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EXCAVATIONS AT ISSA, ISLAND OF VIS, YUGOSLAVIA 1976, 1979

A Preliminary Report

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1) Introduction

Ancient historical sources undoubtedly prove that the Syracusan colony Issa must have existed on the island of Vis, situated about 30 miles from the coast. Controversies concerning the very founder of the colony date back to the 17th century. Historical base for different opinions was given by Diodorus Siculus (XV, 13,4; XV, 14) and Pseudo-Scymnus (Periegesis 412-414). Most Yugoslav scholars are of the opinion that Issa had been founded by Siracusan tyrant Dionysius the Elder within the period from 398 to 385 B.C.¹ According to other, mostly foreign scholars, passages from Diodorus refer to Lissos in Albania not to Issa.² Thus, Issa could not have been a Dionysius's colony. The validity of either hypothesis do not seem to be strong enough to be generally recognized.

The very name of the colony (Issa) suggests that even before Greek colonization there must have existed a settlement of pre Indoeuropean population as was the case with similar names from Greece (Larissa, Antissa, Amfissa etc.).³

Although Issa must have played an outstanding commercial and strategic role on the Adriatic, but it is also quite sure that Issaeans were capable of using advantages of fertile fields inland of the island as well as of the terraces on the shore. Vinegrowing is even in these days the most important economic branch. The Issaeans vine was well renowned in the ancient world as confirmed in a passage by Agatharchides from Knidos mentioning that the vine from Issa was one of the best in the world.⁴ The pre Greek population of Issa must have got acquainted with vine cultivation and production before coming of Syracusan settlers because indigenous people had surely come in contact with Greeks even earlier.⁵ The finds from archaic period such as several Corinthian aryballoi,⁶ a black figured lekythos,⁷ some choroplastic figures⁸ a fragment of archaic stone head etc.⁹ speak in favour of this supposition.

Owing to its favourable position in the deep bay on the northern side of the island, Issa became the most important Greek polis on the eastern Adriatic. Issaeans development obviously favoured further colonization. Thus, Issa itself founded colonies Tragou- rion (Trogir), Epetion (Stobreč) as confirmed by historical sources (Polybius)¹⁰ and a settlement of un-

known name at Lumbarda on the island of Korčula,¹¹ attested by the agreement between colonists and indigenous people which was inscribed on a psephisma partly preserved in numerous fragments at Lumbarda.¹² Issa must have also shown great interest in Salona, as confirmed by fragmentary inscription found there.¹³ Issaeans colonization suggests the conclusion that the polis of Issa outgrew the boundaries of its own island, being forced to establish new settlements, thus extending its domination over the Dalmatian littoral and islands. The Issaeans used their colonies as points for trading with the Illyrians. They exported vine, pottery and other luxury goods. Fragments of so called Gnathia ceramics found in the indigenous settlements on the coast as well as in hinterland testify to the existence of such trade.¹⁴

It is very likely that at least for a certain time Issa was under the domination of local ruler Jonios who was Illyrian by origin. According to some historical sources he was born at Issa.¹⁵ There is an inscription mentioning that Issa is Jonios's island,¹⁶ as well as many coins bearing his head with legend JONI(O).¹⁷ Jonios was considered to be almost mythological figure, local hero or an ancient historical personality, but recently several plausible arguments were offered by D. Rendić-Miočević suggesting that Jonios was the local Illyrian ruler who extended his power to Issa and to some parts of eastern Adriatic in the middle of the 4th century B.C.¹⁸ It is not possible, however, to establish how long Jonios dominated Issa.

In the period of Roman penetration on the eastern Adriatic Issa was always a Roman ally. Thus, Issaeans fleet used to take part in the Roman naval battles in the Aegean region and along the coast of Asia Minor.¹⁹

Issa lost its autonomy in the time of conflicts between Pompey and Caesar. The Issaeans considered policy of Senat aristocracy represented by Pompey to be far more favourable for the city than Caesar's interpretation of democracy. The defeat of Pompey brought to an end the autonomy of the island which lost the status of *socius populi Romani* and it became only the city of Roman citizens (*oppidum civium Romanorum*).²⁰ Issaeans importance and its role on Adriatic gradually faded during Roman period. Issa seems to have been in a kind of administrative union with Salona, the centre of the Roman province Dal-

matia.²¹ In spite of its reduced importance as a political and cultural centre, it nevertheless flourished as a prosperous provincial city.²² There are very small number of archaeological finds from later centuries of Roman Empire. Only a lamp bearing Early Christian symbols testifies to the existence of Christian community on the island in the 5th or 6th centuries A. D. During Middle Ages Issa became only an agricultural village this time on the other part of the huge bay and inhabited by the Croats. It was then that Issa changed its name into Vis.

Ancient Issa was situated in the western part of the bay of Vis. The city area was approximately of rectangular shape situated on the steep slope called Gradina as well as the peninsula Prirovo (Plan 1).²³ The city facing south was exposed to sun rays from sunrise to sunset. The whole city was encircled by town walls built of huge stone blocks. There were no towers on the walls. The urban plan was arranged according to ortogonal structure of communications. The Roman forum was placed by the sea shore to the north of Prirovo. It very likely coincides with the place of Greek agorà. The theatre of Roman type was situated on Prirovo. An earlier Greek theatre might have existed on the same place as well. In the vicinity of the theatre certain outstanding buildings must have been built, but this area has not yet been archaeologically examined. On the western part of the city, close to the shore, large Roman baths were constructed. The bath complex extended even outside the city walls towards west, thus spreading over a part of Greek necropolis. Graves may be found around the whole city, but the largest concentration was on the southwestern side of the town, on the site « Mrtvilo ». Burials were unfortunately destroyed in the course of centuries, but the necropolis suffered great damage when football ground started to be constructed there.

The city area is almost unexcavated. At the end of the last century the theatre was excavated,²⁴ Roman baths were researched some twenty years ago,²⁵ but because of the houses built over the ruins it was not possible to continue the field works. Only necropolis has been excavated several times in the last hundred years. These excavations will be dealt more in detail in the text.

Besides numerous Hellenistic vases Issa yielded also other fine archaeological finds. Several Hellenistic and Roman sculptures were found there. Among them few mutilated statues of Roman emperors, some reliefs, inscriptions and other archaeological material,²⁶ discovered casually or in the course of sporadic excavations.

Future excavations at Issa, which are going to be carried out by Archaeological Museum of Split are

excepted to yield rich archaeological data testifying to the high level of culture and civilization of this ancient city.

2) *Hellenistic necropolis of Issa*

Graves belonging to the citizens of ancient Issa found on the site « Mala Banda » to the south of « Mrtvilo », where main cemetery was situated,²⁷ were published as early as 1859. The necropolis of « Mrtvilo » has undergone numerous devastations in the course of the last century and during several phases of building of the football ground which allied troops decided to place on this site in 1944. When the ground was enlarged about thirty graves as well as potter's kiln measuring 5 m in diameter with a corridor about 1 m high,²⁸ and larger part of Roman baths were destroyed in 1948. In 1955 only some graves were saved in the course of rescue excavations led by B. Gabričević and M. Nikolanci which were unfortunately not published.²⁹ That is why until recently it was hardly possible to determine any tomb-group. About 600 vases and other objects from this necropolis, kept in various museums in Yugoslavia and abroad, were without necessary documentation for a serious archaeological study. This is the reason why the excavations carried in 1976 and 1979 are extremely important, because they give the possibility of comparison with the still existing vases which were without circumstances of their discovery. In 1976 tobs nos 1 to 11 (tomb 2 belonged to a child) were researched in the course of rescue excavations. Some of these tombs were, unfortunately already devastated (plan 2 and 3).

Excavations organized in 1979 lasted only eleven days. During this period tombs nos 12 to 20 were discovered, although the grave no. 20 been found and devastated as early as 1955.

Hellenistic graves were found also along western, northern and eastern town-walls, on the peninsula Prirovo and on the site « Stonca »,³⁰ while to the south of the above mentioned site « Mala Banda », precisely on the locality « Dardin » three graves from the end of the 4th century B.C. were destroyed in 1952. Two graves containing offerings from the 3rd or 2nd centuries B.C. were destroyed on the site « Stagna » in 1974 in the very centre of today Vis.

Archaic necropolis seems to have been located near Roman baths within the northern part of the city.³¹

Roman cemetery containing cremation burials extended to the south of the grave no. 6, on the site of « Mala Banda ». It was situated above the Hellenistic necropolis as confirmed by excavations carried out in 1976. A cremation burial above the grave no. 6, unfortunately, already disturbed was discovered. The ashes were found also near the grave no. 7.

3) *The forms of graves*

On the basis of data yielded by archaeological excavations, data gathered in some archaeological papers and information offered by local people it was possible to establish five forms of grave architecture, but first two seems to prevail.

Form I

Cist graves, composed of four vertically and pretty well cut stone slabs whose longer sides have grooves for fixing narrow sides. The graves of this form are 1,90 to 2,00 m long, by 0,90 to 1,00 m wide. The slabs are about 1,00 m high. The bottoms of the graves were covered with pebbles, while its covers consisted of two or three of somewhat irregular shape which were fixed to the cist by means of clay. Some graves of this form were dug in the rock. Others, not dug in the rock, had supporting wall along a longer side (grave no. 14). About forty graves belonged to this form.³²

Form II

The graves built from rather small blocks are grouped in this form. Their interior is often plastered by mortar. The measures are similar to those of Form I. The bottom of the grave is also sprinkled with pebbles or crushed marine snails (no 19). So far seven graves of this form have been registered, but unfortunately without covers, thus it was not possible to determine the form of the cover.³³

Form III

Child graves nos 2, 12 and 17, composed of several rather irregular slabs, could be attributed to this form. It is only a variant of form I.

