

SOME INSCRIBED LEAD SLING BULLETS FROM MILETOS*

The leaden sling bullets published here are kept in the Milet Museum. The majority of the items were sold to the museum in different years by some locals who reported that they had found them in the fields in the surrounding area of the ancient city of Miletos.¹

Most of the names appearing on our sling bullets are in the genitive while on four items we have the nominatives: Εὐβουλίδας (no. 18), Δρόμας Αἰνιάν (*sinistrorsum*, nos. 40–44), Ἀπολλωνίδας (nos. 55–56) and Νίκαρχος (no. 57).² On two bullets there are the abbreviations of personal names: Αἰνε(-), no. 58, and Διδυ(-) [*sinistrorsum*], nos. 30–39 (see below Notes).

CATALOGUE



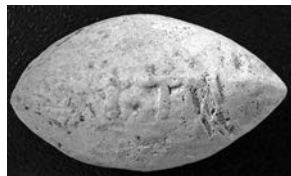
1 ΑΤΤΙ/ΝΑ – Ἀττίνα

Date of acquisition: 1993

Inv. 2469

Both sides are occupied by the inscription.

Dimensions:³ 29 x 19 x 14; weight 37 g.



2 ΑΤΤΙ/ΝΑ – Ἀττίνα

Date of acquisition: 2001

Inv. 5682

Both sides are occupied by the inscription.

Dimensions: 32 x 18 x 14; weight 36 g.



3 ΑΤΤΙ/ΝΑ – Ἀττίνα

Date of acquisition: 1994

Inv. 2590

Both sides are occupied by the inscription.

Dimensions: 31 x 18 x 16; weight 36.6 g.



4 ΑΤΤΙ/ΝΑ – Ἀττίνα

Date of acquisition: 1992

Inv. 2242

Both sides are occupied by the inscription.

Dimensions: 31 x 18 x 12; weight 36.5 g.

* It is a pleasure to thank Hasibe Akat Islam, the Director of the Milet Museum, for her kind permission to work on the sling bullets kept in the museum, H. Malay for his kind help and advice, and Sue Ellen Dopp for revising the English.

¹ For some other sling bullets found in the fields around Değirmentepe and Killiktepe in the territory of Miletos see Weiss 1997, 143–153 (*SEG* 1997, 1635 and *Bull. ép.* 1998, 86 [M. Sève]). Many other bullets from this museum will be published elsewhere.

² Avram–Chiriac–Matei 2013, 263 draw attention to the risk of connecting the names in the nominative with artisans, and those in the genitive with commanders.

³ Dimensions (in millimeters) are given in the following order: width x height x thickness.

**5 ΔΗΜΟΚΛΕΟΣ** – Δημοκλέος

Date of acquisition: 1992.

Inv. 2218

Both sides are occupied by the inscription.

Dimensions: 26 x 19 x 13; weight 30.5 g.

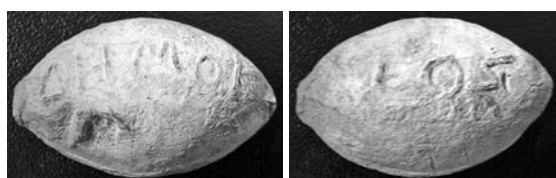
**6 ΔΗΜΟΚΛΕΟΣ** – Δημοκλέος

Date of acquisition: 1998

Inv. 4085

Both sides are occupied by the inscription.

Dimensions: 29 x 19 x 16; weight 31.4 g.

**7 ΔΗΜΟΚΛΕΟΣ** – Δημοκλέος

Date of acquisition: 1998

Inv. 4137

Both sides are occupied by the inscription.

Dimensions: 30 x 19 x 13; weight 33.2 g.

**8 ΔΗΜΟΚΛΕΟΣ** – Δημοκλέος

Date of acquisition: 2007

Inv. 7215

Both sides are occupied by the inscription.

Dimensions: 30 x 19 x 13; weight 33.9 g.

**9 ΔΗΜΟΚΛΕΟΣ** – Δημοκλέος

Date of acquisition: 2011

Inv. 8962

Both sides are occupied by the inscription.

Dimensions: 19 x 17 x 13; weight 29.8 g.

