

INSCRIPTIONS OF KARPATHOS

(PLATE 29)

1 (Pl. 29). An inscribed marble shield, built into a wall of the administration building at Pigadia (officially “Karpathos”). On the shape, cf. P. Jacobsthal, *Diskoi* (Winckelmannsprogramm 93, Berlin, 1933), pp. 23-26.

Diameter, about 0.30 m.; visible thickness of shield at boss, about 0.045 m. Height of letters (slight serifs), 0.025 m. Distance between lines, 0.015 m.

Δάμων
Αἰσχύλου
καθ' ὑ(οθεσίαν δὲ)
Ναυφιλίδα
Ῥογκίδας
θεοῖς

The stone was most probably found at Pigadia, though one local informant thought it had come from the island of Saria (ancient Saros). The demotic *Rongkidas* shows that the dedicator was from Kamiros. Inscriptions on shield shaped stones were particularly popular there as records of military offices; cf. the collection in M. Segre and I. Pugliese-Carratelli, *Tituli Camirenses* (*Annuario*, XXVII-IX, 1949-51), Nos. 66-78c, and *Tituli Camirenses, Supplementum* (*Annuario*, XXX-XXXII, 1952-54), No. 78d.¹ When specified the gods are Hestia, Hestia with Zeus Teleios or Soter, and, once, Zeus Polieus and Athena Polias; one inscription evidently refers to no divinity (*Tit. Cam.*, No. 78a). But aside from those which are quite fragmentary, none seem to omit the office as does ours, and since several different military offices are mentioned on these shields, the exact position could not be inferred from the character of the inscription. Was it set up near a decree honoring Damon? As many as five of the shield inscriptions may refer to the office of ἐπιστάτας ποῦ περιπολίου (*Tim. Cam.*, Nos. 66, 67, 68, 69, 71; Nos. 69, 71 can be restored to specify ἐν Καμίρωι, but this is not certain), and we have a decree of the κτοῖνα ἁ Ποτιδαίεων (located at Pigadia) honoring a Rhodian officer for his defense of their community, including the *peripolion* (*I.G.*, XII, 1, 1033; *S.I.G.*³, 570).² In fact, the

¹ Two others, which cannot be traced to Kamiros, are listed by Jacobsthal: No. 3, from Kos, W. R. Paton and E. L. Hicks, *Inscriptions of Cos*, No. 67 (*S.G.D.I.*, 3655); No. 4, of unknown origin, *C.I.G.*, II, 2654.

² Cf. M. Segre, *Riv. di Filol.*, LXI, 1933, pp. 379 ff., probably a similar but earlier decree honoring the same man. On the location of the *ktoina*, cf. L. Ross, *Reisen auf griechischen Inseln des Aegeischen Meeres*, III, Stuttgart, 1845, pp. 56 f.; the identification rests primarily on the

demotic of this officer, Pamphyliidas, son of Hieron, is *Karpathiopolitas*, but it was certainly a Rhodian appointment (cf. lines 30-31). It is possible, then, that Damon had been in charge of the defenses of Potidaion, had been honored by the *ktoina*, and recorded his thanks to the gods on the customary Kamirian shield.

An Aischylos occurs on a shield inscription (*Tit. Cam.*, No. 78b), and an Aischylos, son of Aischylos, with the demotic *Rongkidas*, was *damiourgos* in the first century A.D. (*Tit. Cam.*, No. 3, Δ c 46).

2. Fragment of blue marble, broken on all sides, found in the retaining wall of a vineyard about 30 m. from the sea, about 1 km. north of Pigadia. Potsherds, worked blocks (one with a cross carved upon it), and a carved leaf (0.085 m. by 0.045 m.) of late Roman or early Byzantine style but of the same stone as this inscription, were found near by. A Christian site in this area could account for their presence, including this inscribed fragment which appears to be pre-Christian, and very likely pre-Roman, in date.

Maximum height, 0.14 m.; maximum width, 0.10 m.; maximum thickness, 0.15 m. Height of letters (carefully cut, slight serifs), 0.014 m.; distance between lines 0.015 m.

— — Ε(vel Σ, Ξ) | Δ[.] Π Μ (vel Υ) —
 — — — Α Δ Ο . —
 — — — . . — — —

At the beginning of line 1, the lower right tip of Ε, Σ or Ξ, and at the end of the line the upper left-hand corner of a slightly curved Μ or Υ as indicated. At the end of line 2, traces of two, perhaps three, vertical hastae. In line 3, under the Α and Δ of line 2, the top horizontal bars of two letters are visible.

3. A blue marble stele, serving as the lintel of the door to the church of Christos at Πίννι, about 1.5 kilometers northwest of the village of Volada. This is the place from which came the most interesting inscription from Karpathos, *I.G.*, XII, 1, 977 (*S.I.G.*³, 129; Tod, *Gr. Hist. Inscr.*, vol. II, No. 110), referring to the Eteokarpathians. The present inscription is on the smooth underside of the lintel. The back of the stone was left rough. There is a moulding at top and bottom.

