Epigraphic Bulletin for Greek Religion 2004 (EBGR 2004)

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Electronic version
URL: http://journals.openedition.org/kernos/201
DOI: 10.4000/kernos.201
ISSN: 2034-7871

Publisher
Centre international d'étude de la religion grecque antique

Printed version
Date of publication: 1 January 2007
ISSN: 0776-3824

Electronic reference
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The 17th issue of the *Epigraphic Bulletin for Greek Religion* presents the great majority of the epigraphic publications of 2004 and many additions to *EBGR* 1999-2003. We have placed emphasis on the presentation of new corpora and editions of new texts, but we could not resist the temptation to include information contained in papyri, both magical papyri and other papyri of religious interest that might otherwise remain unnoticed (153. 205). However, we can no longer follow the discussion concerning the Derveni papyrus (see more recently F. Jourdan, *Le papyrus de Derveni. Texte présenté, traduit et annoté*, Paris, 2003 [with the review in *Kernos* 18 (2005), p. 553-556]; G. Betegh, *The Derveni Papyrus. Cosmology, Theology, and Interpretation*, Cambridge, 2004; T. Kouremenos, G.M. Parasoglu, K. Tsantsanoglou, *The Derveni Papyrus*, Florence, 2006) or the newly edited epigrams of Poseidippos which are of great interest for Hellenistic religion (e.g., B. Acosta-Hughes – E. Kosmetatou – M. Baumbach [eds.], *Labored in Papyrus Leaves. Perspectives on an Epigram Collection Attributed to Posidippus* (P.Mil.Vogl. VIII 309), Washington, 2004).

In addition to many new inscriptions (esp. 1-3, 11, 26, 29, 43, 57, 118-120, 135, 138, 140, 142, 151, 156, 171-173, 176-179, 187-188, 213, 223-224, 231, 241, 247, 251, 256, 268-272, 277-280, 284-285, 288, 290, 296-297, 306-307), in this issue we summarize 14 corpora, concerning the inscriptions of Dacia (235), Apulum (218), Halasarna on Kos (141), Ikaria (189), Samos (104), Akragas and Gela (8), Elea (293), the Museum of Catania (143). France (61), south Karia (31), Sinope (87), the area of Mr. Sultan Daği in east Phrygia (128), and Perge (239).

The new texts add some information concerning the worship of gods, e.g., attesting for the first time the epikelesis Aontia (or Adontia?) for Artemis in Achaia (213), identifying a sanctuary of Achilles on Thera (248), offering what may be a very early attestation of Asklepios’ cult in Thessaly (288), and providing information concerning the cult of healing heroes in Mysela (26). But studies based on previously published material, in particular surveys of cults in Roman Asia Minor (e.g., the cults of Mes, Hosios kai Dikaios, and the Twelve Gods), also make significant contributions to the study of important religious features of this period, such as an emphasis on divine justice, the concept of a hierarchy among the immortals, and the communication between gods and men (cf., e.g., 3. 159. 166. 171. 178); we single out a new analysis of Hadrian’s dedicatory epigram to Eros at Thespiai as a testimony of contemporary religious mentality (102). The new edition of an oration for Theseus in Roman Athens (84) provides insights both into the cult of the Athenian hero and into the function of epideictic orations in festivals. The cult of mortals has attracted a lot of attention in recent years. In this issue the reader will find new evidence for the cult of Agrippa in
Thessaly (135) and the imperial cult in Kalindoia in Macedonia (251), but also summaries of studies of the ranks of ‘political gods and heroes’ in the Hellenistic period (35), on the cult of benefactors (265), and on the rituals of the Hellenistic ruler cult (105).

There are only a few new leges sacrae, including sacrificial regulations from Athens (256) and Kos (140), but we should also mention the new copies of the lex sacra of Antiochos I of Kommagene (57; cf. 215 and 300), a new date plausibly suggested for the famous lex sacra of the mysteries of Andania (268), and new significant contributions to the interpretation of the equally famous regulation of Selinous concerning purification rituals (69 and 74). Turning to sanctuaries, their organisation and their finances, the new texts include an exciting new find from fifth-century Olympia concerning theorodokoi in Sparta and Euboea which seems to show that the sanctuary possessed a widespread network of relations at an early stage (247), a very interesting Hellenistic decree from Halasarna forbidding the use of sacred property as surety for loans (141); and another inscription from the same city which shows that former priests constituted a board (141). We should also mention contributions to the study of temple inventories (145-149), an important source of information for dedicatory practices and the terminology used for dedications; in connection with the vocabulary of dedications, we point to a new text from Halasarna which attests the unusual designation of a dedication as an ἐλκστήρεον (141). We also note the publication of an excellent study of dedicatory practices in late Hellenistic and Roman Greece (244). Among the new texts we single out a dedication of an alumnus to an anonymous god in Thyraion (126).

The study of ‘Dionysiac-Orphic’ texts has been moved forward both through new editions of this material (20 and 222) and through important observations concerning the content of these texts (esp. 65; cf. 221). Another group of exciting texts which is continually increasing and also attracting the attention it deserves consists of the so-called ‘confession inscriptions’. Although this issue presents only one new text (179; for new texts see P. Herrmann – H. Malay, New Documents from Lydia, Vienna, 2007 [Tituli Asiae Minoris, Ergänzungsband]), we note several studies devoted to these texts and their religious and sociological aspects (esp. 18. 44-45. 98-99. 126. 294). A new inscription from Philomelion (126) seems to condemn unjust oaths, which is also a common theme in ‘confession inscriptions’. Sociological aspects of religion are illuminated not only by ‘confession inscriptions’, but also by studies of cult associations (9. 15), of women participation in religion (22), and of the reproduction of social patterns in cult communities (96). We also mention an interesting text (an old find) from Kyrene which demonstrates how something as innocents as the sending of a delegation to a festival could be politically explosive in the context of rivalries between cities in the Roman Empire (164).

Many new texts provide information concerning concepts of the afterlife (e.g., 114. 156) and funerary customs. We single out several interesting funerary imprecations (126. 171) as well as new evidence for the efforts of individuals to safeguard the continuation of their funerary cult (1. 124), for the heroisation of the dead (189), and for the protection of the grave (158. 187). The reader of this issue will not fail to observe the large number of studies devoted to magic in the broadest sense of the word,
especially to curse tablets (e.g., 128-129, 131, 151, 278, 280, 282, 307) and phylacteries (e.g., 11, 80-81, 277). The identification of a particular group of curses, ‘prayers for justice’ (13. 44-45, 128, 278, 280), including justified curses (126, 129), has marked a significant step forward in efforts to give defixiones the place they deserve in the history of mentalities. Other stimulating developments concern the study of the circulation of magical handbooks from which spells and recipes were copied and adapted (80, 97, 130) and of syncretistic trends in magic (e.g., 81, 196, 245).

Considering the evolution of the ‘epigraphic habit’ in the Greek world, it is not surprising that the number of inscriptions pertaining to religion increases in the Imperial period, including areas on the periphery of Greek religion. This makes a study of the interaction between traditional Greek religion and other religious traditions and of the various forms of ‘syncretism’ possible. After the concept of ‘Romanisation’ was shown to be inadequate to describe the multifaceted impact of Roman rule in the Roman East, recent scholarship proposes more differentiated approaches to this subject (e.g., 19, 27, 78, 138, 170, 243). The complex relations between different religious groups (pagans, Jews, and Christians) can also be studied in Late Antiquity; an interesting phenomenon is the convergence of the religious vocabulary of different religious traditions, which makes the attribution of some texts (e.g., 4, 11) to a particular group difficult. As regards the conflict between Hellenic religion and Christianity in late Antiquity, a very important new find is an inscription of Ikaria (189) which contains an oracle of Apollon Pythios, also quoted by Christian authors, referring to the conversion of ancient temples into churches of Mary (5th cent. AD).

The principles explained in Kernos 4 (1991), p. 287-288 and Kernos 7 (1994), p. 287 also apply to this issue. Abbreviations which are not included in the list of abbreviations are those of L’Année Philologique and J.H.M. Strubbe (ed.), Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum. Consolidated Index for Volumes XXXVI–T–XLV (1986–1995), Amsterdam, 1999, as well as of later volumes of the SEG. If not otherwise specified, dates are BC. We are very much obliged to Benjamin Gray (All Souls College, Oxford) for improving the English text. [AC]

Abbreviations

**Selected Topics [AC]**

**Geographical areas** (in the sequence adopted by SEG)


**Boiotia:** 283. 298; Oropos: 110; Tanagra: 242, 305; Thebes: 6; Thespiai: 17. 102. 125. 297. **Delphi:** 88. 94. 149. 195. 198. 229, 238, 301. **Phokis:** Drymaia: 94. **West Lokris:** Naupaktos: 188. **Thessaly:** 101. 108. 135. 227;
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1) M. ADAK – S. ŠAHIN, “Neue Inschriften aus Tlos”, Gephyra 1 (2004), p. 85-105 [BE, 2006, 387]: Ed. pr. of 21 inscriptions from Tlos. An altar was dedicated to Zeus Soter (8, Hellenistic). Two other dedications are addressed to Artemis Kombike, who was widely worshipped in Lykia (9, undated, εὐχή), and to Artemis (19, εὐχή). A decree is dated with reference to an eponymous priest (1, mid-3rd cent.). A posthumous honorary inscription was set up for Demeas who had occupied many offices including those of Lykiares and
vow (1, 2nd/1st cent.; εAunηPYΓ]ΝχAunηPYGPν); the epithet of Artemis derives from Kitanaura, a city c. 30 km northwest of Olympos (Lykia). A woman made a dedication to Artemis Kitaneurissa in fulfilment of a vow (εAunηPYΓ]ΝχAunηPYGPν; 13, 6, 17; εAunηPYΓ]ΝχAunηPYğ;ς χAunηPYGPριν: 4), one of them has a patronymic (slaves or freedmen?; 7, Imperial period). A bilingual epitaph begins with the invocation *dit manibus/θεος καταχθονιος* (12, 2nd/3rd cent.). A man’s epitaph, written on a funerary altar, obliges the inhabitants of a house to offer him an annual sacrifice of a beautiful be-goat on the 6th of Hyperberetaios; if they do not, they would be punished by the gods of the underworld (17, 2nd/3rd cent.; ἐπὶ τῶν ἀθάνατων αὐτῶν καθ’ θεος μηνειαί *Σεβάσται θεοί καὶ θάνατος τοιοῦτον δὲ [καταχθονίου] τίς τὴν οἰκίαν αὐτῶν καθ’ αὐτῶν. Θαθάνατος τοιοῦτος θεοις. [The absence of an article in the participle [καταχθονίου] τίς may be significant: “they shall offer a sacrifice at long as they live in the house (not “those who live in the house shall offer a sacrifice”). This obligation may apply to freedmen, slaves, or theptoi who are given the right to live in the deceased man’s house under the condition that they take care of the funerary cult; for parallels see, e.g., EBGR 2001, 82, 2002, 117]. [AC]

2) M. ADAK – N. TÜNER, “Neue Inschriften aus Olympos und seinem Territorium”, *Gephyra* 1 (2004), p. 53-65 [BE 2006, 27, 398]: Ed. pr. of six inscriptions from Korykos/Olympos (Lykia). A woman made a dedication to Artemis Kitaneurissa in fulfilment of a vow (1, 2nd/1st cent.; ἔγγυοι); the epitaph of Artemis derives from Kitanaura, a city c. 30 km northwest of Olympos. A building (ἐπὶ προομίσθια χαθήγασθαι εἰς τῷ ὠλύμπῳ θυσίαν δὲ [καταχθονίου] τίς τὴν οἰκίαν αὐτῶν καθ’ αὐτῶν. Θαθάνατος τοιοῦτος θεοις. [The absence of an article in the participle [καταχθονίου] τίς may be significant: “they shall offer a sacrifice at long as they live in the house (not “those who live in the house shall offer a sacrifice”). This obligation may apply to freedmen, slaves, or theptoi who are given the right to live in the deceased man’s house under the condition that they take care of the funerary cult; for parallels see, e.g., EBGR 2001, 82, 2002, 117]. [AC]

3) N.E. AKYREK ŞAHIN, “Neue Weiheungen für Hosios und Dikaios”, *Gephyra* 1 (2004), p. 135-148 [BE 2006, 404]: Ed. pr. of 7 new dedications to Hosios kai Dikaios (4 steleae and 3 altars) from Phrygia (2nd/3rd cent.). The monuments are decorated with representations of Hosios kai Dikaios in relief (1-3, 5); Mes (7) is added in one of them (4), another god on a chariot in another (6). The most elaborate iconography is found on an altar dedicated by the village of the Kotosokometai (5); on three sides of the altar there are representations accompanied by labels of Hosios Dikaios, Apollon (represented on horseback), and Helios. The dedications were made in fulfilment of vows (ἔγγυοι 1-3, 6-7; ἔγγυοι χάριν 4), one of them for the well-being of the children of the dedicants (3: ὁλίγα χῶν παιδίων). [AC]

4) W. AMEILING, *Inscriptions Judaicae Orientis II. Kleinasiens*, Tübingen, 2004: Although this volume is dedicated to the epigraphic testimonia for Jewish communities and Jews in Asia Minor, nevertheless it is of great significance for understanding the interaction between religious groups in the Imperial period, the existence of a distinctive Jewish vocabulary (e.g., ἔγγυο in the nominative, ἔγγυα πάσα) and the convergence of religious phraseology makes the attribution of many texts to a specific group difficult (e.g., 149: Ἐρως Ἀνάκλης Ἀλβέρατα καὶ [ἐ] τὸ λαοῦ προσέχει ἐξέμενος καὶ ἐπιτυχεῖ Ἀνάκλητος. Περὶ τοῦ ὄνοματος ἔγγυα, i.e., Sol Invictus (AunηPY8BµβΑunηPYGGκτAunηPYY8 εAunηPYΓ]ΝχAunηPYGPν), i.e., Sol Invictus (5, c. 250-300). [AC]
texts in which Jews use traditional religious formulae (e.g., ὀνόμα ὅσιος καὶ σωτήριος: 20, 129, 130; ἐξιμένως: 67; ἵππην ἀπόθεμα: 93, 134; ἡμῶν ἀγάπη: 23, 179, 189, 223, 247. Also remarkable is the appearance of a Jew as a sponsor of the Dionysia in an epidosis list in Hellenistic Iasos (21). The corpus contains five amulets which may be Jewish. [AC]

5) S. Aneziri – D.Damaskos, “Städtische Kulte im hellenistischen Gymnasion”, in D. Kah – P. Scholz (eds), Das hellenistische Gymnasion, Berlin, 2004, p. 247-271: Making ample use of the relevant epigraphic and archaeological evidence, A.-D. discuss in their thorough study the various cults that were practiced in Hellenistic gymnasium. According to their clear definition, ‘cults in a gymnasium’ can be recognised through the existence of an altar inside a gymnasium which made the offering of sacrifices possible. Additional elements, in some cases, were a (cult) statue or even a temple. Hermes and Herakles are the gods most often worshipped in Hellenistic gymnasium. The festival of the Hermaia must have existed in every gymnasium, while the Herakleia were less common (IG XII.9, 952; IG XII Suppl. 121 and 554). Very often the two festivals were celebrated jointly (IG XII.3, 331; IG XII.5, 818; L.Sestos 1; MAMA VI 173; CIG 3087). Sacrifices to these gods were an integral part of the festivals (IG II 1227), but they could also be performed separately (IG IV.1, 4). Other divinities whose cult is attested in gymnasium include Apollo with the Muses (e.g., Syll. 577), Eros and Anteros, Asklepios (e.g. SEG XXVI 139), Eleutheria (e.g. IG XLII.2, 287 Α), the Kabeiroi (e.g., IGR IV 294), and Zeus (e.g., IG II 2360). The cult of local mythical heroes inside a gymnasium was rather uncommon (e.g., IG II 2360). References to kings in inscriptions concerning cult activity in gymnasium are ambiguous, since it is not always clear whether we are dealing with an actual cult of the sovereign or with rituals performed for the king (ὁ πατὴρ τῶν [μαξύλων] [for new evidence from Kos see SEG LIII 847]. In an honorific decree for Diodoros Pasparos in Pergamon there is an unequivocal reference to sacrifices on the altar of the Attalids (SEG IV 294). Besides Hellenistic kings, other human recipients of cults in Hellenistic gymnasium were former benefactors (e.g., IG XII.3, 202) [cf. infra ν 265]. On exceptional cases a cult for a benefactor was established in his lifetime (e.g., Lysion in Xanthos: SEG XLII 1721; Diodoros Pasparos in Pergamon: IGR IV 292-294). With the exception of Titus Flamininus (Plut., Flam. 16, 3), there were no cults of Roman citizens in Hellenistic gymnasium. [JM]

6) V. Aravantinos, “Τυχαία εὐπήμια – Παράβολες”, AD 53 B1 (1998) [2004], p. 355 [SEG LII 510]: A fragment of a Hellenistic honorary inscription for a benefactor was found in Thebes (p. 355). The text refers to the reconstruction of the theatre, mentioning the proskenion and a statue. One of the offices occupied by the benefactor may have been that of archiereus. [AC]

7) Z. Archibald, “A River Port and Emporion in Central Bulgaria: An Interim Report on the British Project at Vetren”, ABYA 97 (2002), p. 309-351 [SEG LII 711]: A. discusses the content of a pit in which two Panathenaic amphoras with graffiti were found (Pistiros, Thrace). The pit did not contain waste, but symbolic items, possibly in the context of a ritual. One of the amphoras is inscribed with a dedication to Zeus (Ἐυαγγελίου Δ) [cf. infra no 72]. [AC]

8) R. Arena, Iscrizioni greche arcaiche di Sicilia e Magna Grecia. Iscrizioni di Sicilia II, Iserzioni di Gela e Agrigento, Alessandria, 2002 [SEG LII 886]: The first edition of this corpus of the Arcaic inscriptions of Gela and Akragas was presented in EJGR 1993/94, 10. The revised edition unfortunately has a different numbering, even though almost all the texts are the same [for concordances and analysis see R. Tybout in SEG LII 886]. The only new texts of a religious interest are graffiti on Attic skyphoi dedicated to Demeter and found in the sanctuary of Demeter at Akragas (early 5th cent.). [AC]
9) I.N. Arnaoutoglou, Θρησκεία Ἡρώων καὶ σοματική: Private Religious Associations in Hellenistic Athens, Athens, 2003 [BE 2004, 141]: A. dedicates this monograph to the social and legal aspects of cult associations in Hellenistic Athens, primarily in the light of the epigraphic evidence [for the Roman period see infra no 15]. He discusses in detail their designations (δημοτικοί, θανατοί, δαμαγοί), their structure (membership; assembly; honours; officers: hieropoioi, epimeletai, grammateus, tamiias, hieriçà), their property, their interaction with society, their significance for foreigners living in Athens, and their reproduction of contemporary hierarchical structures and social phenomena such as patronage, benefactions, and solidarity.

In two appendices A. presents a list of the relevant inscriptions (p. 171-185) and a list of the known members of associations (p. 187-205). [AC]

10) A. Avram, “An Istrian Dedication to Leto”, in The Cauldron of Ariantas, p. 87-91 [BE 2004, 229; SEG LIII 716]: A. recognizes in I.Histriae, 380 a dedication to Leto ([Σ]ωθεµ[ΑνηΠΥΓς, | Πρωτογ[ΑνηΠΥΓνος | γυν]ΑνηΠΥΓσ[µηµα | Λητο[ΑνηΠΥΓ;]; Histria, late 5th cent.). A statue of Leto may have been dedicated by another relative of Sothemis (I.Histriae 170). The cult of Leto is attested in Histria and Berezan, but not in other Milesian colonies. [AC]

11) M. Aydas, “New Inscriptions from Asia Minor”, E.A 37 (2004), p. 120-124 [BE 2005, 427]: Ed. pr. of six inscriptions from Karia and Phrygia (1-6) and improved edition of a seventh text (7). The texts include a dedication to the Nymphs (1, Aydin, 4th cent.); an altar of Apollon Chresmodotes (3, Kys, Hellenistic); an honorific decree for a priest (?) by the people of Trappopolis (7); an early Christian text on a small bronze scroll in a silver capsule, found in a tomb at Hierakopolis (Ἐνορκίζοµαι | σοι τὸν Θεόν τόν | κτίσαντα τὴν γ | ἣν καὶ τοὺς οὐ|φυσικοῖς ἐυορ|κέρυσσα διό: | τοὺς ἱερόλοι | ὡς Χερουβί | καὶ ἄρμον | ἐκ νυκτὸν | Μυκηνίλ | Paper [goss] [-] | ἐπορισκέναι ἄσπ[ ] | [τροματίω | “I adjure you by God the builder of the earth and heaven. I adjure you by the angels, Cherubim, the harmony of above [of heaven?], Michael, Raphael, Abrasax, ... , so that wound is averted”). [This is an amulet containing a prophylactic text; for such capsules containing amulets and found in graves see EBGR 1999, 82. The reference to Abrasax makes its attribution to a Christian doubtful; the Jewish god was also perceived as krisis: see EBGR 2000, 127 = SEG I. 1233. The ambiguous vocabulary, with Jewish, Christian, and pagan influences, is common in this period (cf. supra no 4). [JM]

12) R.S. Bagnall, “The Last Donkey Sacrifice at Deir el-Bahari”, JJP 34 (2004), p. 15-21 [BE 2005, 602]: Four proskynemata from the upper terrace of the temple of Hatshepsut at Deir el-Bahari (SEG XLI 1612-1615) attest to pagan cult activity in the first half of the 4th cent. AD. All four refer to the visits of a college of ironworkers of Hermathens at Deir el-Bahari during which the group sacrificed a donkey before the god. One of the texts (SEG XLI 1614) was dated to 27-28 (?) December 357. This would imply the existence of post-Constantinian pagan religious activity in the Thebais. B. demonstrates the enormous inherent chronological difficulties of this text and suggests an earlier date (AD 327/8). [JM]

13) M. Bailliot, “Magie romaine et méthodologie”, Archaeologia Bulgarica 7.1 (2003), p. 71-81: After a critical review of early research on the relationship between magic and religion (J.G. Frazer, M. Mauss, H. Hubert) and taking into consideration recent research on ‘prayers for justice’ and the relationship between devotio and defixio in Latin sources, B. defends the case for a close relationship between magic and religion. B. points to the evidence provided by images on curse tablets (representations of deities whose name does not appear in the text, representations of the victim) and by historiodae for the existence of different magical rituals. [AC]
14) H. Battinger – B. Eder, “Hellenistique Stimmarken aus Elis und Olympia: Neue Forschungen zu den Beziehungen zwischen Hauptstadt und Heiligtum”, *JdI* 116 (2001) [2002], p. 163-243 ([SEG] L1 524); B.-E. present a catalogue of 294 inscribed bronze discs found in Elis and Olympia (3rd/2nd cent.). They are inscribed with abbreviations (the ethnic ϝα(λειAunηPYGGων), ∆ι(AunηPYGEς), δ(αµAunηPYGEσιος/α), ϝα(λεAunηPYGGων) ∆(ιAunηPYGEς) or ϝα(λεAunηPYGGων) δ(αµAunηPYGEσιος/α), and perhaps numbers. The authors plausibly interpret them as ballots for voting in the theatre of Elis and in the bouleutetion at Olympia. In light of this evidence, B.-E. re-examine the close administrative and economic relations between the city of Elis and the sanctuary of Olympia, arguing that under the control of Elis the sanctuary served as a central place in south Elis and as an economic and administrative centre. [JM]

15) M.-F. Baslez, “Les notables entre eux. Recherches sur les associations d’Athènes à l’époque romaine”, in *L'hellénisme, d'époque, romaine*, p. 105-120: The author discusses the evidence provided by several inscriptions for cult associations in Roman Athens (1st cent. BC-3rd cent. AD) ([on the Hellenistic period see supra n° 9]: knomai of the Heroistai ([IG] II² 1339, 57/6 BC); synodos of the Herakliastai in Λίμνας ([IG] II² 1343, 37/6 BC; [SEG] XXXI 122, AD 121/2); unknown association of women ([IG] II² 1346, 1st cent. AD); orgones of a goddess ([IG] II² 1351, ca. AD 170); Iobakchoi ([IG] II² 1368, after AD 178); Panainostai of Asklepios in Mounychia ([IG] II² 2963, AD 212/3); orgones of Euyporia Thea Belela and the gods around her ([IG] II² 2361, 2nd/3rd cent. AD). A prosopographical study demonstrates that the members of these cult associations belonged to a well-educated class, but were not always part of the Athenian elite. The associations discussed by B. were devoted mainly to Dionysiac or heroic cults. [JM]

16) S. Battino, “Ol òu av τῶν ἐπτά φιλῶν κ ε ὁ ἄδω Σώλο. Ruolo di un genos nella definizione degli spazi sacri nella città e nel suo territorio”, *AVAA* 81 (2003) [2004], p. 83-152: Based on the epigraphic evidence ([LYCG Suppl. 19; Agora XIX L4b]), but also making ample use of the archaeological material and the literary sources, B. offers a detailed overview of the Attic cults (Aglaiouos, Apolloon Patroos, Athena Agelaa, Athena Skiras, Herakles, Euryakias, Poseidon Hippodromios, Zeus Phratrios) and festivals (Oschophoria), in which the genos of the Salaminioi was intensively involved. B. suggests that the Alcmaeons were the leading family of the genos of the Salaminioi. [JM]

17) M.C. Beaullieu, “L’héroïsation du poète Hésiode en Grèce ancienne”, *Kernos* 17 (2004), p. 103-117: In a study of the (primarily literary) evidence for the heroisation of Hesiod, B. deduces (p. 112f.) the boundary stone of the sacred land of a cult association in Thespiai ([IG VII 1785, late 3rd cent.: ὃς ταύ ταί γαρ τα της ἱερας των συνθήκων ταν Μοσάκων τον Ἐιποδήθων). She rightly points out that this inscription refers to sacrifices offered to the Muses, and consequently cannot be regarded as evidence of a cult of Hesiod or of an association of rhapsodes. [The text simply states that the cult association worshipped the Hesiodian Muses, i.e., the Muses mentioned by Hesiod or the Muses who appeared to Hesiod]. [AC]

18) N. Belachy, “Religions de Rome et du monde romain”, *Annuaire de l’Ecole Pratique des Hautes Études, Section des sciences religieuses* 111 (2002/03), p. 238-245: B. sketches the significance of the study of ‘confession inscriptions’ for understanding religious trends in the Imperial period, focusing on their vocabulary and the images, and the evidence they provide for the personal communication between men and gods. [AC]

Roman pantheon (e.g., Marsyas of the *comitium*, Liber Pater, Mater Matuta) and copied Roman institutions (*pontifex*, *flamen*); a similar development may be observed in Aelia Capitolina. Caesarea Maritima used the Roman calendar to honour traditional deities; local traditions remained strong in Ptolemais and Tyros, while Gaza had a Greek pantheon. [Cf. *EAD*, India-Palestina: The Pagan Cults in Roman Palestine (Second to Fourth Century), Tübingen, 2001, and *EAD*, “Tyché et la Tyché dans les cités de la Palestine romaine”, Syria 80 (2003), p. 111-138, on different concepts of the cult of Tyché in Roman Palestine]. [AC]


21) L. BESCHI, “Culti stranieri e fondazioni private nell’Attica classica: Alcuni casi”, *ASA* 80 (2002) [2003], p. 13-42 [BE 2005, 73]: Based on all available sources B. discusses three cults which were introduced by foreigners or by individual Athenians in Athens: the cult of Bendis which was transformed from a cult primarily attended by metics into an official polis cult (*IG* II 136, 369 line 68, 383 line 143); the cult of Asklepios introduced from Epidauros to Athens (*IG* II 4960a-c, 4961); and the sanctuary of Kephisos at Phaleron that was probably established privately (*IG* II 4547; *IG* II 986Ba, 987). [B. suggests that the sanctuary of Kephisos was established jointly by Kephisolotos (*IG* I 986A: Κηφισός Διοκέτης | Βούλαγος ἱερός | καὶ τὸν βωμὸν) and Xenokrateia (*IG* I 987: Ξενοκράτεια Κηφισῶν ἱερόν ἱερόστατο καὶ ἀνέθηκεν | ξυμβόλως τι θεοὶ διδασκάλῳ [τὸν] διδοῦ, Ξενίαθο θυγατέρι | καὶ μήτηρ ἐκ Χολαθρῶν | θεόν τῷ βουλαμένῳ ἑπί | τελεστῶν δικῆν]. However, only Xenokrateia’s dedication explicitly refers to the foundation of a sanctuary (hieron) for Kephisos; although R. PARKER, Polytheism and Society at Athens, Oxford, 2005, p. 430 note 49, has recently rejected the idea that Kephisos’ sanctuary was founded by Xenokrateia, the text is unequivocal. [JM]

22) A. BIEMAN-SANCHEZ, “Égériges égéennes. Les femmes dans les inscriptions hellénistiques et impériales des Cyclades”, in *L’hellénisme d’époque romaine*, p. 195-213: B. discusses different aspects of female presence in the religious, social, and political life in the western and southern Cyclades (5th cent. BC-4th cent. AD). C. 40 inscriptions attest the role of women as dedicators and priestesses. It is not surprising that the majority of the female dedications was addressed to female deities (Demeter, Kore, Athena, Artemis, Hera, and the Nymphs), while offerings to male deities were rare. In these cases the god appears in the company of goddesses (e.g., Zeus Euboulos, Demeter, and Kore: *IG* XII.7, 76, Amorgos, 4th cent.; *IG* XII.5, 227, Paros, 1st cent. BC/1st cent. AD; Amphitrite and Poseidon: *IG* XII.5, 918-923, Paros, 2nd-1st cent. AD). In Paros, female dedications to Eileithyia, made by one or two women jointly or by a mother and her children, are numerous (*IG* XII.5, 187, 189-198, 1022, 1023). By contrast, female dedications to Asklepios and Hygieia in Paros (*IG* XII.5, 160, 164-168, 170-172) were made by couples and almost exclusively for the sake of male children. Priestesses are known through inscriptions in Amorgos (*IG* XII.7, 4, 4th cent.), Keos (*IG* XII.5, 575, 4th cent.), Andros (*IG* XII.5, 726, Hellenistic), Ios (*IG* XII.5, 1012, 2nd cent.), Paros (*IG* XII.5, 275 and 1029, 1st cent. AD), and Syros (*SEG* XXXVIII 829, 1st/2nd cent. AD). An inscription from Siphnos [not from Paros as stated by B.] attests the existence of a high priestess (*IG* XII.5, 487). [JM]

23) M. BILE, “Quelques épigrammes crétoises (2e s. av. – 5e s. ap. J.-C.)”, in *L’épigraphie*, p. 123-141 [*SEG* LIII 936, 950, 979]: In a short study of the linguistic features of Cretan epigrams, mostly funerary, B. discusses and translates the metrical cult regulation of the temple of Megale Meter in Phaistos (*I.Cret.* I, XXIII, 3, p. 125-127) [with no knowledge of the
recent studies summarized in *EBGR* 1993/94, 47; 1997, 375; 2000, 198]. She suggests interpreting the expression και εις γενεαν υπήρχοντας (lines 3f.) as a reference to the fact that the worshippers of Megale Meter committed their descendants to her cult and to her protection [cf. *infra* ν’ 221]. B. also discusses the designation Ἀργείδας for Hades (cf. *infra* ν’ 106). Commenting on a funerary epigram from Itanos (L.Cret. III, ν, 49, p. 120f.), she assumes that the reference to the Νημφῆι τῆς Ἡβελίδος does not correspond to Cretan reality. [For Nymphs related to water in Crete see, however, A. CHANIOTIS, in J. SCHÄFER (ed.), *Ammion, Bonn, 1992, p. 86f., and K. SPORN, *Heiligtümer und Kulte Kretas in klassischer und hellenistischer Zeit*, Heidelberg, 2002, p. 389]. [AC]

24) A.M. BIRASCHI, “A proposito di affitti di proprietà sacre in Attica”, *PP* 59 (2004), p. 429-435: Many Attic inscriptions of the 4th cent. record the leasing of sacred property; a particular group can be attributed to the Lykourgan era. The starting point of B.’s discussion is IG II² 2495 B, which states that the time for the payments of the rent should correlate chronologically with the conveyance of crops in season (αὔτος αὐτοῦ χρόνου ταύτης ἑκατάκτησις τῆς μοθίσεως καὶ τῶν ἀφρῶν τῆς κομιδῆς). According to B., this measure was closely connected with the funding of religious ceremonies and fits perfectly the general religious programme of Lykourgos to reorganise Attic religious affairs κατὰ τὰ πάντα. The aim was a revival of the order according to which the celebration of festivals depended chronologically on the conveyance of crops and not on the payment of the rent (cf. *LSCG Suppl.* 10, late 5th cent., which concerns sacrifices funded ἀπὸ μοθίσεως [if Sokolowski’s reading is correct]; see also *ISOCR., Areop. 29-30]. [IM]


26) W. BLÜMEL, “Neue Inschriften aus Karien II: Mylasa und Umgebung”, *EA* 37 (2004), p. 1-42 [BE 2005, 431-433; BE 2006, 365]: B. presents briefly 65 new inscriptions from Mylasa and its vicinity (Greek text, occasionally brief commentary, and no translation); almost all of them are inedita. *Cults and sanctuaries: A fragmentary inscription (5, Imperial period) refers to building works in connection with Dionysos (line 12; cf. line 3: καταγλαφοις). “(bildliche oder figürliche) Darstellungen des Bakchos”) (on the meaning of ἑκατάκτησις in this context see *infra* ν’ 146 on ἔκατο; cf. ζωοκλάπτης = ‘sculptor’ in Poseidippos, *epigr.* 62 ed. Austin-Bastianini; the reference to epistles in line 2 suggests a relief frieze representing not Bakchos but the Dionysiac thiasos. A Hellenistic lease of land mentions Zeus Osogo (8 line 17: τοῦ Διος τοῦ Ἄργους τρικλ[ες]) [sacred land belonging to Zeus or a temple bank?]. Another Hellenistic lease of land from Hydrai (?) refers to sacrifices in a fragmentary context (9) (the leases in Mylasa (see *I.Mylasa*) do not contain regulations concerning sacrifices, but this is the case in a lease from Amos; see *EBGR* 2002, 10]. A Hellenistic document concerning a delimitation (11) mentions as points of orientation the peribolos [of a sanctuary?] (lines 3, 6, 7) and a road leading to a sanctuary (line 9). An altar was dedicated to Fortuna Augusta (Τύχη Σεβαστή) of Hadrian (32). *Festivals, rites, and contests: A Hellenistic inscription mentions the kitharist Leodamas in connection with the koinon of the Chrysaoreis (4) [the reference to Dionysos (line 2: Διονύσῳ) and to choruses (line 6: τοῦ χοροῦ) suggests that Leodamas offered his services during the celebration of a festival]). A fragmentary cult regulation (13, 4th cent.) refers to revenues (line 2), the establishment of an altar of Hera (line 3: βωμὸν δημοσίου ‘Ἡρίς δημος[ν]’) [an unattested
epidemic of Hera?] the appointment of a priest, the offering of a sacrifice of cows [line 5: ἴσας θηρίους] and probably the distribution of the meat of the sacrificial animal [line 6: κατ’ ἱερόν ἵππους]. Three gladiatorial monuments can be added to the group of testimonia concerning gladiatorial events in Mylasa (27-29; cf. I.Mylasa 531-539). [The name of the gladiator in ν. 29 (ΚΑΠ.ΙΛΔΟΣ) can be read as Καππάδοξ (the Cappadoci)). A funerary epigram for Achilles, a victor in εὐρήμην, is a rare attestation of this discipline (elegant dance or rather a ball-game; cf. SEG XXXV 1327) [εὐρήμην was a discipline in the gymnasium, as established by M.W. Dickie, "Παλαιαστράτης/’palaeastra‘. Callithenises in the Greek and Roman Gymnasium", Nikēphoros 6 (1993), p. 105-151; this is directly attested in SEG XXXV 1327: γυμνασίων ὑπὲρ σκηνὸς ἐγκώμιον … ἀπόνοιας ἱεράμοιον προμαχόμενον; see also SEG XL 1163 and XII 1215. Achilles is represented as a naked athlete, with a crown around his neck, and a dog and a pot as allusions to his nick-name (Κολυμπίων, κύδων/γύριστος and κέσω) [cf. of course not from “κέσω ‘schwanger sein’", but from κέσω (‘dog’)]. Dedication: A statue of Athena was dedicated to Zeus Osogo by a priest (14 = SEG XLVII 1606; cf. EBGR 2000, 22, Imperial period; notice the expression τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν ἱεράμοιον … εἰςπύραυλον ἀποτεθέναι; "das Verbum wird hier in derselben Bedeutung wie ἀνακτηθημεν οικε"]. The use of a different verb than ἀνακτηθημεν rather suggests that the acting priest made sure that an already existing statue of Athena was erected (or erected again). Eurychos and the ταμενάται [a cult association] dedicated a round altar with a representation of a dolphin on a staff (15, late Hellenistic). A very interesting dedication on a round altar decorated with a snake twisted around a staff ("Aesculapstab") reads: Ἀρχηγὸς ἄγαθος κερσάτου ἐπικύρου ψύχην (16, Imperial period). [The name Ἀρχηγός is not attested (LPN, SEG), Ἀρχηγός is attested only as a female name; perhaps one should read Ἀρχηγόθα, i.e., the uncontracted form of the very common Ἀρχηγόθος. Arches or Archagathus must have been a healing hero (cf. the decoration and the attribute ἐπικύρου). For κερσάτος cf. the epithet of Dionysos Epikruptos (EBGR 1993/94, 110) and the military unit of the κερσατοί, the young patrollers in Athens (D. Knöpfel, "Les kryptoi du stratège Epicharès à Rhamnonte et le début de la guerre de Chrémonidès", BCH 118 [1993], p. 327-341). The addressee of the dedication may have been a heroised young soldier, worshipped as a healing hero. Many healing heroes were regarded as warriors: e.g., Amphiarao, Machaon, Podaleirios, possibly Darron (as we may infer from the meaning of the name (Thrason, see infra), Asklepios, and probably Maleatas (see infra ν. 233). Other dedications are addressed to Demeter (17, Imperial period, ψύχην, [--]e and Hekate (23), Helios (18, Hellenistic, ψύχην), Hermes and Herakles (22, late Hellenistic; a statue of a gymasiarch dedicated by the non-citizens for his exceptional generosity in allowing them to receive oil), and to an anonymous deity by Bithys for the well-being of his sons (21, Imperial period, ὑπὸ τῶν ὀλον) [the form of the monument (‘alles geschobener Fragment einer Säule’ and the article τὸν referring to the object of the dedication suggest that it was a round altar (τὸν βεβηλότα ἀνάθημα). Funerary cult: The phratry of the Darronistai dedicated an altar to the Daion of Demokrite (20, ἡ φρατριὰ τῶν Δαρώνιστῶν δαιμόνων Δημοκρίτου). This text is misunderstood by B. It is certainly not an "Ehreninschrift", but a funerary altar dedicated to the spirit of the deceased Demokrite (for this use of δαιμόνων see the funerary inscriptions below with δαιμόνων ἀνάθημα). The Darronistai ("offenbar im Griechischen besser nicht belegt") derive their name from the Macedonian healing hero Δαμών/Θάρσος (see SEG XLIV 546 and EBGR 1993/94, 147; 1999, 97), as M.-J. Carbon, "Δάμων and Δαιμόν: A New Inscription from Mylasa", E.A 38 (2005), p. 1-6, has pointed out. Carbon is also right in his assumption that φρατριὰ (‘brotherhood’) designates a cult association, since the ending τατι is well attested for cult associations but not for kinship groups, and that this inscription presupposes a heroisation of Demokrite (his study will be summarized in EBGR 2005)]. The fellow ephes of T. Flavius Protoleon Sophanes dedicated his statue posthu-
mously (line 5: ἡγων) for eternal commemoration (23 = SEG XLIX 1434) [cf. EBGR 2001, 20, where I suggested reading τειμίς καὶ ἄφυεον εἰρήμενοντο (cf. words such as ἡγων, ὑγήλας, ἀπειρός, ὁμιγοςτος etc.), instead of τειμίς καὶ ἀφεὶ μνημονεύοντο. From the fact that Protoleon was responsible for the altition we may infer that the ephebes dedicated his statue in the gymnasion. For this phenomenon cf. infra no. 109 and 298]. Many epithets, usually on round altars, are dedicated to Agathoi Daimones (41–48, 53, 61: δαιμόνον δαιμώνιον; cf. 62: δαιμόνιον δαιμώνιον). A curse in n. 53 is addressed against anyone who destroys the inscription. [I read ἄγγελος καὶ τινῶν μένουτο | Πυμ ἐκόη | φυτὰ | γράμμα | μέτα, not ἄλλα ἄμελεν; “let him be destroyed as soon as he destroys the letters”]. [AC]


28) E. BORGIA – M.H. SAYAR, “Le iscrizioni”, in E. EQUINI SCHNEIDER, Elainissa Sebaste II, Rome, 2003, p. 525-540 [SEG LIII 1735-1736]: Ed. pr. of two altars dedicated to unknown divinities (535-537 no. 6-7, Elaiussa Sebaste, Imperial period). [The second text, dedicated by the trierarchos and crew of the ship Homonota, seems to be dedicated to Zeus followed by an epiklesis: Δι ΟΥΡΟΜΑΣΓΠΣΑΕΔΕI. Could it be Zeus Oromades (for whom see infra no. 56)?]. [AC]

29) D. BOSNAKIS, “Ἀνέγκειται ἐπίγραφαι ἄπο τῆς Κά”, Ηανός 14-16 (2000-2003), p. 269-274: Ed. pr. of three inscriptions from Kos: a dedication by a paidonomos to Zeus Alseios and Athena Alseia for the health and orderly conduct of the boys (τοις τῶν παιδίων ὕγιας κωτὶς ὑπάτεις Δι Άλευσισ) and Άθανα Άλευσισ; (1; late 1st cent.) [on the relation of these gods to education and the gymnasium in Kos see EBGR 1993/94, 219 and 1995, 143]; a grave boundary stone (2, 1st cent. AD) [cf. EBGR 1999, 18]; and a funerary altar for a purple-dyer (3, Imperial period). [JM]

30) A. BRESSON, “Dedicaces de Lindos et de Rhodes pour Titus Flavius Aglôchartos”, in L'ellinisme d'époque romaine, p. 225-232: An important monument from Lindos (SEG XL 668, 80-90 AD) records the erection of an honorific statue for Titus Flavius Aglochartos, priest of Athena Lindia and Zeus Polieus, and theoros to the agon of the Sebasta in Neapolis. According to B., another inscription from Rhodos (G. PUGLIESE CARRATELLI, “Per la storia delle associazioni in Rodi antica”, ASL-AS 1/2 [1942], p. 154f. no. 14, c. 80-90 AD) that honours a priest of Athena Lindia, Zeus Polieus, and Artemis Keckoia may refer to the same person. [JM]

