D. A. Amyx in his detailed discussion of the word ἑρμανωτις⁴ 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: θερμανωτις II, ἦ ἑτα[ε]ρα ἄλυσων ἔχει.⁵ 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: θερμάστιν[α ΔΓ]atl ἑτέρα . . . ννά III.⁶ 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 θερμαστε[ης II], ἦ ἑτέρα [ἀλυσο]ν ἔχει.⁴

The text of no. 1425, line 379, is based on the reading of Eustratiades, Ἀρχ. Ἐφημ., 1874, pp. 462-469, no. 438, pl. 69 B, made from a gypsum cast of the inscription. He had read: θερμάστιν[α] Δ[Γ]atl, ἑτέρα . . . ννά III. Combining Eustratiades’ reading and mine from a squeeze in the collection of the Institute for Advanced Study I transcribe: θερμάστε[ης II], ἦ ἑτέρα ἄλυσον[ν] ἔχει. As we could surmise, the form θερμανωτις in the same period (second quarter of the fourth century B.C.)⁵ alternated and was equivalent in meaning with the form θερμαστις.⁴

Amyx mentions also the similar word θερμαστις or θερμαστρις and refers to I.G., II², 1414, line 42 and to Inscr. Délos, 1416 (not 1415), A, I, line 15, and 1417, B, I, line 12. In the first of these passages, an inventory inscription, the whole line reads: ἦ ἑτα[ε]ρα θερμαστρις.⁷ It should be noted that Preuner using the evidence from I.G., II², 1424a suggested ⁷ restoring the line as follows: θερμαστρις, ἦ ἑτα ἄλυσων ἔχει. That should mean that θερμανωτις = θερμαστις = θερμαστρις. Although that can be possible, an examination of the squeeze reveals that the reading is: ἦ ἑτα ἄλυσων ἔχει.⁷

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⁴ Above, pp. 219-221. See also W. K. Pritchett, Hesperia, XXII, 1953, p. 292.
⁵ 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.
⁶ The form θερμαστρις[α]? 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.
⁷ By some misprint in the commentary of no. 1425 Add. the brackets around ἐχει have been omitted.
⁸ For more exact dates see A. M. Woodward Ἀρχ. Ἐφ., 1937 A, pp. 165-166.
⁹ Cf. p. 221, note 27.
⁰ See I.G., Add. to no. 1414.
¹ I note some other changes in the same text:
Line 1 -O·Ε·ΑI--; 3 ΓΗΗΗIII; 5 at the end after the number is an erasure; 9 -- α; 12
For ἑρμαστριον Amyx refers to Inscr. Délos, 1417, A, II, line 58. This is an inventory of objects kept ἐν τῷ ἀλλω οἴκῳ. The item is described as ἑρμαστριον σιδηροῦν παλαιῶν. It may be noted that the catalogue of these objects and of the ones preceding (ἐν τ[ῶι Κ]υνθίων ἐν τῶι οἴκων, ἐν διὸ θεός) and a great part of the following (ἐν τῶι τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος ναῶ) are recorded also in Inscr. Délos, 1403, B, b, Π. There are registered exactly the same objects with variation only in the description, except that instead of the ἑρμαστριον, is a θυματ[ήριον]ν παλαιῶν (lines 35-36). Which one of these entries is the correct may be indicated from a third similar inventory, Inscr. Délos, 1412, a, line 47, where in the corresponding place we find: [-- -- θυματήριον παλαιῶν. Κ[αι τάδε κτλ. 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 ἑρμαστριον (H) and ἑρμαστιον (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 ἑρμαστιον, while ἑρμαστριον 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 ἑρμαστιον, as he imagines it, is given.10

The form θέρμαστις 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:

I.G., Π, 1514, lines 28-29

χιτωνίσκιοι καρτόν παιδείον ἄνει[τ] | ἵγραφον, παρυφῆν ἐχει θέρμαστιν.

I.G., Π, 1515, lines 21-22


I.G., Π, 1516, lines 7-8

χιθωνίσκιον κατόν | παιδείον ἄνεπιγραφο, παρυφηῆν ἐχει θέρμαστιν[ον].

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


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 ἑρμαστρίς is used with a meaning probably related to the encaustic work of a painter, and from the gloss of Hesychius σχίνδαν ἑρμαστρίνων.

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.

Theodoret., Quaest, in III Regn. 24, LXXX, p. 690 B Migne (III).
Hesych. s.v. (I)

Θέρμαστρίς: Stele I 97, 98 (III)
I.G., II2, Add., 1424a 287 (III)

Θέρμαστρίς: Eupolis fr. 228, 3 (Kock, I, p. 320; Edmonds, I, p. 392 with meaning I) αφιδ
Poll. X 192 (III)
Athen. XIV 629 d, 630 a 19 (II)
Poll. IV 102, 105 (II) X 66, (III) 192
(III?)
Hesych. s.v. θέρμαστρίς 20 (II)
Phot. s.v. (II)
Eust. Od. 1601, 27 21 (II)

13 See above, p. 325. For the accent see Ch. Charitonides, Πλάτων, IV, 1953, p. 98.
14 See above, p. 324.
15 The mss. have θέρμαστρίδος except P (Vaticanus 1339) and W* (Urbinas 44) which have the wrong reading κέρμαστρίδος. The ms. Parisinus A, in which scholia are intermixed with the text, has in the place of θέρμαστρίς the word περόνη.
16 Not 1415 (p. 220, note 15).
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 θέρμαστρίς the name τράπηξ.
19 In the first passage the mss. ACE give θέρμαστρια, in the second the ms. A has θαμμαστρια corrected by Casaubon (cf. p. 220, note 17); the mss. of the epitome (Peppink, II 2, p. 133) have θέρμαστρις.
20 Lemma added by Schmidt (vox e fuga revocata).
21 According to Eustathius the ball-game called οφρανία was a kind of dance akin to θέρμαστρίς. 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 περί παιδίων.
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.\(^{31}\)

GEORGE A. STAMIRES

INSTITUTE FOR ADVANCED STUDY
PRINCETON

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\(^{22}\) The exact date is 303 B.C.; J. H. Kent, Hesperia, XVII, 1948, p. 265.

\(^{23}\) All the ms. have \(\text{θερμαίστρα}\) 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 \(\text{θερμαίστρα} (\text{θερμαίστρα}, I. Laskaris), corrected by Meineke (1861) and before him by Blomfield (1815) from Hesychius. Cf. the scholia ad. loc., II, p. 70 Pfeiffer.


\(^{25}\) \(\text{θερμαίστρα}\) 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 \(\text{Θερμάστρα}\) as place name (in the palace?); see the ed. by A. Vogt, Paris 1939, II 1, p. 82.

\(^{27}\) The ms. has \(\text{θερμάστριθεν}\) corrected by Kuster.

\(^{28}\) Cf. above pp. 218-219.

\(^{29}\) Amyx p. 218, note 5, notes that Kirchner’s reading in I.G., II\(^2\), 1467 23 [\(\text{θερμαντήρ} \) \(\text{νούς}\) \(\text{ἐλεφάντινα}\)] is hardly credible. This is an understatement. The restoration which was made by Hondius, Nova inscriptions Atticae, Leyden 1925, p. 88, on the basis of I.G., II\(^2\), 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 \([\text{γοργονίδα}]\) proposed by Crönert. The word is not attested. For such diminutives cf. Ch. Charitonides, Πλάτων, I, 1949, pp. 151-155.

\(^{30}\) The ms. has \(\text{θερματίριαν}\) 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. \(\text{θερμός}\).