

INSCRIPTIONS OF HERMIONE, HYDRA AND KASOS

(PLATES 23–25)

A. HERMIONE ¹

1. Found by the late Professor Alexandros Philadelphus in August of 1909 in the course of excavations on the Bisti at Hermione (cf. *Πρακτικά*, 1909, p. 174; *Ath. Mitt.*, XXXVI, 1911, pp. 35 ff., pl. I). A transcription in the modern Greek cursive hand, with the note “dedicatory stele found in the medieval wall near Hagios Nikolaos,” was jotted on a slip of paper and inserted in his notebook. The inscription has since disappeared. The text below follows the line divisions of the cursive transcription; dotted letters indicate uncertainties in the reading of the handwriting, not of the stone.

Μ(άρκον) Αὐρ(ήλιον) Λικιννιανὸν Σωκράτους τὸν ἱερέα
τοῦ Σωτήρος Ἀσκληπιοῦ ἐνδόξως
πολιτευσάμενον καὶ ἀγωνοθετήσαντα
ἐπαξίως τοῦ γένους αὐτοῦ Αὐρηλία
5 Χρηματίνη τὸν υἱόν

For these names at Hermione, compare the very similar inscription *I.G.*, IV, 717, for M. Aur. Satorneinos, a priest of Ares Enoialios and son of a Likinnianos, honored by his wife, Aurelia Teimarete, and *I.G.*, IV, 713, an honorary decree of the demos dated ἐπὶ στρατηγ[ῶν . . . | . . .]Τ Μ. Αὐρ. Σωκράτου (*sic*) [. . . | . . .]ΟΤ Λικιννιανοῦ. For Chrematine, cf. Dessau, *Inscr. Lat. Sel.*, 7841d.

2 (Pl. 23). Rectangular limestone base discovered in 1952 under a mound of earth to the east of the school on the south side of the landward end of the Bisti. It was built face-up into the wall of a Byzantine building in whose topmost course at ground level it remained when examined in 1954. Since then the investigations of Mr. E. Stikas in this area have revealed a basilica of the sixth century after Christ.¹

¹ The text of 1 is based on the notes of the late Professor A. Philadelphus' 1909 explorations, which he very kindly entrusted to the writer in 1954. Three of the fragments of 7, together with 3 and 4, were found by Mr. E. Stikas in the course of his excavations of a Byzantine basilica at Hermione in 1955-56 (cf. *B.C.H.*, LXXX, 1956, pp. 271-273). He has most generously sent me photographs and overall dimensions of 3 and 7 and his reading of 4. The other inscriptions, including the lower left fragment of 7, were studied by the writer while in Greece in the summer of 1954 on a grant from the Penrose Fund of the American Philosophical Society and in the summer of 1958 on a grant from the Bollingen Foundation. He must also record his gratitude to the Papabasileiou family of Hermione for its many kindnesses.

Hesperia, XXVIII, 2

Height, 1.31 m.; width, from 0.33 m. at top to 0.38 m. at bottom. The inscribed face is stippled. Height of letters, 0.02-0.024 m. (*phi*, 0.045 m.); distance between lines 0.02-0.03 m. Well-cut letters with apices.

Ἐπίκτητον Λου-
κίου Λούκιος Ἐ-
πικτήτου καὶ Θε-
οδώρα Χαριξένου
5 οἱ γονεῖς θεᾶ(ι) Εἰ-
λειθυία(ι) ὑπὲρ εὐ-
χῆς ἐπὶ ἱερείας
Ἀφροδισίας

Two other inscriptions from Hermione have an Epiktetos, son of Loukios, cf. *I.G.*, IV, 726, and *Ath. Mitt.*, LXVI, 1941, p. 16, No. 16a. For the name Loukios, cf. also *I.G.*, IV, 715; for Charixenos, *I.G.*, IV, 714, and for Aur. Charixenos, father and son, *I.G.*, IV, 716. On the cult of Eileithyia in Hermione, cf. Pausanias II, 35, 11; *I.G.*, IV, 699 (parents dedicate the statue of a daughter to the goddess; *iota* of the dative singular omitted, as it is here); and 3, *infra*.

3 (Pl. 23). Found by E. Stikas in the course of his excavations.