31) A. BRESSON – P. BRUN – E. VARINLIOGLU, “Les inscriptions grecques et latines”, in P. DEBORD – E. VARINLIOGLU (eds.), Les Hauts Terres de Carie, Bordeaux, 2001, p. 81-305 [SEG LII 1486-1487, 1497-1501, 1532-1559, 1562-1567]: This corpus assembles inscriptions found in southern Karia. [Many of these texts are also mentioned in EBGR 1991, 21 and 28; we do not mention texts found in other areas (e.g., Panamara); for the honorary decree for the priest Leon (84 and 89) see infra no. 291]. Pisye: Dedications and cults: A dedication was made by a priest of Zeus Labraundos after his term of office (25). A man made a thanks-
Aphrodite are preserved in two fragments (75U76, 2nd/1st cent.). For funerary dedications were made to the gods for the well-being (AunηPYΠπAunηPYG8ρ) of Rhodian officials (62U63, 1st cent.). A dedication to the gods was made for a statue of Zeus Hypatos (*56, 1st cent.). A dedication to the gods was made for the war, dedicated his statue to the gods (*56, 1st cent.). A dedication to the gods was made for Asklepios of Epidauros in fulfilment of a vow (53, late 4th cent.; AunηPYNBσκληπιAunηPYY;ι τAunηPYY;ι AunηPYPNν). This is not a dedication to Asklepios, but to Tetartaios (sc. Pyretos), the personification of the location of the community see R. VAN BREMEN, “Laodikeia in Karia”, China 34 (2004), p. 382-391. Idyma: Dedications were made to the gods for the well-being (ιτάγο) of Rhodian officials (70-71, 1st), the emperor Domitian (72) [this is not a “dédicace à Domitien”], and benefactors (73-74, 1st cent. BC/AD). Lists of priests of Leto and Aphrodite are preserved in two fragments (75-76, 2nd/1st cent.). For funerary dedications...
with ὅπαρ see infra (Pisye). **Kalípolis:** A statue of Domitia was dedicated to the gods (85) (not a “dedicate à Domitia”). A fragmentary text (not a “dedicate à un Antiochén”) mentions the cult association of worshippers of Helios [founded by a Polemaikos] under the leadership of Alexandros of Antioch (86, Hellenistic; κοινῶν τῶν Χειμάντων Πολεμακών τῶν σὸν Ναυκλήματος Ἀντιοχείας). **Sékkiōy:** A text records an agreement which Mylasa and Zeus Osogollis concluded with the Kindyis concerning the purchase and demarcation of sacred land (90, 354/3 BC); the transaction took place in the presence of representatives of other Karian communities. Representatives of Karian communities are also listed in a contemporary document of unknown accuracy but similar character (91). [As we pointed out in EBGR 1990, 32, the presence of representatives of the Karian communities as witnesses in these transactions implies that the sanctuary of Zeus Osogollis, for which the land was purchased, was the religious centre of a (the?) Karian Koinon]. An interesting honorary decree of the wife's office as a priestess (as in Appendix 2): ...Φανηπηρς;[ δρος, |AunηΡ8P]AunηΡ8.ρ. [ια Φλα(βαAunηΡGGα) ...]. [AC]

incorporated perceived sexual relations with a god (K. L 1990, 32, the presence of representatives of the Karian communities as witnesses in these transactions for two administrators (κατακύρον ἐν ἅπαρ Εὐηθυλίων Ρισκέρας κατά γένους τῶν παλλακίων). This term had been interpreted as evidence for sacred prostitution practiced during a pentaeteric festival of Zeus (L. Robert, Êindes anatoliennes, Paris, 1937, p. 406f.) or as evidence for a form of divination that incorporated perceived sexual relations with a god (K. Latte, “The Coming of the Pythia”,
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HTIR 33, 1940, p. 14f.; cf. the ἀνεπτύσσοντος of Dodona), but B. shows the problems with both interpretations. After briefly considering the possibility that παλλακὴ has its normal meaning (‘concubine’), supporting this assumption with the [wrong] observation that one of the two pallakides used a metronymic because she was an illegitimate daughter of a concubine, B. rightly favors the interpretation of παλλακὴ as cult functionary. The reference to a woman serving as a pallake in two consecutive pentaeterides, the use of the participle παλλακεῖσθαι, which implies a functionary leaving office, and the hereditary character of the function leave little doubt that the pallakai were functionaries in the cult of Zeus. They may have been responsible for the daily maintenance of Zeus, his statue, and his sanctuary, or, if pallake is used as the female equivalent of pallax (male youth), they may have been considered to be the maidens or daughters of Zeus. B. speculates that the word may be related to πάλλω (‘to brandish’, i.e., spear-brandishers; cf. Pallas). [The reference to pentaeterides suggests that these women exercised this function during a festival and not on a daily basis. Unfortunately, this interesting article is full of mistakes regarding onomastic formulae. The use of the nomen Seius (only restored in I.Tralleis 6 and very common in the East) is taken as an indication of Etruscan origin; the restoration of this name is improbable since it is restored in a position where one does not expect a nomen gentile but a second name (L. Aurelius Secundus Se[.]). I.Tralleis 7 is misunderstood as evidence for a metronymic: Μελτή Μοσχά, παλλακή, μητέρος δῆς Παυλήνης ... (translated by B. as “Meltine Moska, concubine, of the mother Paulina”). But Μοσχά is the father’s name (genitive of the common Μοσχάς) and the use of δῆς shows that both parents were named (“Meltine, daughter of Moschas, a pallake, whose mother was Paulina”). The remark that “both Aurelia and Meltine use their family names (Seius, Valerianus)” is completely wrong. The one woman (not Aurelia, but Aimilia) did not use the family name Seius but the Roman citizen and a daughter of a L. Aurelius Secundus; Valerianus is not a family name (it is a cognomen) and it was not used by Meltine; it is the patronymic of Meltine’s mother]. [AC]

34) K. Buraselis, “Zur Asylie als außenpolitischem Instrument in der hellenistischen Welt”, in Asyl, p. 143-160: B. stresses the political and diplomatic significance of the recognition of the inviolability of sanctuaries in the Hellenistic period [cf. EBGR 1996, 229]. He discusses in detail the political relations between Seleukos II and Smyrna which may explain his support for the asylia of the sanctuary of Aphrodite Stratoniķis. The primary motive of Tenos, Anaphe, Magnesia on the Maeander, Teos, and Alabanda for seeking the recognition of the asylia of their sanctuaries was their protection from raids, in particular those of Cretan pirates [cf. infra no 36]. [JM]

35) K. Buraselis, “Political Gods and Heroes or the Hierarchisation of Political Divinity in the Hellenistic World”, in A. Barzano et al. (eds.), Modelli erosi dall’antichità alla cultura europea, Rome, 2003, p. 185-197: The literary and epigraphic evidence for the cult of mortals of non-royal status (Hephaistion hero: EBGR 1990, 317; Philetairos in Kyme: EBGR 2000, 126; Boethos in Egypt; Aratos in Sikyon) shows the existence, alongside the ineliti timai, for Hellenistic kings, of a hierarchically lower-ranking level of worship of mortals (e.g., the heroic cult of Aratos in Sikyon). In Kyme, e.g., Antiochos I was honoured in a festival together with Dionysos (SEG I. 1195: τος πρῶτος Διόνυσιος καὶ Αντιοχειός), but Philetairos in a festival which remained distinct from the Soteria (line 42: τα Σωτηρία καὶ τα Φιλετάηθες[.]). The cult of Philopoimen in Megalopolis (Syll. 3 624) was based on the model of the hero cult but through its association with the cult of Zeus Soter and Hestia it was inserted among the divine cults of the city. The model of deification was preferred to that of heroisation in the case of a few non-royal benefactors (Diodorus Pasparos, Artemidoros, and Theophrans) [cf. infra no 265]. The heroisation of a living person (Nikias in Kos,
symbolically affiliated to the deified Koan Demos) was a rare phenomenon [on Diodoros Pasparos cf. supra vv 5 and infra vv 265]. [AC]

36) K. BURASELIS, “Some Remarks on the Koan asylia (242 B.C.) against its International Background”, in The Hellenistic Polis of Kos, p. 15-20: The ambitious campaign of the Koans around 242 BC to achieve the general recognition of the inviolability of their most important sanctuary, the Asklepieion, and the panhellenic character of the pentaeteric festival of the Asklepieia is well documented through a large number of relevant inscriptions and is normally seen in a purely religious context (EBGR 1996, 229). B. convincingly adds an important political aspect: by the mid-3rd cent. the Koans could no longer rely exclusively on the Ptolemies for adequate protection. Thus, religious motifs were prudently exploited in order to achieve the asylia of the Asklepieion and thus that of the entire island [cf. supra vv 34 and infra vv 108]. [JM]

37) P. CABANES, “Recherches sur le calendrier corinthien en Épire et dans les régions voisines”, RE 41 105 (2003), p. 83-102: C. collects the month names attested in Epidamnos, Apollonia, Korkyra, Bouthrotos, the Koinon of the Balaitai, Dodona, Ambraia, Charadros, Gitane, Kerkys Melaina, and Syracuse. This evidence supports the assumption that these cities had adopted the Corinthian calendar, for which C. proposes the following sequence of months: Αρημένος, Ψυδρεός, Άρης, Φανερός, Αλκατώνιος, Δαύτης, Κρανεύς, Πάναμυς, Ασπερός, Γαμήλιος, Μαγευός, Εύκλειος. C. discusses the relationship of these month names to cults and festivals (Agranios is probably connected with Dionysos and the Άρης; Apellaios with Apollo; Artemitios with Artemis; Datyeios possibly with the Macedonian Daisios; Gamelios with Hera; Eukleios with Artemis or Zeus; Kraneios/Karneios with Apollo; Machaneus with Zeus or Athena; Phoinikea perhaps with Athena; Psydreus perhaps with Hermes). [AC]

38) É. CAIRON, “Épigrammes funéraires d’Argos à l’époque hellénistique”, in L’hellénisme d’époque romaine, p. 77-84: C. studies the four known Hellenistic metric funerary inscriptions from the Argolid (IG IV 623+624; SEG XI 343; GV 618, 1791) and shows that the texts do not contain any references to afterlife, revealing instead a close connection to the relevant inscriptions of the Classical period as regards topics and vocabulary. [JM]

39) L.M. CALIÔ, “Lo ἱεροθυτεῖον e la funzione della στοά di Camiro”, PP 59 (2004), p. 436-459: A Roman sacred law from Kamiros mentions a hierothyteion on the acropolis (LYCG Suppl. 105). Several inscriptions from Lindos (e.g. IG XII.1, 846-849, 853) and an inscription from Kamiros (Tit.Cam. 86) specify the function of such a building. Apparently, the hierothyteion was used in the organisation of public meals, after sacrificial rituals. According to C., the hierothyteion should be located in the sanctuary of Athena Kamiras or Polias and Zeus Polieus. Together with a Hellenistic stoa, the hierothyteion created a building complex where public meals were served during festivals honouring the poliadic deities. The author presents an intriguing reconstruction of the religious topography of the sanctuary, which occupied three terraces with their respective religious focal points: the lower terrace with an altar, the middle terrace with the hierothyteion and the stoa, and the upper terrace with the temple (and the altar) of Athena and Zeus. [JM]

40) D. CAMPA NILE, “Asiarchi e archiereis d’Asia: Titolatura, condizione giuridica e posizione sociale dei supremi dignitari del culto imperiale”, in Les cultes bounes, p. 69-79: Based on the epigraphic evidence (e.g. I.Ephesos 1487-1488), but mainly on literary sources (e.g., Strabo, Aelius Aristides, and Cassius Dio) C. rejects the assumption that the titles asiarchos and archiereus of Asia designated two different offices. Asiarches may originally have been the title of the chairman of the Koinon Asias before 29 BC [cf. supra vv 41 and 220]. [JM]
41) M. Carter, “Archiereis and Asiarchs: A Gladiatorial Perspective”, GRBS 44 (2004), p. 41-68 [BE 2004, 256]: C. returns to the much debated question of whether the titles archiereis and asiarchs designated two distinct offices [EBGR 1999, 79; supra n° 40 and infra n° 220] or were two different names for the same position [EBGR 2000, 56; 2002, 156], exploiting the evidence for gladiatorial spectacles offered by high priests and Asiarchs. From the 25 inscriptions referring to gladiatorial families in Asia Minor, nine (SEG XLVI 1637; IGR IV 103, 175, 617; I.Landikeia 73, 1015; L. Robert, Les gladiateurs dans l'Orient grec, Limoges, 1940, n° 156-157; C. Rouiché, Performers and Partisans at Aphrodisias, London, 1993, n° 13) identify the owner as an archiereis and another nine (IGR IV 156, 1075; I.Lyvyna 842; SEG XLII 1036; L.Ephesus 1171, 1182, 1620, 1621, 4346) as an asiarches. Several inscriptions reveal that the presentation (and funding) of spectacles was a very important activity of a high priest (e.g. I.Stratonikeia 701), while the sponsorship of expensive spectacles (gladiatorial games and wild beast hunts) is attested for asiarchai, too (e.g. I.Ephesus 3070; I.Lyvyna 637). C. concludes that gladiatorial combats and similar spectacles were presented under the archiereis, while the title asiarches was used, at least in the gladiatorial context, as an informal equivalent of the title archiereis. It seems that by the 2nd cent. AD the presentation of such spectacles was explicitly expected from officials of the Imperial cult. [JM]

42) J.-B. Cayla, “Livie, Aphrodite et une famille de prêtres du culte impérial à Paphos”, in L’hellénisme d’époque romaine, p. 233-243: C. discusses briefly a fragmentary inscription with Greek and Latin texts from the sanctuary of Aphrodite at Paphos (IGR III 948, 963, 1st cent. AD). The author demonstrates that this is not a bilingual inscription, since the two texts have nothing to do with each other, neither thematically nor chronologically. The Greek inscription is convincingly restored as a dedication to Julia Sebaste Nea Aphrodite by an archiereis, whose name is not preserved on the stone. Interestingly, all the known persons involved in the Imperial cult at Paphos in this period seem to belong to the same family. In an appendix C. assembles the Greek inscriptions that attest the activities of the Koinon ton Kyprion in connection with the emperor cult. [JM]

43) A. Chaniotis, “New Inscriptions from Aphrodisias (1995-2001)”, AJA 108 (2004), p. 377-416 [BE 2005, 422]: Ed. pr. of 29 inscriptions from Aphrodisias. A posthumous honorary decree for the benefactor Hermogenes (1, c. 50 BC) praises him for his piety (line 11: πρὸς θεοὺς ἀείμενα ἄνοιας ἔχων) and prescribes a distinguished funeral (line 22: ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄμορφου). Among many other offices and services, Hermogenes served as stephanephoros; the formulation αἱ ἁγιὰτα καὶ στεφανηφόροις ἔτελεν καὶ ἁγιὰν τὴν λειτουργίαν (bilder) κοσμίως (lines 19f.; “having been elected stephanephoros he fulfilled this liturgy too in the manner appropriate to a religious office and with decency”) is a clear indication of the cultic origins of this magistracy. A base supported a statue of Thea Eleuthera, whose cult was already known in Aphrodisias (8, 1st-2nd cent.). A bronze-smith, possibly a slave, dedicated the statuette of an eagle to Zeus Nineudios in fulfilment of a vow (11, 1st cent. BC). The cult of Zeus Nineudios was one of the major cults at Aphrodisias. The god’s epithet derives from a place name Νίνεια (rather than Νίνειος or Νίνειον), probably the earlier name of Aphrodisias. A building inscription commemorated the construction of the North Agora at the expenses of C. Iulius Zoilos, a freedman of Octavian, stephanephoros and priest of Aphrodite and Eleuthera for life (12, late 1st cent.). An inscribed cornice records the dedication of a building to Thea Aphrodite (?; 13). Another building was dedicated to Hephaistos by his priest (15, 2nd cent. AD). Several epitaphs have funerary imprecations (ὅστα ἀσίβής τι καὶ ἐπάρχοτας καὶ τυμβωρύνος) against violators of the tomb (23, 26, 27, 29; 2nd/3rd cent.). [JM]
44) A. CHANIOTIS, “Under the Watchful Eyes of the Gods: Divine Justice in Hellenistic and Roman Asia Minor”, in The Greco-Roman East, p. 1-43 [BE: 2005, 416]: The principal topic of this study is the complex nature of the intervention of religious authorities in judicial matters and legal disputes. C. focuses on Asia Minor and uses as his main source the 'confession' or 'propitiatory inscriptions' from Lydia and Phrygia [el. EBGR 1994/95, 285; 2002, 129 with further references], but stresses their conceptual affinity to related evidence, such as the curse tablets from the Knidian sanctuary of Demeter (L.Knidos 147-159, 2nd/1st cent.), but addressed to gods requesting support in financial and legal matters (el. SEG XLI 1012), epitaphs referring to a crime or requesting the punishment of those who may have wronged the deceased person (el. SEG XLIV 1050, early 3rd cent. AD), and ‘prayers for justice’ attesting the cession of lost or disputed property to gods. As H.S. VERSNEL has shown [infra no. 294], people defended themselves with exculpatory oaths, curses, and confession inscriptions because of public pressure, and not because of the pressure imposed on them by priests (el. BIWK 69, AD 156/7). In BIWK 6, Artemidoros defended himself against slander and delivered to the sanctuary of Men Axiothens a tablet (πεπάτηκαν ἱδίως), not a curse tablet, but a ‘prayer for justice’. C. suggests that the background of several confession inscriptions (el. BIWK 18, AD 199/200) was the handing over of disputed object(s) to the god and consequently to the temple. Unlike the depositing of defixiones, the erection of a confession inscription was a public performance. The priest was the appropriate authority to perform the curse ceremony, usually by setting up the symbol of the god, a sceptre (el. BIWK 3, AD 164/5 lines 1-2: τοις ἐπιστόλι σαφέστερο), From an analysis of many confession inscriptions C. reconstructs the role played by priests in the implementation and presentation of divine justice: they assisted people who thought they had been wronged by the gods to identify the causes of divine anger; they did not inflict additional punishment (el. BIWK 98, 2nd cent. AD) but prescribed rituals of atonement and demanded remuneration of the temples for their services in resolving the problem. C. convincingly rejects the assumption that priests functioned as judges when conflicting parties came to the sanctuary to solve their dispute. In this context C. offers a new interpretation of BIWK 33 (3rd cent. AD) [see also SEG XLI 1038]: ἐν τῷ ναῷ ἐν καλλικράτῃ ἐπὶ τῶν θεῶν ἦν ἀναθήμων τὰς δυνάμεις στῶν (“she had been detained in the temple and for this reason she has been punished by the gods in order to reveal their powers” and not: “she has been punished by the gods by imprisonment in the temple, so that their powers may be revealed”). From honorary decrees for the priests Aristodemos (SEG XLI 1515, Hisartepe in Karia, 1st cent.) and Leon (SEG XLIV 1556-1557, Panamara, 2nd cent.) he infers that priests arbitrated rather than judged in legal disputes and administrated exculpatory oaths [but see the more plausible interpretation of the relevant passages in the decrees for Leon by VAN BREMEN, infra no. 291]. Several confession inscriptions refer to the annulment of false oaths (el. BIWK 34, 3rd cent.; BIWK 52, AD 119/120 or AD 173/4; BIWK 54, AD 118/9), a procedure which required fines payable to sanctuaries (BIWK 58, AD 166/7). C. concludes that sanctuaries (and their priests) were the keepers of a strict moral order, assuming the role of mediators in legal disputes. [On ‘confession inscriptions’ see also infra no. 45, 98-99, and C. BRIXHE, “Individu, langue et communauté sociale: à propos des confessions patines du Moyen Hermes”, in C. CONSANI – L. MUCCIANTE (eds.), Norme e variazione nel diasistema greco, Alessandria, 2001, p. 101-118 (non vidimus; see BE 2003, 463). [JM]

the role of the priests as arbitrators in conflicts between humans and between humans and gods, the importance of honour and loss of face as causes of conflicts, and the public nature of the rites and performances referred to in these texts. [JM]

46) A. CHATZIDIMITRIOU, “Χάλκινον ἀναπήρακτο σταυρίτιο ἀπὸ τοῦς Ζάρακος Καρασάκας”, *AETAES* 1 (2003) [2006], p. 1077-1092: A fragment of an Archaic pithos was found during excavations at Zarakes (Euboia). It bears the figures of centaurs in relief and the word ἵππος. Vase fragments with the incised letters τ (= ἵππος) were also found at the same spot. An inscribed bronze weight in the shape of the head of a ram (4th cent.) gives the name of the deity worshipped here (Ἀπόλλωνος Δηλίου). C. analyzes the mythological tradition of Zarakes (ancient Zarax) and demonstrates the close connections of this site with the cult of Apollo on Delos. [See already *EBGR* 2002, 25; *SEG* XLIX 1205; I 1126-1128]. [JM]

47) P. CHRYSOSTOMOU, “Ἡ ἐπιτύμβια στήλη τῆς Φίλας Μακάνδρου ἀπὸ τὴν Πέλλα”, in D. PANDERMALS (ed.), *Ἡμείς. Μελέτες για τὴν ἑρμηνεία πλαστικῆς πρὸς τὴν Γιώργο Δησπότη*, Thessalonike, 2001, p. 233-242: C. publishes the grave stele for Phila, daughter of Mena-
dros (Pella, c. 350). Phila is represented in relief, standing next to her a female servant carries a basket with sacrificial cakes. C. assumes that Phila was a priestess and suggests identifying her with Phila, the author of a well-known contemporary love curse tablet in Pella (*SEG* XLIII 434; *EBGR* 1998, 290). [AC]

48) P. CHRYSOSTOMOU, “Συνεισφορές σε λαρείας θεοτήτων και δηόμενων ἀπὸ τὴν Βοτανία καὶ τὴν Παραλλήλα τῆς Μακεδονίας”, *Eikónas* 4 (2003), p. 133-152 [BE 2005, 314, 332, 337; *SEG* LIII 610, 619, 620]: 1) [Without knowledge of an earlier publication, as observed by M.B. HATZOPoulos, *BE* 2005, 337], C. republishes a dedication made by Nausimachos to the Muses (Pella, c. 350-300). The epitaph to priestesses attached to the Muses in Pella in epigrams composed by queen Eurydike (Plut., mor. 14c) and Poseidippos (*Supplementum Hellenisticum* fr. 705) shows that a cult place of the Nymphs must have existed in the city, possibly in the theatre, in addition to the cult place near the find spot of this inscription (west of Pella). From the lack of a patronymic C. infers that the dedica
tor was a priest of the Muses or a poet/musician. Ναυσιμαχός Μοίραις. 2) An altar from Pella published recently (c. 250 BC; *SEG* L 611; *EBGR* 2001, 110] was an altar for Aiolos, father of Makedon, the eponymous hero of the Macedonians (Hellanikos, *FigHist* 126 F 74), and the nymph Graie, his daughter (Ἀιόλου, Ἐς Γραίας, not ʿΓραῖα). 3) Ed. pr. of a relief stele with representations of Hermes and Demeter (Kyrillos, 2nd/3rd cent.): it was dedicated by Olympos and another person [his wife?] to Hermes and Demeter in accordance with a dream (ἐκείνης διαμνησί). The cult of Hermes was already attested in Kyrillos; as a patron of fertility he was associated with Demeter. [AC]

49) V. CONSOLI, “Aretai Ergane. Sorgere di un culto sull’ Acropoli di Atene”, *ASAS* 82 (2004) [2006], p. 31-60: Only nine Athenian inscriptions of the 4th cent. attest the cult of Athena Ergane on the Athenian Acropolis (*IG* I 561; II 2939, 4318, 4328, 4329, 4334, 4338, 4339; *Agora* I 1732). C. presents archaeological and epigraphic evidence in an attempt to reconstruct a cult of the goddess already existing in the late Archaic period. She associates the so-called *keramis*-inscriptions (*IG* I 620, 628, 633, 824) from the late 6th and early 5th cent. with an early cult of Athena Ergane, despite the fact that none of these inscriptions records the epiclesis [some of them do not even name Athena, since it is obvious who is the addressee of the dedication]. Despite the lack of factual evidence, C.’s assumption is probably correct, since other specialized forms of Athena also appeared as early as the 6th and early 5th cent. (e.g., Nike: *IG* I 596, mid-6th cent.; Hygieia: C. WAGNER, “The Potters and Athena”, in G. TSETSKHILADZE *et al.* [eds.], *Periplois. To Sir John Boardman from His Pupils and Friends*, London, 2000, p. 385, c. 470 BC). [JM]


52) T. CORSTEN, “Kibyra 2003”, AST 22.1 (2004), p. 29-34 [BE 2006, 382]: The fragment of an architrave that joins I.Kibyra 21 allows the reading of the text: [–] το δεύτερον Κάστρο[ν] καὶ Πολυδείας, οἱ ἦδη [τοῦ Δωλ.]. The reference to the Dioskouroi may be an allusion to the foundation of Kibyra by Spartans. A second fragment of an architrave (late 2nd cent. AD) refers to the otherwise unattested ‘old’ asylia of Kibyra (ἐκ πάλιν καθόλου) [an allusion to cities that had only recently been awarded the asylia; for this competition among cities of the acclamations for Perge (I.Perge 331: σῶσε Πέργη, κτὶ μόνην Ἀρτακλος)]. [AC]

53) T. CORSTEN, “Zu Inschriften aus Kleinasiien”, E.A 37 (2004), p. 107-114 [BE 2005, 465]: An inscription within a tabula ansata at the entrance of a barely accessible cave near Anazarbos documents the dedication of Regina to Zeus, Hera Gamelia, and Ares (L’Anazarbos I 52, AD 153). Regina is characterized as συμπταιοφόροις τιγκὰ (line 4). M.H. SAYAR [cf. EBGR 2000, 178] identified Regina as the eponymous priestess bearing the sceptre as a symbol of her power. C. demonstrates convincingly that Regina was not a priestess, but rather a free born temple functionary (τιγκὰ and not τιγκὰ) with the duty of bearing the symbol of the god, the sceptre (συμπταιοφόροις and not συμπταιφόρος). C. restores the first two lines of a dedication to Meter Andeirene by Eukarpos found at Trypaion (I.Sultan Dağ 1 404 = infra no 126: [Ὑ]πάτρα κα[θ]ε [Κ. Πράκλο]| [σωτηριοκαθ] | [Ε]μαρτυρος | ο[νομός] | μητρ[ος] | [Φ]ρενη [εύχη] | [Γε]ρος). [For the well-being of his master, Caius Proclus, the manager of his estate, Eukarpos, [dedicated this] to Meter Andeirene in fulfilment of a vow]. A very similar restoration was proposed independently by M. RICCI; see EBGR 2003, 142. [JM]

54) F. COSTABILE, “Defixiones dal Kerameikos di Atene II”, MEP 4 (2000), p. 37-123 [SEG LI 66, 327-328]: C. presents a revised edition of the defixiones which are discussed in our next lemma. In addition to these texts he discusses, in general, judiciary defixiones in Athens. In this context he republishes the curse tablets already presented in EBGR 1999, 42 [the readings have been rejected by D.R. JORDAN; see infra no 127]. [AC]

55) F. COSTABILE, “La triplice defixio: nuova lettura”, MEP 6 (2001), p. 143-208: C. presents a third critical edition and Italian translation of the defixiones from Kerameikos (c. 390-375) [cf. infra no 54 and infra no 131]. The main differences from his second edition are the restoration of the verbs προσλαμβάνει (I 6f., instead of προς ἡμᾶς Α[ς] λέγει) and ἐπενεκλείει (II 7, instead of τ[ε]λευ[τα]εῖ) [in both cases Jordan restores the verb ἐπιβολεῖα]. C.’s detailed commentary concerns the letterforms, the prosopography (identification of Smindyrides with a man involved in the profanation of the mysteries in 415 BC) and the legal context (the jurisdiction of the polemarchos in lawsuits concerning foreigners). In this context C. republishes another judicial defixio from Athens (DT 49). [AC]

C. favours the identification of Berenike, mentioned in some of these epigrams, with the daughter of Ptolemy II (not with Berenike II). [AC]

57) C. CROWTHER – M. FACCHELLA, “New Evidence for the Ruler Cult of Antiochus of Commagene from Zeugma”, in Religionsgeschichte Kleinasiens, p. 41-80 [BE: 2005, 507; SEG LIII 1762, 1764, 1766, 1768-1773]; This important study presents two new inscriptions concerning the ruler cult of Antiochos I of Commagene; they were found during rescue excavations at Zeugma in 2000. Since neither of them was found \textit{in situ}, it is possible only to offer hypotheses about the original location of the temenos where they stood. Although there is no secure evidence for the location of the temenos at Zeugma, C.-F. suggest that it should be located somewhere near the find spot of the basalt inscription. (1) The better preserved text is inscribed on a sculptured basalt stele depicting a dexiosis scene (see also \textit{infra} no. 215). It corresponds exactly to known inscriptions found in Samosata (\textit{OGIS} 404) and Doliche (\textit{SEG} XXXII 1385); because of its good preservation it allows a number of restorations and corrections to the aforementioned inscriptions. Lines 4-6 stress the fact that relief image and text were considered by Antiochos as a unity that expressed in two different media his very personal conception of his relationship to the gods: τοῦτον τοῦτον θίας γνώμης νόμον τε κοινῆς ἐσοβεῖ | βείας ἐς χρόνον ἔπεικα συνεργαι βασιλείας διηγήματι τειχαί (“by the providence of the deities he engraved for all time on sacred stelai this depiction of his own thought and law of common piety”). In lines 14-17 Antiochos states that he founded the new temenos dedicated to Zeus Oromasdes, Apollon Mithras Helios Hermes, and Artagnes Herakles at Zeugma (line 17: τοῦτο νέον τάφον παλαιάς δυνάμεως ἐστίν) immediately after he had succeeded to his ancestral kingdom (lines 14-15: ἠγίως ἀρχαίῳ βασιλείᾳ παράλληλα πάντα ἐπίκινω). Since, however, Antiochos gained control over Zeugma only after 64 BC, C.-F. plausibly suspect that this part of the Zeugma inscription was originally conceived for a different situation (for a temenos which was indeed founded immediately after Antiochos succeeded to his kingdom) and also adopted by the scribe for the version in Zeugma. An interesting feature is that an erased text underlies the inscription; it corresponds to the text preserved on a basalt stele in the temenos at Sofraz Köy (\textit{SEG} XXXIII 1215) and on a stele of unknown provenance now in the Adıyaman Museum. It is striking that the inscription at Sofraz Köy states that the sanctuary was dedicated to purely Greek deities: Apollon Epekoos and Artemis Diktyne (lines 6-7). Yet, since the erased inscription of Zeugma was written after 64 BC, it must have contained a dedication to Zeus Oromasdes, Apollon Mithras Helios Hermes, and Artagnes Herakles (2). The smaller inscribed fragment was engraved on a limestone block. It is part of a sacred law known from a document from Selik-Samosata (\textit{SEG} XII 554). The preserved text refers to the duties of the priests and the sacred slaves. In a very helpful appendix (p. 68-77) C.-F. republish some of the related texts – with some revisions – from Samosata, Doliche, Sofraz Köy, Adıyaman Museum, and Çapputlu Ağac Küllük [cf. P.F. MITTAG, “Zur Selbstdarstellung Antiochos’ I. von Kommagene”, \textit{Gephyra} 1 (2004), p. 1-26; M. FACCHELLA, \textit{La dinastia degli Orontidi nella Commagene ellenistica-romana}, Pisa, 2006]. [IM]

58) E. Csapo – A.W. JOHNSTON – D. GEAGAN, “The Iron Age Inscriptions”, in J. SHAW – M. SHAW (eds.), \textit{Kommos. Vol. IV. The Greek Sanctuary}, Princeton, 2000, p. 101-134 [SEG LIII 953-954, 957]: Corpus of the inscriptions, primarily graffiti, found in the great sanctuary at Kommos on Crete; most of the texts are inedita. They include a dedication to Poseidon (75, 2nd cent. BC; mentioned in preliminary reports as a dedication to Apollo; see \textit{BE} 1982, 274). Another dedication is addressed to Zeus, Euanêlos, and Athena (76, 2nd cent. BC: Την [...]ΔΛΥΜΙΩΙ | Εὐανέλων | Ἀθηναίε). The epithet of Zeus is restored
as a form of Phytalmios, an epithet attested for Poseidon; Euangelos seems to be a separate divinity, rather than an epithet of Athena [euangelios (the one who brings good news)] is an epithet of the Dioskouroi and Meter (infra no. 138). Two very fragmentary graffiti (10-11, 7th cent. BC) possibly name Apollon. [AC]

59) J. CURBERA, “Onomastic Notes on IG XII 6 (Samos)”, Glotta 80 (2004), p. 1-13 [BE 2006, 147]: In a study of names attested in the inscriptions of Samos, C. discusses inter alia theophoric names. The most common among them are those connected with Zeus (145 cases), Apollon (122), Dionysos (80), Demeter (69), Artemis (50), and Hermes (43), followed by those connected with Athena (34), Meter (34), Mes (30), and Poseidon (19); names alluding to Hera are not very common (45), but names composed with θεός (65) may refer to Hera of Samos. Ἐκείνους, Ἰατρούλης and Οὐλάθης are common in this part of Ionia. Theophoric names alluding to Hephaistos and the Nymphs are rare. C. regards Basileides as related to Theos Basilicus rather than to Hera Basilicus [but the patronymic ending -είδη is unusual for theophoric names]. Υψίλης (from an epithet deriving from a place name) and Πελάσιος (cf. the month Πελάσιος) should also be regarded as theophoric names. [AC]

60) I.I. DAVYDOVA – S.R. TOKHTAŠEV, “Posvjatitel’n’i relief Gerakly iz Kolleccii Zmitaža”, in Anacharsis, p. 88-89 [SEG LIII 808 ter]: Edition of an inscribed relief representing Herakles (South Ukraine or Russia; 1st/2nd cent.; τὸ<γ> Ἡρακλῆ[ν]) rather than ὁ Ἡρακλῆ[ν] with unrecognised ligatures; A. Avram pointed out in SEG LIII 808ter that this monument is the same as SEG III 613. [AC]

61) J.-C. DECOURT, Inscriptions grecques de la France, Lyon, 2004 [BE 2005, 626]: This corpus assembles all Greek inscriptions found in France. Massalia: Cults: A cult association dedicated an altar of Zeus Patroios (5, 2nd cent. AD). An inscription honours a priest of Leukothea, the son of a prophet (8, 3rd cent. AD). A small fragment may refer to Apollon Apotropaios (37). Funerary cult and afterlife: A funerary epigram (10, 3rd cent. AD) associates the deceased young sailor with the Dioskouroi (πανόμοιος σωτήρισι Λυκολάτισσι θεοτήν) and asserts that he belongs to those who have joined the stars in heaven (ἡ δ’ ἔπη τελέσσεσθαι σὺν αὐθείσον φορώσαι ἢς στρατιῶς ἔς ἐμ[ί], λαχῶν θεῶν ἤγερον[ή]) [for this topos see infra n° 156]. Another epitaph gives the dates of birth and death of a young man with reference to planets (ῥεγίνεται εἰς τὸ Οὐανείος, ὅπου Ἡρακλῆ[ν] ἡμέρας ἅρριδετης ἥρατη ἀπὸ θεῶν καλαμώμενα Πάθους; “il est né le jour de Vénus, le jour où est né Héraclès; le jour d’Aphrodite, il fut enlevé par les dieux invoqués sous le nom de Pythiens”) [cf. infra n° 143; since Οὐανείος is simply the Latin form of ἅρριδετης, a period should be placed after ἅρριδετης “he was born on the day of Venus, as was Herakles, on the day of Aphrodite. He was carried away by gods called the Pythians”]. D. interprets the Pythian gods as Apollon and Zeus Moiraigetes. An epitaph uses the formula ἐφύλαξα (39, 3rd cent. AD). Aix-en-Provence and vicinity: A hermaic stele bears the text Ἡρώς Λοιπόνδρος (47, Imperial period), translated by D. as “au Héros de Lysandros”. D. regards it as an apotropaic monument, rather than the epitaph of Heros, son of Lysandros (or the heroised son of Lysandros). Glanum and vicinity: A dedication to Apollon (51, 1st cent. BC). Arles and vicinity: We single out the formulae εθύμης; (55) and εὐλαβία (56) in epitaphs of the Imperial period. Olbia: Inscriptions attests the cults of Aphrodite (64, 3rd/2nd cent.), Leto (65, 3rd cent.), a Heros (67, 3rd/2nd cent.), and Mother goddesses (66, Μητρία, 2nd cent. BC). The most important group of texts consists of c. 350 graffiti on vases with dedications to Aristaios (2nd cent. BC-1st cent. AD), according to mythology a son of Apollon and Kyrene (or Chiron or Ge and Ouranos). Only 48 of these texts have been published. The dedications (cf. 68-37, 43: ἀνάθημα) were made as expressions of gratitude (68-1, 28: χάριν; 68-4, 5, 6, 8,
11, 12, 18, 21, 32, 33, 38, 40, 46: χάριν ἐγὼν/ἐγκώσα; 68-31: εὐχήν χάριν ἐγκώσα; 68-30, 35: χάριν λεγόμενος), in fulfilment of a vow (68-7: κατ’ εὐχήν; 68-14, 23, 36, 41, 48: εὐχή; 68-47: εὐχήν ὕπατο πάνω), or for the well-being of relatives (68-27: ἄνεμον τοῦ πατρός). Aristaios’ sanctuary consisted of a temenos with an altar (68-2). For a curse tablet (70) see EBGR 1997, 22. Département du Var: A Heros is mentioned in a text at Taurentum (78, 2nd cent.). Antipolis and vicinity: The most famous text is the ‘galet d’Antibes’, an oblong stone with the enigmatic text Τάγης εἰς ταξικῶν σεμύς Ἀφορίσείς τις ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἄνθρωπος Κύπεις χάριν ἀναπαυθή (64, 5th/4th cent.). The slave of a procurator Augusti made a dedication in fulfilment of a vow he had made to Pan for his master (85, 1st/2nd cent.: ἄνεμον τῆς σωτηρίας ... εὐχήν ὑπὲρ ὑμοίους Πανί) ὕπατο τῆς σωτηρίας should be translated “for the rescue” (not “pour la santé”) of the procurator, possibly for his safe return from a journey. There are also dedications to the gods (80, Imperial period) and to the local divinities Antipolis and Liné (86, 3rd/2nd cent.). Département du Vaucluse: A famous text is the Greek-Latin dedication of an altar to Baal/Belos, the master of Fortunae, by Sexus, on the basin of oracles given in Apameia (87; Belus Fortunae rector mentisque magister ars gymsit quam dedit et voluit, θεόν τὸν Βαλλάον θεόν τὸν Βαλλάον). A bronze amulet aimed at the protection of the fields from bad weather (90, Imperial period) [cf. infra n 184] Département de la Drôme: A bronze amulet has a similar spell of weather magic as no 90 (91, Imperial period). Nemaussos (Nîmes): Several fragmentary documents attest the activities of a local branch of the association of the Dionysiaikos technitai (100: ἐξ ἐμῆς ὁμολογίας σύνοδος ἐν Νεμασσω τῶν ἕκαστον ἔξωκομένης περὶ τῶν Διονυσιακῶν καὶ Ἀλυκείματος ... Τιμώσαν τεχνητέων [προμενεύων] καὶ κυριαρχησάντων: 100-111, 2nd cent. AD). Département de l’Hérault: A dedication to the Materes and the Dioskouroi (128, Imperial period). Département de la Charente: A gold amulet was inscribed with seven sequences of the seven vowels (140). Lyon and vicinity: An epitaph has the formula εὐδομεῖ, οὐδεὶς ἄθανατος (146, 3rd cent. AD). Autun: Eutyches dedicated a statue of Artemis to Apollo in fulfilment of a vow (154, 2nd cent. AD: ἤτησεν νόσων, γεροντες Ἀπόλλωνι, ἢσασθαὶ Ἀπόλλωνι, γεροντες Ἀπόλλωνι, γεροντες Ἀπόλλωνι). A lead tablet is inscribed with six names in Latin (a defixio) on one side and with magical names and words (beginning with ἄρχοντας) on the other (159, 2nd cent. AD). [AC]

62) N. DESHOURS, “Cultes de Déméter, d’Artémis Ortheia et culte impérial à Messène”, ZPE 146 (2004), p. 115-127: In 91 BC a certain Mnaisstrasos played a crucial role in the reform of the Andanian Mysteries (IG V.1, 1390; LSCG 65), for he had in his possession the sacred books needed for the reform (line 13) [this date has been questioned by P. Themelis; see infra n 268]. In exchange, Mnaisavras took over the probably hereditary priestly function of a hierophantes (line 22). According to D., this Mnaisstrasos appears in the contribution list IG V.1, 1532; he therefore belonged to one of the most prestigious, and influential families of Messene in the 1st cent. BC. In AD 42 the genos of Artemis Oupesia (Ortheia) honoured a certain Mnaisstrasos, son of Philoxenidas, for his generous financial contribution in the Imperial cult and the cult of Artemis (SEG XXIII 208). The inscription explicitly stresses that Mnaisstrasos was in this respect a worthy scion of his family (lines 10-11: ἄξιος τῶν παρενόμων). At the end of the 1st cent. AD (or beginning of the 2nd) Asklepiaiades, son of Mnaisstrasos, is characterized in an inscription as the star of the biera boulē (SEG XI 982: ἄστηρ τῆς ἀρχής Βούλης). D. argues that Mnaisstrasos, son of Philoxenidas, was a descendant of the man who had played a prominent role in the reform of the Andanian Mysteries. [But if the lex sacra of Andania should be dated to AD 24 (see infra n 268), the reformer of the mysteries is the son of Philoxenidas). Asklepiaiades should be identified as the son of Mnaisstrasos, son of Philoxenidas, while the term biera boulē most probably is another designation for the genos of (Artemis) Oupesia. According to D., we
are dealing with a prominent Messenian family occupying a central positon in two of the most important cults of their native city. [On the Andanian Mysteries see NOW II–III, Les mystères d’Andanie, Étude d’épigraphie et d’histoire religieuse, Paris, 2006. [JM] 

63) G.I. Despins, “Die Kultstatuen der Artemis in Brauron”, MDAI(A) 119 (2004), p. 261-315 [BE 2006, 44]: Six different terms appear in the inscriptions from the Brauronion on the Athenian Acropolis referring to statues which stood in the sanctuary of Artemis at Brauron: ἐνὸς τὸ ἄγαθον (e.g., IG II 1516 lines 13-17), λίθον ἐνὸς (e.g., IG II 1514 lines 26-28), ἐνὸς (e.g., IG II 1515 lines 14f.), ἡγάλμα (e.g., IG II 1524 B II 214-216), ἡγάλμα τὸ ὀρθὸν (e.g., IG II 1514 lines 41f.), and ἡγάλμα τὸ ἱστηρός (e.g., IG II 1524 B II 207). The last two terms certainly describe the same divine image. Based on these epigraphic sources, modern research reconstructed either three or two cult statues at Brauron, but Despins suggests that the epigraphical evidence documents the existence of five cult statues, while the archaeological evidence seems to add at least one more. According to Despins, these six cult statues stood in two different temples, which D. identifies with the ἄγαθος νεώς and the Παρθένων mentioned in inscriptions from the Brauronion (IG II 1517 I, lines 3, 217; 1524 II 46-47) and in at least one inscription from Brauron (SEG XLVI 133). D. identifies the ἄγαθος νεώς with the excavated architectural remains of the known temple in anti, while the Παρθένων is interpreted as a small edifice which could have stood on the plateau, where the small chapel of St. George stands today [cf. EBGR 1996, 194, 2002, 104, 2003, 48]. [JM] 

