

## APPENDIX B: THE GREEK INSCRIPTIONS FROM SUBTERRANEAN COMPLEX 1

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Excavations in Subterranean Complex 1 yielded forty Greek inscriptions. Some were already published by Korzakova (2010b), while the rest will appear in the forthcoming *Corpus Inscriptionum Iudaeae/Palaestinae IV—Judaea*. The following is an inventory of the inscriptions with some highlights, intended to give a brief overview of the inscription types found and the absolute dates some of them may provide.

Twenty-one inscriptions are graffiti that were incised on the bases of various fine-ware bowls after firing; these date from the late third to the late second centuries BCE. Ten of these have already been published by Korzakova (2010b:117, 127, 139, Nos. 131, 175–182, 226). The remaining eleven inscriptions contain unclear names or abbreviations that cannot be deciphered with certainty. The clearest inscription is incised on the base of a black-slipped fish plate (Inv. No. 1/1097/596/S-1): *ERMIA* –. The name should probably be read as the popular male name (345 entries in *LGPN*): Ἑρμιά(ς), Hermias.

Five inscriptions may be defined as tags—a small class of ostraca, written on potsherds 2–5 cm in width—used to mark commodities (cf. Bagnall 2011:132–133; Ecker and Korzakova 2014). One of the potsherds was published by Korzakova (2010b:92, No. 5). Of the remaining four, one (Inv. No. 1/109/837/S-1) may bear a Seleucid date of the year 177 (136/5 BCE), but the reading is uncertain.

Seven inscriptions of both dipinti and graffiti are written upon various jars and mark ownership and other commercial notations; their readings are mostly unclear. Two lead weights found in the area were published by Korzakova (2010c:164, Nos. 9, 10). Each weight bears a Seleucid date (173/2 BCE) and possibly the year 113/2 BCE as well (Finkielsztein 2010:177–178). In addition, four inscribed astragali (sheep/goat knuckle bones used as gaming pieces), were published by Korzakova (2010a:155–156, Nos. 1, 5, 8, 9). Finally, a base of a small stone female figurine, possibly votive (Inv. No. 1/109/857/S-1), seems to bear an inscription which has yet to be deciphered.

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