Height, 0.70 m.; width, 0.36 m. The upper surface, up to the inscribed area at the top of the stone, is rough picked. Evidently the upper part of the inscription was cut off when the block was re-used for the Byzantine building; in addition, the upper left corner is broken. Light guide lines above and below line 1 can be seen in the photograph. *Omikron* and *omega* are placed in the upper half of the line; the bar of the *alpha* is curved; slight serifs.

The inscription was inscribed *in rasura*; the effacing of the previous inscription was so severe at the left of line 1 that the new letters had to start about two letter spaces to the right. Traces of the former inscription, which may be as early as the fourth century B.C., are still visible in the photograph.

ΕΩ Ἀριστίωνος
Ἐλευθίαι

Line 2: on the form of the goddess' name, cf. Ἐλευθία, *I.G.*, V, 1, 1276 (Lakonian Hippola), 1445 (Messene, cf. 1345a, of unknown origin), and Ἐλευσία, *ibid.*, 236, 867, 868 (all Lakonian), but also Ἐλευθίη on Paros, *I.G.*, XII, 5, 187. *A-mi-ni-so e-re-u-ti-ja* etc. on a Linear B tablet from Knossos (Gg 705, cf. Od 714-16) is interpreted by M. Ventris and J. Chadwick² with reference to the cave of the goddess at

² *Documents in Mycenaean Greek*, Cambridge, 1956, pp. 127, 310, and "Evidence for Greek Dialect in the Mycenaean Archives," *J.H.S.*, LXXIII, 1953, p. 95.

Amnisos, cf. *Od.* XIX, 188-189 and Strabo, X, p. 476, 8; a form Ἐλευθία or Εἰλευθία is indicated. Here, the *iota* of the dative and the character of the letter forms agree with the more distinctively Peloponnesian Doric form of the name for a date earlier than the other dedications to the goddess at Hermione. Second-first century B.C.?

4. A fragment found by Stikas in his excavations, broken on all sides except the top. Width, 0.20 m.

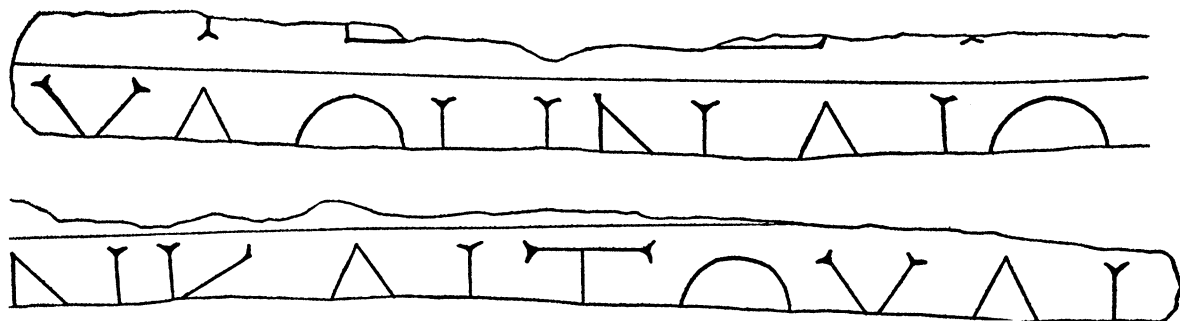
[----]Ν Δαμαράτῳ ΔΑΙ[----]
 [----]ΩΝ ξεναγὸς καὶ [----]
vacat Ω (*vel* Ο)ΙΔΑ *vacat*

Line 1: both the name and the form of the genitive are Lakonian.

It is likely that Hermione was under the control of the Spartan Nabis, son of Damaratos (*S.I.G.*³, 584, line 3), in the years 197-195 B.C. Cf. Livy, XXXII, 38 and XXXIV, 33, 35; *I.G.*, IV, 756 (Troizen); Hiller on *I.G.*, V, 1, 977, on the capture of Mases in Hermionian territory.

5 (Pl. 23). Large marble slab found in the basilica area, severely cut down from an Ionic architrave block carrying a monumental inscription. Parts of two lines preserved, the surface of the upper line being 0.005 m. higher. The original left margin, showing anathyrosis, and the back have been preserved.

Maximum height, 0.067 m.; maximum width, 1.37 m.; thickness, 0.46 m. Large, well-cut letters with apices; at least 0.03 m. for the upper half of *kappa* and *upsilon*. Distance between lines, 0.03 m. The text that follows is a tracing from the squeeze.



Line 1: the third letter visible is an *epsilon*, *zeta*, *xi*, or *sigma*.