64) G. Despins – T. Stefanidou-Tiberiou – E. Voutiras, Κατάλογος χρυσών του Ἀρχαίου Μουσείου τῆς Θεσσαλονίκης II, Thessalonike, 2003 [BE 2005, 81; SEG LIII 585, 627-628, 638]: The second volume of the catalogue of sculpture in the Archaeological Museum in Thessalonike contains several dedications from Thessalonike (all of them in IG XII.2.1). They are addressed to: Isis Epekoos (177 = IG X.2.1, 98; with representation of an ear), 335 = IG XII.2.1, 126; representation of footprints; κατ’ ἐπιταγήν); Isis Tyche (332 = IG XII.2.1, 104; κατ’ ἐπιταγήν), Isis and Sarapis (333 = IG XII.2.1, 90; θεοὶ ἐκαθαρισθήσεται; 334 = IG XII.2.1, 115), Isis Nympha (336 = IG XII.2.1, 105); and the Nymphs (337 = IG XII.2.1, 63). There is only one ineditum, a dedication to Asklepios (152, 4th cent.; unknown provenance). [AC] 

65) V. di Benedetto, “Fra Hipponion e Petelia”, PP 59 (2004), p. 293-306: In this stimulating study D. comments on certain passages of the ‘Orphic’ texts from Petelia and Hipponion. Homeric prototypes of the expression καὶ τὸς ἅγιος μεθ’ ἡρώως ἀνήθει[q] in the text from Petelia suggest translating this passage as “e allora poi comanderai su gli altri eroi”; the mystes is attributed a superior status. By contrast, the text from Hipponion refers to a movement ἔνος ἄγαθου ἂν τε καὶ ἄλλον μόστα καὶ βάσαρις ἀνετὰς στέγους κλάιεται, not to a status. The author detects another difference between the texts of Petelia and Hipponion in the answer given by the initiate to the guards of the underworld. While in the text of Petelia the mysteries is identified only as the son of the Earth and the Sky, the text of Petelia additionally qualifies him as of heavenly descent (ἔμοι γένος ὀλυμπίων). A superior status is also implied by one of the texts from Thurioi which attributes to the initiate kinship with the gods (δύον γένος δύον ἄγαθον ἔγαρσι) and the status of a god (θεὸς ἰερός). [Do these differences imply only different traditions within the Orphic movement or perhaps different grades of initiation?] D. detects similarities in the phraseology of the text from Hipponion with the Homeric Νόημα. As regards the first line of this text [cf. infra n° 221], he argues that the original text had Μυσιμοῦσας τό δέ ιερόν (not ιερόν). [AC] 

66) M. Dickie, “Priestly Proclamations and Sacred Laws”, CQ 54 (2004), p. 579-591: The pronouncement attributed by Julian to Jesus (or. 10, 38: διατ ἐνόμως, διατ μισθίων, διατ ἐναγηθας καὶ βδομης, ἰερὰς τιθαις) echoes priestly proclamations at the beginning of rituals (e.g., the Ὀλυμπική πρόφησις), which are also quoted or alluded to in sacred laws (e.g.,
LSCG, Suppl., 91 lines 23-26 from Lindos: εἰπεν τιγάδο, εἴ καθαρός βαίνεις, δ' ἦσα, θαρραλώς; cf. the lex sacra of Antiochos of Kommagene in the copy at Arsameia [see supra no. 57], lines 237f.: ὅτες δὲ καθαρός μὲν νοῦς ἔδωκεν [ἐκ νοοῦ], ἐπιθυμήτης δὲ ἐσήκων ἑρμον, ἐκ παραμύθων ειλ.). D. collects many literary testimonia for this practice [for θαρραλώ in this context cf. the use of this verb in Isyllos’ hymn to Asklepios (IG IV² 128 line 73: θάρσει) and the aretalogy of Isis in Maroneia (SEG XXVI 821 lines 11f.: θαρρῶν ὄνο ποτέμον)]. Such pronouncements have the form of a series of asyndetic relative clauses and conditional sentences, perhaps following the model of the prorrhesis of the Eleusinian mysteries. [AC]

67) B. Dignas, “Auf seine Kosten kommen – ein Kriterium für Priester? Zum Verkauf von Priestertümern im hellenistischen Kleinasiens”, in Religionsgeschichte Kleinasiens, p. 27-40: D. presents an overview of the sale of priesthoods (cf. EBG 2000, 151; 2001, 151; 2003, 182-183). Geographically the selling of priesthoods is observed almost exclusively in cities of southwest Asia Minor and in some islands of the Eastern Aegean. Chronologically the main corpus of evidence dates between the 4th and the 1st cent. BC, although there are still some sporadic examples from the 2nd and 3rd cent. AD. D. discusses briefly the relevant Greek terms: πρόκεισθαι, ἑπίτροπες, διαστάσεις, διαγραφῆς, ἑπάνων. D. argues that πρόκεισθαι was used to refer to the sale of a priesthood in the main cult centre, while the sale of a priesthood in a dependency was designated as ἑπίτροπες. D. attributes the absence of sales of priesthoods in Mainland Greece to the more democratic structure of its cities as compared to cities in Asia Minor. In the discussion of the duties and privileges of priests who bought priesthoods, D. aptly stresses that there was no real difference between the different kinds of priesthoods as regards prestige, duties, etc. [JM]


69) A. Dimartino, “Omicidio, contaminazione, purificazione: il ‘caso’ della lex sacra di Selinunte”, ASNP 8 (2003) [2006], p. 305-349: In one of the most substantial recent contributions to the study of the lex sacra from Selinous concerning purification (SEG XLIII 630) [cf. EBG 1996, 45; 2002, 93 with further references, supra no. 32 and infra no. 74], D. reprints the text (with Italian translation) and discusses the interpretation of several crucial passages. The most important contribution concerns the interpretation of ἐλαστέρος. In the light of references to ἐλαστέρω in literary sources, in particular in Athenian drama, D. interprets the elasteron as the evil spirit that had caused the manslaughter that needs to be purified, and not the avenging spirit (p. 319-324). [The similarity to the parallels adduced by D. is striking, but a difficulty remains: purificatory rituals are usually concerned with the effect, not the cause of a deed that produces μιασμα]. D. also makes significant contributions to the interpretation of the rituals: The subject of ἑπεξεργάσεις (B 3f.) is also the killer himself (αὐτοκτόνας), and not a second person, a purifier; it is the killer who performs the purificatory rituals described in B 4-7, for which D. adduces parallels from literary sources – especially Attic drama and Apollonios Rhodios (Argon. III, 1039; p. 325-328). ‘Εστιν in the phrase ἐστιν αὐτοκτόνα ἐπεξεργάσεις should be understood as ‘after’, not ‘when’ (p. 329). The literary evidence for the evolution of archaic laws concerning manslaughter suggests that this text envisages involuntary killing (p. 334-345). Both sides of the document refer to rituals concerning the same individual, but the traditional order of the two sides should be reversed: the rituals on side B are of a private nature and were performed first, followed by the rituals described on side A (p. 332-334 and 345-347). [AC]
70) N. DIMITROVA – K. CLINTON, “Dedication of a Statue for the Egyptian God Tithoes”, *ZPE* 148 (2004), p. 207-210 [BE 2005, 597]: A new limestone stele from the area between Koptos and Shenhur in Egypt (AD 210) kept at Cornell University refers to the dedication of a statue of the god Tithoes by an anonymous high priest of Osiris, Tithoes, and Ammon (lines 7-10: ἄνεστι ἄρα τοῦ τεωσίου Τιθόκους [ἐπὶ ἐστὶν χώρας Τιθόκους ἐντόθι] | Τιθόκους καὶ Ἀμμωνίους θεῶν [μεγάλοις καὶ μεγάλοις] (“the statue of our lord Tithoes was dedicated by X, the son of Thesis, high priest of the great[est] gods Osiris, Tithoes, and Ammon”). The inscription may attest the existence of a joint sanctuary of Osiris, Tithoes, and Ammon. D.-C. point out that the term ἄνεστι is untypical as a designation of a statue of a divinity and suggest that it is used here to designate an anthropomorphic image of the god. [While ἄνεστι is indeed not the most common word for images of gods, there are still many examples of its use in such a context; cf. S. BUTTINOTTI, *La statua di culto nella pratica rituale greca*, Bari, 2001, p. 37-42]. [JM]

71) R. DINÇ – G. MEYER, “Mélanges de cultures et de populations à Tralles d’après deux nouvelles inscriptions”, *Mediterraneo Antico* 7 (2004), p. 287-315: Ed. pr. of a dedication to the Nymphs (early 4th cent.) by a Karian (p. 287-300). In a survey of the cult of the Nymphs in Karia, D.-M. present an improved version of *I.Tralleis* 15 (p. 300-305). This votive relief, with a representation of the Nymphs, was dedicated to Pan after an individual who had been healed was instructed to do so in a dream ([τάς Νύμφας ἔστησεν] | Πάνιοι ναὶ καὶ οἱ θεοὶ 2nd/1st cent.). [JM]

72) L. DOMARADZKA, “Catalogue of Graffiti Discovered during the Excavations at Pitsiros-Vetren 1988-1998. Part One: Graffiti on Imported Fine Pottery”, in J. BOUZEK – L. DOMARADZKA – Z. H. ARCHIBALD, *Pittrio II. Excavations and Studies*, Prague, 2002, p. 209-228 [SEG LII 711]: The graffiti on vases found in Pitsiros (Thrace, 5th/3rd cent.) include several abbreviated names (2: ΑΑ; 4: Δηλ.; 10-13, 15: Α; 14, 17, 20: Απ.; 16: ΑΠΛΟ; 29: Η; 31-32: ΗΟ; 37: Κ; 38: Κα.; 41: Κόρης; 45: Μετρήσας; 49: Μετρών) which D. interprets as the names of deities (Artemis and/or Apollo, Apollo Delios, Hera, or Herakles, Kora, the Kabeiroi, the Thracian hero Maron, and Meter) to which the vessels were dedicated [cf. SEG XLVI 874; XLIX 912]. No 33 (λενο) may be a form of ἄγας. D. tentatively associates νο 48 (μηδὲ) ‘not to know’ with purgatory oaths (δένειας νήσοις). [L. DUBOIS, BE 2005, 370, observes that the abbreviation Δηλ. is more likely a Greek personal name (without excluding the possibility of the Thracian Δηλοπέρας). Κόρης is the Dorian form of Κόρη, Maron a Thracian theonym. We remark that all these abbreviations could be abbreviated personal (theophoric) names; a Dorian dedication to Kore is unexpected; perhaps Κόρη(νο) (Korragos is a very common Macedonian name).] [AC]

73) T. DREW-BEAR – G. LABARRE, “Une dédicace aux Douze Dieux lyciens et la question de leur origine”, in *Les cultes locaux*, p. 81-101: Ed. pr. of a small fragmentary relief (late 2nd/early 3rd cent.) in the private collection Alp Sari in Ankara (no 107-97). A dedicatory inscription identifies the object as a votive offering to the Twelve Gods by Hermaios, upon their command (κατ᾿ ἁγγείαν). The relief belongs to the well-known group of Lykian reliefs dedicated to the Twelve Gods [cf. SEG 1993/94, 84; 1994/95, 286]. The authors convincingly reject the assumption that the Twelve Lykian Gods have anything to do with the Greek Twelve Gods, the Hittite Twelve Gods, or the Twelve Gods referred to in a bilingual inscription from Xanthos (*T-AM* I 44, 5th cent.). They suggest that the emergence of this cult is a local Lykian phenomenon of the late 2nd and early 3rd cent. AD. [JM]

very important dossier consisting of two honorary inscriptions for Apollonios, a prominent statesman and military leader of Metropolis, who fell in a battle near Thyateira during the war against Aristonikos (in 130 BC according to D.-E.) [in 132 BC according to C. P. JONES, “Events Surrounding the Bequest of Pergamon to Rome and the Revolt of Aristonikos: New Inscriptions from Metropolis”, JRA 17 (2004), p. 469-485]. The two documents, a posthumous honorary inscription (A) and an earlier honorary decree (B, 145/4 BC), were inscribed on the base of a statue in the agora of Metropolis. The later decree is dated with reference to an eponymous priest (perhaps of Meter or Ares) and to the priest of Roma, whose cult was probably introduced after the death of Eumenes III (133 BC). The posthumous honorary decree authorises Apollonios’ son to construct a heroon in front of the city’s gates (A 42: δημόσιον πρὸ τῆς πύλης). [The city’s decision to permit Apollonios’ burial in front of the city gates was probably motivated partly by the idea that he would posthumously protect his city; this idea is, e.g., expressed in the grave epigram in Smyrna (L,γύμνα 516 = SGO I 05/01/47: καὶ τὸ ποῦ ἐν πολύμοις τηρῶν πάροικοι, παροδέται, καὶ νῦν τιμητῶρ, ὡς θυσίας, νάσος ἄριστος), cf. the epigram for Mokazis: SGO II 09/06/18]. The earlier decree in honor of Apollonios refers to a sacrifice to Ares; according to the restoration of D. -E., this sacrifice was offered by Apollonios together with the presbyteri on behalf of the demos (lines 38-40: τὰς “Ἀρείων παρασκευασθῶν καὶ θυσιῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ δήμου μετὰ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων κατὰ τὰ πάντα”) (seg). [The editors do not comment on the presbyteri (“die Älteren”); they were not older citizens, but the older group of the young citizens who served in the army (cf. SEG XXXVIII 521); the restoration [θυσιῶν ἐν Ἀπολλώνιος ἀπὸ τοῦ δήμου καὶ τῶν πρεσβυτέρων is also possible]. [AC]

74 L. DUBOIS, La nouvelle loi sacrée de Sélinonte, CRAI (2003), p. 105-125 [SEG LIII 1032]; D. presents a new critical edition and analysis of the lex sacra of Selinous concerning the purification of those who have committed manslaughter (SEG XLIII 630) [cf. supra n° 32 and 69]. He comments inter alia on the term διάστριος (related to διάστημα), the festival θυτίτης and the Thracian origin of the cult of Koipita, the Olympic truce, the cult of the Eumenides and Zeus Eumenes (cf. the theophoric name Εὐμηνέδωτος in Selinous and the month Εὐμηνεία in Entella), and the family character of the cult of Zeus Μ(ε)ιλίχιος practiced in cult places of ancestors. As regards the rites for the Tritopatres (A 9-17; cf. the sacrifices for the γενετόρες in Nakone: IGDS 206 lines 29-31), he points out that the pouring of a wine libation through an opening of the monument (A 10f.: δι᾿ ἀφέσος) is paralleled by Pausanias X, 4, 10 (δι᾿ ἀφήνης) and a structure in the tomb of Kineas at Ai Khanoum, but differs from the sacrifice to the Τριτοπατρεῖς in Erchia (LSGC 18) which is without wine (νηφάλιος). D. discusses the similarity of the reintegration rites (B 1-13) with those prescribed by the cathartic law of Kyrene (SEG IX 72 lines 110-142), the customs of the Eupatrides in Athens (Athen. 323f 14 = FGrHist 356 F 1), and Plato (Laws 865d). He assumes that the reintegration rite was performed by the closest relative of the person who has been killed (the subject of δόθη in B 4), but in B 6 the subject changes and the text refers to the homicide (πατρογορία, ἱσαρίσθη, καθευδότα) [cf. supra n° 69]. B 7-9 refer to avenging spirits of foreigners (ἐξωποικίως), members of the family (πατριόως cf. Apoll. Rh. IV, 716f.), and to spirits appearing during halucination (ἐξχωριστώς, ἱπποχεῖστος). In B 11 D. reads διοριζότα, ἵλι καὶ χρυσά ἄρωμανμέναις (not διοριζότα ἵλι, ‘qu’après avoir procédé à une délimitation, et à des aspersions d’eau de mer avec un récipient en or’). Έλαστρός in B 12, i.e., Zeus Elasteros, who represents the angry spirits of the persons who have been killed [but see supra n° 69], receives a sacrifice (σφαζότα ἐς γάν), which reflects the ambiguous nature of this god who is associated with chthonic and family cults. [AC]

Labyndai (Delphi, c. 350; *CID* I.9) as an antonym of ἀπάτης (*cf.* ἀφάτος in *IG* V.2, 357 line 177 and ἀπάτην in *L.Cret.* IV 46 B 9), i.e., ‘en faute’, ‘polluted’. According to this clause (lines 37-39), whoever assisted in the inhumation of a dead person was regarded as polluted until earth (θιγάργατον; *cf.* Hesych., *s.v.*) covered the body. Id. (p. 607 no. 121) interprets προθεσάργατον in a text from Kyrene either as sacrifices preceding consultation of an oracle or as a sacrifice in honour of the orios. [AC]


77) T. Eliopoulos, “Χρυσάργος θεότητες”, *AD* 54 A (1999) [2003], p. 51-78: E. traces back to the Mycenaean period the idea of a god bearing a golden sword. This explains the epithet Χρυσάργος attributed in early Greek literature to Apollo, Demeter, Artemis, and Orpheus. The cult of Zeus Chrysaoreus in Caria may have its origin in the period of Late Mycenaean expansion on the Carian coast. A decree of Xanthos (*SEG* XXXVIII 1476) mentioning Chrysaor may reflect the memory of this period. [AC]

78) H. Elton, “Romanization and Some Cilician Cults”, in L. de Ligt – E.A. Hemelrijk – W. Singor (eds.), *Roman Rule and Civic Life: Local and Regional Perspectives*, Amsterdam, 2004, p. 231-241: E. discusses briefly two altars from the Korykian cave in Kilikia for Zeus and Hermes, both bearing the epithets Korykios, Epinikios, Epikarpios, and Tropaiouchos (*I.Cilicie* 16 and 17, early 3rd cent. AD), and an epitaph from Kanlidivane (territory of Sebaste) in which M. Ulpius Knos threatens anyone who damages or opens the tomb with a fine payable to the treasuries of Zeus, Selene, and Helios, with a curse, and with punishment by the gods of the Underworld (STRUBBE, *Ars* 388, 2nd cent. AD; ἕορος ἢπας ταῖς ἄρα ἀται τοῖς καταχθοίς θεοῖς). E. argues that despite the use of Greek divine names the combination of Zeus and Hermes in Korykos and of Zeus, Helios, Selene, and the gods of the Underworld in Sebaste reveal the continuation of local religious practices and beliefs in a Hellenized and Romanized framework. [JM]

79) D. Erkelenz, “1+1=3? Überlegungen zur Interpretation der Inschriften von Ephesos 501 und 647”, *EA* 37 (2004), p. 115-120 [BE 2005, 406]: A statue base (originally made out of three stone blocks, of which two are still preserved) opposite the library of Celsus, bears on its left side a dedication to Androklos, the mythical founder of the city, by Aurelius Neikostatos (*I.Ephesos* 501, 3rd/4th cent.). The base probably supported a statue of Androklos. On its front side there is a bilingual inscription with the Greek text on the upper and the Latin one on the lower part of the base (*I.Ephesos* 647). E. shows that the two parts cannot belong together and proposes the following reconstruction: Originally, the Greek and the Latin inscription of *I.Ephesos* 647 were part of two different monuments dismantled at some point before the 3rd cent. AD. Neikostatos used parts of these two monuments (the Greek and Latin parts of *I.Ephesos* 647) and joined them with a third block, now lost, to make the base of the statue he dedicated to Androklos. [JM]

80) C.A. Farace, “New Light on Ancient Greek Exorcisms of the Wandering Womb”, *ZPE* 144 (2003), p. 189-197 [BE 2004, 77]: F. collects the rather scant evidence for exorcisms aiming at curing the condition known as the wandering womb. To two magical papyri (*PMG* VII 260-27, 3rd/4th cent.; *PMG* 12, 6th/7th cent.) may now be added an amulet in Beirut (*EBGR* 1994/95, 199 p. 265-269, 1st cent. BC/AD), a lead amulet in Britain (4th cent. AD) [*infra* no. 277], and an Aramaic recipe from the Cairo Genizah (7th cent. AD or later). All these texts, re-edited by F. with commentary and translation, reflect the same tradition: they address the womb of a woman and order it to curtail its movement
(εἴλε αἰὼνον, μένειν ἐπί τῷ ὄπω) [cf. the colloquial expression in modern Greek έξα μουνί στὸν τόπο σου]. [AC]

81) C.A. FARONE, “The Collapse of Celestial and Chthonic Realms in a Late Antique ‘Apollonian Invocation’ (PMG I 262-347)”, in R.S. BOUSTAN – A.Y. REED (eds.), Heavenly Realms and Earthly Realms in Late Antique Religion, Cambridge, 2004, p. 213-232: Apollon appears as a source of oracular inspiration in magical papyri as a celestial deity (PMG II 64-184; III 187-262 and 282-409); the texts imply that the practitioner dressed like Apollon’s prophets at Didyma, Delphi, and Klaros, creating a miniature Apollonian oracle and attracting the god by singing a hymn. What is unusual in another late antique magical papyrus with a divinatory spell invoking Apollon (PMG I 262-437) is the combination of the celestial and the chthonic spheres, which the Greeks were accustomed to keep apart; the god is expected to descend to the underworld and send a ghost to speak to the practitioner. This should be seen in the context of the syncretistic tendencies of late Antiquity. The identification of Apollon/Helios with the Egyptian Re and the Mesopotamian Shamash lead to the idea that the solar deity descends to the underworld. Other Apollonian invocations regard Apollon’s descent to the underworld only as a possibility (‘if you go into the hollow of the earth and to the land of the dead’); they may have adapted a spell which originally invoked Hermes, replacing Hermes’ name with that of Apollon. The author of this spell removed this condition because he regarded Apollon as the equivalent of Re and expected him to descend to the underworld; he created a hybrid hymn, in part a dletic hymn to Apollon, originally designed to summon the god to inspire the practitioner with prophetic verses, and in part a metrical request of necromancy. [JM]

82) S. FOLLET, “Bulletin épigraphique”, REG 116 (2003), p. 614 no. 311: In a sacred law from the Cave of Pan at Marathon (SEG LI 188) F. suggests restoring εις Πανθεόν, instead of εις ιερίαν. [For a different restoration see EBGR 2001, 115, the text is republished as NGYL 4]. [AC]

83) S. FOLLET, “Éloge d’un gymnasiarque d’Athènes ou d’Égine (IG IV 4 = EM 8942)”, in Attikai Epigraphai, p. 213-224: IG IV 4, a fragmentary honorary decree for a former gymnasiarch whose name is not preserved, was rediscovered in the Epigraphical Museum at Athens. After a new study, F. proposes several intriguing restorations. Lines 5f. certainly refer to the performance of a sacrifice to Hermes and Herakles in the gymnasium at the beginning of the year (ἀνερχθη καὶ τῷ Ἑρμῷ καὶ τῷ Ἡρακλεὶ καὶ ἀποκλειομένου). The use of the verb σπάλαγανω is unusual; it indicates that the honorand not only performed the sacrifice but was also responsible for the examination of the entrails. F. is more cautious regarding the restoration of the last three lines, which may refer to the funding of the sacrifice in the gymnasium during a festival, perhaps the celebration of Athens’s birthday (lines 16-19: περιήγησιν τῷ τα | [χαράκτας εἰς τὴν θυσίαν καὶ] τα τῆς διορισθείς τῶν | [πανηγυρισάρχη] ἐν διείμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἂν | [θησάν τραχμών μικράδες ἀνθρώπων διέλευσε]. F. dates the inscription to the 1st cent. AD, but the question of provenance (Athens or Aigina) remains unanswered, although F. seems to favour an Athenian origin. [JM]

84) S. FOLLET – D. PEPPAS DELMOUSOU, “La légende de Thésée sous l’empereur Commode d’après le discours d’un éphèbe athénien, IG II² 2291 A+1125 complétés”, in Romanité et cité chrétienne, permanences et mutations, intégration et exclusion du V au Vᵉ siècle. Mélanges en l’honneur d’Yvette Dusaul, Paris, 2000, p. 11-17 [BE 2003, 293]: The authors observed that an inscription from Athens containing an oration in praise of Theseus delivered by P. Aelius Isochrysos, the archon ton ephelon, during the celebration of the Theseia in AD 184/5 (IG II² 2291 A) joins with a fragment thought to be an imperial constitution (IG II² 1125). This permits a
better reconstruction of the oration (line 7: [ἐπιτάξας]). Isocrates reminded the ephebes of the deeds of Theseus, probably comparing him with Hadrian, the ὁσιοστής τῶν Ἀθηνῶν (line 31), and urged the ephebes to follow his example. This text is of great interest for understanding the role of orations in the celebration of the Theseia in the imperial period and the part played by myth in the education of ephebes. [AC]

85) L. Foschia, “Le nom du culte, θηρησκεία, et ses dérivés à l’époque impériale”, in L’hellénisme d’époque romaine, p. 15-35: The term θηρησκεία and its derivatives seem to be absent from the Hellenistic epigraphic material, but they make their appearance from the Augustan period onwards; their use in inscriptions becomes more and more frequent during the 1st cent. AD. The initial meaning of the term θηρησκεία (“cult regulations”) gradually acquired the broader meaning “cult” and finally, in the process of Romanisation, it became a synonym of Roman religion. F. discusses the relation between θηρησκεία and εὐσέβεια, the use of the term in funerary contexts, and the use of the term θηρησκευτής in connection with Egyptian cults, but also with the cults of Aphrodite Paphia, Zeus Hypsistos [for a new attestation in Dion see SEG LIII 596; cf. EBGR 2003, 125], and the hero Pergamos. In a useful appendix F. presents 77 Greek inscriptions, in which the terms θηρησκεία, θηρησκευτής, and θηρησκευτής occur. [JM]

86) P.M. Fraser, “Agathon and Kassandra (IG IX.1:1750)”, JHS 123 (2003), p. 26-40 SEG LIII 570: A bronze plaque, decorated with male genitalia, was offered as a dedication (δώρον) by the Zakynthian Agathon to Zeus Δωδώνος μαθέων (IG IX.1, 1750, Dodona, c. 330 BC); according to the current interpretation, Agathon regarded himself as a direct descendant of Kassandra. However, F. changes the punctuation and reads: Ἀγάθων Ἐχέρυλλος καὶ γενεὰ, πρόόντοι Μολοσσῶν καὶ συμμάχων ἐν τριάκονται γενεαῖς ἐκ Τροίων, Κασσάνδρας γενεὰ, Ζακυνθίων (“Agathon, the son of Echephylos, and his offspring, proxeni of the Molossians and their allies throughout thirty generations from Troy, the race of Kassandra, Zakynthians”). The relation of proxeny between the Molossians and Agathon’s ancestors may well have been established at an early date. The relations between Zakynthos and Troy were based on mythological narratives (the krites Zakynthos was a son of Dardanos; Aeneas stopped at Zakynthos); Agathon may have traced his family tree back to Helens, Kassandra’s twin brother who settled at Dodona, or Agathon, another of Priam’s sons. F. interprets the phallus that decorates the bronze plaque as an allusion to the continuity of the γενεά of Agathon in the past and the future (cf. the name Ἐχέρυλλος; ‘the stock preserver’). [AC]

87) D.H. French, The Inscriptions of Sinope. Part I. Inscriptions, Bonn, 2004 (IG3K, 64) [BE 2005, 469; BE 2006, 554]: The first volume of the corpus of Sinope contains 224 inscriptions. Leges, sacrae: A document describes the rights and responsibilities of the priest of Poseidon Helikonios (8 = LSAM 1, 4th cent.); F. suggests that the crown worn by the priest in all agones was of white violets (ἁλευκοῦνος; LSAM: [ἄλευκος], exactly the same as the one worn by the magistrates (timouchoi). [Did all the agones in Sinope take place in months in which white violets grew?]. Dedications to: Asklepios Soter and Hygeia (110, 1st/2nd cent.; an altar; ἀγαθος); Athena Pollas kai Soteira (111, 1st/2nd cent.; χαριστήριον); Theos Heliosarapis (114, 1st/2nd cent.; ἀγαθος); Theos Herakles (112, 1st/2nd cent.; an altar; ἀγαθος; χάρις); Hestia Prytanemia by the ptyianeis (7, 4th cent.); Meter Theon (113, 1st/2nd cent.; a statue; κατ᾿ ἑλευμονος); Theos Hypsistos (117, 1st/2nd cent.; ἐλευμονος; 118, 2nd cent. AD; ἀγαθος) and Theos Megas Hypsistos (119, 1st/2nd cent.; ἀγαθος; χάρις; Zeus Dikaiosynos Megas by a general (75, 2nd/1st cent.; χαριστήριον); Zeus Helios Nau[,]menos Epekoos (120; 2nd/3rd cent.; ἀγαθος; χάρις); Zeus Helios Sarapis and Isis Myrionymos (115, 1st/2nd cent.; ἐλευμονος). A (posthumous?) honorary statue for Rheipane was erected near the temple (or
statue) of Sarapis (172: εἷς δὲ γείτων Παριανή καθηγὸς Σαραπίδος 1st/2nd cent.) [there is nothing in the text to suggest that the young woman was a priestess of Sarapis]. Priesthoods: A funerary epigram was written on the grave of a priestess of Leukothea (84 = EBGR 2000, 140). Claudia Paula, of senatorial status, served as priestess of Thea Isis (103, 1st/2nd cent.). T. Veturius Campester accumulated the priesthoods of the emperors and Deus Mercurius and the office of augur (102). [N= 212 (1st/2nd cent.) mentions a saenatoress]. Emperor cult: A Pontarches celebrated gladiatorial combats, venationes and taurokathapsia (103); there is a mention of a priest of all the emperors (102: saenatores omnium Caesarum). Deductions (mostly in Latin) are addressed to Antoninus Pius (87), Marcus Aurelius (88-89), Marcus Aurelius and Commodus (90), and Marcus Aurelius Divus (91, *92). Festivals and contests: In the Imperial period, there are references to agonothetai (101), public banquets (101), and a panegyric inscriptions (102). An agonistic inscription for the boxer M. Iulius Marcianus Maximus refers to his victories in the following contests: Capitolia in Rome, [Sebasta] in Neapolis, Aktha, Nemeia, Isthmia, Pythia, Olympia, Panathenaia, Pythia in Antiocheia, Aspis in Argos, unnamed agones in Antiocheia, Nikomedea, Philadelphia, Tralleis, Hierapolis, Laodikeia, Thyatira, Mytilene, and the provincial agones of Asia (Koina Asias) in Smyrna, Ephesos, Pergamon, and Sardeis, of Pontos, Galatia, Macedonia, Bithynia (in Nikaia), and Kappadokia, as well as 110 hemitalantiaios agones (105, 1st/2nd cent.). A fragmentary inscription honours another athlete (*106, 2nd cent. AD) [possible restorations are Όλως or Όλως [pontikon] (line 4), πλειστονέ [σερ] (line 5), and Πολυκοντέ [σερ] (line 8)]. Another fragment refers to a paradoxos (107). Afterlife and funerary cult: A man who died at the age of 20 is called in his epitaph ‘a noble hero’ (141: άγχθρο ίπως; Imperial period) [rather ‘benevolent hero’]. A funerary imprecation uses the curse formula ‘unburied he shall satiate dogs and birds’ (152 = STRUBBE, Arai n 151): κύκλος ἐπάμελος κοιλέασα κόινας ὑδός ἐλέοντος; cf. iliad XIII, 831; 1st/2nd cent.). A funerary epigram for a ship-captain refers to his “last voyage, the one of Lethe” (169 = LGO II 10/06/08: ἐπέλαυσε Ἀύρης ἠχήσαν ταυροκηρίαν; 1st/2nd cent.). Oath: A treaty of alliance between Sinope and the tyrant family of Herakleia (*1, c. 353-345) refers to a treaty oath (horkion) which is not preserved on the stone. Calendar: The month names Taureon, Poseideon (8), and Panemnos (7) are attested in the 4th cent. Superstition: An inscription on a block lists Themis along with names with astrological connotations: Helios, Selene, Hermes, Hydrochoos (Aquarius), and Seirios (116, 1st/2bd cent.). Christianity and Greek religion: A Christian honorary epigram refers to the skill of the sculptor, who made a bronze statue, as the skill of Hephaistos’ (181: ἤρωτος σαφής; 4th/5th cent.). Onomastics: We do not list the many thephoric names, but we single out a few personal names alluding to cults or religious practices: Choregion (14) [allusions to Apollon Delphinios? and Dionysos], Hikesios (25) and Hikesie (60). [AC]


Apollon, Asclepios, Astarte/Aphrodite, Atargatis/Derketo, Athena (?), the Dioskouroi, Herakles/Melkart, Hekate, Hermes, Pan (?), Phanebalos, Poseidon, Tyché, Zeus, and the Egyptian gods. The Phoenician cults are predominant; Greek cults played a minor part. [AC]

90) S. GEORGIOUDI, “Gaia/Gê, entre mythe, culte et idéologie”, in S. DES BOUVRIE (ed.), Myth and Symbol. I. Symbolic Phenomena in Ancient Greek Culture. Papers from the First International Symposium on Symbolism at the University of Tromso, June 4-7, 1998, Bergen, 2002, p. 113-134: G. summarizes the Greek conceptions of Gaia with reference to the cult of Ge Karpophoros (IG II 4758), Ga Makaira Telephoros (IG VII 245), and Ge Meter Olybris Thea Despoina (SEG XLII 1322). Despite the great cosmic and ideological significance of the Earth and the civic territory, the cult of Gaia remained a peripheral phenomenon in Greek religion. [AC]


93) A. GIOVANNINI – M. HIT, “L’inscription de Nazareth : une nouvelle interprétation”, ZPE 124 (1999), p. 107-132 [SEG XLIX 2071]: This document (SEG VIII 13), allegedly from Nazareth, is a διάδραμα Καισαρίου concerning itself with the violation of tombs (τυμβωρυχα) and imposing the death penalty for the removal of interred bodies in the future. The text has often been regarded as a response by the Roman administration to the suspicion that the followers of Christ had opened the tomb and abducted his body [cf. more recently E. GRZYBEC – M. SORDI, “L’édit de Nazareth et la politique de Néron à l’égard des Chrétiens”, ZPE 120 (1998), p. 270-291]. Observing that most inscriptions that mention τυμβωρυχα come from Asia Minor and that this crime corresponds to a Roman legal concept, G.-H. reject both the attribution of this document to Nero and the assumption that it was found in Nazareth and is related to a specific event. They attribute this edict to Octavian, date it to the period immediately after his victory at Actium, and place it in the context of his measures for the restoration of traditional piety (cf. line 3: εξ θυροσαίων προγόνων). Octavian may have issued the edict during his visit to Asia Minor when he observed the destructive effect of the wars on funerary monuments; the stone may have been transported by ship to Syria-Palestina and ended up on the antiquities market of Nazareth. [AC]

94) A. GIOVANNINI, “Un document amphictionique méconnu : la convention financière de Drymaia (IG IX 1, 226-230)”, in T. HANTEN (ed.), Laurea internationalis. Festschrift für J. BLEIENK zum 75. Geburtstag Stuttgart. 2003, p. 287-297 [BE 2005, 246; SEG LIII 491]: A dossier of documents at Drymaia concerns the repayment of money owed by Drymaia to the Oitaioi and to a sanctuary (IG IX.1, 226-230, 2nd cent.). It has been generally assumed that the sanctuary in question was the federal sanctuary of the Oitaioi. G. argues, however, that πυλαία (I 1-6) is always used in connection with the Delphic amphictyony and consequently cannot designate the assembly of the League of the Oitaioi. Παλαιά θεσσην (I 2-6) is a synonym of πυλαία ὀδηγηθεν, the συνέδριον (II 28) is the Amphictyonic council, and
the creditor was the sanctuary of Apollon in Delphi. Debts were often given by sanctuaries to communities which participated in the cult (e.g., IG II 1635; IG XL4, 559). The debts in question are connected either with financial problems caused by the Second and Third Macedonian Wars or with the financial obligations of Drymaia when the Phokeis were reintegrated into the Amphictyony after the Third Macedonian War. [AC]

95) H.R. Goepp, O ἀξίλογος δῆμος Σοῦιον. Landeskundliche Studien in Südost-Attika, Rahden, 2000: In this study, the published version of a Habilitation thesis, G. attempts to present in c. 120 pages (p. 123-159 are a catalogue of the epigraphically attested demota) an overview of processes of urbanisation and the economic and religious life in the deme of the Sounieis. G. does not reveal in which ancient source he discovered the demotic “Sounieut” (plural “Sounieuten”); he obviously does not realise that this nomen agentis means ‘those who do Sounian things’]. A large part of chapter II is dedicated to the sanctuaries of Poseidon and Athena Sounias on the promontory [history, architectural setting, and sculpture] (G. ignores the invaluable first publication of the four kouroi from the sanctuary of Poseidion by K. Rihomaios, “Die Kuroi von Sounion”, AntDenk IV, Berlin, 1931, p. 91-105). In respect of the admittedly problematic inscription on a fragmentary thighb of a kouros found in the sanctuary of Athena recording a dedication of the Sounieis (6th cent.) G. repeats the restoration proposed by A. Matthaiou in IG I 1024 (ΝΟΝΔΛ-ΙΠ[Π]Χ), dismissing a connection with a dedication to Zeus Archegetes, as proposed for example by G.R. Stanton (EBGR 1996, 250: [---] ρος Διδ [γεγένται] | [--] Σ[ελε]ξ[ος] δ[ιέθετον]). Briefly referring to three inscriptions from the fortress which refer to the cult of Asklepios Soter [SEG XVI 177, 2nd cent.] and Hygieia [SEG XVI 178, Imperial period], as well as to a temenos and a temple of Asklepios (IG II 1302, 222/1), G. repeats the assumption that a cult of Asklepios was founded at Sounion only in the late 3rd cent. [but J. Riehmüller, Asklepios. Heiligtümer and Kulte, Heidelberg, 2005, vol. 2, p. 38-41, presents all the relevant material, including inscriptions not referred to by G., convincingly suggesting the existence of a sanctuary of Asklepios on Cape Sounion already in the late 4th cent.]. There is also a brief discussion of the inscriptions referring to the genes of the Salaminioi and its Heralcleion, but without any new insights [see EBGR 2000, 120 for an interesting interpretation of the inscriptions of the Salaminioi and the location of their Heralcleion (or Heralkleia); see also infra n° 161]. G. also deals briefly with the evidence for cults of Hermes and Artemis in the deme of Sounion (SEG XXVI 137, 226) [see also infra n° 240]. [JM]

96) R. Gordon, “Ritual and Hierarchy in the Mysteries of Mithras”, Antigüedad: Religiones y Sociedades 4 (2001) [2005], p. 245-274: Drawing upon iconographic and epigraphic material (in particular graffiti from Dura-Europos, dipinti from the Mithraeum of the Church of Santa Prisca in Rome, and the ‘Schlangengefäß’ from Mainz) G. convincingly defends the traditional view that there existed grades of initiates in the Mithraic mysteries (not a distinction between simple initiates and an elite of priests). The terms μελλόλος and πετίτω presuppouse a progressive initiation; the grade Ηελιοδόντας is attested in the vase from Mainz (R.L. Beck, “Ritual, Myth, Doctrine, and Initiation in the Mysteries of Mithras: New Evidence from a Cult-vessel”, JR 90 2000, p. 145-180) (Ἡλιοδόντας is epigraphically attested in a different context in Asia Minor, but probably under Mithraic influence; see SEG XLIII 943 and EBGR 2003, 71). The language of the acclamations in Dura shows that the candidates had to fulfil certain moral expectations (ἀγνωθος, ἀκάκερος, δίκαιος, εὐπερβος, ἱερος, ἄβαρος, possibly from the Hebrew abir, ‘strong, noble’, or bar, ‘pure’). The main part of this study is dedicated to the question of how the hierarchical structure of the Mithraic communities and their rituals reproduced phenomena of contemporary society, especially relations of patronage. Patterns of hierarchy and subordination were expressed through ritual performances (‘liberation’, abasement). [AC]
97) R. Gordon, “Another View of the Pergamon Divinatory Kit”, JRA 15 (2002), p. 188-198 [BÉ 2003, 142]: Critically reviewing the interpretation of the objects in the ‘Pergamon divinatory kit’ as instruments of divination (cf. infra no. 183) and exploiting the information contained in magical papyri, G. presents strong arguments against the view that the various objects in this assemblage were parts of a single divinatory kit. E.g., the disc may have been used for divinatory practices that aimed at inducing a trance by means of observation of an object (e.g., katoptromancy, lekanomancy). The triangular stand with the representation of Hekate should not be seen as connected with the disc but, as the evidence of the magical papyri suggests, may be associated with love spells and compulsive hymns. The other objects could have a variety of functions in magic and divination. The texts on the stand show that the author knew vaguely what a magical incantation should sound like but had no intimate knowledge of incantatory techniques. This assemblage, apparently property of an educated Greek open to occult practice and perhaps associated with the group of post-Iamblichan theurgists in Pergamon, provides evidence for the prestige of Graeco-Egyptian magic far beyond the sites where magicians were trained. [AC]

98) R. Gordon, “Raising a Sceptre: Confession-Narratives from Lydia and Phrygia”, JRA 17 (2004), p. 177-196: After presenting an overview of the ‘confession inscriptions’ of Lydia and Phrygia as texts and monuments, G. approaches these text from a sociological perspective. This fruitful approach allows him to detect in the narratives efforts to minimise social shame and to study how the narratives contributed to social negotiation within the communities (e.g., B WK 10, 34, 44, 47, 59, 62, 76) [cf. infra no. 44-45]. G. rightly places a lot of emphasis on the narrative system of the texts (a fabula consisting of provocation of divine anger, punishment, amanoptotism, lýsis) and the significance of the images. [A marginal remark: The nature of the affliction in B WK 10 (p. 191 note 67; καταθνήθηκεν ΟΛΟΓΟΥΜΕ ησοθαντάτου) can now be explained. G. Neumann has interpreted δονύμος as ‘private household’ (see infra no. 197). One may now read δονύμαντον (= πανοίκ(ε)τόν (the god put the entire house(hold) in a state resembling death); this explains the plural form ησοθαντάτου]. [AC]


100) Gorny & Mosch, Giessener Münzhandlung. Auktion 137. Antike und islamische Kunst, Mittwoch, 15, Dezember 2004: The catalogue of antiquities offered for sale includes a carnelian gem with letters in ligature (obverse) and the magical invocation Ακραµαχαµαρει (reverse) (p. 95 no. 342, 2nd/3rd cent.). The dedications to Kakasbos and Hermes (129 no. 486-488) have already been presented in EBGR 2003, 61. A funerary relief has the formula εις την ΥΕΡΑΣΙΔΙ (129 no. 489, unknown provenance, 2nd/3rd cent.) [misread as εις την Σοτηρ στο κατάλογω; a bronze lamp from the Eastern Mediterranean (177 no. 703, early Imperial period) was dedicated to Aphrodite during the priesthood of Klaron (Ἀφροδιτη ΥΕΡΑΤΙΔΙ επι τεμενος Κλλρα); her epithet is unattested and possibly misread]. [AC]

101) M.E. Gorrini, “Eroi salutari della Grecia continentale tra istanze politiche ed universali”, Atti del Archeologia e Storia Antica NS 9/10 (2002/03), p. 163-196: This study, originally a testi di Dottorato, presents a useful panorama of the cult of healing heroes in Greece, based on data from 187 cult sites (119 of them for Asklepios, whom she includes in
the category of healing heroes, the others for heroes such as Machaon, Podaleirios, Amphiaraos, Trophonios, Chiron, Korythos, Hyperteletas, and Maleatas). G. discusses the rituals connected with these cults, in particular the προθυσια and the joint cult of healing heroes and other divinities (θεάμονας, συντεμάνας, συμβιωμας; e.g., in Epidaurus, Machaon, Podaleirios, Darac, Artemis, Agathos Daimon, Agathe Tyche, Iatrios, Ammon, Poseidon, Megale Meter, Tyche-Nemesis, Pan, Herakles; in Kamiros, Artemis Epimeleidios, Zeus Machaneus, Poseidon Phytalmios, Dionysos Epikarpios, Zeus Drouthios, Amphilochos, Presbytas, Zeus Astrapaios, Hestia); the practice of incubation; the close involvement of young men in these cults; the dedicatory practices (anatomical votives, statues, pottery, weapons); and the important features of the sanctuaries (e.g., existence of water, incubation rooms). G. attributes to the Asklepieion of Epidaurus a leading role in the dissemination of the cult of Asklepios [but J. RIETHMÜLLER, Asklepios. Heiligtümer und Kulte I, Heidelberg, 2005, p. 37-39, 91-106, has recently presented strong evidence in favor of a Thessalian origin for Asklepios’ cult; cf. infra no. 288; on healing heroes see also supra no. 26 and infra no. 249]. She also demonstrates that despite the private nature of this worship, these cults were under the control or supervision of the polis (e.g., as regards the appointment of priests), as the history of the cult of Asklepios in Athens shows. [JM]