**10 [Δ]ΗΜΟΚΛΕΟΣ** – Δημοκλέος

Date of acquisition: 1998

Inv. 4090

Both sides are occupied by the inscription.

Dimensions: 28 x 19 x 17; weight 37.8 g.

**11 ΔΗΜΟΚΛΕΟΣ** – Δημοκλέος

Date of acquisition: 1996

Inv. 3501

Both sides are occupied by the inscription.

Dimensions: 29 x 16 x 17; weight 31.5 g.



12 BABYPTA – Βαβύρτα

Date of acquisition: 1993

Inv. 2473

On the reverse is the symbol of an arrowhead.

Dimensions: 32 x 19 x 15; weight 39.3 g.



13 BABYPTA – Βαβύρτα

Date of acquisition: 1995

Inv. 2976

On the reverse is the symbol of an arrowhead.

Dimensions: 30 x 19 x 17; weight 40.3 g.



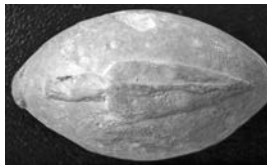
14 BABYPTA – Βαβύρτα

Date of acquisition: 1997

Inv. 3728

On the reverse is the symbol of an arrowhead.

Dimensions: 30 x 19 x 17; weight 40.2 g.



15 BABYPTA – Βαβύρτα

Date of acquisition: 1998

Inv. 4149

On the reverse is the symbol of an arrowhead.

Dimensions: 30 x 18 x 14; weight 40.2 g.



16 BABYPTA – Βαβύρτα

Date of acquisition: 2000

Inv. 4817

On the reverse is the symbol of an arrowhead.

Dimensions: 30 x 19 x 14; weight 41.2 g.



17 BABYPTA – Βαβύρτα

Date of acquisition: 2012

Inv. 9222

On the reverse is the symbol of an arrowhead.

Dimensions: 30 x 20 x 18; weight 44.3 g.



18 ΕΥΒΟΥΛΙΔΑΣ – Εὐβουλίδας

Date of acquisition: 2011

Inv. 8958

On the reverse is the monogram Λ in the middle and, perhaps, a hayfork on the right.

Dimensions: 34 x 18 x 14; weight 39 g.

**19 ΠΕΡΔΙΚΚΑ – Περδίκκα**

Date of acquisition: 1992

Inv. 2245

On the reverse is the symbol of Heracles' club.

Dimensions: 32 x 19 x 18; weight 40.4 g.

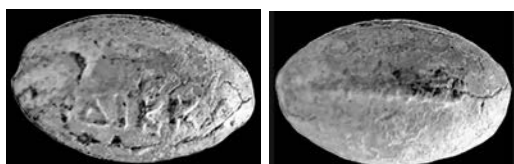
**20 [ΠΕ]ΡΔΙΚΚΑ – [Πε]ρδίκκα**

Date of acquisition: 1994

Inv. 2591

On the reverse is the symbol of Heracles' club.

Dimensions: 31 x 18 x 15; weight 39.2 g.

**21 ΠΕΡΔΙΚΚΑ – Περδίκκα**

Date of acquisition: 2012

Inv. 9215

On the reverse is the symbol of Heracles' club.

Dimensions: 30 x 20 x 16; weight 42.8 g.

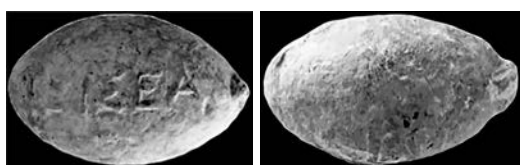
**22 ΤΕΙΣΕΑ – Τεισέα**

Date of acquisition: 2009

Inv. 8129

On the reverse is the symbol of a double-axe.

Dimensions: 28 x 18 x 14; weight 32.2 g.

**23 ΤΕΙΣΕΑ – Τεισέα**

Date of acquisition: 2012

Inv. 9248

The reverse is worn.

Dimensions: 29 x 17 x 14; weight 37 g.

**24 ΜΕΝ[Ω]ΝΟΣ – Μέν[ω]νος**

Date of acquisition: 1998

Inv. 4138

The reverse is plain.