Line 2: the traces would permit]Τ Ἀθηναίων καὶ τοῦ . . .

The letter forms suggest an Augustan date or the first half of the first century after Christ. The practice of putting an inscription on an architrave seems most popular at this time and the size and quality of the work for Hermione suggest a

more than local act of piety, i. e., some monument connected with imperial cult. Cf. *I.G.*, II², 3120, Asklepios, Hygieia, and Augustus; 3173, Rome and Augustus; 3181, to Asklepios for Tiberius's health; 3182, Dionysos Eleutherieus and Nero; 3183, Athena Archegetis and the Theoi Sebastoi; 3186, with reference to an unknown emperor. All of these are on architraves and have imperial connections; cf. also *I.G.*, II², 3175 (on an architrave) for Athena Archegetis through an imperial donation.

Of Hermione's many known cults and monuments, two are likely candidates:

(a) a sanctuary of Hestia with an altar but no statue (Pausanias, II, 35, 1) as with Vesta at Rome. Hestia's cult in imperial Athens and probably elsewhere in Greece owed much to the Roman Vesta and to the cult of emperors; cf. *I.G.*, II², 3185, Hestia, Apollo, the Theoi Sebastoi, etc., and see P. Graindor, *Athènes sous Auguste*, Cairo, 1927, pp. 153-155, 181, who derives the round plan of the temple of Rome and Augustus (whose dedication was cited above, *I.G.*, II², 3173) from that of Vesta at Rome.

(b) Tyche, whose sanctuary with a colossal statue was said to be the most recent in Hermione at the time of Pausanias's visit (II, 35, 3). Tyche's popularity under the empire cannot be disassociated from that of Fortuna and she lent herself easily to imperial cult, e.g., *I.G.*, IV, 799, Tyche Sebaste (Troizen, cf. 779), and *I.G.*, IV², 1, 88, line 12, τὴν τῶν βασιλέων Τύχην. See further *Myth. Lex.*, s.v. "Tyche," 1333, and Daremberg-Saglio, s.v. "Fortuna," 1268, 1272. Tyche appears on an Hermionian coin with the name of Fulvia Plautilla, the wife of Caracalla, on the obverse, *British Museum Catalogue of Greek Coins: Peloponnesus*, p. 162, pl. XXX, 8.

6 (Pl. 23). On a block of gray marble, found near the basilica, and now built into a wall across from the house of Lazaros Ioannou Oikonomos. The lower left corner is broken. The upper surface shows a band of anathyrosis 0.10 m. wide along the front and right edge; there is a dowel hole 0.03 m. square and 0.03 m. deep with a shallow pour channel, 0.03 m. long, leading to it from the left edge. The inscribed surface is stippled.

Height, 0.23 m.; width, 0.74 m.; thickness, 0.50 m. Height of letters, 0.03 m.; distance between lines, 0.03 m. Broken-barred *alpha*, slight seriph. First century before Christ or after Christ.

[Σ]ωτηρίωνος

[vac.?] Ἡρα Τελία vac.

The block comes either from the wall of a shrine, a large base for statues, or a large altar. The name and epithet of Hera are roughly centered, and it is clear that at least one other deity was named on the block to the left, under the name of the

dedicator whose patronymic is preserved in line 1. The gods' names were very likely in the dative, cf. [Δὲ Τελ]είω(ι) Ἡρα(ι) Τελεία(ι), Boeotian Orchomenos, *I.G.*, VII, 3217. Here too the other deity may well be Zeus Teleios. For Hera Teleia at Hermione, cf. Aristokles *ap.* Schol. Theokritos, XV, 64 (Müller, *F.H.G.*, II, p. 190, fr. 287; Jacoby, *F. Gr. Hist.*, I², No. 33, 3; A. Tresp, *Frag. der griech. Kultschriftsteller* [*R.G.V.V.*, XV, 1; Giessen, 1914], p. 127). Hera's sanctuary is placed by Pausanias (II, 36, 2) on the Pron, the hill overlooking the ancient and modern town, but by Aristokles on Thornax or Kokkyx (Pausanias's Kokkygion), a considerably higher hill behind the Pron, to which Pausanias assigned the sanctuary of Zeus. Traces of a classical site on the northern peak of Thornax, where there is now a chapel of Profitis Elias, were seen by the writer in 1950. However, it seems more likely that this sizeable block came from the near-by Pron, confirming Pausanias as against Aristokles.

