

INTRODUCTION

This Volume contains personal names from the Peloponnese, W. Greece (Aetolia, Acarnania, the Ionian Islands, Epirus, Illyria and the Corinthian colonial sites in Dalmatia), and Sicily and Magna Graecia. Our original intention had been to include within the same volume Central Greece (Locris, Phocis and Boeotia with Megara) and Thessaly, but considerations of bulk made us decide to divide the Volume and to defer this large area to a second part (IIIB), each of approximately equal size, representing recognisable historical and linguistic areas. Since the two parts have been prepared in parallel, it is hoped that IIIB will be published after only a short interval. The numeration of the following volumes will remain unchanged.

This dichotomy apart, Volume III follows, except for a few very insignificant modifications, the pattern of its predecessors, and it is not necessary to repeat the basic information provided in the Preface to Volume I concerning the categories of persons included, the method used in the entries and other details. We have seen no reason to change these features, which seem to have served a wide spectrum of users. Nonetheless, as we progress through the regions of the ancient Greek world new features are encountered which require special treatment within the framework of the *Lexicon*, and merit some explanation, both in general terms and region by region.

The inhabitants of each region of Greece spoke, and largely wrote, a dialect different in some degree from their neighbours, and it is *Lexicon* practice to retain these dialect-forms as independent names (see *LGPN* I xii). In the onomastic field, however, especially in the archaic period of epichoric scripts, it is frequently difficult to determine the correct prime (nominative) forms of proper names, and dialectologists may disagree with some of those we have extrapolated from inflected cases, for disagreement is inevitable over personal names in a way that does not arise within the stereotyped framework of common nouns. The uncertainties are not explicable purely on linguistic grounds. In every type of text, epichoric alphabets reveal an unhappy propensity to be inconsistent in usage and adherence to a single accepted form, and names are frequently isolated without any linguistic context to give assistance. In addition, many of the texts are of uncertain interpretation, and may be based on early and unreliable copies. By comparison, the dialect-forms of the period of the Ionic alphabet, such as the intervocalic consonantal aspirate, the intervocalic sigma and the terminal rho, are straightforward; they, too, have been retained as separate forms. It is to be remembered that, particularly in the Imperial period, a taste for archaism led to the re-introduction of archaic forms.

The task, both for the editors in deciding how to treat such variants, and for the reader in negotiating the results,

would be facilitated by a system of cross-reference between different forms of the same name, though we do not underestimate the dangers that lurk in such linguistic equations, especially in inscriptions of Hellenistic and Imperial date, in which simple etacism and dialectal variations may easily be confused, and in some cases cannot indeed be distinguished. It had been our intention to introduce such a system in this Volume, but unfortunately, for technical reasons, this has not proved possible. We hope to introduce it in Volume IIIB, where the heavily dialectal character of the material should make it a valuable aid.

It is the aim of the *Lexicon* to provide a regional onomastic picture; but there may be radical demographic changes which alter onomastic foundations. We may contrast the social stability of cities such as Athens and Rhodes, where onomastic changes do, of course, occur, but where there is also a basic onomastic continuity, with the situation in Magna Graecia and Sicily and, in a different way, in the Peloponnese. The establishment of Roman power in S. Italy in the later fourth century and in Sicily at the end of the third could only open the door eventually to new onomastic developments. On a smaller scale, the sack of Corinth in 146 B.C., and the establishment of a Roman colony there in 46 B.C., and at Patrai in 14 B.C., of which the former at least was largely settled with Italian freedmen, meant a new population, and therefore new onomastic features based on Roman foundations, be it in Greek or in Latin. Greek names in Latin, in Italy particularly, a widespread and complicated phenomenon, feature largely in this Volume.

The List of Abbreviations has grown considerably, mainly because of the need, in the absence of corpora, to cite local journals and guides, especially for Sicily. We continue to use the abbreviations for ancient sources established by Liddell and Scott and the *Diccionario griego-español*; but readers will appreciate that, with the passage of time, newer editions of texts have become available. We have, for example, made use of the recent volumes in the series of the Loeb Hippocrates (for *Epid.* 2, 4, 5-7), particularly on points of dating, though continuing to use Littré where necessary for points of detail for manuscript readings; similarly, the later volumes of the Loeb Plutarch, *Moralia*; the edition by M. Davies of Alcman, Stesichorus and Ibycus, *Poetarum Melicorum Graecorum Fragmenta*, in place of D. L. Page's *Poetae Melici Graeci*; and Kassel-Austin's *Poetae Comici Graeci*.

