed to Sardanapalus (i.e. Ashurbanipal or Ashur-uballit II).¹⁹⁹ In Abydenos’ account we

¹⁹⁰ Rollinger 2009, 34.

¹⁹¹ Rollinger 2001, 239–40.

¹⁹² Lanfranchi 2000, 19–22; 2005; 2007; Rollinger 2001, 239–40; 2009, 34; 2011, 273.

¹⁹³ Braun 1982, 15; Boardman 2014, 519.

¹⁹⁴ Grayson and Novotny 2012, 15–6.

¹⁹⁵ Rollinger 2001, 242.

¹⁹⁶ Burstein 1978, 24; Rollinger 2001, 241; Lane Fox 2008, 81; Yağcı 2012, 7; Heller 2015, 337.

¹⁹⁷ Alexander Polyhistor, FGrHist 680 F 7c (31).

¹⁹⁸ Abydenos, FGrHist 685 F 5 (6).

¹⁹⁹ Callisthenes, FCrH 124 F 34; Aristobulus, FGrH 139 F 9; B 8; Braun 1982, 19; Lanfranchi 2013, 66. Sardanapalos supposedly also built Anchiale: Strabo 14.5.9; Arrian, Anabasis 2.5.2–4; Athenaeus 12.529 E.

read that Sennacherib defeated a group of Ionian warships off the Cilician coast;²⁰⁰ then he dedicated a temple to Athena,²⁰¹ and he built (i.e. rebuilt) Tarsus “according to plan and model of Babylon”. Anchiale is probably to be identified with the city Ingirâ in Sennacherib’s texts.²⁰²

The Assyrian texts from the reign of Tiglath-pileser III and Sargon II reveal that Greek ships raided the Levantine coast. In the middle of the 8th century, a city of the ‘Ionians’ was located somewhere on the North Syrian coast, possibly in Ra’s al-Basīt. Greeks were also involved in two unsuccessful revolts in Cilicia: first, in 715 BC in Cilicia Pedias (Que), probably in cooperation with the Phrygian king Mita/Midas;²⁰³ second, in 696 BC in Hilakku (Cilicia Tracheia). Such a strong involvement in Cilicia shows that at least some of the Greek cities in Cilicia Tracheia and in Pamphylia must have been founded prior to that date. After suppressing two revolts in Cilicia, both with some Greek involvement, the Assyrians kings would not have been inclined to permit the establishment of more Greek cities there. Sennacherib’s campaign in 696 BC should be viewed as a *terminus ante quem* for the foundation of the Greek cities in Cilicia.

THE FOUNDATION DATES OF THE GREEK CITIES

According to the Greek sources, there was not one, but many small migrations to Pamphylia and Cilicia, spread throughout an extended period of time.

The first one took place soon after the Trojan War (according to Eratosthenes dated to 1183 BC and by the Parian Marble to 1209 BC). It was not an organized migration of people from a single city: people from different backgrounds in Northwest and West Anatolia took part in it. It is implied that a significant number of people migrated, since various groups settled along the way (in Caria, Pisidia, Pamphylia, Cilicia and North Syria), but there was still enough of them left to reach and settle in Askalon. As already mentioned, similar events were also described in the Medinet Habu inscriptions of Ramesses III, dated to approximately 1175 BC, according to which a substantial number of people moved through Anatolia and the Levant, destroying one kingdom after the other: Hatti, Alashia (i.e. Cyprus), Arzawa (i.e. West Anatolia), Qode (i.e. Cilicia), Carchemish and Amurru.²⁰⁴ They supposedly attacked Egypt itself, but in the end several groups of them settled in Philistia. The upheavals of that time are evident also in the archaeological record, since many sites in Anatolia and the Levant were either deserted or destroyed, and there is evidence for the movement of various groups of people.²⁰⁵ Such a disorganized and desperate migration of people, as the one described by both the Egyptian and the later Greek sources, must have been necessitated by a calamity,²⁰⁶ or maybe what may at the time have seemed an opportunity. We know that the Hittite kings forcibly relocated tens of thousands of people from West and South Anatolia to the central and northern part of their kingdom, often to dangerous border regions.²⁰⁷ After the collapse of the Hittite kingdom in the early 12th century, at least some of the deportees could have opted to leave and either return to their homelands, where they would not have necessarily been welcomed, or go on to new

²⁰⁰ This account of the sea battle could actually refer to Sargon’s naval battle against Greeks in Cilicia: Lanfranchi 2013, 68.

²⁰¹ The text mentions a “temple of Athenians”, which is obviously a mistake made by the Armenian translator of Eusebius’ text: Lane Fox 2008, 82.

²⁰² Lane Fox 2008, 81; Lanfranchi 2013, 66. According to Braun (1982, 18), Illubru recalls the Greek name Olymbrus, the brother of Adanus.

²⁰³ Braun 1982, 15; Boardman 2014, 519.

²⁰⁴ See above n. 90.

²⁰⁵ For an overview, see Killebrew and Lehmann 2013; Cline 2014.

²⁰⁶ For a detailed discussion and ~~older bibliography~~, see Knapp and Manning 2016.