Stephanus of Byzantium (*s.v.*, Ἐρμίων) mentions a sanctuary of Hera Parthenos and it is not impossible that she is the deity to the left of Hera Teleia, cf. Hera Pais, Teleia, and Chera at Stympthalos, Pausanias VIII, 22, 2.

7 (Pl. 23). Four contiguous fragments of a thin slab of blue, granular marble, smooth front and back, bottom and top edges preserved. The bottom left fragment was found before the excavations of 1955-56 when the other three pieces were found by Stikas.

Height, 0.535 m.; maximum width, 0.35 m.; thickness, 0.04 m. Height of letters (cut deeply and evenly), 0.03 m.; hasta of *phi*, 0.09 m.; *alpha* very narrow. Two dots above the *iota* of *ιερω*- in line 3. Seriphs. Distance between lines, 0.03 m. Very light guide lines below the last line. Third-fourth century after Christ.

[-----]ΙΑΣΩΣ[-----]
 [-----]Ἀρ[ιστοφά]ν[-----]
 [-----] τοῦ ἱερο[-----]
 [τῶν δ]᾽ ἐσποινω[ν[-----]
 5 [-----]ς ὑπὲρ εὐσεβείας [-----]
 [-----]τήριον <

Line 1: before the *iota* probably M or N, e. g., [Ἐρμ]ία Σωσ[---].

Line 4: the reference is probably to Demeter and Persephone, so prominent at Hermione, though Demeter usually appears alone here, especially as Chthonia (whom she evidently succeeds) or in a trinity with her daughter and Klymenos (cf. Lasos, fr. 1 Bergk, in addition to the inscriptions in *I.G.*, IV). This would be the first indication of the pair, in the Eleusinian manner, unless the reference is, in fact, to Eleusis (cf. Hiller on *I.G.*, IV², 1, 431). For *δέσπιναι* referring to the pair, cf. *I.G.*, V, 1, 230, 363, 1151 (all from Lakonia) and V, 2, 525 (Lykosoura, late).

8 (Pl. 23). A new fragment (hereafter A) of the inscription published in *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, p. 156, No. 8 (hereafter B), also from the garden of the Papabasileiou family. Broken on all sides and back, except for the slightly rounded lower edge. There is no join with B. It seems more likely that A came to the left of B in view of the relief to B's right, and the two fragments are shown here in this order. Collocation of the two stones shows only the minimum letter spaces, with allowance in line 4 for the larger size of the letters.

Dimensions of A: height, 0.11 m.; maximum width of inscribed surface, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.06 m. Height of letters, lines 2-3, 0.02 m.; line 4, 0.025 m. Distance between lines 2 and 3, 0.0025 m.; between lines 3 and 4, 0.016 m. (more tightly spaced than in B).

A	B
-[... ⁶⁺ ...]	τοῖς γλυ[πτοῖς vel -κντάτοις
-- KA · [²⁺ τοῖς]	δὲ λοιποῖς -----
- ΣΕΙ · ΙΣ [³⁺ μη-	vel οὐ]δέτερον -----
- ΟΥΤΩ [⁴⁺ .] M [¹⁻²] MYP ---	

Line 1: fragment A, above the KA there are traces of the bases of two curved letters, most likely *epsilon* or *sigma*. Fragment B, γλυ[πτοῖς] proposed by the writer, with reference to *S.E.G.*, XI, 344, line 2. Cf. also σῆμα μὲν ἐν στήλῃ γλυπτῇ, W. Peek, *Griechische Vers-Inschriften*, I, Berlin, 1955, No. 662. L. Robert, *Bull. Epig.*, 1954, p. 130, No. 116, suggests τοῖς γλυ[κντάτοις γονεῦσι vel sim.].

Line 2: fragment A, the lower part of an upright hasta after the punctuation mark.

Line 3: fragment A, the lower part of an upright hasta after the second *sigma*.

Line 4: Robert, *loc. cit.*, “τοῖς δὲ λοιποῖς interdiction; si quelqu'un enterre *ἕτερον* il paiera une amende de μύρ[ια δηνάρια.” But in line 4, after the groove between lines 3 and 4, and with the larger letters, should we not expect a change of subject more marked than the amount of the fine?

