

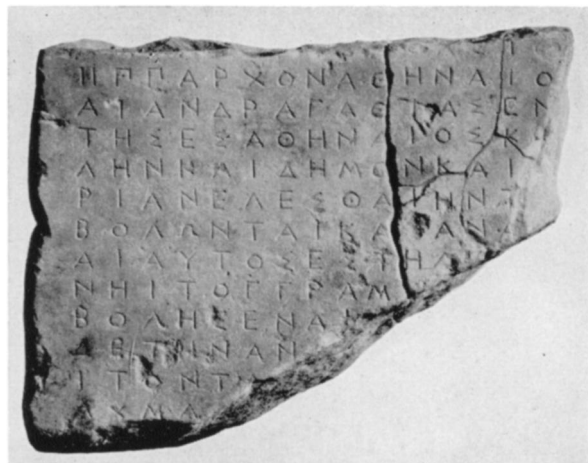
A DECREE OF CITIZENSHIP

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first quarter of the fourth century. The honors granted to the Thasians Archippos and Hipparchos refer to the campaign of Thrasyboulos against Thasos in 390/89. It is usually assumed that these honors were voted shortly after the overthrow of the Spartan garrison,¹ but Dinsmoor (*loc. cit.*, p. 159, note 6) believes that they were deferred until after the foundation of the Second Athenian League in 377, when Chabrias was recruiting in the northern Aegean.



No. 66. Fragment b. *I.G.*, II², 25

SOSIBIOS AND PYRRHOS

67. Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found by a truck-driver on February 26, 1937 in a lot at the corner of Odos Athenas and Odos Bysses. The right side and probably the bottom surface were reworked in later times.

Height, 0.61 m.; width, 0.165 m.; thickness, 0.122 m.

Height of letters, (lines 1-7) 0.012 m.; (lines 8 f.) 0.009 m.

Inv. No. I 4564.

I.G., II², 1141

376/5 B.C.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

Traces
of
wreath

Traces
of
wreath

Ἐξ οὗ Κέκροπα λαὸς Ἀθηναίων ὀνομάζ[ει]
καὶ χώραν Παλλὰς τήνδ' ἔκτισε δῆμῳ Ἀ[θηνῶν]
οὐδὲς Σωσιβίου καὶ Πύρρο μείζονα θνητ[ῶν]
φυλὴν Κεκροπιδῶν ἔργῳ ἔδρασε ἀγαθά.

vacat 0.135 m.

5 Ἐδοξεν τῇ Κεκροπίδι φυλῇ ἐπὶ Χαρισάνδρ[ο ἀρχοντος]
τῇ κυρίαὶ ἀγορᾷ κρύβδην ψηφισαμένων τῶν [φυλετῶν]
ἐν ἀκροπόλει.

vacat

vacat 0.075 m.

¹ Kirchner, *ad I.G.*, II², 24; Fredrich in *I.G.*, XII, 8, pp. 78-79; Glotz-Cohen, *Histoire Grecque*, III, p. 87. Cf. Hiller in Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, s. v. Thasos, col. 1318.



No. 67. The Preserved Portion of *I.G.*, II², 1141

Ὀνήτωρ Κηφισοδώρο Μελιτεὺς εἶπ[εν· ἀγαθῇ τύχ]ηι, Πύρρον [ἐπαινέσαι ὅτι
ἀγαθὸς]
γεγέννητα[ι] περὶ τῇμ φυλῇν καὶ τὰ κοιν[ὰ τῆς φυλῆς κα]ὶ αὐτὸν [στεφανῶσαι
ἀρετῆς ἔνεκα?]
10 χρυσῶι στεφάνωι ἀπὸ πε[ν]τακοσίων [δραχμῶν· στ]εφανῶσα[ι δὲ καὶ Σωσίβιον
— — —]

The Agora fragment, being the rightmost piece, contains a portion of *I.G.*, II², 1141 which has hitherto been known only from Fourmont's copy, published by Böckh in 1828 (*C.I.G.*, I, 85). Within the interval between the study of the stone by the Abbé Fourmont in 1728-30 and that by L. Stephani in 1850 (*Titulorum Graecorum particula*, V, pp. 5-6), the stone was broken, and Stephani was able to recover only the left fragment which now bears the Epigraphical Museum number 7741. The greater part of lines 8-10 is still missing, and in the above text all readings which now depend solely upon Fourmont's transcription have been underlined.

In line 8, Böckh and subsequent editors completed Fourmont's reading of two vertical strokes with the word [ἐπειδ]ή, but these now appear as an iota and part of an eta. The accusative form Πύρρον is on the stone, and the restoration ἐπαινέσαι ἐπειδὴ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ, or some similar phrase,² may be suggested for the lacuna at the end of line 8. The number of letters for lines 8 ff. may be estimated from measurements based on the assumption that the two crowns inscribed above line 1 were symmetrically arranged on the stone. This gives an unpreserved space of approximately 0.23 m. at the original right edge of the inscription. The distance from the letter eta in line 8 to the original left edge is 0.43 m. As eight letters of this line occupy a horizontal space of 0.09 m., it may be computed that to the left of the eta there was space for approximately 38 letters, and to the right of the nu, the rightmost preserved letter, space for approximately 19 letters. The new restoration [ἀγαθῇ τύχ]ηι exactly fits the lacuna of line 8. In lines 9 and 10 Böckh's unusual position for στεφανῶσαι after χρυσῶι στεφάνωι has been avoided. Koehler's suggestion (*ad I.G.*, II, 555) that no praise was extended to Sosibios in the body of the decree and that Sosibios was mentioned in the epigram (line 3) solely because he must have been the father of Pyrrhos may be rejected in view of the position of the verb στεφανῶσαι in line 10 and the presence of two crowns on the stone. Onetor (*P.A.*, 11470) was a member of the family which provided the well-known priest of Asklepios in 294/3. For the Kekropion on the acropolis (line 7), see especially A. B. Cook, *Zeus*, III, p. 771 (with bibliography), and Busolt-Swoboda, *Griechische Staatskunde*, II, p. 974.

² Cf. *I.G.*, II², 27, lines 5-7.

PHILOKLES AND EUKLES

68. Fragment of Pentelic marble, broken on all sides, found on February 10, 1938 in a fill in Section AA.

Height, 0.55 m.; width, 0.086 m.; thickness, 0.034 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.0055 m.³

Inv. No. I 5207.

This fragment contains a portion of lines 14-20 of *I.G.*, II², 145.