Form IV

The graves nos 15 and 18 belong to this form. Being adapted to the situation on the terrain, they have not strictly defined grave architecture. The grave no. 18 is leant on the western side of the grave no. 19, while the western side of the grave no. 15 is cut in the rock and partly built with small stone blocks, but its outer sides consisted of irregular stone slabs.

Form V

The graves cut in the rock, found on the site Stagna in the centre of Vis belong to this group. Unfortunately they were not systematically excavated. The form specimens of V has not been so far discovered on the necropolis on the site « Mrtvilo ».

All above mentioned forms testify that the dominant type of graves at Issa is a kind of grave chamber in several variants. On the basis of pottery and coins found in the graves, they can be dated from the middle of the 4th to the middle of the 1st century B.C.³⁴ In the middle of the 1st century B.C. Roman population introduced custom of cremation burials in a cella containing several urns.³⁵ Cremation burials contain also big number of offerings as it is the case with Hellenistic graves with plenty of pottery from southern Italy until the middle of the 3rd century B.C. After graves contained mostly local, Is saean pottery.

Stelai bearing the names of buried persons were fixed above graves. Although not one stele was discovered *in situ* it is almost certain that names corresponded to the number of deceased in each chamber. In some graves nine (no. 6), six (no. 14), four (nos 3 and 16), three (no. 18) were buried.³⁶ The corresponding number of names could be found on some stelai.

The customs of burying several deceased in a single chamber was not so popular in the Greek world. In Syracuse, the mother city of Issa, there are not such chambers.³⁷ This the reason why the fact of appearance of big number of skeletons in a single grave should be considered as a local phenomenon and its parallels should be looked for in the Iron Age chambers on Illyrian territory.

4) *The remains of architecture*

The necropolis discovered on the western side of the football ground (about 40 m long by 7 m wide) extending from the grave no. 6 to the grave no. 16 has not yet been completely excavated (Plan 2). In 1979 it was not possible to excavate deeper than 50 cm behind the graves nos 6-11. That is why the situation is not quite clear there. Behind the graves nos 8,9,10 and 11 there is a wall built of huge stone blocks (Plan 2, F) without mortar. The purpose of this wall has not been determined, so far it could be a grave enclosure belonging to graves nos 8-11 and I-Vc or others which would perhaps appear to the west of this wall.³⁸ The family graves nos 8 and 9 are situated about 70 cm higher than nos 10 and 11 (cfr. Plan 3).

Nos VI-IX and 4 and 12, as well as nos 16-19 might form other two family grave groups.³⁹

Other graves were not in groups. A certain regularity is to be observed in the necropolis. The graves nos 1, 3, 14, 15, 17, 19, stretched in the north-south direction, were separated from graves nos VI-XIII. They are not, however, chronologically distincted because the pottery from the grave no. 3 is very close or even contemporary with that from the grave no. XI found in 1955.⁴⁰

It should be pointed out, however, that the level of the bed-rock is gently sloping from the west to east.

A mortar floor (Plan 2, D and fig. 1) about 5 cm thick was found above the graves nos. 3 and 1, 1 m below the level of terrain and 1 m above the mentioned graves. The floor is lying on a layer of small pieces of stone and its northern border is lined by bigger stone blocks. The same was discovered in 1955 above the graves nos VI-X. The floor must belong to a later period since Hellenistic graves were situated under it. This floor could not be a platform for approaching graves because it runs over the grave no. 1. It probably belongs to the Roman period.

The wall no. 1 runs over the grave no. 15, then deviates forming right angle and finishes crossing the grave no. 19. This wall is composed of various stone blocks which are roughly built and connected with mortar. Being of recent date it was removed to enable the excavation of the above mentioned graves.

The wall no. 3 is also of recent origin although it is on the lower level than that no. 1. It was built of several roughly dressed stone blocks without mortar in two rows. It was also removed to make the research of the grave no. 17 possible.

To the north of graves nos 16, 19 and 18 there is a pretty well preserved wall no. 2 which stretches in the direction east-west. Its upper level is higher than the level of the above mentioned graves, but the wall might have been even higher. The wall no. 2 is not built from the same kind of stone blocks, as for instance supporting wall of the grave no. 14, but from different blocks which were skillfully composed. Some blocks in this wall must have been supporters of Hellenistic stelai with rectangular cutting for its setting. This wall was obviously made after necropolis stopped being used. It is supposed to be a kind of enclosure.

The horizontal and vertical stratigraphy of the site, without analysis of grave offerings, shows that the grave no. 3 is earlier than the grave no. 14, because the former one is situated in the vicinity of the latter one, but on a lower level and there is no separating architecture between them (fig. 1). The grave no. 19 is earlier than no. 18 because the latter was added to the former one. The graves nos 16 and 19 seems to be contemporary since they are built together. Being earlier than no. 19 the grave no. 17 is at the same time older than nos 16 and 18, because the former one is on the lower level and lies on the bed-rock, while the grave no. 19 is placed on the soil.

5) The finds outside graves

An elliptical pit (marked with no. 1, see Plan 2, B) containing ashes (measures 60 by 70 and by 8 cm)

was found 1 m to the north-west from the grave no. 11 (Vc) at the depth of 120 cm. Three broken skyphoi of greyish clay, similar to no. 23 from the grave no. 14 were found in this pit (fig. 9, 23). This type of skyphoi is obviously of Issaeian production.

In the vicinity of graves nos 15, 16 and 17 two big heaps of marine snails were discovered (Plan 2, C).

It was not possible to determine the vertical stratigraphy during excavations, except for a very limited area behind the graves nos 3 and 1, under the level of the above mentioned pavement. It should be only mentioned that a certain quantity of rough pottery, fragments of amphorae and fine vases were also found in this part of the cemetery. Since vertical stratigraphy could hardly have been established during excavations, it is not clear whether these finds, besides skyphoi and heaps of marine snails, played any role in the funeral rites, but parallels from Greek world allow such a supposition.

6) Grave offerings

Only graves nos 3 and 14 discovered on the western part of the necropolis of Issa (fig. 1) will be discussed here, since their relation clearly shows that the former is earlier than the latter. The analysis of their offerings is expected to give good data for typology, production and chronology of Issaeian pottery.

Grave no 3 is dated by a silver stater of Lucanian Heraclea struck somewhat between 350 and 330 B.C. and a silver sestertius of Roman Republic struck probably from 211 to 208 B.C. (figg. 2 and 3).⁴¹ The same tomb yielded four dismembered skeletons of adult persons, four strigili (fig. 4) and fifteen vases from last phase of Apulian Gnathia production (fig. 5).⁴² The vases range from oenochoe with trilobe mouth nos 1, 35, 17, 36, 10, 22; oenochoe with oval mouth no. 8; pelike nos 14 and 23 with ribbed decoration, alabastroi nos 28 and 18; skyphoi nos 18, 12, 33 and 26. Oenochoe no. 37; pelike no. 15 with the same decoration as on the oenochoe no. 37; skyphoi nos 16, 3, 32 and 25 and finally two unguentarii nos 6 and 7 belong to Campanian ware (fig. 6).

Three vases belong to the late stage of south Italian red figured style: lebes gamikos no. 30 and lekane no. 4 as well as the lower part of lekane no. 24 (fig. 6).

It was not possible up to now to find parallels in Greek world for three stamnoi nos 5, 11 and 20 and for the lamp no. 34 (fig. 6).

On the basis of the above described vases the grave should be roughly dated to the 3rd century B.C. All the vases were imported from various parts of south Italy. The most significant object in this grave is the oenochoe no. 22 (24,6 cm high) whose handle top is ornamented with the head of Ganymede (fig. 7).

The second very important vase is lebes gamikos no. 30 with strange motif painted white having possibly an unidentified symbolic meaning. On the A side a schematic woman head in profile with the hair gathered on the back of her head is portrayed. In front of the woman's head a boucranium with two hanged objects is shown, while below a cup is painted. On the back of the head beside the neck two horizontally laid lilies are represented. On the B side also a woman's head with different coiffure is portrayed. She has a wreath on her head. A duck like bird with a wreath in the beak is shown on a floral scroll in front of the woman's face. Two stylized lilies are painted behind the head.

Grave no. 14 did not contain any coins. Dismembered and badly preserved skeletons of six persons were found in it as well as two fragmented strigili and a fragment of an iron nail (fig. 8). The pottery (figg. 9, 10) should be grouped as follows:

1) vases characterized by some elements of Gnathia pottery: oenochoe nos 6, 1 and 18; pelike no. 10 and skyphoi nos 12, 22 and 23 (fig. 9).

2) vases of greyish clay with dark glaze on some spots: oenochoe no. 4; cover no. 29a; amphoriscas no. 3; stamnos no. 14 and skyphos no. 8 (fig. 9).

3) vases of Campanian production: unguentarium no. 16, bowl no. 26 and lamp no. 20 (fig. 9).

4) vases without painted decoration: oenochoe no. 13; amforisca no. 5, stamnoi no. 11, 25 and 29c; cover no. 19 and unguentarii nos 9 and 2 (fig. 10).

5) vases similar to the group 4 but with simple painted decoration: unguentarii nos 7, 21 and 30 as well as stamnos no. 17 (fig. 10).

When comparing offerings from these two graves mutual parallels could not be found.⁴³ Gnathia vases from the grave no. 3 are different in their shape, decoration and quality of clay from those (group 1) bearing some characteristics of this production: ribbed plastic ornament, birds etc. This is the case with other groups of pottery as well.

