

GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

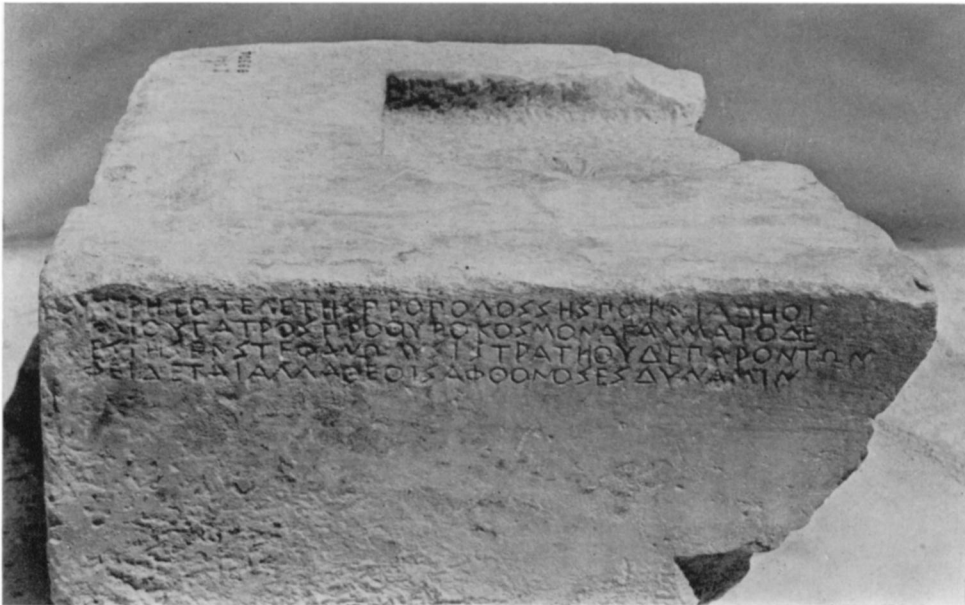
DEDICATION TO DEMETER AND KORE

18. Inscribed base of Pentelic marble, found on June 2, 1938, in the west face of the Valerian Wall in Section 00. The stone was broken off at the right, but the original width of the base may be computed as 0.754 m. on the assumption that the cutting on the top surface was equidistant (0.217 m.) from both right and left sides. The size of the rough-picked rectangular cutting, whose original width is preserved at the front, is 0.32 m. \times 0.23 m.; it is located 0.24 m. from the front surface and 0.107 m. from the back. All original faces of the monument were smoothly dressed.

Height, 0.265 m.; width, 0.60 m.; thickness, 0.577 m.

Height of letters, 0.012 m.

Inv. No. I 5484.



No. 18

ca. 455 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[Ἀ]ρρήτο τελετῆς πρόπολος σῆς, πότνια Διοῖ,
καὶ θυγατρὸς προθύρο κόσμον ἄγαλμα τόδε
ἔστησεν στεφάνω Λυσιστράτῃ οὐδὲ παρόντων
φείδεται ἀλλὰ θεοῖς ἄφθονος ἐς δύναμιν.

Translation: O revered Demeter, Lysistrate, the attendant of your sacred rites and of your daughter's, has erected this offering (*ἄγαλμα*) of two crowns as an ornament of your forecourt. Of what she has, she is not sparing, but to the gods she is lavish to the extent of her means.

The forms of the letters suggest a date in the fifties of the fifth century, and this is not incompatible with the employment of the Ionic alphabet, which is abundantly attested for private records in the period after 480 B.C.¹ The phi with a projecting vertical stroke appears in the tribute lists in the second year (453/2 B.C.)² and in the Sigeian decree of 451/0 B.C. (*Hesperia*, V, 1936, pp. 360-362). All examples of phi in the first year of the tribute lists are in the form of a vertical stroke enclosed within a circle. The two-stroke upsilon is said by Kirchner (*Imagines*, p. 12) to have disappeared after the date of the Marathon epigram.³ It does occur, however, in private monuments and late examples of it appear in *I.G.*, I², 1084, a grave stele with Ionic letters which is dated by Wilhelm (*Beiträge*, p. 37) in the third quarter of the fifth century. The other letters of this base are not so significant, but they are not out of place in the 'fifties.

Determination of the kind of monument erected on this inscribed base is of importance for the interpretation of the text itself; in particular will the meaning of *ἄγαλμα* in line 2 and the interpretation of *στεφάνω* in line 3 be affected by the establishment of whether the base held a statue or some sort of pillar (with or without relief). Finality cannot be obtained from the evidence of the cutting alone, but a strong probability in favor of the interpretation that the base contained a pillar can be established.⁴ The measurement for the shorter sides of the cutting on the top surface (0.23 m.) would permit the foot of a statue two-thirds life size at the maximum, but the depth of the cutting (0.045 m.) extends rather far for the plinth of a statue of such height. In addition, the shape of the cutting, being rectangular, strongly favors the pillar theory.⁵ Similar pillars for grave monuments have been discussed in detail by Dinsmoor, *A.J.A.*, XXVI, 1922, pp. 261-277, and XXVII, 1923, pp. 23-25, and analogous bases with rectangular cuttings which received pillar-

¹ See Meisterhans, *Grammatik*³, p. 4, and Ferguson, *Treasurers of Athena*, pp. 175-178. Cf. Kretschmer, *Gr. Vasenschriften*, pp. 103 ff., and Buck, *Cl. Phil.*, VIII, 1913, pp. 135-143.

² See Meritt, Wade-Gery, and McGregor, *Athenian Tribute Lists*, vol. I, p. 13, fig. 10 and plate III.

³ In the public sepulchral monument *I.G.*, I², 929 (458 B.C.) the second mason incised two-stroke upsilons. Examples also occur in *Hesperia*, II, 1933, no. 12, dated by Oliver between 451 and 449 B.C.

⁴ With regard to the study of the architectural features of this monument, I have profited substantially from conversations with Dr. A. Raubitschek.

⁵ On the improbability of a marble statue being dedicated between 480-400 B.C., see A. J. B. Wace, *An Approach to Greek Sculpture*, p. 24, and Snijder, *Gnomon*, XII, 1936, p. 565. Raubitschek informs me that his examination of Athenian bases of the sixth century has revealed only one monument with a similar rectangular cutting which may be connected with the statue of a standing figure; cf. also Raubitschek, *Bull. Bulgare*, XII, 1938, p. 140, note 8.

shafts are fairly numerous.⁶ The omission of the artist's signature, while not of itself conclusive, does not discountenance the pillar interpretation.