Dimensions: 29 x 18 x 12; weight 27 g.

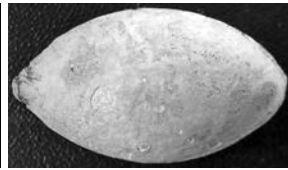
**25 ΜΕΝΩΝΟΣ – Μένωνος**

Date of acquisition: 1999

Inv. 4704

The reverse is plain.

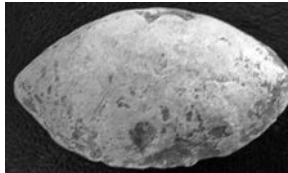
Dimensions: 29 x 18 x 12; weight 26.5 g.



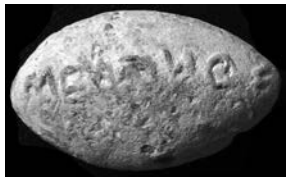
26 ΜΕΝΩΝΟΣ – Μένωνος
Date of acquisition: 2009
Inv. 8128
The reverse is plain.
Dimensions: 30 x 17 x 13; weight 26.2 g.



27 ΜΕΝ[ΩΝΟΣ] – Μέν[ωνος]
Date of acquisition: 2007
Inv. 7346
The reverse is plain.
Dimensions: 30 x 17 x 14; weight 27.6 g.



28 [Μ]ΕΝΩΝΟΣ – [Μ]ένωνος
Date of acquisition: 1998
Inv. 4091
The reverse is plain.
Dimensions: 28 x 16 x 11; weight 24.7 g.



29 ΜΕΙΩΝΟΣ – Μένωνος
Date of acquisition: 2000
Inv. 4860
The reverse is plain.
Dimensions: 29 x 18 x 12; weight 27.6 g.



30 ΔΙΑΥ ← Διδυ(-)
Date of acquisition: 1997
Inv. 3756
An unskived sling bullet. The projection to the right is the burr from the channel for pouring the molten lead into the cavity in the mould. Obviously the bullet is unused.⁴
The reverse is plain.
Dimensions: 70 x 23 x 17; weight 54.7 g.



31 ΔΙΑΥ ← Διδυ(-)
Date of acquisition: 1999
Inv. 4702
The reverse is plain.
Dimensions: 32 x 19 x 14; weight 43.1 g.

⁴ For a well-preserved bronze mould see Empereur 1981, 555, no. 1, fig. 29. For information on manufacturing sling bullets and moulds see notably Kelly 2012, 9–10.



32 ΔΙΔΥ ← Διδυ(-)

Date of acquisition: 1997

Inv. 3749

The reverse is plain.

Dimensions: 32 x 19 x 14; weight 43.1 g.



33 ΔΙΔΥ ← Διδυ(-)

Date of acquisition: 1998

Inv. 4087

The reverse is plain.

Dimensions: 34 x 19 x 14; weight 44 g.



34 ΔΙΔΥ ← Διδυ(-)

Date of acquisition: 2000

Inv. 4818

The reverse is plain.

Dimensions: 29 x 19 x 14; weight 43.6 g.



35 ΔΙΔΥ ← Διδυ(-)

Date of acquisition: 2001

Inv. 5288

The reverse is plain.

Dimensions: 34 x 19 x 15; weight 45.5 g.



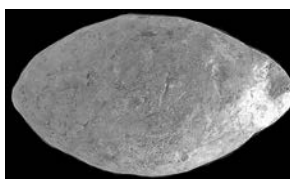
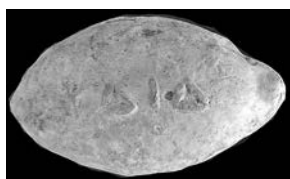
36 ΔΙΔΥ ← Διδυ(-)

Date of acquisition: 2009

Inv. 8126

The reverse is plain.

Dimensions: 34 x 20 x 14; weight 46.1 g.



37 ΔΙΔΥ ← Διδυ(-)

Date of acquisition: 2012

Inv. 9219

The reverse is plain.

Dimensions: 34 x 20 x 16; weight 48 g.



38 ΔΙΔΥ ← Διδυ(-)

Date of acquisition: 1996

Inv. 3488

The reverse is plain.