I.G., II², 145, lines 14-20

Before 358/7 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 36

- 15 [ἐν· ἐψηφί]σθ[αι τῇ βο]λῇ, ἐπειδ[ὴ] ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς ὃ
[ῆν Εὐκλ]ῆς ὁ πα[τὴρ ὁ Φ]ιλοκλέους περὶ τ[ὸ]ν δῆμο
[ν τὸν Ἀθ]ηναίων κα[ὶ τ]ῇ γ κάθοδον τοῦ δῆμο, ἐψηφ
[ίσθαι] τῇ βολῇ τ[οῦ]ς προέδρους οἱ ἂν τυγχάν
[ωσι προ]εδρεύοντ[ες] εἰς τὴν πρώτην ἐκκλησίαν
[ν χρηματί]σαι περ[ὶ Φ]ιλοκλέους τοῦ Εὐκλέους
20 [καὶ ἐπειδὴ χ]ρή[σιμο]ς(?) καὶ κόσμιος δοκεῖ εἶνα



No. 68. Agora Inv. No. I 5207

The new piece confirms the restorations in the *editio minor* with the exception of those in line 15 where [ῆν Εὐκλ]ῆς ὁ πα[τὴρ ὁ Φ]ιλοκλέους must be substituted for [ἐγένετο ὁ πατὴρ τὸ Φ]ιλοκλέους. In line 20 the restoration of *χρήσιμος* has been retained, although the part of the preserved upright stroke in the twelfth letter space would best fit an iota.⁴

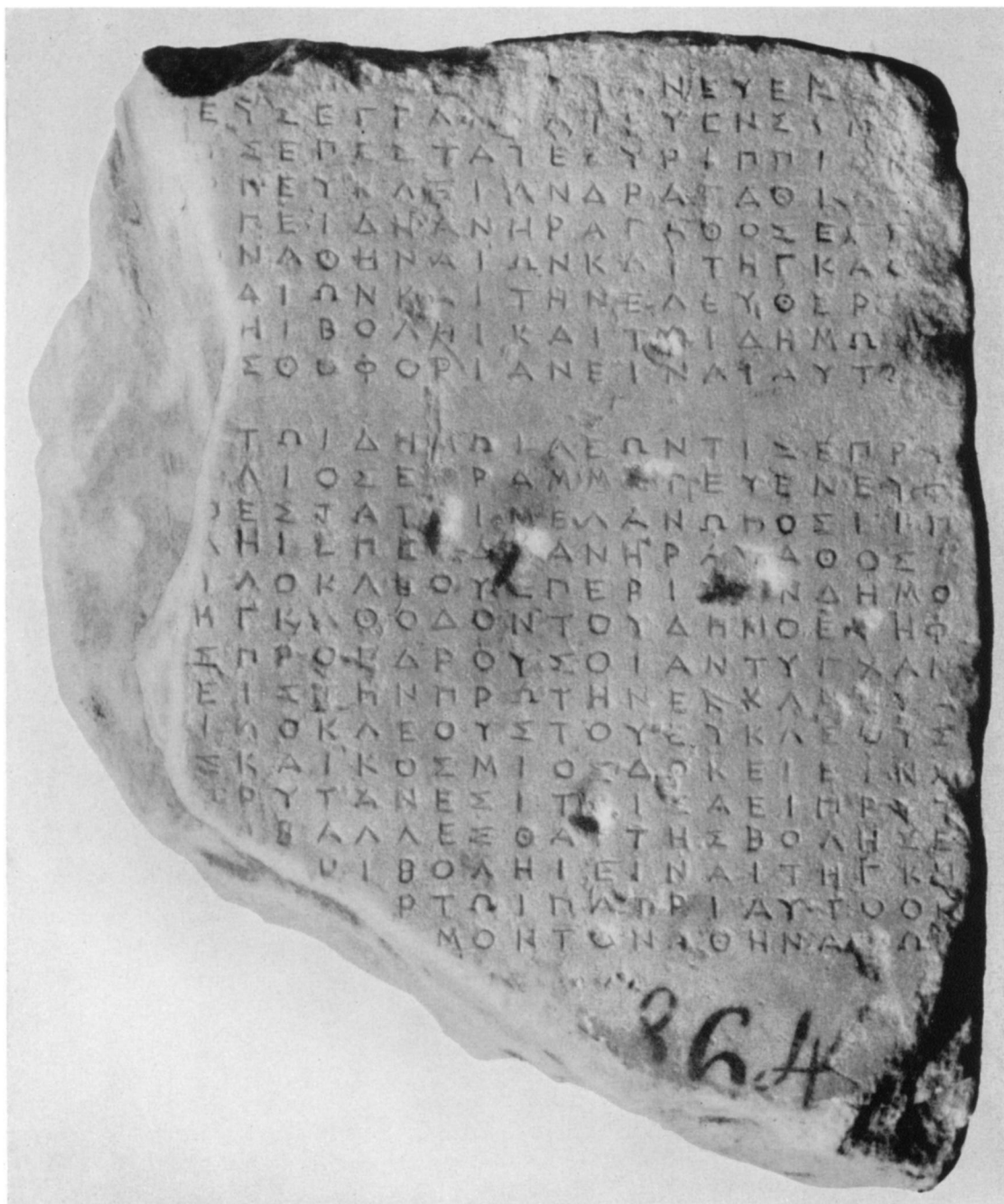
The document must be dated before the reform of the cycles during 356/5;⁵ for the secretaries from Hippothontis are known thereafter. In the period of an allotted cycle of the annual secretary immediately preceding 355/4,⁶ the latest unoccupied year is 359/8.

³ The height of the letters is incorrectly recorded in the *editio minor* as 0.004 m.

⁴ If an iota is read, I can only suggest some adjective with the intensive prefix *ἀρι-* or *ἐρι-* (usually poetic). See, e. g., *ἀρίδης*, *ἀρίζης*, *ἀρίσμος*, and *ἐρίγης*. The latter might be especially suitable when applied to a herald, for Hesychios defines the word as *μεγαλόφωνος*.

⁵ See Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology of Hellenistic Athens*, pp. 41-42.

⁶ Kirchner (*I.G.*, II², Indices, p. 7) believes that the annual secretaryship began in 363/2; Ferguson (*Klio*, XIV, 1915, pp. 394-397) and Dinsmoor (*Archons*, p. 351) favor 366/5 at the time of the overthrow of the regime of Kallistratos of Aphidna (cf. Glotz-Cohen, *Histoire Grecque*,



THE YEAR OF APOLLODOROS

69. Fragment of Hymettian marble found on February 20, 1939 in a marble dump during the demolition of houses in Section EE. The rough-picked back and a small part of the left edge are preserved.

Height, 0.18 m.; width, 0.29 m.; thickness, 0.095 m.

Height of letters, 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 5655.

The vertical space occupied by five lines and the horizontal space of five letters both measure 0.062 m.