It may be suggested that the gravestone was that of a gladiator and that the relief showed gladiators in action; the position of the foot (B, *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pl. 51, No. 8) certainly requires some violent activity. Cf. L. Robert, *Les Gladiateurs dans l'orient grec* (*Bibl. de l'Éc. des Hautes Études, Sciences hist. et Philol.*, fasc. 278; Paris, 1940), No. 231, pl. XVII.

9 (Pl. 24). A pedimental grave stele of marble in the house of Evgeneia Georgiou Marogenni, found while building a new house near by. The top and the projecting cyma in front are broken off; the left side is chipped.

Height, 0.42 m.; width, 0.24-26 m. (top to bottom); thickness, 0.072-0.085 m.
Height of letters, 0.02 m.

[‘A- *vel* ‘O-]μόδαμε χαῖρε

Whichever name is correct, it is new. ‘Αμοκλῆς, ‘Αμοτέλης may show Carian influence, cf. Bechtel, *Historischen Personennamen des Griechischen*, Halle, 1917, p. 40. ὁμόδαμος is an adjective in Pindar, *Ol.*, 9, line 44.

10 (Pl. 23, photographed with a charcoal wash)= *I.G.*, IV, 700. This inscription on a section of a circular altar, dedicated to Helios probably in the late third century after Christ, has been recently rediscovered built into the outer wall of the church of the Taxiarchis, the Archangel Michael. It is now possible to give a more correct text which eliminates the difficulties noted by Fraenkel in *I.G.* Gray limestone, stippled surface.

Height, 0.86 m.; width, 0.85 m. About 0.15 m. of the stone is visible above the inscription, 0.60 m. below, 0.075 m. to the left, 0.04-0.055 m. to the right. Height of letters, 0.04-0.05 m.

Ἡελίω(ι) βασιλῆι θεῶ(ι) Ὑπερείονι βωμὸν
σηκοῖς παρ Μητρὸς εἶσατο ἀθανάτων

In the second century after Christ Pausanias knew of a temple of Helios in Hermione (II, 34, 10). Judging by the letter forms this altar is probably close in date to those dedicated to Zeus, Helios, and All the Gods at Epidauros in A.D. 297, *I.G.*, IV², 1, 424; 425; cf. also 529, a base with a dedication to Helios.

Line 2: σηκοῖς may refer to the usual οἰκία of the Μήτηρ θεῶν, cf. Troizen, *I.G.*, IV, 757b, line 11. For an Hermionian coin with Cybele, see B. Head, *Historia Numorum*,² Oxford, 1911, p. 442. A small marble statuette of a seated “Mother of the Gods” of the common type is in the possession of Aikaterine Oikonomou.

11 (Pl. 23). Christian epitaph on a rough limestone plaque in the garden of the Papabasileiou family (cf. *Hesperia*, XXII, 1953, pp. 154 ff.).

Height, 0.178 m.; width, 0.359 m.; thickness, 0.26 m. Height of letters, 0.023 m.

† Κοιμητήριον ἔνθα κατα-
κίτε Ἰωάννης ὁ τὴν μακαρίαν
κὲ εὐλαβῆ μνήμην υἱὸς
Ἐπιτυχνάου τοῦ τὴν εὐλαβ[ῆ]
μνήμην Πιτυουσιάτου †

Line 5: Πιτυουσιάτου may provide confirmation for the identification of modern

Spetsas, an island to the south of the Hermionid, with ancient *Πιτυούσσα* (Pausanias, II, 34, 8; cf. E. Meyer, *R.E.*, *Pityussa*, cols. 1885-6). For a settlement on Spetsas in early Christian times, see Soteriou, *Πρακτικά*, 1937, pp. 97-108; 1938, pp. 124-129; 1940, pp. 32-37.

12. Christian epitaph on a rough plaque of greenish marble, roughly worked. In the same location as No. **11**.

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.215 m.; thickness, 0.03 m. Height of letters, 0.01-0.02 m.

✠ Κοιμητήριον
Σερείου τοῦ
μακαριωτά-
του ✠

Line 2: Σερείου = Σεργίου.

13 (Pl. 24). A Christian gravestone from the same place as **8**, **11**, and **12**. White marble, broken top and left.

Height, 0.065 m.; width, 0.13 m.; thickness, 0.025 m. Height of letters (irregular and shallow), *ca.* 0.013 m.