102) P. GOUKOWSKY, “Sur une épigrx̣aṃe de Thespies”, in L’épigramme, p. 217-246: G. presents a penetrating analysis of the epigram dedicated by Hadrian to Eros in Thespiai (AD 134 rather than AD 125; IG VII 1828), placing it in the context of the deification of Antinous and the philosophical and religious ideas of Hadrian. A hymn for Antinous from Kourion (L.Kourion 104), for which G. suggests several restorations (line 3: θαλης φιλοη; lines 5f.: θεος θεογονος θεος; line 6: θεος θεογονος θεος), shows that in Hadrian’s epigram Antinous was identified with Eros. The offering of a hunting trophy to Eros, the hunter, alludes to the hunting activities of Hadrian and Antinous. In a first level, the epigram requests that Eros, the son of the wind Zephyros, asks Aphrodite, a patron of seafaring, to grant a safe journey to Italy in AD 125 or rather 134 (cf. lines 7f.: σαθερων πνευματους). The philosophical and theological background of the poem is, however, more complex. Aphrodite (line 1: λεγη; line 8: θεραται) was conceived as a patron of celestial harmony, related to Platonic ideas and to the concept of felicitas temporum. Eros/Antinous, who resides near the garden of Narkissos and who is characterised as ‘chaste’ (line 7: σαθερων), is asked to serve as an intermediary between earth and heaven (line 6: θεος τοϋμνας; cf. his assimilation to Hermes in Rome in IGUR 143). [The belief in intermediaries between a superior god and the mortals is widespread in the religiosity of the Imperial period; see, e.g., the theosophical oracle from Oinounda (SEG XXVII 933: ... μεθει θεος μεθει θεος θεος, the function of Zeus as παρακλητος of a sinner, representing him in front of Mes in a confession inscription (BLIK 5), and a dedication to Janus at Colle Maiorana in Latium (AE 1996, 370: et facile additus da Iovis as spectum; “and grant an easy approach to the presence of Jupiter”).] G. discusses in detail the philosophical concepts connected with Eros as well as the apotheosis of Antinous and his mystery cult in Mantinea and Bithynion (cf. IGR III which mentions a θεος των μυστηχων and a μυστηχας). Mantinea may have been selected as the seat of the mysteries of Antinous not because of its invented συγγενεια with Bithynion, Antinous’ city, but because of its relation to Antinoe (Paus. VIII, 8, 4-5) and to Diotima. G. reprints an honorary epigram for Isocratos (IG V.2, 312, Mantinea), identifying the dedicant Epitynchanos as Hadrian’s freedman (Marcus Aurelius, 28, 8.25), and inferring from the wording that Epitynchanos had been initiated in the mysteries of Antinous. The expression θεος των μυστηχων θεος in another inscription in Mantinea (IG V.2, 281) does not refer to Antinous’ origin from Bithynion but to the fact that Antinous was believed to be near his sanctuary. [AC]
Antiquity (574-585, 4th cent. AD). There are three Latin dedications to Iupiter Optimus, Hera Samia, Trajan, and the Demos were recipients of a joint dedication (571). A decree from Ilion honours the gymnasarch Kydimos from Abýdos (Ilion 2; c. 230-200). A comparison of the two decrees shows that Kydimos had done more than his duties (e.g. lines 11-13: ὁ δὲ λαός καὶ θυσίαν καὶ διάφανον οὖ τῆς τυχοῦ (σαν ὑπομνημάτα ἐκ τῶν θεῶν), while Antikles apparently simply carried out his obligations. This difference is reflected in the manner in which the two gymnasarchs were honoured: both received a gold crown and a bronze statue, but only Kydimos became proxenos and for his work during the festival and sacrifices (Ilion 2, lines 34-36: καὶ ἔλαβε πολὺ τὸν προξήνῳ τῆς παναιγόνιος γίγαντος καὶ ἀλληγέτην κεῖσαν δὲ αὐτοῦ ὄνομα) μουστεῖ καὶ εἰς προαύλιαν καὶ πρὸς τὰ τάξεις.) [IM]

104) K. HALLOF, Inscriptiones Graecae Insularum Marii Aegau praeclar Dehum. Fasciculus VI. Inscriptiones Chii et Sami cum Corassiis Icariae. Pars II. Inscriptiones Sami Insulae. Dedications. Tituli Sepulcrarum. Tituli Christiani, Byzantini, Iudaei. Varia. Tituli graphio incisi. Incerta. Tituli alieni. Inscriptiones Corwiisarnum edidit Klea Hallof, Inscriptiones Icariae Insulae edidit Angelus P. Matthaius, Berlin, 2003 [SEG LIII 877, 888-906]. The second volume of the Samian corpus presents inscriptions from Samos, Korassia, and Ikaria. Samos: The majority of the texts are dedications, most of them found in the Heraion (537-556). We record only the most interesting features. Naturally, most of the texts of a religious nature refer to the cult of Hera. A bronze rhyton records in addition to the names of the dedicants the greeting χαρίστριον, ὁ θηρεφόρος (538, 6th cent.). N° 542 is a joint dedication to Hera and Poseidon Epakrios (6th cent.), n° 610 to Hera Archegetis and the emperors of the tetrarchy (610, 308-311 AD). Hera is called Ἀγαθή (581, 610, 727) and βασιλείος (721, 732). N° 544 is a dedication to Hera by the priest of Neleus (6th cent.), n° 547 a dedication to Apollo Nýctelos (Πύθεις; 6th cent.). Dedications were made by the neopoiai (in 579 called σύναυλος καὶ εἰσπιθαύνεται), both the entire boards and individuals (567-568, 572, 579-580; n° 579 as χαριστρίον), by panegyarchiarchi (582), the emperor Commodus (583), and governors (584-585, 4th cent. AD). Hera Samia, Trajan, and the Demos were recipients of a joint dedication (571). A sacred slave or freedman (Ἐπάγραφος Ἡρως) made a dedication to ἱερία Hera (573, 2nd/3rd cent.). Epigrams were dedicated to Hera by governors of the provincia Insularum in Late Antiquity (574-585, 4th cent. AD). There are three Latin dedications to Iupiter Optimus, Iuno, and Hercules (605-607). Other texts relate to the sanctuary of Hera refer to the construction of a νεοπαιδία (578, Hellenistic) and the use of bronze and stone weights (966, 968). A torch-race at the Heraia is mentioned in n° 1004. Besides Hera, dedications were addressed to the following gods: Aphrodite (595; an anatomical votive; 598, 609*), Apollo (586, 589; no. 614 in Delph), Apollo Pythios (608), Dionysos (Δᾶλλος (603), Eleutheros (Zeus or Eros: 587), Hermes (611), Hermes Eiasagogos and Aphrodite Synarchis (597), Meter Epikrateia (596, by a theophoros, i.e., the bearer of images of gods during processions; 2nd cent.), Poseidon (? 612), Zeus Melichchos (602), the Egyptian gods (591, 600 by a λαμψάραις, ἐπεστάλας and his wife; cf. 599: λαμψάρε, cf. ἔσκεσα), the (Thrachi?) heroes Deloptes (592), the river Imbramos, Parthenie (Samios?, Herakl, a founding heroine?), and Parthenios (the river) (594, 2nd cent. B.C.). The era ἅπι τῆς τοῦ Σεβαστοῦ Ὁλυμπίου ἐπικράτειος began from the death of Augustus (598). Statues of Nemesis and another divinity were dedicated [ὁ θεὸς σωτηρίας καὶ γήης of Hadrian (601). Pythas, a hunter, dedicated a hymn to Artemis, asking the goddess to protect him; Artemis is characterised as πόντος δέτα θεᾶ, πολυψωμος, θηρεφορος and θυσιαβόλος (604, 3rd cent. AD). Sacred officials: There are references to a priest of Her[a] [or Herakles] (860), a high priestess of the emperor cult (1144*), a ἱερός of the Heraion (688), and a ἱερός (756). A funerary relief was used for the
grave of three hieroi and two hierai (803*, 2nd cent. AD). Funerary cult: The deceased persons are called heros/heroine (688, 690-694, 696-697, 699, 702, 706-707, 712, 714, 718, 725, 731, 736-739, 741, 742-745, 747-749, 753-757, 764, 766-767, 769-770, 772-779, 782-784, 786-787, 792, 799, 800-806, 815, 817-826, 829, 832-837, 839, 841, 851, 856-861, 863-867, 870, 874, 876, 878, 880, 886). We also note a funerary imprecation (709, 1st cent. AD: τὸτίνι δὲν ἔνεμονηται, ἡμᾶς καὶ γένος ὑστοῦ). Fines for the violation of the grave were paid to the sanctuary of Hera (721, 727, 732). An epitaph uses the expression θεοί καταχθοί (730). In a funerary epigram (740, 2nd cent.), Minos, the judge in the underworld, is asked to place the deceased man among the pious (τὸ αὐτὸν ἱερὸν ἑλέων τῷ ἡμῖν ἱερῷ ἰμπλήσαντος). Koressia: Dedications to Theoi Samothrakes (1207, Hellenistic), Hermes (1208, Hellenistic), the Nymphs (1209, 2nd/3rd cent.; by a man called Nymphios) (his name suggests a personal devotion to the Nymphs; for this phenomenon cf. W.R. CONNOR, “Seized by the Nymphs: Nympholepsy and symbolic expression in classical Greece”, ClAnt 7 (1988), p. 155-189), and to an anonymous deity (1207). Ikaria: In addition to the texts mentioned infra, no. 189 and re-edited in the corpus, the corpus includes two dedications to emperors (1219, 1223) and graffiti on vases dedicated to Artemis Tauropolos (1282-1284).

105) P. HAMON, “Les prêtres du culte royal dans la capitale des Attalides : note sur le décret de Pergame en l’honneur du roi Attale III (OGIS 332)”, Chima 34 (2004), p. 169-185 [BE 2005, 397]: One of the most important Pergamene decrees (OGIS 332) regulates inter alia the cultic honours for Attalos III in a very detailed manner. After a victorious military campaign, the king returned to Pergamon and entered the capital city in two distinct chronological stages. During the first stage the king arrived at the grove of Asklepios and received cultic honours in the form of the erection of his a statue in the Asklepieion; this transformed the sanctuary into a cult place for Asklepios and the king. A priesthood of Attalos III was established (line 12: ἱερεῖς τοῦ βασιλέως καὶ θεοῦ βασιλέως ἐθέμνου). According to the new reading the text prescribes a stephanephoria of the entire population (‘and when he enters our city, everyone shall wear a crown; and the stephanephori of the Twelve Gods and of the god king Eumenes, the priests, and the priestesses shall open the temples of the gods). Despite the fact that priestly offices are known for Philletairos, Attalos I, Eumenes II, Attalos II, Apollonis, Stratonicia, and Attalos III, there is no attestation of a high priest in the Pergamene kingdom. H. argues that the essential difference between Attalid ruler cult and that of the Seleucids and Ptolemies was the conception of the cultic honours bestowed as a civic and not a state cult. [JM]

106) M. HATZOPoulos, “La société provinciale de Macédoine sous l’Empire à la lumière des inscriptions du sanctuaire de Leukopetra”, in L’hellenisme d’époque romaine, p. 45-53: According to the epigraphic and numismatic evidence, the sanctuary of Meter Theon Autochthon in the territory of Beroia must have been founded under Antoninus Pius. The
was placed in the gymnasion (p. 477). [For further examples see Asklepieion (R)]

A comparison between contemporary inscriptions from the sanctuary and from Beroia reveals that only two persons appear in both epigraphic assemblages. H. suspects that they may have been priests of Mother Theon Autochthon. [JM]

107) M.B. Hatzopoulos – M. Mari, “Dion et Dodone”, in L’Illyrie IV, p. 505-513 [BE 2005, 313]: A comparative analysis of the history of the sanctuaries of Zeus in Dion and Dodona reveals striking similarities. Both sanctuaries seem to owe their importance to their position on routes of transhumant shepherds [for this phenomenon cf. EBGR 2003, 73 and 181]; the urban centre was in both cases of secondary importance; both sanctuaries were to benefit from building projects included in the last plans of Alexander the Great; both were plundered by the Aitolians; in the periods of their greatest importance both sanctuaries served as ‘national’ sanctuaries of the Macedonians and the Epirota respectively and had great significance for the identity and self-representation of these ethno as meeting places; but while the festival of the Naia in Dodona acquired a Panhellenic status in the Hellenistic period, the Olympia of Dion remained a local Macedonian festival. [AC]

108) B. Helly, “Décrets de cités thessaliennes à Cos”, Chima 34 (2004), p. 87-107: H. discusses inter alia the three decrees of Thessalian cities recognizing the asylia of the Koan Asklepieion (RIGSBY, Asyia 19-22 and SEG LIII 850-851; cf. EBGR 2003, 18). He argues that the reference to an epítaxas in the decree of Homolion shows that the coastal Magnesian cities were under Macedonian control by the mid-3rd cent. [but see the comments in SEG LIII 850]. H. convincingly argues that the decrees of Homolion and Gonnoi do not refer to the Koion of the Thessalians (restored as τῶν Ἀλλίων ἤθελε τῷ Θεσσαλῶν), but to τῶν Ἀλλίων ἤθελε τῶν Μαγνήτων (Homolion) and τῶν Ἀλλίων ἤθελε τῷ Περραιβῶν (Gonnoi) respectively. H. also discusses the fragmentary Koan decree referring to Koan theoroi visiting the federal sanctuary of Athena Itonia [see the new edition by K. RIGSBY, infra τν 230]. As regards the decree of a Thessalian city recognizing the asylia of the sanctuary of Artemis Leukophryene in Magnesia on the Maeander (SEG LIII 116,15), H. suggests that the statue of the king referred to in line 28 (πάρ τῶν ἤθελον εἰκόνα) was almost certainly that of Philip V of Macedon. [JM]

109) A. Helmis, “Entre les vivants et les morts. La fondation à la mémoire d’Aleximachos fils de Gritoloas (IG XIl.7, 515, 1er siècle av. J.-C.)”, in G. Thür – F.J. Fernández Nieto (eds.), Symposion 1999. Vorträge zur griechischen und hellenistischen Rechtsgeschichte (Paiz de Mírián, La Coruña, 6-9. September 1999), Cologne, 2003, p. 463-480 [SEG LIII 906bis]: The foundation of Kritoloas for the commemoration of his deceased son Aleximachos (Aigiale, ca. 100 BC; IG XII.7, 515) presents an interesting case of how a private initiative (the funerary foundation of Kritoloas) became subject to public control by means of a decree that regulated the management of the money and the organisation of the sacrifice, the banquet, and the contests in the gymnasion; thus the heroised Aleximachos became part of the social memory of the entire community. H. discusses inter alia how the foundation of Kritoloas was assimilated to ‘sacred money’ (line 19), the heroisation by means of a decree (cf. IG XII.3, 281, 288, 864-883, and 885), and the rituals of the heroic cult. H. rightly assumes that the statue (ἡγάμα) of Aleximachos, in front of which a sacrifice was offered, was placed in the gymnasion (p. 477). [For further examples see supra τν 26 and infra τν 298. One should note here the intentional selection of ambiguous vocabulary (lines 75f.): σφόξεσαν ἄγον τῇ ἡμέρᾳ αὐτῶν ἐκείνη ἐκ διασκεδάζοντο πρὸς [τὸν] ἄγον, διὸ ἐν στήθη Κριτόλαος τοῦ ἀυτοῦ Ἀλεξιμάχου; the verb ἄγον is not used but σφόξεσαν nevertheless designates a sacrifice (cf. σφέσια); the recipient of the sacrifice (e.g. Ἀλεξιμάχου) is not mentioned but the
place of the sacrifice (towards/near the ‘cult statue’ of Aleximachos) and the use of the term ἀνήρ indicate that it was Aleximachos (the same statue is referred to as an ἀνήρ in line 134, in a non-religious context; the ambiguous vocabulary reflects the ambiguous status of the heroised person). [AC]


111) P. Herrmann, “Apollo de Pleura. Un sanctuaire rural en Lydie entre les époques hellénistiques et romaines”, in L’hellénisme d’époque romaine, p. 277-286: An important inscription documenting the existence of a sanctuary of Apollo Pleurenos in the district called Gygaia Limne was originally dated by L. Robert to either 26/5 or 23/2 BC (SEG XXXII 1237). The study of two recent finds which refer to this sanctuary (SEG XLVI 1519-1520) leads H. to a different interpretation of the whole dossier. SEG XLVI 1519 refers to the high priest Nikanor and the Seleucid king Antiochus III and should be dated between 202 and 196 BC. The second inscription (SEG XLVI 1520) is later (after 129 BC, probably early 1st cent.) since it is dated with reference to the eponymous priests of Sardeis (the priests of Rome and Zeus Polieus). H. dates SEG XXXII 1237 to the reign of Attalos II, (probably 150/49 BC). Thus these three inscriptions document the changes the sanctuary of Apollo Pleurenos underwent under Seleucid, Attalid, and Sardian control. [JM]

112) P. Herrz, “Zur Geschichte des Kaiserkultes in Kleinasiern. Die Kultorganisation für die cives Romanii”, in Religionsgeschichte Kleinasiens, p. 133-148: According to Dio Cassius (LI, 29, 6), the Roman citizens in Ephesos and Nikaia were instructed to establish a cult of Dea Roma and Divus Iulius. Due to the parallel establishment of the provincial emperor cult, the participation of enfranchised Greeks – possibly also of old Roman citizens – in the provincial cult and their service as high priests (e.g., I.Sardis 8: M. Antonius Lepidus; SEG XLIV 938: C. Iulius Epikrates) resulted in the disappearance of this separate cult. The designation ἁγιείς Άνω θεός βασιλεύς (in the case of Epikrates) probably refers to the expenses of the emperor cult and not to a lifelong priesthood. [AC]

113) C. Higbie, The Lindian Chronicle and the Greek Creation of their Past, Oxford, 2003 [SEG LIII 821]: The ‘Lindian Anagraphe’ (I.Lindos 2) has attracted relatively little attention despite its enormous significance both for Greek religion and Greek historical memory. The book of H. is, therefore, very welcome, since it presents a critical edition, translation [for several mistakes see SEG LIII 821], and a thorough commentary on the mythical and historical traditions connected with the dedications to Athena and the miracles of Athena Lindia. In the systematic analysis of this text H. discusses inter alia the identity of the donors, the types of the dedications, and the dedicatory inscriptions, the epiphanies of Athena, and parallels for the epiphanies (esp. IOSPE I 344). [AC]

114) G. Hirsch, Antiken, prekolumbianische Kunst. Auktion 235 (21 and 22. September 2003), Munich, 2004: A revetment plaque of a grave (p. 9 n° 354, unknown provenance, 2nd/3rd cent.) was offered for sale [information and text provided to us by W. Günther]. The epitaph mentions that the soul of the deceased person has departed to the gods (ας θεος ἁγιας το ετερ θεος). [AC]

115) R. Hodor, “Langue, identité et représentations dans le domaine étoile d’Asie”, in L’hellénisme d’époque romaine, p. 247-254: During the Late Hellenistic and Early Imperial period most cities of the Eastern Aeolic area predominantly used the koine in their inscriptions. The Aeolic dialect appears only in a few types of inscriptions, almost exclusively
related to the public sphere. An interesting example is offered by two inscriptions from Mytilene (IG XII.2, 108-109, 1st cent. AD) recording the dedication of a bronze statue to Artemis: H. suggests that these two inscriptions belong to a single document, with one part in dialect and one in the koine. [JM]

116) G.H.R. HORSLEY, “Homer in Pisidia: Aspects of the History of Greek Education in a Remote Roman Province”, *Antichthon* 34 (2000) [2001], p. 46-81: In a study dedicated to Homeric resonances in Pisidian inscriptions, H. discusses *inter alia* the epigram of Euarestos in Oinoanda referring to the foundation of an agonistic festival (p. 59-61), the honorary epigram for the poet Chrysippus the so-called Panages, who founded a sanctuary of Artemis and sung hymns for her (*I.Pi.Cen.* 32), and the dedicatory epigrams for Mes from Kibyra (*EBGR* 1997, 177). He also publishes a new epigram, perhaps referring to a Christian woman (�件λοιπάν πάσαν καὶ δομημένης ἀπὸ σοῦ δόθηκεν ἕκασθε νεκροῖς θεῶν ἕν τειχῷ τοῦ θεοῦ πλήθων δὲ πίστες; "I went through all of the East and among enemies to these black roads?, I whom first of all God honoured and made abound because of/by my faith"); p. 71-72, late 3rd cent. AD, Burdur Museum). [AC]

117) A. INGLESE, “Due iscrizioni ateniesi dal Portico di Eumene”, *PP*, 57 (2002), p. 231-236 [*BE* 2004, 131; *SEG*, LII 141]: I. presents in majuscules the text on a stone fragment, inscribed on both sides, found in the Stoa of Eumenes (Athens; p. 233-236). [As is noted in *SEG* LII 141, this text (an inventory of the Asklepieion) is not new; see *SEG* XXXIX 166 and *EBGR* 1991, 3]. [AC]

118) B. IPLIKCIOGLU, “Doğu ve kuzeýdoğu Lykiya-güneybatı Pisidia epigrafî-tarihî coğrafi yüzey araştırmaları projesi 2000 yılı çalışmalarları” *AST*, 19.2 (2001), p. 127-132 [*BE* 2003, 500; *SEG* LII 1404-1410, 1440-1444]: Ed. pr. of dedications to Ares (13-19, Attaleia, Imperial period) and the river god Potamos Mezoaires (20-24 Mnara, Imperial period). The dedications were made by individuals (13-15, 17, 21-24) and groups of friends (16, 18, 20: οἱ σύν ..., ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ) in fulfillment of vows (13-20, 22-24: ψῆφῳ, 21: ψῆφῳ). Ares is addressed with the epiklesis Megas (17) and Megas epkekoos (13-14), Mizoaires with the epiklesis Theos (20) and Sozon (23) [for similar dedications see *infra* no 119]. [AC]

119) B. IPLIKCIOGLU, “Bati Pamfilya ve Doğu Likya'da epigrafya araştırmaları 2001”, *AST*, 20.2 (2002), p. 71-75 [*SEG* 1642-1647, 1653-1668, 1683]: Ed. pr. of numerous dedications to Kakasbos, the Dioskouroi, and Ares found in Lykia. 16 dedications to the local god Kakasbos were found in the area of Elmalı (undated). The name of the god is given in different forms, as Kakasbeus (2), Kyrsas (1, 3-4, 7-8, 13), Kyrsas Theos (12, 14), Kyrsas Theos Kakasbeus (5), and Kakasbeus Kyrsas (9-10). The dedications were made in fulfillment of a vow (1-4, 6-10, 13-14: ψῆφῳ), always by men. [Κύρσας (dative Κύρσαντι) may be a participle; cf. Hesych., s.v. κύρσα, where the verb κύρσαω/κύρσω is associated with κροῦω]. A dedication to the Dioskouroi was found in the same place (17, ψῆφῳ). Seven dedications to Ares were found in northeastern Lykia (undated). They were made in fulfillment of a vow (18-19, 22-24: ψῆφῳ), by men and their friends (18, 21-22: ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ). Ares is called Megas (22) and Megas Epekoos (24) [cf. *infra* no 118]. A dedication in Mnara was addressed to Zeus and all the other gods (27, Δίϊ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεῖοι πάνω). [AC]

120) B. IPLIKCIOGLU, “Bati Pamfilya ve Doğu Lykiya'da epigrafya Arastırmaları 2002”, *AST*, 21.1 (2003), p. 75-78 [*BE* 2005, 474]: Ed. pr. of a stele with the formulation Θεοῖς Δίοις | "Επμνυόμενος Λάμ. Μακάμος Μαλασίων ἀρ τοι Ἔοις [-] ἀναφέρεται *Il. reads [-] ΗΝ ἀναφέρεται* followed by the names of c. 20 persons after the formula εὐξάμενοι [οἱ ἑοευξε]<με>λοι Αύριος [members of an association?] (area of Termessos, early 3rd cent. AD). A second dedication to the same gods is written on a stele. The text is metrically, but
only fragments of phrases can be recognised: Λαµὴρ Τύχης ὑπὲρ ΒΟΛΛΑΡΧΗ[ ... [--]τὰ τῶν θηραπευτῶν τῆς χάριν | [...] ἐπηρεαστάτως Θεοί Δικαίως [...] ἄνθρωπον εὐδοκιμένους ... θυσίαν ... ἔπι ταχέταιο. [We should probably read ἐπηρεαστάτως; εὐδοκιμένους and ἐπηρεάτων; the text refers to the setting up of an inscription with the names of the members of a cult association; on the cult of Theoi Dikaioi see supra τ' νυν. [AC]

121) A.S. IVANTCHIK, “Dedication to the Goddess Ma from Olbia (L.Olb 74)”, ACVS 10.1/2 (2004), p. 1-14: J. identifies the dedicatee of a fragmentary dedication in Olbia, Stephanos, son of Alexandros, (L.Olb 74, c. 100 BC), with a man from Smyrna mentioned in an unpublished decree. This enables him to restore the text as a dedication to Ma and other gods (Θεᾶς Μᾶς ἐπηρεάτως καὶ τοῖς Θεοῖς πάντως), made after his safe arrival in Olbia ([ἐπι]θερεύοντος). [AC]

122) S. JAPP, “Zeugnisse jüdischen Lebens im antiken Pergamon und im neuzeitlichen Bergama”, MD-Al(I) 54 (2004), p. 257-265: In a collection of testimonia for the Jewish community in Pergamon (from the 1st cent. BC onwards, possibly already in the Hellenistic period), J. republishes a dedication (M.P. NILSSON, “Zwei Altäre aus Pergamon”, Eranos 54 [1956], 167-171) that she attributes to a θεοῦσθε Θεῶς Κύριος, | ὁ ἐν εἰς ἀξιό | Ζωοποίησε τόν Κωμίον τόν βασιλέα | καὶ τῆν γνωστοφόρον μετά τοῦ | φυλογόγου [on line 5 read φυλογόγου, not φυλογόγου]. The acclamation in the first lines does not praise the god as “der Eine und Einzige” (p. 260) but as an eternal god. For this text see now W. AMELING, infra ν' 4, p. 305 note 5, who rightly points out that it should rather be attributed to a worshipper of Theos Hyspists; for the part played by lamps in the cult of Theos Hyspistas see EBGR 2003, 51. [AC]


124) C.P. JONES, 'Epigraphica IV-V', ZPE 142 (2003), p. 127-133 [SEG LI 1837]: In a study dedicated to the sophist Hermokrates of Phokaia (p. 127-130), J. argues that L. Flavius Hermokrates, who was honoured in Pergamon (SGO 1 06/02/03), was an earlier relative, active in the second half of the 2nd cent. AD. The oracle written on the side of the monument in honour of this Hermokrates reads: "Oracle on Hermokrates from the great god Asklepios. He was not immortal, being mortal born, but long ago he alone was the best of hero-men". This oracle was probably given to admirers of Hermokrates who enquired about the fate of his soul after death; the god responded that in a previous life the philosopher had been the best hero (Achilles?), thus subscribing to a doctrine of reincarnation, comparable to the contemporary doctrine connected with the cult of Glykon Neos Asklepios in Abonou Teichos (cf. LUC., Alex. 34 and 43). The unusual metrical form of the oracle may be compared with the θείου ἔπηθα χαστομεσία σύν υπομενυμα sent by Asklepios to Aelius Aristides (Or. I., 45). In the same article (131-133), J. presents an improved edition of the epitaph of M. Aurelius Torquatus at Trebenna (SEG LI 1837; cf. EBGR 2001, 82), identifying him with a homonymous orator of the late 3rd cent. AD (ÆE 1915, 53). J. discusses the funerary cult established by Leon Torquatus (comments on the term νόμος τῆς ὅσπας, on the funerary imprecation, and the Erinyes). He translates the passage μένον ταύτα ὕπολομι τα ἐπί τούτων καὶ τοῖς θεραπευτήσι τῶν τάφων καταλελιμένων καὶ ταῖς ὑποψίαις ἃν νόμον γεγραμμένη, καὶ γεγραμμένα προέκτα τῶν ἔσφαλμάν μου ἐλπισμόνως as follows: “but I desire that what has been ordained and written by me concerning it and those who have been left as cult-associates of the tombs and concerning the dwellings shall remain valid by the foresight of my future heirs’. [But θεραπευτής does not mean cult-associate, οἰκονόμος can hardly be used
in connection with funerary monuments, and the passage suggests that the *therapeutai* (attendants) were not the same as the hairs (κληρονόμοι). J.'s interpretation is based on the translation of τῆς ὅποιας τῆς δυνάμος ... ἐς ἅπα καὶ αὐτοὶ χαράσθησαν as “the everlasting cult to which they too shall succeed”; for my different understanding of this passage (“I wish that what I have regulated and written with regard to the grave and with regard to the things which have been left to those who take care of the grave and with regard to the dwellings will remain valid under the care of my future heirs”) see *EBGR* 2001, 82. There is another possible interpretation of τά ἐπ᾽ αὐτῷ καὶ ταῖς θεραπευταῖς τῶν τέφρων καταλαμμένοις καὶ ταῖς οἰδήψεις: “concerning it and those that I have left as attendants to the graves and the dwellings"; according to this interpretation, Torquatus manumitted slaves and/or gave them attendants to the graves and the things that they should take care of the grave; for this phenomenon cf. supra n° 1]. [AC]

125) C.P. JONES, “Epigraphica VIII-IX”, *ZPE* 146 (2004), p. 95-98: A number of epigrams composed by the Corinthian epigrammatist Honestus were engraved on blocks that formed part of an exhedra in the sanctuary of the Muses at Thespiae. One of them honours Livia as an Augusta who boasts two sceptred Gods (Augustus and Tiberius), has illuminated the lights of peace, and has saved the entire world through her wisdom (*BE* 1955, 119). J. demonstrates that the reason why a number of poems by Honestus have survived on stone in the sanctuary of the Muses could have been the close connections between Corinth and Thespiae. In the second part of his article J. demonstrates that the author of a poem honouring Asklepios found in the Asklepieion of Pergamon (*MERKELBACH-STAUER*, *SGO* 1, 06/02/16) must have been Aelius Arestides, as already suggested by R. Herzog. [JM]

126) L. JONNES, *The Inscriptions of Sultan Dağı I* (*Philomelion, Thymbirion/ Hadrianopolis, Thyatira*), Bonn, 2002 (*IGSK*, 62): This corpus contains c. 550 inscriptions found in cities on the east slope of Mt. Sultan Dağı (Phrygia); in an appendix, J. also presents the published inscriptions of Neapolis. [The ed. does not provide dates, simply stating (p. viii) that most texts date from the 3rd cent. AD and later]. *Philomelion: Dedication*: The most interesting dedication is a base decorated with a bust (Zeus Bennios?) and inscribed with a text addressed to Zeus Zemeiastes (*93), probably conceived as a prayer (certainly metrical), to judge from the invocation in lines 2f. (θέσετο Ζεὺς Ζεμεια[στό]), and the imperative in line 17: ήρξαι (give rain). The dedicant dedicated a floral image (lines 4-7: τοίχω*θεία* ἄνθισμα ἀνθίσθηναν βλασ[θίν]αν), seemingly in order to avert destructive powers (cf. line 14: ἤφλοις[ακε], appealed to benevolent gods (line 15: ἥθοςις μελετήσει νοοτροπίας and requested rain in response to a sacrifice (lines 16f.: not [η]γαθὴς θεία, but [η]γαθὴς θείας [η]ν[αί] ἔκ[μυ]ται). Dedications were also made for the Theoi Athenaios (43), the Theoi Eii—[101, εὐχή] [perhaps θείας εὐχ[ηρίας]], Zeus Zemeiastes (45, ἐγκέμος, and Apollon Sozon and Helios Basileus (44 = *SGO* III 16/55/01) (“Menestraitos, son of Epatorix, promised a holy altar ([ἐπισταστό] βασιλέων ... ἔκμυται) to the immortals, the son of Leto, the Saviour, and king Helios ([Ἀ]γαθός Σωτήρος καὶ θάνατου βασιλέως ... ἀθηνάτου); after he had been saved, he set it up for the most just and holy gods (θανατοῦσις ὅρας ἔργονος [η]θο[ίς]) . *Funerary cult*: A fragmentary curse on a stele is directed against persons who take an oath (M-LMA VII 192: [–] | τίς δὲν οἴησε | ὅρατα, εἰ | γείτονα | δοκεῖ] | ἔργον | [καὶ] πλῆθος | δόκει] | τοῖς[ν]. [There is nothing to suggest that the text is sepulchral. Its closest parallels are ‘confession inscriptions’ that criticise oaths and perjury; cf. *BIWK* 27: [παραθέλλων ἀδικίας μὴ ὀρνύω τις μὴ ὀρνύεις μὴ ὀρνύομαι γίνεσθαι; at the beginning perhaps ἀδίκος or ἀδίκειας τε]. Several epitaphs contain funerary imprecations (*64 is fragmentary). The funerary epigram for a woman who died in childbirth (1 = *SGO* III 16/55/03; *STUBBE*, *Arai* n° 294) ends with the verse: ὅσιος ἡμεῖς πρόνοιαν βασίλεια ἡμῶν οὐκ ἀδικήθης, οὐκ δοκεῖ κατανῦν ἐμοὶ λαχέω (“whosoever, not having been wronged,
vengeance' is addressed to the Dea Syria and the gods who live in the otherwise unknown place Sykon (a Syrian site?) by the owner of a stolen necklace; J. provides many parallels for similar prayers for justice against thieves. Because of the epithet κόρος, the letterforms, and the spelling, J. favors a date later than the destruction of the sanctuary of the Syrian gods (89 BC), in the late 1st BC (or later). We present the entire text because of its great interest: A: Κόρος θεον θεον θεον κόρον τοις Άγισσαις ὑμοῦ τοις Άγισσαις, εἰσέλθονθα διαμαρτύρετε ἄρα καί ἀλλοι θεον θεον κόρον τοις Άγισσαις ὑμοῦ τοις Άγισσαις...
translate: A: “God, lords, you who live in Sykon; Syrian goddess, mistress, you who live in Sykon; punish and show your miraculous power and show your anger (or show your love curse tablet from Kyme (Audollent, 2004, 79; SEG LIII 1075): J. presents with detailed commentary an improved edition of a love curse tablet from Cumae’, Mnemosyne 56 (2003), p. 666-679 [BE 2004, 79; SEG LIII 1075]: J. presents with detailed commentary an improved edition of a love curse tablet from Kyme (Audollent, DefixTab 198; IG XIV 872; IGR I 415, 3rd cent. AD). It consists of magical names (lines 2, 28-30), an adjuration of spirits in the name of a deity (line 6: έξωρωξα ἡμᾶς τὸ θέραν θεοῖ[α]), a reference to analogical magic (lines 15f.: ἡς τῷ φῶς ἀνήλθεν θεοῖς τὰ χειτά σκότος κακὴ ἔπηκαρθ; “as the light announces to gods the things in darkness under order of ...”), and a series of commands aimed at making the husband, apparently still in love, forget his wife (lines 18f.: διὰ τοῦ ἐκσυνέτευξα τὴν στομαχίναν, τὴν ψυχήν, 24f.: μετασε[ν] αὐτὴν, λήθην αὐτῆς λαβέσαντας 30-34: δότα ... αἷς μὴν ἔλθην καὶ λήθην λαβέσαν τῶν πόθων; “cut off the delight, the love for her, ... let him hate her, come to have forgetfulness of her; ... grant him into delight and to have forgetfulness of his desires”) and make the wife experience the dread of supernatural punishment (lines 19-12: δῆς αὐτὴν [αἰς Τηχ[αρός] τόις δὲ ἐν φωτὶ δῶς αὐτὴν μεσαίνῃ (ἢ) αἷς χρῶν θεῶν, αἷς φρόνον, εἰσεβλέπεται; lines 37f.: κατέχεσα ὑμεῖς — τὰς λείψεις ταιμωρῆτε; “bind her into Tartarus; and grant those in the light to hate her; let her enter into hatred of gods, into fear; ... control her with
remaining punishments”). The text has an affinity with ‘prayers for justice’, since the author justifies his action (lines 12f.: τὰ ὑπὸ γένεται διὰ Ὀδυσσέαν Κορεύτταν; lines 39f.: ὅτι πρῶτον ἠθέτησεν [Βερεοὺβίων Φ] ἡ ἡμέρα τοῦ ἰσοτιτῆς ἰδίας; “for these things came about through Valeria Quadratilla; ... because she first broke faith with Vitruvius Felix, her own husband”); cf. supra p. 126; SEG XXX 326 ὡς ἦν εἰκόνι, ἀλλά ἀκοινοκεφαλίους διὰ τοῦς ἀκολούθους. [AC]

130) D.R. JORDAN, “Magia nilotica sulle rive del Tevere”, Mediterraneo antico 7.2 (2004), p. 693-710 [BE 2006, 66]: J. recognizes in a defixio allegedly from Rome (IG XIV 1047; AUDOLLENT, Defix. Tab. 188) and today kept in the British Museum a magical formula which is also known from a magical papyrus (PMG LVIII) and presents a new edition. The defixio commands in the name of Osiris an anav to haunt a certain Nikomedes; he applies the magical strategy of diabol, accusing Nikomedes of having burnt the papyrus bed of Osiris and eaten sacred fish. The defixio once collected to the collection of Francis Douce (early 19th cent.), and should consequently be regarded as of unknown provenance. With this text as his starting point, J. collects evidence for the circulation of instructions (magical spells and diagrammata) contained in magical handbooks. E.g., a diagramma known from PMG VII 217 finds close parallels in defixiones in the sanctuary of Poseidon at the Isthmus (EBGR 1993/94, 126) and at Hadrumetum; an unpublished defixio in Korinth which refers to the embalming of a corpse (ἀργυρος) must have copied an Egyptian recipe; a phylactery in Sicily (EBGR 1994/95, 199 n° 32) presents itself as a phylactery used by Moses. [AC]

131) D. JORDAN, “Towards the Text of a Curse Tablet from the Athenian Kerameikos”, in Attikai Epigraphai, p. 291-312 [BE 2005, 198]: J. presents a new reading of the first two columns of a defixio from the Athenian Kerameikos published by F. COSTABILE (EBGR 1998, 60; see supra n° 55). We record the most significant differences. Col. I, lines 6-9: καὶ ἔρχεται ἐπὶ τὸ πόρον ἡμᾶς ἐκτὸς καὶ τὴν δύσος [βλα[τρί]ς] τὴν ἐμί[ν] ἡμῶν ἔρχεται. Col. II lines 6-9: καὶ ἔρχεται ἐπὶ τὸ πόρον ἡμᾶς ἐκτὸς καὶ τὴν δύσος βλα[τρί]ς τὴν ἐμί[ν] ἔρχεται. We also present J.’s translation of the two columns: I. “I bind down Athenodoros before Hermes Eriounios and before Persephone and before Lethe his mind and tongue and soul and deeds that he is contriving against us and Athenodoros’ suit for damages that he is pleading against us”. II. “I bind down Smindyrides before Hermes Eriounios and before Persephone and before Lethe his mind and tongue and soul and deeds that he is contriving against us and the suit for damages that Smindyrides is bringing upon us”. In an appendix, J. gives a list of other Attic curse tablets of the 4th cent. that use forms of καταδίων other than the expected Attic καταδίων, some of them have other non-Attic elements as well. In this context, J. briefly discusses another Attic defixio (DTWü 110), recently republished by K. Tsantsanoglou, who assumed that the scribe intentionally confused the sequence of the lines in observance of the similia similibus formula (see EBGR 1998, 270). J. suggests instead that the tablet or its writer’s model was originally inscribed in two columns, and that either R. Wünsch or the ancient scribe copied the text as if all in one column. J. tentatively reads the text as follows: Col. I. Πρῶτον | τὸς Ἀνατότας Πρῶτον | καὶ Ἦλλος / καθαέω <αι> καὶ κότος | καὶ τὴν γέννησα (in correct Greek: Πρῶτον, τὸς Ἀνατότας Πρῶτον, καὶ Ἦλλος, κακοθαῖον καὶ κότος καὶ τὴν γέννησα, “Protos, those speaking on behalf of Protos, and if [there are] others I bind them down too and [their craft]”). Col. ii. “Ωστε ταύτα τὰ ἀνατι[ς], ὡς καὶ καὶ ἱ[ν] ἔπληκτα | τοῖς τοῖς τιμάτε[ς]; τὰ τὸ πα[λ]ετοῦ παρὰ Πρῶτο. Ἔσκο καὶ [ς] τὸ πω[λητήν]” (in correct Greek: Ὡστε ταύτα ἄνακτα, ἀνατίς καὶ ἱ[ν] ἔπληκτα τοῖς τιμάσι τὰ τὸ πα[λ]ετοῦ παρὰ Πρῶτο. Ἐσκό καὶ τὸ πω[λητήν]; “just as these are contrary, so too may all things be contrary for those who fix the penalty for [or evaluate] the things of the seller that are in Protos’ hands. So too for the seller”). [IM]

133) D. JORDAN, “Ἀπόφραγμα, addendum lexicis, at PMG LXI 8”, ZPE 147 (2004), p. 146:
A spell in a magic papyrus (PMG LXI 8) mentions the sweat of Agathos Daimon, the mucus of Isis, and the phlegm (Ἀπόφραγμα, not Ἀπόφραγμα) of Helios. [AC]

134) M. KAJAVA, “Inscriptions at Auction”, Actes 37 (2003), p. 69-80: K. discusses one of the measures taken by the Lindians in order to increase the funds for the performance of public rituals: the offering at auction of statue bases on the acropolis and in the sanctuary of Athena Lindia (L. Lindos 419; LSCG 1990: A.D. 22). The expression ἐπιστροφής θείων (lines 30-32) refers to statues (honorific statues, but perhaps also statues of gods) which were ‘obscure’ in the sense that it was no longer known whom they represented (cf. DIO CHRYS., Or. XXX, 74). What was sold at auction was permission to inscribe the bases of such statues. The winning bid was subject to approval by the popular assembly. The term μίσθωσις (‘lease’) was perhaps used because the statue bases were immovable [as dedications to the gods]. [AC]