Height, 0.82 m. (height of inscribed area, 0.66 m.); maximum width, 0.31 m.; thickness, 0.073 m. Traces of some five lines, starting 0.52m. from the top of the inscribed area and ending 0.045 m. from its bottom. Height of letters, about 0.015 m. Distance between lines, 0.007 m. Dots indicate the most probable forms judging by traces visible on the stone, and are not offered in an effort to make sense of the text.

survival of the place name in the form Πισίν, but is supported by a number of other considerations. The writer is preparing notes on the island's topography.

– ΜΕΝΙΩΚΩΣΣΑΡΔΙΑΝ[.]Ζ –
 – ΑΡΤΕΜΙΣΙΑ[.]ΚΕΛΛ(vel Ζ)ΙΝ – –
 – – ΕΧ(vel Μ)ΙΝ. – – – – –
 – ΜΕ – – – – –
 – – – – – ΙΝΝΑΣ – – – –

Line 3: after Ν, a vertical hasta.

4. (Pl. 29). Marble plaque (broken into two pieces) in the schoolhouse at Pigadia (in 1954), found at Lefkos, the district on the west coast of the island, belonging to the village of Mesochorion, and across from the medieval fortifications on the small island of Esokastron.

Height, 0.41 m.; width, 0.557 m.; thickness, 0.063 m. Height of letters, 0.02 m. Wide, curved *mu*; slightly curved bar on the *alpha*; *upsilon* quite flat. Distance between lines, 0.01 m. The last word, the only word in line 9, is centered. Five iambic trimeters, metrically rather free (cf. Κρήτες in line 7), are distinguished by punctuation.³

Ε [.] ΣΟ(vel Ω) [?] Λ(vel Α,Δ) ΙΕ[.] ΤΕΛ(vel Α,Δ) [3-7]
 ΡΩ [.] ὑπέρατος \ ΩΣ [-7]
 ζωοῖσιν ἧς μακάρατο[s \]
 Τειμόδικε πινυταῖς [ύ -]
 5 πτιασμένε φρεσίν \ ὡς γάρ
 τε Μείνωσ καὶ Ῥαδάμαν –
 θυς οἱ Κρήτες \ αὐτοῦ
 παρὰ θρόνοισιν ἐδράσης
 δέμας

Line 2: e. g., ὡσ[περ δ'ένι], which, though slightly crowded, agrees with traces of the first two missing letters—two vertical hastae, and the horizontal bar at the top of a letter.

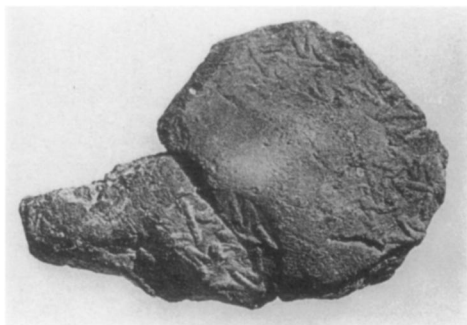
Lines 6-8: cf. Peek, *Griechische Vers-Inschriften*, I, No. 699, line 4, Μίνω σύνθωκος δ' εἰμί. Cf. *ibid.*, No. 642, line 6, σύνθρονος εἰσεβέσω.

Lines 8-9: ἐδράσης = ἐδράσεις; or possibly, ἔδρας <σ>ῆς δέμας = ἔδρα σή.

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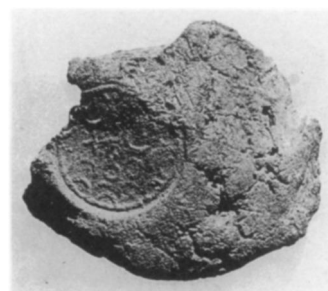
³ Cf. Peek, *Griechische Vers-Inschriften*, I, Nos. 653, 1737, etc.



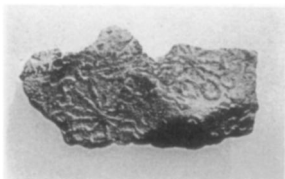
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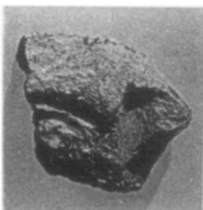
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No. 81. S64



No. 82. S65



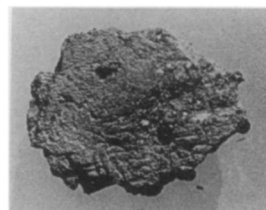
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No. 120. S67



No. 136. S68



No. 140. S69



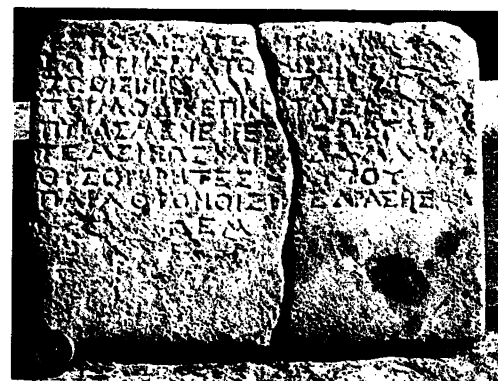
No. 141. S70

Fronts of Sealings

MARTHA C. HEATH: EARLY HELLADIC CLAY SEALINGS FROM THE HOUSE OF THE TILES AT LERNA



No. 1



No. 4

MICHAEL H. JAMESON: INSCRIPTIONS FROM KARPATOS