[− ε]σ[κ]εῖασε
[−] Ω καὶ τῆς
[−] ΝΘΩ αὐτοῦ
[−] Υ ψυχί

B. HYDRA

14-19 are built into the wall supporting an outside staircase on the terrace of the house of K. Pantelis Kontouriotis. The house belonged to the famous captain of the Greek War of Independence, Lazaros Kountouriotis. The inscriptions, along with other marble reliefs (two of which are inscribed but now illegible grave reliefs), are said to have been collected by Kountouriotis on his voyages. None are earlier than the Hellenistic age.

Two other inscriptions found on Hydra have already been published.⁸ Both were gravestones and were probably brought to Hydra in modern times. There is nothing to connect any of the inscriptions found on Hydra with the ancient site at Βληχώ or Χώριζα, on a hill about a half hour west of the modern town, above a stream mouth and across from the second of two rocky islets. There are traces of a ring wall half way

⁸ *S.E.G.*, I, Nos. 79 and 80; *I.G.*, II², 6019 and 12244, *Ath. Mitt.*, XLVI, 1921, p. 3, No. 7 (from P. Kupitoris, *Ἐφημερίς τῶν Φιλομαθῶν*, 1859, p. 1071 [non vidi]).

up the hill; to the northeast of the small acropolis a retaining wall shows polygonal characteristics. I have seen fragments of Mycenaean and early classical pottery on the hillside above the lower wall. For the purchase of Hydra (Hydrea in antiquity) from Hermione by Samian exiles, see Herodotos, III, 57-59. Previous visitors have found reason to bring this settlement down into early Hellenistic times as well, and have spoken of a settlement in late antiquity on the site of the modern town.⁴ There are also reports of old houses, ancient pots, Byzantine gold coins, and bronze coins "of every period" at Episkope, on a ridge about two hours west of the modern town, overlooking the Myrtoan sea. There have been finds of coins in various parts of the island, and especially hoards of Byzantine bronze coins at Hagios Andreas, a half hour west of the town.⁵

14 (Pl. 24, photographed with a charcoal wash). Small marble gravestone bearing an elegiac couplet.

Height, 0.183 m.; width, 0.445 m. Height of letters, 0.010-0.015 m.; distance between lines, 0.005-0.007 m. The letters of line 4 are more widely spaced than in the upper lines, about 0.02 m. apart compared to less than 0.01 m. Slight seriphs, broken-barred *alpha*.

Αἰθὴρ μὲν ψυχὴν, Ἀ[ν]σί-
 ξερε, ἔχει, τὸ δὲ σῶμα
 ἔμπυρον ὧδε χθών· φύσσε
 δέ σε Ἀρχέπολις

The detection of the name Lysixenos, and the resulting interpretation of the epigram, I owe to Professor Werner Peek. Archepolis of Tegea dedicated a statue of his son Lysixenos by the Argive sculptor Labreas at Epidauros, *I.G.*, IV², 1, 318. Labreas can be dated by *I.G.*, IV², 1, 244 to the end of the third and the beginning of the second century B.C.

15 (Pl. 24). Marble grave stele with relief, broken at top. Seated woman at left clasps hand of man standing at right; to the right of the man, a boy; below the woman's seat a servant girl carrying box in left hand, jug in right.

Maximum height, 0.417 m.; width, 0.335 m. Height of letters (seriphs, broken-barred *alpha*), about 0.02 m.

Λαοδίκη χρηστῇ
 χαῖρε

⁴ A. Frickenhaus and W. Müller, *Ath. Mitt.*, XXXVI, 1911, p. 38. Sir James Frazer, *Pausanias's Description of Greece*, III, London, 1913, p. 293, cites the Guide-Joanne, 2, p. 107, for worked flints and stone axes of neolithic age.

⁵ Cf. C. Bursian, *Geographie von Griechenland*, II, Leipzig, 1868, p. 99; A. Lignos, *Ἱστορία τῆς Νήσου Ὑδρας*, I, Athens, 1946, p. 4.

16 (Pl. 25). Pedimental grave stele, marble, with relief. Under arch an older woman seated at left clasping hand of man standing at right; below the woman's seat, servant girl carrying box.

Height, 0.605 m.; width, 0.35 m. Height of letters (seriphs, broken-barred *alpha*), 0.01-0.02 m.

Λαοδίκη Ξανθίππ-
ου Λαοδίκισσα χρηστή
χαῖρε

17 (Pl. 25). Marble grave stele with relief, gable broken off at top. Under an arch a man in tunic seated at left on pile of stones, and boy at right holding oar.

