

GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

THE ATHENIAN LAW CODE OF 411-401 B.C.

2. Several fragments of the Athenian Law Code of 411-401 B.C. have already been published. The purpose of the present article is to make available texts of the rest of the fragments discovered in the Agora. In this routine preliminary publication, the commentary is necessarily restricted to readings, since hardly anything else of significance could be written without involving a much larger study. I hope to treat the whole body of fragments and some related documents in a forthcoming book.¹

The following articles on the code have appeared recently: J. H. Oliver, *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 5-32; W. S. Ferguson, "The Athenian Law Code and the Old Attic Trittyes," *Classical Studies Presented to E. Capps* (Princeton, 1936), pp. 144-158; A. Körte, "Eleusinisches," *Glotta*, XXV, 1936, pp. 138-142; Fr. Sokolowski, "Nowy Fragment tzw. Fasti Sacri z Aten," *Eos*, XXXVII (Lwów, 1936), pp. 450-457.

Of the preserved texts most, including all of those here published, are *fasti sacri*. Hitherto it has been known that part of the code was inscribed on an opisthographic wall 0.120 m. thick. We now learn from Fragment F (*infra*) that part of this wall was not inscribed on its 'earlier' side, i. e., the side inscribed with the Attic alphabet. To this thicker wall Fragments E and F and, as I shall hope to prove, I.G., I², 844-845 should be added. *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 46, no. 34 can be made, I think, to attest a second, thinner, opisthographic wall, of which Fragment C (*infra*) preserves both sides, and Fragments A, B, and probably D (*infra*) preserve the earlier side only. Both walls were of Pentelic marble.

Fragment A (Agora Inv. No. I 591) was found on March 20, 1933, in a Late Roman deposit in Section Z. The original bottom, which is worked smooth for contact, is preserved. Height, 0.054 m.; width, 0.082 m.; thickness, 0.052 m. Height of letters, 0.007 m.

Fragment B (Agora Inv. No. I 945) was found on June 10, 1933, in Section Z. No original surface except the inscribed face is preserved. Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.109 m.; thickness, 0.06 m. Height of letters, 0.007 m.

Fragment C (Agora Inv. No. I 687 + 1026 a + 1026 b) was found in Section Z: 687 on April 19, 1933, in a Late Roman wall; 1026 a on June 26, 1933, in loose fill above the Great Drain; 1026 b on May 7, 1937, in a Late Roman disturbance of the classical floor of the Tholos. The original thickness is preserved. The three pieces joined: height, 0.197 m.; width, 0.26 m.; thickness, 0.095 m. Height of letters on both sides, 0.007 m.

¹ The comments of scholars on the texts here presented will be duly acknowledged (address S. Dow, Widener Library 690, Cambridge, Mass., U. S. A.).



Fragment D (Agora Inv. No. I 590) was found on the same day, and in the same place, as Fragment A. The bottom is preserved: it resembles that of Fragment A. Height, 0.073 m.; width, 0.077 m.; thickness, 0.047 m. Height of letters, 0.010 m.

Fragment E was found in the Agora before 1936. Exact data are not available at this writing. Height of letters, 0.007 m.

Fragment F (Agora Inv. No. I 4310) was found on December 2, 1936, in the demolition of a modern house in Section Φ. The original top (with a cutting for a clamp to join this slab to the next slab on the right) and the right side are preserved. The thickness also is original, the back having been left rough-picked. Height, 0.353 m.; width, 0.108 m.; thickness, 0.143 m. Height of large letters (line 49), 0.009 m.; of the other letters, 0.007 m.

THINNER WALL, EARLIER SIDE

Fragment A. The end of a column

[---] [-----]
 [---] Οβ[-----]
 [---] Παγ[ι ? - epithet ? - victim -]
 4 [---] Δὲ Κα[ταιβάτει ? - victim -]