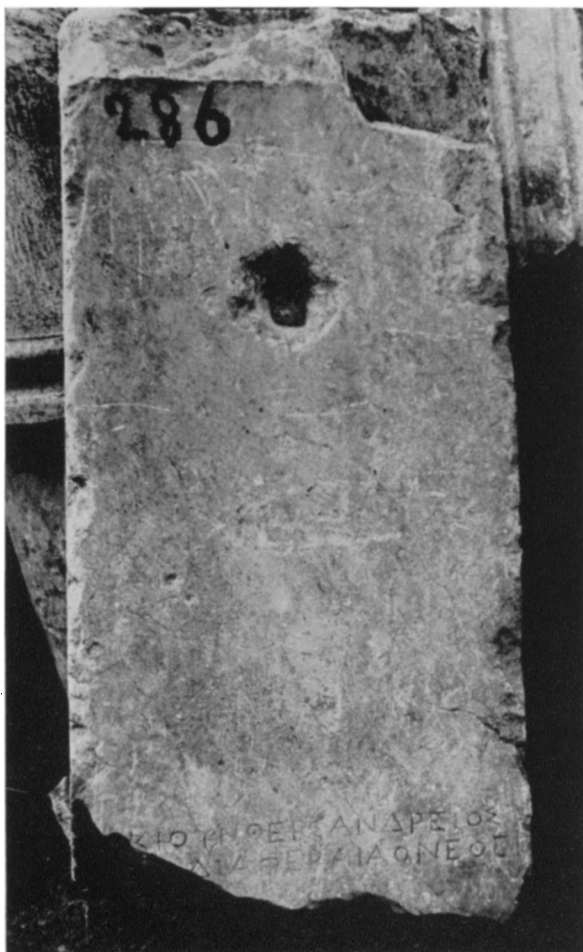
The translation of στεφάνω as the object of ἕστησεν in apposition with ἄγαλμα depends on the interpretation of the monument as a base for a pedestal or pillar; into the supported pillar were driven nails on which were suspended the two consecrated crowns.⁷ This was frequently done in the case of grave stelai, as J. Klein (*Der Kranz bei den alten Griechen*, p. 52) has stated: "Der Kranz wird nun entweder an der Stele selbst aufgehängt; deshalb zeigen die Stelen häufig Spuren von Nägeln, die einst dazu dienten, die aufgehängten Kränze festzuhalten." A stele of white marble now in the archaeological collection at Larisa affords a very interesting parallel. Paul Clement has kindly provided a photograph of this monument, a new text of which has been published by him in *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 200.⁸ This stele has a dowel hole in the upper part above the dedicatory inscription; into this hole must have been inserted a support for some sort of dedicatory offering to the Thessalian goddess. Rouse (*Greek Votive Offerings*, pp. 155, 266-267) states that golden crowns were frequently consecrated, and there is an immense number of crowns recorded in the Athenian inventories.⁹ It was the custom to dedicate the honorific crown, and this

⁶ See Wilhelm, *Beiträge*, 1909, pp. 70-71; Broneer, *Hesperia*, II, 1933, pp. 373-374; Raubitschek, *Oesterr. Jahresh.*, XXXI, 1938, Beiblatt, pp. 35-36; and Raubitschek, *Bull. Bulgare*, XII, 1938, pp. 148-158. In the case of *I.G.*, I², 617, a base which was inscribed about the middle of the fifth century, the size of the cutting, $0.23 \times 0.11 \times 0.06$ m. (see Lolling-Wolters, no. 174), is so small for a base whose width is 0.95 m. that the stone must have supported a pillar. The top surface of *I.G.*, I², 525 displays a deep rectangular cutting (0.09 m.), and the monument would be assigned to this same group, even if there were not the additional evidence from *I.G.*, I², 524 and 826 that its artist, Euphron, was the maker of such pillars (probably with reliefs). The base *I.G.*, II², 2793 has a cutting which measures $0.23 \times 0.075 \times 0.045$ m. (see Wilhelm, *Beiträge*, 1909, pp. 47-48), so it must have been the support for a stele or pillar. The only clue to the nature of the pillar is offered by the text of the inscription ([ὁ δῆμος ὁ Ἀθην]αίων στεφανῶσ[ας χρυσῶι στεφάνωι Δεινο]κράτην Κλειομβρότου Ἀχαρ[νέα]); this suggests that the monument—and probably there are many of the same type—supported an honorific crown.

⁷ See G. F. Hill in Hastings' *Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics*, s.v. Crown, p. 342: The word *στέφανος* is "used by Greeks—of circular ornaments that could be—hung on a support as offering or decoration—." At Knossos there was found in a flat bowl a spray of foliage made of thin gold plate and wire, which Evans (*B.S.A.*, VIII, 1901-02, p. 25) considers to have been used for votive purposes. For lists of similar crowns, see J. Koechling, "De coronarum apud antiquos vi atque usu," in *Religionsgeschichtliche Versuche und Vorarbeiten*, XIV, 1913-14, p. 41, and Deubner, *Archiv für Religionswissenschaft*, XXX, 1933, p. 80.

⁸ Clement has informed me that the measurements of the monument are: height, 0.86 m.; width (near the bottom), 0.42 m.; thickness, 0.13 m.; height of letters, 0.013-0.019 m. These measurements, it is to be noted, differ somewhat from those published by Giannopoulos in *Ἀρχ. Δελτ.*, X, 1926, p. 52. The measurements of the dowel hole Clement has computed from the photograph to be: width, 0.03 m.; length, 0.053 m. The tapered stele is mutilated at the top and broken away at the bottom; the original sides, though chipped along the edges, are preserved.

⁹ The greater part of one of these lists, *I.G.*, II², 1496, consists exclusively of such crowns dedicated by the recipients.



Stele from Larisa

fact is frankly recognized in *I.G.*, II², 212, where the two men honored in the main decree are directed to dedicate their crowns forthwith (lines 33 ff.: ἐπειδὴ δὲ τοὺς στεφάνους ἀνατιθέασι τῇ Ἀθηνᾷ τῇ Πολιάδι ---). Women are known to have been the recipients of crowns, and *I.G.*, II², 863 and 1036 afford analogies for such a possible award to Lysistrate.¹⁰ The use of the dual form in fifth-century Attic inscriptions is well attested by Meisterhans (*Grammatik*⁸, pp. 121-123, 199-203, etc.).

Rejection of the interpretation that the monument was a pillar-base would necessitate a new explanation for στεφάνω, and the possibility of this word being a patronymic must be considered in any case.¹¹ The use of ω for ου occurs in several fifth-century inscriptions which contain traces of the Ionic alphabet,¹² and the name Στέφανος is well attested for the fifth century (see *P.A.*, 12877, 12878, 12882, 12883, and 12884). In the dedicatory inscriptions listed by Kirchner in *I.G.*, II²,

¹⁰ Dedications made by women before 403 B.C. include *I.G.*, I², 473, 487, 493, 524, 553, 578, 582, 605 (?), 659, and 745.

¹¹ The possibility of interpreting στεφάνω as an instrumental dative with iota omitted has been considered, but as regards meaning and form it seems less satisfactory than either of the other interpretations offered. The earliest epigraphical example of the omission of the iota from the dative singular occurs in the inscription (late sixth century) published by Raubitschek, *Oesterr. Jahresh.*, XXXI, 1938, Beiblatt, p. 62. Of the two fifth-century examples collected by Meisterhans (*op. cit.*, p. 67), the one in *I.G.*, I², 77, line 2, has been corrected by Hiller; the other from 410 B.C. (*I.G.*, I², 253, line 267) occurs in a non-stoichedon inventory record. Compare also Schwyzler, *Gr. Gram.*, I, p. 201. In *I.G.*, II², 4548 (ca. 400 B.C.) the form Κηφισῶ is not analogous, since the stonemason inscribed a genitive form by error for a dative: compare Walter, *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.*, 1937, p. 100, note 1.