No. 69

319/8 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 30

[Ἐπ' Ἀπολλοδώρου ἄρχοντος, ἀναγραφέω]
 [ς δὲ Εὐκάδμ]ον Ἀν[ακ]αέω[ς, ἐπὶ τῆς Οἰνεί]
 [δος δεκάτ]ης πρυτανείας· Σκιροφοριῶ
 [νος ἔνε]ι καὶ νέαι, πένπτ[ει καὶ τριακο]
 5 [στει τῇ]ς πρυτανείας· ἐκ[κλησί]α· τῶν προ]
 [έδρων ἐ]πεψήφισεν Ἐπι[.....¹².....]
 [... καὶ συμπ]ρόεδρο[ι·¹².....]

III, p. 164). Indubitably, secretaries who were chosen for the term of a single prytany were functioning in 368/7, an annual secretary in 363/2. Regardless of which of the intervening years is adopted, some of the tribes held the secretaryship an unequal number of times in the period before 352/1, when Erechtheis (I) provided the incumbent; so there is no particular validity to Ferguson's suggestion (*loc. cit.*, p. 395) that we must recede ten years from 356/5 in order to give all the tribes one chance. Kirchner's and Ferguson's scheme must be altered in one detail: allotment was used to determine the secretaryship for 356/5, so the change to official order did not become operative until 355/4; cf. Pritchett and Meritt, *op. cit.*, p. 42.

Skirophorion is the only one of the months with thirteen letters in the genitive case which requirements of the calendar permit to be restored in lines 3-4. Crosby (*Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 478) has already demonstrated by her new readings of *I.G.*, II², 387 that Oineis held the tenth prytany, and this tribal name exactly fits the lacuna between the preserved portions of lines 2 and 3.

There are now known seven decrees which provide data for the calendar of this year, which may be reconstructed as follows:

TABLE A: THE YEAR 319/8 B.C.

Pryt. I	36		Hekatombaion	30
Pryt. II	36		Metageitnion	29
Pryt. III	36		Boedromion	30
Pryt. IV	36	Aiantis or Leontis	Pyanopsion	29
			Maimakterion	30
		Pryt. IV, 21 = Maimakterion 11 (129th day)		
		<i>Hesperia</i> , IX, no. 44.		
Pryt. V	35		Posideon	29
Pryt. VI	35	Leontis or Aiantis	Gamelion	30
		<i>I.G.</i> , II ² , 386 (Cf. Dinsmoor, <i>Archons</i> , p. 22).		
Pryt. VII	35	Antiochis	Anthesterion	29
			Elaphebolion	30
		Pryt. VII, 34 = Elaphebolion 12 (248th day)		
		<i>Hesperia</i> , VII, no. 31.		
Pryt. VIII	35	Erechtheis	Mounichion	29
		Pryt. VIII, 2[8] or 2[9] = "Mounichion" [11] or [12]		
		<i>I.G.</i> , II ² , 388. ⁷		
Pryt. IX	35		Thargelion	30
Pryt. X	35	Oineis	Skirophorion	29
		<i>I.G.</i> , II ² , 387 (cf. Crosby, <i>Hesperia</i> , VII, 1938, pp. 477-478).		
		Pryt. X, [10, 20, 30, or 32] = [Skirophorion] 4, [1]4, [2]4, or [2]6. ⁸		
		<i>I.G.</i> , II ² , 390 (= Dinsmoor, <i>Archons</i> , p. 22).		
		Pryt. [X], 35 = [Skirophorion] 29 (354th day).		
		The present inscription.		

The use of δέ in line 2 to connect the names of the archon and anagrapheus when they appear side by side in the genitive case is already thrice attested.⁹ For the loss

⁷ Elaphebolion was inscribed by error for Mounichion. Cf. Dinsmoor, *List*, p. 34, note 62.

⁸ These are the four possibilities which may be restored for the day of the month in lines 4-5, where the word τε|τρά]δε [— is certain. For the use of forward or backward count with μετ' εικάδας in this period, see Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. 3, note 12.

⁹ *I.G.*, II², 385, 389, and 649 (= Dinsmoor, *Archons*, p. 7). Cf. Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. 88.

of the iota in Ἀνακαεύς (line 2), compare Meisterhans, *Grammatik*³, p. 32. The mention of the symproedroi (line 7) adds another to the examples collected by Pritchett and Meritt (*Chronology*, pp. 2-7) in which this formula appears in inscriptions dated before 318/7.

TITLES OF OFFICIALS

70. Fragment of Pentelic marble, found on November 8, 1937 during the demolition of a house in Section AA. The original right side and back are preserved.

Height, 0.155 m.; width, 0.191 m.;
thickness, 0.128 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 5036.

The chequer-unit measures approximately 0.012 m. (across) by 0.0115 m. (down).



No. 70

307-301 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 32

- [— — — — — ε]ἰν[α]
[ι δ' αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίους καὶ τοὺς ἐκ]γόνους
[αὐτῶν καὶ γράψασθαι φυλῆς] καὶ δήμον κα
[ὶ φρατρίας ἧς ἂν βούλωντα]ι κατὰ τὸν νόμ
5 [ον· ἀναγράφαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψή]φισμα τὸν γρα
[μματέα τοῦ δήμου ἐν στήλ]ει λιθίνει καὶ
[στήσαι ἐν ἀκροπόλει, εἰς] δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφ
[ὴν τῆς στήλης δοῦναι τὸν] ταμίαν τοῦ δήμ
[ου ὃ Δ Δ Δ ὃ δραχμὰς ἐκ τῶν εἰ]ς τὰ κατὰ ψηφί
10 [σματα ἀναλισκομένων τῶι δ]ήμῳ· τοὺς δὲ
[πρυτάνεις τοὺς πρυτανεύον]τας εἰς τὴν
[πρώτην ἐκκλησίαν δοῦναι περὶ α]ὐ[τῶν] τῇ
[ν ψηφον καὶ τὴν δοκιμασίαν αὐτοῖς το]ὺς
[θεσμοθέτας εἰσαγαγεῖν (?) — — — — —]

Use of the title γραμματεὺς τοῦ δήμου (lines 5-6) in the publication formula of

this fragmentary decree of citizenship gives the *terminus post quem* as 307/6;¹⁰ reference to the treasurer of the demos (lines 8-9) gives the *terminus ante quem* as 301. This latter terminal date has been a subject for much recent discussion, and some points are still in need of clarification. Kahrstedt (*Untersuchungen zur Magistratur in Athen*, pp. 12-15), assigning new dates to several documents, came to 305/4 as the last year of the treasurer of the demos, 304/3 as the first year of the new officer of administration. This determination was subsequently criticized by Ferguson (*A.J.P.*, LIX, 1938, pp. 230-231), Meritt (*Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 72; X, 1941, p. 56), and Pritchett (*Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 108-111). Kahrstedt (*Hermes*, LXXV, 1940, pp. 332-334) now admits that the names of the two officials occur simultaneously within the period 307-301, but states that the two financial officers could not have made payments from the contingent fund of the demos (ἐκ τῶν κατὰ ψηφίσματα ἀναλισκομένων τῷ δήμῳ).¹¹ He accordingly posits for the officer of administration a special war-fund, distinct from the στρατιωτικά, and states that payments for stelai might be made from either the contingent fund or the new war-fund. In the only one of the critical years in which the theory may be tested (302/1), it is known that both officials did make payments from the same fund: *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, no. 20 and *I.G.*, II², 505, dated in the fourth and twelfth prytanies of this year, have the treasurer of the demos making payments from the contingent fund, but *I.G.*, II², 500, dated in the eighth prytany, has the single officer of the administration.¹² Further-