Continuing the practice begun in Volume II, we include a Reverse Index of names occurring in this Volume; a limited 'market research' exercise persuaded us that it would be helpful to readers if we retained the accents, even though the correct accentuation may be in doubt, especially in cases of non-Greek names recorded in Greek.

THE REGIONS

The Peloponnese and W. Greece do not stand as regional headings except in cases where no more precise location can be assigned. The various regions which make up this Volume are listed in alphabetical order, irrespective of geographical location. An exception was made for the regions of S. Italy (Apulia, Bruttium etc.) which it was felt should not be dispersed by the alphabetical arrangement. They have been kept together with the formula 'S. Italy (Apulia)', 'S. Italy (Bruttium)' etc.

A wide range of civic and ethnic subdivisions will be found in this Volume, from the tribes, phratries and κώμαι of Argos and the ἔθνη of Epirus to the civic units (many existing as no more than two- or three-letter abbreviations) which occur in the lists of magistrates at Epizephyrian Locri, Syracuse, Tauromenium and elsewhere.¹ As previously (see *LGN I xi*), all these units have been recorded, not only because of their intrinsic interest but because they enable us to distinguish between homonyms in communities where particular names are very common (e.g. Νυμφόδωρος, Ολυμπις and Φρῦνις at Tauromenium). In the numerous cases where they exist in very abbreviated form, we have retained the Greek letters; in other cases, for example in Epirus, the numerous ethnic groups of this type are given in transliteration. In all cases, they appear on the third line of the location-hierarchy, after region and, where appropriate, city.

The formula first devised to embrace within *LGN I* the many individuals of uncertain status attested on Delos over a long period (*I xi*) has been used extensively in this Volume. Thus, dedicants at the major cult centres of Dodona and Olympia who do not have a specific ethnic appear as Dodona* and Olympia* ('attested at' Dodona, Olympia), in preference to their being held over, in the absence of any indication of citizenship, to the final Volume of 'Others'. The principle has been stretched to the limit by the inclusion of the many freedmen in S. Italy, particularly at Pompeii and Herculaneum, with Greek names (mostly in Latin), about whose origins we can have no certainty, but who were clearly active members of their communities. It has not, however, been extended to slaves, even though their names at manumission (the situation in which we most often come across them) often indicate a strong local influence. Slaves without ethnics, including those 'born in the house', will, as always planned, appear in the final Volume.

Names from vases, which featured so largely in *LGN II*, occur here primarily from Corinth and from Rhegium ('Chalcidian vases'). In a *Lexicon* confining itself to the historical period, names on vases present the particular difficulty of deciding whether or not to treat those depicted and named as historical. Where the context is heroic, we have assigned the status 'heroic'; in generic scenes involving fighting, horses, chariots etc., we have assigned

'heroic?'; and 'fictitious?' to all other individuals, unless there is good reason to think they are historical people, for example if the name occurs as part of a dedication. It may be noted that if the source of a name is an artefact, we now indicate this by adding after the reference '(vase)', '(tile)', '(loomweight)' etc.

The numismatic material for the Peloponnese and for much of W. Greece has been edited by Jennifer Warren, who contributes the following note: 'Concerning personal names on coins, readers should be alerted to the fact that while the coverage will be reliable for coinages that have been researched in detail and in recent years (for example, those of Epirus, Laconia, the Duoviral coinage of Corinth, and the bronze coinage of the Achaean League), for some other series, especially in northwest Greece, this cannot be so. For these coinages, where an exhaustive search through unpublished collections - beyond the scope of *LGN* - has been wanting, it has sometimes been necessary to rely on references in Münsterberg to citations of unillustrated *unica* in early catalogues, which it has not been possible to confirm. It should further be appreciated that it is on late Hellenistic bronze coins that names are often found most plentifully, but have not always been exhaustively collected.'

Personal names often appear on coins in abbreviated form. The full form has been cited in *LGN* either when the expansion seemed reasonably certain, or, occasionally, when the abbreviation suggests a rare name specific to the locality. The extent of the restoration has been indicated as necessary.'