No. 2. Fragment A

Fragment B

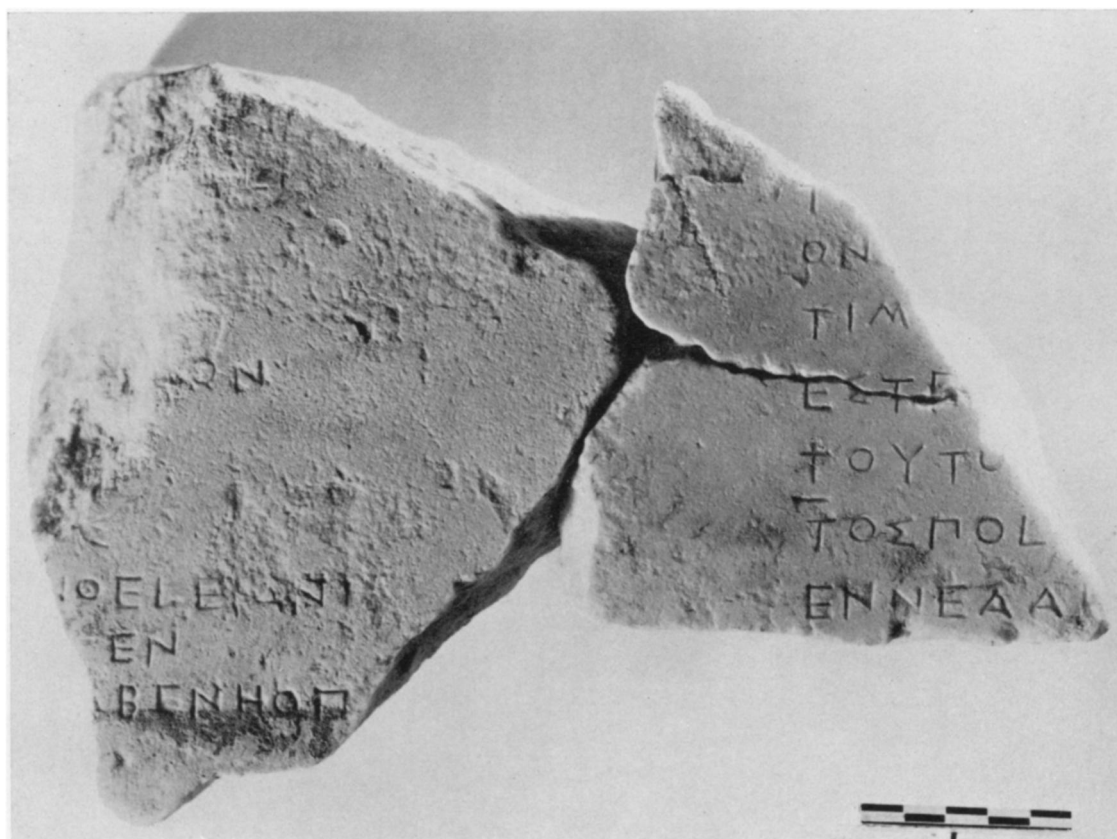
5 [---] [-----]
 [---] [-^{ca. 3}-] αχε[-----]
 [---] ἡὺν κριτέ[ν vacat]
 [---] οἶν : κριτέν [vacat]
 [H ?] C Κοροτρόφο[ι - victim -]
 10 [---] H Δετοῖ : ἐμ π[όλει ? - victim -]
 [---] Ἀθενάα[ι - epithet - victim -]
 [---] Ἀθεν[άαι - epithet - victim -]
 [---] M[-----]
 [---] [-----]



No. 2. Fragment B

Fragment C. The ends of two columns

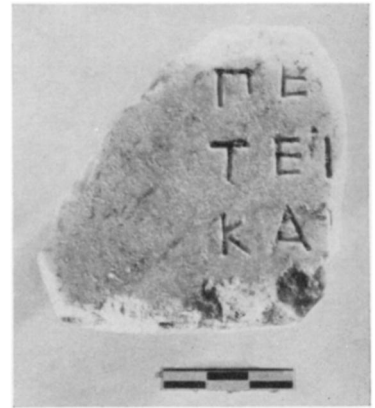
- 15 [-----]
 [-----]ε
 [-----]
 [-----]
 [-----]
 20 [-----]ον
 [-----]
 [-----]
 [-----]ος
 [deity? -----]ν θελείαν υ υ υ [υ υ υ] υ υ υ υ υ
 25 [deity? ----- victim -----]κρι]τέν
 [deity? -----] ηεκατό?]μβεν νοπ[---]
 [vacat] vacat
 [vacat] vacat
- 30 [-----]
 τ[-----]
 ον[-----]
 τιμ[-----]
 εστε[-----]
 τουτο[-----]
 35 τὸς πολ, [-----]
 ἐννέα ἄρ[χοντας? -----]
 [-----]
 [vacat]