Dimensions: 34 x 19 x 16; weight 41.4 g.



39 ΔΙΔΥ ← Διδυ(-)

Date of acquisition: 1996

Inv. 3495

The reverse is plain.

Dimensions: 31 x 19 x 18; weight 34.5 g.



40 ΔΡΟΜΑΣ ← / ΑΙΝΙΑΝ ← Δρόμας Αινιάν

Date of acquisition: 1997

Inv. 3732

Both sides are occupied by the inscription.

Dimensions: 29 x 19 x 17; weight 37.2 g.



41 ΔΡΟΜΑΣ ← / ΑΙΝΙΑΝ ← Δρόμας Αινιάν

Date of acquisition: 1997

Inv. 3734

Both sides are occupied by the inscription.

Dimensions: 32 x 19 x 18; weight 37.6 g.



42 ΔΡΟΜΑΣ ← / ΑΙΝΙΑΝ ← Δρόμας Αινιάν

Date of acquisition: 1997

Inv. 3745

Both sides are occupied by the inscription.

Dimensions: 32 x 18 x 14; weight 35.6 g.



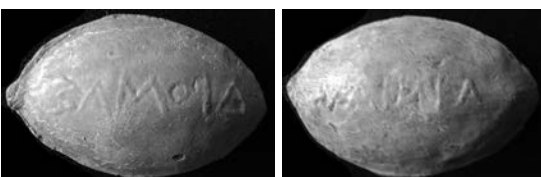
43 ΔΡΟΜΑΣ ← / ΑΙΝΙΑΝ ← Δρόμας Αινιάν

Date of acquisition: 1997

Inv. 3747

Both sides are occupied by the inscription.

Dimensions: 30 x 19 x 14; weight 36.3 g.



44 ΔΡΟΜΑΣ ← / ΑΙΝΙΑΝ ← Δρόμας Αινιάν

Date of acquisition: 1997

Inv. 3785

Both sides are occupied by the inscription.

Dimensions: 31 x 20 x 17; weight 36.3 g.



45 ΜΙΚΚΙΩΝΟΣ – Μικκίωνος

Date of acquisition: 1992

Inv. 2219

The reverse is plain.

Dimensions: 29 x 19 x 14; weight 37.7 g.



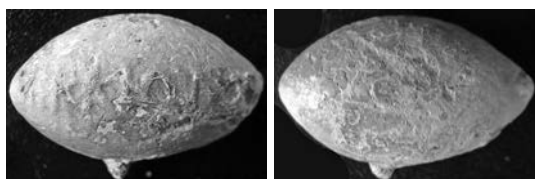
46 ΜΙΚΚΙΩΝΟΣ – Μικκίωνος
Date of acquisition: 1994
Inv. 2541
The reverse is plain.
Dimensions: 32 x 17 x 16; weight 39 g.



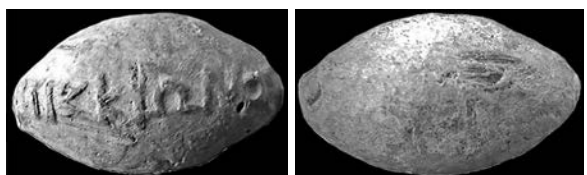
47 ΜΙΚΚ[Ι]ΩΝΟΣ – Μικκ[ί]ωνος
Date of acquisition: 1998
Inv. 4155
The reverse is plain.
Dimensions: 30 x 19 x 14; weight 37.6 g.



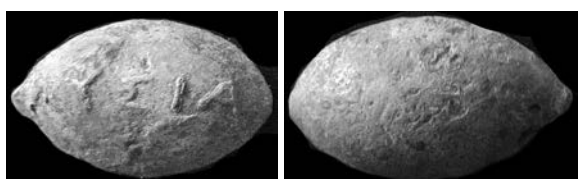
48 ΜΙΚΚΙΩΝΟΣ (Μικκίωνος)
Date of acquisition: 1998
Inv. 4158
The reverse is plain.
Dimensions: 30 x 18 x 14; weight 38 g.