¹² See Meisterhans, *op. cit.*, p. 4, note 17, where three examples are listed (*I.G.*, I², 80, line 8; 559; and 661). In the case of Λευκολοφίδω in *I.G.*, I², 559, Meisterhans' interpretation is in accord with that proposed by Kirchhoff and accepted by Hiller, but it must be noted that the form has

4545 ff. there are many examples of a woman's name with patronymic,¹³ and in some of these, although of later date, the woman is specified as a priestess of Demeter (*I.G.*, II², 4824, 4868).¹⁴ For the position of the patronymic, comparison may be made with *I.G.*, II², 3123 (cf. Raubitschek, *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 159) and with Aristotle, 'Αθ. Πολ., 7, 4 (cf. Hiller, *I.G.*, I², p. 205, and Wilhelm, *Beiträge*, pp. 38-39). For the omission of *θυγάτηρ*, there are analogous examples from the fourth century and later (*I.G.*, II², 4552, 4643, etc.), but apparently none from the fifth: *I.G.*, I², 553 is only partially preserved and the reading of *I.G.*, I², 639 has been corrected by Raubitschek, *Oesterr. Jahresh.*, XXXI, 1938, Beiblatt, p. 59 (cf. Lauffer, *Ath. Mitt.*, LXII, 1937 [1939], pp. 91-92). As stated above, however, the architectural features and the desirability of avoiding any irregularity in the script of this carefully inscribed monument have been tentatively adjudged evidence in favor of the interpretation of *στεφάνω* as a dual accusative form.

Line 1: The phrase *ἀρρήτου τελετῆς* also occurs in Kaibel, *Epig. Gr.*, no. 972. For the vocative form *Δηοῖ*, see Kühner-Blass, I, pp. 453-454.

Line 2: The original site of the monument, determined by the reference to its erection as an adornment of Demeter's *πρόθυρον*, may be located in the Eleusinion, in the vicinity of which the pillar-base was discovered, as will be discussed in forthcoming topographical studies.¹⁵ In *I.G.*, II², 1672 (329/8 B.C.), reference is made to the repair of this *πρόθυρον* (e. g., lines 165-166: *τῶι ποιήσαντι τὰς θύρας τὰς εἰς τὸ Ἐλευσίνιον τὸ ἐν ἄστει καὶ τὸ πρόθυρον*). In the fifth century, this was a strongly enclosed area, as appears from Thucydides' description (II, 17) of the influx of the population into the city in 431 B.C.: *οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ τὰ τε ἐρῆμα τῆς πόλεως ᾤκησαν καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ καὶ τὰ ἡρώα πάντα πλὴν τῆς ἀκροπόλεως καὶ τοῦ Ἐλεουσινίου καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο βεβαίως κληστὸν ἦν*.¹⁶

The use of *ἄγαλμα* to designate a votive offering to the goddess, a precursor of the common post-Herodotean meaning of (cult-)statue of a deity, is discussed by Reisch in Pauly-Wissowa, *Realencyclopädie*, s. v. *ἄγαλμα*.¹⁷ It was applied to such diversified offerings as a bronze vessel (*I.G.*, I², 450, 452), *περιρραντήριον* (*I.G.*, I², 739, 747), herm (*I.G.*, I², 821), pillar-monument of the type of the present document (*I.G.*, I², 631, 826), etc.

been interpreted as a dual: see Rangabé, *Ant. Hell.*, I, 1842, no. 37 (cf. Schwyzler, *Gr. Gram.*, I, p. 557, and Kühner-Blass, *Gr. Gram.*, I, p. 377). To Meisterhans' examples may be added *I.G.*, I², 821: see the remarks of Wilhelm, *Oesterr. Jahresh.*, II, 1899, pp. 228-229, and of Picard, *R.E.A.*, XXXVII, 1935, p. 9. See also the ostraka published by Brueckner, *Ath. Mitt.*, XL, 1915, p. 10, no. 12 (cf. *I.G.*, I², 911, 1), by Shear, *Hesperia*, V, 1936, p. 40, and by Broneer, *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 240, fig. 69.

¹³ Cf. Walter, 'Αρχ. Ἐφ., 1937, p. 100. ¹⁴ Cf. Foucart, *Les mystères d'Éleusis*, pp. 216-220.

¹⁵ See also Shear, *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 207.

¹⁶ See Judeich, *Topographie*², pp. 286-289, and Foucart, *Les mystères d'Éleusis*, p. 307.

¹⁷ Cf. G. Hock, *Gr. Weihegebräuche*, p. 47; C. D. Buck, *Introduction to the Study of the Greek Dialects*², p. 196, no. 35; and Langlotz in Schrader's *Die archaischen Marmorbildwerke der Akropolis*, p. 8. The possibility of a statue on top of the pillar-shaft is not excluded.

FRAGMENT OF ERECHTHEUM BUILDING ACCOUNT OF 408/7 B.C.

19. Fragment of Pentelic marble, with original bottom, accurately smoothed as a level bed surface, preserved, found on April 16, 1938, in a Roman deposit in Section II.



No. 19. Obverse Face

Height, 0.12 m.; width,
0.105 m.; thickness, 0.04 m.
Height of letters, 0.007 m.
Inv. No. I 5394.

This fragment makes a join with the two small fragments which provide the text of *I.G.*, I², 374, lines 326 ff. Line 326 corresponds to line 78 of inscription XVII, column II, in Caskey's more recent publication in *The Erechtheum*, p. 398. The position of the new fragment may best be envisaged by an examination of plate XLIX of *The Erechtheum*. The fracture which

extends vertically through lines 68-76 of column II of no. XVII is continued along the left side of the new fragment. Caskey's line numbering has been adopted in the following transcription.