²⁰⁷ Altman and Gan 2008, 380.

destinations, where they thought that they would have a better life. Such a disorganized migration of groups of people agrees with the information provided by the Greek sources about Mopsos and his followers. The followers of Mopsos were able to occupy a part of Cilicia and to establish there a kingdom, later known as Hiyawa in Luwian and *Qw'dn/dnny* in Phoenician. Later rulers of *Hiyawa* acknowledged *Muksas/mpš* as the founder of their royal dynasty.

In Cilicia and Pamphylia a second migration is attested, not long after the first one. It is mentioned that, after Mopsos and Amphilochos founded the city of Mallos in Cilicia, the latter traveled to Argos, where he persuaded some of its residents to travel with him back to Mallos and settle there.²⁰⁸ According to the later Greek texts, groups of Argives settled also in Tarsus²⁰⁹ and Soloi in Cilicia, as well as in Aspendos in Pamphylia.²¹⁰ The mythical tradition places the foundation of Olbe in the same context, since it was attributed to Aias, the son of Teukros;²¹¹ the cases of Soloi and Olbe show that, according to the later Greek authors, the migration to Cilicia and Pamphylia was linked to the one to Cyprus. Interestingly, during the EIA, pottery in Cilicia shows a strong affinity with Cypriot pottery, not with any Anatolian or Syrian ones.²¹²

The archaeological evidence offers a similar picture. At the beginning of the 12th century, some sites in Cilicia were destroyed (Tarsus, Kilise Tepe, Kinet Höyük). In some cases they were soon afterwards re-settled (Tarsus, Tille Höyük, Kilise Tepe); in the early phase of the new settlements, there is usually a change in pottery production. During the 12th and 11th centuries, locally produced LH IIIC pottery appears in several Cilician sites. This pottery is not directly connected with destruction levels (Tarsus, Soli Höyük, Tayinat). As Lehmann noted, the "*LH IIIC pottery and its derivative styles characterize most of the decorated pottery in Cilicia during the early Iron Age, approximately the 12th and 11th century BCE. This pottery style was widely distributed in the plain... This substantial impact of Late Helladic ceramic styles on the material culture of Cilicia is comparable only to the Land of the Philistines and the Amuq plain.*"²¹³ Some of the local pottery types do not cease to be produced, so it seems that at least part of the previous population continued to live there.

With no exceptions, the later Greek sources place the migration of Mopsos and the Argives soon after the Trojan War, but modern scholars are divided on the matter: some date the founding of the Argive colonies in the 12th century,²¹⁴ while others place it in the period between the 9th–6th centuries.²¹⁵ The later date is mainly based on the fact that the Pamphylian dialect includes also Doric elements.²¹⁶ Nevertheless, it should be pointed out that the occurrence of Doric elements simply proves that Greeks continued to migrate to Cilicia and Pamphylia at least until the 7th century.²¹⁷ The earlier date for the foundation of the Argive colonies (12th–11th centuries) is supported by the fact that the Pamphylian dialect shows a strong affinity with the Arcadocypriot dialect and preserves many elements of the Mycenaean Greek.²¹⁸ As Miller noted, "*Pamphylian is thus possibly the substratum remnant of a Mycenaean colony.*"²¹⁹ This is indeed a strong indication that a wave of Achaean settlers arrived in Pamphylia at a very

²⁰⁸ Strabo 14.5.16.

²⁰⁹ Strabo 14.5.12.

²¹⁰ Stroud 1984, 201–2.

²¹¹ Strabon 14.5.10.

²¹² Novák 2010, 408; Recke 2011, 176.

²¹³ Lehmann 2007, 512.

²¹⁴ Houwink ten Cate 1961, 44–50; Barnett 1975; Jasink and Marino 2007, 413; Grainger 2009, 1–14.

²¹⁵ Brixhe 1976, 191–4; Jones and Habicht 1989, 338.

²¹⁶ Brixhe 1976; Scheer 1993, 213–6; Adak 2007, 41; Colvin 2010, 209.

²¹⁷ e.g. in the case of Soloi, see Jones 1971, 194.

²¹⁸ Egetmeyer 2010; Ramón 2010, 227 ff. Generally about the Pamphylian dialect: Brixhe 1976; Παναγιώτου 2001; Balzat *et al.* 2013, xxv.

²¹⁹ Miller 2014, 282; see also Brixhe 2002, 50ff.

early age, during the 12th and the 11th centuries, during the time that Achaean settlers started to migrate to Cyprus.²²⁰ There is also evidence for the survival of Mycenaean cults in later periods in Pamphylia: first, the cult of *Diwia*, mentioned in a 4th century inscription from Sillyon;²²¹ she was originally the wife of Zeus, but had been replaced by Hera already at some point of the LBA.²²² Second, ~~there possibly should be considered also~~ the cult of Φανάσσα Πρεῖλας (i.e. the lady/goddess of *Prega), whose epithet is derived from the Mycenaean period and was also used for Aphrodite in the Cypriot dialect.²²³