According to a widely accepted opinion Gnathia production in Apulia must have come to an end around 270 B.C.,⁴⁴ thus the vases of the group 1 from the grave 14 were undoubtedly made in a workshop which was under strong influence of the Apulian production. The vases classified in the groups 2, 4 and 5 show also some local characteristics, while Campanian vases (group 3) could have been imported.

On the basis of the above suggested comparison it is obvious that the grave no. 3 is earlier than no. 14 and that they did not stay in any chronological sequence. Bearing in mind the fact that these two graves were not individual ones, but contained several

skeletons they can hardly be precisely dated. The approximate date of grave no. 14 is from the end of the 3rd to the beginning of 2nd centuries B.C. The characteristic feature of this grave is the presence of local pottery. This is the main difference between graves nos 3 and 14.

It should be mentioned that most of the graves discovered in 1955, 1976 and 1979 have closer parallels to grave no 14 than to grave no 3. Further study should enable us to establish mutual chronological and typological relations between all discovered graves.

We should like to use the opportunity for pointing out a phenomenon appearing in the repertoire of these vases discovered on the Issaean necropolis. There is a rather big number of vases which are close to the south Italian shapes, while their motifs and execution are very similar to the so called « West-Slope » pottery from Greece. An example of such a vase (36,6 cm high) was found in the grave no. 5 (fig. 11) which should be roughly dated to the end of 3rd or 2nd centuries B.C.

7) New stelai

The majority of Greek stelai from Issa were collected and published by J. Brunšmid long ago.⁴⁵ After Brunšmid's publication, dealing with twenty stelai, several new gravestones appeared, but unfortunately they have not yet been published. The lack of complete and ajourned catalogue of Greek inscriptions from Issa makes the study of Greek epigraphy from Dalmatia rather difficult.⁴⁶

In 1979 five new stelai were discovered on the Issaean necropolis « Mrtvilo ». These stelai were found to the south of the graves 12 and 14.

1) Stele of local limestone. The top of the stele is formed in the shape of a profiled pediment without any decoration. The acroteria are damaged. The stele is broken horizontally in the middle and at the bottom, but this lower fragment could not be found. The stele is of trapezoidlike form. Inscription consists of five lines each containing a name of a dead person (five all together). The space between second and third line is wider, so the three names appearing in the last three lines are separated from the upper group consisting of two names. Even the letters of the first and second group vary in size. The letters in the first line are 1,5 cm, while those in the second one are 2 cm high. The first two lines are badly damaged, while the first one is pretty rubbed out. The stele is 86 cm high, 42 cm wide and 10 cm thick. Inv. no. VM 79 - 1a, b. It is kept in the museum at Vis (drawing nr. 1, fig. 12).

The inscription runs as follows:

ΔΥΣ[Ι]ΜΑΧΟΣ Δ[Ι]ΟΝΥΣΙΟΥ
ΜΝΑΣΙΣ ΚΛΕΕΜΠΟΡΟΥ
ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ ΘΕΥΔΩΡΟΥ
ΔΙΟΝΥΣΙΟΣ ΔΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ
ΚΛΕΕΜΠΟΡΟΣ ΔΥΣΙΜΑΧΟΥ

Every name has a father's name as it was the custom on Greek inscriptions.⁴⁷ The first name is that of the father of the family, while the second is his wife's name. The third name is not possible to bring into family connection with other names on this stele. Fourth and fifth are the names of their sons. The first son got his name after his grandfather on his father's side, while the second was named after grandfather on his mother's side.

The most interesting name is Kleemporos which is rather rare. It appears in Appian's report on first Illyrian war, then on a psephisma from Salona, in Pliny the Elder and on an inscription of an Athenian from the 3rd century B.C.⁴⁸ The same name was also found on two recently published inscriptions from Issa.⁴⁹ Its appearance on an Issaeian inscription is the third one. The fact that the letter A is not rendered with a horizontal, but an angled bar seems noteworthy. The stele belongs to a very popular form at Issa. It is not possible to date it precisely. Approximate dating would be the 3rd century B.C.

2) The stele of local limestone, having a profiled pediment on the top with hardly any decoration except for a badly damaged triglyphs on the base of the pediment. Acroteria are also damaged. The stele is broken diagonally and approximately in the middle. The lower part of the stele is missing. Only on line of the inscription with the name of the dead is preserved. The letters are 2 cm high. The inscription is weathered, but only one letter could not be deciphered. The stele is 88 cm high, 58,5 cm wide and 13 cm thick. Inv. no VM 79-2a, b. It is kept in the museum at Vis (drawing nr. 2). The inscription runs as follows:

ΑΓΗΣΙΑΔΑΜΟΣ ΕΥ[Α]ΠΕΟΣ

The name and father's name can be read without any difficulty. The name Euareos is common one for Thebes and Boeotia, but it appears on only two inscriptions on the Adriatic: one from Trogir⁵⁰ and one from Issa.⁵¹

The letter A has not the strait horizontal bar, but an angled one. The stele can be approximately dated to the 3rd or 2nd centuries B.C.

3) The stele of local limestone. Instead of usual pediment this stele has an oval top without any decoration except for a profile on the upper part of the

shaft. There are slight traces of triglyphs on the profile. The stele was broken so that the second line is not completely preserved. The lower part of the inscription is not damaged, while only the upper parts of the second line letters are preserved. The first line contains the name of the dead, as must have been the case with the second line as well. The letters are 2 cm high. The stele is 43 cm high, 41 cm wide and 11 cm thick. Inv. no VM 79 - 3a, b. It is kept in the museum at Vis (drawing nr. 3, fig. 13).

The inscription runs as follows:

ΘΕΥΔΩΡΟΣ ΦΙΛΙΚΟΥ
ΔΥΣΙΜΑΧ[ΟΣ]

The father's name is not preserved in the second line. The name ends in ΟΣ because vague remains of letters could be observed. The first line was deeply cut, while the second was only scratched in the surface, which speaks in favour of later addition of this line.

This form of stele was not a known one either at Issa or on the eastern Adriatic littoral. All up to now known shapes of stelai are topped by a pediment, save a funeral stele of Kallia with horizontal and profiled upper side.⁵² It should be remembered that Attic palmette stele could hardly be found either at Issa or in the southern Italy.⁵³

There are many pieces of Attic stelai topped by a semicircle extending directly in the shaft. Sometimes the semicircle transforms itself in the palmette.⁵⁴ There are, however, stelai with top palmette shaped to form a kind of pediment and having an enlarged central akroterion,⁵⁵ as is the case with this Issaeian stelè. Close parallels to this stele, only of smaller size is that of Hedike, the daughter of Gordis from Kertsch.⁵⁶ Typologically akin is the stele of priestess Polystrata from Kerameikos Museum in Athens, although the latter one is a far more luxurious example. This stele dated to the 4th century B.C. has palmettes on both sides.⁵⁷

Close analogy to the mentioned Issaeian type of stele, well named as «Omegaform» in some German studies, is an undecorated specimen from Kerameikos carrying names Myrte and Pythogeneia which on the basis of the forms of letters could be dated to the 5th century B.C. This stele was supposed to have had a painted central palmette with a semipalmette on both sides as well as the figure below the inscription.⁵⁸ As far as we can say in this moment, it is very likely that the ornament was painted. The top of this Issaeian stele might have been painted in similar way. The Omega form of grave-stones is a very popular model at the beginning of the 4th century B.C. An Attic piece from the middle

of the 4th century B.C., now in the collection of Dolly Goulondris, is a good parallel for the Issaeon one as well.⁵⁹ Similar, though somewhat bigger, to this stele is also an example from Thessaly carrying the names of four dead persons, dating from the end of the 4th or 3rd centuries B.C.⁶⁰ The Issaeon stele should be roughly dated in the same period.

4) The stele of local limestone. This gravestone contains the characteristic pediment lacking only ornaments. The pediment is, however, somewhat raised. The upper part of the pediment is damaged. The stele is broken on the place where the pediment passes in the shaft and on the middle of the inscription, cutting it across the third line. The lower part was not discovered, but it was obviously of slightly trapezoidlike form. The stele, especially the inscription is badly damaged. The letters, varying in size from 2 to 3,5 cm, are irregularly cut. Only the second line is easily legible. The name in the first line is badly damaged, thus the letters E, O and Σ are only decipherable. Although the letters Π, O and Λ hardly can be discerned, nevertheless the name can be deciphered. The reading of father's name in the first line is much easier. Only the second name in the third line can be reasonably well reconstructed. The stele is 46 cm high, 54 cm wide and 13 cm thick. Inv. no. VM 79 - 4a, b. It is kept in the museum at Vis (drawing nr. 4).

The inscription runs as follows:

[EY]ΠΟΑΣ[Μ]ΟΣ ΚΑΕΨΙΑ
ΔΩΡΟΘΕΟΣ ΚΑΕΨΙΑ
Ε[Υ]ΠΟΛΕΜ[ΟΥ]

All three persons had their father's name, but the first name of the third one is not unfortunately preserved. Since the first two persons have the common father's name, two brothers must be in question. The third name seems to belong to a child of the first one, since the father's name is the same as that of the first person.

Both names Eupolemos and Dorotheos are widely known.⁶¹ Klepsia is doric genitive case of the name Klepsias. Parallels for this name can hardly be indicated in this moment.

The letter A has not strait, but angled horizontal bar.

The stele could be approximately dated to the 3rd or 2nd centuries B.C.

5) The stele of local limestone. It is not quite clear whether this stele used to have standard pediment long ago or it was topped by a horizontal line similar to that on the stele of Kallia,⁶² which is different in shape from all other Issaeon stelai. The gravestone is broken also in the lower part of the shaft

which is missing. The shaft is of slightly trapezoidlike form. Since it was badly damaged, no trace of inscription could be discerned, although it must have been at least superficially inscribed or painted. The stele is 36 cm high, 36 cm wide and 11 cm thick. Inv. no. VM 79 - 5. It is kept in the museum at Vis (drawing nr. 5).