¹⁰ So Kirchner, *I.G.*, II², Indices, p. 47. This official is the same as the γραμματεὺς κατὰ πρυτανείαν. He is not to be confused with the γραμματεὺς τῷ δήμῳ, mentioned in *I.G.*, II², 223A, 1700, and *Hesperia*, X, no. 11, whose title was more commonly given as γραμματεὺς τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου. See Ferguson, *Athenian Secretaries*, pp. 65-70. Laqueur's argument (*Epigraphische Untersuchungen*, pp. 52-53) that the clause referring to the γραμματεὺς τῷ δήμῳ in II², 223A, line 10, must be an interpolation into the probouleuma from the separate decree of the demos is based on a misunderstanding of the functions of this official; see Aristotle, *Ἀθ. Πολ.*, 54, 5, and compare Billheimer, *A.J.A.*, XLII, 1938, p. 463.

¹¹ For the period after 302/1, it appears that the ταμεία τοῦ δήμου was continued by the single officer, or plural board, of administration (Ferguson, *A.J.P.*, LIX, 1938, p. 231), according to Macedonian domination or political freedom of Athens. After 229, when both ὁ and οἱ ἐπὶ τῇ διοίκησει appear in the publication formulae, Dow has observed (*Prytaneis*, pp. 12-13) that ὁ ἐπὶ τῇ διοίκησει is invariable in decrees of the prytaneis. Ferguson's suggestion (in a note in *Prytaneis*, p. 13) that one man, called ὁ ἐπὶ τῇ διοίκησει, served for each prytany with the twelve or thirteen collectively serving for the entire year seems very probable.

¹² Cf. Kahrstedt, *op. cit.*, p. 333, who admits that in this one year payments must have been made by two officials from the same treasury. He believes that 302/1 was a transitional time in which the contingent fund and the special war-purse were merged. But when a temporary amalgamation of treasuries did occur within the turbulent period 304/301, we know that payment was specifically designated as being ἐκ τῶν κοινῶν χρημάτων (*I.G.*, II², 558: dated at the close of the Four Years' War by Johnson, *A.J.P.*, XXXVI, 1915, p. 432, and Dittenberger, *Syll.*³, 343, note 5; at the close of 302/1 by Dinsmoor, *Archons*, p. 64). The start of the year 302, when the government of Stratokles was subjected to vigorous attack (cf. *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 107), is the one time to which it seems impossible to assign II², 558 with its reference to a common treasury and honors to Demetrios' favorite Oxythemis.

more, it must be reaffirmed that the hypothesis on which Kahrstedt's new theory of a special purse for the officer of administration rests, namely, that no treasury can have two paymasters, is incorrect:¹³ for within this same period payments were made from the contingent fund by another official, the treasurer of the military funds; cf. Schweigert, *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 349 and 351.¹⁴ It has rightly been said that in ancient times "we are confronted with a system of accounting which nowhere and in no single ledger was complete;" hence the need of strict audits.¹⁵

The earliest example of the restrictive phrase *κατὰ τὸν νόμον* in the formula of citizenship occurs in 331/0,¹⁶ or in 334/3 according to Schweigert's new date for *I.G.*, II², 405 (*Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 339-340). The provision for the introduction of judicial scrutiny by the thesmothetai, if correctly restored in lines 13-14, occurs in II², 398 (*ca.* 320/19),¹⁷ again in II², 496 + 507 (303/2), and frequently thereafter.¹⁸ As regards letter-forms, the phi in the form of a cross is common in the period 340-285 (Kirchner, *Imagines*, pp. 19-20), especially between 310 and 300,¹⁹

¹³ Cf. Ferguson, *loc. cit.*, pp. 230-231.

¹⁴ In addition, Kahrstedt in his recent article is misinformed on two points. His statement (p. 332) that the document from the Agora published as *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, no. 20 disproved his 304 demarcation-date is only partly correct; his theory was already in conflict with the evidence of *I.G.*, II², 493 + 518, 505, etc. (see Pritchett, *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 110). Another statement (p. 333) that Pritchett had both the treasurer of the demos and the single officer of administration making payments in *I.G.*, II², 493 + 518 and 496 + 507 (303/2) from the same fund is a misquotation: the statement is correct as originally written (p. 110), "within the three year period 304/3-302/1 B.C., both financial officials are instructed to make payments from the same fund."

¹⁵ Francotte, *Les finances des cités grecques*, p. 149. Cf. Andreades, *History of Greek Public Finance*, I, English translation, p. 371.

¹⁶ See Billheimer, *Naturalization in Athenian Law and Practice*, p. 15. Wilhelm (*Wiener Studien*, XXIX, 1907, p. 1, and *Attische Urkunden*, II, pp. 9-23) has noted in accord with *I.G.*, II², 373, lines 29-31, that aliens were prohibited from acquiring land in border demes; Thalheim (in Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, s. v. *ἐγκρησις*, col. 2584) and Ferguson (*Hellenistic Athens*, p. 245, note 6) refer the phrase to this restrictive prohibition. Johnson (*A.J.A.*, XVIII, 1914, pp. 174-177) attributes it to restrictions concerning enrolment in certain phratries. The phrase *ὅν οἱ νόμοι λέγουσιν* occurs in II², 222 (*ca.* 344/3 B.C.), and the preferable interpretation seems to be that the restrictions refer to provisions in the decree of Demophilos (346/5) regulating citizenship (see Diller, *Race Mixture Among the Greeks*, p. 113, and Busolt-Swoboda, *Gr. Staatsk.*, p. 947), or, more correctly, to the enabling laws governing Demophilos' decree (Gomme, *Essays in Greek History and Literature*, pp. 68, 86; cf. however, Atkinson, *Athenian Legislative Procedure*, pp. 15-38). It is to be noted that the absence of this restrictive phrase does not prove the abrogation of the legal procedure. Thus in the period of oligarchy in 321-318, the phrase accompanies some decrees of citizenship, but is omitted in II², 394. Similarly, II², 553 may be compared with other decrees of the period 307-301. For this reason, one must question Johnson's redating of II², 511 (*Cl. Phil.*, IX, 1914, p. 428).