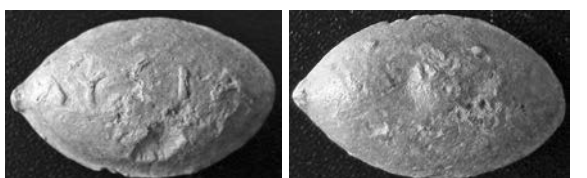
49 ΜΙΚΚΙΩΝΟΣ – Μικκίωνος
Date of acquisition: 2000
Inv. 4819
The reverse is plain.
Dimensions: 31 x 19 x 14; weight 38.7 g.



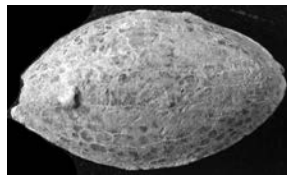
50 ΜΙΚΚΙΩΝΟΣ – Μικκίωνος
Date of acquisition: 2009
Inv. 8127
The reverse is plain.
Dimensions: 30 x 17 x 14; weight 36.8 g.



51 ΛΥΣΙΑ – Λυσία
Date of acquisition: 1993
Inv. 2468
The reverse is plain.
Dimensions: 29 x 17 x 14; weight 30.7 g.



52 ΛΥΣΙΑ – Λυσία
Date of acquisition: 1994
Inv. 2577
The reverse is plain.
Dimensions: 30 x 18 x 14; weight 31.8 g.

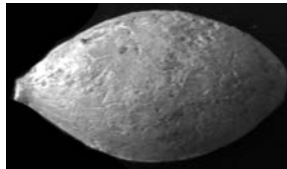
**53** ΛΥΣΙΑ – Λυσία

Date of acquisition: 1994

Inv. 4449

The reverse is plain.

Dimensions: 31 x 19 x 14; weight 37.7 g.

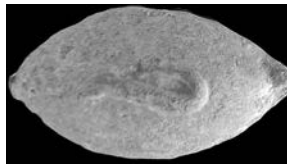
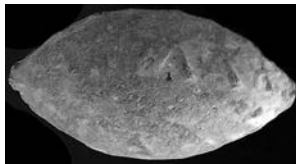
**54** ΒΙΩΝΟΣ – Βίωνος

Date of acquisition: 1997

Inv. 3744

The reverse is plain.

Dimensions: 29 x 17 x 14; weight 30.7 g.

**55** [ΑΠ]ΟΛΛΩ/ΝΙΔΑΣ – [Ἀπ]ολλωνίδα

Date of acquisition: 2012

Inv. 9252

On the reverse is the symbol of a mace (?).

The inscription of two lines is on the front.

Dimensions: 31 x 15 x 16; weight 33.1 g.

**56** Α[ΠΟΛ]ΛΩ/ΝΙΔΑΣ – Ἀ[πολ]λωνίδα

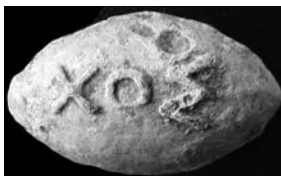
Date of acquisition: 1997

Inv. 3752

On the reverse is the symbol of a mace (?).

The inscription of two lines is on the front.

Dimensions: 31 x 14 x 16; weight 31.9 g.

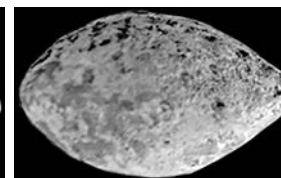
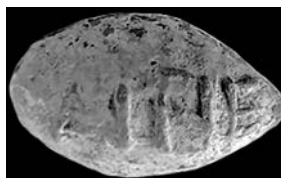
**57** ΝΙΚΑΡ/ΧΟΣ – Νίκαρχος

Date of acquisition: 1996

Inv. 8125

Both sides are occupied by the inscription.

Dimensions: 34 x 19 x 14; weight 47.7 g.

**58** ΑΙΝΕ – Αἶνε(-)

Date of acquisition: 2012

Inv. 9220

The reverse is plain.

Dimensions: 30 x 19 x 14; weight 35 g.

NOTES

ATTI/NA (Cat. 1–4): An identical sling bullet of Ἀττίνας has been found around Miletos and dated to the second half of the fourth century B.C. He is suggested to be one of the officers of Alexander the Great.⁵

⁵ Avram-Chiriac-Matei 2013, 266.