6) The stele of local limestone. It has a normal pediment with broken akroteria. The stele is broken at about the middle of its height. The lower part is missing. The shaft is of emphasized trapezoidline shape, hardly comparable with any other Issaeon stele. The inscription contains five lines with names of persons. The first name is accompanied by the salute ΧΑΙΡΕ.

The letters are 2,5 cm high. The stele is 43 cm high, 39,5 cm wide and 11 cm thick. It is in the possession of Ilija Sablić who happened to find it at «fertilno» (drawing nr. 6).

The inscription runs as follows:

ΜΝΑΣΠΑ ΑΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ ΧΑΙΡΕ
ΚΑΛΛΗΝ ΣΩΤΕΛΕΟΣ
ΜΟΜΨΙΔΑΣ ΣΩΤΕΛΕΟΣ
ΖΟΙΛΟΣ ΖΩΠΥΡΟΥ
ΞΕΝΥΛΛΙΣ ΦΙΛΥΑ

The first line of the inscription is difficult to be read. Nevertheless, if the ninth letter should be deciphered as K, which is quite reasonable, we are not far from a possible solution. ΜΝΑΣΠΑ is very likely the name of the woman and ΑΥΚΙΣΚΟΥ is her father's name in the genitive case. The name ΑΥΚΙΣΚΟΣ appears in Mantinea.⁶³

In the second and third line the dead persons had the same father's name, so they might be brothers. The name Kallén appears on the psephisma from Lumbarda near Korčula,⁶⁴ and on an inscription from Kaštel Novi near Split which should be dated to the 2nd century B.C.⁶⁵ That is the doric form of the name, characteristic for the territory of Apollonia and Dyrrachion. So far it has appeared for the first time at Issa, thus enlarging the number of Issaeon names with the suffix HN.

The name in the fourth line, both the first name and father's name, are known.⁶⁶ The name in the fifth line is the name of a woman whose father's name is the doric genitive case of the name Philyas.

The letter A has not a straight, but angled horizontal bar.

The stele could be roughly dated to the 3rd or rather 2nd centuries B.C.

It seems worth pointing out once again, that the appearance of several names on some stelai and corresponding number of skeletons within the gaves,

so untypical for the Greek world has never been satisfactorily explained.⁶⁸ Further excavations on the necropolis « Mrtvilo » are expected to throw more light on this problem.

The Issaean necropolis continued to be used during Roman period as is suggested by Roman burials and a fragment of Latin inscription found over the grave no. 6.

Immediately before the beginning of excavations in 1979 a head of an elderly bearded man was accidentally found in the course of agricultural works (fig. 14). The head is of local limestone and was executed in the round, but the traces of the connection with the background are still visible on the back of the head, thus suggesting that it must have belonged to a relief. As the head was found on the necropolis of « Mrtvilo » it is supposed to have made part of a stele, mausoleum or some other type of gravestone.

The head was covered by calcareous coat which was taken off in the laboratory of Archaeological Museum of Split. The corroded surface of the sculpture appeared under the coat. The head is 13,4 cm high and 10,4 cm wide. The execution of the head is rather naive. The face is simply delineated and without expressive musculature; the forehead is low and sloping; the eyebrows are slightly accentuated and eyes deeply set in. They are almondshaped and widely open with heavy eyelids. Nose is short, straight and sharply cut. The lips are closed and bulging but finely modelled. The most accurate elaboration could be observed on the beard and hair. The hair is short, but it covers the ears. There are five curls diverging and converging on the forehead. The hair on the back of the head is only roughly rendered. The same treatment should be observed on the beard whose curls are arranged in two layers one upon the other. Mustaches begin at the nose root as thin lock leaving upper lip almost completely without hair. They widen at the angles of the mouth.

In spite of naive treatment the head has some plastic qualities, especially when is observed from semiprofile (fig. 14) at is was originally exposed to eyes. Such a position of the head is suggested by the way in which it was fixed to the background of the monument. The worst view is en face, but the observer could not originally come in this position.

As it was already said the head was a part of a relief which very likely belonged to a kind of gravestone, probably a stele which was most popular form at Issa. If a stele is in question, it must have belonged to the so called Attic type showing figure of the dead surrounded by the members of the family. The head from Issa must have been placed on the right side of the relief looking on the left. It represented obviously

an older member of the family. This type of stele has not been so far discovered at Issa or in Dalmatia. Except for a stele from Zadar, showing funeral banquet⁶⁹ and a fragment from Trogir representing a woman sitting in a chair and doing something,⁷⁰ there are no other figural scenes on gravestones from Dalmatia. Even the origin of these two stele is not quite certain. They might have been brought to Zadar and Trogir from other parts of ancient world.⁷¹

The supposition that Issaean head belonged to a stele is attested by the fact that, inspite of lacking of portrait features, it is much closer to a human portrait than to a divine head. Untidy and curly hair as well as beard speak in favour of such a supposition. The almost identical arrangement of curls could be observed on the bronze portrait of a philosopher found in the sea near the island of Antikythera.⁷² The expressive eyes and the treatment of the hairy parts of the head represent the common characteristics of both portraits. Similar features should be observed also on the stucco head, found on the necropolis at Issa, now in the Archaeological Museum of Split.⁷³ The expressive eyes, stylized treatment of the face are not the only similarities, which are evident also in the rendering of the physiognomic features, hair and beard. This head should be mentioned because of its evident funeral purpose since it was also found on the necropolis at Issa.⁷⁴

The same portrait from Antikythera might help to date, at least approximately, the Issaean one. Antikythera portrait is characteristic for the middle phase of Hellenistic period and it is dated by most scholars to the second half of the 3rd or in the first half of the 2nd centuries B.C.⁷⁵ This Issaean head might be dated to the same period, the more so, if we bear in mind its restless impression achieved by means of light and shadow contrasts. The rendering of the head testifies that he contemporary tendencies were practised by local artists.

The reconstruction of the stele on the basis of only one head is far from being possible. Measures of the head — according to Lysippos's canon — illustrate that the figure bearing this head must have been about 1 m high. Greek stelai of later period had only rather low pediment and small free surface under the figural scene.⁷⁶ Therefore, the stele must have been approximately about 1,5 m high. That is all the possible to say about the reconstruction of the size and shape of this stele.

It is already mentioned that simple stelai, whose chronology has not yet been satisfactorily established, were most popular at Issa.⁷⁷ The discovery of the old man's head suggests the conclusion that more elaborate stelai, which were abandoned in Athens after Deme-

trius's of Phaleron antiluxury decree, must have existed at Vis. This type of stele, developed in Athens, continued to be produced in some other parts of Greek world for rich families.⁷⁸ The same seems to be also at Issa.

It is hardly possible to answer how such a luxurious Greek stele could have been executed at Issa, when it is a well known fact that Issaeans relations with south Italy were strong, while those with the Greek are not so evident. Such Attic stelai, to which belong also Issaeans head, are nearly unknown in

southern Italy. How this form of stele reached Dalmatian coast remains still a problem.

The excavation of the necropolis were continued on the site « Mrtvilo » at Issa in 1980 and will probably go on in the future. The results of these campaigns will be dealt with in another report.

Arheološki Muzej u Splitu

Drawings: IVANKA PRPA and BRANKO PENDER

Photographs: ŽIVKO BAČIĆ

¹ G. NOVAK, *Kolonizatorsko djelovanje Dionizija Starijeg*, Vjesnik hrvatskog arheološkog društva XVIII-XXI, Zagreb 1937-40, p. 111 ff.; Id., *Vis I*, Zagreb 1961, p. 18 ff.; Id., *Stari Grci na Jadranskom moru*, Rad JAZU vol. 322, Zagreb 1961, p. 169 ff.; Id., *Kolonizacija Grka na istočnoj obali Jadranskog mora*, Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku (= VAHDalm) LXVIII, Split 1966, p. 122 ff.; M. NIKOLANCI, *O kontroverzi Lissos - Issa*, *Adriatica Praehistorica et Antiqua*, Miscellanea Georgi Novak Dicata, Zagreb 1970, p. 377 ff. where elder studies are mentioned; Id., *Jadranski Grci kao periferija helenskog svijeta*, Materijali XII, IX Kongres arheologa Jugoslavije, Zadar 1976, p. 149 ff.; D. RENDIĆ - MIOČEVIĆ, *I Grci in Adriatico*, *Studi Romagnoli* XIII, 1962, p. 39 ff.

² M. NIKOLANCI, *O kontroverzi...*, pp. 377-378 and in n. 3 are the authors which have different opinion. See also G. WOODHEAD, *The « Adriatic Empire » of Dionysius I of Syracuse*, *Klio*, band 52, 16/1971, Weisbaden, p. 503 ff.; L. BRACCESI, *Grecità Adriatica*, Bologna 1971, pp. 126-131, 235-238.

³ H. KRAHE, *Die alten Balkanillyrischen geographischen Namen*, Heidelberg 1925, p. 11; G. NOVAK, *Vis I*, Zagreb 1961, p. 15 ff.

⁴ AGATHARCHIDES, in *Athenaeus*, I, 52.

⁵ M. NIKOLANCI, *O kontroverzi...*, pp. 379, 382; Id., *Bilješke o korintskim vazama u Visu*, VAHDalm LXX-LXXI, Split 1977, pp. 149-151 suggests that an archaic Greek colony could have existed on the island.