XVII, column II, lines 77-88

408/7 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 23

- - - - - . χάλκ
 [as herγ]ασα[μ]ένοι ήένδεκα Στ
 [ασιάνα]κτι έν Κ[ολ]λυ: ηοικόντ
 80 [ι ΗΠΗΗ]ε: χάλκεν ηεργασαμέν
 [οι 'Αρισ(?)]τίπποι Κεττίοι: ΔΗΗ
 [τ υ χάλκ]as ηεργασαμένοι τρε
 [ίς Θεοδ]ότοι ηαχαρ. ΔΔΔΔΗΗ. τὸ
 [παράδε]ιγμα ηεργασαμένοι, τ
 85 [έν ήάκα]νθαν, ηεις τέν [ηοροφῆ]
 [ν ήδι ο]ύκ ἐχρησάμεθ[α Στασιά]
 [νακτι(?)] ηεν [Κ]ολλυ: ηοι[κ. ΠΗΗ. χή]
 [λκεν η]ε[ργα]σαμένο[ι . . . ? . . .]
 - - - - -

The new fragment deals with the floral ornaments for the coffered ceiling of the western part of the Erechtheum. It contains the record of payments for the execution of the rosettes, thirty of which are now noted. These rosettes (κάλκαι or χάλκαι)¹⁸ were executed in the ninth prytany of the year 408/7 B.C. at a price of 14 drachmae each. The name of the workman in lines 78-79 has been restored as Στ[ασιάνα]ξ and is new in Attic prosopography.¹⁹ This name will also fit the lacuna of lines 86-87. In line 81 the only names listed by Bechtel (*op. cit.*, pp. 221-225) which will fit the lacuna are [Ἀρίσ]τιππος, [Κλεί]τιππος, and [Στρά]τιππος. All occur in Attic prosopography. If Ἀρίστιππος is restored, it may be the same workman who is mentioned in no. XXIII, line 7 (*The Erechtheum*, p. 400). In line 83 Θεόδωτος Ἀχαρνεύς is already known as one of the workmen employed in the previous year for the carving of the moulding in the πλαίσια of the East Cella's ceiling (XI, column III, line 7; cf. *The Erechtheum*, p. 366).

In line 81 the omission of μίαν finds parallels in no. XVII, column II, lines 73 and 74. The second letter space in line 82 must have been uninscribed as were the letter spaces in XVII, column I, line 22, column II, lines 23, 24, and 27, or filled by four dots as in XVII, column II, line 23.²⁰ Since an akantos model for the coffer-lids was executed at a price of 8 drachmae (XVII, column II, lines 4-7), this same figure has been restored for the unused model mentioned in the new fragment. The use of the first person plural (ἐχρησάμεθα, line 86) is normal throughout the inscription.²¹ In lines 87-88 χάλκεν or χάλκας must be restored, for no summation has been given in the preceding text of the total expenditure for the rosettes.

In previous estimations of the probable height of the entire inscription, Dinsmoor (*A.J.A.*, XVII, 1913, p. 258) and Caskey (*op. cit.*, p. 374) have considered the 87 lines inscribed in column I of inscription XVII, a slab which has the original top and bottom preserved, as filling the entire vertical surface, and on this basis the total number of lines in the three tiers of slabs has been computed.²² However, the new Agora fragment preserves at its base the upper half of the letters of an eighty-eighth line. The letters of line 87 of column I of inscription XVII are 0.008 m. above the original bottom of the stone, but this lower edge is now so worn that no surviving traces of letters remain. This method of inscribing the letters of a single line partly on one slab and partly on another may be paralleled in the Erechtheum accounts which are assigned by Dinsmoor to the year 407/6 B.C. (*The Erechtheum*, pp. 648-

¹⁸ For the orthography and meaning of the word, see Caskey, *The Erechtheum*, p. 409.

¹⁹ See Bechtel, *Die hist. Personennamen des Griechischen*, p. 47.

²⁰ Uninscribed letter spaces are not indicated in Caskey's minuscule text in *The Erechtheum*, but are reproduced in Hiller's transcription in the *editio minor*.

²¹ See XIII, column I, line 51; XIII, column II, lines 12-13, 17-18; and XVII, column I, lines 31-32.

²² See Caskey, *op. cit.*, pp. 371-374. Dinsmoor has informed me that he has a new computation for the height of the upper and lower tiers. This computation is determined by the height of the wall to the face of which Dinsmoor (*A.J.A.*, XXXVI, 1932, fig. 4) believes the inscription was fastened.



No. 19. Lateral Face

650, including fig. 236; cf. *I.G.*, II², 1655), and demonstrates that the three tiers must have been erected as revetment before they were inscribed. This Dinsmoor (*A.J.A.*, XVII, 1913, p. 255) had already conjectured because the original thickness of the slabs was only 0.10 m.

A detail which now appears solely in the new Agora fragment may be noted in the photograph of the lateral face.²³ In the interlinear space to the left of the first alpha of line 82 and of the omicron of line 83, there is a bored hole which slopes downward toward the top of the dowel cutting behind.²⁴ This hole, originally 0.011 m. in diameter, was the pour-channel down which molten lead was poured into the top of the dowel cavity. The mouth of this hole, higher than the top of the dowel, must have been stopped up with white stucco.

DECREE HONORING TAXIARCHS, 302/1 B.C.

20. Stele of Pentelic marble, found on February 14, 1938, in the east face of the Valerian Wall in Section II. The stone is broken off below, and the pedimental top is much battered; otherwise, it is intact. The inscribed face had been covered with mortar and was carefully cleaned by Schweigert.

Height, 0.63 m.; width, 0.43 m.; thickness, 0.095 m.

Height of letters, 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 5228.

302/1 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 27

[Θ] ε ο ί

Ἐπὶ Νικοκλέους ἄρχοντος ἐπὶ τῆς

Ἀκαμαντίδος τετάρτης πρυτανεί

ας ἥμιν Νίκων Θεοδώρου Πλωθεὺς ἐγρ

5 ἀμμάτευεν, Πυανοφιῶνος ἔκτει μ[ε]

²³ This photograph with pertinent information was kindly provided by Dinsmoor.

²⁴ For dowel cuttings in this inscription, see *The Erechtheum*, p. 372, figure 194.

- τ' εἰκάδας, πέμπτει καὶ εἰκοστῇ τ
 ἣς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησία· τῶν προ[έ]
 δρων ἐπειρήφιζεν Εὐθύδικος Κηφ[ι]
 σοδώρου Ἀναγυράσιος καὶ συμπρό
 10 εδροι· ἔδοξεν τῶι δήμῳ. ^{v v} Μένων
 Μέδοντος Ἀφιδναῖος εἶπεν· ἐπειδ
 ἡ οἱ ταξίαρχοι οἱ ἐπὶ Νικοκλέους
 ἄρχοντος καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως ἐπ
 15 ἐμελήθησαν τῆς εὐκ[ο]σμίας τῆς ἐν
 τοῖς ἱεροῖς τῆς Δήμητρος καὶ ἐστ
 εφάνωσαν αὐτοὺς οἱ ἐπὶ ταῦτα αἱ[ρ]
 εθέντες ἐκ τῶν δήμων, ἀγαθῇ τύ[χη]
 ι δεδόχθαι τῶι δήμῳ, ἐπαινέσαι [τ]
 οὺς ταξίαρχους καὶ στεφανῶσαι ἔ
 20 καστον αὐτῶν θαλλοῦ στεφάνῳ ὑ[π]
 ἐρ ὧν τὰς εὐθύνας δεδώκασιν, ὅπω[ς]
 ἂν ὑπόμνημα εἴ τῆς ἐπιμελείας α[υ]
 τῶν, ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμ[α]
 καὶ τὰ ὀνόματα αὐτῶν πατρόθεν κ[α]
 25 ἰ τοῦ δήμου ἐν στήλῃ λιθίνῃ καὶ
 [στή]σαι πρὸς τῶι Ἑλευσινίῳ ἐν ἄ[σ]
 [τει, εἰς δὲ] τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τῆς στήλ
 [ης δοῦναι τὸν] ταμίαν τοῦ δήμου : Δ
 [ΔΔ : δραχμὰς ἐκ τῶ]ν εἰς τὰ κατὰ ψηφ
 30 [ίσματα ἀναλίσκομένων τῶι] δήμῳ.

