ΘΕΡΜΑΥΣΤΙΣ, ΕΤС.

D. A. Amyx in his detailed discussion of the word θέρμανστις ¹ occurring twice in the Attic Stelai notes the only other instance where this word is recorded in exactly the same form (surprisingly omitted in Liddell-Scott-Jones). It is found in the inventory inscription I.G., II², Add., 1424a (not 1428a), line 287: θερμαύστεις II, $\mathring{\eta}$ έτ[έ]ρα ἄλνσιν ἔχει.² Further recording the various forms appearing in a group of interrelated words, he mentions the inventory inscription I.G., II², 1425, line 379, where the whole line has: θερμάστι[α $\Delta \Gamma$]II? ἔτεραννια III.³ However it has escaped his notice that both these passages refer to one and the same object and that Kirchner already twice, in the commentary of no. 1424a and in the Add. to no. 1425, restored the latter passage as θ ερμάστ[εις II], $\mathring{\eta}$ έτέρα [ἄλνσι]ν ἔχει.⁴

The text of no. 1425, line 379, is based on the reading of Eustratiades, 'Aρχ. 'Eφημ., 1874, pp. 462-469, no. 438, pl. 69 B, made from a gypsum cast of the inscription. He had read: $\theta \epsilon \rho \mu \acute{\alpha} \sigma \tau \iota [\alpha] \Delta [\Gamma I] II$, έτερα . . . $\nu \iota \alpha III$. Combining Eustratiades' reading and mine from a squeeze in the collection of the Institute for Advanced Study I transcribe: $\theta \epsilon \rho \mu \acute{\alpha} \sigma \tau \epsilon [\iota \varsigma] II$, $\mathring{\eta} \acute{\epsilon} \tau \acute{\epsilon} \rho \alpha \ \mathring{\alpha} \lambda \nu \sigma [\iota] \nu \ \acute{\epsilon} \chi \epsilon \iota$. As we could surmise, the form $\theta \acute{\epsilon} \rho \mu \alpha \sigma \tau \iota \varsigma$ in the same period (second quarter of the fourth century B.C.) alternated and was equivalent in meaning with the form $\theta \acute{\epsilon} \rho \mu \alpha \sigma \tau \iota \varsigma$.

- ¹ Above, pp. 219-221. See also W. K. Pritchett, Hesperia, XXII, 1953, p. 292.
- ² Dr. S. J. Charitonides informs me that the stones of *I.G.*, II², 1428 and *Add.*, 1424a, have been recently transported into the Epigraphical Museum.
- ⁸ The form θερμάστρι [a? pl.] in p. 219, note 13, is a lapsus calami or a misprint; cf. p. 220, note 25. The restoration made by Eustratiades was doubted by Kirchner followed by Amyx p. 219, note 13; p. 220, notes 21 and 25.
- ⁴ By some misprint in the commentary of no. 1425 Add. the brackets around ἔχει have been omitted.
 - ⁵ For more exact dates see A. M. Woodward 'Αρχ. Έφ., 1937 A, pp. 165-166.
 - ⁶ Cf. p. 221, note 27.
 - ⁷ See *I.G.*, *Add*. to no. 1414.
 - ⁸ I note some other changes in the same text:
 - Line 1 O·E·AI --; 3 PHHHIII; 5 at the end after the number is an erasure; 9 - oi: 12