⁶ M. NIKOLANCI, *Arhaiski import na istočnoj obali Jadrana*, VAHDalm LXVIII, Split 1966, p. 106, Pl. XIX, 1-5; Id., *Bilješke...*, p. 149 ff., Pl. XXXIX, 1-4.

⁷ M. NIKOLANCI, *Arhaiski import...*, p. 110, Pl. XXI.

⁸ M. NIKOLANCI, *Arhaiski import...*, p. 101, Pl. XVI.

⁹ M. NIKOLANCI, *Arhaiski import...*, p. 102 ff., Pl. XI, 2, fig. 3.

¹⁰ POLYBIUS, *Hist.*, 32, 9; 32, 18.

¹¹ Cfr. J. BRUNŠMID, *Die Inschriften und Münzen der griechischen Städte Dalmatiens*, Wien 1898, p. 2 ff.; About latest excavations in Lumbarda see D. RENDIĆ - MIOČEVIĆ, *Isejska naseobina u Lumbardi (Korčula) u svijetlu novih istraživanja*, VAHDalm LXVIII, Split 1966, p. 133 ff.

¹² The eastern part of Korčula around Lumbarda is very fertile for vine growing. The inscription (the psephisma from Lumbarda) clearly shows the way the colony was founded and how the land was divided among the colonists. For the bibliography on the inscription see P. LISIČAR, *Crna Korkira i kolonije antičkih Grka na Jadrana*, Skopje 1951, p. 94 ff. See also J. A. GRAHAM, *Colony and Mother City in Ancient Greece*, Manchester 1964. Newly founded fragments have been published recently by D. RENDIĆ - MIOČEVIĆ, *Nekoliko novih ulomaka grčkog natpisa iz Lumbarde*, Vjesnik arheološkog muzeja u Zagrebu ser. 3 IV/1970, p. 31 ff. On the date of this inscription see D. RENDIĆ - MIOČEVIĆ, *Zur Frage der Datierung des Psephisma aus Lumbarda* (Sill.³ 141), *Archaeologia Jugoslavica* VI, Beograd 1965, p. 77 ff.

¹³ M. SUIĆ, *Marginalije uz isejsko poslanstvo Cezaru*, VAHDalm LXVIII, Split 1966, p. 181 ff. The basic literature is mentioned in n. 1 of this article to which add D. RENDIĆ - MIOČEVIĆ, *Ricordi aquilesi offerti a Giovanni Brusin*, Aquileia 1953, p. 57 ff.

¹⁴ Fragments of Gnathia pottery have been found on many Illyrian sites in the hinterland, on the coast and on the islands, cfr. Diador a 9, Zadar 1980, p. XIII from Bribir; p. 309, fig. 13. from Osor; Glasnik zemaljskog muzeja u Sarajevu XXX/XXXI, Sarajevo 1977, p. 43, Pl. XXXII, 3, XXXIII, 3, XXXIV, 19, from Ošanići.

¹⁵ These are mainly the data from Theopompus mentioned in the works of STRABO, *Geograph.* 317, JOANNES TZETZES, ad LYCOPHRON 63, scholia to PINDAR, Pith. III, 120 and APOLONTIUS RHODIUS IV, 308.

¹⁶ J. BRUNŠMID, *op. cit.*, p. 30, no. 26.

¹⁷ D. RENDIĆ - MIOČEVIĆ, *IONIOΣ « TO ΓΕΝΟΣ ΙΑΛΥΠΙΟΣ » i novci grčko-ilirskih kovnica na Jadrana*, *Adriatica Praehistorica et Antiqua*, Miscellanea Georgi Novak Dicata, Zagreb 1970, p. 347 ff.; R. KATRIČIĆ, *Jonios der Illyier*, *Godišnjak Centra za balkanološka ispitivanja* XI, Sarajevo 1973, p. 185 ff.

¹⁸ D. RENDIĆ - MIOČEVIĆ, *op. cit.*, p. 362 ff.

¹⁹ T. LIVIUS, XXXI, 45; XXXVIII, 16; XLII, 48; XLIII, 9.

²⁰ PLINY THE ELDER, *Nat. Hist.* III, 152.

²¹ See N. CAMBI, *Sarkofag Gaja Albucija Menippa*,

VAHDalm LXIII-LXIV, Split 1961-62, p. 99 ff. Literature concerning the relations between Salona and Issa is mentioned in the note 4.

²² CAESAR, *Bell. Alex. XXXVIII*, mentions that Issa is «nobilissimum regionum eorum oppidum», showing that in the beginning of the Empire Issa was a fully flourishing city.

²³ B. GABRIČEVIĆ, *Antički spomenici otoka Visa*, Prilozi povijesti umjetnosti u Dalmaciji 17, Split 1968, p. 11 ff.; ID, *Antička Issa*, URBS II, Split 1958, p. 105 ff.; ID, *Pristupna razmatranja o urbanizmu grčkih naseobina na istočnoj obali Jadrana*, VAHDalm LXVIII, Split 1966, p. 147 ff.

²⁴ A. ZANELLA, *Teatro Romano a Lissa*, *Bulletino di archeologia e storia Dalmata* XVI, Split 1893, p. 72 ff.; 83 ff.

²⁵ B. GABRIČEVIĆ, *Antički spomenici...*, p. 26 ff., fig. 1.

²⁶ B. GABRIČEVIĆ, *op. cit.*, p. 39 ff.

²⁷ S. GLIUBICH, *Studi archeologici sulla Dalmazia*, *Archiv für Kunde österreichischen Geschichtsquellen* XXII, Wien 1859, p. 268, Pl. III. The most comprehensive study on the necropolis of Issa has been written by N. NIKOLANCI, *Helenistička nekropola Isse*, VAHDalm LXIII-LXIV, Split 1969, pp. 57-87, Pls. V-VIII.

²⁸ M. ABRAMIĆ, *Arheološka istraživanja grčke kolonije Isa na otoku Visu*, *Ljetopis JAZU* 55, Zagreb 1949, pp. 9-15, Pl. V.

²⁹ When the members of the Archaeological Museum at Split arrived on Vis on April 7th 1955 all but five graves were already devastated. The five (not all of them complete) grave groups will be published by B. KIRIGIN in «Neka zapažanja o helenističkoj nekropoli Isse na osnovu novijih terenskih istraživanja», *Materijali XI Kongresa arheologa Jugoslavije*, held at Mostar in Oct. 1980.

³⁰ Ž. RAPANIĆ, *Helenistički grob s priložima u Visu*, VAHDalm LXII, Split 1967, pp. 37-43, Pl. II-V.

³¹ M. NIKOLANCI, *Bilješke...* (in n. 1), pp. 149-151.

³² They are the following family graves: 1, 3-6, 8-11, 14 and 20 excavated in 1976 and 1979, family graves marked with Roman numerals I-XIII have been registered in 1955. It should be mentioned in order to avoid misunderstandings, that we have only recently reconstructed the grave numbers from 1955 and that later on we have found that some graves from 1955 correspond with those excavated in 1976 and 1979. These are: I = 8, II = 9, Vb = 10, Vc = 11 and VII = 20. Also the graves found by ABRAMIĆ, *op. cit.*, Pl. I on the north side of the football playground belong to this type. The graves found around the city walls of Issa, those found on Mala banda, and two out of three found at Đardin also belong to this type.

³³ They are the following family graves: 7 cut into rock and plastered by mortar, 16 and 19 from 1976 and 1979, graves VI and X from 1955, one from Đardin and the one in Stonca found in 1962.

³⁴ In the grave no. 9 a silver denarius of M. SERVILIUS C. F. (BABELON II, p. 449, no. 13) from the beginning of the 1st cent. B. C. was found. In grave no. 3 a silver stater of Heraclea in Lucania dated from 350 B. C. was found, cfr. C. M. KRAAY, *Greek Coins*, London 1966, p. 309. In the grave no. IV a silver victoriatus dated in 205-195 was discovered in 1955, cfr. E. A. SYNDENHAM, *The Coinage of the Roman Republic*, 1952, p. 8, no. 83, Pl. 13. Besides this numismatical evidence, the pottery from the necropolis at Mrtvilo also belongs to the period from the middle of 4th cent. B. C. to the middle of 1st cent. B. C., cfr. P. LISIČAR, *Cenni sulla ceramica antica*, *Archeologica Jugoslavica* XIV, Beograd 1973, pp. 3-27, Pl. IX, 22; X, 28; XIII, 41, 42 and 44.

³⁵ M. NIKOLANCI, *Novi antikni nalazi u Visu i Splitu*, VAHDalm LIV, Split 1952, p. 189.

³⁶ The analysis of bones found in the graves is not yet made. It should be said that in these big family graves only the grownups have been buried and that the children have been entombed in the small graves such as no. 2, 12, 15 and 17.

³⁷ In Syracuse a great number of graves from the beginning of the Corinthian colony have been excavated. Cfr. *Notizie degli Scavi*, 1893, p. 445 ff; 1895, p. 109 ff; 1897, p. 471 ff; 1905, p. 381 ff; 1907, p. 743 ff; 1925, p. 176 ff; p. 296 ff.; 1961, pp. 405-418; *American Journal of Archaeology* LXII, 1958, p. 219 ff. For the graves in other parts of the Greek world cfr. J. BOARDMAN and D. KURTZ, *Greek Burial Customs*, London 1971.

³⁸ It is possibly something like the grave enclosure in Anaktorion in West Greece: J. BOARDMAN and D. KURTZ, *op. cit.*, p. 245, fig. 53.

³⁹ The graves no. I - XIII have been mapped in Plan 2 on the basis of very scanty documentation from 1955. It is left to the next campaign in 1980 to see whether graves X - XIII are still *in situ*. Therefore, the location of graves X - XIII is not absolutely sure.