This inscription contains the eleventh preserved decree of the demos which was passed in the year of Nikokles (302/1 B.C.). It has the same orator as *I.G.*, II², 500, and both inscriptions bestow praise upon taxiarchs.²⁵ In the present inscription they are cited for “the preservation of order in the sacred rites of Demeter.”²⁶ Reference to the performance of sacred duties by the taxiarchs is contained in two other decrees passed in their honor (*Hesperia*, II, 1933, no. 5, and IV, 1935, no. 40).²⁷ The part these officials played in helping the sacrificial magistrates conduct the sacred processions is well known from the complaint of Demosthenes (IV, 26): οὐκ ἐχειροτονεῖτε δ' ἐξ ὑμῶν αὐτῶν δέκα ταξίαρχους καὶ στρατηγούς καὶ φυλάρχους καὶ ἱππάρχους δύο; τί οὖν οὗτοι ποιοῦσι; πλὴν ἐνὸς ἀνδρός, ὃν ἂν ἐκπέμψῃτ' ἐπὶ τὸν πόλεμον, οἱ λοιποὶ τὰς πομπὰς πέμπουσιν ὑμῖν μετὰ τῶν ἱεροποιῶν· ὥσπερ γὰρ οἱ πλάττοντες τοὺς πηλίνους,

²⁵ For *I.G.*, II², 500, see Beloch, *Gr. Gesch.*, IV², 1, p. 159, note 3.

²⁶ For *ἱερά*, cf. Ferguson, *Athenian Tribal Cycles*, p. 161, note 1.

²⁷ Cf. *I.G.*, II², 334, lines 13-14, and Kahrstedt, *Untersuchungen zur Magistratur in Athen*, p. 288.



No. 20. Decree Honoring Taxiarchs

εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν χειροτονεῖτε τοὺς ταξιάρχους καὶ τοὺς φυλάρχους, οὐκ ἐπὶ τὸν πόλεμον. Pertinent literary passages are discussed by Busolt-Swoboda (*Gr. Staats.*, pp. 1126-1127).²⁸

For interpretation of the phrase ἐστεφάνωσαν αὐτοὺς οἱ ἐπὶ ταῦτα αἰρεθέντες (lines 15-17), comparison may be made with *I.G.*, II², 354, lines 15-19, where οἱ λαχόντες ἐπιμεληταὶ τῆς εὐκοσμίας reported favorably to the demos concerning assistance rendered by the priest Androkles.²⁹ The words ἐπὶ ταῦτα are understood as referring to τῆς εὐκοσμίας (line 14);³⁰ those who were to care for the εὐκοσμία were assisted by the taxiarchs. For crowns being awarded by bodies other than the boule and ekklesia, such as οἱ ἀἵσιτοι, οἱ στρατευόμενοι Ῥαμνοῦντι, οἱ Πάραλοι, and οἱ ἱεροποιοί, see *I.G.*, II², 678, 1254, 1311; Larfeld, *Handbuch der griechischen Epigraphik*, II, p. 843; and Ganszyniec in Pauly-Wissowa, *Realencyclopädie*, s. v. Kranz, col. 1598. For αἰρεθέντες ἐκ τῶν δήμων compare Athenaios, VI, 235.

Inasmuch as the decree was passed in the fourth month of the year, the reference to the rites of Demeter may be connected with the Eleusinian mysteries in the month Boedromion. This is confirmed by the instructions for the erection of the stele πρὸς τῷ Ἐλευσινίῳ ἐν ἄστει. Six months earlier, in Munychion of 303/2 B.C., Demetrios Poliorketes had been admitted into the Eleusinian mysteries without the necessary preliminary initiation (Plutarch, *Demetrius*, 26, and Diodoros, XX, 110, 1), and after his departure for Thessaly ensued the vigorous attack on the government of Stratokles.³¹ Possibly, the moderate democrats seized an opportunity for hostile demonstrations at the festival whose rites Demetrios had audaciously violated. Praise of the taxiarchs in the present document must have been initiated by the radical

²⁸ For similar duties of the στρατηγοί, see Busolt-Swoboda, *loc. cit.*; Schwahn in Pauly-Wissowa, *Realencyclopädie*, Supplement VI, col. 1092; and Kahrstedt, *op. cit.*, pp. 288-290.

²⁹ Cf. Koehler's restoration of οἱ ἐπὶ τῆς εὐκοσμίας in line 3 of *I.G.*, II², 2850 (see Wilhelm, *Hermes*, XXIV, 1889, p. 142). Also cf. οἱ χειροτονηθέντες ἐπιμεληταὶ τῆς πομπῆς in *I.G.*, II², 896, lines 34-35, and οἱ ἐπιμεληταὶ τῆς πομπῆς τῷ Διονύσῳ in *I.G.*, II², 668, lines 13-15 (cf. Meritt, *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 103), and in Aristotle, *Ἀθ. Πολ.* 56, 4. Relevant discussions appear in articles in Pauly-Wissowa, *Realencyclopädie*, s. v. ἐπιμεληταί, cols. 168-169 (by Oehler), and ἐπιμεληταὶ τῶν μυστηρίων, cols. 171-172 (by Kern), and in Foucart, *Les mystères d'Éleusis*, pp. 233-236.

³⁰ For εὐκοσμία, see Busolt, *Gr. Staats.*³, p. 494. Cf. Kahrstedt, *op. cit.*, p. 290, note 3.

³¹ See Ferguson, *Hell. Ath.*, pp. 120-123; Elderkin, *A.J.A.*, XXXVIII, 1934, pp. 35-36; and Glotz-Roussel-Cohen, *Histoire Grecque*, IV, pp. 340 and 347. Dinsmoor (*Archons*, p. 383, and *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 309-310) has argued against Ferguson that Plutarch and Diodoros were in error in assigning Demetrios' initiation to the year 302 B.C.; he wishes to connect the story with the calendar difficulties of 307/6 B.C. Meritt (*Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 544) has opined that Dinsmoor's interpretation was open to question. The testimony of Philochoros, active in Athens at the time, appears to be against Dinsmoor's interpretation. In Book VIII of his *Atthis*, Philochoros included among the events of 307/6 B.C. an account of Demetrios' arrival in Athens (Müller, *F.H.G.*, I, p. 408). Later, in Book X (Müller, *op. cit.*, I, p. 409), Philochoros narrated the episode of the Eleusinian Mysteries. The *Atthis* was arranged in chronological sequence under Athenian archons (Laqueur in Pauly-Wissowa, *Realencyclopädie*, s. v. Philochoros, col. 2435), and, although Book X contained references to earlier events (Böckh, *Kleine Schriften*, V, p. 428), the fact that the passage falls in the book which contained the events of 303/2 B.C. renders more probable the interpretation of Ferguson.