135) V. KALFOGLOU-KALOTERAKI, “Μάχαι Αργεία”, Hellenika 53 (2003), p. 299-303 [SEG LIII 567 ter/quater]: Ed. pr. of two dedications to M. Vipsanius Agrippa who is worshipped with the epithets Theos Soter (Thessaly, c. 17-13). K.-K. collects the epigraphic evidence for the honorary titles given to Agrippa in the Greek East (σωτήρ, ἐδεξιότητα, θικόστηρι, πάτρων; IG II° 4122/4123; V.I, 1166; VII 349; LDélia 1593; Tit. Cal. 14; IGR III 719; IGR IV 146; L.Hieron 86; A. BALLAND, Fouilles des Xanthos. Inscriptions d’époque impériale du Léthion, Paris, 1981, 45, no 23). Agrippa’s cult is directly or indirectly attested in Samos, Kos, Sparta, and Smyrna (IG XII.6, 7; IG V.1, 374 = SEG XVIII 156; PH 104; L’Sympos 331) [in SEG LIII 567 ter E. Sverkos adds an attestation in Lagina (SEG XLVII 1585/1586). His cult as θεός in attested in Mytilene (IG XII.2, 586 c, 168, 170, 203). The titles θεός σωτήρ, usually attributed to Augustus in Thessaly (IG IX.2. 93, 425, 604, 1288; SEG XXXIV 486; XXXV 612), reflect the close connection between Agrippa and Augustus; these dedications should be dated to the period of Agrippa’s journey to the East. [AC]


137) E. KAPETANOPoulos, “P. Herennius Dextippos (I) Hermeios”, Παλαι 14-16 (2000-2003), p. 129-140 [SEG LI 219/220]: K. suggests that the term θυσινόμος restored in IG II° 3671 line 5 and fully preserved in EM 4795 (3rd cent. AD) most probably refers to a religious official. In line 5 of IG II° 3671 K. restores the name of Athena [μεισ Αθηνες θυσινομος]. The epithet Ithydikos [‘the righteous one’] is attested for Zeus in Olympia (I.Olympia 481, 3rd cent. AD). [IM]
Actæ – Antioche, de, Pisidie
dedications to the Dioskouroi dating to the early Imperial period (unknown provenance, AunηPYPNπιταγAunηPYG6<ν> (place in fulfilment of vows (SEG LII 1854 and 1856), and ἀνάφηλος (SEG LII 1855) [for the latter epithet H.W. Pleket (ad SEG LII 1855) adds Μήτηρ Ἐαυρήλεα (SEG XXXIII 1072) as a parallel; cf. supra no 58]. K. attributes the identification of these Anatolian rider-gods with the Dioskouroi to the cultural influence that followed the integration of these areas in the Roman Empire. [AC]

139) P. KIYASHKINA, “One Uninvestigated Archaeological Site on the Territory of Burgas”, in I. KARAYOTOV (ed.), Studia in memoriam Ivani Galâbov, Burgas, 2000, p. 106-116 (in Bulgarian; English summary) [SEG LII 643]: K. attributes a sanctuary on the Shiloto peak (near Bourgas, territory of Anchialos, Thrace) which has never been properly excavated to the cult of Apollon Karsenos (SEG I 378). K. briefly presents an inscribed dedicatory relief with a representation of the Thracian Rider (p. 110), dedicated to Apollo Karsenos (p. 110, ἐφαρμοστέοι) and a statue of Apollo Kitharodos (p. 108) [dedicated by Apollonios, strategos of this province of the kingdom of Rhometales II who is also the dedicant of another dedication to Apollo Karsenos (IGBug II 743); see M. OPPERMANN, Der Thracische Reiter des Ostbalkanraumes im Spannungsfeld von Graecitas, Romanitas und lokalen Traditio-

140) G. KOKKOUROU-ALIWARS, “New epigraphical evidence on the cults of Ancient Halasarna in Cos”, in The Hellenistic Polis of Kos, p. 119-127: Ed. pr. of two Hellenistic decrees found in the sanctuary of Apollo in Halasarna on Kos. The first document (c. 250 BC) regulates the pledging of sacred vessels [certainly of precious material, though this is not explicitly mentioned in the decree]. The decree was proposed by two napoiai, Symmachos and Aristophanes. The decree forbade the priest and the timachoi to borrow money with the sacred vessels of the sanctuary of Apollo as surety. It also forbade anyone to receive these items as surety for a loan (lines 2-8: μή ἥξεται τοῦ θεοῦ μηδὲ τοῖς τιμίοις δανασσασίαν ἐπὶ τοῖς ποτηρίους μηδὲ τοῖς ἁλίμιοι πεσάνι τοὺς ἔργα ποτηρίους τοῖς ἀκόλουθοι μηδὲ δανασσασίαν μηδὲ τοῖς παράχρησιμοι μηδὲ). The violators of the decree had to pay an exorbitant fine to the sanctuary, amounting to 5.000 drachmas each (lines 10-12: ἀπεστέλλατο ἐκκατον τῶν πεντών δραχμάς πεντακισχιλίας ἀρξας τοῦ ἀκόλουθου). An exception was made for those members of the demos of Halasarna who had the right to participate in the sanctuary in accordance with an earlier decree (lines 15-17: οὐκ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐκκατον ἐκκατά φύσις. Another inscription (G. PULISHE CARRATELLI, “Il damos Coo di Isthmos”, AS-A.4 25/26 [1963/64], p. 183-201 ν’ άξιον lists the demotai granted the right to participate in the sanctuary of Apollo because of their membership of the tribes Dymanes and Hyleis. K. suggests that the two napoiai mentioned in the new inscription belonged to those two tribes. The second document (c. 225-200) is a sacrificial calendar related to the annual sacrifices to be performed by the priest of Apollo (lines 5-7: δὲ 06ε ἡ ἡμέρα τοῦ ἀκόλουθου καθ’ ἐκκατον ἐκκατον). The list of sacrifices begins with those to be performed on the 12th of Hyakinthios. A male sheep was sacrificed to Hestia Phamia; it was permitted for the meat to be brought to the timachioi (lines 8-10: Μήνης Ἰανουάριον δωδεκάστη στὰς Φυμαίν ὦν νεκράνν τούτου ἄπορον ἐς τρικελίον). Women were not allowed to go to the seat of the timachioi (lines 10E: γυναῖις οὖς δὴ <ω>πας) [rather: they
were not allowed to attend the sacrifice. Apollon and Hestia Timacheia were to receive one full-grown sacrificial victim each (lines 11f.: Απόλλωνι ἱερέων τέλων, Ἡστίᾳ Τιμαχείᾳ θείων). K. assumes that the sacrificial meat from the sacrifice to Hestia Timacheia was not allowed to be brought to the timacheion because she was a chthonic deity. [But the οὐκ ἀποφορά prohibition (line 24) refers to the sacrifices to Zeus Polieus and Athena Polias, not to all aforementioned sacrifices; and of course, Zeus Polieus and Athena Polias are not chthonic deities]. On the 19th of Hyakinthios a male and a female victim were to be offered to Apollon; their meat was to be distributed to all demotai (lines 12-15: Εκάτειρο πρὸ ιείδου Ἀπόλλωνι τέλων καὶ τελέων ταῦτα διαιρεῖται τοῖς δημοτῖσι πάσιν). The Dioskouroi and Zeus Soter received sheep on the same day (lines 15f.: Διοσκουρῶν οὐν ἔχοντες Δίῳ Σωτήρι οὐν ἔχον). On the 9th of Karneios a goat was to be sacrificed to Aphrodite (lines 17f.: Χαρνείου ἐκάτειρο Ἰσταμένων Ἀφροδίτην ζήγα). In the middle of the same month Artemis Agrotera received a sacrificial victim and Hekate Stratia a goat (lines 18-20: διχομηνίας Ἀφρότητι ἤζης<ξ> εὐκατακτεῖτε Δίῃ Πολείῳ ἢ Ἑκάτῃ ἢν τελέαν, παρ’ ἐνασχον ἐκάτερα τῶν θεῶν τούτων ἄνω ἀποφορά). [This section is misunderstood. The phrase παρ’ ἐνασχον refers to the sacrifice, not to the ἀφορά prohibition, and it is connected with ἐκάτερα τῶν θεῶν (“to each of these two gods alternately”); one should punctuate before τούτων (“on the 16th a sacrifice of a full-grown sheep to Zeus Polieus in the Akropolis, a full-grown ewe to Athena Polias, alternately every other year to each of these gods; the meat of these sacrificial animals cannot be carried away/is to be consumed at the site”). A sacrifice was offered every year to both Zeus and Athena; the alternating sacrifice (one year to Zeus, the other to Athena) refers only to the obligation of Apollon’s priest). On the 20th of Karneios Hekate Meliteina received a victim (line 25: ιείδα ΄Εκατάτειρο Μελιτείαιας θείων). On the 16th of Theudaisios Apollon received a full-grown male and a female victim, Leto a full-grown male and a female victim each year (lines 16f.: Leto to τοῖς ἄνω ἄνω ἀποφορά). Two other recipients seem to be Zeus Soter and Athena Soteira (lines 28f.: Δίῳ Σωτήρι, Ἀθηνᾶις Σωτήρις). [The inscriptions are also included in infra n. 141 (5 and 6). [AC]

141) G. ΚΟΚΧΟΡΟΥ-ΑΛΕΩΡΑΣ, ‘Αλάσαρα Ι. Οἱ ἐπηρεάτες, Athens, 2004 [BE 2005, 380]: Ed. pr. of 21 inscriptions found since 1982 in the sanctuary of Apollon in Halasarna; for n. 5-6 see infra n. 140. In addition to the commentaries of the texts, K.-A. discusses the cults of Halasarna (pp. 87-95) and presents a list of 69 inscriptions from Halasarna. Cults, festivals, and rituals: The most important sanctuary was that of Apollon, where public documents were usually published (1, 5). The napoiai used the money of the sanctuary’s treasury for the setting up of an inscription (1). A dedication was made to Apollon by the demos of Halasarna on behalf of a citizen; an unusual feature is its designation as ἀλληλούχων Ἀπόλλων (cf., e.g., PH 81, Imperial period). In the Hellenistic period, the priest of Apollon and the board of the hieropoioi regularly made dedications to Hekate Stratia (8-11; cf. infra W 46; in n. 8 the priest has just finished his term). It seems that the dedication was made in commemoration of a sacrifice (11: καλλιεργήσαντες) [for inaugural dedications of magistrates in commemoration of the performance of a sacrifice see A. CHANIOTIS, “Die Inschriften von Amnisos”], in J. SCHÄFER (ed.), Amnisos, Bonn, 1992, p. 294-296]. A fragmentary text (lex sacra?) seems to mention the distribution of a sacrificial animal, a bull (7: κρέατος τοῦ βοῶς). Honours were announced in Kos during the Dionysia (1-2) and the great Asklepia (2), and in Halasarna during the Pythaiia (4). Under the heading “those (whose honours) should be proclaimed during the Pythaiia” (οὓς δὴ διανυχθεῖσαν ἐν τοῖς Πυθαίαις) the text...
n° 4 (c. 200-150 BC) lists persons who were to receive golden crowns by the board of former priests (οἱ πρεσβευόμενοι τοῖς στεφανοῦντες); two persons received the crown on the 17th of Dalos, another seven on the next day. [This text is important because it shows that the former priests constituted a board (as in Lindos), i.e., retained a certain corporate identity (see SEG 2003, 40). The character of the list is also of interest. As we may infer from the epigraphic evidence, the announcement of honours could be postponed for years (e.g., SEG XXXVIII 143), and only selected benefactors received the honour of an early announcement (e.g., SEG XXXV 912: Διονυσίους τοῖς ημέρας) or an announcement during one of the events for which one expected a large audience (e.g., L.Prise 108: “in the theatre, at the first (next) Dionysia, during the competition of the boys, when the demos performs the customary libations”); see A. CHANIOUTIS, “Theatre Rituals”, in P. WILSON (ed.), The Greek Theatre and Festivals. Documentary Studies, Oxford, 2007 (forthcoming); it seems then that this list aimed at securing for these important benefactors an announcement during the most important festival. Religious offices. The texts attest the following offices: the napoiai of the sanctuary of Apollo (1), the priest of Herakles (1: ἄρχοντας τοῖς Ἀρχαίοις), the priest of Apollo (8), and the boards of six hieropoioi (8U11) and (hereditary?) gerephoroi (15, 3rd cent. AD). N° 7 alludes to the selection of a priest (of Apollo?) by lot (line 5: λέγον lige[-]). Honorary inscriptions praise persons for the generous fulfilment of religious duties (1: τὰ τα λεγέν έξύβουσα τοῖς θεοῖς καλώς καὶ ἐνδόξως ... οὐδέπερ ἄποστελλόμενος δικάναν). In an appendix (“Die Inschriften aus der Grabung Rudolf Herzogs in Halasarna (1902)”, p. 125-138), L. HALLOF and K. HALLOF publish 20 inscriptions found by R. Herzog and contained in his notebooks. Former priests made dedications to Apollo (W64 and W67, 2nd cent.). Another dedication is addressed to Hermes (W66, 3rd/2nd cent.). A boundary stone is interpreted as referring to the property of a sanctuary of Ge (W65: ὃς γὰς νέος; 1st cent.). [It is not clear why H.-H. exclude the possibility that an association of nōi owned land). The demos dedicated a statue of Iulia identified with Leto (W45: ὃ δάμας ὁ Ἀλκασφαιντάν | καθέθουσαν Ἰουλίαν Σαβισταν [ν] | Λητοσ καλλίτευσαν). [To the examples provided by H.-H. for texts that identify Iulia, the mother of Caius and Lucius Caesar, as a goddess of birth, one may add SEG XLVII 847 from Apollonia. As I have argued in SEG XLVII 847, the text should be restored as Ἰουλίαν Σαβιστάν [ν] Ἑλεοθάντον [ν]. Statues of Vespasian and Titus were dedicated (καθέθουσαν) under the responsibility (with money administrated by) the napoai (δεὶ ναπωκάν, W47, W69). A dedication was made for the Fortuna of the emperors by the association of wine-pressers (W52: διὰ τῶν αὐτοκρατόρων γύρος ο λαχαίται ἐπικρατέσαν). For a dedication of the priest of Apollo and the hieropoioi to Hekate Strata (W46) see infra [AC]

142) A. K. KONTOGIANNIS, “Ἀπόλλων Αἰσιόνως (καθημετατάτης ἐπιτυχοῦς ἀπὸ τοῖς Γόννοιοι)”, in Ἐγγο – Θεσσαλία, p. 125-143 [BE 2004, 222-223]: K. collects the epigraphic evidence for the cult of Apollo at Gonnoi. This evidence includes dedications to Apollon Agreus (Gonnai 159), Apollon Aisonios (IG IX.2, 1098; SEG XXXV 570/571), Apollon Panlimnios (SEG XXIX 515), and Apollo (?; SEG XXXV 569). K. restores also in SEG XXIX 516-518 the epithet Aisonios and edits two new dedications to this god. One of the new dedications bears the remains of a painting (three or four oarsmen in a boat?). For this reason K. interprets Apollon Aisonios as a patron of seamen (cf. the epithets Panlimnios, Aktios, and Embasios). K. attributes a dedication to Apollon Pythios (Gonnai 158) to the neighboring city of Olympia (Gonnoikondylus). Another dedication (Gonnai 160) is of unknown provenance. [AC]

143) K. KORHONEN, Le iscrizioni del Museo Civico di Catania. Storia delle collezioni, cultura epigrafica, edizione, Helsinki, 2004: In her corpus of the inscriptions in the Museum in Catania, K. discusses the epigraphic formulae used in epitaphs (e.g., θεοῖς κατεχθοῦντες p. 83-93).
Most of the texts are in Latin (no new texts). The inscriptions from Katane include dedications to Demeter and Kore (1, 5th cent.), and Apollo (8, 3rd cent. AD; cf. supra n° 61). An honorary epitaph for an agonothetes (24, 3rd cent. AD); and a funerary epitaph that gives the dates of birth and death of a child with reference to planets (ἡμέρας Κρόνου, ἡμέρας Ἡλίου; 174, 4th cent. AD) [cf. supra n° 65]. The Museum of Catania has in its collection also a papyrus for the protection of a vineyard (Centuripe, 235, 4th cent. AD or later) [cf. supra n° 6 and infra n° 184] and a dedication to Theoi Pantes Soteres (Messene, 236, Imperial period). [AC]

144) L. KORMAZPOULOU – I. ZYGOURI, “Σκήλεσε Λέχοβας Κεραμοσέλιον”, AD 52 B3 (1997) (2003), p. 1177-1178 [SIC II 307]: The authors report the discovery of terracotta figurines (representing inter alia Pan), relief plaques, and other dedications found in a cult cave at Lechova, near Kryoneri (west of Sikyon, Archaic and Classical periods). Three vases have graffiti that designate them as dedications to the Nymph. [AC]

145) E. KOSMETATOU, “Rhoxane’s Dedications to Athena Polias”, ZPE 146 (2004), p. 75-80 [BE 2005, 208]: Rhoxane, Alexander the Great’s wife, appears among the dedicants of gifts to Athena Polias in Athens in one of the later inventories of the treasurers of Athens and the Other Gods (IG II 1492, 305/4 BC). According to K.’s restoration, the text (A 45-57) records three objects representing most probably a one-off dedication: a gold oinochoe (A 45f.: οἶνοςάφης, ἁρματης φιάλης), a gold rhythm set in precious stones (Α 52: ἄραμας προσστατεία λιθοκολλήτου), and two (?) gold necklaces also set in precious stones (Α 54f.: τὸινεὰφυσική προστασία λιθοκολλήτος II). While D. Harris dated this dedication to 319/8 BC, connecting it with a hypothetical visit of Rhoxane to Athens, K. argues convincingly that the dedication could also have been made by proxy while Alexander was still alive. Thus, K. suggests a wider range of dates (c. 327-316 BC). [JM]

146) E. KOSMETATOU, “Ζωάδια in the Delian inventory lists”, Mnemosyne 57 (2004), p. 481-484 [BE 2005, 95]: K. rejects the interpretation of the term ζωάδιον in the inventories of Delos as ‘a figure in the likeness of an animal’ (suggested by C. PRÉTRE; see EBGR 1998, 213). The term ζωάδιον primarily, but perhaps not exclusively, describes human statuettes. For example, the silver figurines of Apollo and Artemis dedicated by Kleino are described in the inventories as ζωάδια (IG XI.2, 161 B 11-12; 162 B 8-9; 199 B 42; I.Dél. 333 Ba 5, 3rd cent.), κεραμοσέλια (I.Dél. 396 B 81, first half of 2nd cent.), and κυδερανίδες (I.Dél. 442 B 192-193; 443 B 117; 444 B 35-36; 461 Bb 25; 1444 Aa 13; 1449 c 15, first half of the 2nd cent.) [cf. supra n° 26]. On the contrary, animal statuettes are referred to by the explicit name of the animal, in some cases in its diminutive form. [JM]

147) E. KOSMETATOU, “Posidippus, Epigr. 8 AB, and Early Ptolemaic Cameos”, ZPE 142 (2003), p. 35-42: With an epigram of Posidippus (epigr. 8 AB) describing a large cornelian cameo as her starting point, K. re-examines the question of whether large cameos were already produced in the early Hellenistic period. It is not clear if the royal portraits on priestly crowns mentioned in a letter of Antiochus III (RC 36 lines 13f.) were cameo portraits or forehead-pieces (προμακτισθείσα) adorned with metal medallions. The temple inventories of Athens and Delos mention intaglios (σφραγίς, σφραγίθιον, σημείον) with incised images (πινακίς, σημείον) and small votive reliefs not associated with jewelry (κτόπτοσις, εἰκονοσις). It cannot be excluded that τόπος refers to cameos [cf. supra n° 148]. [AC]

148) E. KOSMETATOU, “On Large Gemstones”, ZPE 146 (2004), p. 81-84 [BE 2005, 93]: Gemstones listed in temple inventories are mostly associated with jewelry and seals. There are, nevertheless, some examples of pieces of onyx listed in the 4th cent. inventories
of the Athenian Acropolis that seem to be an exception, since they appear too large to be used for jewelry (IG II² 1388 B 62-63; 1400 line 57; 1401 d 45; 1407 line 30; 1415 line 20; 1421 IV 101; 1424 a III 294; 1425 A II 209; 1428 II 136; 1443 III 205; 1455 III 205; 1455 III 8; 1460 lines 23f.). K. suggests that the inventories refer to reliefs of some kind; in fact, in one case the formulation resembles the description of reliefs in the Delian inventories (IG II² 1388 B 62f.; 1401 d 45: AunηPY66νυξ AunηPYG8γας τραγελAunηPYGPφο πριαπAunηPYGGζοντος σταθµAunηPYGBν ΔΔΔ ⊹ ⊹). While there is no secure archaeological evidence for the production of cameos before the late Hellenistic period [cf. supra no 147], K. cautiously suggests that these objects in the Athenian inventories may be early cameos. [JM]

149) E. Kosmetatou, “‘Persian’ Objects in Classical and Early Hellenistic Inventory Lists”, MH 61 (2004), p. 139-170 [BE 2005, 94]: K. explores the possible criteria for defining the eastern provenance of offerings listed in the inventories from Athens (Acropolis and Asklepieion), Delos, Didyma, and Samos (5th-3rd cent.). She suggests that there must have been an inventory listing Krosos’ dedications in Delphi from which Herodotos drew his information. Persian objects are apparently already listed in the earliest inventories from the second half of the 5th cent. The δεινάξ (straight short swords) were most probably part of the war booty from the Persian Wars (e.g., IG I² 343 line 8). 33 silver-plated feet for dining couches (e.g., IG I² 343 lines 15s) and a silver-footed stool (IG II² 1394 lines 11-14) also seem to be of Persian or more generally Oriental origin. The use of the more general adjective βαρβαρικός in the description of dedications may be an indication of their association with war spoils. Interestingly, foreign dedications not related to war booty are never described as barbarian in the relevant inventories. For example, several chitons dedicated to Hera of Samos are explicitly designated as Lydian and not as βαρβαρικού (IG X.6, 261 lines 12-17 and 276). Non-war-related dedications can be identified as Persian either through their explicit characterisation as μηδικός (IG II² 1424 a III 337) or through the name of the dedicant (IG I² 1412 line 11). With regard to vessels made of precious metals, terms such as βάτινος or βάτινη (e.g., LDélous 298 A 99) and κόνδιον (e.g., LDélous 313 ab 81) in their description may also indicate their Persian or Oriental origin. In a very useful appendix (p. 161-169) K. presents a catalogue of references to the dedication of Persian objects in the inventory lists of the aforementioned sanctuaries. [JM]

150) E. Kosmetatou – N. Papalexandrou, “Size Matters: Poseidippos and the Colossi”, ZPE 143 (2003), p. 53-58 [BE 2004, 64]: The term κολοσσός originally referred to statues, usually images of humans, the size of which could be determined from the context (e.g., IG XII.2, 145 line 24; SEG IX 3 lines 44-52; IX 72); by the Hellenistic period κολοσσός were associated with large size (cf. Poseidippos, ἐπιγρ. 62 and 68 ed. Austin-Bastianini) [cf. M. Sève, BE 2004, 64 for some criticism]. [AC]


152) T. Kovaceva, Izvestija na Museite v Severozapadna Bulgarija 26 (1998), p. 63-64 n° 8 [SEG LIII 729; non vidimus, cf. N. Sharankov, AE 2003, 1537]: Ed. pr. of a marble base and dedicatory relief; the relief represents Heralds and Diomedes (?); between Herakles’ legs a bull and a boar (Oescus, 2nd/3rd cent.). The relief was dedicated by Aurelius Maximus to the Genius Herculi (Γενισγ Ηξοοολατ). [AC]
153) J. KRÄMER, “Lateinisch-griechisches Glossar: Celtis’ Abschrift aus einem Papyruskodex”, in Parallene, p. 43-62: A manuscript in Vienna contains a Latin-Greek glossary copied by Konrad Celtis in 1495 in the monastery of Sponheim, probably from a papyrus codex of the 6th cent. AD. K. publishes the first five tituli, two of which (I. Θεόν ὄνοματα καὶ προσημορίαι; II. Θεόν ὄνοματα) are of religious interest [cf. a list of epithets of Zeus in Miletos (SEG XLV 1612, 2nd cent. AD)]. We present a small selection of the Latin-Greek translations of divine names and designations: rector-θεόσχος (I 27), infestus-κονσετής (I 34), Ianus-Πάλαιος (I 35), tribunus-παρεπτων (I 37), praestabilis-πάροχος (I 38), Liber pater-Ληνας Ελευθέρως (I 54), nuxtula-νυκτινή (II 18), Laverna-Πραξιδής (II 28), Feronia-Πολυστάρνας (II 34), exultatio-γαυρίς (I 79). [AC]

154) C. KREUZSALER, “Ο Ιεράτης Νεῖλος αυτὸν έν εἴνει τόπων Νίλου καθώς τελεσθήκατο άποθετομένως ΟΛΙΓΟΣ Μαυρικάνικος”, JJP 34 (2004), p. 81-86 [SEG LIII 1963]: K. presents an improved reading of an inscription on a late antique quay wall that records the inundation of the Nile (Elephantine, c. 550-600; J.H.F. DIJKSTRA, “Late Antique Inscriptions from the First Cataract Area Discovered and Rediscovered”, JJP 33 (2003), p. 63-66: Ηνωμένος ο Ιερατης Παραπάν. Πολυστάρνας Αυτὸς τοῦ Περτής Περιττοὺς) | ἐν ξώτοι τοῦ σταυροῦ | τοῦ μέγας Θείου τούτου (“the most holy Nile rose during the fifth indiction up to the foot of the cross; on the 20th of the month Thoth’). The most interesting feature of the text is the characterisation of the Nile as “most holy” (ιεράτης). During the 2nd cent. AD papyri refer to priests of the Nile (P.Wil I 9, 4e.) and to sacrifices in honour of the most holy Nile (P.Oxy IX 1211, 1-3). Until the discovery of this text, the latest reference to the most holy Nile was an inscription from Philae (I.Phibi 187, late 3rd cent. AD). The new inscription is the only attestation of the word Ιεράτης in connection with the Nile after the end of the 3rd cent. AD. It should not be interpreted as evidence for pagan cult activity; the scribe probably simply copied earlier texts. [JM]

155) C.B. KRITZAS, “Ἀναθηματικό βάθρο λαμπάδος”, in Attikai Epigraphai, p. 271-289 [BE 2005, 79]: Ed. pr. of a marble base that supported a bronze votive torch (Athens, 1st cent. AD): [Ο δένα τοῦ δάνας | οιδοκικον οιδοκικον ἵν partner] | τῶν θερμῶν ἐκ τῶν παρελ ὧν σημαίνει Ἀπόλλωνα | ν, γαμμασαργανός ο | παρεργασιος ἐν θεόπαλα θεών ο Παλλιον | ΝΝ son of NN from the deme NN dedicated (the torch) to Apollo after his victory in the torch-race of the ephebes belonging to the age class of the pareutaktos, during the gymnasiarchy of Apollos, son of Apelikion from Oios”). The festival during which the unknown pareutaktos won the torch-race is not named. The base was not found in situ (conjunction of Amylas and Vassilis Sophia Avenues), and K. suspects that it could have stood either in the Lykeion, part of which has probably been located during excavations on Rigillis street, or in one of the sanctuaries of Apollo (Pythios, Delphinion) in the Ilissos area [see also EBGR 2000, 153 n. 2]. [JM]

156) C.B. KRITZAS, “Επιτύμβια ἐπιγραφή ἀπὸ τὸ ναό τῶν Ἀγίων Πάντων Αμπελοκήτων Αθηνῶν”, in Θεαρισκό. Τόμος ητη μη τοῦ Παριγιων Λευκάρθη, Athens, 2004, p. 205-218 [BE 2004, 509]: Ed. pr. of three fragmentary funerary epigrams, all three written on the same stele, but probably for three different individuals (Athens, mid-4th and late 4th/early 5th cent. AD). Despite the very fragmentary state of preservation, K. shows that all three epigrams reflect the idea of the dualism of soul and body, possibly referring to the journey of the soul to the blessed (A 5: [–]ν θυμολογος: cf. GV 1887 and 1982; B 9: ἄνθος: cf. GV 999, 1793, 1949; C 16-17: ἀπεκ νεόλοκοι [–] πάλον ἱππαρχον αύτος, i.e., a reference to the separation of the soul from the body and its journey to the stars; cf. GV 1760) [cf. supra, n. 499, SEG I 02/09/12: ναίας ... πάλον ἱππαρχον, for the possible pagan background of such epigrams see EBGR 2002, 21]. [AC]
157) J. KUBÍNSKA, “L’ostothèque et le taphos dans une épitaphe d’Ancyre”, *Archeologia (Warszawa*) 46 (1995), p. 97-98 [SEG LIII 1445]: K. republishes an epitaph from Ankara (CIG 4078; E. BOSCH, *Quellen zur Geschichte der Stadt Ankara im Altertum*, Ankara, 1967, p. 389f. n° 324; Imperial period) discussing the terms used to describe the funerary architecture (τὸν βωμὸν | τὴν ἐπὶ αὐτῷ ὀστοθῆκα | ὸστοθῆκα σῶν τῆς τάφου): the βωμὸς was a base that supported the urn (ὀστοθῆκα), and an aedicula in which the urn was placed (τάφος). [AC]

158) J. KUBÍNSKA, “Sépulture d’un Bithynien mort à Smyrne”, *Archeologia, (Warszawa)* 45 (1994), p. 95-97 [SEG LIII 1335]: Reconstructing the history of a funerary monument in Smyrna (I.Smyrna 443; 2nd/3rd cent.), inscribed twice for two separate burials, K. gives a very instructive example of the appropriation of funerary monuments, but also at the same time of the awe shown towards their earlier occupants. An urn (ὀστοθήκα) was first used for the burial of the Bithynian Quintus. Later, Metrodoros built a monument with niches for his family, appropriating the urn of Quintus, a foreigner, because of its decorative value and placing it in this monument (τελεστηκέναι | κατεσκευάσας... | κατασκευάσας | τι | τοῦ μνημείου). Since the earlier inscription became invisible in the new arrangement, Quintus is anonymously referred to in the text as ‘the one inside’. [AC]

159) G. LABARRE – M. TAHILJAN, “La dévotion au dieu Men: les reliefs rupestres de la Voie Sacrée”, in *Actes – Antioche de Pisidie*, p. 257-312 [BE 2003, 526; SEG LII 1378-1382]: 152 naisskos-stelae, cut on the rock along the sacred road that leads to the temple of Men on Mt. Gemen Dag (Antiocheia in Pisidia), have been found, usually decorated with the god’s symbol (a crescent) and wreaths. A few stelae are inscribed with dedications to Mes Askaenos (69+70+71, 135) or Askaenos (72-74) in fulfilment of a vow (69+70+71, 135: εὐχὴν) or as expression of devotion (135: τεκμορεύειν) [cf. infra, nos 166 and 176]. [AC]

160) S.D. LAMBERT, “The First Athenian Agonothetai”, *Horos* 14-16 (2000-2003), p. 99-105: The epistyle of a substantial gateway near the entrance to the theatre of Dionysos records victories in tragedy and comedy and attests the earliest known Athenian agonothetes (IG II 3073, 307/6 BC). Based on the fully preserved demotic and the securely restorable patronymic, the agonothetes has always been identified as Xenokles, son of Xeinis of Sphettos. L. restores the name of Androkles, Xenokles’ brother. Another agonistic inscription (IG II 3077, 307/6 BC) seems to record the agonothesa of Xenokles. According to L., the two distinguished brothers served as agonothetai either in close succession or more probably in the same year. [JM]

161) S.D. LAMBERT, “Two documents of Attic Gene”, *Horos* 14-16 (2000-2003), p. 77-82 [BE 2004, 142; SEG LII 73]: L. associates a fragmentary documentary relief found near the Eurysakion (C.L. LAWTON, *Attic Document Reliefs*, Oxford, 1995, p. 134 n° 120, 346/5 BC) with the genos of the Salaminioi, who supplied the priest for this shrine. L. convincingly dismisses the assumption of M. MEYER (*Die griechischen Urkundenreliefs*, Berlin, 1989, p. 120) that on the relief the personification of Salamis (identified by a label) was accompanied by Aias. Salamin was represented together with Athena, expressing the double identity of the genos. L. also studied an altar from the Athenian Agora, recently republished by M. Jameson (*EBGR* 2000, 88), and suggests a new reading of lines 4-6: ἡγεῖται Ἰεράκλεως Πραξιέργδης | ἡγεῖται Ἐπαυγμένος καλὰ κοινωνα | ἄγω τάνδε διὰ τῆς ἄκτους τοῦ ἀνακοιμήθη (“hieron of Herakles of the Praxiergidai and of the following thiasotai who share [in it]”). The shrine of Herakles belonged apparently to the genos of the Praxiergidai, while the thiasotai must have been guests or co-users [see also *EBGR* 1999, 139]. [JM]
162) S.D. LAMBERT, ‘Athenian State Laws and Decrees 352/1-322/1’, ZPE 150 (2004), p. 85-120 [BÊ 2005, 204]: L. collects and discusses Athenian honorary decrees for Athenian holders of public offices, such as councillors, holders of religious offices (priests, hieropoioi) and officials responsible for the Amphictyonic. In many cases he presents improved editions. [AC]

163) S.D. LAMBERT, “Greek Inscriptions in the University Museum, Oxford, Mississippi”, ZPE 148 (2004), p. 181-186: L. republishes five inscriptions (2-6), based on autopsy, and presents the ed. pr. of a sixth one (1), all in the University Museum at Oxford, Mississippi. The new text is the fragment of a stele (1, early 3rd cent. AD) apparently commemorating a victory (line 15: νεικης) in the Olympic games (line 10: Ἡλιός). The athlete seems to have been allowed to set up a statue (?) made of bronze (line 6: χάλκεον). The republished texts include two fragments of inventories from Athens (2, 4th cent.; 4 = SEG XXXV 1731, Eleusis?, late 4th cent.?) and a fragment of an Athenian decree (3, SEG XXXVI 149, c. 330 BC) probably referring to the rebuilding of the theatre of Dionysos under Lykourgos. L. suggests that the proposer and/or secretary were the same as in the famous decree for Eudemos from Platea (IG II1 351). [IM]

164) A. LARONDE, “Les rivalités entre les cités de la Cyrénaïque à l’époque impériale”, in L’hellénisme d’époque romaine, p. 187-193: L. draws attention to a very interesting letter of Antoninus Pius addressed to Ptolemais-Barka (SEG XXXVIII 1566 lines 78-85, Kyrene, AD 153/4); the emperor criticises Ptolemais for having recently sent a delegation to the Capitolia in Rome for the first time, because such actions caused strife among poleis (Θαυμάζω ὅτι μηδέποτε ἐν τῷ ἐξωπεράθεντον χρόνῳ διαπέρασαν τας κατ’ αὐτόν Καπετωλίων ἰαμάς τῶν ἐκ τῶν Καπετωλίων θαυμάζω ὅτι μηδέποτε ἐν τῷ ἐξωπεράθεντον χρόνῳ διαπέρασαν τας κατ’ αὐτόν Καπετωλίων ἰαμάς τῶν ἐκ τῶν Καπετωλίων θαυμάζω ὅτι μηδέποτε ἐν τῷ ἐξωπεράθεντον χρόνῳ διαπέρασαν τας κατ’ αὐτό

165) M.L. LAZZARINI et al., “Iscrizioni inediti di Ostia”, Epigraphica 64 (2002), p. 184-189 [SEG LII 966-968]: Ed. pr. of three Greek epitaphs in Ostia (2nd-4th cent.). In addition to the common formula Θ(εος) Κ(αταχθονιος) ... ἐφόροι (3, 2nd/3rd cent.) we encounter the rare pagan formula Θ(εος) Μ(νήματι) (2, 3rd/4th cent.; cf. IGUR 922) co-existing with the formula ἡθόδος κοιμώμενη: which is Christian or influenced by Christianity. [AC]

166) M.T. LE DINAHET, “Les inscriptions votives au dieu Men à Antioche : état des recherches”, in Actes – Antioche de Pisidie, p. 201-212 [BÊ 2003, 527; SEG LII 1370-1377]: L. presents improved editions of six dedications to Mes from Antioch in Pisidia (1-4, 6 = SEG XXXI 1207, 1219, 1221, 1256+1257, 1259) and a new text (*) on the cult of Mes in Antiocheia see infra ντ 159 and infra ντ 176]. The texts were made in fulfilment of a vow (3-7: εὐφρόν) upon divine command (2: εὐχαριστήσεως ἑαυτῷ διάφερη), as a sign of loyalty (6: τεμενωσίας), or for the well-being of family members (3-4). The epithet Askaenos is used in two cases (*5, 7). [AC]

167) M.T. LE DINAHET, “Cultes étrangers et cultes locaux dans les Cyclades à l’époque impériale”, in Les cultes locaux, p. 129-142 [BÊ 2004, 232]: Based almost exclusively on the epigraphic evidence, the author demonstrates that despite the economic decline of the
Cyclades between the 1st and the 4th cents. AD, religious life was still very vibrant. Inscriptions attest the cult of Eileithyia (IG XII.5, 194, 199, 1022, 1023), Asklepios and Hygieia (IG XII.5, 156-159, 161-165, 170-175, 180), and Sarapis (SEG XXVI 967, 968) on Paros; Asklepios (IG XII.3, 516, 865), Apollon Karneios (IG XII.3, 516), Dionysos (IG XII.3, 522), Hera Dromaia (IG XII.3, 513), and Eileithyia (IG XII.3, 326) on Thera; Eileithyia (IG XII.5, 944) on Tenos; Athena (IG XII.3, 1077, 1079), Asklepios and Hygieia (IG XII.3, 1085-1087) on Melos; Isis (IG XII.5, 738) on Andros; and Sarapis and Isis on Amorgos (IG XII.7, 429). [JM]

168) C. LEHMLER – M. WÖRRLÉ, “Neue Inschriftenfunde aus Aizanoi III. Aizanitica Minora”, Chiron, 32 (2002), p. 571-646 [SEG LII 1250-1278]: Ed. pr. of funerary altars from the territory of Aizanoi. N° 5 was erected by a biwos for his mother (2nd/3rd cent.). [AC]

169) C. LE ROY, “Dieux anatoliens et dieux grecs en Lycie”, in Les cultes locaux, p. 263-274: Based on the archaeological and epigraphic evidence (mainly the bilingual inscriptions from Lykia), the author argues that Artemis was introduced to Lykia without taking the place of or being assimilated with, an older goddess. He suggests that the importance given to Artemis in the Letoon of Xanthos played a significant role in the introduction of her cult to Lykia. [JM]

170) B. LEVICK, “‘How different from us’: Inscriptions of Pamphylion Cities under the Roman Empire”, in L’hellénisme d’époque romaine, p. 255-275: Based on epigraphic, archaeological, and numismatic sources, L. surveys the many different processes of interchange between the Graeco-Anatolian and new Roman elements in Pamphylia. Older Greek divinities like Apollon and Athena in Side or Zeus and Hera in Aspendos witnessed the emergence of new ones, such as the cult of Thea Archegetis Roma in Attaleia (SEG II 696), evidently modelled on Apollon Archegetes of Side, or of unique cults in a Pamphylian context like the cult of the river Tiber (also in Attaleia: SEG XVII 594). The new cults were closely connected with the Italian immigrants, but the immigrants also played an important role in the traditional religious life of the Pamphylion cities. Italians served as gymnasiarchoi and agonothetai (SEG XVII 575, 578, 584) or held important priesthoods such as the priesthood of Artemis Pergaia (SEG XXXVIII 1397). [JM]

171) T. LOCHMAN, Studien zu kaiserzeitlichen Grab- und Votivreliefs aus Phrygien, Basel, 2003 [SEG LIII 1448, 1451-1452, 1460-1462, 1472-1474, 1490-1501, 1520-1523, 1536, 1541, 1545, 1548, 1565]: This general study of funerary and dedicatory reliefs in Phrygia includes a study of the iconography of Zeus Bennios, Zeus Bronton, Zeus Soter, Zeus Thallos, Zeus Ampeleites, Zeus Andreas, Zeus Asklepiades (founded by Andreas and Asklepiades respectively), Hekate, and Hosios kai Dikaios (p. 81-93), a catalogue of 146 inscriptions concerning the cult of Hosios kai Dikaios (p. 199-207, including a few unpublished texts) and an appendix with a catalogue of funerary and votive reliefs which includes many inscriptions (also inédita, p. 239-319). Aizanoi and its area: Two altars dedicated to Hosios kai Dikaios (p. 200f. n° 93 and 98; n° 93 is decorated with a female bust with polos and a male bust with radiate crown, 138 AD; n° 98 is decorated with a bust of Mes and a bust of Hosios kai Dikaios on the front, and Apollon with double axe on horseback on the left side; the names of Hosios, Dikaios, and Apollon are written above the respective figures; the relief was dedicated by a village ἕγνω τὴν γάμον. Tembris Valley. Dedications: The most important group consists of the dedications from the sanctuary of Hosios kai Dikaios at Yaylababa (p. 286-289; cf. EBGR 1991, 202; SEG XLII 1205-1235). L. gives new readings and restorations in a few cases; the most significant new restoration is in SEG XLII 1207+1210 ([πλεῖστον τὰν ψευτέρους κοινοὶ]ς, instead of Φιλανγήλου ψευτέρους κοινοὶς); L. also presents a few new dedications (ἔγνω n° 475, 487-488, 491-492, 503-504, 506, 508,
510, 511, 515; ὑπὲρ τῶν ἱδίων πάντων: n° II 487-488, 502, 504; ὑπὲρ τῶν τέκνων: n° II 503; ὑπὲρ τέκνων: n° II 515; ὑπὲρ τῶν παιδῶν: n° II 506; n° II 508, 511: ὑπὲρ τῶν τέκνων καὶ τῶν ἄργων; n° II 510: ὑπὲρ τῆς ἐκκοῦσας σωτηρίας καὶ τῆς οἰκείας. The divinity is called Hosios Dikaios in most cases (n° II 475, 502-504, 506, 508, 510, 511, and 515), but also the form Hosios kai Dikaios is attested (n° II 487-488, 491-492); the addressee is not stated or preserved in two dedications (n° II 486 and 507). Other dedications are addressed to Zeus Anpeleites as a vow (p. 279 n° II 344; representation of oxen and cows, ἵππης), Zeus (p. 281 n° II 384, ἵππης), and Zeus Thallos (p. 281 n° II 387, not Zeus Anpeleos as read in EBGR 1991, 203); a stele with the representation of Zeus and two oxen, dedicated to Hekate in fulfilment of a vow (p. 285 n° II 465); an altar with the representation of Hosios kai Dikaios on horseback and Helios with radiate crown dedicated to Hosios kai Dikaios in fulfilment of a vow (p. 285 n° II 469); an altar with a representation of Herakles and oxen dedicated to Zeus Herakles by a man ὑπὲρ τῶν ἀπαρχῶν (p. 290 n° II 527, AD 250). Funerary cult: Two funerary imprecations with the ‘North Phrygian curse formula’ (260-263 n° II 95 and 118, 2nd cent. AD: ἱερως παρερθτόν συνραφεῖς, the epitaph of a priest (p. 260 n° II 92, c. AD 180); a ‘Hekatestele’ (epitaph with the representation of Hekate and the verb καθίσασθαι: p. 264 n° II 147, 3rd cent. AD); a funerary imprecation with the formula αἱ θεοί καταργάσαν ήτω (p. 274 n° II 253, late 2nd cent. AD); two funerary imprecations with the formula τῷ Θεόν σοι, μὴ ἄδοξῃς (p. 275 n° II 266 and 270, 3rd cent. AD). Dokimasion and Kastros Valley: A dedicatory relief with a representation of Apollo was dedicated to Zeus Alsenos (p. 302 n° III 102, 2nd cent. AD: ὑπὲρ ἀθάνατα σωματώσας ἵππης); a stele with a representation of an uterus (?) was dedicated to Zeus Petarenos in fulfillment of a vow (p. 306 n° III 219). An epitaph with a representation of raised hands gives the text of a funerary imprecation (p. 298 n° III 64, 2nd cent. AD). [The text is written in bad Greek but clear: Παπᾶς δὲς ἀφωρισθήνης καὶ τις αὐτῷ κακᾶς ἐποίησα ὑπὸ τὸν ἔχει, sc. Παπᾶς δὲς ἀφωρισθήνης καὶ βασις αὐτῷ κακᾶς ἐποίησα πρὸς τὸν ἔχει: this is a prayer for justice]; another funerary imprecation has the formula ἔρημα τέκνα λέπη, ὅλους ἔρημον (p. 298 n° III 66, 2nd cent. AD); a metrical funerary imprecation has the formula τοῖς τούτῳ τοῖς ἱδίοις παιδίσθαι ψυχίσασθαι βοήθος (p. 298 n° III 67, 2nd cent. AD). [AC]