⁴⁰ Cfr. below in the text.

⁴¹ In note 34 we have already given the data of the Heraclea in Lucania coin. The other coin is a silver sestertius of Roman Republic: AV: head with a helmet on right, behind the neck IIS. RV: Dioscuri riding, maybe ROMA below. Cfr. BABELON I, p. 40, no. 4 dates this coin in 268/4 B. C.; E. A. SYNDENHAM, *op. cit.*, no. 142 dates it from 187 to 155 B. C.; M. H. CRAWFORD, *Roman Republican Coinage*, Cambridge 1974, 44/7, Pl. IX/12; 43/3, Pl. IX/27; 68/3, Pl. XIV/3 and 98A/4, pl. XIX/: dates this coin from 211 to 208 B. C. Both coins are 12 mm in diameter. The Heraclea coin is 0,62 gr. heavy, the republican coin 2,66 gr. Both are very rubbed, but the Heraclea one less. The Heraclea coin can not be later than the first decades of the 3rd cent. B.C. when this city stopped minting silver coins. Because there are 4 skeletons in this grave (probably only two generations) it is hard to believe that this grave was in use for a longer period of time. If we accept the

date proposed by Crawford for the republican coin then this grave should be dated in the second half of the 3rd cent. B.C.

⁴² T. B. L. WEBSTER, *Towards a Classification of Apulian Gnathia*, Bulletin of Institute of Classical Studies 15, London 1968, pp. 1-23.

⁴³ Some relations exist between skyphos no. 33 from grave no. 3 and skyphos no. 12 from grave no. 14 but the clay is different. Also some similarity could be observed between unguentarii no. 6 from grave no. 3 and no. 16 from grave no. 14 but 16 is more slender and the clay is different.

⁴⁴ T. B. L. WEBSTER, *op. cit.*, p. 4; J. R. GREEN, *Gnathia Pottery in the Akademisches Kunstmuseum Bonn*, Mainz 1976, p. 13.

⁴⁵ J. BRUNŠMID, *op. cit.*

⁴⁶ Recently M. NIKOLANCI, *Epigraphica Graeca nova et vetera in Dalmatia reperta*, Diadora 9, Zadar 1980, p. 205 ff., has published 13 inscriptions, 7 of them are from Issa (nos 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11 and 12).

⁴⁷ Among 120 names, which are preserved complete or fragmentary on Greek inscriptions in Dalmatia (the names on the Lumbard psephisma are not taken in the consideration) only two are without patronymic, cfr. M. NIKOLANCI, *Jadranski Grci...* (in n. 1), p. 158.

⁴⁸ Cfr. M. NIKOLANCI, *Epigraphica...*, p. 206.

⁴⁹ M. NIKOLANCI, *op. cit.*, nos. 1 and 3.

⁵⁰ J. BRUNŠMID, *op. cit.*, p. 31, no. 27; B. GABRIČEVIĆ, *Antički spomenici...* (in n. 23), p. 15, no. 4.

⁵¹ M. NIKOLANCI, *op. cit.*, p. 210, no. 3.

⁵² See our no. 5.

⁵³ M. NIKOLANCI, *Helenistička...* (in n. 27), p. 70.

⁵⁴ Cfr. H. MÖBIUS, *Die Ornamente der griechischen Grabstelen klassischer und nachklassischer Zeit*, Berlin-Wilmersdorf 1929, *passim*.

⁵⁵ Cfr. H. MÖBIUS, *op. cit.*, figg. 15 a, 16 a nad b, 17 a and b, 19 b (all decorated, luxury stelai); G. v. KIESERITZKI - C. WATZINGER, *Griechische Gabeliefs aus Südrussland*, Berlin 1909, no. 100, 112 (from middle of the 4th cent. B. C.) and no. 114.

⁵⁶ G. v. KIESERITZKI - C. WATZINGER, *op. cit.*, no. 92.

⁵⁷ B. SCHLÖRB-VIERNEISEL, *Drei neue Grabeliefs aus der Heiligen Strasse*, Mitt. d. Deutsch. Arch. Institut. - Athen. Abt. Band 83/1968, p. 101 ff., Pl. 36.

⁵⁸ F. WILLEMSSEN, *Grab- und Weibinschriften*, Mitt. d. Deutsch. Arch. Institut. - Athen. Abt. Band 85/1970, p. 101 ff., Pl. 46, 2.

⁵⁹ R. ÉTIENNE, *Collection Dolly Goulandris, II Stèle funéraire attique*, Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique XCIX - 1975/1 Athènes - Paris, p. 378 ff., fig. 1. On that stelae the date in the first half of the 4th cent. B. C. is based on the genitiv ending in δ which are after 350 B. C. very rare.

⁶⁰ Κ.Ι.ΓΑΛΛΗΣ, ΑΡΧΑΙΟΤΗΤΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΜΝΗΜΕΙΑ ΘΕΣΣΑΛΙΑΣ, ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΝ ΔΕΛΤΙΟΝ 27, 1972: ΧΡΟΝΙΚΑ, ΑΘΗΝΑΙ 1977, p. 418 ff. Pl. 349 β, γ.

⁶¹ Cfr. Indices Syll.³. The name Dorotheos is found, for instance, on an inscription from south Italy dated in the first quarter of the 3rd cent. B. C. also A. BRUGNONE, *Inscrizioni greche del museo civico di Termini Imerese*, ΚΩΚΑΛΟΣ XX, Palermo 1974, p. 219.

⁶² Catalogue of the Archaeological Museum at Split n. A 5523; D. RENDIĆ - MIOČEVIĆ, *Tri povijesna natpisa iz Dalmacije*, VAHDalm LIII, Split 1952, p. 167 ff.; M. NIKOLANCI, *Epigraphica...* n. 8, fig. 7.

⁶³ Syll.³, 600.

⁶⁴ Syll.³, 141; cfr. D. RENDIĆ - MIOČEVIĆ, *Nekoliko novih...* (in note 12), p. 41.

⁶⁵ M. NIKOLANCI, *Epigraphica...*, n. 6.

⁶⁶ Zoilos: J. BRUNŠMID, *op. cit.*, nos 10 and 25 (inscriptions from Issa) and p. 7 ff (the Lumbarda psephisma); D. RENDIĆ - MIOČEVIĆ, *Nekoliko novih...*, p. 47. It appears 8 times on the Lumbarda psephisma, while Zopyros 2 times: D. RENDIĆ - MIOČEVIĆ, *op. cit.* One inscription from Issa cfr. M. NIKOLANCI, *Helenistička nekropola Isse...*, p. 65, n. 4, and on many in Sicily, cfr. A. BRUGNONE, *op. cit.*, p. 238. It appears also on coins of Dyrachion. Cfr. H. CEKA, *Probleme le numismatikes Ilire*. Tirane 1965, p. 145, no 194.

⁶⁷ Cfr. M. GUARDUCCI, *Epigrafia Greca*, III, Roma 1974, p. 119 ff., does not give any example containing many names on one stelai as is the case at Issa.

⁶⁸ M. NIKOLANCI, *Helenistička nekropola Isse...*, p. 84, note 88.

⁶⁹ This gravestone belonged to the Danieli-Pelegrini collectino which contained big number of monuments from Dalmatia, but there were some from other parts of the world, especially from Italy: cfr. P. STICOTTI, *Guida del Museo di S. Donato in Zara*, Vienna 1913, p. 68, n. 152, and fig. no p. 69; P. LISIČAR, *Crna Korkira...* (in note 12), p. 35, n. 113.

⁷⁰ *Antička skulptura u Hrvatskoj*, Zagreb 1952, p. 49, Pl. 26.

⁷¹ This opinion was mentioned by N. CAMBI in a paper on Trogir published in « Mogućnosti » vol. 10-11, Split 1980, p. 950 ff.

⁷² L. LAURENZI, *I ritratti greci*, Firenze 1941, p. 124, n. 82, Pl XXXII, 82. M. BIEBER, *The Sculpture of Hellenistic Age*, New York 1967, sec. ed. p. 164, fig. 701. S. KAROUZOU, *National Archaeological Museum, Collection of Sculpture*, Athens 1968, p. 178, n. 13400 Pl. 61.

⁷³ B. GABRIČEVIĆ, *Antički spomenici...*, fig. on p. 44.

⁷⁴ M. NIKOLANCI, *Helenistička nekropola Isse...* p. 78 ff., Pl. VIII b, c.

⁷⁵ Cfr. the works in n. 72.

⁷⁶ Such gravestones continued to be manufactured in Ionia. Cfr. for instance, the fine example from Tenos: H. MÖBIUS, *Die Ornamente...* pl. 37a, or the example from Ephesus: M. BIEBER, *op. cit.*, p. 132, fig. 523 which is dated in the 2nd cent B. C.

⁷⁷ M. NIKOLANCI, *op. cit.*, p. 64 ff.

