APPENDIX I

PROVINCIAL HIGHPRIESTS, PROVINCIAL HIGHPRIESTESSES, AND ASIARCHS

The goal of this collection is to provide greater access to the archaeological evidence for provincial highpriests, provincial highpriestesses, and Asiarchs. Since the tables summarize a great deal of information they should be used as a guide to, rather than as a substitute for, consultation of the relevant publications.

I have organized the materials into six columns which are described below. The arrangement of the data reflects my interests and facilitates certain kinds of inquiry. The primary organizing principle is a threefold division: references to highpriests, highpriestesses, and Asiarchs. Each group of attestations is given in a separate section of this appendix so that each kind of title can be examined independently. Within each of the three sections, the overall arrangement is in rough (not exact) chronological order. The principles of arrangement in the description of the Date column (below) should be read carefully. Along with dates of attestations, the columns also allow easy reference to exact titles, names of officials, origins of data, media, and publication.

In order to render the information as succinctly as possible, I have used the following conventions.

[ ] a lacuna in the text, calculated to reflect the amount lost in the original language.
? probable but not certain.
?? missing information.
* estimated date of office assuming 30-year generations in a family.
In. inscription.
Cn. coin.
k koinon (provincial assembly).

Date. This column is organized primarily according to the date of attestation, i.e., the date of the coin or inscription, and not strictly according to the date of office. Sometimes the data clearly comes from the period of service and in most cases one can assume that the date of office was not much earlier than the attestation. Occasionally, reference is made to ancestors who held a particular office
much earlier. When possible, I have estimated the date of service for these people assuming that an average generation lasted 30 years. These cases are listed according to the estimated date of office and marked with an asterisk. The date of attestation is then listed in parentheses in the column giving publication information. Some of the materials on the three kinds of titles can be dated with precision, many can be dated within a period of several years, and others cannot be dated with any useful specification. Dates which are rounded off to decades (e.g., 120) are normally accurate within about 5 years. Mid-century is indicated by 40-60, 140-160, etc. 100-150 or 50-100 is my way of noting a half-century. A blank after a dash (130-) signals that the terminus ad quem is unknown.

Using this system, I have arranged each attestation by its earliest possible date as one means of illuminating patterns in historical developments. It is important to remember that an element of uncertainty remains. The ranges of possible dates means that a given attestation may actually have been earlier than one listed earlier in this appendix, and this fact should be noted in any attempt to make judgments of chronology based on this collection. Moreover, attestations whose date is completely uncertain are listed at the end of each section since their vocabulary and style usually suggest a later rather than earlier date.

Title of office. I have translated the titles into English as accurately as possible, occasionally sacrificing good style to reflect the original word order. The goal is to inform the discussions of the various specific titles.

Name of official. Full names of officials are included in this column. Some abbreviations of names have been introduced in the appendix to compress the data. These do not necessarily reflect the abbreviations in the inscriptions or coins. I have also tried to include information about relatives in order to clarify family relationships. The relatives are sometimes, but not always, listed in a given inscription or coin. In the few case where unnamed ancestors are described as holding highpriesthoods, I have assumed that these might be male or female ancestors. These unnamed officials are included both in the sections on highpriests and those on highpriestesses.

I have found no perfect system for rendering names in English. In general, Greek names are transliterated from Greek and Latin names from Latin. Many exceptions were made, however, in cases where modern academic tradition uses some other form of the name.