democrats, for in *I.G.*, II², 500, the same orator proposed praise for services rendered in 305/4 B.C., when the party of Stratokles was in power. In connection with the maintenance of order at the time of the Eleusinian rites, reference may be made to the decree of the deme Eleusis published as *I.G.*, II², 1193, in which a *περιπόλαρχος* is praised: — — — *αὐτός τε αὐτὸν ἔταξεν Ἐλευσίνιαδε καὶ τοὺς στρατιώτας τοὺς μεθ' ἑαυτοῦ καὶ ἔπραττεν πρὸς τε τοὺς στρατηγούς καὶ τὸν δῆμον ὅπως φυλακὴ ἱκανὴ ἔλθοι Ἐλευσίνιαδε καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ὅσων ἐδέετο | [εἰς φ]υλακὴν Ἐλευσίνιος — — —*.³² This decree has been assigned to the last decade of the fourth century,³³ and the unusual circumstances surrounding the festival of 302 B.C. make the suggestion plausible that reference is contained to it.

Lines 5-8: The calendar of the year of Nikokles has been studied in detail by Meritt (*Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 545-547). The present decree was passed on the 112th day of the year; the 25th day of the fourth prytany is equated with the 24th day of Pyanopsion (backward count). The year began with a hollow Hekatombaion, and the first three prytanies had 29 days each.

Lines 8-9: The father of the chairman of the proedroi was probably *Κηφισόδωρος Μειδίου Ἀναγυράσιος* (*P.A.*, 8362).

Lines 10-11: The orator, identical with the proposer of *I.G.*, II², 500, was possibly an ancestor of *Μελίτων Μέδοντος Ἀφιδναῖος* who was a prytanis in the first century before Christ (*I.G.*, II², 1755, line 10).

Line 21: Similar phrases involving euthyna, inscribed at the close of the formula which indicates the bestowal of crowns, occur in *I.G.*, II², 415, 488, etc. (see Kirchner, *I.G.*, II², Indices, p. 51).

Lines 24-25: Instructions to inscribe names *πατρόθεν καὶ τοῦ δήμου* occur also in the publication-formula of *I.G.*, II², 478, line 28.³⁴ The omission of the subject *τὸν γραμματέα τοῦ δήμου* from this formula is unusual, but examples occur in *I.G.*, II², 190, 292, 508, 648, etc. (see Larfeld, *Handbuch der griechischen Epigraphik*, II, p. 709).

Line 28: The most significant feature of this new inscription is the preservation on the stone of the official *ὁ ταμίας τοῦ δήμου* as the magistrate who defrayed the cost of publication. Since the inscription is definitely dated in 302/1 B.C., it makes possible a formal demonstration of the fact that Kahrstedt's recently advanced theory concerning the final appearance of this official in Attic decrees with the resultant re-dating of several inscriptions by him must be abandoned.³⁵

Kahrstedt (*Untersuchungen zur Magistratur in Athen*, pp. 12-15), seeking for

³² Cf. Kern in Pauly-Wissowa, *Realencyclopädie*, s. v. *Mysterien*, col. 1235.

³³ See Dittenberger, *Syll.*³, 356.

³⁴ Cf. *I.G.*, II², 223 B, line 4; 1237, line 119; and Busolt-Swoboda, *Gr. Staats.*, p. 876, note 1.

³⁵ Ferguson (*A.J.P.*, LIX, 1938, pp. 230-231) has likewise taken exception to Kahrstedt's conclusions concerning this official. But in regard to the period 307/6-302/1 B.C., Ferguson is primarily concerned with the date to which *I.G.*, II², 463 should be assigned.

the first time a solution for the paymaster of decrees which would avoid recurring alternations within the brief period 307-301 B.C. of "the treasurer of Demos" and "the one administering finance,"³⁶ concluded that the *ταμίας τοῦ δήμου* disappeared in 305/4 B.C. and was replaced in 304/3 B.C. by *ὁ ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει*. He determined this date through his interpretation of *I.G.*, II², 555. This decree, lacking the prescript, may be dated only by means of internal evidence. Instructions are given in line 28 that the official *ὁ ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει* should pay for the crown and statue, but in lines 30 and 36 there are provisions that the *ταμίας τοῦ δήμου* should pay for both the *ἐφόδια* and the erection of the stele. Kahrstedt conjectured that, whereas *ἐφόδια* and expenses for the stele would be paid within a short time after the passage of the decree, the making of a crown and statue would require a longer period. Therefore, the ecclesia, meeting at the close of the year 305/4 B.C., as Kahrstedt believes, instructed the *ταμίας τοῦ δήμου* to pay for the immediate expenses, but the official *ὁ ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει* to make disbursements which fell due in the next official year.

In order to substantiate his explanation of the change in financial boards, Kahrstedt offered new interpretations for two other inscriptions. In *I.G.*, II², 463, Habron, the son of Lycurgus, is characterized as *ὁ ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει* (line 36). Kirchner, Dinsmoor, *et al.*, had dated this decree in 307/6 B.C. But Kahrstedt restored *ἐπὶ Φερεκλέους ἄρχοντος* (304/3 B.C.) in line 1 and suggested that this decree contained the first mention of the official *ὁ ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει*. Secondly, Kahrstedt was compelled to reconcile his proposed date for the disappearance of the *ταμίας τοῦ δήμου* in 305/4 B.C. with the text of *I.G.*, II², 505. This inscription comprises two large fragments which do not join.³⁷ The upper fragment contains in the prescript the name of the archon Nikokles (302/1 B.C.), and the lower fragment stipulates that the *ταμίας τοῦ δήμου* shall be responsible for the expense of setting up the stele. Kahrstedt's explanation (p. 14) is: "Entweder hat der Steinmetz von II² 505 den ihm seit Jahrzehnten geläufigen Titel versehentlich hingeschrieben oder—was das Wahrscheinlichere ist—der Text ist falsch zusammengesetzt. Der Anfang mit dem Archon von 302/1 steht auf einem anderen Steinfragment als das Ende mit dem Titel des Finanzbeamten und die Vereinigung beider Stücke zu einer Urkunde, die Lolling aufgebracht hat, ist aufzugeben." Kahrstedt offered no comparison of the physical characteristics of the two fragments, but measurements of letter forms and spacing on the squeeze disprove his suggestion.

But the difficulties in Kahrstedt's chronology for the two financial magistracies are more serious than the correction of his interpretations for this one document. Kahrstedt overlooked the evidence given in several inscriptions. *I.G.*, II², 493 + 518 (see *add.* to *I.G.*, II²) is dated in the twelfth prytany of 303/2 B.C.,³⁸ but the appro-

³⁶ See, e. g., A. C. Johnson, *A.J.P.*, XXXVI, 1915, pp. 432-433; Dinsmoor, *Archons*, pp. 64-65.