⁷⁸ H. MÖBIUS, *op. cit.*, Pl. 37a, b, 39b, c, and many others.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

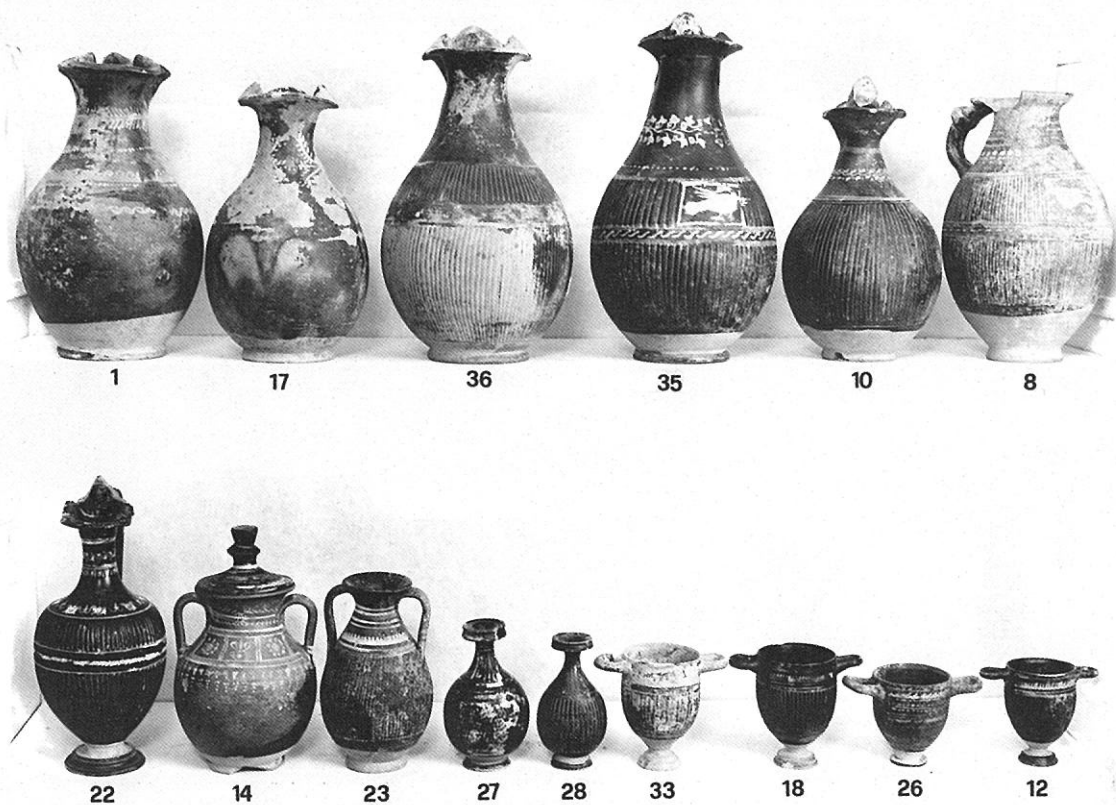


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

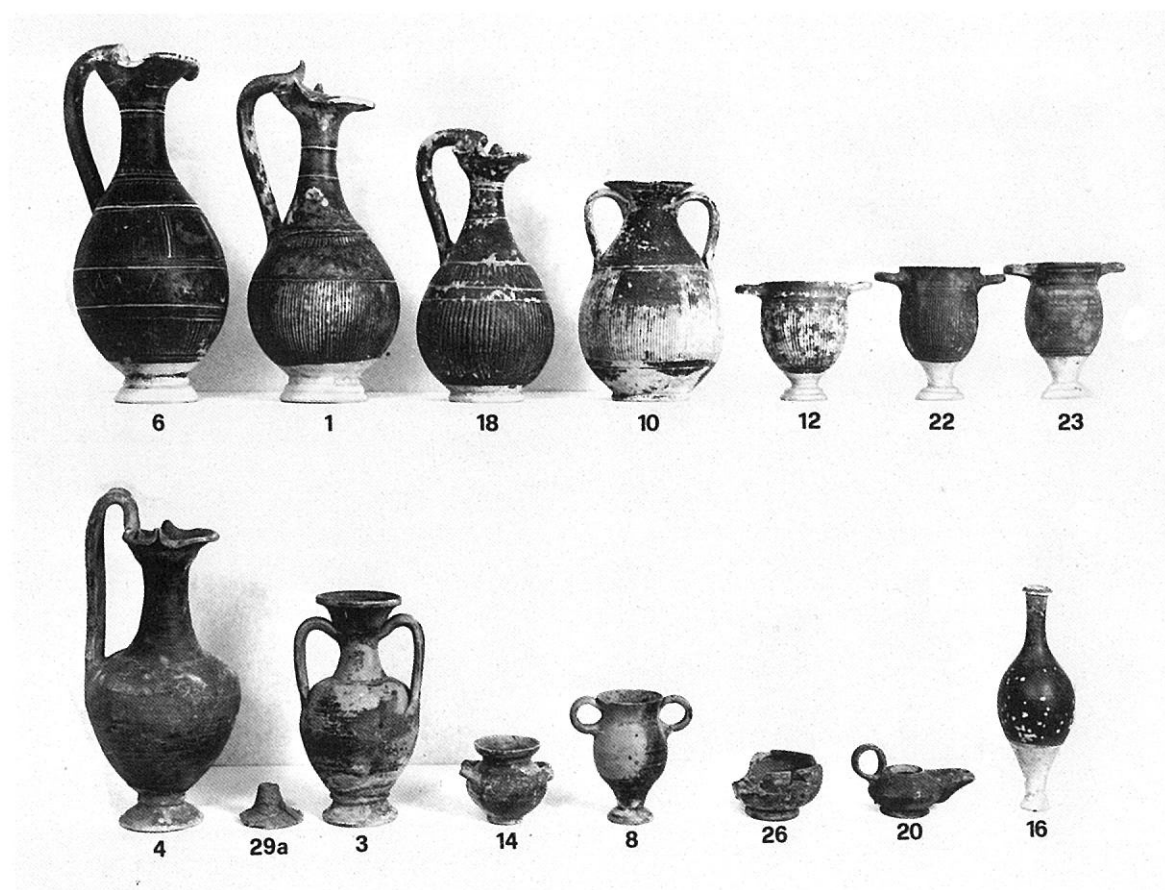


Fig. 9.

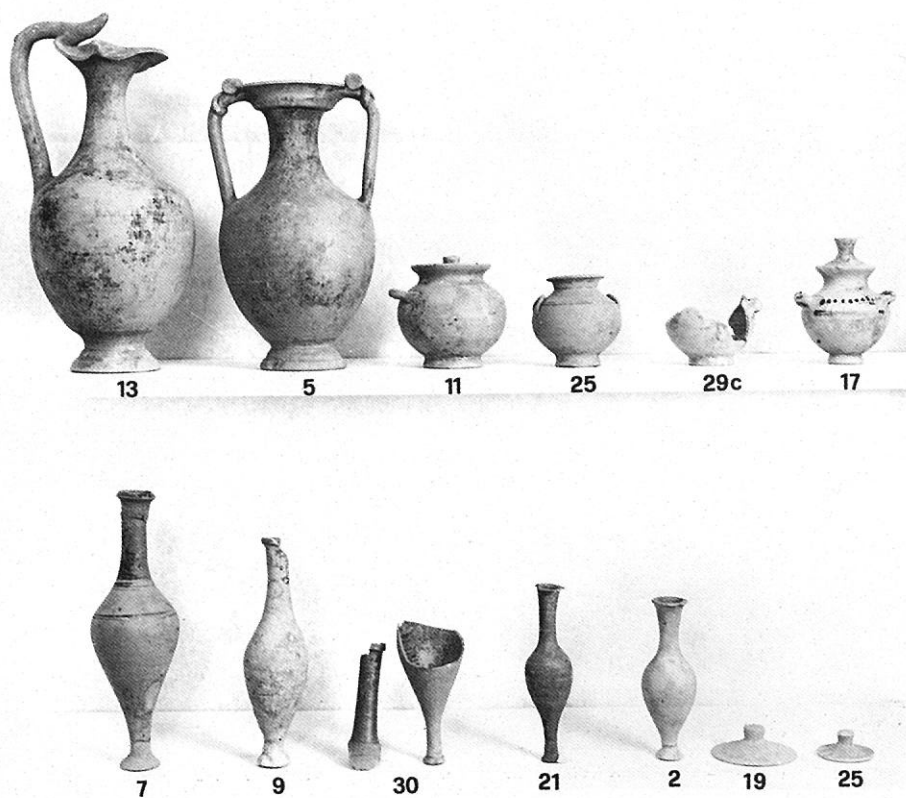


Fig. 10.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.

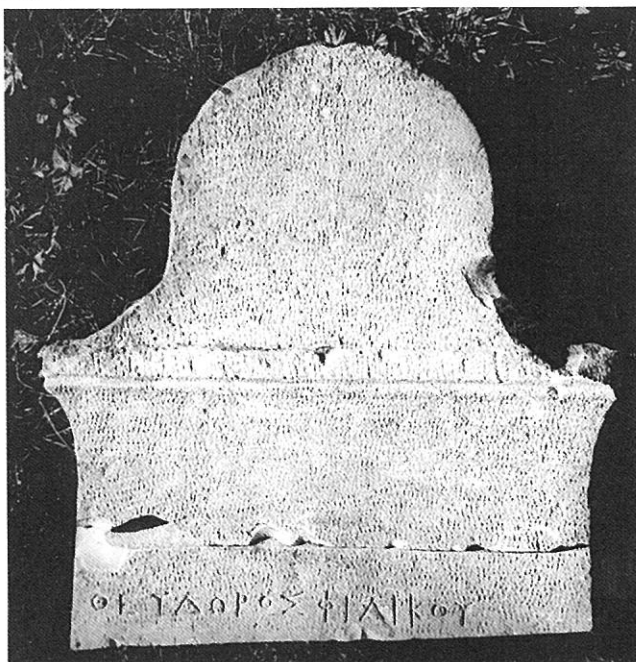


Fig. 13.



Fig. 14.