Further waves of migration took place at different times of the EIA, when Rhodians, Kymaians, Lacedaemonians and possibly also Aeolians settled in pre-existing or in new towns and cities in Cilicia (mainly in Cilicia Tracheia) and in Pamphylia.²²⁴ The existence of Arcadocypriot, Doric and Aeolian elements in the Pamphylian dialect shows that there was not a single, but several waves of migration between the 12th and the 7th centuries, which is also in accordance with the ancient sources.²²⁵ This is also in line with the fact that significant amounts of Greek pottery were imported in Cilicia and Pamphylia from the 8th century onwards, in particular Rhodian and East Ionian.²²⁶

The indigenous languages had a significant influence on the Pamphylian dialect. The case of the Kymaean settlers in Side is characteristic: soon after they had settled in Side, they began to speak a mixed language under the influence of the indigenous population.²²⁷ Nevertheless, in Cilicia and Pamphylia, there are no Luwian inscriptions from the Archaic period onwards, contrary to the situation in Lycia, Caria and Lydia;²²⁸ the surviving texts were written in Phoenician, Aramaic and Greek. This means that the migration to Cilicia and Pamphylia was a protracted and gradual process. This corresponds with the evidence from modern anthropological studies, which confirm that people do not migrate to unfamiliar places, but to the ones which they already know of, especially to the ones where they have relatives and friends.²²⁹ A very interesting analogy can be found in the case of the 19th century AD city of Mersin: within a period of two or three generations, small groups of Greeks gradually migrated into the city from the Aegean, with the aim of finding better economic prospects and co-existed there peacefully with several other ethnic groups.²³⁰ In the case of the 19th century AD migration to Mersin, the whole process was decentralized and involved only a few families at a time.

CONCLUSIONS

There is still no definite evidence that people started to migrate from the Aegean to Cilicia during the 12th century. Nevertheless, there is a lot of circumstantial evidence: the Luwian inscriptions about the *Hiyawa/dnnyim* in EIA Cilicia, the claim of its rulers that they belonged to the royal dynasty Mopsos (Muksas/*mpš*), the testimony of Herodotus about the Hypachaeans of Cilicia, the legends about Mopsos and the migration people from West and Northwest Anatolia to Cilicia, the appearance of significant quantities of locally produced LH IIIC pottery in

²²⁰ About the arrival of the Achaeans on Cyprus, see Iakovou 2014, 234.

²²¹ Brixhe 2002.

²²² Bremmer and Erskine 2010, 5; Miller 2014, 291–2.

²²³ Miller 2014, 283–5.

²²⁴ Adak 2007, 47; Brixhe 2010, 228.

²²⁵ Balzat *et al.* 2013, xxv.

²²⁶ Forsberg 1995, 51 ff; Ehling *et al.* 2004, 10–1.

²²⁷ Arrian, *Anab.* 1.26.4.

²²⁸ Balzat *et al.* 2013, xvi.

²²⁹ Anthony 1990, 900.

²³⁰ Toksöz 2010.

many sites, the Arcadocypriot and Mycenaean elements in the Greek Pamphylian dialect, the Assyrian sources, which link the Greeks to the affairs of Cilicia during the 8th and 7th centuries.

If we view this evidence *in corpore*, then we can safely draw the conclusion that small groups of Aegean immigrants had begun to arrive in Cilicia and Pamphylia already in the 12 century. They were soon amalgamated with the indigenous population and created mixed communities. Until the late 8th century a part of Cilicia belonged to the kingdom of *Hiyawa*, whose rulers acknowledged Mopsos as their progenitor. As in the case of the Aegean migrants in Philistine and in Amuq ~~in North Syria~~, the *Hiyawa* people in Cilicia were gradually assimilated into the indigenous population.²³¹ These were the *Hypachaeans* of Cilicia, mentioned by Herodotus, which were the descendants of Achaeans, but were neither Greeks nor Cilicians. Further waves of Aegean immigrants continued to arrive, mainly in Pamphylia and Cilicia Tracheia, at least until the 7th century. These later migrants also amalgamated with the indigenous population and their local vernacular became heavily influenced by the local Luwian dialects.²³² Nevertheless, some of their cities could retain some of the characteristics of a Greek *polis*. In the case of Cilicia Pedias, the assimilation process was more intensive. Prior to the Hellenistic period, Soloi was the only city which could be characterized as Greek.²³³ There are no Greek inscriptions or place names in Cilicia Pedias prior to the Hellenistic period.²³⁴ After the conquest of Alexander, this process was reversed: the local population gradually adopted the Greek language not only in writing, but also in everyday life. During the Roman period, the Greek language gradually replaced the native Luwian dialects, which then disappeared.²³⁵

²³¹ Malkin 2015; 2016, 298.

²³² Arrian, *Anab.* 1.26.4; Grainger 2009, 12–4; Adak 2013, 63. Luwian personal names were still in use until the Roman period, see Balzat *et al.* 2013, xvii.

²³³ Haider 1996, 79 ff.; Casabonne 2004, 75, 92; Ehling *et al.* 2004, 16; Balzat *et al.* 2013, xix.

²³⁴ Novák 2010, 407–8.

²³⁵ Balzat *et al.* 2013, 19–20.



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