1 The Peloponnese

We must express our thanks to Dr Ch. Kritzas, Director of the Epigraphical Museum of Athens, formerly Ephor of the Greek Archaeological Service for Argolid-Korinthia, for providing unpublished material from that region, and to G. Kavvadias and Dr A. Oikonomou-Laniado for providing unpublished material from the same area; to Dr A. D. Rizakis for scrutinizing our Achaean file and making material available to us in advance of publication; to Dr P. Siewert for scrutinizing and adding to our file of Elis; to Dr A. J. S. Spawforth for advising us on the bulky and complicated material from Imperial Laconia; to Professor R. Stroud for putting at our disposal long ago his unpublished prosopography of Corinthia; and to Professor P. Themeles, Director of the excavations at Messene, for keeping us well supplied with offprints of his preliminary publications of newly-discovered inscriptions there.

The Peloponnese has perhaps been the most straightforward of all the major regions covered in this volume; nevertheless some additional explanations are called for.

¹ see N. F. Jones, *Public Organization in Ancient Greece* (Mem. of the American Philosophical Society 176, Philadelphia, 1987.)

1.1 Argolis

The fragmentary manumission texts from the neighbourhood of Argos,² in which names are listed in pairs, one in the nominative and the other in the genitive, do not specify the identity of either party. We have followed the view of Baunack and others, that the name in the nominative is that of the slave, while that in the genitive is the name of the owner or the guarantor. However, because of the uncertainty that exists, those taken to be the emancipated slaves are included under the rubric 'Argos*'.³

1.2 Elis

The abbreviations found in lists of cult-officials at Elis (*IvOl* 62; 64 etc.) have not been treated as civic units, since they never appear in a civic context, but as 'statuses' and as such are given at the end of the entry, in Greek, in the form in which they appear in the documents.

1.3 Laconia

The reference to 'Wade-Gery' is to manuscript marginalia in Professor H. T. Wade-Gery's copy of 'Poralla', made available to us by Dr S. Hornblower.

2 Western Greece

2.1 Aetolia

We are grateful to Dr C. Antonetti for reading our file of Aetolia and for making helpful comments; we have also taken advantage of Dr Antonetti's published topographical studies to identify settlements whose exact location is disputed.

2.2 Ionian Islands

With regard to the Ionian Islands (in which we have included Leukas, in spite of its later role as head of the Acarnanian League), we owe much to Dr D. Strauch, who is preparing an edition of the inscriptions of these islands for the new series of *Inscriptiones Graecae*. He has made available to us material collected by G. Klaffenbach on his travels there in the 1930s. We indicate these as 'Unp. (*IG* Archive)'. In addition, many of the names described as 'Unp. (Leukas Mus.)' are those of tombstones seen by Fraser in the early 1950s and later, which to the best of our knowledge remain unpublished.

2.3 Epirus and Illyria

We are fortunate to have had the closest collaboration over the years with Professor P. Cabanes, who has undertaken, with N. Ceka and F. Drini, the publication of the Greek

inscriptions of Epirus and Southern Illyria.³ The next volume in the series will contain the epigraphical material from the notable site of Bouthrotos, consisting, first and foremost, of the remarkable series of manumission documents, which, though fewer in number, equal those of Delphi in complexity and wealth of information. Through the generosity of Professor Cabanes, the *Lexicon* has been able to incorporate all the material (much of it unpublished) from this *Corpus*. Though it is unlikely to be published for some time, we have cited the *Corpus* number, adding, in the case of texts already published, a reference to the existing publication.⁴

This whole region poses the problem of the relationship of *ethne* and *koina* to cities, and of the interdependence of larger and smaller *ethne*. The numerous tribal units attested in literary and epigraphical sources range from the large and well-attested Molossoi and Thesprotioi down to small federated units with shifting affiliations and, often, no ascertainable location. Normally, we have subsumed them directly under Epirus, and have not tried to reflect their affiliations. At Bouthrotos, however, where more than seventy five are attested, almost all operating within the *koinon* of the Prasaiboi, it seemed important to indicate their cohesion by subsuming them as 'demes' under the heading 'Bouthrotos (Prasaiboi)'.

2.4 Coinage of Apollonia and Epidamnos-Dyrrhachion

Some explanation is required of our treatment of the names which appear on the silver and bronze coinage of these two cities after about 250 B.C.. There are usually two names, one in the genitive on the reverse, traditionally (but not necessarily accurately) regarded as the magistrate, the 'prytanis', and the other in the nominative on the obverse, taken to be the 'moneyer'. Difficulties arise as regards the citation of references, the dating and the related problem of the identification of homonyms.