No. 2. Fragment C, Earlier Side

Fragment D. The end of a column

[-----]
 40 ^v π ε [-----]
 ^{v v} τ ε ι [-----]
 ^{v v v} κ α [-----]

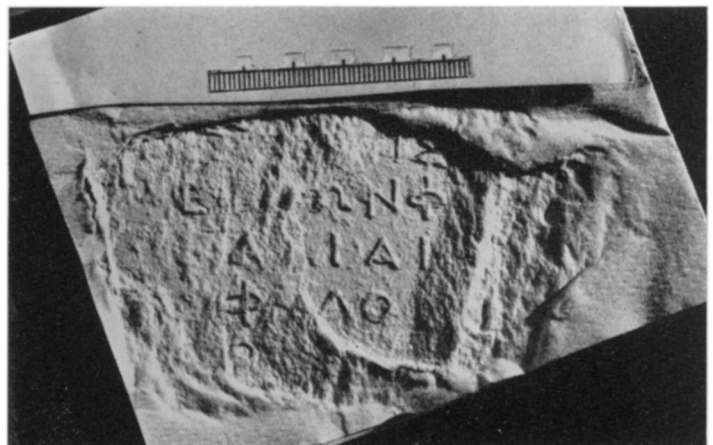


No. 2. Fragment D

THICKER WALL, LATER SIDE

Fragment E

[-----]
 [...⁵...ι] ἰσ[ταμένο]
 45 [ἐκ τ]ῶν φ[υλο]
 [β]ασιλικῶν
 φ[υ]λοβ[ασιλεῦσι]
 [---] [-----]
 [-----]

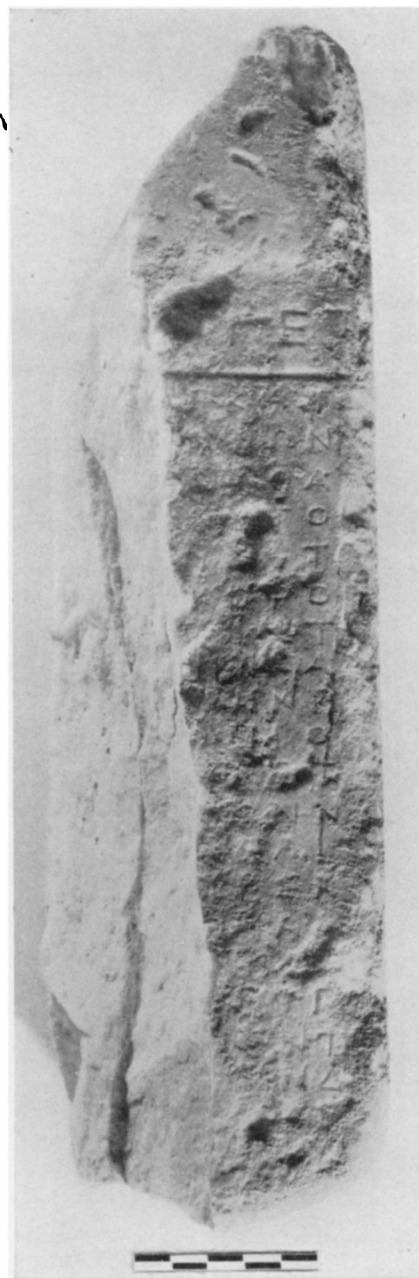


No. 2. Fragment E. From Marked Squeeze

Fragment F. The top of a column

]⏊ E T [

- 50 [. . δ] ἐκάτ[ηι]
 [ἐκ ?] νέων [- - - - -]
 [.] ⏊ Oα [- - - - -]
 [. .] το [- - - - -]
 [. .] ιτ [- - - - -]
 55 Κορο[τρόφωι - - - - -]
 [. . .] τ [- - - - -]
 [. . .] α [- - - - -]
 [Δ] ὕ Νε[ανίαι]
 [- - -] [κ] ριὸ [ς - - - - -]
 60 [. .] ετ [- - - - -]
 [τ] ῶν ν [- - - - -]
 [.] ελι [- - - - -]
 [. .] σκ [- - - - -]
 [. .] α ⏊ [- - - - -]
 65 [- - - - -]
 [.] ε [.] Γ ⏊ [- - - - -]
 [. .] ντ [- - - - -]
 [. .] νδ [- - - - -]
 [. . .] γ [- - - - -]
 70 [. .] μ [- - - - -]
 [- - - - -]
 [- - - - -]