¹⁷ For II², 336, see Wilhelm, *Ath. Mitt.*, XXXIX, 1914, p. 266. For the legal procedure, see Busolt-Swoboda, *op. cit.*, p. 946, and Lipsius, *Das Attische Recht*, pp. 284-285. Cf. Kahrstedt, *Staatsgebiet*, p. 81, and Gomme, *Essays*, pp. 73-75, 86.

¹⁸ See *I.G.*, II², Indices, p. 61, and Johnson, *A.J.A.*, XVIII, 1914, p. 178.

¹⁹ Schweigert, *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 39. Sporadic examples occur, however, as late as the end of the third century (*I.G.*, II², 839 and 850).

and the very broad sigma is common during the late fourth and early third centuries.

PRYTANEIS OF DEMETRIAS

71. Two joining fragments of Hymettian marble, preserving the original right side and rough-picked back. The larger fragment was found on April 18, 1934 in a Roman wall in Section B.²⁰ The other fragment was found in a late fill in the same Section on April 25, 1934. Its surface was blackened by a modern cesspool near which it was found.

Height (as joined), 0.30 m.; width, 0.235 m.; thickness, 0.20 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.006 m.

Inv. Nos. I 1804 (the larger fragment) and 1870.

DEMETRIAS

Middle of third century B.C.

		[Μελιτεῖς ?]
	-----	-----
	[Ἀρίστ]αρχος Ἀρις	[X]αροπίδης Ἔργος
	[. . . .]έας Χαιρεσ	Μενεκλῆς Θεοφί
	[. . . ^{4½} . .]νικος Σωσι	Ἀριστοφῶν Ἀντι
	[. . . ^{4½} . .]νλας Ἀντι	10 Ἐργοφῶν Ἱεροφῶ
5	[Ἀλκίμα]χος Ἀλκι	Φίλιτος Διοκλέ
	-----	Πολύευκτος Περ
		Δαιδαλίδαι
		[Λ]υκόφρων
		15 ἐξ Οἴου
		[Ἐπ]ίλυκος Γλανκ
		[Ἱππο]τομάδαι
		[- ^{ca. 7} -]ος Μεν
		<i>vacat</i>

The information which this prytany inscription supplies concerning the demes of Demetrias has already been incorporated in the article on the Macedonian tribes published in *A.J.P.*, LXI, 1940, pp. 186-193. Chief interest lies in the confirmation of Meritt's assignment of the deme Daidalidai to the tribe Demetrias.²¹

²⁰ Homer Thompson (*Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 168) has made reference to this inscription in his discussion of the topographical significance of the wall in which it was found.

²¹ *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 75-77. Reference to this inscription, though without inventory number, was made by Dinsmoor in *The Athenian Archon List in the Light of Recent Discoveries*, pp. 79-80, note 78.



No. 71

The names at the top of the last column may very tentatively be assigned to Melite. This large deme of Demetrias requires more than six representatives in the Boule, and the unusual name Charopides (line 7) is known for another member of this deme (*P.A.*, 15533). The name Ergophon (line 10) appears to be new in Greek prosopography.

ZENIS OF PROBALINTHOS

72. Fragment of Hymettian marble, found on March 30, 1937 in a drain in Section Φ. The original left edge is preserved.

Height, 0.095 m.; width, 0.105 m.;
thickness, 0.025 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 4678.

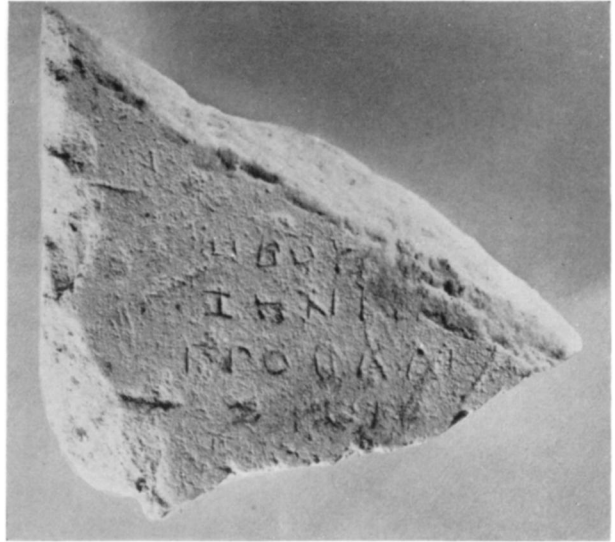
ca. 200 B.C.

ἡ βουλ[ῆ]

Ζῆνιν

Προβαλί

σιον



No. 72

The accusative form Ζῆνιν is also attested from Xenophon, *HG*, III, A, 10, where the genitive form Ζήνιος is preserved. Other examples cited by Pape-Benseler show a dental stem with genitive Ζήνιδος.²² See Kühner-Blass, *Gr. Gram.*, I, p. 421, note 7, and Schwyzler, *Gr. Gram.*, I, pp. 462-465.

This inscription appears to cite the same man who is crowned in a small fragment published as *Prytaneis*, no. 42. A possible restoration for the latter is: ἡ β[ουλῆ] | Ζῆ[νιν] | Πρ[οβαλί] | [σιον]. Dow read an epsilon as the second letter in line 3, but it is clear on his photograph that rho is equally possible. In both instances, the citation is the leftmost one from one of the two rows beneath the register of prytaneis. Although variations in the arrangement of the various citations on the stone are many,²³ the leftmost position in the first row in this period was usually occupied by the priest of the eponymios.²⁴ In this case the documents must be dated in different years. A similar position in the second row would probably be for the sixth official in order of mention, hence for the undersecretary.²⁵ The two inscriptions must then be assigned to the same year.²⁶

PRYTANY DECREE

73. Fragment of Hymettian marble, found on June 11, 1937 in a late Roman wall at the north end of Section Σ. The original left side and top, with akroterion, are preserved.

²² *Wörterbuch der griechischen Eigennamen*, s. v.

²³ See, e. g., Dow, *Prytaneis*, p. 19, and Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. 112.

²⁴ See *Prytaneis*, nos. 40, 48, 61 (?), and 64.

²⁵ See Dow, *op. cit.*, p. 16.

²⁶ See *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 117. The tenure of office of the undersecretary will be discussed at greater length in a forthcoming article.

the omission of a letter than the insertion of an extra one,²⁷ it seems preferable to make the correction in the new document.

PRYTANEIS OF KEKROPIS

74. Fragment of Pentelic marble, found on January 29, 1937 in a modern retaining wall in Section Σ. The original right side is preserved.

Height, 0.397 m.; width, 0.161 m.; thickness, 0.107 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.-0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 4462.

Syllabification at the end of lines is not always observed in this inscription.



No. 74

ΚΕΚΡΟΠΙΣ

184/3 B.C.