For the silver coinage, we cite the catalogues published by A. Maier in the *Numismatische Zeitschrift* for 1908, and by H. Ceka in his *Questions de numismatique illyrienne*; additional material is given mainly by reference to various articles by R. Münsterberg. Unfortunately, neither Maier nor Ceka in *Questions* covered the bronze coinage, of which there is no single published catalogue. We have tried to track down references in the standard collections, but where we failed, we have been obliged to cite Ceka's *Probleme* (in Albanian), in which he lists the names on the bronze, but gives no detailed references.

The overall chronological limits of the coinage have been disputed, but current opinion is that it ran from, approximately, the middle of the third to the middle of

²Texts: *IG* IV (1) 530, with *BCH* 33 (1909) p. 183 n. 2; ib. p. 456 f. no. 23; *JÖAI* 14 (1911) Beibl. p. 146 no. 4; *SEG* XLII 279.

³This Franco-Albanian collaboration has produced the *Corpus* of the inscriptions of Epidamnos-Dyrrhachion (1995), and of Apollonia (in press), both of which were made available to us ahead of publication.

⁴The texts from the Theatre are most easily accessible in *SEG*

XXXVIII 465-517, where the readings made by L. Morricone in the 1930s (published by G. Pugliese-Carratelli in *Pdelp* 41 (1986) pp. 383 ff.) are given, with comments by P. Cabanes.

⁵see M. Beauregard, *Grecs et Illyriens* pp. 95 ff. for a preliminary study identifying some individuals on the coins with homonyms in other contexts, for example on tiles.

the first century B.C.. Within that broad span, hoard-evidence offers the basis for assigning coins to more precisely defined periods,⁵ but unfortunately no study of this kind has been carried out comprehensively.

In the absence of an established internal chronology, we have no sound basis for distinguishing between the different instances of the same name, which may recur frequently. *Δαμήν*, for example, occurs in the genitive ('prytanis') in combination with seventeen different 'moneys', and *Ἀλκαῖος* in the nominative with twenty-six different 'prytaneis'. These are extreme cases, but the problem recurs many times in less extreme forms. We have adopted a schematic presentation of the evidence: all examples of a name in the genitive are subsumed under one entry, and similarly all those of a name in the nominative; we have kept the names on silver coinage separate from those on bronze, even though some names are very distinctive and identity correspondingly more probable.

We must express our gratitude to Dr P. Kinns, a member of our Committee, who put at our disposal his preliminary studies of this coinage; to Professor Cabanes for making available to us the numismatic appendix, edited by Marc Beaugard, to appear in the forthcoming *Corpus* of the inscriptions of Apollonia; to the late Professor O. Masson, to Professor O. Picard and to Mme H. Nicolet for valuable exchanges of views and information at a late stage. It goes without saying that they cannot be held in any way responsible for the schematic way in which we have been obliged to treat this onomastically rich material within the framework of the *Lexicon*.

There remains one matter for regret regarding the Epirus file, namely the absence from it of many names that will appear in the unpublished lead plaques on which were inscribed the oracular enquiries at Dodona. The numerous publications of C. Carapanos, D. Evangelides and S. Dakaris have been the main source of our material. The publication of the subscription-list on a leaden tablet by Dr A. Antoniou, *Δωδώνη*, is an indication of how many onomastic surprises may be expected from the shrine.

2.5 Dalmatian islands and coast

Although this Adriatic region lies well to the north of, and distinct from, the original regional boundaries of this Volume, it seemed desirable that the material from the Corinthian and other colonies of the Dalmatian coast and islands should be accommodated here, alongside Illyria. Historical considerations led us to separate off this part of the later Roman province of Illyricum, where the onomastic features are of a different nature, and form a natural part of Volume IV. We have been helped throughout this part of our work by the assiduous collaboration of Dr E. Marin, Director of the Archaeological Museum of Split.⁶ Fraser particularly wishes to thank Dr Marin for accompanying him on a trip to the Dalmatian Islands, which enabled him to study the material there.