ΔΗΜΟ/ΚΛΕΟΣ (Cat. 5–6): An identical sling bullet of Demokles has been found in the territory of Miletos and dated to the late fourth century B.C.⁶ The different word division (ΔΗΜΟΚ/ΛΕΟΣ) on the following entry points to another mould producing sling bullets for the same slinger.

ΔΗΜΟΚ/ΛΕΟΣ (Cat. 7–11): Probably another type of bullet of the slinger Demokles, with different word division (see the preceding entry).

BABYPTA (Cat. 12–17): Βαβύρτας was probably a mercenary whose name is known from many other bullets, of which six come from the area of Miletos. Like Εὐβουλίδας (see below), Βαβύρτας was probably a mercenary involved in the operations conducted in the region of Miletos before or after the siege of Rhodos by Demetrios Poliorketes in 305 B.C.⁷

ΕΥΒΟΥΛΙΔΑΣ (Cat. 18): Εὐβουλίδας-bullets with a *lambda-omicron* (λ)⁸ on their reverse are well known⁹. This man was probably a mercenary who fought in a battle in the region of Miletos in connection with the siege of Demetrios Poliorketes in 305 B.C.¹⁰ On some examples of Euboulidas' bullets on the left of the monogram λ is also the symbol of a hay fork (see notably the photos on p. 136 of Weiss–Draskowski 2010) which is not mentioned or properly illustrated in many other publications¹¹. Though the reverse of our bullet is widely worn, there seem to be no traces of any symbol on the left of the monogram. But the shallow traces on the right of the monogram λ may perhaps be recognized as a hay fork with a long handle to the left. Anyway, both cases would point to the another bullet type of Euboulidas.

ΠΕΡΔΙΚΚΑ (Cat. 19–21): An identical sling bullet recording the name Περδίκκας with the symbol of Heracles' club appears in the catalogue of an auction together with three other bullets in the so-called London Group.¹² Because of the frequency of the the name Περδίκκας, A. Avram doubts the identity of this Perdiccas with the famous commander of Alexander the Great.

ΤΕΙΣΕΑ (nos. 22–23): The inscription on a sling bullet from the territory of Miletos (Değirmentepe and Kiliktepe) has been restored by P. Weiss as [Τεισέ]α probably with the help of three other unpublished examples of unknown provenance.¹³ Weiss also mentions three other unpublished examples of the bullets of Τεισέας which are kept in a private collection. The bullets recording Teiseas are dated to the 3rd and 2nd centuries B.C.¹⁴

6 See Weiss 1997, 146, no. 4 with a photo on p. 145, cf. also 146 (SEG 1997, 1635; Bull. ép. 1998, 86 [M Sève]), cf. also Avram–Chiriac–Matei 2013, 268.

7 On the sling bullets of Babyrtas see Weiss 1997, 146, no. 6a–f, cf. also p. 152 (SEG 1997, 1635); Ma 2010, 161–5 (SEG 60, 886); Avram–Chiriac–Matei 2013, 266–268 and 2014, 132.

8 This monogram has been interpreted by Weiss–Draskowski 2010, 36–7 as referring to the city of Olous (Ὀλοῦς) in Crete (cf. also Avram–Chiriac–Matei 2013, 271).

9 For bibliography on this bullet Avram–Chiriac–Matei 2013, 271 and 2014, 132. For detail photographs of the monogram and the symbol of hay fork with detailed interpretation see Weiss–Draskowski 2010, 136 ff., no. 16 (SEG 60, 1859).

10 Weiss–Draskowski 2010, 136, nos. 16 a–c; Ma 2010, 161–165; Avram–Chiriac–Matei 2013, 271 and 2014, 132.

11 On this problem see already Avram–Chiriac–Matei 2013, 271, note 170.

12 For the Auction CNG 81, Lot 1447, 4 consisting of four sling bullets (recording the names Babyrtas, Teiseas, Thersagoras and Perdiccas) see Avram 2014, 135 where the Perdiccas bullets are dated to the “second half or late 4th century B.C.”