41-46

- [— — — — — — — — — — ἐν τεῖ πρυτανείαι καλῶς κ]αὶ φιλ[ο]
 [τίμως, ἐπεμελήθησαν δὲ καὶ τῆς συλλογῆς τῆς βο]υλῆς καὶ το
 [ὑ δῆμου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων ὧν αὐτοῖς προσέταττο]ν οἱ τε ν
 [όμοι καὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα τοῦ δῆμου, ἐπαινέσαι τ]οὺς πρυτάνε
 5 [ις τῆς Κεκροπίδος καὶ στεφανῶσαι χρυσῶι στεφ]άνωι κατὰ τὸ [ν]
 [νόμον εὐσεβείας ἔνεκεν τῆς πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς] καὶ φιλοτιμία[ς]
 [τῆς εἰς τὴν βουλὴν καὶ τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθη]ναίων· ἀναγράφ
 [αι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμματέα τ]ὸν κατὰ πρυταν[εῖ]
 [αν ἐν στήλει λιθίνει καὶ στήσαι ἐν] τῶι πρυτανικῶ[ι· εἰς]

²⁷ For examples of the insertion and omission of iota in Attic inscriptions, see Lademann, *De titulis atticis quaestiones orthographicae et grammaticae* (Diss. Basel, 1915), pp. 130-131.

- 10 [δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν καὶ τὴν ἀνάθεσιν τῆς] στήλης μερίσ[αι]
[τὸν ἐπὶ τέλει διοικήσει τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλ]ωμα.
- vacat
- | | | |
|----------------|------------|---------------|
| [ἡ βουλῇ] | [ὁ δῆμος] | ἡ βουλῇ |
| [τὸν ταμί] | [τοὺς πρυ] | 20 [τ]ὸν γραμ |
| [αν nomen] | [τάνεις] | [μ]ατέα Ἄσ |
| 15 [demoticum] | | [κ]ληπιάδην |
| | | Συπα |
| | | [λ]ήττιον |
- 25 [Ἐπὶ — ^{ca. 13} — ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῇ]ς Πανδιονίδος [δω]
[δεκάτης πρυτανείας ἡμ — ^{ca. 10} —] Φιλοξενίδου Ἰ[αμ]
[νούσιος ἐγραμμάτευεν· βουλῆς ψηφίσματ]α· Σκιροφοριῶνο[ς . . .]
[———— ^{ca. 20} ————— τῆς πρυτανε]ίας· βουλῇ ἐμ βο[υ]
[λευτηρίωι· τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν Διο]νύσιος Ἀντιπάτρ[ου]
30 [Τρικορύσιος καὶ συμπρόεδροι· ἔδοξεν τεῖ] βουλευεῖ ὁ Λύσανδ[ρος]
[———— ^{ca. 17} ————— εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ] πρυτάνεις τ[ῆς]
[Κεκροπίδος καὶ οἱ ἀείσιτοι ἐπαινέσαντες κ]αὶ στεφανώ[σαν]
[τες ἀποφαίνουσιν τεῖ βουλευεῖ τὸν ταμίαν ὃν εἶλ]οντο ἐξ ἑαυ[τῶν]
[———— ^{ca. 25} ————— τὰς τε θυ]σίαι[ς τεθυκέ]
35 [ναι —————]

This document supplies part of the name of a new secretary. The first letter of the demotic is read as rho. Schweigert, while in Athens, provided a transcription in which the letter was so read by him. Part of the upright stroke is clearly visible on the squeeze, and to the right are two dots which might be the loop of the rho, as is characteristic in this inscription. In this case the demotic must be restored as Ἰ[αμνούσιος], and the length of the name, as well as other considerations, prevents any identification with another secretary of this period [Δ]ιονυσόδωρος Φι[.....¹⁶.....], who appears in the archaistic stoichedon inscription published as *Prytaneis*, no. 79.²⁸ The name Philoxenides is well attested for the deme Rhamnous (X). One Philoxenides of Rhamnous is known to have been a councillor in the very early years of the second century (*Prytaneis*, no. 48, line 66); another, possibly his nephew, was councillor in 166/5 (*Prytaneis*, no. 73, line 30; cf. *I.G.*, II², 1939, line 56). The secretary of the present inscription may have been a son of the former.

The distinctive script, characterized by the omission of many horizontal strokes and by the two-dot omicron, belongs to the period between 185 and 155 B.C.,²⁹ and it is within this period that a date for the new text must be sought. The length of the lacuna in line 11 requires the restoration of the Single Officer of Administration

²⁸ For the date of this inscription, see Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, pp. xxix and 129.

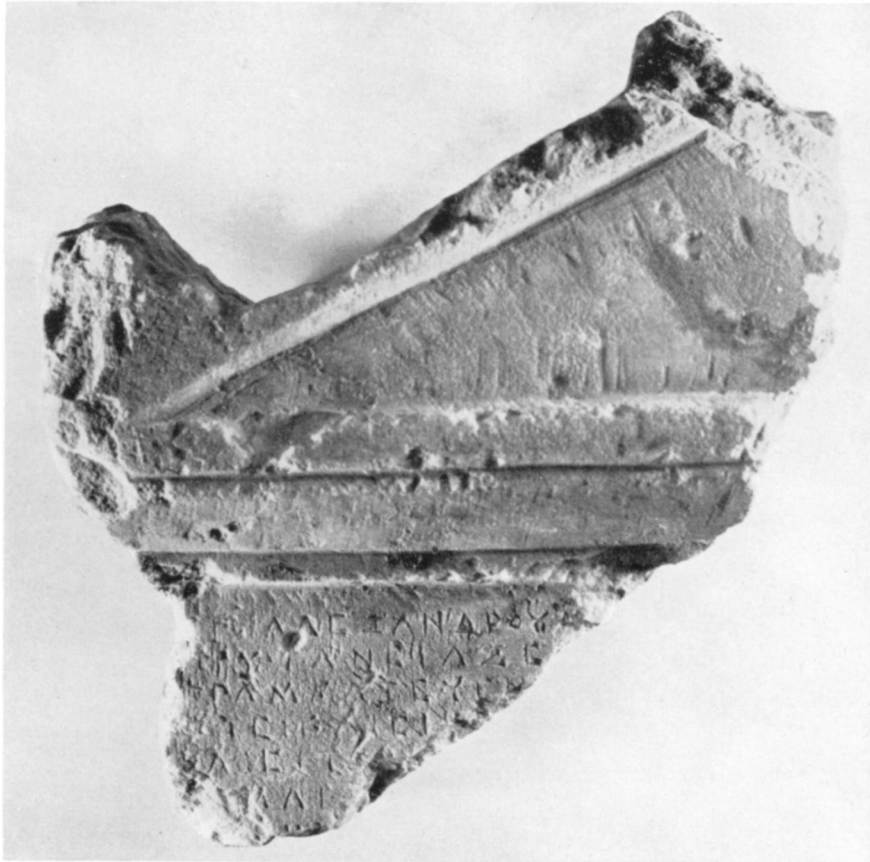
²⁹ See Pritchett and Meritt, *op. cit.*, pp. 122-123.

as paymaster, thereby positing a date before 169/8.³⁰ The inscription must be assigned to one of the two years for which a secretaryship from the tenth tribe, Aiantis, is available, namely 184/3 or 172/1 B.C. The archon for the latter year is known to have been Sosigenes (Pritchett and Meritt, *op. cit.*, p. xxviii), but a name of nine letter-spaces in the genitive appears rather short for the lacuna of line 25; so the document is assigned to the year 184/3.

