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ΣΚΑΜΜΑΤΟΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΗΛΩΜΑΤΟΣ: *CIG II 2758*

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σκάμματος καὶ πηλώματος: *CIG II 2758*

Col. iii D.8 (= Liermann XXXVII).

Col. III	παισίν	
	παλαιστ[ῆ]	---
	πύκτη	---
4	πανκρα[τισταῆ]	---
	ἀνδράσιν	
	παλαιστ[ῆ]	---
	πύκτη	---
8	πανκρα[τισταῆ]	---
	ὄπλειτο[δρόμω]	---
	κέλητι [τελείω]	---
	κέλητι [πωλικῶ]	---
12	συνωρίδ[ι τελεία]	---
	συνωρίδι [πῶλων]	---
D.	δευτερείου π[ῶ]λ[ων]	δην. τ̄ν
	ἄρματι τελείω	δην. ρ̄ᾱφ̄
	ἄρματι πωλικῶ	δην. ρ̄α
4	ἄρματος [τ]ελείου τὸ β̄	δην. φ̄
	[ξ]υστάρχη [ε]ἰς ἀναπ[λήρωσιν]	δην. ψ̄μ̄ε

	εἰμαντοπαρόχῳ	δην. τ̄α
	ἀφετ[η]ρίασ μαγγάνων	δην. τ̄
8	σκάμματος καὶματος	δην. ῡ
	εἰς ἔλαιον	δην. β̄
	ἀγαλματοποιῶς	δην. [α]φ̄

CIG II 2758 contains fragments of prize lists from five athletic and musical festivals of Aphrodisias. Prizes for the festival in List III seem to have been larger for all events than those offered in the other four lists: the victor in men's pankration in this festival, for example, received 5000 denarii as opposed to the 3000 denarii that victory in this same event commanded on Lists IV and V; the victorious herald on List III gained 500 denarii, but only 150 went to his counterpart on List I.¹

The facilities for the festival on List III were also more elaborate: they included even a statue maker, and there was a large expenditure for the athletes' oil.² It would not be surprising that such gracious accommodation would include a πῆλωμα pit for the athletes' practice sessions, which, as the preceding article shows, came to hold an important place in Greek athletic training, even though the dust of the *skamma*, of course, continued to be a place for practice, in addition to being the place for competition.

Although W. Sherard's transcript of the inscription records ΗΠΗΛΟΜΑΤΟΣ, the easy and appealing reading for *CIG* II 2758, col. III D. 8 σκάμματος καὶ πηλώματος does not appear in either Boeckh's text or Liermann's reedition. Salvinius had suggested the correction πλήρωματος in Sherard's text, which Boeckh rejected.³ The *skamma*, after all, contained fine, high quality dust or sand, often imported at great cost;⁴ and the athletes often chopped and softened the surface of the *skamma* themselves with a σκαπάνη, a pickaxe. If Aphrodisias needed more of this dust, the vague πλήρωμα would hardly describe it. But something in addition to the *skamma*, namely, a mud pit (πήλωμα) makes perfect sense, and with a very small change, is exactly what Sherard recorded when he saw the inscription.

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¹ The highly fragmentary List II notes an award for the adult winner in cithara playing of 3250 denarii, which is 6.5 times the award specified on List I for the same event. It also provided for awnings at the theater (βῆλα), not mentioned on the other lists. Unfortunately List III does not preserve information on the cithara contest, and it is therefore impossible, *pace* O. Liermann, *Analecta epigraphica et agonistica* (diss. Halle 1889) 188, to compare the festivals of Lists II and III.

² Concerning the expenses of providing oil, see, *e.g.*, *MAMA* 8.492 (= *CIG* 2820 = Liermann XVII), *MAMA* 8.484; *SEG* 32 (1982): 555, and further Liermann 102-04; M.B. Poliakoff, *Combat Sports in the Ancient World: Competition, Violence, and Culture* (New Haven 1987) 166-67, n. 16; H.A. Harris, *Greek Athletes and Athletics* (London 1964) 184, 217, n. 8.

³ Liermann p. 171 also noted the suggestion σκάμματος καὶ [πληρώ]ματος, though he attributes it to Fedde, *Der Fünfkampf der Hellenen*, Wissenschaftliche Beilage zum Osterprogramm 1888 des Breslauer Gymnasiums zu St. Elisabeth, 39 n. 1 (*non vidi*).

⁴ Concerning the quality of the sand, and its cost, cf. Suet. *Nero* 45; Athen. 12.539c; Ael. *VH* 9.3