For $\theta \epsilon \rho \mu \acute{\alpha} \sigma \tau \rho \iota o \nu$ Amyx refers to Inscr. $D\acute{e}los$, 1417, A, II, line 58. This is an inventory of objects kept $\dot{\epsilon}\nu$ $\tau \acute{\omega}\iota$ $\ddot{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega\iota$ $o \ddot{\iota}\kappa\omega\iota$. The item is described as $\theta \epsilon \rho \mu \acute{\alpha} \sigma \tau \rho \iota o \nu$ $\sigma \iota \delta \eta \rho o \hat{\iota}\nu \tau \alpha \lambda \alpha \iota \acute{\sigma}\nu$. It may be noted that the catalogue of these objects and of the ones preceding $(\dot{\epsilon}\nu \tau [\dot{\omega}\iota K] \nu \nu \theta \iota \omega\iota \dot{\epsilon}\nu \tau \dot{\omega}\iota$ $o \ddot{\iota}\kappa\omega\iota$, $\dot{\epsilon}\nu$ $\dot{\omega}\iota$ $\dot{\delta}$ $\theta \epsilon \acute{o}s$) and a great part of the following $(\dot{\epsilon}\nu \tau \dot{\omega}\iota \tau \dot{\eta}s$ 'Aρτέμιδος $\nu a \dot{\omega}\iota$) are recorded also in Inscr. $D\acute{e}los$, 1403, B, b, II. There are registered exactly the same objects with variation only in the description, except that instead of the $\theta \epsilon \rho \mu \dot{\alpha} \sigma \tau \rho \iota o \nu$, is a $\theta \nu \mu \iota \alpha \tau [\dot{\eta} \rho \iota] o \nu \tau \alpha \lambda \alpha \iota o \nu$ (lines 35-36). Which one of these entries is the correct may be indicated from a third similar inventory, Inscr. $D\acute{e}los$, 1412, a, line 47, where in the corresponding place we find: $[--\theta \nu \mu \iota \alpha \tau \dot{\eta} \rho \iota o \nu \tau \alpha \lambda \alpha \iota o \nu$. $K[\alpha \iota \tau \dot{\alpha} \delta \epsilon \kappa \tau \lambda$. Unfortunately a bracket is missing because of a misprint and we do not know exactly what part of the two words is actually preserved on the stone.

Amyx has noted 9 that the manuscripts of Aeneas Tacticus XVIII, 6 give both θ ερμάστριον (H) and θ ερμάστιον (M). Actually the only authoritative manuscript of Aeneas, codex M(ediceus), and (judging from the silence of the editors) its later derivatives (A, B, C, and D) give the reading θ ερμάστιον, while θ ερμάστριον was an emendation of Hercher (1870) introduced in the text by him in his editions. Two subsequent editors (Hug, 1874 and Schoene, 1911) relegated this emendation to the apparatus criticus, but the Loeb editors (1923), Hunter and Handford in their elaborate edition (1927), as well as the compiler of the Lexicon Aeneium, D. Barends (1955), did not mention it. For the meaning of the word reference may be given to the commentary of the edition of Hunter and Handford and especially to the Barends Appendix where a drawing of a θ ερμάστιον, as he imagines it, is given.

The form $\theta \epsilon \rho \mu a \sigma \tau is$ in the Brauronian inventories has been established from the time of Hicks. A more complete text of the pertinent passages based on an examination of the squeezes follows:

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I.G., II<sup>2</sup>, 1514, lines 28-29
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χιτωνίσκιον καρτόν παιδείον ἀνε[π] | ίγραφον, παρυφήν έχει θέρμαστιν.

I.G., II², 1515, lines 21-22

 $[\chi\iota]\tau\omega[\nu\iota\sigma\kappa\iota]\circ\nu\ [\kappa]\alpha[\rho]\tau[\delta]\nu\ \pi\alpha[\iota]\delta\epsilon\iota\circ\nu\ [\mathring{a}\nu\epsilon\pi\iota]\ \gamma\rho\alpha\phi\circ\nu,\pi]\alpha[\rho\nu\phi\mathring{\eta}\nu\ \check{\epsilon}\chi\epsilon\iota\ \theta\check{\epsilon}]\rho\mu\alpha[\sigma]\tau\iota\nu.$

I.G., II², 1516, lines 7-8

χιθωνίσκι [ον καρτὸν] | παιδεῖον ἀνεπίγραφον, παρυφὴν ἔχει θέρμα [στιν].

For a fuller treatment of the subject two more passages may be mentioned.¹¹ one

στρ] ογγυλόπος; 13 καὶ βάθ [ρον; 14 end ΔΔΓ; 21 (cf. Add.) ἀργυρδ ημ[ισ]ν --; 24 (cf. Add.) ἐπίσημος [Νίκη] ἀ [σπίδος] κτλ.; 25 ἀργυρᾶν [ἔχοσ]α[ν --]; 26 στ] ύππι[νος .]ι --; 27 ἀ [νέθηκ] εν; 46 ᾿Αργολικαί; 48 - οδιο παρὰ; 50 κ] αὶ αὐτδ; 51 -- δὲ ἱερδ.

⁹ Above, pp. 219, note 13; 220, notes 20 and 21.

¹⁰ P. 167 and Diagram 3, IV.