For a stemma of the family to which the chairman of the proedroi (lines 29-30) possibly belonged, see Sundwall, *Nachträge*, p. 38.

THE ARCHON ALEXANDROS

75. Fragment of Hymettian marble with pedimental top, found on October 1, 1934 during the destruction of a house in Section N. The original left side and part of the back are preserved.



No. 75

³⁰ So Dow, *Prytaneis*, p. 12. Cf. *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, no. 24.

Height (at left edge), 0.20 m.; width, 0.24 m.; thickness, 0.12 m. (of stele proper, 0.075 m.).

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 2115.

173/2 (?) B.C.

ca. 40

Ἐπὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου [ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς ----- ^{ca. 14} -----]
 πρυτανείας ἐ[ῖ ----- ^{ca. 27} ----- εἰ]
 γραμματέυν· [----- ^{ca. 25} ----- πέμ]
 πτει καὶ εἰκ[οστὲί τῆς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησία ἐμ Πει]
 5 ραιεῖ· τῶ[ν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισεν -----]
 [Θυ]μαι[τάδης (?) καὶ συμπρόεδροι· ἔδοξεν τεῖ βουλεῖ καὶ]
 [τῶι δ]ή[μωι· -----]

The archon Alexandros is here attested for the first time in inscriptions. He is known from Apollodoros (fragment 47) to have been later than Eupolemos (185/4) and earlier than Xenokles (168/7); so he has been tentatively assigned to the intercalary year 173/2.³¹ Other available years within this period are 181/0 and 170/69, both of which are ordinary. Restorations in line 3 for either an intercalary or an ordinary year are possible.

TECHNON OF PHEGAIA

76. Fragment of Hymettian marble, found on March 10, 1937 in the wall of a house in Section II. The original back, left side, and a small portion of the right side are preserved.

Height, 0.35 m.; width, 0.45 m.; thickness, 0.135 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 4594.

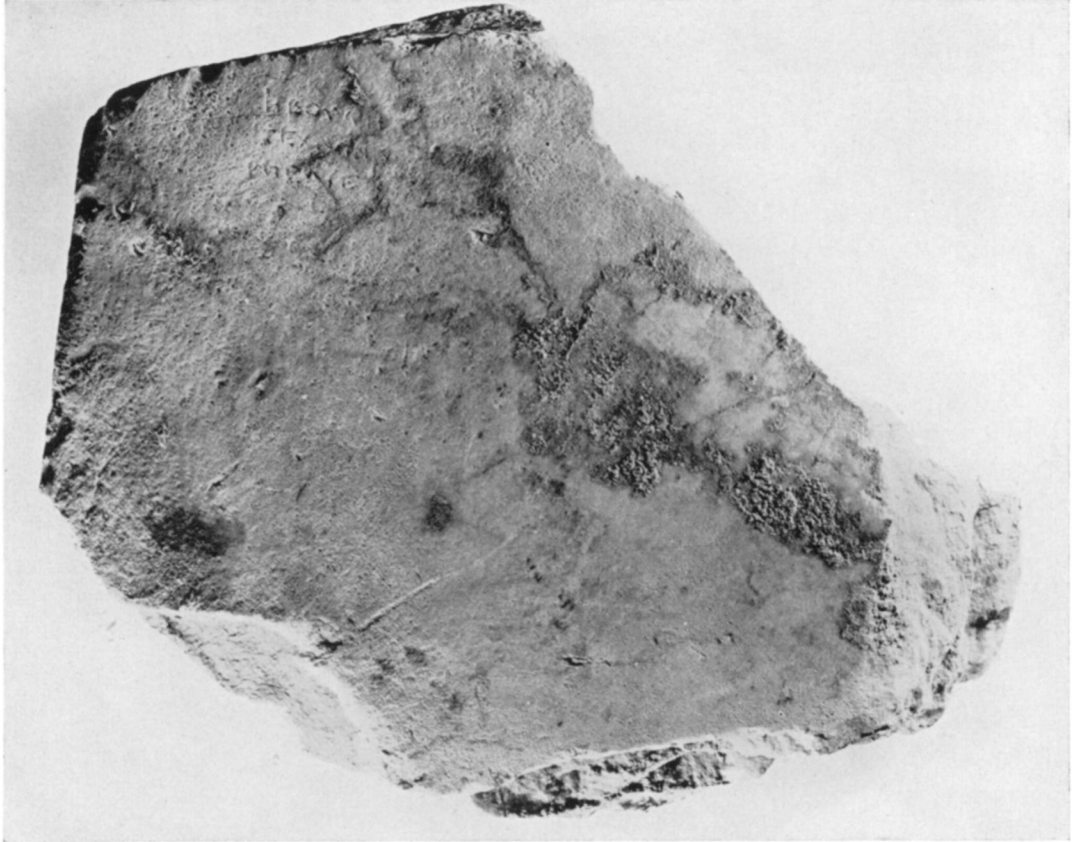
ca. 155 B.C.

ἡ βουλῇ
 Τέχωνα
 Φηγαιέα

This fragment preserves a citation in honor of the flautist, Technon son of Leon of Phegaia, whose *floruit* may be placed ca. 155 B.C., for he is cited in *Hesperia*,

³¹ Dinsmoor, *Athenian Archon List*, p. 189, and Pritchett and Meritt, *Chronology*, p. xxviii. In the chronological table given by Pritchett and Meritt (pp. xv-xxxv), the inscription published as *S.E.G.*, III, no. 117 should be added to the year of Leostatos (303/2) and the inscription from Larissa published as *B.C.H.*, LIX, 1935, pp. 66-67 to the year of Jason (109/8).

IX, 1940, no. 25 (165-150 B.C.), and in *Prytaneis*, nos. 82 and 84 (155/4 B.C.).³² There is a striking similarity between the physical features of the new fragment and those of *Prytaneis*, no. 84, for both stelai have the same original thickness and width,³³



No. 76

and both inscriptions require five citations below the register, arranged in rows of three and two, instead of the usual six.³⁴ However, the two inscriptions are not from the same monument, for there is a narrow carefully cut band along the edge of the

³² Cf. Dow, *Prytaneis*, p. 18.