No. 2. Fragment F

THINNER WALL, LATER SIDE

Fragment C. Ends of two columns

	[---]	[-----]		[-----]
	[---]	[-----]ξ	III	[-----]
75	[---]	[-----]ν	v	[-----]
	[---]	[-----]κ]ριτὴ χοὺς	ΔΠ	[-----]
	[---]	[-----]νι	85 v	[-----]
	[---]	[-----]νῆτο	III	[-----]
	v v v [vacat] vacat	III	M [-----]
80	v v v v v [vacat] vacat	v	v [vacat]
			v	[vacat]
			90 v	[vacat]



No. 2. Fragment C, Later Side

READINGS

Fragment A. Line 2. For other small omicrons cut by the same mason, see Fragment B. No interlinear punctuation followed this line, hence the restoration

ought to relate this line to line 3: one possible parallel is lines 7-8, which evidently prescribe two victims to the deity named in line 6 or earlier. But clearly line 2 did not read $\phi\iota[\nu]$; the lower curve of the beta is partly visible on a squeeze, and the name of some deity should probably be restored, as also in line 3.

Fragment B. Line 7. After lines 7 and 13 the surface of the stone where interlinear punctuation (if any) would have been inscribed is broken away as indicated. Line 9. The numeral for one drachma is fairly clear in part on a squeeze, but an amount of the form -- $\vdash C$ is unlikely. Line 10. The numeral for one drachma, of which one dubious trace is preserved, may be correct, since a one-obol sign, if it occupied this space, ought to appear. No interlinear punctuation following line 12 can be read. The appearance of the squeeze suggests that a groove of this sort was inscribed and then erased. Line 13. The traces will fit no other letter.

Fragment C. The gap between lines 24 and 36 is eleven spaces, as indicated. Line 26. The surface of the stone is damaged after the pi. No letter can be read, and none excluded, in this area.

Fragment E. Line 47. Part of theta, omicron, or omega.

Fragment F. There is difficulty in the reading of almost every line, but the limits of the column are definitely fixed by line 55. Apart from line 59, it seems impossible to tell in which lines numerals occurred. Line 49. The reading and restoration must be reserved for the later study. Line 50. $[\acute{\epsilon}\nu\delta]\epsilon\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau[\eta\iota]$ or $[\delta\omega\delta]\epsilon\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau[\eta\iota]$, rather than $\epsilon\kappa\acute{\alpha}\tau[\eta\iota]$, because of the following line, which is evidently of the form which in this Calendar follows a date. Line 52. This line has been read as $[\acute{\alpha}]\pi\acute{o}\lambda\text{---}[\lambda\omega\nu\iota]$, but two photographs seem to make the alpha in the fourth space certain. The third letter is surely omicron or theta. The second may be pi, π , or possibly epsilon slightly misplaced, ϵ . Line 53. The third letter may be gamma. Line 54. Probably $\kappa\rho\iota\tau\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$. Line 56. The second letter may be iota. Line 57. The second letter may be tau. Line 61. Possibly (cf. line 51) $[\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau]\acute{\omega}\nu\nu\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$. Line 62. $[M]\epsilon\lambda\iota[\chi\omega\iota]$ or $[\mu]\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota[\tau\omicron\varsigma]$; or the third letter may be alpha, suggesting $[\acute{\alpha}]\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\iota$; or faint oval traces in the first space may give $\theta\epsilon\alpha\iota$ or $\theta\epsilon\lambda\iota\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}$, or again $\acute{\rho}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\iota$. Line 63. The second letter may be epsilon; thus, although an omicron (or theta) might be read in the first space, $\phi[\iota]\varsigma\kappa[\rho\iota\tau\text{---}\text{---}\text{---}]$ seems excluded. Careful cleaning may eventually reveal the fifth letter. Line 64. The fourth letter is iota, or less probably phi. Line 66. The third letter may be iota; the fourth is gamma or pi. Line 67. The first letter may be pi. Line 68. The first letter may be omicron or theta. Lines 69-71. The traces are very uncertain.

Fragment C. Numerals precede their items in all other fragments. The large gap after the numerals, and the careless lettering, suggest that here the numerals may have followed. Line 78. The first "preserved" letter appears to be represented by a stroke which would belong most naturally to a chi, but might be part of an upsilon. A second mark makes eta or iota bare possibilities.