171bis. F. LOZANO, “Thea Livia in Athens: Redating IG II² 3242”, ZPE 148 (2004), p. 177-180: The dedicatory inscription to Livia from Rhamnous (IG II² 3242) recording the consecration of the temple of Nemesis to Livia refers to her as Thea Livia. This characterization has always been used as an argument pointing to a date of consecration of the temple after AD 41 (the date of Livia’s dedication at Rome). The inscription has been traditionally dated to the Claudian era, despite the fact that Livia was already worshipped in Athens under Augustus and Tiberius. In addition to this, Livia received the title Thea Sebaste in Athens (and in other cities of the Mediterranean) from the reign of Claudius onwards. L. suggests an Augustan date for the inscription, a date which can be perfectly supported by the inscription itself: The inscription refers to a certain Demostratos, son of Dionysios from Pallene, as general of the hoplites and priest of Rome and Augustus Caesar. The same person acted as a sacred official at Eleusis around 20/19 BC (SEG XXX 93). According to this new interpretation the consecration of the temple of Nemesis to Livia took place in the reign of Augustus itself. [JM]

172 S. LOCKE, “Ein Bronzetäfelchen aus dem syrisch-ostanatolischen Grenzgebiet”, Klio 86 (2004), p. 55-65: Ed. pr. of a small bronze tablet (c. 13.2 x 7.8 cm) of unknown provenance in a private collection. L. suggests that the object comes from North Syria or Eastern Anatolia and dates it to the late 2nd or 1st cent. From the existence of two holes one may infer that the extremely thin tablet (c. 1 mm) was originally attached to another object. The text certainly refers to sacrifices (line 3: θυσώστω) to Zeus (line 3), to Hera (line 9), and to an
unknown king Demetrios (line 10). The number of sacrificial animals and other offerings is remarkable: 100 unknown white animals, another 100 unknown animals, and 100 rams are to be sacrificed to Zeus, offered together with 100 *metretai* of wine and 100 *medimni* of flour (lines 3-9: *θυσίας Διός Ἀδαιρέως ... | K PI [2-3]:*θυσίας (Σειφόνιας Ἀκονίς) | | μετηρίας ἄρτον, σοῦν | μετηρίας ἄρτον, | ἀλεύριον μεθήριους<ς> ἔλθ(ο)ν | τόνον. | Hera was to receive 1,000 drachmas (lines 9-10: *Ηρας εἰς ΠΡΟΘΥΡΙΔ (γ) | θυσίας (Παργίαις) | χρήματα). The remaining three lines of the text concern the regulations of the deme 

173) P. LUNGAROVA, in Studia protolinguistica et mediaevalia Europenia. A Festschrift in Honour of Prof. Veselin Radev, Sofia, 2003, p. 135-139 [non vidimus. See AE 2003, 1563; SEG LIII 726]: Ed. pr. of an inscription that records the dedication of a column by a priest of the association of worshippers of Dionysos originating in Asia Minor (Ὑπόκεις Βάκχου Ἀποκαλούσ) in Nicopolis ad Istrum (early 3rd cent. AD. The Βάκχοι (Βακχείως) Ἀποκαλούσ was contrasted to the association of the local population (II. Бълг 438: *bacchium vernaculorum*). [AC]

174) J. MA – S.V. TRACY, ”Notes on Attic Statue Bases”, ZPE 150 (2004), p. 121-126 [BE 2005, 78]: In the Hellenistic world (with the exception of Athens), the erection of honorific statues is usually expressed with a dedicatory formula consisting of ο δήμος followed by the name of the honorand in the accusative, the reason for the honour, the verb ἔγαγακεν and the name of the deity; this formula obviously originates in votive practices. By contrast, in Athens the name of the honorand on the statue base seems to have been perfectly sufficient. M.-T. review three Athenian inscription showing that the more elaborate formula cannot have been used there. In the case of IG II 3454 they show that it was not a statue base but an honorary stele for the priest Aristokrates, son of Phiskeyon, from Phaleron. They date the inscription to the first half of the 2nd cent., thus excluding an identification of the priest with a 4th cent. Aristokrates from Phaleron (IG II 2318). [JM]

175) A.K. MARES, “The Rediscovery of IG II 253-254”, in Attikai Epigraphai, p. 123-140: The back side of an episotrophic inscription from Ikarion, already discovered in 1888 and thought lost for more than a century, was rediscovered in 1999 in the storerooms of the Epigraphical Museum in Athens (IG II 254). While side A (IG II 253, 450-425 BC) is an inventory of the monetary property of Dionysos and Ikarion, side B is a dème decree concerning regulations of the dème chorogia. Lines 3f. prescribe that two chorogia were to be chosen from among not only the dème members, but also the dème residents who had not performed this liturgy before. The author rejects the identification of the choragia (lines 21, 25, 32) with the *protechoroi* referred to in lines 15 and 17. In line 12 M. reads μά το δήμαρχος ἡξητ[ε]ς and suggests that this is a kind of prohibition against touching the statue (of Dionysos?). M. convincingly argues that the decree should not be dated after the beginning of the Peloponnesian War. [JM]

Antiochos III to Zeuxis found in Mysia (SEG XXXVII 1010; EBGR 1987, 67). M. publishes a new copy contained in a dossier of relevant documents found in the area of Phiomelon in Phrygia. The dossier consists of the following documents (on the stone, they appear in reverse chronological order): 1) the beginning of the known letter of Antiochos to his vizier Zeuxis (lines 23-35 which correspond to the first 37 lines of the Mysian copy); 2) a letter of Zeuxis to Phiomelos, probably the governor of Phrygia (lines 20-24) asking him to implement the king’s order; 3) a letter of Phiomelos to a subordinate official (a hyparchos), Aineas (lines 16-19); 4) a letter of Aineas to Demetrios, possibly the official responsible for the area around the Killanion plain, with details concerning the publication of the documents in sanctuaries of the region (lines 6-18); and 5) a fragmentary letter of Demetrios (lines 1-5) to the final recipient of the dossier, i.e., a priest or a royal official responsible for the revenues of the sanctuary where the stele was erected. The most interesting section of the text is the fourth letter, which lists the sanctuaries where the king’s letter should be set up at the expense of the sanctuaries (ἐκ τῶν ἱερῶν προσόδων): the hitherto unattested sanctuary of Aphrodite at Timises[n] (near Phiomelon?), the site where this stele comes from? and those of Zeus, Mes Askletons (probably in Antiocheia; notice the unique form Ἀσκόλειες), and the Mother of Gods Týmē[ia] in the Killanion plain. This is the earliest evidence for the cult of Mes Askletons. The cult was probably introduced from Magnesia on the Maiander.


178) H. M. ALAY, “A Dedicatory Statuette of a Mother Goddess”, EA 37 (2004), p. 181-182 [BE 2005, 69, 412]: Ed. pr. of a dedicatory inscription of unknown provenance engraved on the front of a flat base that served as a foot-stool for a marble statue of a seated goddess. Philodespotos, son of Polychronios, dedicated the statue of the Mother of the God in fulfilment of a vow he had made for his property or family (ἐξεразημος ὅπερ τῶν ὅπων τὴν Μητήρ τοῦ Θεοῦ ἄφησην). The reference to the Mother of the God in an obvious pagan context is remarkable, but there is at least one parallel from Lydia (T.-M V.2, 1306) [cf. the acclamation Μεγάλη Μητήρ Μηνοχήρωσι in SEG LIII 1344 = EBGR 2003, 99]. [JM]

179) H. M. ALAY – M.H. SAYAR, “A New Confession to Zeus ‘from Twin Oaks’”, EA 37 (2004), p. 183-184 [BE 2005, 419]: Ed. pr. of a confession inscription in a private collection in Istanbul (AD 202/3). For an unspecified reason Menophila was punished on her right leg, which is depicted above the text. The text reads: Διε ἐγὼ Δηδόμοι Δηδόν | Μηνοφίλα Άναγησθείαν | κολασθεία ὅπο τοῦ θεοῦ ἐξέχατο πίνακα | ἡγήν κούκλημα καὶ σῶμα ἔπλα | ἡμέρας | συνεκάμψευσ αυτοῦ τῆς ἁθικής ἱουλίας ἐξερήτεσε ὁ θεὸς στήριξε· λὴν ἄκουσε εὐχάριστο· τοῦσα τῷ θεόν | έπειτός σὺς, μην | Δαισκο λ’. According to M. S., Menophila and her sister went together to the sanctuary of Zeus from the twin oaks and prayed for healing (cf. συνεκάμψευσ αυτοῦ, promising in return to dedicate a votive tablet. After her recovery, Menophila did not fulfill her vow. Zeus, therefore, requested her sister Iula to fulfill her joint promise and dedicate a stele. [Menophila interpreted a disease as divine punishment (κολασθεία ὅπο τοῦ θεοῦ ἐξέχατο) and went to the sanctuary of Zeus promising to dedicate a pinax for her recovery, probably together with her sister. She delayed the fulfillment of her
vow (ψήφο | νόλης) and was again punished, probably by death. Iulia, as the closest family member, fulfilled the joint vow in order to avert further punishment of her family. This is an interesting example for the interdependence of dedications in fulfillment of vows and confession inscriptions (cf. supra n° 44). [JM]

180) D. MALFITANA, “Θηράκλεια κοπτήρα: note per una rilettura. Ateneo (Dēpho, XI 470e-472e) e alcuni kantharoi da un santuario ciptiota”, NAC 33 (2004), p. 217-247: In a discussion of the expression θηράκλεια κόπτηρα, θηράκλειον κοπτήριον | θηράκλειον (a wine cup of modest dimensions with relief decoration), M. adduces three kantharoi called θυρηκλεώς τόνδρα and dedicated by a potter to the Nymphs (Νύμφης Αθηνᾶς) at Kafizin (Cyprus; T.B. MITTENDORF, The Nymphaeum of Kafizin. The Inscribed Pottery, Berlin/New York, 1980, p. 29-32 n° 40-42, late 3rd cent. BC; p. 236-241). M. argues that this dedication should be seen in the context of ritualised consumption of wine by the potters at Kafizin when they honoured the Nymphs with a thanksgiving dedication (a tithe). [AC]

181) G. MALOUCHOU, “Εἰπομαχίας Χίου”, Horos 14-16 (2000-2003), p. 289-295 [SEG LI 1078]: Ed. pr. of a dedicatory inscription still built into the outer wall of the castle of Chios (2nd /1st cent.). Gnosis made a dedication to Aphrodite Euploia after his term as polemarchos. This is the first attestation of the epithet Euploia for Aphrodite on Chios. [JM]

182) E. MANGO, “Bankette im hellenistischen Gymnasion”, in D. KAH – P. SCHOLZ (eds.), Das hellenistische Gymnasion, Berlin, 2004, p. 273-311 [BE 2006, 214]: Common meals seem to have had a central place in the festivals celebrated in Hellenistic gymnasia. The honorary decree for the gymnasiarchos Aglanor in Eresos on Lesbos (IG XII Suppl. 122) mentions the banquet funded by him during the Hermaia. The decree of Aigiale concerning the funerary foundation of Kritolaos for his dead son (IG XII 7, 515) [cf. supra n° 109] contains regulations about the sacrifice of an ox and a common meal at the gymnasium. Such banquets in the gymnasium were not exclusive events: the honorary decree for Elpinikos in Eretria (IG XII 9, 234) refers to the participation of other Eretrian citizens, foreigners, and Romans in the banquet in the gymnasium during the Hermaia. [JM]

183) A. MASTROCINQUE, ”The Divinatory Kit from Pergamon and Greek Magic in Late Antiquity”, JRA 15 (2002), p. 173-187 [BE 2003, 141]: An assemblage of objects related to divination was found in 1886-1898 in Pergamon (late 3rd cent. AD). It consists of three polished stones inscribed with magical texts and χαρακτήρες; a rectangular bronze plaque with magical symbols; a bronze nail; two bronze rings; a triangular bronze base with images of Hekate, magical words, groups of vowels, χαρακτήρες, and magical names of Artemis, Persephone, Hekate, and (Artemis) Leukophryene (a similar base was later found in Apameia; G. DONNAY, “Instrument divinatoire d’époque romaine”, in J. BAUTY [ed.], Apanée de Syrie, Brussels, 1984, p. 203-207); and a small bronze disk with magical symbols. The assemblage was interpreted by R. WUNSCH (Antikes Zaubergerät aus Pergamon, Berlin, 1905) as a single kit used for private divination, for which he found a close parallel in the divinatory ritual performed by Hilarius and described by Ammianus Marcellinus (XXIX 1, 29-32). Accepting Wünsch’s reconstruction of the divinatory procedure, M. places this kit in the religious context of late-antique theurgy and the Neoplatonic school in Pergamon under Iamblichos and Maximos. He interprets the bronze disk as a representation of the universe based on Platonic ideas; this disk, placed on the triangular base, operated as a theurgic ἵντα for evoking gods. Images of an animal-headed god represented with a whip, an allusion to the Egyptian creator god, are connected with theurgical practices and with the theurgists’ intention to move the world through whipping [for a different interpretation see infra ν° 97]. [AC]

185) A.P. Matthaiou, “Έις ΙΓ Π’ 130”, Hexas 14-16 (2000-2003), p. 45-49 [SEG LI 31]: IG Π’ 338 lines 153f. (429/8 BC) attests undoubtedly the existence of a sanctuary of Apollo Delios at Phaleron [cf. infra ν 186]. Another fragmentary inscription (IG Π’ 130, c. 430 BC) has been associated with this sanctuary. However, this attribution is based on a questionable restoration (δ 4: τοῦ ήταν τὸς Δέλιος); the restoration τὸς δὲ λέ[βος] has also been suggested. After autopsy of the stone, M. rejects both restorations and suggests restoring τὸς δὲ ἐλλεμμενοτάς. The entimenoi, the customs officials of the harbour, were to pay a certain amount from the customs to an unknown sanctuary. [JM]

186) A.P. Matthaiou, “Ἀπόλλων Δήλος ἐν Αθήναις”, in D. Jordan – J. Trail (eds.), Lettered Attica. A Day of Attic Epigraphy. Proceedings of the Athens Symposium, 8 March 2000, Athens, 2003, p. 85-92: The cult of Apollo Delios in Attika is attested from the Archaic period onwards, in Prasiai (IG Π’ 1018 ter), in Phaleron (IG Π’ 383, 429 BC), and in the city of Athens (K.S. Pittakis, L’Ancienne Athènes, Athens, 1835, p. 473; cf. IG II’ 1990, 2472, 3271, 3535, and 5052). A possible location of the cult place of Apollo Delios in the city may be inferred from the discovery near the Olympicion of four inscriptions related to the sanctuary of Apollo in Delos (IG II’ 1635, 1678 a; an unpublished account of the Amphiktyon-; an unpublished inscription mentioning money payment by the Chians to the sanctuary of Apollo in Delos through the mediation of the Athenians in c. 377 BC; two of them bear inscription mentioning victims at the Thargelia, a festival of Apollo. The context of discovery as well as the Delian associations of the Thargelia and of Apollo Pythios lead M. to the assumption that Apollo Delios was worshipped in the Athenian Python, whose exact location still remains unknown. The restoration of the epiphth of Apollo Delios in IG Π’ 130 is doubtful. [AC]

187) A.P. Matthaiou, “Φιλαράκτων νόμος Πάρου”, Hexas 14-16 (2000-2003), p. 307-310 [SEG LI 1071]: Ed. pr. of an Archaic marble stele (late 6th cent.) of unknown provenance kept in the museum of Paros. The inscription is a phratry law regulating burial practices, the first direct attestation of a phratry in Paros. The phratry forbade the burial of a larnax or of bones as well as the erection of a grave monument on the cremation place defined by boundary stones or anywhere near it (lines 1-7: Ἐσο σὺν θάνατι τοῦ θάνατος τῆς ὀικονικῆς μηδὲ τοῦτον οὐκ ἀναφέρεται οὐκ ἐμφανίζεται ἐν τῇ πατρίδι]. Violators had to pay a fine of 500 drachmas to any members of the phratry who wished to exact the fine (lines 7-15: h) ο δὲ ποιῶν πί [τι στήξει] μὲν ἐμφανίζεται [τι στήξει] μὲν ἐμφανίζεται [τι στήξει] μὲν ἐμφανίζεται [τι στήξει]. [JM]

188) A.P. Matthaiou – E. Mastrokostas, “Συνθήκη Μεσσηνίων καὶ Ναυπακτίων”, Hexas 14-16 (2000-2003), p. 433-454 [SEG LI 642]: Ed. pr. of a well-known but never fully published treaty (sympleitias, friendship) between the Messenians, who had been settled in Naupaktos in c. 455 BC, and the Naupaktians (Naupaktos, c. 430-420 BC). Lines 3-5 prescribe that all who descend to the sanctuary of Athena Polias (συνθήκη Μεσσηνίων καὶ Ναυπακτίων τοῦ τερένι) τοῦ Ἀθηνῶν τῆς Πολιάδος). In lines 5-11 again all are required to swear that they will keep an oath (perhaps quoted in the very fragmentary opening lines of the inscription). Anyone who broke the oath was to be subject to punishment by Athena
Polias and his belongings were to be consecrated by her sanctuary to be used for the construction of an unknown number of sphyrelata statues to be dedicated to Athena Polias (δόμον δὲ ἐκ πόντου | τὸν ὄμον ἐνεπάθλην δή|τι c. 8 τὸν 6|)|ςαυν, ἐνάτη ἐποτί τὰς Ἀθηνάς τὰς Πολιάδος] | καὶ τὰ χρηστὰ | έπειτα δῆ|τον κύτω τὰς Ἀθηνάς τὸς Πολίδος καὶ ὅσιον κε[ς. 16]|ς συμφιλήταις ἀνέδραφος c. 13]ν τὰς θεῖς]. An unknown group was also required to descend to the sanctuary and take an oath (lines 11–13: ὅρμων δὲ καὶ τὸς χρῆδος καὶ καταβαζών ποιεῖ τὸ λείπον κρ[ετά] ταῦτα). If someone was not willing to take the oath, he was required to pay a fine of an unknown amount of staters to Athena Polias (lines 13–15: ὅσις τὰς καὶ Ἀ[η 17]|ς μὲ όρμος, ἐκπομπάς κατος. 10 στα]ς τῆς ιερᾶς τὰς Ἀθηνάς). The fine was to be exacted by the responsible officials; otherwise the officials themselves were to pay the money (line 15–17: τὰς | ἀπὸ ἐν δυσμα χόρνες c. 15 | κόστως ἐρευκόποις τ[.] | rather: they should pay the ἀπόλυτον, as suggested by L. CHANIOTIS in SEG LI 642). The rest of the inscription is too mutilated to be understood completely. M–M. suspect that the Messenians and the Naupaktians had to renew their oath every year during the Olympic festival (e.g., lines 22f.: ἀνακρίβις τὸν ὄμον Ὀλυμπι[ς] | ἄνω ἀκότα.) [JM]

189] A. P. Matthaiou – G. K. Papadopoulos, Ἐπιγραφικός Ταξίας, Athens, 2003 [BE 2004, 520; BE 2006, 39; SEG 888–905]: This corpus assembles the inscriptions of Ikaria [republished in IG XII.6, 1217–1292]. A fragmentary decree honours the stephanephoros Timesioles (1φ, late 2nd cent.) who had performed a δισκεία [supplicatory sacrifice followed by a banquet] to Artemis Tauropolos, inviting all the citizens and their families to the banquet. The sanctuary of Artemis Tauropolos was a recipient of fines for the violation of graves still in the 4th cent. AD (39). A list of ephebes (2, 1st. cent. AD) is headed by three ephebes who served as priests, obviously of the divinities of the gymnasion. [As the eds. observe, the service of two sets of four brothers shows that the ritual of the ephebeia was not annually performed in this small community; it seems that it was practiced whenever there were enough young men near the ephebic age]. There are a few dedications to Poseidon Helikonios (6φ, 2nd cent.) and to the emperors Nerva (3), Hadrian (4φ), and Antoninus Pius (5φ). [A funerary epigram (15φ, 2nd cent.) refers to the establishment of a heroic cult for a man: “[--] set up a monument for Aphrodisos, for the sake of memory and freedom, his father and his mother and Lampragores, the brother, establishing a godlike honour (τῷ[ν ἄθικας] ἑορτα[ς]); they consecrated him by means of an altar and a sacrificial offering and incense (καὶ βωμῷ τέλεσαν καὶ θύματα καὶ λειβανωτο), and also set fire on the altar, as reward for the benefaction and the honour which he had given to them when he used to see the sun’s light”; the meaning of τέλεσαν (consecrated) was recognized by W. Peck (in his notebook, now in Berlin). In a grave epigram Persephone, Ge, and Hermes are asked to send the deceased man to the place of the pious (18φ, 1st cent. AD). [The eds. assume that half of the epigram is missing, but the text seems to be complete: Π[I]Ο[ν]Ο[υ] Φάρα[η]ν|φ|ν. ημ[ε]|ρακείας Γαίας καὶ Ἑρμῆς, | | πέλμασα Ἀρχηγον | [χ]ρόνον ὡς εὐερήμας. Deceased persons are often called ἡρῴνη/ἡρως in their epitaphs (17φ, 19φ, 21φ–22φ, 24, 44φ; 2nd/3rd cent.). We note the personal name Ἀρχηγοεικός (24, 3rd cent. AD). Among the Christian texts we mention the first epigraphic attestation of a Pythian oracle quoted by Christian authors from the mid-5th cent. onwards and referring to the conversion of ancient temples, those of Rhea in Kyzikos and Athena in Athens, into churches of Mary (31φ, 5th cent.). The closest version to the Ikarian text is that of Johannes Malalas, Chronogr. 4.8 ed. Thurn (77 ed. Dind.); ὡσι μὲν πρὸς ἄρτην καὶ κόσμον ὄρασε ποιεῖτο· ἄγω δὲ ἀγαθῆν τρεῖς ἕνα μοῖρον ὄμφαδον θείον, οὐ λόγος θυρίθος ἐν ἀδάμα κόρη ἤρως ἔστω: οὐδὲς ωσπερ τόν τοις τριήμεροις μέσον διαδρομῶν ἔπανα κόσμον, ζωγράφους πατὴρ προσέβαλε δώρων κόμης ἔστω· δόμος, Μαρία δὲ τούνομα κόμης. The text suggests that the church of St. Eirene

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(9th/10th cent.) was preceded by an early Byzantine basilica dedicated to Mary, and this again by a pagan temple of a goddess. [AC]

190) E. Miranda, “Dionisos Kathegemon a Hierapolis di Frigia”, in Epigraphica – Guarducci, p. 165-176: In a commentary on a dedication to Dionysos Kathegemon (Hierapolis, 2nd cent. AD), M. discusses in detail the popularity of this cult in the Attalid kingdom and the significance of the epithet καθηγεµεών (leader, the one who leads the people to victory) for a divinity who was regarded as the patron of the Attalids. [AC]

191) J. Moralee, *For Salvation’s Sake*, Provincial Loyalty, Personal Religion, and Epigraphic Production in the Roman and Late Antique Near East, New York/London, 2004 [BE 2006, 436]: M. dedicates this study to a particular type of dedications, widely attested in the Roman East: dedications διὰ σωτηρίας of emperors. M. plausibly argues that these dedication were an expression of an ideology of salvation, loyalty, and reciprocity: dedications for the salvation of the emperor were made in expectation of the salvation of the empire through the emperor. When the same formula was used for dedications made for the personal salvation or the rescue of family members it reflected both the persistence of local religious traditions and the wish of the population to express its belonging within the Roman system. The influence of Christianity, the use of other forms of expression of loyalty (prayers and acclamations), and the transformation of imperial ideology in Late Antiquity lead to the disappearance of such dedications in the mid-4th cent. In an appendix (p. 121-181) presents a very useful catalogue of such dedications from the Near East. [AC]

192) E. Morou-Karakaki, “Θραυσμα διεσθησαρες στήλης ἀπὸ τὸ Ἀργεῖον”, Nuncius 14-16 (2000-2003), p. 197-205: Ed. pr. of a fragmentary stele found in Argos in 1976, inscribed in the Hellenistic period (A, c. 250-200) and for a second time in late Antiquity. The Hellenistic text is an inventory listing metal vessels (some of them made of gold: lines 2 and 6). The inventory includes gold drink vessels dedicated by the αρτυναί (Argive magistrates, line 16). [JM]

193) F. Mosino, “Il mito di Alcesti in un’iscrizione di Fere (Tessaglia)”, MEP 5 (2001), p. 71-72 [SEG LIII 563]: M. suspects that the phrase εἰ δὲ τῆς ἄρνησις ἀνάγεται in a funerary epigram at Pherai (IG IX.2, 429=GV' 99, early 3rd cent.) is an allusion to the local myth of Alkestis and Admetos. [AC]

194) F. Muccioli, “La titolatura di Cleopatra VII in una nuova iscrizione cipriota a la genesi dell’epiteto Thea Neotera”, ZPE 146 (2004), p. 105-114: A Cypriote dedication (SEG XLVII 1866, 43/2-37/6 BC) attests the title Thea Neotera for Cleopatra VII, a title already known from coins. The puzzling comparative form νεωτέρα has provoked diverse explanations. According to M, the title had already emerged under Caesar and should be connected with the erection of a gold statue of Cleopatra in the newly founded temple of Venus Genetrix (App., B.C. II, 102, 424; Cassius Dio LI, 22, 3). Thus, Cleopatra VII was celebrated under the title Thea Neotera in direct association with Venus Genetrix. Since Venus Genetrix was considered a more recent form (νεωτέρα) of Aphrodite/Venus, the title νεωτέρα was used in order to create an explicit interconnection between Cleopatra and Venus Genetrix. [JM]


196) A.N. Nagy, “Figuring out the Anguipede (‘Snake-legged God) and his Relation to Judaism”, JRA 15 (2002), p. 159-171: N. dedicates this excellent study to the interpretation of an iconographic scheme found in magical gems: a figure with the head of a cock, the torso of a man, and two coiled snakes as legs; he holds a whip and a shield usually with the Trigrammaton (ταυ); the image is often accompanied by magical names, usually Λεγεοσαν. This scheme is unparalleled in Greek, Roman, or Egyptian literature and never described in literary sources. After a critical review of earlier interpretations, N. recognises in the Hebrew root gbr a single ordering principle that made possible the juxtaposition of all these elements (cock, man, warrior, divine name, snakes, whip). This root and its derivatives are related to the semantic field of divine strength and might. The parts of the image evoke variants of this root and express different aspects of the name of the God of Israel: cock’s head (giver), male body (giver), cuirass (gibbor), snake’s legs (gibbor; cf. γιβος), might (gavor). The whip alludes to the figure of a punishing god. This image did not represent the God of Israel, but a single name of God. This scheme seems to be a ‘synergetic creation’, created with knowledge of the Jewish tradition, perhaps by a Hellenised Jew who no longer found himself bound by the letter of Jewish law. The creator of this image first defined one of the names of God ( Γιβος or ια-Γιβος) by means of words etymologically related to it and then translated these words into the contemporary iconographic vocabulary. Such etymological relationships were widely practiced. [A good example is offered exactly by Λεγεοσαν which is attested in variations that allude to σαν (Λεγεοσαν) and ια (Λεγεοσαν); see EBGR 1990, 102 and 1998, 22]. The Anguipede was probably conceived as a solar deity. [AC]

197) G. Neumann, “Beiträge zum Lykischen VIII”, Historische Sprachforschung 115 (2002), p. 57-58 [SEG LIII 1505]: A dedication to Zeus Alsenos at Phytheia in Phrygia (early 3rd cent. AD) [EBGR 1999, 61 n 68] was made ὑπέρ διος δῶμος. The fact that the dedicant’s children are represented in the votive relief shows that here δῶμος means ‘private household’ (‘private Hausgemeinschaft’) [cf. supra n 98]. [AC]

198) A. Neumann-Hartmann, ‘Der Paian des Philodamos an Dionysos und der Ausbruch des 4. Heiligen Krieges’, MH 61 (2004), p. 9-31 [BE 2005, 235; SEG LIII 488]: N.-H. summarizes the earlier research on the hymn of Philodamos on Dionysos in Delphi and discusses its content in the context of the political situation before the outbreak of the Fourth Sacred War (339 BC). She argues that the first part of the hymn associates Dionysos with places that played an important part in the Amphiktyonic Council (Thebes and Orchomenos in Boiotia, Euboea, Phokis, Eleusis in Attica, Thessaly, and Mt. Olympus in Macedonia), assigning Thebes a prominent position and attempting to unite the Amphictyony through the myth of Dionysos. The second part of the hymn aims at establishing Dionysos’ cult in Delphi; this cult was introduced upon an initiative of the Amphiktyonic council and the priests at Delphi. Assuming that the first performance of the hymn took place during the festival of the Theoxenia in the spring of 339 BC, N.-H. recognizes in the text allusions to the dangers the sanctuary at Delphi was facing due to the tension between Athens and Thebes and the conflict between Athens and Amphissa. She hypothesizes that the hymn aimed at reconciling Athens and Thebes through Dionysos’ cult. [AC]

According to N.'s reconstruction the cult of Apollon Hypoakraios was a purely Roman phenomenon. The last dedication in the cave could have been the one by the archon Desippos (IG II² 2931, AD 276-282). The sanctuary seems to have been used only by the members of the college of archons. Among the dedications which mention the office of the dedicant, five name an archon basileus (e.g., IG II² 2894), five a polemarch (e.g., IG II² 2915), four a secretary of the synecdoche (e.g., IG II² 2903), five simply an archon, probably the eponymous archon (e.g., IG II² 2919), and sixteen a themonarch (e.g., IG II² 2991). N. explains the creation of this new cult in the early 1st cent. AD in the context of the possible assimilation of Augustus to Apollon Hypoakraios, analogous to that of Livia to Artemis Boulaia (Hesperia 6, 1937, p. 464-465, n. 12). [However, there is no reference whatsoever to Augustus in the dedications connected with Apollon Hypoakraios]. [JM]

201) V. Orfanou-Floraki, “Πραξιτέλης ἐπίσης”, Hesperia 14-16 (2000-2003), p. 113-117 [BE 2005, 59]: Ed. pr. of a dedicatory inscription on a statue base (mid-4th cent.) found reused in an Early Christian context in Athens: Ἱέκαταν Δήμητρας καὶ Κόρης | Χαῖρετας | Φιλόφρονος Κηφισίας | Ψιπλαθοῦς Φιλόφρωνας | Κηφισίας | Φιλόφρωνας Κηφισίας. παρ᾽ Πραξιτέλης ἐπίσης (“(The statue) of Chairippe, daughter of Philophron from Kephisia, priestess of Demeter and Kore, was dedicated by her brothers Aristodemos and Philophron, sons of Philophron from Kephisia. Praxiteles made (it)”). The author suggests that the statue originally stood in the City Eleusinion. [JM]

202) L. Palaiokrassa-Koritsa, “Πήρος ἐπὶ τιμήν Ἀνδρέων δικαιῶν”, Hesperia 14-16 (2000-2003), p. 297-305 [SEG LI 1073]: Ed. pr. of an honorary decree found re-used during excavations in the agora of Andros. The text resembles IG XII Suppl. 258 (2nd cent.), an honorary decree of Peparethos for the demos of Andros, three judges from Andros, and their secretary. The listed honours include the announcement of the honours during the aiones (line 2), references to gold crowns (lines 5, 7-8), bronze statues (lines 6, 8), and painted portraits (lines 9). Lines 10f. mention a sacrifice to the theoi patriai (θεοὶ πατέρων ἡμῶν). The decree should be erected in the most prominent place in the sanctuary of Artemis (lines 13-14). If the attribution of the decree to Peparethos is correct, this is the first attestation of a sanctuary of Artemis in this city. [JM]


204) G. Papazavas, “A Writing Tablet from Crete”, MDAll(4) 118 (2003) [2004], p. 67-89: P. publishes a wax writing tablet found in 1959 in the cult cave of Eileithyia at Iatnos (Tsoutsouros) in Crete (undated); the text does not survive. P. collects evidence for the dedication of wax tablets and styli in Greek sanctuaries (including a wooden board from the Heraion of Samos, p. 83) and argues that they gave the worshipper the opportunity to convey a personal message to the divinity. He also discusses the nature of the cult of
Eileithyia and mentions a still unpublished thanks-giving dedication to Eileithyia found in 1956 (Ἐλείθυια χαριστήριον, 1st cent.). [AC]

205) A. PAPATHOMAS, “Eine neue palmomantische Schrift der späteren Römerzeit: Unbekannte Fassung aus dem Melampus-Traktat?”, in Paramonte, 18-42: Ed. pr. of a very interesting but very fragmentary papyrus in Vienna (3rd/4th cent. AD) with a treatise concerning a particular type of divination through observation of uncontrolled movement of body parts (περὶ παλμῶν μαντεία, παλμικὸν ὀλόνθρωμα). [AC]

206) N. PAPAZHARKADAS, “Notes on Inscriptions from Attica and Oropos”, ZPE 149 (2004), p. 69-70 [BE 2005, 199]: The final lines of a badly preserved decree from Rhamnous (I.Rhamnous 63, 4th cent.) should be restored as follows, so as to correspond to the correct stoichedon length of 23 letters: κ|στησις τος Νεμεσις (“and the hieropoioi should set up (the stone stele) in the sanctuary of Nemesis”). Exactly the same wording appears in another deme decree from Rhamnous (I.Rhamnous 15). [JM]

207) R. PARKER, “The Problem of the Greek Cult Epithet”, OpAth 28 (2003), p. 173-183: After underlining the importance of cult epithets in Greek religion, P. surveys a large number of epithets in inscriptions and literary sources arguing that they primarily fulfilled two functions: they identified the aspect of a deity that was relevant in a specific situation; and they differentiated between cult sites (esp. epithets that derived from place names). Subforms of the two types are, e.g., epithets that commemorated an intervention of a deity in a particular function (e.g., Artemis Aristoboule), alluded to the social group within which a god was worshipped (e.g., Artemis Boulia, Zeus Phratrios, perhaps Zeus Stoichaios), propitiated a god (e.g., Eumenes, Melichitos, Dortis), diverted him from the attitude expressed in the epithet (e.g., Zeus Maimaktes), and referred to festivals and rituals (e.g., Dionysios Thedaisios, Demeter Megalartos) or to the origin and basis of a cult (Artemis Pythochresbos, Dionysos Demoteles). Even epithets with an obscure meaning (e.g., Apollon Delphinios, Lykeios, and Maleatas) referred to a recognizable identity. Briefly addressing the problem of the unity of the divine figure who lies behind the epithet, P. observes that this depends on the context. [AC]

208) D. PEPHAS-DELMOUZON, “Il quadro storico-religioso dell’altare di Brauron”, in Epigraphica – Guarducci, p. 91-106 [BE 2004, 68]: P.-D. reconsiders a round altar found in Brauron (SEG XXV 27; IG I² 1407bis) decorated with the images of gods and personifications some of whom are identified with labels as Eirene, Dionysos, Hermes, and Leto; the identification of other figures is uncertain because of the fragmentary state of the texts. The ed. pr. W. Fuchs had suggested identifying them with Ariadne and Theseus, Θεομοιοί μέσος (E. SIMON, “Eirene und Pax. Friedensgöttinnen in der Antike”, SB der Wiss. Gesell. an der Uni. Frankfurt 24 [1988], p. 61-63 and 88), Χαλκις, and [Ο[Π][Π][Γ]ας. P.-D. locates the scene in Delphi, identifies three unlabelled figures as Apollo, Pythia, and Agon, and restores three labels as Χάλκης (instead of Χαλκις), [Η][Π][Ι][θός (instead of [Ο][Π][Π][Γ]ας), and [Σαμαρίτης. She dates the altar in the early 4th cent. (not late 5th cent.) and associates it with the festival of Eirene established in Athens in 374 BC (SEG XVI 55 + XXIX 88). [AC]

209) D. PEPHAS-DELMOUZON, “Dédicace d’une mesure à grains par deux astynomès (IG I² 3939 + 2878) et la politique de l’annone à Athènes sous Auguste”, in L’hellénisme d’époque romaine, p. 121-138: IG I² 3939 and IG I² 2878 belong to the same monument, a measuring table used in the sale and distribution of cereals (a σημαντική στηργείον, Athens, reign of Augustus). The sekoma was dedicated to an anonymous deity by two men after the end of their term as astynomès. [JM]
210) D. Pefkas-Delmouzou, “‘Zu den Urkunden dramatischer Aufführungen’ III”, in Attikai Epigraphai, p. 75-83: The author repeats suggestions she had already made in earlier studies based on the work of A. Wilhelm. The three non-joining fragments IG II 3111a+b and IG II 3075 belong to a Hellenistic monument referring to the performance of old dramas during the Lenaia. IG II 2291a and IG II 1125 belong together and refer to the myth of Theseus as aekites of Athens [see supra n° 84]. IG II 2325, EM 13273 and EM 13273 belong to a list of victors at the Great Dionysia and Lenaia. [JM]


212) V.C. Petrakos, “Ἀναστασία Ραμνώντος”, ΠΑΘ 156 (2001) [2004], p. 1-13: The new epigraphic finds in the fortress at Rhamnous (Attica) include a dedication to Asclepios and Hygieia (10, 2nd cent. AD). This is the first attestation of the cult of Asklepios in Rhamnous. [JM]

213) M. Petropoulos, “Ἀνα Μαζαρί (Ρακτίσσα)”, AD 51 B1 (1996) [2001], p. 238 [BE 2003, 319]: A small bronze mirror dedicated by Megas to Artemis Aontia (c. 500-475 BC, ἀργυρός) was found in a sanctuary at Ano Mazaraki (near Aigion in Achaia). This confirms the assumption that the temple, built in the Geometric period, was dedicated to Artemis. The epithet of the goddess seems to derive from ἀνά (‘blow’) and it may be connected with the strong winds in this area. [But see S. Minon, BE 2003, 319, who associates this epithet with ἀνάδιον (‘μανία’ and recognizes here a propitiatory epithet]. [AC]


215) G. Petzi, “Antiochos I. von Kommagene im Handschlag mit den Göttern. Der Beitrag der neuen Reliefstele von Zeugma zum Verständnis der Dexioides”, in Religionsgeschichte Kleinasiens, p. 81-84: The new inscription on a black basalt block referring to the cult of Antiochos of Kommagene found in Zeugma (see supra n° 57) represents a splendid example of the close interconnection between image and language. The sculptured side depicts a dexiosis scene between Antiochos and Apollon. Lines 22-23 of the inscription on the back side of the block explicitly refer to the assistance which the king had often received from the hands of the heavenly gods during his struggles (πολλάς ἔμοι χειρός οὐρανοῦς ζήλοις βοήθησεν) to πολλάς ἔμοι χειρός οὐρανοῦς ζήλοις βοήθησεν). According to P. the dexiosis relief and the relevant part of the new inscription are not allusions to the enlargement of Antiochos’ territory after 64 BC, but an explicit reference to the numerous (πολλάς ἔμοι χειρός οὐρανοῦς ζήλοις) he had faced during the period of tension between Rome and Armenia or Parthia. The other known dexiosis reliefs of Antiochos I of Kommagene should be interpreted in the same way. [JM]

216) M. Pféritz, “Ἀγρός Ἀγράκα”, AD 54 B1 (1999) [2005], p. 155-156: P. mentions an honorific inscription for the agonothetes M. Antonius Achaikos set up by the tribe of the Hyrnanthoi (Ἀγρός, 2nd cent. AD). [As far as we can read the text on the photo, Achaikos was honoured as agonothetes of the Sebastaei kai Nemea for the second time; his first agonothese is mentioned in SEG XVI 258 b; he is praised for conducting his office σεµνάς και δυσίας]. [AC]

relationship between Demeter and Asklepios, whose sanctuaries were close to each other in Dion, P. (430 with note 14) mentions two dedications to Asklepios; one of them is inscribed on a statue base (early 3rd cent.), the other on a column dedicated to Asklepios Soter. [AC]

218) I. PISIO, *Inscriptions d’Apulum*. *Inscriptions de la Dacie Romaine* III 5, Paris, 2001 [SEG LII 727-728]: The corpus of Apulum (Dacia) includes a few Greek dedications to Kyrios Asklepios and Hygieia, Θεοί Ἐπίσκοποι (15, by a soldier), Artemis (51, εὐχή; 56: Δέιαγη), Zeus Sardendenos (229), Athena (262, by an association of sawyers), Mithras (267), Meter Troklimene (256), Helios άνευτος (352, 355), Zeus Syngastos (706, whose cult is attested in Bithynia, εὐχή), and the Thracian rider (370). [AC]

219) P. POCCETTI, “Intorno a due laminette plumbee dalla Sicilia del V secolo a.C.”, *Mediterraneo Antico*, 7 (2004), p. 615-672 [BE 2006, 513]: P. studies in great detail two lead curse tablets from Gela and Akragas (IGDS 180) which are difficult to read and interpret, and often regarded as lists of names written backwards. It is doubtful whether the text from Gela is Greek or contains Greek names. The text from Akragas may be a judicial defixio. [AC]

220) B. PUECH, “Des cités-mères aux métropoles”, in *L’hellénisme d’époque romaine*, p. 357-404: After a long discussion of the numismatic and epigraphic evidence for the honorary title of métropolis, the author attempts to define the title ‘métropolis’ in the Greek East during the first three centuries AD. One of the privileges of métropoles was apparently the organisation of panegyrics, mainly in the context of the emperor cult. The author seems to favor the idea that archiereus and ásiarches designate two related, but nevertheless distinct offices [but see supra, no 40U41]. [JM]

221) G. PUGLIESE CARRATELLI, “Progressi nella lettura della lamina orfica di Hipponion”, *PP* 57 (2002), p. 227-231: P.C. accepts the new readings of the Orphic text from Hipponion (EBGR 2001, 162), and discusses the meaning of ἐρέτε in line 13 (‘to interrogate’). If the reading Μυσμόσιας τόδε ἐρέτε (line 1) is correct, one may associate this phrase with the expression λόθε λήπα in the epigram concerning the temple of Megale Meter in Phaistos (I.Cret. I, xxiii, 3). [AC]


223) G. PUGLIESE CARRATELLI, “Dalla stipe dell’Athenaion di Ialysos.”, *PP* 58 (2003), p. 71-73 [SEG LII 818]: Ed. pr. of a dedicatory inscription on a bronze object (handle?) found in a votive deposit (8th-4th cent.) in the sanctuary of Athena at Ialysos [cf. infra no 224]. The dedicatory inscription (early 5th cent.) was written on the two sides of the votive object: Μανδρίππος τ’ Αθηναία | μνάσσινιν δεικτὰς [“Mandrippos (dedicated this) to Athena in commemoration of his dékate offering.” Another votive object from the same deposit (SEG XXXVIII 783c, 5th cent.) has similar wording: Ξεναγής δεικτὰς μνάσσινιν]. [JM]