13 Weiss 1997, 146, no. 7 (SEG 47, 1635 and Bull. ép. 1998, 86 [M. Sève]) with commentary on p. 152. Weiss also mentions two more examples exhibited in the Milet Museum, of which only their reverse sides with the symbol of the double-axe were visible to him.

14 Avram–Chiriac–Matei 2013, 290.

MENΩΝΟΣ (Cat. 24–29): 18 sling bullets of Μένων appearing in an auction catalogue¹⁵ have been republished by A. Avram who dates them to the 4th and 3rd centuries B.C.¹⁶ The reverse *ny* (Ι) appearing twice on one of our bullets (Cat. 29: ΜΕΙΩΜΙΟΣ) makes it obvious that Menon had another mould producing the letter *ny* backwards.

ΔΙΔΥ ← (Cat. 30–39): 19 identical bullets with the inscription Διδυ(-), an abbreviated form of the personal names Διδύμων or Δίδυμος, have been found the territory of Miletos.¹⁷ They are dated to the 4th century B.C., perhaps in connection with the siege of Miletos by Alexander the Great in 334 B.C.¹⁸

ΔΡΟΜΑΣ ← / ΑΙΝΙΑΝ ← (Cat. 40–44): Another example of these bullets with the inscription Δρόμας Αινιάν, occupying both faces, has been found in one of the fields around Değirmen-tepe and Killiktepe in the territory of Miletos.¹⁹ Δρόμας was probably a commander (?) of the Αινιᾶνες, a Thessalian ethnos, who must have played role in the region of Miletos about the end of the 4th century B.C.²⁰

ΜΙΚΚΙΩΝΟΣ (Cat. 45–50): Two identical bullets of Μικκίων have been found in the fields around Değirmen-tepe and Killiktepe in the territory of Miletos while the provenances of the two other published examples are not known.²¹ P. Weiss dates the bullets of Μικκίων to a period later than those of Δρόμας Αινιάν and Δημοκλής.

ΛΥΣΙΑ (Cat. 51–53): Two sling bullets recording the name Λυσίας are known from the catalogues of different auctions.²² A. Avram is sceptical about the identity of these bullets and dates both to the 4th and 3rd centuries B.C.²³

ΒΙΩΝΟΣ (Cat. 54): An identical bullet of Βίων, of unknown provenance, has been dated to the 3rd–2nd centuries B.C.²⁴

ΑΠΟΛΛΩ/ΝΙΔΑΣ (Cat. 55–56): This bullet, recording the name Apollonidas in the nominative in two lines on the front and the symbol of a mace (?)²⁵ on the reverse, is known from another example, of unknown provenance, which has been dated to the Hellenistic period²⁶.

ΝΙΚΑΡΧΟΣ (Cat. 57): A sling bullet recording the name Νίκαρχος does not seem to be attested.

15 Printed Auction CNG 81, Lot 1450, b.

16 2014, 133.

17 Weiss 1997, 145–6, no. 1r–t (SEG 47, 1635 and *Bull. ép.* 1998, 86 [M. Sève]). The reading Διδύ(μων) is also supported by some other contemporary bullets of unknown provenance recording the full name associated by the symbol of a spear on their reverses: Weiss–Draskowski 2010, 133–4, nos. 11 and 12 (retrograde).

18 Weiss 1997, 149.

19 Weiss 1997, 146, no. 2 with commentary on pp. 150–1 and Avram–Chiriác–Matei 2013, 269–70, cf. also SEG 47, 1635.

20 Another troop of Ainianes under the command of a certain Antimachos (Αντίμαχος Αινιάν) appears on another sling bullet from Cyprus (?): see Weiss–Draskowski 2010, 131 (SEG 2010, 1859), no. 9 and Avram–Chiriác–Matei 2013, 263.

21 Weiss 1997, 146, no. 5a–b with commentary on pp. 151–2 (SEG 1635 and *Bull. ép.* 1998, 86 [M. Sève]).

22 For the bullet appearing in an auction catalogue see G. Manganaro, *ZPE* 133, 2000, 128, note 44 (SEG 50, 1028) and Avram–Chiriác–Matei 2013, 279; for the other instance in an auction in London (Printed Auction CNG 81, Lot 1450, a) see Avram 2014, 133.