³⁷ See Lolling, *Δελτίον*, 1889, p. 90.

³⁸ A. C. Johnson (*A.J.P.*, XXXVI, 1915, p. 433) questioned Wilhelm's combination of the fragments published separately as *I.G.*, II², 493 and 518. He noted that Kirchner had designated

priation for the cost of the stele is defrayed by the *ταμίας τοῦ δήμου*, not the single officer of administration. On the other hand, *I.G.*, II², 496 + 507 (see *add.* to *I.G.*, II²) is dated in the same prytany and has as its disbursing official *ὁ ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει*. The inscription *I.G.*, II², 510, dated after 307/6 B.C., is analogous to *I.G.*, II², 555 in that it contains the single officer of administration as the disbursing official for the crown and statue, and the *ταμίας τοῦ δήμου* for the erection of the stele. *I.G.*, II², 463, containing a reference to Habron as *ὁ ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει* (line 36), was transferred by Kahrstedt from 307/6 B.C. to 304/3 B.C. Yet Kahrstedt does not mention that the official who was instructed to take charge of the setting-up of the stele was the *ταμίας τοῦ δήμου* (line 34). To this cumulative evidence is now added the indisputable example of the *ταμίας τοῦ δήμου* in the present Agora inscription.

To recapitulate the evidence, both the *ταμίας τοῦ δήμου* and *ὁ ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει* are mentioned on the stone in 307/6,³⁹ 303/2,⁴⁰ and 302/1 B.C.⁴¹ Two inscriptions, whose prescripts are wanting, make express mention of both the single officer of administration and the treasurer of the Demos as disbursing officials.⁴² Within the three year period 304/3–302/1 B.C., both financial officials are instructed to make payments from the same fund.⁴³

The only solution which seems to accord with the evidence, as Ferguson has stated (*op. cit.*, pp. 230–231), lies in a rejection of the premise with which Kahrstedt started: “Kein Etatsposten kann zwei konkurrierende Chefs haben.”⁴⁴ The official *ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει* was functioning at the time of the passage of the decree published

the letters of II², 493 as 0.007 m. in height but those of II², 518 as 0.006 m. Actually, the letters of both fragments are rather uniformly 0.007 m., although variations occur in both pieces. Johnson also objected to the combination because he calculated that II², 518 must have been too broad (.414 m. as compared with .355 m. for the width of II², 493). His calculations were incorrect because he regarded the measurement 0.175 m., which is the width of the entire preserved fragment of II², 518, as the width of its eleven *στοῖχοι*. But the stele was a large one, erected at a cost of 50 drachmae, and this fragment, being part of the base, has a right uninscribed margin of 0.016 m. The columns, measured on centers, occupy an equal space in both fragments.

³⁹ *I.G.*, II², 463 (*ὁ ταμίας τοῦ δήμου* in line 34; *ὁ ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει* in line 36). The date to which this inscription is assigned is in accord with Ferguson (*A.J.P.*, LIX, 1938, p. 230).

⁴⁰ *I.G.*, II², 493 + 518 (*ὁ ταμίας τοῦ δήμου*), and II², 496 + 507 (*ὁ ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει*).

⁴¹ *I.G.*, II², 505 and the present Agora inscription (*ὁ ταμίας τοῦ δήμου*), and II², 500 (*ὁ ἐπὶ τῇ διοικήσει*).

⁴² *I.G.*, II², 510 and 555.

⁴³ *ὁ ταμίας τοῦ δήμου* occurs in the inscription published as *I.G.*, II², 696. Kirchner, following Schmitthenner, places it after 302 B.C. on the basis of the formula *στεφανῶσαι χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ κατὰ τὸν νόμον*. This formula, however, occurs in *I.G.*, II², 488, 492, 495, and 496 + 507, all of the year 303/2 B.C. On the basis of our present limited knowledge the formula presumably appears first in 303/2 B.C., and the *ταμίας τοῦ δήμου* is not known after 301 B.C.; so *I.G.*, II², 696 should tentatively be assigned to the years 303–301 B.C.

⁴⁴ *Op. cit.*, p. 14. Alternately, one might suppose that the two titles were applied to the same official. But the differentiation of function between the two officials in the same inscriptions militates against this.

as *I.G.*, II², 463, and the first reference to him as paymaster occurs in 303/2 B.C.⁴⁵ The *ταμίας τοῦ δήμου* is not as yet known after the close of 302/1 B.C. In the interim, both officials made payments from the same fund.

TRIBAL DECREE FOR ANTHIPPASIA VICTOR

21. Fragment of Pentelic marble, preserving the original right side and roughly dressed back, found on March 17, 1938, in the débris of a house in Section II.

Height, 0.128 m.; width (original?), 0.272 m.; thickness, 0.084 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 5326.



No. 21

Early third century B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 26

[----- τὸ]ν ἀγῶνα [τ]
 [ἡι ἀνθι]ππασία[ι τοῖ]ς Ὀλυμπείο
 [ις ν]ικήσας καὶ λαβὼν τὸν τρίποδ
 [α ἐσ]τεφάνωσεν τὴν φυλὴν ἀποδ
 5 [κνύ]μενος τὴν εὐνοίαν τὴν ἑαυτο
 [ῦ κα]ὶ φιλοτ[ι]μίαν ἣν ἔχων διατελ
 [εἰ πρ]ὸς τε τὸ[ν δ]ῆμον τὸν Ἀ[θ]ηναίω
 [ν καὶ] πρὸς τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ φ[υλέτ]ας· ὁ
 [πως] ἂν οὖν ἐ[μ]φαν[ῇ] ἡι τὰ ἐψηφισμέ[ε]
 10 [να -----]

This fragmentary tribal decree was passed probably in honor of a phylarch who

⁴⁵ Kahrstedt's substitution (*op. cit.*, p. 14, note 1) of τὸν ἐπὶ τεί διοικήσει for τὸν ταμίαν τοῦ δήμου in line 26 of *I.G.*, II², 488 (303/2 B.C.) remains a possibility which cannot be affirmed or disproved. Kahrstedt did not note that the same suggestion was made in 1915 by A. C. Johnson (*A.J.P.*, XXXVI, 1915, p. 433, note 2).

with his corps had been victor in the anthippasia at the Olympic games. This equestrian contest is known to have been a part of the Panathenaic and Olympian festivals,⁴⁶ and reference to it is contained in two dedicatory inscriptions, *I.G.*, II², 3079 and 3130. On three sides of this latter inscription there are carved in relief representations of the three related phylarchs and of tripods,⁴⁷ which we know from the above inscription were the prize of victory.⁴⁸ There is additional epigraphical evidence for this contest in *I.G.*, II², 379, in which line 3 should be restored as follows: [ήσας δὲ] τεῖ ἀνθιππα[σίαι τὸν ἀγῶνα ἐ].⁴⁹

PRYTANY REGISTER OF LEONTIS

22. Fragment of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides, found in a late fill in Section II on April 20, 1937.