³³ The slightly larger width of the present fragment (0.02 m.) allows for the broadening of the stele near the base. It is unusual to find two stelai of the same size and it may be that these were ordered from the workshop at the same time. For similar examples see Dinsmoor, *A.J.A.*, XXVII, 1923, pp. 318-321, and Dow, *A.J.A.*, XL, 1936, pp. 67-68.

³⁴ The large uninscribed space to the right of the one citation of the new inscription permits the restoration of only one other symmetrically arranged crown, that for the Treasurer of the Boule, in the same row. For other inscriptions having five citations below the register, cf. *Prytaneis*, no. 84, and *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, no. 26.

left face of the Agora fragment which does not appear on the corresponding surface of *Prytaneis*, no. 84. In addition, the script of the new piece, having a rounded phi and an epsilon with short middle horizontal, differs slightly from either of the two scripts employed in the previously published inscription.

PRYTANEIS OF ATTALIS

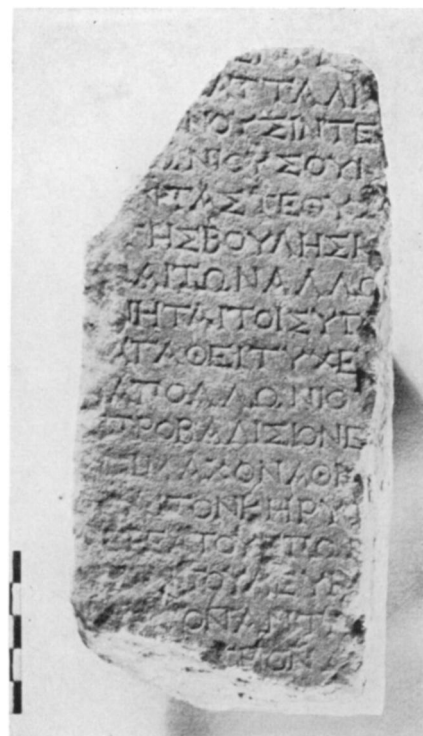
77. Fragment of Hymettian marble, found on February 3, 1937 in the débris of a house in Section II. The original left side, which is tooth-dressed, is preserved.

Height, 0.22 m.; width, 0.095 m.; thickness, 0.097 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 4476.

This fragment (c) is a part of *I.G.*, II², 977, which has subsequently been republished by Dow as *Prytaneis*, no. 88. New restorations for lines 1-3 have been offered by Pritchett and Meritt.³⁵ The lines are here numbered consecutively with those of *I.G.*, II², 977.



No. 77

ATTALIS

131/0 B.C.

ca. 57

- c [ἔδοξ]εν τῇ[ι βουλῇ· ----- ^{ca. 20} ----- εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις]
 [τῆς] Ἀτταλί[δος καὶ οἱ αἰεῖσιτοι ἐπαινέσαντες καὶ στεφανώσαντες ἀπο]
 [φαί]νουσιν τε[ῇ βουλῇ τὸν ταμίαν ὃν εἵλοντο ἐξ ἑαυτῶν Ἀπολλώνιον (?) Ἀπολ]
 [λ]ωνίου Σουν[ιέα καὶ τὸν γραμματέα ----- ^{ca. 19} ----- Προβαλίσιν]
 25 [ο]ν τὰς τε θυσ[ίας τεθυκέναι πάσας τὰς καθηκούσας ἐν τῇ πρυτανείᾳ ὑπὲρ]
 τῆς βουλῆς κ[αὶ τοῦ δήμου καὶ παίδων καὶ γυναικῶν, ἐπιμεμελῆσθαι δὲ]
 καὶ τῶν ἄλλω[ν ἀπάντων καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως ὅπως οὖν καὶ ἡ βουλή φαί]
 νηται τοῖς ὑπο[μένουσι τὰς λειτουργίας ἀπονέμουσα τὴν προσήκουσαν χάριν]

³⁵ *Chronology*, p. 131.

- ἀγαθεῖ τύχει [δεδόχθαι τέ βουλευεῖ ἐπαινέσαι τὸν ταμίαν Ἀπολλώνιον (?)]
 30 Ἀπολλωνίου [Σουνιέα καὶ τὸν γραμματέα — — — — — ^{ca. 19} — — — — —]
 Προβαλίσιον, ἐ[παινέσαι δὲ καὶ τὸν γραμματέα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Ἀν]
 τίμαχον Ἀθη[— — — — — καὶ τὸν ὑπογραμματέα — — — — —]
 [κ]αὶ τὸν κήρυκα [α τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου — — — — — ^{ca. 16} — — — — — καὶ τὸν]
 [ι]ερέα τοῦ ἐπων[ύμου — — — — — καὶ τὸν ἀνλητῆν — — — — —]
 35 [. . .]ντου Λευκ[ονοέα καὶ τὸν ταμίαν τῆς βουλῆς — — — — — ^{ca. 17} — — — — —]
 [καὶ] τὸν ἀντιγ[ραφέα — — — — — καὶ στεφανῶσαι θαλλοῦ στεφάνωι ὧι]
 [ἔστι πά]τριον ^v ἀ[ναγράψαι δὲ — — — — —]

This prytany decree contained praise for all nine officials.³⁶ The name of the priest occurs in the sixth position. In all hitherto known inscriptions of the second century, this official had appeared in the third position.³⁷

Lines 23-25: The treasurer and secretary of the prytaneis are paired together for special praise, as in other prytany decrees.³⁸ The treasurer, if his name is correctly restored, was kosmetes of the epheboi in 128/7.³⁹

Line 26: For the restoration of the beneficiaries of the sacrifices, see *Prytaneis*, no. 48 and Dow, *op. cit.*, p. 10, note 2.

Line 28: This same formula is now to be restored in *Prytaneis*, no. 95, line 8, and no. 96, lines 38-39. For the restoration of ὑπομένειν, compare Roussel, *B.C.H.*, LVIII, 1934, p. 96, note 1; *Hesperia*, V, 1936, no. 15, lines 11-12; Dittenberger, *Syll.*³, 495, line 159, and 647, line 42; *I.G.*, IV², 1, no. 66, line 41; and *Inscriptionen von Priene*, no. 112, line 22. The word ὑπο[τελοῦσι] may also be a possible restoration.

W. KENDRICK PRITCHETT

³⁶ Cf. *Prytaneis*, no. 86 (155/4).

³⁷ See Dow, *Prytaneis*, p. 15, and above, p. 275. For a possible exception, see Pritchett and Meritt, *op. cit.*, p. 116.

³⁸ *Prytaneis*, nos. 10, 30, 36, 95, and 96.

³⁹ Dow, *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, no. 37.