23 2013, 279 and 2014, 133.

24 Avram–Chiriác–Matei 2013, 267 referring to W. Vischer, *Kleine Schriften II. Archäologische und epigraphische Schriften*, Leipzig 1878, 262, no. 31 (*non vidi*).

25 One would recognize this sinuous symbol as a sling rather than a club or mace.

26 Hellmann 1982, 79, no. 13 (SEG 32, 1691) and Avram–Chiriác–Matei 2013, 263, Ἀπολλωνίδας (II).

AINE (Cat. 58): We know another example of this bullet from Crete.²⁷ The text AINE is interpreted as the abbreviated form of a name, e.g. Aineas, Aineia, Ainetos, Ainesidemos. The discovery of the bullets of the slinger Αἶνε(-) in both Crete and Miletos reflects his mercenary activities both in that island and Asia Minor.²⁸

ABBREVIATIONS

Avram 2014	A. Avram, Marginalien zu griechisch beschrifteten Schleudergeschossen (IV), <i>Ephemeris Napocensis</i> XXIV, 131–137.
Avram-Chiriac-Matei 2013	A. Avram, C. Chiriac and I. Matei, Balles de fronde grecques en pays gète et ailleurs. Sur les traces de Zopyrion dans le bas Danube, <i>Revue archéologique</i> 2, 227–304.
Chaniotis 2005	A. Chaniotis, <i>War in the Hellenistic World. A Social and Cultural History</i> .
Empereur 1981	J.-Y. Empereur, Collection Paul Canellopoulos (XVII): Petits objets inscrits, <i>BCH</i> 105, 537–568.
Hellmann 1982	M.-Chr. Hellmann, Collection Froehner: balles de fronde grecques, <i>BCH</i> 106, 75–87.
Kelly 2012	A. Kelly, The Cretan Slinger at War – a Weighty Exchange, <i>ABSA</i> 107, 273–311.
Ma 2010	J. Ma, Autour des balles de fronde camiréennes, <i>Chiron</i> 40, 155–173.
Weiss 1997	P. Weiss, Marktgewichte, in V. von Graeve <i>et alii</i> (eds.), Milet 1994–1995. Vorbericht über die Grabungsarbeiten und Geländeerkundungen, die Denkmälerrestaurierung und die naturwissenschaftlichen Begleitprogramme der Miletgrabung in den Jahren 1994 und 1995, <i>Archäologischer Anzeiger</i> 1997, 143–153.
Weiss 2006	P. Weiss, Was Milet auch bietet. Zu Gewichten, Schleuderbleien und einem lydischen Sprachzeugnis, in R. Biering <i>et al.</i> (ed.), <i>Maiandros. Festschrift für Volkmar von Graeve</i> , 279–284.
Weiss-Draskowski 2010	P. Weiss – N. Draskowski, Neue griechische Schleuderbleie. Tissa- phernes und weitere Kommandeure, <i>Chiron</i> 40, 123–153.

Özet

Bu çalışmada, Milet Müzesi'nde bulunan, kurşundan yapılmış sapan taşlarının bir bölümü tanıtılmaktadır. Müze kayıtlarına göre, bu sapan taşları Miletos civarında yaşayan bazı kimseler tarafından farklı yıllarda bulunarak müzeye verilmişlerdir. Tümünün üzerinde Grekçe kişi adları, bazılarında da ayrıca bazı semboller yer alan bu sapan taşları, erken Hellenistik devirde Miletos civarında yapılan önemli savaşların izlerini taşımaktadır.

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²⁷ Kelly 2012, 11 with fig. 6 (a drawing) and Cat. 32 (in the Herakleion Museum, inv. no. 9), cf. *SEG* 35, 994; Chaniotis 2005, 101 and Avram-Chiriac-Matei 2013, 260 where the bullet is hesitatingly dated to the fourth century B.C.

²⁸ About the fact that “war was one of the major occupations of the Cretans in the Hellenistic period” see Chaniotis 2005, 100; on the fame of mercenaries of Crete see e.g. T. Griffith, *The Mercenaries of the Hellenistic World*, 1935, 257.