¹¹ Cf. Liddell-Scott-Jones Add.

from the Pap. Cairo Zenon 59782(a) 50, 61 (III cent. B.C.), where the word $\theta \epsilon \rho \mu a \sigma \tau \rho i s$ is used with a meaning probably related to the encaustic work of a painter, and from the gloss of Hesychius $\sigma \chi i \nu \delta a \nu$.

In summary I give a list of the evidence with some additions, classified according to the forms of all the related words, chronologically under each. The meanings where they can be determined with any certainty are added in parentheses at the end of each reference, as follows: I = 'tongs, pincers, or pliers,' II = 'kind of violent dance,' III = 'kettle, cauldron,' IV = 'oven, furnace,' V = 'kind of ornament of garments,' VI = 'bathing-house.' The accentuation is in many cases conventional.

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θερμάστιον: Aeneas Tact. XVIII, 6 (I)
                                                            Theodoret., Quaest, in III Regn. 24, LXXX,
                                                              p. 690 B Migne (III).
θερμάστριον: Inscr. Délos 1417, A, II 58 12
                                                            Hesych. s.v. (I)
  Hesych. s.v. σχίνδαν
                                                         θέρμανστις: Stele I 97, 98 (III)
θέρμαστις: Ι.G., ΙΙ<sup>2</sup>, 1514 29, 1515 21, 1516 8
                                                            I.G., II<sup>2</sup>, Add., 1424a 287 (III)
                                                         θέρμανστρις: Eupolis fr. 228, 3 (Kock, I, p. 320;
θέρμαστρις: Ι.G., ΙΙ<sup>2</sup>, 1414 42 14
                                                              Edmonds, I, p. 392 with meaning I) apud
  [Arist.] Mech. 854a, 25 15 (I)
                                                               Poll. X 192 (III)
                                                            Athen. XIV 629 d, 630 a 19 (II)
  Pap. Cairo Zenon 59782(a) 50, 61(I)
                                                            Poll. IV 102, 105 (II) X 66, (III) 192
  Inscr. Délos 1416,16, A, I 15, 1417, B, I 12 17
                                                               (III?)
  Athen. Mechan. 34, 4 18
                                                            Hesych. s.v. \theta \dot{\epsilon} \rho \mu a \sigma \tau \rho \iota s^{20} (II)
  LXX, 3 Kings VII 26 (40), 31 (45) (III)
                                                            Phot. s.v. (II)
  Poll. X 66 (III)
                                                            Eust. Od. 1601, 27<sup>21</sup> (II)
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¹² This, formerly published by P. Roussel, *Délos, colonie athénienne*, Paris 1916, p. 225, note 14, and by A. Plassart, *Délos*, XI, Paris 1922, p. 122, is missing in Liddell-Scott-Jones. (Cf. above, p. 219, notes 12-13. The reference in p. 220, note 25, should be corrected to read *Inscr. Délos*, 1417, B, I, line 12).

18 See above, p. 325. For the accent see Ch. Charitonides, Πλάτων, IV, 1953, p. 98.

¹⁴ See above, p. 324.

¹⁵ The mss. have θ ερμαστρίδος except P (Vaticanus 1339) and W^a (Urbinas 44) which have the wrong reading κερμαστρίδος. The ms. Parisinus A, in which scholia are intermixed with the text, has in the place of θ ερμαστρίς the word π ερόνη.

¹⁶ Not 1415 (p. 220, note 15).

¹⁷ Formerly published by P. Roussel, Les cultes égyptiens à Délos, Nancy 1916, p. 220. (Cf. p. 220, notes 15 and 25).

¹⁸ In the new edition of Athenaeus by R. Schneider, Abhandlungen d. k. Ges. d. Wiss. zu Göttingen, Phil.-hist. Kl., N.F., Vol. 12, 5 (1912), an old drawing from the manuscript (Pl. VII 2) gives in the place of θερμαστρίς the name τράπηξ.

¹⁹ In the first passage the mss. ACE give θ έρμανστρισ, in the second the ms. A has θ ανμαστρεις corrected by Casaubon (cf. p. 220, note 17).; the mss. of the epitome (Peppink, II 2, p. 133) have θ ερμανστρίς.

²⁰ Lemma added by Schmidt (vox e fuga revocata).

²¹ According to Eustathius the ball-game called οὐρανία was a kind of dance akin to θερμανστρίς. Naber thought that the source of Eustathius was a rhetorical lexicon (Aelius Dionysius or Pausanias); Diels thinks that perhaps the origin of the information is from Suetonius περὶ παιδιῶν.