224) G. PUGLIESE CARRATELLI, “Due epigrafi dalla stipe dell’Athenaion di Ialysos.”, *PP* 58 (2003), p. 309-311 [BE 2005, 375; SEG LII 819]: P. offers a new reading of the dedicatory inscription on a bronze vase from the sanctuary of Athena at Ialysos (6th cent.): Εὐαρχός μ’ ἐντὸν τινα Ανδρωπόλεος τὸ φορεύθη <παίς Ανδροπόλεος φορεύθη> [“Euarchos, son of Andropoles, grandson of Korynthios, dedicated me in commemoration of his victory”]. Κορυθώς is not a variant of the ethnic Κορύθως, as suggested in the ed. pr., but a personal name associated with the epithet of Apolloν Κόρυθω in Asine in Messenia (Paus. IV, 34, 7). The names
Euarchos and Androphiel suggest that Euarchos belonged to a family of Euboian origin. [JM]

225) F. Quantin, “Poséidon en Chaonie et en Illyrie méridionale”, in Les cultes locaux, p. 153-178: Q. discusses the cult of Poseidon in Chaonia and south Illyria based on six dedicatory inscriptions (SEG XXIV 472, 474; XXXIV 470; XXXVIII 535, 536; XXXIX 533) and one sacred manumission (SEG XXIII 175) which are certainly related to Poseidon, as well as two dedicatory reliefs depicting a bull without explicitly naming Poseidon (SEG XXIV 471, 474). All the evidence seems to date to the Hellenistic and Early Imperial periods. The author rightly emphasizes Poseidon’s connection with the earth or the rivers and the importance of his cult in this region, already in the period before the appearance of the first epigraphic evidence in the 3rd cent. The brief comparison between Zeus and Poseidon is intriguing. [Nevertheless, the assumption that we may be dealing with a theriomorphic deity in the form of a bull is far-fetched. A bull god Poseidon in Chaonia and south Illyria is as problematic as a horse god Poseidon in Arkadia, as suggested by M. Jost; theriomorphism in myth is not to be confused with theriomorphism in cult, e.g., the horse-headed cult statue of Demeter Melaina (Paus. VIII, 42, 4).] [JM]

226) F. Quantin, “Artemis à Apollonia aux époques hellénistiques et romaine”, in L’Illyrie IV, p. 595-608: Q. gives a very good panorama of different aspects of the cult of Artemis in Apollonia, exploiting the dedicatory inscriptions of the Hellenistic and Imperial periods. The inscriptions attest the cults of Artemis Agrotersa (primarily a huntress, closely related to Artemis Soteira and Phosphoros), Limnatis (connected with liminality and rites of passage), Adrastea (with the iconographical type of Kybele), Soteira, possibly Paidotrophos (restored in L’Apollonia 18), Proskopa (a protective deity), and Eileithyia (L’Apollonia 175) [for this text see SEG XLVII 847 (possibly Iulia or Livia identified with Eileithyia) and supra, no 141]. As regards the title klakophoros (L’Apollonia 16) in the cult of Artemis Limnatis, Q. provides parallels for similar sacred functions (e.g., kleidophoros in Lagina and Epidaurus, klaikophoros in Messene), but observes that they may refer to different rituals. He favours the interpretation of klakophoros as the title of the girl who carried the key of the priestess, pointing to the possible association of Artemis Limnatis with initiatory rituals for girls and to the symbolic role of the key (“symbole du passage d’un état à un autre”). [AC]


228) A.H. Rasmussen, “The Attalid Kingdom and the Cult of Pessinous”, in K. Ascani et al. (eds.), Ancient History Matters. Studies Presented to Jens Erik Skydsgaard on His Seventieth Birthday,
Rome, 2002, p. 159-164: An analysis of the fragmentary correspondence between the Attalid kings and the priests at Pessinous (RC 55-61) lead R. to the conclusion that the relations between the two parties were based on reciprocity and a close interdependence of the political and religious spheres: the Attalids had created the grandeur of the sanctuary (cf. Strabo XII, 5, 3) and expected in return loyalty, expressed through sacrifices for the success of the Attalids (e.g., RC 59). [AC]

229) K.J. Rigsby, “Claudius at Delphi”, ZPE 146 (2004), p. 99-100 [BE 2005, 240]: A Delphic inscription records the manumission of a female person, who was later freed from the paramone condition and acknowledged by her former owner as a daughter (SEG LI 606; EBGR 2001, 106). For the second legal act several witnesses are named, who were identified in the ed. pr. as theo (the emperor), two priests of Apollo, and three other citizens. This interpretation was accepted in BE 2002, 213 [but rejected by A. CHAN hotis in SEG LI 606]. According to the convincing arguments of R., the word o theos does not refer to the still living emperor, but to the divine owner of the sanctuary, the Delphic god. The passage o theos κατ’ o Σαμοθρακιος Καιος Και παραγόνθηκε refers to statues of Apollo and Claudius standing somewhere in the Delphic sanctuary (not in the temple) witnessing the legal recognition of a daughter. [JM]

230) K.J. Rigsby, “Theoroi for the Koan Asklepieia”, in The Hellenistic Polis of Kos, p. 9-14 [BE 2005, 379; SEG LIII 849]: R. republishes a fragmentary Hellenistic Koan decree (P. BOESCH, Θεωροι. Untersuchungen zur Epanangelie griechischer Feste, Berlin, 1908, p. 28), which deals with theo in the context of the pentaeristic festival of Asklepios: --- [τόι δὲ θεωροι τοι] αισθήταις ἢς Ἕλωσιν | [θορόμενοι ἐν τοις πέμπτοις ἑσπερών ἐπηγεγερότω τά | [Ἀναπληρασμα τις πόλεως τῆς ἑν Θεσπολία καὶ ἐν Ἀργαί | [ἐν τοις Πελαιαίων τοι δὲ θεωροι τοι ἐξ Σαμοθρακίου ἀπευθοσφικτόν τοῖς Επηγεγερότων τά Ἀναπληρασμα ἐν Χιώ καὶ | [ἐν Λέσβων τοι δὲ ἐξ Κυά σαμαριτοσκομένου θεωροι γορεθέντω | [ἐν τά πόλει στεφάνων τά δὲ ἐξφιλεμένων θεοφανών | ἐπιμεληθηκασσας τοις ἑραγράμμασι τοι ἐὰ | [--;] παράγης ("the theo elected to go to Itonos are every fourth year to proclaim the Asklepieia to the cities in Thessaly and in Pelasgian Argos [see also supra ν 108]; the theoroi sent to Samothrace are to proclaim the Asklepieia in Chios and Lesbos. The theoroi who come to Kos are to wear crowns in the procession. The hierophylakes are to take care of the arriving theoroi missions"). This decree has always served as an argument that the festival of Athena at Itonos was a Panhellenic one by 242 BC. R. rejects the assumption that this Thessalian festival ever had Panhellenic status and suggests that Koan theoroi attended the festival because of the special relationship that existed between Kos and the Thessalians. According to R., Pelasgian Argos does not designate a city but Phthia or Achaia Phthiotis (cf. Iliad II, 680ff); the Koans used an archaic formulation from the Homeric Catalogue of Ships in order to stress their Thessalian origin. The theoroi in line 7 were not the Koan theoroi who announced the festival but members of the invited theoroi that came to Kos. This decree does not date to the time of the first organisation of the Asklepieia but demonstrates the effort of Kos to rationally organise the theoroi, connecting the theoroi of the Asklepieia with other sacred embassies and reducing expenses. [JM]

231) T. Ritti, “Documenti adrianei da Hierapolis di Frigia: le epistolae di Adriano alla città”, in L’ellenismo d’epoca romana, p. 297-340: Ed. pr. of two letters of Hadrian to Hierapolis (AD 117 and 130). In the first letter, the emperor praises the city for its piety, thanks it for making prayers and offering sacrifices upon his accession to the throne (lines 4-7: τὴν τῶν προσώπων ἐξέχασα τῶν θεῶν σώσεσας [i.e., καὶ ταύτην διὰ τῶν ὑψηλομένων ἐπιθέλωσιν πρὸς θεῶν --- καὶ ἔπει τὴν περὶ ἡμέραν ἐξ ἐμὲ τὴν παρθένον ἀργήν ἔξωθες εὐληγάς τε καὶ θεωριῶν ταῖς θεῶν προσκυνησφόρων), declines the offering of a golden crown, and
confirms the city’s privileges. R. discusses the gratulatory rituals of cities upon the enthronisation of a new emperor (p. 309-311), the motif of piety (p. 316f.), and the asylia of Hierapolis (323-325). The second letter is very fragmentary; it seems to confirm some privileges. [AC]

232) N. Robertson, “The Praxiergidae Decree (IG I 17) and the Dressing of Athena’s Statue with the Peplos”, GRBS 44 (2004), p. 111-161 [BE 2005, 191]: After a long and detailed discussion of IG I 17 and some other Attic inscriptions (IG II 1060+1036, 1034+1943, 1942), R. proposes new restorations of the puzzling so-called Praxiergidae decree and a new – highly hypothetical – scenario for the presentation of the peplos to Athens in the context of the Panathenaia, but also in the context of the Plyntheria and Kallynteria. According to R., the Ionian festival of the Plyntheria was celebrated in Athens in its traditional form down to the 5th cent. The Athenians may have added the Kallynteria to this Ionian tradition. Around the middle of the 5th cent. the dressing of the statue after the peplos had been washed became the responsibility of the Praxiergidae. IG I 7 refers to this innovation. About the same time as IG I 7, a new practice is introduced: a newly woven peplos was presented to Athens every four years during the Great Panathenaia. At the Plyntheria and Kallynteria of the following three years the Panathenaic peplos was washed and again placed on the statue in the traditional way. In the fourth year the peplos was removed permanently and replaced by the new Panathenaic peplos during the celebration of the Great Panathenaia. R. suggests that the custom of presenting a new peplos to Athena, introduced in Athens under Perikles, derived from Central Greece, and especially from Boiotia. [JM]

233) M. Rocchi, “Apollon il Maleatas del Monte Kynortion”, Minos 37/38 (2002/2003), p. 419-436: R. surveys the evidence for the possible properties of the deity worshipped in Mt. Kynortion near Epidaurus, known as Maleatas and later associated with Apollo Maleatas. This deity may have been regarded as a patron of hunting, music, and the education of young men, but little is known about the early history of the cult. R. adduces inscriptions that refer to the hero Malos and Apollo Maleatas in Epidaurus (IG IV 128, the cult of Apollo Maleatas in Sparta and Thera (IG V 1, 929 c; XIL3, 372), and the cult of deities or heroes by the name of Maleates and Maleatas in Athens and Sparta (IG II 4962 line 3; V 1, 929; cf. the festival Maleateia in Sparta: IG V 1, 213 line 57). [AC]

234) C. Ruggieri, Gli stati intorno a Olimpia. Storia e costituzione dell’Elide e degli stati formati dei perioci elei (400-362 a.C.), Stuttgart, 2004: The study concentrates on the political history of Elis and the surrounding regions (Triphilia, Pisatis, the cities of Aktrorea and Lasion, the communities of the Letrinoi, the Amphidoloi, and the Marganeis) after 400 BC, but also surveys the cults of this region based on literary sources, epigraphic material and archaeological remains. Brief chapters are dedicated to the amphictyonic sanctuary of Poseidon at Samikon (p. 96-108) [I have doubts whether this sanctuary should be identified with the Pylian sanctuary of Poseidon known from Od. III, 5-9, as R. seems to accept]; the fragmentary bronze plaque probably referring to the Makistian cult of Athena (SEG XXXV 389; p. 133-140); the dedication of the Alases and the Aktrorea at Olympia (IhO 258; p. 150-153); the cult of Artemis Alphiea [p. 174-177]; and the Pisatan decree granting the privileges of proxeny and theorodokia given to the Sicyonians Kleandros and Sokles (IhO 36; p. 187-188). [JM]

234bis) F. Rumscheid, “Inschriften aus Milas im Museum Bodrum”, EA 37 (2004), p. 43-61: R. presents 17 partly unknown inscriptions in the museum of Bodrum. We single out a grave relief for a young slave with the interesting name Prophetes (1); a small round altar dedicated to the personified Agathe Elpis (4); a fragment of a column donated by Hermias,
a priest of Poseidon Isthmius, for the well-being of his son and his grandchildren (5 = L.Mylasa 338); a statue base for one of the so-called “abstractions impériales divinisées” of Augustus (8); an inscription naming Diogenes, son of Diogenes, priest of C. Marcus Censorinus (n° 10 = L.Mylasa 341); a decree referring to an unknown stéphanephoron, the son of Menophilos (12 = L.Mylasa 892+893); and a fragmentary inscription referring to Zeus in the dative (a dedication; 15). [JM]


Alburnum Maior: Dedications to Zeus Naresos (3-4; n° 3 by a cult association), Zeus Sardakenos (5; by a collegium), Zeus Sittakomikos (7), Zeus Kimistenos (8); an invocation to Sarapis (6; SIRIS 696). Apulum: To the inscriptions included in L.Apulum (supra n° 218), R. adds dedication to Mes (23). Dierna: A phylactery (44: ΑυτηΠΥΓω, ΑυτηΠΥΓθωνΑυτηΠΥΓΠι | ΑυτηΠΥΓω, ΑυτηΠΥΓω) and a gold tablet interpreted as a defixio (45) [but the material (gold), the findind place (workshop), and the invoked gods (ΑυτηΠΥΓνα(ι), θεοι ζη(στοι)] suggest that the Greek text was a phylactery; the Latin text which invokes an impure daemon against Iulia Surilla may have been inscribed later (Demon im(m)unditi(a)e te agite(t), Aeli Firmme., Ste(t) supra caput Iulian Surillae)]. Ilissuia: An altar dedicated to Asklepios and Hygieia (35). Micia: An Abrasax gem (58). Orlea: A gem with the name Abrasax inscribed twice (60). Porolissum: A dedication to Theos Dolichenos (63) and a gem with an acclamation (65: ΕΑυτηΠΥΓς ΑυτηΠΥΓ(βρασΑυτηΠΥΓς) or ΕΑυτηΠΥΓς ΑυτηΠΥΓ(σκληριΑυτηΠΥΓς) ΞΑΡΕΥ, Ιαω, ΜαρΑυτηΠΥΓς). Potaissa: A dedication to Mes Aneiketos by a soldier (67) and a rare altar of the Nemesis (75). Romula: An Abrasax gem (83); a gem with ΑυτηΠΥΓαξ, the palindromic text αβλαναθαναλβα, χαρευ, Ιαω, ΜαρΑυτηΠΥΓς (103). Sarmizegetusea: A dedication of an altar to Asklepios and Hygieia, θεοι φιλανθρωποι as χαριστοριον (104); dedications to Zeus Hypsistos Epekoos (195, υφιστοτέρου), Theos Hypsistos Epekoos (106, υφιστοτέρου), Theos Hypsistos (107), the Celtic god Apollon Grannos (109, απονεικον ἀντίκερω, Zeus Sarapis (110, Θησεία πανίων χρησει). Susicada: a dedication to the Nemesis (120), and a votive relief of the Thracian rider (121, εὐγείρη). Unkonown provenance: several magical gems (133: Abrasax; 134: the magic word γρθθ written twice; 135: magical words; 136: σφραγας Σολοµωτος and magic words [see S. Νηµετί, “Magische Inschriften aus Dakien”, Latomus 64 (2005), p. 397-403]; 137: Ιαω; 145: Σαβαωθ; 147: Αζαηλ ΑυτηΠΥΓς φαλαξον; 148: οροειουθ). [AC]

236) A.S. Rusjøeva, “The Main Development of the Western Temenos of Olbia in the Pontus”, in The Cauldron of Ariantos, p. 93-116: P. presents a very useful summary of the results of the excavations in the Western Temenos of Olbia and the development of the cultic activities. She mentions numerous dedications to Apollo Boreus, Delphinius, Ietros, Targelios, and Lykeios, Meter Theon, and the Dioskouroi. [AC]

237) Vacat.

238) I. Rutherford, “The Keian Theoria to Delphi: Neglected Data from the Accounts of the Delphic Naopoioi (CID II 2.1-28)”, ZPE 147 (2004), p. 107-114 [BE: 2005, 236]: The accounts of the Delphic naopoioi record not only official contributions by members of the Amphiictyony for the erection of the new temple of Apollon, but also voluntary contributions both by states and individuals. R. concentrates on small contributions by individuals who apparently did not come to Delphi especially to make a donation. Interestingly, individual donors are often recorded in clusters. R. cautiously suggests that in some cases such clusters should be identified as consisting of members of or being part of the entourage of a theoria; the recorded groups of individual donors may thus reflect the presence of theoristes at Delphi. In this respect, the frequent occurrence of Keian clusters is conspicuous (CID II 6, 12, 13, 17, 18). Consistent with this is the fact that Keos seems to be
one of those states most frequently receiving the privilege of the *promanteia* at the Delphic sanctuary. R. suggests that there must have been a special link between Keos and the Delphic sanctuary during the 4th and 3rd cent. [JM]


**Priesthoods**: An epitaph mentions a priest of Nemesis Enodia (*366). A priest (of an anonymous deity) for life gave the gerousia 600 denarii for the priesthood; his wife was priestess of Demeter for life (427). *Dedications*: Statuettes of Eros were regularly dedicated to Artemis (299: τῇ[θεῖ[α]ν and the Fatherland by active and former agononomoi (*303, *306-308, cf. *305, *307A). Other dedications are addressed to Hosios Kai Dikaios (309), and Theos Asylos Mes (310).

**Festivals and contests**: The term θησον παίξεια probably designates the processional street leading to the temple of Artemis (and the inhabitants of this quarter; *322). Agonistic inscriptions mention the following festivals in Perga: Augustia Olympia Oikoumenika (*312); Asylia Pythia (*313, with the acclamation εἰς ἄγνω ἀνώικα Πόλις modelled on the acclamation εἰς θείς [cf. the acclamation for the benefactor Epameinondas in Akraiaphia (IG VII 2712): εἰς φίλοπτερον καὶ εὐφραγίαν Tertyllios agon (*314, hitherto unattested, founded by a Tertullus and celebrated at least twice); the ennceanic Piatros Megale Themis (*315, *317, probably identical with Themis Ouareios in I.Perge 128; *317 mentions its 8th celebration); Takitos Metropolitios Isokapetolios (*333-337); Themis ξει Λαμβό (*315, a contest in honour of the heros Labos, celebrated at least 9 times); agon Demetrios (*318, possibly for a benefactor of the late 1st cent. AD); ‘spectacles’ (θεωρίαι; *323). The successful wrestler (biawikos pliathnikes) L. Carius Maximianos Anatolios, who qualified for the Olympic games (φιλεθείς καὶ Οἰλίμπις ἐν Πειρείᾳ) is praised in an acclamation as ‘the Olympian’ (Οἰλίμπις: *314) [for a similar acclamation for an athlete with the signum ‘the (winged) Daidalos’ in Delphi see SEG LI 615 [ε][θε][ρ][ω][ς][ν] [καθι][ρω][ς][ν]; EBGR 2001, 150]. An honorary epigram honours Antoninus, a priest and agonothetes (347: δικαίωταν ἐκκόμοι; three other inscriptions mention agonothetai (*315, *317) and an hereditary agonothetes (δαί γίνομεν *318). Two place inscriptions were reserved for ‘whip-bearers’ (μαστιγοφόροι) who kept order during festivals (*350-351) [cf. EBGR 1988, 193].

**Emperor cult**: The best known group of texts consists of acclamations and an enkomion for Perga after the visit of emperor Tacitus and the award of privileges in connection with the organisation of the emperor cult (331, AD 276). The enkomion, e.g., refers to the Pamphylian festival and sacrifice (331: [θ]εο[ν]θαμαντας ἵκος [θ]εο[ν]θαμαντας Π[θ]εοκράτεις καὶ της Τακίτου) and the appointment of high priests for Tacitus (νῦν θα καὶ ἄρχεσες ἵκος Δαμίανος) who is identified with Zeus (Ζεύς ἐν Τακίτου); the acclamations mention the asyla, neokoria, and the organisation of contests by agonothetai of consular rank (cf. *341), as well as the silver coins with images of Artemis Ephesia and Artemis Pergesia. The *neokoria* of Perga is also mentioned in other public documents (286, *290, 320). Honorary inscriptions mention a high priestess of the Sebastoi (*326) and a high priest of the Sebastoi, who organised venations and gladiatorial games (*328). The family of a man is designated as γίγας ἀρχεταξιτρικός καὶ διμιουργικός, i.e., having former high priests among its ranks (*323; for the restoration cf. I.Perge 179). A dedication (*555, [ᾔηθε][γεωμε][ν][ε][θε][η][ρ][ω][ς][ν]) was probably addressed to Hadrian. *Funerary cult*: Several epitaphs prescribe the sealing of the grave (κοιμηθείς, κατακομμαρίως, ἀποκομμάριως: 404, *420, 426, 428, 437, 440, 444, *460) with iron and lead (*437) within three days after the funeral (*420, 440, 444; cf. 416: ἐναγωγή τοῦς πελεκανῶν ἐν τοῖς ἠμέραν τριάν; within 30 days in *460). *Varia*: A statue of Perga, set up by Fl. Parthenios, is characterised as άναγκα (*292, early 4th cent. AD). [AC]
240) M. SALLIORA-OIKONOMAKOU, 'O ἄρχων δήμος τοῦ Σουνίου. Ἑτοιμασία καὶ τοπογραφική ἐπιστήμη, Athens, 2004: This volume presents the results of the work conducted through the 2nd Ephoria for Prehistorical and Classical Antiquities in the ancient deme of Sounion since 1993. Based mainly on the archaeological material, but also making ample use of epigraphical and literary sources, S. reconstructs the history and topography of the deme. [The volume offers invaluable photographic material of high quality, but the bibliographical references are kept to a minimum and only rarely go further than the mid-90's]. S. briefly discusses the attested cults and sanctuaries of: Artemis, Aphrodite, Apollo, Asklepios, Athena, Bendis, Herakles, Hermes, Hygieia, Poseidon, Zeus(?). (p. 115-122). The author locates the Herakleion of the Salaminioi [Agora XIX L4a = LSCG Suppl 19, 363/62; Agora XIX 1.4b, mid-3rd cent.] at the modern site of Pountazeza (p. 64-70). Unlike H.-R. GOETTE [cf. supra n° 95], S. accepts the restoration [---]ο[ν Δ]ι[χειρετατον] | [--- Σ]ε[νεσιος διεθετο] of the 6th century inscription on a fragmentary thigh of a kouros from the sanctuary of Athena Sounias. In this context the author refers also to an otherwise unknown inscribed kouros fragment from the sanctuary of Poseidon [but no such inscribed fragment is mentioned in any excavation report or in the vast bibliography discussing the kouroi from the sanctuary of Poseidon]. As regards the sanctuary of Poseidon, S. uncritically follows the speculation of G. PAPATHANASOPOULOS (Σουνίον ιδαί. Συμβολή στην Εξέταση των καθώς τού ιερού και στη διαχείριση του προβλήματος τῆς παλαιότητος λιτάρχης στο Σουνίο, Athens, 1983, p. 81-101) that in its earliest phase the sanctuary was dedicated to chthonian heroic deities. At the end of her study S. presents three invaluable catalogues listing the epigraphically attested Sounieis, members of other demes economically active in the deme of Sounion, and 153 finds from the area of the deme (dedications: 79-99, 102, 133; a lex sacra, for the cult of Mes Tyrannos: 105 [= IG II* 1365]; a calendar, possibly for the cult of Hermes: 132 [= SEG XXVI 137]). The catalogue of inscriptions contains a few inedita: a dedication to Artemis (83, 4th cent.), a dedication to Mes (87, 4th cent.), and a votive relief dedicated by Phaidros (97). [Unfortunately, there are many editorial mistakes: e.g., the photo 115 (p. 119) shows the base of a dedication to Artemis by Noumenios (4th cent.), not a dedication to Aphrodite as stated in the text]. [JM]

241) M.H. SAYAR, “Two Steles Dedicated to the Twelve Gods”, Palmet 5 (2004), p. 65-68. Ed. pr. of two stelae in the Sadberk Hanım Museum from Lykia and the border of Karia and Lykia respectively. In the first stele, a central figure (the Father God) and another 12 standing youths (the Dodeka Theoi) with spears in their hands are represented in relief on the upper panel; on a lower panel twelve dogs, arranged in groups of six, flank a central figure. According to the inscription the stele was dedicated by Tóalis to the Twelve Gods upon their command (καταθέσαντες). S. mentions a similar stele presented in the catalogue of an auction in 1997, a dedication of Onesimos to the Twelve Gods upon command. The second stele represents in the upper panel 12 gods flanking a central figure, in the lower panel 12 dogs flanking a central figure (Artemis?). The stele was dedicated to the 12 Gods, Artemis Kynegetis, and Hermes upon command (2nd/3rd cent. AD). The Twelve Gods are conceived here as hunters. [AC]


In recent scholarship on religion in Roman Dacia Roman syncretistic tendencies have been detected in the use of epithets for Roman gods, but it has also been suggested that numerous cults reflect the religious beliefs of the native Dacians. S. focuses on the worship of gods from Asia Minor, especially Glykon in Apulum (CIL III 1417a), Hekate, Aesculapius Pergamenus in Sarmizegetusa (CIL III 1417b), Zeus Sardendenos in Apulum (CIL III 7756) and Alburnus Maior (SEG XXV 830), and Zeus Sittakomikos in Alburnus Maior (SEG XXV 831). S. also considers portable images of gods made by marble from eastern quarries (Prokonnesos, Naxos, Paros, Thasos, etc.; e.g. SEG LII 728) and a Dionysiac cult association in Napoca (CIL III 870; a spira with reference to Asia). This more differentiated and contextualised approach leads S. to the conclusion that migration and the need to preserve a cultural identity were very important factors for the diffusion of foreign cults; additional factors were propagation, imitation, and direct borrowing. [AC]

G. Schörner, Votive im römischen Griechenland. Untersuchungen zur spätellenistischen und kaiserzeitlichen Kunst- und Religionsgeschichte, Stuttgart, 2003 [BE 2005, 77]: This excellent study presents a systematic analysis of dedicatory practices in Greece (the area of the province Achaea) under Roman rule (ca. 2nd cent. BC-4th cent. AD). S.’s analysis is based on an impressive collection of testimonia; the catalogue lists 1240 dedicatory inscriptions (p. 224-578), with description, text, and the main bibliographical references. S. discusses inter alia the dedicatory formulae (p. 11-28; terms used for dedications; reasons for the dedication); types of dedicatory objects and their iconography (p. 29-139; dedicatory reliefs, altars, objects related to sport, such as torches, tripods, sickles, plaques and stelae, statues, portraits, buildings); the dedicants (p. 141-160; gender, occupation, status, origin); the divinities to whom dedications were made (p. 161-186), the conception of man and god as revealed by the dedications (p. 187-197: Asklepios and healing deities, Zeus, Artemis, Apollo, Demeter, Kore, Athena, Hermes, Dionysos, Poseidon, Aphrodite, Hera, Ares, Hestia, Herakles, Dioskouroi, Helios, personifications, the emperors, oriental and Egyptian gods, heroes); archaistic tendencies (p. 199-209); aspects of Romanisation and cultural memory (p. 211-224). [AC]


G. Sfameni Gasparro, “Iside salute: aspetti medicali e oracolari del culto isiaco tra radici egiziane e metamorfosi ellenica”, in N. Blanc – A. Buissé (eds.), Image Antiquitatis. Religions et iconographie du monde romain. Mélanges offerts à Robert Turcan, Paris, 1999, p. 403-415 [BE 2003, 87; SEG XLIX 2479]: S.G.’s study of the medical and oracular aspects of the cult of Isis considers several inscriptions, esp. the aretologies of Isis (W. Peek, Der Isis-Hymnus von Andros und verwandte Texte, Berlin, 1930; Voss 88 line 11) and the hymns of Isidoros at Medinmet Madia (Bernand, Inscr. métriques 175). Her medical properties are well attested in Delos, where she was worshipped as Hygieia and received iatro. [AC]

unearthed during the excavations at the sanctuary of Olympia; half of them (26) are sacred regulations. Nine bronze inscriptions are Eleian documents of both religious and political character, among them a document from the second third of the 5th cent., which S. publishes in his article. The text is written on a bronze sheet in the form of a ring (diameter: c. 23 cm). Two persons, Athanadas and Rhinos, received from the Eleians citizenship, the right to participate in the Eleian episkai in Sparta and Euboia, as well as the privilege of functioning as theonodoxai for the Olympic theoriai (line 3: τῶν θεῶν ἐκ τῶν ἔθεσεν ἰδίως). At the end of the inscription the bronze object is characterised as a dedication to Zeus (line 4: ὁ δὲ παίξ ἐπὶ καλέσαι τὸ Δάος). According to S.’s very attractive but hypothetical interpretation, Athanadas was a native Spartan, while Rhinos came from a city on Euboia (Eretria or Chalkis). Assuming that they were priests of the local cults of Zeus Olympios in Sparta and Euboia respectively, S. reconstructs an almost panhellenic network of local priests of Zeus Olympios joined together through their function as theonodoxai for the Olympic theoriai. [JM]

248) C.I. Sigalas – A.P. Matthaiou, “Ἐναγγέλλει Εὐαγγέλια ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἡρώδου τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως στὴν Ἡρακλεία”, Homos 14-16 (2000-2003), p. 259-268 [SEG LI 1031-1046]: A small Archaic Π-shaped edifice was excavated in the village of Kamari on Thera in 2000. 15 fragments of vases bear graffiti, three of which (1, 5d, 10) allow the edifice to be identified as a shrine of Achilles (6th-5th cent.). N= 1 is better preserved: Ποραθάναν μὲ ἀνθέξαν Λιδαίοι. [JM]

249) E. Simon, “Heilende Heroen”, ARG 6 (2004), p. 39-43: A krater from Poteidoeia in a private collection shows a mythological scene, the protagonists of which are identified with labels. Phineus is seated on a throne, with Idaia at his side. Iason, accompanied by the Dioskouroi, heals Phineus of his blindness by placing his healing hands on his eyes; the Boreades and the Harpyieis are represented on the other side. S. argues that this scene was inspired by a lost epic poem about the Argonauts. With this image as her starting point, S. comments on the motif of the healing hand (cf. Cheiron/χεϊρ and the iconography of Christus) [cf. Herondas’s prayer to Asklepios (IV, 16-18): ἕξετε νοσήσων... τὰς ἄφερας ἐπὶ ἠπτανσι σὺ χειρας, ὅ ἄναξ, τεναξ] in contrast to healing through the power of the word, the healing properties of heroes [cf. Iason/Ἰασώματι], the cult of healing heroes (e.g., Asklepios) [cf. supra n° 26 and 101] and the snake as an attribute of healing divinities. [AC]

250) P. Sineux, “Le dieu ordonne. Remarques sur les ordre d’Asklepios dans les inscriptions de Lébena (Crète)”, Kentros 20 (2004), p. 137-146: At the sanctuary of Asklepios in Lebena (Crete) an inscription narrates a series of healings and among them, those of the Gortynian Demandros and of the wife of the Libenean Phalaris (L.Cret. I, xvii, 9). In both cases, the healing procedure is preceded by a command (προσέθηξε) given by the god himself: the ill person is asked to come to the sanctuary in order to be healed during incubation. M. Guarducci suggested that the divine command was received during an incubation previous to that which accomplished the healing. On the contrary, S. rightly dissociates the dreams, during which the divine command was given, from incubation. These dreams took place outside the sanctuary and were spontaneous, not “invoked” as in the case of incubation dreams. A similar case is mentioned in an inscription documenting the healing of the Troizenian Eratokles by Asklepios in Epidaurus (SEG XXII 280). [JM]

251) K. Sismanidis, “Ἡ συνέχεια τῆς Ἐρευνάς στὸ Σέβαστειο τῶν Καλινδοίων”, AEMTh 18 (2004), p. 213-224 [BE 2006, 253]: Excavations at the Sebasteion of Kalindoia in Macedonia have brought to light an inscription dating to 86 AD. The text reports that Mysta and her children, Isidoros and the younger Mysta, financed the erection (of part) of the Sebasteion in which statues of members of their family were dedicated. During the public inauguration of the temple the citizens of Kalindoia were implored to take care of the building. [The inscription seems to record this specific public ritual]: ἦσσεν πρὸ... ἔνευσαμεν τὴν τῶν
Σεβαστών | τόχην τούς πολείτες ἡμῶν Φθί|οιοι Μόστα καὶ Εξάθωρος καὶ Μόστα νε | ἰατέρα τα τέμνα πρόονοι ποιεῖμεν τού | ναυὸ ἐν ὧ τὸ γένος ἡμῶν ἀνέχεται θν ἱκ | τεσσαράκοσμον ἐκ θημέλιων ἐκ τῶν θᾶ | ὧν ἰδίως μὲν ἄκτακτονος ["in the year 118. We the Flavii Mysta and {her} children, Isidoros and Mysa the younger, implore our fellow citizens in the name of the fortune of the Sebastoi to take care of the temple in which {statues of} our ancestors have been erected and which we built up at our own expenses from the foundation, in order that it remains undestructable]. According to S., the inscription refers most probably to rooms Π and Δ of the cult building, since they can be dated to the Flavian period. Significantly, the inscription was found just outside room Π [on the emperor cult at Kilindiai see EBGR 2003, 159]. [JM]


253) J.D. SOSIN, “Grain for Delos”, MH 60 (2003), p. 65-79 [SEG LIII 810]: Several Delian inscriptions refer to special funds for the purchase of grain (sitonia) and reveal the close financial interaction between the sanctuary of Apollo and the city, since the money was lent from the treasury of Apollo (IG XI.2, 146 A; 287 A; I.Delos 362 A; 399 A; 442 A; 301-179 BC). One of the relevant accounts (I.Delos 362 A) refers to the temple of Artemis and the money kept there (Ἡ Ἀρτέμισια) and not to the month Artemision, as suggested by G. REGER (“The public purchase of grain on independent Delos”, CLAnt 12 [1993], p. 320). S. reasonably doubts whether this account concerns an endowment or merely an one-time purchase of grain. The simple mention of sitoniai (line 11) is not necessarily an argument for an endowment, as parallels from Erythrai (I.Erythrai 28, lines 20-29) and Samos (IG XII.6, 11, lines 37-49) show. [JM]

254) J.D. SOSIN, “An Endowed Peace”, MH 61 (2004), p. 2-8: A fragmentary Athenian inscription dating to the Lykourgan period refers to a newly established public festival for Peace (SEG XVI 55). It seems that the new festival was intended from its creation to correlate chronologically with the Greater Panathenaia or another major Attic festival [lines 7s.: ἐν ταῖς ἐννεάεσσαι ἐν ὧ δὲ ἐν τὰ [...]] (Παναθηναία τὰ μεγάλα Ἀθηνα). S. suggests that the festival for Peace was an important part of the Lykourgan religious policy and must have been established after Theseus’ destruction in 335. [JM]


256) G. STEINHAUER, “Ἱερὸς νόμος Αἰξίωνικον”, in Attikai Epigraphai, p. 155-173 [BE 2005, 200]: Ed. pr. of the concluding fragment of a lex sacra concerning the funds provided to priests and their share of the sacrificial animal (IG II 1356 = LSCG 28, Athens, c. 400-375) found during street works in 1984. S. attributes it to the deme of the Aixonists. [We provide an English translation of the text: “To the priestess of the Hagne Theos hierosyne of 5 drachmai and 1 dr. for 1/3 (medimnos) of barley, 1 dr. for 1/6 (med.) of grain, 1 dr. for 2 kotylai of honey, 1 ½ oboloi for 3 kotylai of oil, 2 ½ ob. for 1 chous wine, 2 ob. for phylgana and 3 dr. for wood. To the priest of the Hagne Theos the same as to the priestess and the skins of both sacrificial animals and 20 dr. (for the purchase of the animals). To the priest of Paralos hierosyne of 5 dr. and 10 dr. (for the purchase of the sacrificial animal), the skin of the sheep, 1 dr. for 1/6 (med.) of grain, 4 ½ ob. for 1/4 (med.) of barley, 1 dr. for 2
kotylai of honey, 1 ½ ob. for 3 kotylai of oil, 5 ob. for 2 choines of wine and 2 ob. for phrygana. To the priest of the Archegetes and the other heroes hierosyna of 5 dr. and the skins of whatever animals he slaughters. (For a sacrifice) on the eschara 3 ob. for 1/12 of grain, 1 ½ ob. for 3 kotylai of oil, and 3 ob. for a kotyle of honey. And when he prepares a tapeza 1 ½ ob. for 2 choines of grain, 1 ob. for 2 kotylai of oil, 1 ½ ob. for half a kotyle of honey, and 2 ob. for phrygana. And when one of the pentekostyes offers a sacrifice of popana in the heroa, they shall provide on the tapeza 2 choines of grain, 2 kotylai of oil and half a kotyle of honey.” [JM]

257) I. ŠTEREVA, Razkopi i Prischuvannya 28 (2001), p. 23 and 116 (ph.) [non vidimus; see N. SHARANKOV, AE 2003, 1567; SEG LIII 646]: Ed. pr. of a dedication to Apollo Sydenos in fulfilment of a vow by a beneficiarius (Sliven, i.e. ancient Thuidai/Syidai, area of Augusta Traiana in Thrace, 2nd cent. AD). [AC]

258) V.F. STOLBA, “Graffiti and Dipinti”, in L. HANNESTAD et al. (eds.), Panskoye I.1. The Monumental Building U6, Aarhus, 2002, p. 228-244 [SEG LIII 792-793]: Ed. pr. of a bell-shaped ritual vase with a red dipinto (Panskoye, North Shore of the Black Sea, c. 300 BC; p. 229 no. H 1); it was dedicated to Herakles and found in a monumental building near a limestone relief representing Herakles. Another kylix with a graffiti (H2 = SEG XXXVIII 755) was dedicated to Sabazios (4th cent.). [AC]

259) J.-Y. STRASER, “La grande prêtrise dans trois inscriptions de Cilicie”, Tyche 16 (2001), p. 189-204 [BE 2003, 542; SEG LI 1853]: According to S.’s restoration of an inscription from Anemourion (S. HAGEL – K. TOMASCHITZ, Repertorium der westkilischen Inschriften nach den Schönen der Kleinasiatischen Kommission der österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Vienna, 1998, n° 25, Imperial period), the text does not attest a high priest of the cult of Tyche, but a priestess (lines 4f.: άνεσιχμός [τός | Τύχης τός πόλεως]; p. 191-194). Dionysios, honoured as a priest of the emperor cult and agonothetes at Aigeai (SEG XXXVII 1246, 1st cent. AD), was thought to be a priest of Nero (line 4: ίπατα). S. plausibly restores [τόν ἄγριον θεόν οἴσιμον τοῖς πατρίδι]. The agon organised by Dionysios was an ἱπάτος καὶ οἰσιμομαντικὸς ἵδων (lines 7f.). This high rank may have been awarded by Nero through the mediation of the athlete Nikostratos of Agesia; this title was lost after Nero’s damnatio memoriae (p. 194-199). An anonymous high priest and gymnasiarchos honoured in Diokaisarea (SEG XXXVII 1296, 2nd cent. AD), was not high priest of Zeus Olbios, since this title was no longer used in the 2nd cent. AD, but a high priest of the emperor cult. The dedicant, Aelius Maron, may be the famous athlete T. Aelius Aurelius Maro of Seleukeia. The honoured person may have been a citizen of the neighboring city of Seleukeia (p. 199-204) [but the expression χρόνον [τὴν] πατρίδι] suggests that the inscription was erected in the fatherland of these men. [AC]

260) J.-Y. STRASER, “Les Antôninia Pythia de Rome”, Nikephoros 17 (2004), p. 181-220 [BE 2006, 225]: The victory list of L. Sept. Aur. Markianos found in the so called Roman agora at Delphi (early 3rd cent. AD) is the only attestation of a penteteric Greek contest in Rome called Antoneiniana Pythia (line 6: [Αντωνείνια Πίθηκα ἐν Ρώμη]; L. Robert had suggested that the contest was founded by Helagabalus (BE 1970, 161), but S. demonstrates that the festival must have already been founded under Caracalla, since the name Antoneiniana implies a connection with Caracalla. The first (and also the last) celebration of this contest must have taken place in AD 214. The assassination of the emperor and the troubled political situation prevented a second celebration. The discipline of Markianos is not known. The use of διὰ πάνων (lines 16-18) shows that he was an artist, while his victories at Olympia point to him being either a herald or a trumpeter (or both). S. convincingly argues that Markianos was probably a herald. [JM]
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261) J.-Y. STRASSER, “Sur une inscription rhodienne pour un héraut sacré (Suppl. Epig. Rh. 67)”, Klio 86 (2004), p. 141-164: A Rhodian decree (Suppl. Epig. Rh. 67) honours an athlete from Kaisareia Panias who after the end of his career became a hierokeryx on Rhodos. The inscription dates to the 3rd cent. AD, since his victories include one at the Soteria Kapitolia in Syrian Laodikeia, a contest founded after AD 197/8. The list mentions almost exclusively victories in the stadium race, and in one case a victory in the dromos hoplitai (line 15). It is interesting that the games of the Koĩa Asias at Ephesos (lines 10-12) are not designated as Ephesian; the text stresses only the fact that the games took place in the city of Ephesos. At the beginning of line 13 S. suggests restoring Δεικτικαί Ολίμπια, an otherwise unattested contest in Rhodes. L. Robert’s restoration (Δεικτικαί Ολίμπια) is certainly too long although S. himself admits (note 50) that another possible restoration could be Αίθρια instead of Αίλια: he dismisses this possibility because, according to his view, the iselastic Halieia would have had to be mentioned in the first eight lines together with the other iselastic games. However, since lines 12-14 refer to Rhodian games, Αίθρια seems to be the correct restoration. The victory list seems to have a clear structure: the international sacred and iselastic games (lines 1-9), the Ephesian games (lines 9-12), the Rhodian games (lines 12-14), and the games at Kaisareia Panias, the home city of the athlete (lines 14-16). Lines 17-20 attest an exceptional gesture of piety and modesty: the athlete crowned the herms in the stadia with the crowns he had won and proclaimed as victors the demos and the boulai of the cities where he was himself victorious. For this reason Tarsos, Antiochia, and perhaps Laodikeia granted him citizen rights, while Kaisareia erected a statue in his honour. [JM]

262) J.-Y. STRASSER, “L’empereur θεός et une inscription de Laodicée du Lykos”, EA 37 (2004), p. 129-143 [BE 2005, 462]: Despite its wealth, Laodikeia/Lykos started organising sacred contests relatively late; the Deia are perhaps the best known among them (Laodikeia am Lykos 59). S. focuses on another inscription – now lost – referring to the second celebration of the Antonea Geteia Olympia (Laodikeia am Lykos 60) honouring the sons of Septimius Severus. In the very fragmentary beginning of the inscription S. plausibly restores τὸν γῆς τὰς τὰς τῶν ὄψις τοῦ Αὐτοκράτορον. Both L. Robert and T. Corsten regarded the adjective θεός as an allusion to the divination of Septimius Severus and dated it after the death of that emperor. S. demonstrates convincingly that the adjective θεός is an equivalent of divinus and not divus and can refer to a living Emperor (IG II 3 3405, AD 165/66; L.Cret. IV 279, AD 210/11). The inscription from Laodikeia should be dated between AD 198 and 211. T. CORSTEN suggested that the Laodikean Antonea Geteia Olympia were a penteteric festival, but S. argues that the contest must have been trieteric. The term dieteris (line 10: [δι]υτορις διετηρος τος) is used as an equivalent of trieteris (as in Aphrodisias). [JM]