Height, 0.71 m.; width, 0.43 m. Height of letters (seriphs, broken-barred *alpha*), 0.018-0.030 m.

Νίκανδρε Δημο-
κράτου Ἀθηναῖε

18 (Pl. 25). Pedimental grave stele of marble.

Height, 0.62 m.; maximum width, 0.456 m. Height of letters (seriphs, broken-barred *alpha*), 0.02-0.03 m.

Μανία χρηστή
χαῖρε

19 (Pl. 24). Pedimental grave stele of marble.

Height, 0.405 m.; width, 0.22 m. Letters (seriphs, broken-barred *alpha*), irregularly cut; height of letters, 0.015-0.022 m.

Μάη Ἐρύμνου
Νικομήδεν χρη-
στὲ χαῖρε

Line 1: unless we should read Μά<ν>η, Μάης from the Anatolian goddess Mā? Cf. MAHΣ on Rhodian coins of second-first centuries B.C., Barclay Head, *A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum*, . . . *Coins of Caria, Cos, Rhodes, etc.*, London, 1897, p. 255, Nos. 268-270. The name Ἐρυμνος does not appear to be attested, but cf. Ἐρύμνων, Ἐρυμνεύς, etc.

The inscriptions on two other grave stelae, both with reliefs, are no longer legible, being worn and covered, at the time of my visit, with yellow paint:

20 (Pl. 24). Broken at top. Relief framed by two columns, a seated woman at left faces two standing men and a child at right. All the faces are lost. Four line inscription below relief.

Height, 0.59 m.; width, 0.52 m.

21 (Pl. 24). Pedimental stele with relief. Under arch seated figure at left clasps hand of man standing at right; child (servant girl?) to left of seated figure. Three or four line inscription below relief.

C. KASOS

22 (Pl. 25). At Emporion, probably the ancient port, in the vineyard of Manolis Mastandreas which was the site of a large, early Christian church, a marble grave-stone, re-used as a capital for the church. Broken at top.

Maximum height, 0.63 m.; width, 0.535 m.; thickness, 0.235 m. Height of letters (seriphs), 0.02-0.025 m. Distance between lines 1 and 2, 0.015 m.; 2 and 3, 0.025 m. Only 0.29 m. of the height is smoothed for the inscription. A mark of punctuation before the first letter in line 2.

Δεξὼ Ἐξαιτίδα
ο γύνα δὲ
Ἰπποκλεῦς

Line 1: Cf. the genitive Δεξοῦς, *I.G.*, II², 2334, line 11. Cf. Ἐξαιτος, *S.I.G.*³, 169, line 19 (Iasos).

23. At Polin, just below the ancient town site which consisted of a prominent acropolis with the town around it (sherds from at least the fifth century B.C. to the Roman period). Serving as a step in the path near the house of Mangaphoula Zodis, a rectangular piece of gray limestone, possibly broken top, right, and bottom, with large letters much worn.

Height, 0.305 m.; width, 0.313 m.; thickness, 0.145 m. Height of letters, 0.065-0.075 m. Distance between lines, 0.02 m. The bar of the *alpha* is straight; the *theta* has a dot, not a bar; the *sigma* is of the earlier, open type with the top and bottom bars not parallel.

Θεα-
ρίς

The stone is comparable to the majority of the inscriptions known from the island which are thought to have served as the covers for the containers of ashes, but all the others are round, *I.G.*, XII, 1, 1044-59; 1055 is still to be seen in a street in the village.

D. KARPATIOS

Correction to “Inscriptions of Karpathos,” No. 4, *Hesperia*, XXVII, 1958, p. 124:

Professor Werner Peek points out that the third verse of this epigram (lines 4 and 5) must read

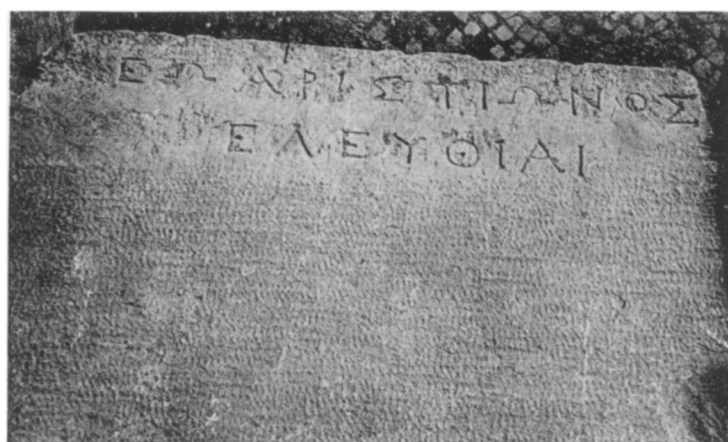
Τειμόδικε πινυταῖς [εὖ πε—]
πυκασμένε φρεσίν