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θερμαύστρα: I.G., XI 2, 144, B 19 <sup>22</sup>
Callim. Hymn. in Del. 144 <sup>23</sup> (IV)
θερμάστρα: Callim. Hymn. in Del. 144 <sup>23</sup> (IV)
Euphorio fr. 51, 8 Powell <sup>24</sup> (IV)
Hesych. s.v. θερμάστραι <sup>25</sup> (IV)
Constant. Porphyr. de cerim. 272, 11
Bonne <sup>26</sup> (IV)
θερμαστρήθεν: Hesych. s.v. <sup>27</sup> (IV)
θερμανστρίζω: Critias fr. 36 Diels (<sup>6</sup>II, p. 392)
ap. Eust. loc. cit. (II)
[Lucian.] de salt. 34 (II)
Eust. Od. 1601, 29 (II)
θερμαντήρ: Poll. VI 89, X 66 (III)
Theodoret. loc. cit. (III)
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χαλκίον θερμαντήριον: <sup>28</sup> Stele I 96 (III)

I.G., IV, 39 14-15 (III)

I.G., II<sup>2</sup>, 1416 2, 1641 37, 1673 38 <sup>29</sup> (III)

Galen. XIII 663 Kühn

Poll. X 66 (III)

Herod. Philet. p. 450 Pierson <sup>30</sup> (III)

θερμάριον: Euchologium pp. 624, 832, 837 (III)
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thermarium: Aelfric Glossarium Latino-Saxonicum s.v. Balnearium (VI)

θέρμασσα: Herodian. π. καθολ. προσφδίας Ι, 267 Lentz (IV) Arcad. p. 97, 4 (IV)

θερμαψίς: Corp. Gloss. Lat. III, pp. 325, 504, 522 (IV)

The above notes are presented not with the idea of offering final solutions to the vexing problems of forms, accents and meanings, but in the hope that this collection of evidence will aid the achievement of this goal.³¹

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²² The exact date is 303 B.C.; J. H. Kent, *Hesperia*, XVII, 1948, p. 265.

- ²⁸ All the mss. have θερμανστραι except S (Matritensis Gr. 4562 of the year 1464), Q (Multinensis-Estensis 164 of the end of the XV cent.) and its derivative q (Ambrosianus 11) which have θερμαίστραι (θερμανστραί, I. Laskaris), corrected by Meineke (1861) and before him by Blomfield (1815) from Hesychius. Cf. the scholia ad. loc., II, p. 70 Pfeiffer.
 - ²⁴ Preserved in a papyrus of the V cent. A.D., Berlin. Klass. Texte, V, I, 57 ff.
- ²⁵ θέρμαστραι the ms. (Marcianus), corrected by Schmidt. For the accents in this ms. see K. Latte in his edition of Hesychius I, p. XXIX.
- ²⁶ Now written Θερμάστρα as place name (in the palace?); see the ed. by A. Vogt, Paris 1939, II 1, p. 82.
 - ²⁷ The ms. has $\theta \epsilon \rho \mu \acute{a} \sigma \tau \eta \theta \epsilon \nu$ corrected by Kuster.
 - ²⁸ Cf. above pp. 218-219.
- ²⁹ Amyx p. 218, note 5, notes that Kirchner's reading in *I.G.*, II², 1467 23 [θερμαντήρ] ιον ἐλεφάντινον is hardly credible. This is an understatement. The restoration which was made by Hondius, *Novae inscriptiones Atticae*, Leyden 1925, p. 88, on the basis of *I.G.*, II², 1416, line 2, as the only one fitting the space, and which was accepted by Kirchner is impossible because of the meaning of the word. Also impossible is the restoration [γοργονείδ] ιον proposed by Crönert. The word is not attested. For such diminutives cf. Ch. Charitonides, Πλάτων, I, 1949, pp. 151-155.
 - 30 The ms. has θερματήριον corrected by Pierson.
- ³¹ Thanks to Prof. K. Latte I refer to his "De saltationibus Graecorum," Religionsgesch. Vers. u. Vorarb., XIII 3, Giessen 1913 for the meaning II = figure of dance or dance (esp. pp. 2, 6, 21-22), for Tryphon as common source of Athenaeus, Pollux, Diogenianus (Hesychius), for [Lucianus] and Eustathius. See also in general H. Frisk, Gr. Etym. Wörterbuch, Lief. 7, Heidelberg, 1958, p. 665 s.v. θερμός.