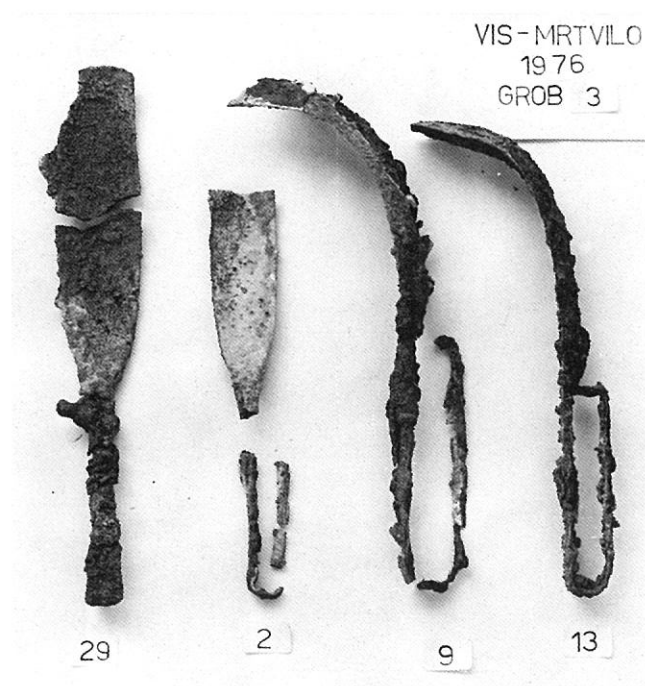
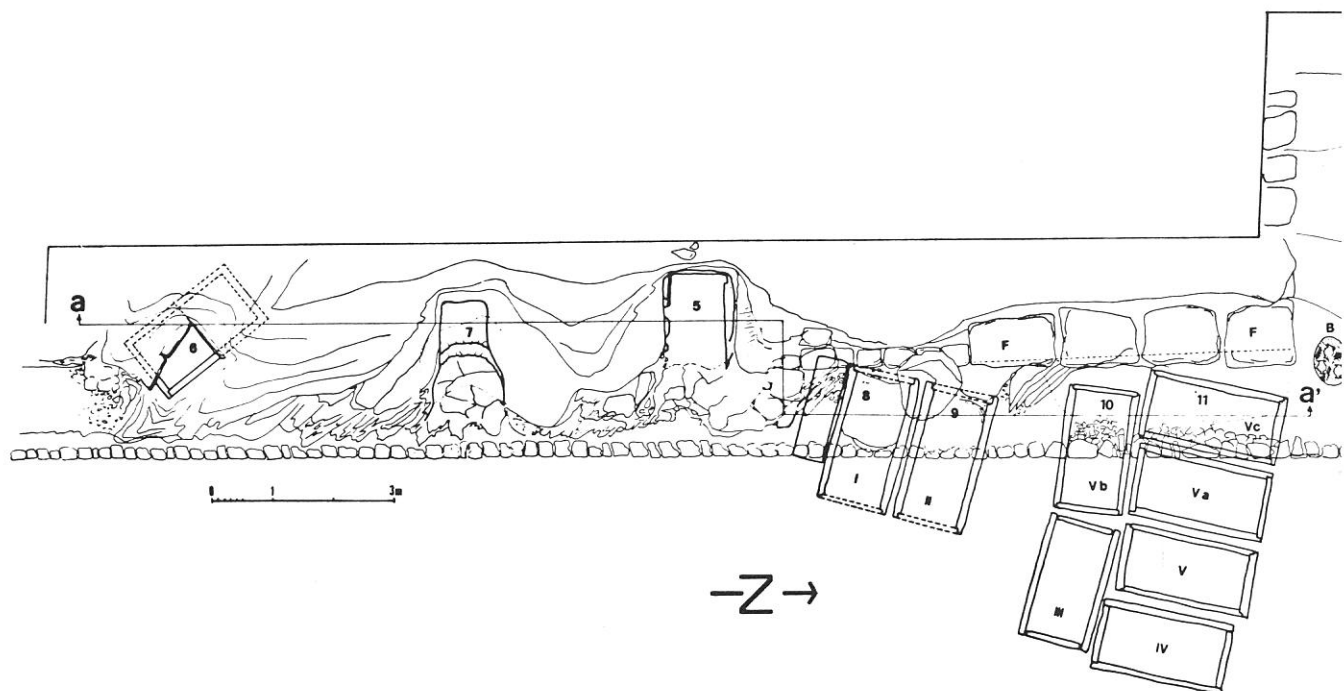
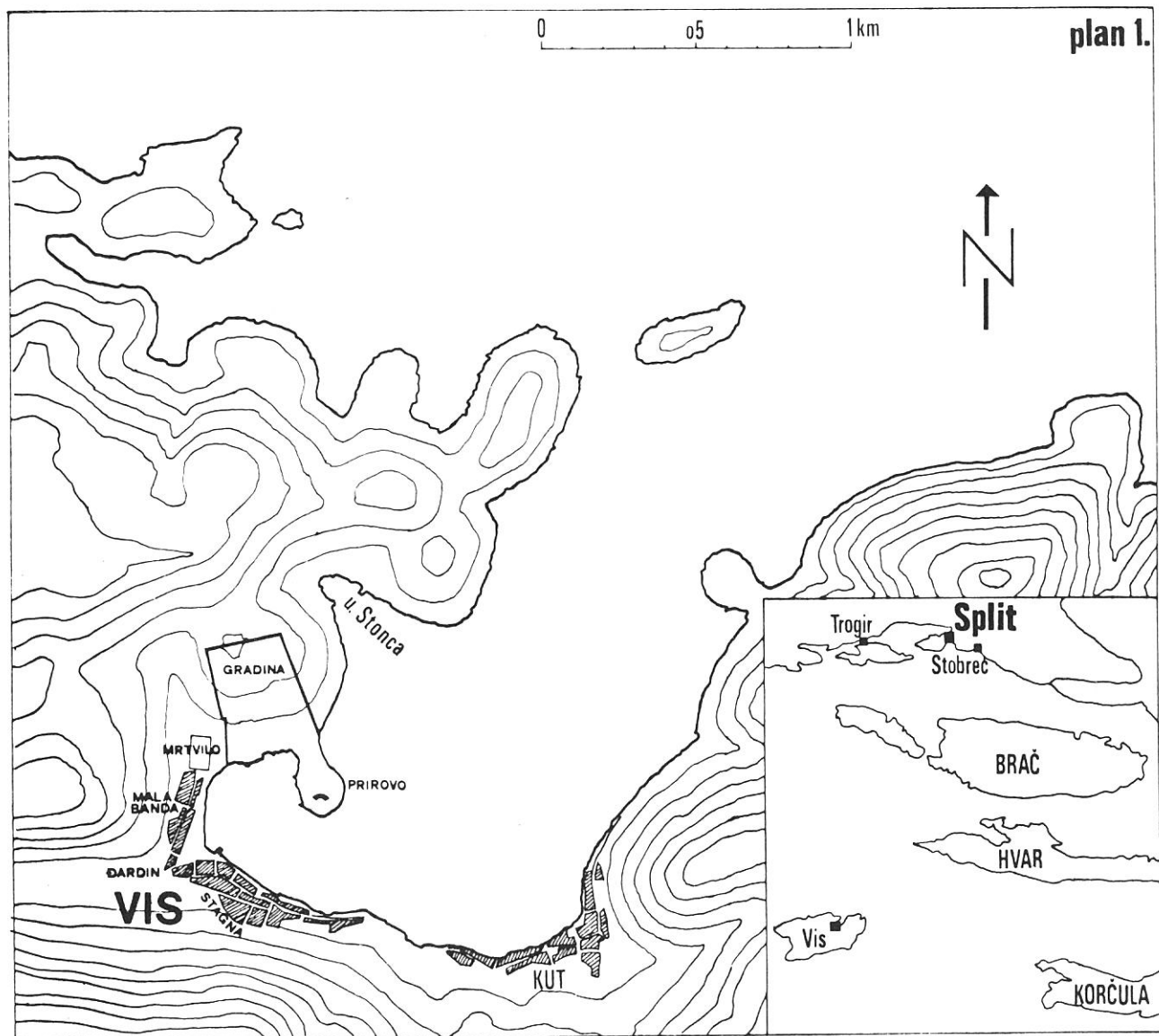


Fig. 4.

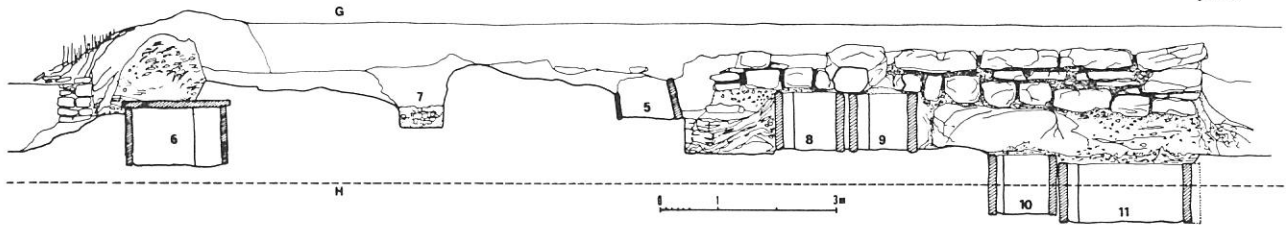


Fig. 8.



G - GROUND LEVEL
H - LEVEL OF FOOTBALL PLAYGROUND

plan 3.



- A - WALL OF THE FOOTBALL PLAYGROUND BUILT IN 1955.
B - PIT 1
C - HEAPS OF MARIN SNAILS
D - ROMAN FLOOR
E - UNEXAVETED AREA
F - WALL OF HUGE STONE BLOCKS
I-XIII - GRAVES FOUND IN 1955.
1-20 - GRAVES EXCAVATED IN 1976. AND 1979.
a-a' - SEE PLAN 3.

plan 2.