264) R.S. STROUD, “Adolf Wilhelm and the Date of the Hekatompedon Decrees”, in Attikai Epigraphai, p. 85-97 [BE 2005, 189]: After a brief discussion of the main dates suggested for the famous Hekatompedon decrees (IG I’ 4) and the problems associated with the restoration of the archon name in A 14f. and B 26f., S. makes a strong argument for the restoration of the name of the archon Philiokrates (485/4, as already restored by A. Kirchhoff). [JM]

possible cultic honours granted to benefactors who were citizens, thus excluding Hellenistic kings, Roman magistrates, generals, and the collective cult of energetai. The most certain indications of the cult of an energetes are the appointment of a priest, the offering of sacrifices, and the erection of a cult statue in a temple (e.g., the cult of Diodoros Pasparos at Pergamon). The earliest document to attest cultic honours for a benefactor is a decree for Lyson from the Letoon near Xanthos in Lykia (SEG XLVI 1721, 196 BC). Other citizens who were granted cultic honours include Anticharis in Kyaneai (L. ROBERT, Études anatoliennes, Paris, 1939, p. 399-405), Parasitas in Knidos (I.Knidos 606), Apollonides (?) in Keramos (I.Keramos 9), Diodoros Pasparos in Pergamon (IGR 4, 292-294), Gaius Julius Theophanes in Mytilene (IGR IV 55b), and Caius Iulius Epikrates in Miletos (SEG XLIV 942). An inscription from Kyme dated between 2 BC and 14 AD (I.Kyme 19) refers to the rejection of cultic honours by Lucius Vaccius Labeo and marks the last epigraphical evidence for cultic honours granted to benefactors. According to S., the cultic honours for these benefactors were motivated both by their activities in the gymnasion [cf. supra, no 5] and by their interaction with the Roman authorities in times of crisis. [JM]

266) R.A. STUCKY – H.-P. MATHYS – R. WACHTER, “Ψειλωτάς (Psilotes). A New Greek Word from the Sanctuary of Eshmun at Sidon”. Archaeology and History in the Lebanon 20 (2004), p. 75-82 [BE 2005, 521]: An interesting inscription found in 1968 in the sanctuary of Eshmun at Sidon (AD 104) documents the dedication made by six members of a guild designated as ψειλωταί for the well-being of themselves and their families. The Greek ψειλωτάς is a loan from the Semitic verb psλ meaning ‘to cut stone, to sculpture’. The ψειλωταί were a professional guild of stone masons and/or sculptors [who may have dedicated a small edifice. The same article in German: “Ψειλωτάς (Psilotes). Ein neues griechisches Wort aus dem Eshmun-Heiligtum in Sidon”, AA (2005), p. 39-46. [JM]


268) P. THEMELIS, “Ἀναστασιώς Μισσαίνης”, PAAH 156 (2001) [2004], p. 57-96: T. presents new finds from Messene. The Karneiastas Leon and six ἵπποι dedicated a bronze statuette to (Apollo) Karneios (p. 70-79, early 3rd cent.); most of the dedicants are known from other sources. This is the first direct attestation of the cult of Apollo Karneios in Messene; an inscription that mentions a θεός ἱππουρίας (EBGR 2001, 181) is connected with this cult. From the analogous rite in Sparta, one may infer that the Karneiastas was a young man representing his tribe at the Karneia. T. assumes that the ἵπποι were men selected by lot among prominent Messenians and initiated in the mysteries of Andania (cf. IG V.1, 1390); the thirty ἵπποι represented the five Messenian tribes (six from each tribe). Their number in this text suggests that they were members of the same tribe. In this context, T. makes the important observation that the “55th year” that dates the lex sacra of the mysteries of Andania is the 55th year of the Actian era, the dating system most commonly used in Messenia, and not the 55th year after the conquest of Greece (146 BC); consequently the lex sacra should be dated to AD 24 and not 92/9 BC. The reformer of the mysteries, Mnasistratos, may be identified with the Mnasistratos, son of Philoxenidas, known from an honorary inscription of AD 42 (SEG XXIII 208) [cf. supra no 62]. T. also points out that the correct form of the name is Andaniai (plural), not Andania. Other epigraphic finds include a dedication to an anonymous deity (p. 79, 2nd cent.), the dedication of the statue of a
hypogymnasiarchos to Hermes and Herakles by the ephes (p. 93, 2nd cent. BC), an
honorary inscription for a victor at the Olympia and the Lykaia (p. 81, 2nd cent.), a
posthumous honorary inscription set up by the polis in a funerary building for Dionysios,
son of Aristomenes (Ἠγος), a member of a prominent family (90, 1st cent. AD), and a lintel
with the puzzling graffito Ἑρμῆς ῾Ισος (p. 82, 3rd/4th cent.). [AC]

interesting among the new epigraphic finds from Messene is an honorary inscription
for Antoninus Pius (p. 65) whose statue was dedicated to the gods by ‘the Greeks’, who thanked
the gods and requested all good things for the emperor (οἱ Ἑλληνες [τοὺς] θεοὺς
εὐχαριστοῦντες [καὶ] προσκυνοῦντες τὰ ἄγαθά [πρὸ ὀλίγο ἀτόμο]. This was accomplished at
the initiative and expense of Tib. Claudius Saitidas Kallianos II, high priest of the Greeks
for life and Helladarches (τοὺς Ἐλλήνες [καὶ] Ἑλλησάρχου ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν), known
from many inscriptions as a benefactor, and particularly
involved in the emperor cult. [The new finds from Messene (see also EBGR 2001, 108)
make a new examination of the emperor cult in Αchaia and of the office of the Helladarches
necessary]. Among the other inscriptions we single out a dedication to Zeus Soter by a
former agonothetes found in the sanctuary of Zeus Soter (44, 3rd cent.), a Latin dedication
to Faustina (p. 45), an ephebic list dated with reference to the eponymous priest of Zeus
Ithomatos (p. 50f., AD 177), and an epitaph with the unusual formula καλὸς ψυχῆς, Πούσος, ἱερεῖ (cf.
IG, V.1, 1487: Πούσιος = Ἰοίος). [AC]

new inscriptions found in Messene in 2003 we single out a building inscription found near
a Doric temple in the Agora; the famous sculptor Damophon and his sons dedicated
the akroteria to Zeus, Theoi Pantes, and the Polis (2nd cent. BC; p. 35-37) [cf. V.C. PETRAKOS,
The Έριον τῆς Ἀρχαίου Εὐεργείου καὶ τὸ 2003, Athens, 2004 p. 37-38; BE 2005, 66]; this
text shows that Damophon did not only work in the Asklepieion, but was also responsible
for the bronze sculptures (central and side akroteria) of the temple of Zeus Soter. This
temple cannot be identified with the Doric temple in the Agora, since the decrees that have
been found near this temple were to be set up in the sanctuary of Messene. The temple of
Zeus must have been somewhere nearby; the dedications of Damophon and the agonothetes
Dioskouridas (ινθη) must have been brought to the temple of Messene from their
original location in the neighbouring temple of Zeus Soter (p. 38). Another document found
there concerns the leasing of land (undated; p. 38); the plots or areas are often named after
deities (Ἀρτεμία, Πυθαεία, Ὕακινθιον). The other texts include a dedication to
Aphrodite found near the theatre (undated; p. 28); the dedication by a woman of statues of
her three grandchildren to Eleutheria (dated; p. 42); a measure (skoma) donated to Theoi
Pantes and the city by a former agoranomos (AD 139; p. 34), and a posthumous honorary
inscription for the Platonic philosopher Tib. Flavius [--]krates, who is called a heros (theatre,
2nd cent. AD; p. 27). [AC]

discovery of inscribed sherds of vases in a deposit in the sanctuary of Agamemnon and
Kassandra (Ἀμυκλαί, near Sparta, Archaic and Classical period). He gives the text of one of
them, a dedication to Agamemnon [on this cult see EBGR 2003, 150]. [AC]

272) A.A. THEMOS, “Κατάλογος οἰκισμῶν”, in Attikh Epigraphai, p. 253-269: Ed. pr. of a
long list of 128 members of an eranos found accidentally at Ano Limni Zophra (Αττικα, now
in the Piraeus Museum). The list was originally compiled in the 1st cent., but as one may
infer from the letter forms, names were added until the late 1st or 2nd cent. AD. The
document was first compiled by the hieropoios and kosmëtes Apollonios under the archonship of Leukios the Younger from Rhamnous. The list is headed by the archieranistria Thaleia and Theodoros, the priest of Herakles, followed by the names of the eranistai. Male and female members are listed together, and besides the priest of Herakles only three names of eranistai are accompanied by a demotikon or a patronymikon. [JM]

273) C.M. THOMAS, “The ‘Mountain Mother’: The other Anatolian Goddess at Ephesos”, in Les cultes locaux, p. 249-262: The epigraphic evidence from the Ephesian Metroon, an open-air sanctuary located on the north slope of the Panayıır Dağ, shows that the cult of Meter dates from the early 4th cent. and continues into the Imperial period. None of the inscriptions addresses her under the name Kybele. The oldest inscription from the site refers to the cult place as a sanctuary of Zeus Patroos (I.Ephesos 104, 5th cent.). Another inscription found near the Metroon (also 5th cent.) refers to it as a joint sanctuary of Zeus Patroos and Apollon Patroos (I.Ephesos 101). T. suggests that the cult place was originally dedicated to Zeus and Apollon, while Meter arrived later and was installed in the same sanctuary. [JM]

274) P.J. THONEMANN, “Polemo, Son of Polemo (Dio, 59.12.2)”, E.A 37 (2004), p. 144-149: T. argues that L. Antonius Zeno, son of Polemon, an archiereus of Asia and eponymous priest from Laodikeia (e.g. SEG XXXVII 855; I.Laodikeia 53, 1st cent. AD) is probably a descendant of king Polemon I of Pontus through the direct male line. [JM]

275) G. THÜR, “Gerichtliche Kontrolle des Asylanspruchs”, in Asyl, p. 23-35: A review of the evidence concerning efforts to limit the right of convicts or prosecuted persons to find asylia in sanctuaries (cf. EBGR 1996, 38bis) shows that a judicial procedure concerning the termination or limitation of asylia is attested only in connection with suppliant slaves (IG XII.6, 156 and 169; IG V.1, 1390). In Athens, the apagoge procedure permitted in certain cases the removal of suppliants from sanctuaries. T. argues that the inscription concerning the conviction of persons for murders committed in the sanctuary of Alca in Mantinea (IG V.2.262 = IP.Ark 8) and their expulsion for all time from this sanctuary did not aim at denying the convicted murderers the right of asylia in this sanctuary but at excluding them from the community (‘Ausschluß der Verurteilten aus der Sakralgemeinschaft’). If Mantinea wanted to exclude the convicts from the ‘Sakralgemeinschaft’, it would have denied them access to every sanctuary in Mantinea, not only to this particular sanctuary; this is why I suspect that the verdict, confirmed through an oracle, aimed at terminating the asylia of the murderers. On the subject of supplication see F.S. NAIDEN, “Supplication and the Law”, in E.M. HARRIS – L. RUBINSTEIN (eds.), The Law and the Courts in Ancient Greece, London, 2004, p. 71-91; this volume will be summarized in SEG 2005. [AC]

276) S.R. TOKHTAS'EV, “Zpigrafičeskie zametki”, in Anacharsis, p. 155-168: T. presents a series of epigraphical studies: 1) The priest who is mentioned in a dedication to Achilleus Pontarches (Olbia, 2nd cent. AD; IOSPE I' 134) was Μουκουνας Καυργκρου (not Μουκουνακυρος); these names belong to a group of Persian names in Olbia. 2) Comments on the dative forms Αστεία, Έσπερα and Έσπερας used in dedications to Artemis Ephesia in the area of Pantikapaion. 3) A new restoration of a dedication by a son of Leukon I to Aphrodite Ourania (Pantikapaion, c. 389-349; CIRB 7). The cult of Aphrodite Ourania Ασπσελγους μαδενους is attested in Pantikapaion only in the mid-2nd cent. (CIRB 75), but a graffito (Αργοδ[−−]) attests her cult already earlier (c. 520-510 BC). 10) New edition of the inscriptions on a cylindrical gold capsule of an amulet (Tyritake, 3rd cent. AD; SEG XLIV 1028(17)) with personal names and the word ψυχη; [AC]

Deeping (Imperial period). It invokes Iao, Sabao, Adonai and commands the womb to stay in its place (sede in tuo loco) [for similar spells see supra n° 80]. [AC]

278) R.S.O. TOMLIN, “A Roman Inscribed Tablet from Red Hill, Ratcliffe-on-Soar (Nottinghamshire)”, Antiquaries Journal 84 (2004), p. 346-352: T. presents a new critical edition of a lead tablet from Red Hill (E.G. TURNER, “A Curse Tablet from Nottinghamshire”, JRS 53 [1963], p. 122-124; probably 4th cent. AD) containing a Latin prayer for justice against a thief ("I make a note of two gaiters, an axe, a knife, a pair of gloves, whether woman or if man [-] two parts to the god"). The particular interest of the text lies in the use of the verb annoto, attested for the first time in a curse tablet (probably not in the meaning "to cede"), and in the promise to the god of a share (duas partis deo) if the property is recovered [cf. infra n° 280; on cession of property to gods see supra n° 278]. [AC]

279) R.S.O. TOMLIN, “A Bilingual Roman Charm for Health and Victory”, ZPE 149 (2004), p. 259-266: Ed. pr. of a Roman gold amulet (Billingford). The amulet is a lamella cut from a thin gold sheet bearing ten lines written in Latin but in an interesting mixture of Greek and Latin letters: "charakteres,ιαω,charakteres,αβρασαx,̟ανεη,αβλαν‹n›athanalba,date,salutem, et, vic‹t›toriam, Tib(erium), Clau(diu)m, Simil em, quem, peperit, Heren(n)ia, Marcellina" (i.e., "Iao, Abrasax, ... give health and victory to Tiberius Claudius Similis whom Herennia Marcellina bore"). Interestingly, the most important part of the charm, the wish for wealth and victory, is written in Greek letters, with the scribe apparently transliterating a Latin formula, while the person’s name is given in Latin. T. suggests that Tiberius Claudius Similis came from Lower Germany and most probably brought the amulet with him. [JM]

280) R.S.O. TOMLIN – M.W.C. HASSALL, “Inscriptions”, Britannia, 34 (2003), p. 361-382: Ed. pr. of two lead curse tablets from Londinium. One of them (2, c. 3rd cent. AD) is a new example of a prayer for justice in which the defigens cedes to a divinity two thirds of lost or stolen property ("[d]eae,Dea[na]e,dono,capitularem,et,fas[tc]iam,minus ,parte,tertia,si,quis,hoc,feci[t,s]i,per,si, [puella, s[i], servus, s[i, liber], don[o, eum], nec, per], me, [vi,vere], possit; ”I give to the goddess Deana my headgear and band less one-third. If anyone has done this, I give him, and through me let him be unable to live") [cf. infra n° 278]. The second text (3, c. 4th cent. AD) is almost illegible, but its interesting feature is the fact that it has four holes that imply that it was nailed to something [for the significance of the display of curse tablets see EBGR 2003, 87]. [AC]

281) J. TREMEL, “Die Befragung des Orakels durch Athleten”, Nikephoros 17 (2004), p. 111-118: T. discusses the (primarily literary) evidence for athletes who consulted oracles before their participation in athletic contests; this evidence includes two inscriptions. An epigram of unknown provenance (J. EBERT, "Griechische Epigramme auf Sieger an gymnischen und hippischen Agonen, Berlin, 1972, n° 30, 5th cent.) from the Cod. Pal. refers to a victorious athlete from Crete who after winning the boxing contest at the Isthmia dedicated an unspecified offering to Apollon (Delphi?). T. accepts the suggestion made by J. Ebert that the reason for this dedication could have been a favourable oracular response regarding the chances of the athlete during the forthcoming athletic event. [Nevertheless, nothing in the wording of the text (ΚρΑυνηΠΥG6ς ΑυνήΠYNγλκων ∆ιδ[AуνηΠΥGkµου? ΦοΑунηΠΥGGβΑунηΠYY8 στΑунηΠΥG8φος ΑунηΠΥPPλΑунηΠΥGğν ιπΑунηΠΥGξ) allows such hypothetical, though interesting, interpretation]. Much more clear is the case of the epigram referring to the oracular response given to Apphion from Alexandria by Apollon in Didyma. The bull tamer Apphion, who apparently danced on the bull’s bare back, asked Apollon Didymaioς about his chances of victory in a forthcoming event. Both his question and the favourable divine answer were presented on stone in the Sarapeum in the south market of Miletos (SEG IV 425; SGO 01/20/02, 2nd cent. AD). [JM]
282) J. TRIMEL, *Magia agonistica. Fluchttafeln im antiken Sport*, Hildesheim, 2004 (Nikephoros Beih. 10) [BE 2005, 88]: In this study T. demonstrates that in Graeco-Roman antiquity almost every kind of athletic contest could become the object of magic. The existing evidence shows that runners, wrestlers, charioteers, and even animal fighters were potential victims of binding spells. *Defixiones* were not used in athletic contexts in which rivalry was not important. There is also little evidence for the use of *defixiones* in connection with gladiatorial combats. The majority of the ‘agonistic curses’ concern the Roman circus. The pre-eminent position of circus spectacles in Roman life explains the fact that most of the ‘agonistic defixiones’ are directed against charioteers, their horses, or both. ‘Agonistic curses’ can be found from the 6th cent. BC to the 6th cent. AD, but the vast majority seems to date to the late Imperial period. T. presents 100 examples of already published agonistic curses in a very useful catalogue with bibliographical references, original text, and German translation [for no. 11 (a very long *defixio* found in the hippodrome of Antioch) see now EBGR 2003, 72]. [JM]

283) C. TRÜMPY, “Die Thesmophoria, Brimo, Deo und das Anaktoron: Beobachtungen zur Vorgeschichte des Demeterkultes”, *Kernos* 17 (2004), p. 13-42: In this important study, T. approaches from the linguistic point of view the meaning of Thesmophoria (‘the carrying/bearing of *thesmoi*’, not in the sense of norms or laws but in the sense of sacred objects that are to be deposited). The theonyms of Demeter/Dea-mater and Poseidon/Poseidon are composita consisting of the Indo-European words *mater* and *potis* and the prehellenic word *da*. T. rejects with linguistic arguments the interpretation of *ma)ka,o)po)re)i*, in the Linear B tablets of Thebes as the equivalent of Ma Ge, Zeus Opores, and Kore (cf. IG VII 2452: Μα)κα, Ωπόρος; IG VII 2733: Ζακά Όπορος; see EBGR 1997, 155 and 2003, 112) and as evidence for the cult of a divine triad. If *ma-ka* was a goddess, she had nothing to do with Demeter, whose names in the Bronze Age were Dao and Damater. The divine epiklesis *potnia, meter,* may originate in the 2nd millennium BC; consequently, the ritual announcement of the hierophantes in the Eleusinian mysteries (Hippol., *Haer.*, V, 8, 40: μακα καιτος *potnia koρη*) seems to be a poetic formula inherited from the Mycenaean period, as is the designation *anaktoron* in the cult of Demeter in Eleusis a relic of the Mycenaean period and an indication that the *wanax* was an object of worship. [AC]

284) A.N. TSARAVPOULOS, “Κυθηραϊκά”, *Hermo* 14-16 (2000-2003), p. 207-211: In 1973 three oinochoai were found during cleaning work in the well of the monastery of St. Theodori in Kythera. One of the vases has a graffito (5th cent.) showing that it was dedicated by Herakleidas to Asklepios (Ασκληπιός). [JM]

285) I. TSAROV, *Annuaire du musée historique de Veliko Tarnovo* 14 (1999) 78-82 [SEG LIII 724-725; non vidimus; see N. SHARANKOV, *AE* 2003, 1565]: Ed. pr. of two reliefs representing the Thracian Rider dedicated to Heros Sourcegethes (Veliko Tarnovo, area of Nikopolis ad Istrum, early 3rd cent. AD). One of them was dedicated to Heros Sourcegethes (p. 80f.), the second to the Heros by a village (Κυμή Θεωσώταρων ἐν Χαριστήριῳ ΠΕΙΘΗΝΗ ἀνά τίθεν, p. 83-85) [both mentioned by M. OPPERMANN, *Der Thrakische Reiter*, Langenweilk, 2006, p. 336 Kat. 439 and 353 Kat. 968]. [AC]

286) D. TSOKLIDOU, “A New White-Ground Panathenaic Amphora”, *MD-Al(A)* 118 (2003), p. 383-395: Ed. pr. of a white Panathenaic amphora found near the Odeion of Herodes Atticus in Athens (c. 150-140 BC). The representation (Athena on the obverse, kitharist or auletes and Nike on the reverse) and the inscription on the reverse (τῷ Α[θήνῃ] ναῷ[ν] ἐν Ἐλ[ε[ν][ε][ρ][ι][κ][ε][ς] Ἀπόλλωνα[ς], left; ἔφοιτοντος Παναθηναίαν, right) support the assumption that the prize given in the dramatic performances at the Panathenaia were white Panathenaic amphoras; these competitions were introduced in the Hellenistic period (cf. SEG XLI 115
322 A. CHANIOTIS, J. MYLONOPoulos

III 39-43). Pausimachos may be Pausimachos, son of Demokles, the victor in a chariot race in the Panathenaia of 170 BC (SEG XI 115 39-40) and epimeletes in Delos in c. 150 BC (I.Delos 1618 line 2) [the father of Eumachos in IG II 2452 line 28]. [AC]

287 R.A. TYBOUT, “Naar een andere wereld. Verkenningen van het Griekse graafepigram op steen”, Lampas 36 (2003), p. 329-377 [English summary]: Using a large number of grave epigrams, T. summarizes the evidence they provide for a large variety of ideas about death and the afterlife. The fact that the motifs were often taken from anthologies may explain why contradictory ideas appear in one and the same epigram. [AC]

288 A. TZIAFALLAS, “Τα ανατύπα τού δέρματος Μοσφίου”, in Ergo – Thessalia, p. 97-101 [BE 2004, 221]; SEG LIII 559: Ed. pr. of a fragmentary inscription found at Gyroni in Thessaly (ancient Mopscion?, late 6th/early 5th cent.): θαύμα μέγ' ἄνθρωποι. [The metrical lex sacra of the sanctuary of Meter in Phaistos (I.Cret. I, xxiii, 3; supra, no 23, 2nd cent.) begins with the same phrase: θαύμα μέγ' ἄνθρωπος πάνω Μήθη προδόθην. We find a similar expression in another revelation of divine power, the appearance of Asklepios’ sacred snake (I.Cret., xvii, 21: πένθας ... θαύμα βρωτός μέγα; 1st cent. AD). This expression may have been inspired by the Delphic oracle concerning Asklepios (Paus. II, 26, 7: ὅ μέγα χάραξ βρωτοῖ), which is alluded to in the Homeric hymn on Asklepios (XVI, 4: χάραξ μέγ' ἄνθρωποι), the famous paian for Asklepios known from Athens, Dion, Erythrai, and Proumeis (W.D. FURLEY – J.M. BREMER, Greek Hymns. II. Greek Texts and Commentary, Tübingen, 2001, p. 161-165 no 6.1: χάραξ μέγ' ἄνθρωποι) and in the hymn of Isyllos (IG IV2 129: μέγα διάσημα βρωτοῖ; cf. the self-revelation of Glykos Neos Asklepios in Lucian (Alexander 18: εἰμι Γλύκος ... φῶς ἄνθρωποι). It seems that this text (part of a dedicatory epigram, an acclamation?) records an epiphany, perhaps of Asklepios, whose cult probably originated in Thessaly (see now J. RIETHMÜLLER, Asklepios. Heiligtümer und Kulte 1, Heidelberg, 2005, p. 37-39, 91-106). [AC]

289 Y. USTINOVA, “Truth Lies at the Bottom of a Cave: Apollo Pholeuterios, the Phalarchs of the Eleats, and Subterranean Oracles”, PP 59 (2004), p. 25-44: A marble stele (3rd cent.) found in Histria bears a dedication to Apollo Pholeuterios (I.Histriae 105). The epiclesis ψαλευτήριος is known solely from this inscription and its meaning remains obscure. U. offers an intriguing interpretation of ψαλευτήριος in connection with the basic meaning of the verb ψαλέω (to live or hide in a cave or a hole). According to U., the Histrian Apollo Pholeuterios could have been a divinity worshiped in a subterranean cavity, which could have served as an oracle. The veneration of Apollo in caves was not widespread, but nevertheless known from Athens, Aulai, and Themisonion, while the use of caves in the context of oracular activities is known from the entire Greek world. U. also discusses the term ψάλαρχος used to designate the head of a medical association in Elea devoted to the cult of Apollo Oulios (SEG XXXIX 1078) [infra no 293]. U. suggests that the members of the association descended into a cave (ψαλών) in the course of ceremonies for Apollo Oulios, in order to receive divine wisdom (perhaps adopting Pythagorean traditions). Despite the linguistic connection between the Histrian epiclesis ψαλευτήριος and the Elean term ψάλαρχος, U. demonstrates that there was no connection between the Histrian cult and the Elean medical association, as suggested by D. Pippidi. [JM]

291) R. Van Bremen, “Leon Son of Chrysaor and the Religious Identity of Stratonikeia in Caria”, in The Greco-Roman East, p. 207-244 [BE 2005, 437]: Three inscriptions found at Panamara honour Leon, son of Chrysaor of Stratonikeia, for his role as priest of Zeus Karios. The decrees (2nd cent.) were issued by the koinon of the Panamareis (SEG XLV 7), the city of the Kallipolitai (SEG XLV 1556), and the koinon of the Laodikeis (SEG XLV 1557) [the latter texts are republished in HTG 84 and 85; see now also R. Van Bremen, “Laodikeia in Caria”, Chiron 34 (2004), p. 367-398]. The decree of the Panamareis emphasizes Leon’s efforts to promote the sanctuary of Zeus Karios and the revival of the cult. The other two decrees refer to the arbitration of Leon “between those who disagreed on the oaths” (SEG XLV 1556 lines 12f.; SEG XLV 1557 lines 7f.: καὶ τοὺς διαφερομένους ὑπὸ τῶν δυσίων συλλόγων διετέλεσα). The decrees refer to the efforts undertaken by Leon to create a cult community with the sanctuary of Zeus Karios as its religious centre. The swearing of oaths is expected in this context. In a politically complex and dangerous situation, Leon apparently tried “without sparing danger or cost or suffering” (SEG XLV 7 lines 10-11) to persuade among other communities also an autonomous polis on the coast (Kallipolis) and one under Rhodian control (Laodikeia) to participate in a common cult (Zeus Karios/Panamaros) under the control of Stratonikeia. In this respect, the Stratonikeis attempted a “gentle” territorial expansion trying at the same time to gain access to the sea through a religious procedure. This is why Leon’s ethnic Stratonikeus is present in the decree of Kallipolis but omitted in that of Laodikeia: the koinon of the Laodikeis tried to avoid the name of a city hated by the Rhodians. [JM]

292) E. Varinlioglú, “Die Inschriften von Keramos”, in V. Ruggieri (ed.), Il golfo di Keramos: dal tardo-antico al medioevo bizantino, Soveria Mannelli, 2003, p. 395-411 [SEG LIII 1202, 1209-1212]: Ed. pr. of inscriptions from Keramos. The most interesting text commemorates the performance of a prayer (for the emperor?) by the board of priests of Theos Sebastos [Augustus] (31 B: τὸ στέπαμα τῶν ἱερῶν Ἰεροῦ Σωτῆρος λειτυ ἐπιτηδεύει; c. 150-200 AD) [prayers to the emperor are directly mentioned in IGR IV 1273 lines 11-13: πάνας τις τις τον θεόν και τις τοὺς κυρίους κύριακοτρόπους θύγατς και θυσιάς]. The other texts include a posthumous honorary inscription for a man, whose statue was dedicated to the gods by his parents and brothers (cf. I.Keramos 5; 5A, Hellenistic); the dedication of a sundial to the Demos and the Theoi Keramietai Megaloi (8A, Hellenistic); dedications to Septimius Severus and his family (33A) and to an anonymous emperor (83A). [AC]

293) L. Vecchio, Le iscrizioni greche di Vela, Vienna, 2003: Corpus of 79 inscriptions of Elea/ Veleia (if no other date is given, the texts date to the Classical period). V. gives a short introduction to the cults of Elea (p. 29-34) [cf. EBGR 2000, 139]. Boundary stones of sanctuaries or sacred property (1-12), building inscriptions (13f, 14), a dedication (17), and altars (14, 18) attest the cults of Athena (Helle)nia and Zeus (Helle)nios (1), Athena Polias (17, Imperial period) Hera Thelxine (9), Hera (10-12), Hestia (18, Hellenistic), Poseidon and Hades (15, Hellenistic), Poseidon Aspalachos (7), Poseidon (8), Zeus Orios (sc. Ourios; 2), Zeus Alastor? Kai Orios (5), Zeus Hypatos Athelpiaoi? (6), (Zeus?) Exakesterios (13), Zeus Polieus (14, Hellenistic), Olympos Kairos (3), and Pompeios (4). A stone (argus lithos) may be inscribed with the name of Hermes (16: EP, Hellenistic); we note the verb καθιερώνει in a dedication (17). A well-known group of texts records the names of the ἱεροὶ φώλαμοι (22-24, 1st cent. AD), the leaders of the Eleatic school of medicine which was organised as a cult community, possibly connected with Apollon Oulios (all these leaders have the name or signum Oulis) [cf. supra n° 289]. [AC]
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294) H.S. VERSNEL, “Writing Mortals and Reading Gods. Appeal to the Gods as a Strategy in Social Control”, in D. COHEN (ed.), _Demokratie, Recht und soziale Kontrolle im klassischen Athen_, Munich, 2002, p. 37-76: Continuing his studies on the social aspects of curses and concepts of divine justice, V. collects and discusses representative examples of ‘prayers for justice’ (primarily from Athens and Knidos, but also from Asia Minor, Egypt, and western Europe) as well as of confession inscriptions, whose background in many cases is similar to that of the ‘prayers for justice’ (e.g., BIFR 69) [cf. supra nos. 44-45 and 99]. In his analysis of numerous texts and in particular of the persuasion strategies applied by the victims of wrongdoing in order to provoke divine punishment, V. stresses the need to avoid generalisations in the study of appeals to divine justice. Some ‘prayers for justice’ were publicly accessible in order to inform the culprit that he was pursued by the gods, but this should not be taken for granted for all relevant texts (e.g., for the Knidian tablets); the content of curses deposited in temples was probably known to the priests. V. identifies two different strategies of social control connected with this category of texts: people appealed to the gods for help against an opponent; and they informed the opponent that the gods have been called in for assistance. While these strategies worked in times and places in which a strong religious climate prevailed and secular institutions were not in a position to provide effective assistance, they did not play a significant role in Classical Athens. [Other relevant articles in the same volume will be presented in EBGR 2005] [AC]

295) A. VILLING, “For Whom the Bell Tolls in Ancient Greece? Archaic and Classical Greek Bells at Sparta and Beyond”, _ABSA_, 97 (2002), p. 223-295 [BE 2005, 100]: V. gives an excellent overview of the various functions (military, ritual, practical, dedicatory) of bells in ancient Greece. 136 bronze and clay bells have been found as dedications in the sanctuary of Athena Chalkioikos in Sparta, three of them inscribed and explicitly designated as dedications to Athena (Br1, 8, 10, 12 and 14, 5th-4th cent.); the dedication were made by both men and women. The exact significance of the dedication of bells in this particular sanctuary cannot be determined, given the variety of possible functions (apotropaic, prophylactic, purificatory, magical). [AC]

296) J.G. VINOGRADOV – A.S. RUSJAeva, “Graffiti iz svjatilshya Apolloona na zapadnom temenose Ol’vii”, in _Anacharsis_, p. 134-142 [SEG LIII 788]: V.–R. present 23 graffiti on vases dedicated to Apollo, found in the western Temenos of Olbia (c. 550-400). With a few exceptions (1, 4-5, 9, 12: cf. IGDOM 56-57, 59, 83, 99) the texts are new. We summarize the content of the new texts. They name Apollo (13-23), Apollon Aiginaios (11: cf. Αγίναιας Άλυνα in Paus. III, 14, 2), Apollon Bores (8, 10), and (Apollon) Ietros (2-3, 6-7). In one case the dedication is specified as μελι πατρ[ε]ιον (8) [the reading cannot be checked; could it be a misread μελιπάτρ[ε]ιον?]; V. suspected that the dedicant of no. 8 (Αναχάρσης Άναχαρσῆς) was the son of the legendary sage Anacharsis. [AC]

297) E. VLACHOHIANNI, “Νομός Βοιωτίας. Παραδόσεις”, _AD_, 54 B1 (1999) [2005], p. 329-331 [BE 2006, 198, 206; SEG LIII 456 and 473]: Ed. pr. of an honorary inscription on a statue base. The members of a cult association (οἱ συνεχθέντες τῇ αὐτοῦ συνθέται, τῶν ἐπωνύμων ἐργαζόμενων) honoured P. Cornelius Ouetranos, the founder of the association, for his benefactions (Thespiae, 1st/2nd cent.). Similar honorary inscriptions set up by συνθέται are known from Boiotia (P. Roesch, _Études béotiennes_, Paris, 1982, p. 120-128). V. also mentions a fragmentary dedication from Hyetos [one recognizes the verb ἡθησαίες and perhaps ψυχήμενος]. [AC]

298) G. VOTTERO, “Bocotica epigrammata”, in _L’epigramma_, p. 69-122: V. compiles a collection of Boiotian epigrams, presenting their text, translation, and comments on language and metre. This useful collection includes a series of dedicatory epigrams addressed to Apollon
in Thebes (1 = LSAG p. 94 no. 1) and in Delphi (2, 5, and 6; F. Delphes III.3, 268, 271 and V.3, 269; cf. n. 27, commemorating the battle at Plataia); Apollon Proios in Akraphia (4 = CEG 333; 7 = CEG 334; 10 and 15 = CEG 336; 36 = SEG LIII 454); Apollon Platytokos (18 = CEG 331); Dionysos (21 = IG VII 1794); the Muses (34 = IG VII 4240; 41 = IG VII 1818, by a victorious auletes; 43 = IG VII 1796-1805); Mnemosyne and the Muses in Thespiai (44 = SEG LIII 476); Zeus (22 = IG VII 2462; commemorating the victory at Leuktra); the gods (8 = SEG 327; Thebes, by a potter; 24 = IG VII 2537, the statue of a young warrior dedicated by his father); [this is not an ‘épigramme funéraire’ in a narrow sense; the reference to the gymnasion in line 2 suggests that the statue was dedicated in the gymnasion (cf. XGO II 08/01/40 in Kythnos and supra n. 26 and 109)]; and to anonymous gods (17 = IG VII 4249; 28 = AP 6.344, an e-voto of the Thespians who participated in the campaign of Alexander). Victories in contests are mentioned in the dedicatory epigram of a herald, who won a victory in a contest in honour of Zeus (Basilica?; Thebes; 38 = IG VII 530), and in the funerary epigram for a boxer who won victories at the Nemea and the Baselica (39 = IG VII 4247). The funerary monument for a warrior who was killed in a battle (37 = GV 1603; 3rd cent.) was probably erected near the altar of Zeus Soter in Akraphia (cf. line 6), where the military catalogue was exhibited; [the text does not refer to a funerary, but to a commemorative monument erected by the man’s wife and daughter]. The most interesting text is the dedicatory epigram of Aristichos (Πτηνός, χρυσοκόμος, μακτήβι σοι τόδε, Ἀπόλλων, | στύεσαν Παστρόδρομος κόρος, Χρυστήρις, εἰκόνα εὐπνήσει | ἄλλη σε δεξάμενος, τά μοι ἱερός ἔρημος ἐπίθετο, | μοινὴν φυλετάσμενος πρὸς ἔμην ὀπία προσηγέφυκας τα, | δέμον οὐν ἐμοὶ τα καὶ ἡμέτροις προσηγόνουσα | φήμην τὴν ἀνθρώποις ἀντιθέντος τελέον), who dedicated his own statue to Apollon Proios in Akraphia (36, 3rd cent.), after the god had appeared in his dream and (according to the translation of P. GUILLON, Les trépieds du Ptoïon, Paris, 1943, p. 109-115) had promised him and his descendans prophetic abilities (“accorde-moi en échange, véridique pour moi comme pour mes ancêtres, la bonne parole prophétique qui s’accomplit”). [AC]

299) R.S. WAGMAN, “Pan Dendrophorus?”, PP 57 (2002) 357-361: W. discusses the representation of Pan on a votive relief dedicated by phronomai in Epidaurios (IG IV3 305). The god is represented holding an object (tree, branch, club?) and standing in front of a cave (?). This unusual motif suggests that the relief refers to an Epidaurian cultic particularity, either to a specific cult place of Pan or, more probably, to the perception of the god as a guard holding a club. This would explain why this relief was dedicated by those guarding the territory. [AC]

300) J. WAGNER – G. PETZL, “Relief- und Inschriftenfragmente des kommageneischen Herrscherkultes aus Ancoz”, in Religionsgeschichte Kleinasiens, p. 85-96: Fragments of a Komagenean basalt relief found as early as in 1958 in the village of Ancoz (today lost) attested the existence of a temenos dedicated to the Komagenean ruler cult for Antiochos I. In 1979/80 further small fragments of reliefs and inscriptions were found during a survey directed by S. ALP, so that today 19 fragments are known from this site. W.-P. admirably put the jigsaw-puzzle together, suggesting that originally at least four or five basalt stele and one big limestone stele (most probably depicting the king together with Apollon or Apollon-Mithras-Helios-Hermes) stood in the temenos of Ancoz. The very fragmentary inscribed blocks certainly belonged to inscriptions comparable to those found in the large hierothesia of Nemrud Daği and Arsameia-on-the-Nymphaios. [JM]

301) R. WEIR, Roman Delphi and its Pythian Games, Oxford, 2004 [BE 2005, 239]: Making ample use of the rich epigraphic material and the literary sources W. draws an intriguing picture of the sanctuary of Delphi and its panhellenic games from the early 1st to the mid
3rd cent. AD, discussing in more detail the period between Nero and Antoninus Pius. After an introductory chapter on Delphi and the Pythian games during the 6th cent. (p. 10-48), W. stresses that the central position of Delphi in the definition of Greek cultural identity did not experience severe changes in the Imperial period. The second chapter (p. 49-76) is dedicated to the administration of the sanctuary (epimeletai, agonothetai). Based on a detailed collection of the epigraphic material, W. presents a catalogue of the fourteen known Pythian agonothetai for the Roman period. The following chapter deals with the architectural setting of the sanctuary (p. 77-107) based on the descriptions by Plutarch and Pausanias, the information delivered by the archaeological research at the site, and the inscriptions referring to contractions, restorations or damages at the sanctuary (e.g., FD III.4, 269, 331) [one minor problem is the absolute absence of plans and photos]. Chapter four (p. 108-139) discusses inter alia the inscriptions that attest the presence of philosophers and sophists (e.g., FD III.1, 199, 203, 204; III.2, 98, 116; III.3, 244; III.4, 83, 91, 94, 115, 474), as well as the victors at Roman Delphi (see table 4.2 for a detailed list of Delphic victors with the relevant epigraphic references). W. discusses briefly the very interesting inscription referring to the three victorious daughters of Hermesianax (FD III.1, 534) suggesting that this inscription should be seen as an attestation for mixed stadium competitions [on this rather problematic issue and on this text see the recent bibliography summarised in EBGR 2002, 69 and 2003, 42; the expression πρώτη δ' αίώνος in the text referring to Hedea should be translated as “first ever” and not as “first of the century”]. The next chapter (p. 140-175) is dedicated to the benefactorial activity of Roman emperors at Delphi with a more detailed study of the relationship of Domitian, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius to the Delphic sanctuary. The final chapter (p. 176-211) presents a very useful discussion of new Pythian games founded in Rome and in cities in the Roman East between the reigns of Commodus and Gallienus. In numerous tables W. summarizes the relevant epigraphic evidence from thirty cities and presents detailed tables on the numismatic evidence of the 3rd cent. AD for Pythian games in cities in Mainland Greece and Asia Minor (listing only coins with the explicit use of the word ΠΥΘΙΑ; see also the critical remarks of D. ROUSSET, BE 2005, 239). [JM]
303) M. WÖRRLÉ, “Ermandyberis von Limyra, ein prominenter Bürger aus der Chora”, in F. KOHL (ed.), *Chora and Polis*, Munich, 2004, p. 291-302. Ed. pr. of an honorary inscription written on the base of a bronze statue of Ermandyberis posthumously dedicated by Pteunase to the gods in Limyra (Limyra, c. AD 100). Ermandyberis had served as a priest of the emperors. During his term as prytanis, Limyra organised the έθνης τανύρισι, i.e., the assembly and the agon of the Lykian Koinon. [AC]
304) M. WÖRRLÉ, “Maroneia im Umbruch. Von der hellenistischen zur kaiserzeitlichen Polis”, *Chiron* 34 (2004), p. 149-167 [BE: 2005, 382; SEG LIII 659]: W. discusses the fragmentary decrees of Maroneia concerning the organisation of future embassies to Rome to protect the city’s privileges [EBGR 2003, 28]. W. comments on the unusual procedure for the selection of the envoys, who were not elected from among the citizens of Maroneia but simply declared their willingness to serve as envoys and took the relevant oath. According to W., this unusual mode of appointment is the reason for the special divine protection achieved through double oaths. [JM]
1874 (cf. IG VII 560-562), was located again at Soros, near Tanagra, and excavated. The finds show that the sanctuary was founded in the 5th cent.; the cult continued until the Roman Imperial period at the earliest (cf. IG VII 560) [which should be dated to the Imperial period and not to the 2nd cent. BC]. [AC]


307) E. ZAVOUI, “Αντίκα αναπεμφητική δειπνεία”, Horos 14-16 (2000-2003), p. 119-123: Ed. pr. of a dedicatory inscription on a statue base (Athens, 2nd cent.) found reused in the Late Roman fortification wall north of Hadrian’s library. The statue of Euktimenos, son of Theomedes of Anagyrous, was dedicated by his mother and sister, after he had served as phylarchos. Z. identifies the father of the honoured person with the hippēs Theomedes Anagyrasios known from curse tablets found in Kerameikos and in the Athenian Agora. [JM]


309) R. ZIEGLER, “Der Burgberg von Anazarbos in Kilikien und der Kult des Elagabal in den Jahren 218bis 222 n. Chr.”, Chiron 34 (2004), p. 59-85: Coins minted in Anazarbos during the reign of Helagabalus very often depict Zarbos, the holy mountain (the acropolis) of the city. After a thorough study mainly of the relevant numismatic material, but also making ample use of the existing epigraphic sources, Z. suggests that such depictions are strong evidence for the introduction of the Syrian cult of Helagabalus in Anazarbos and his amalgamation with the local mountain god Zeus Olybreus. Z. assumes an analogous amalgamation of the Syrian Aphrodite of Emesa and the local (Aphrodite) Kassalitis. With its coinage, Anazarbos was able to postulate an affinity between its own holy mountain Zarbos and the holy mountain of Emesa, where Helagabalus’ main sanctuary existed, so creating a tight connection with the new emperor. [JM]