MICHAEL H. JAMESON

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No. 2



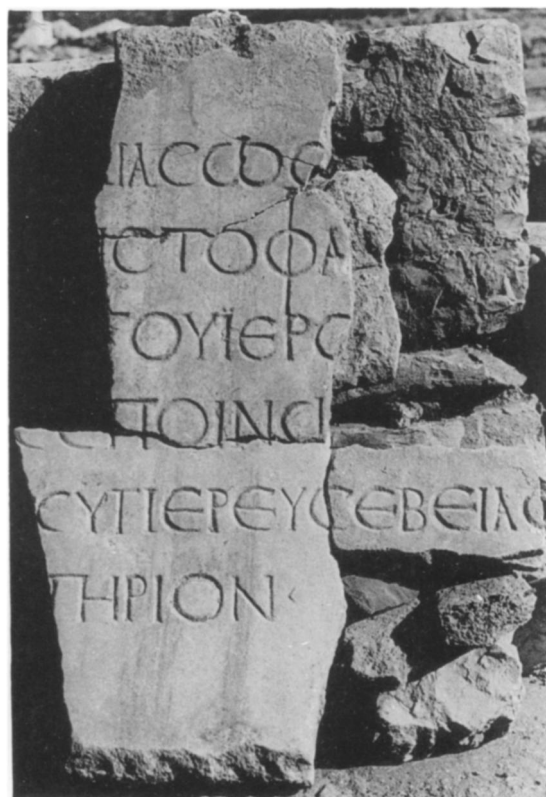
No. 3



No. 5



No. 6



No. 7



No. 8



No. 11



No. 10



No. 9



Nos. 19 (top) and 14 (bottom)



No. 15



No. 20



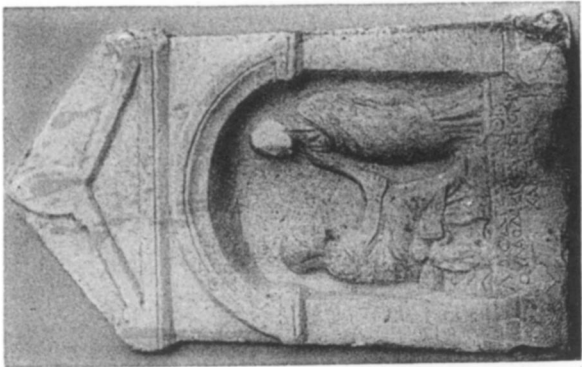
No. 13



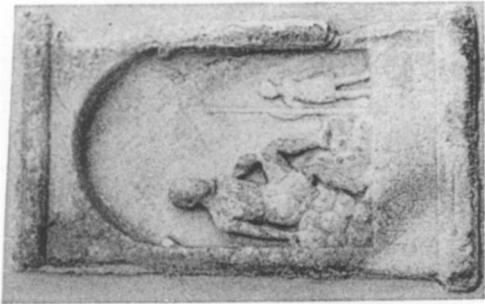
No. 21



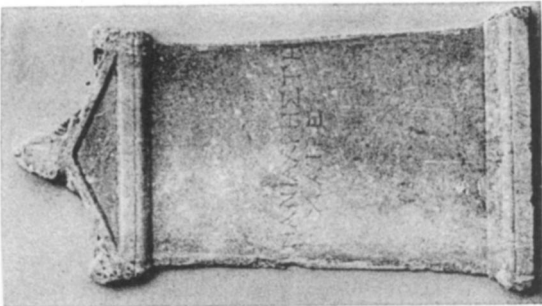
WALLACE E. MCLEOD: AN EPHEBIC DEDICATION FROM RHAMNOUS



No. 16



No. 17



No. 18



No. 22

MICHAEL H. JAMESON: INSCRIPTIONS OF HERMIONE, HYDRA AND KASOS