3 *Magna Graecia and Sicily*

In Magna Graecia, and to a lesser extent in Sicily, a unique onomastic situation existed. Sicily became a Roman province in 241 B.C., and the Oscan- and Messapian-speaking Italian provinces from Campania southward to the Straits had become increasingly subject to Roman influence since the end of the fourth century. While, however, the old colonial cities of Sicily retained their predominantly Greek, or native, way of life, in spite of Roman exploitation and administration, as illustrated in Cicero's *Verrine Orations*, in the cities of S. Italy Latin colonies took the place of Greek cities as the principal urban unit, and a predominantly libertine population, of Italian and Oriental origin, replaced the descendants of the Greek colonists. The process, begun long before, was not completed until the Social War in 89 B.C., but the Greek cities from Brundisium to Rhegium were wholly under Roman influence, politically, economically and socially, from long before that date. The Greek *cognomina* of *liberti* cannot be regarded as a reflection of traditional local nomenclature, but in due course they and their descendants came to form the stock of the region.

It did not seem to us a practicable proposition to pursue Greek names in their various Latin forms up to the gates of Rome. On historical as well as practical grounds a compromise was clearly necessary (not least because of the comprehensive onomastic work of Professor H. Solin), and our solution has been to restrict our published file, on the Adriatic side, to the northern border of Apulia, roughly on the same latitude as southern Campania, omitting the Samnite hinterland. In Campania, the line of demarcation has been drawn along the forty-first parallel, thus including the whole of the Bay of Naples, with Puteoli and Misenum, but omitting the cities of the hinterland, notably Capua. Our slogan has been *δεῖ που στήναι*.

A similar decision had to be taken as regards chronology, for to have kept to our usual later limit of the mid-seventh century A.D. would have been to stray into the new world that followed the barbarian inroads into Italy and Sicily, when nomenclature underwent changes that could not be accommodated to a *Lexicon* of Greek personal names. Similarly we have not exploited the names of martyrs etc. contained in the *Martyrologium Hieronymianum* and similar texts.

We have included in S. Italy the few natives of the area who appear in inscriptions abroad with the ethnics *Βρύ(έ)ττιος*, *Λευκανός*, *Μεσσάπιος*, *Ίάπιξ*, *Καμπανός*, but have regarded the epichoric inscriptions of these Italic regions as beyond our brief.

In Sicily, more especially at Syracuse and Catana, both the reading and the chronology of the numerous texts from the Christian catacombs, which have been intensively (and sometimes unsuccessfully) studied over generations, present serious problems. The graffiti were badly written, and many have now disappeared, while the cursive style of writing and lack of orthography make many of the texts

⁶The epigraphical fruits of Dr Marin's excavations at Salona and Narona will appear in Volume IV, for which he prepared our Dalmatia

file, with the assistance of Dr I. Britvić.

difficult to decipher and to date. We hope that we have collected most of this material, and, if we have, we and users of this Volume owe much to the epigraphical skills and tireless labours of the Revd. Professor S. A. Agnello, S. J., and the Revd. Professor A. Ferrua, S. J. We have in general adopted the chronology set forth by Agnello in *Scritti in onore di Guido Libertini* (Ist. di arch. dell' Università di Catania, Florence 1958), pp. 65-82, 'Probleme di datazione delle Catacombe di Siracusa', who especially casts doubt on the existence of pre-Constantinian burials. We have used the wide bracket 'iii-v A.D.' in the large majority of cases in which a consular date is not given. On the textual side we have been greatly indebted to Ferrua's 'Epigrafia sicula, pagana e christiana' (*RAC* 18 (1941) pp. 151-243), and to his detailed scrutiny of texts in his monograph, *Note e Giunte*.

Our debts to scholars in this area where difficult texts,

of both the archaic and the late Roman periods, have been published and re-published several times, and where new texts are regularly discovered, are particularly great. We owe a long-standing debt to Professor Solin, who prepared our original file of Greek names at Pompeii, and since then has provided us with a list of Greek names from his current work on the revision of *CIL* X, and has generally kept us abreast of his many researches, and stimulated us by lively debate. Professor E. Miranda made available to us her *Corpus* of the inscriptions of Naples before publication; Professor M. Lazzarini cast a critical eye on the Greek material in our S. Italian file; Professor F. Cordano, Professor G. Manganaro and Professor R. J. A. Wilson kept us informed of current epigraphical work and new discoveries in Sicily; we were helped at a late stage by receiving a copy of the onomasticon of Sicily prepared by Dr J. Curbera.

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