Height, 0.125 m.; width, 0.135 m.; thickness, 0.03 m.

Height of letters, 0.004 m.

Inv. No. I 4762.

The new fragment (*c*) joins with *I.G.*, II², 2434 (*a*) and Agora I 1636 (*b*), which have been published together by Dow (*Prytaneis*, no. 16). The actual join with Agora I 1636 has not been attempted in Athens, so the photograph of this fragment has not been reproduced from *Prytaneis*, p. 57, but the disposition of the letters scarcely permits any doubt.

⁴⁶ See A. Mommsen, *Feste*, pp. 88 and 466; Reisch, in Pauly-Wissowa, *Realencyclopädie*, s. v. ἀνθιππασία.

⁴⁷ Photographs of this base of Bryaxis are published by Kavvadias, *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.*, 1893, plates 6 and 7, and by Couve, *B.C.H.*, XVI, 1892, plates 3 and 7.

⁴⁸ Picard (*Rev. arch.*, 1938, I, pp. 100-101) has argued that the place of discovery of this base affords evidence for the location of the Eleusinion. The base was excavated in 1891 near the so-called Theseum (Homolle, *B.C.H.*, XV, 1891, p. 368). But Picard is incorrect in connecting the equestrian maneuvers described by Xenophon in *Eq. Mag.*, III, 2, with the agonistic ἀνθιππασία of inscriptions; see Reisch, *loc. cit.*, and A. Martin, *Les cavaliers athéniens*, pp. 261-263. The erection of a monument praising the agonistic victors furnishes no clue concerning the route of the cavalry in Xenophon's ἀνθιππασία. As a matter of fact, it must be questioned whether the reference to the procession in Xenophon, *Eq. Mag.*, III, 2, is to be connected with the ἀνθιππασία (III, 11); Xenophon states that the latter was held ἐν τῷ ἵπποδρόμῳ (cf. Reisch, *loc. cit.*, and Judeich, *Topographie von Athen*², p. 456). In addition, Picard's translation of ἀνιέναι (τοὺς ἵππους) μέχρι τοῦ Ἐλευσινίου (*Eq. Mag.*, III, 2) as "en montant à l'Éleusinion" (cf. Picard, *Rev. arch.*, 1938, II, p. 94: "—l'Éleusinion d'Athènes était sur une hauteur") may be questioned. The verb contains no connotation of motion to a higher place, but means to "let go" or to "slacken" the reins. Examples of this use, including the present one, are cited by Liddell-Scott-Jones, *Lexicon*, s. v. ἀνίημι. Picard now recognizes this (*Rev. arch.*, 1938, II, p. 245). For the Eleusinion, see also Moebius, *Ath. Mitt.*, LX-LXI, 1935-36, pp. 265-268, and Shear, *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 207.

⁴⁹ For the date of this inscription see Dinsmoor, *Archons*, p. 27.

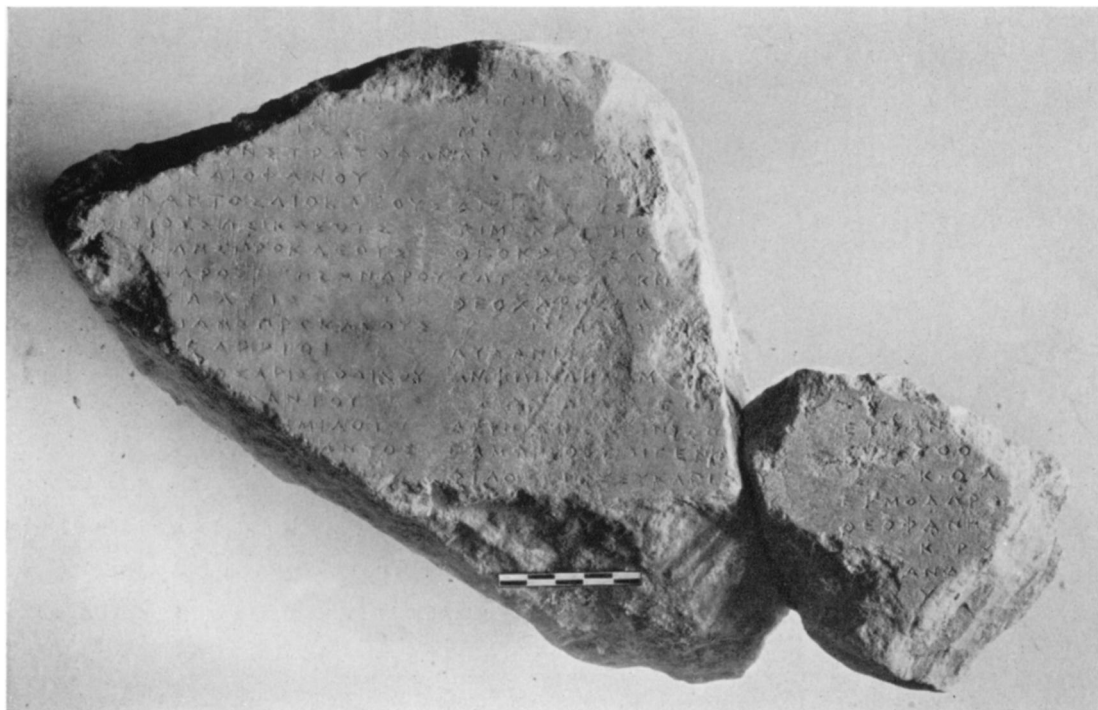
LEONTIS

Middle of the third century B.C.

ca. 55

- [ἐν στήλει λιθίνει καὶ στή]σαι ἐ[ν τῷ πρυτανικῷ· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν]
 [τῆς στήλης μερίσ]αι τ[ὸν ἐπ]ὶ τῇ δι[οικήσει τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα].
 [Σουνι]εῖς 25 Μελάνω[πος ---] [Παιονίδαι ?]
 [-^{ca. 7}—]ων Στρατοφῶν: Ἀριστοκρ[----] [---- ---]
 5 [...⁵...]ης Διοφάνου Λευ[κονοεῖς] [---- ---]
 [. ^{2½}.]όφαντος Διοκλέους Διονύσιος [----] 50 [---- ---]
 [Σω]σίβιος Σωσικλέους Τιμοκράτης [----] [---- ---]
 [...]ικλῆς Προκλέους 30 Θεόκριτος Λυ[----] [Ἀλιμούσιοι ?]
 [Ἑγήσα]νδρος Ἑγησάνδρου Σωτέλης Ἀλκιμ[έδοντος] [---- ---]
 10 [Ἑ]καλεῖς Θεοχάρης Χα[ιρ[εφῶντος]] [---- ---]
 [-^{ca. 6}—]ίδης Προκλέους Πήλη[κες] 55 [Ποτάμιοι ?]
 [Φ]ρεάρριοι Λυσανίας Λυ[σάνδρ ---] [---- ---]
 [-^{ca. 8}—]ος Ἀριστοδίκου 35 Ἀμφίων Δη[μο]μ[έλους] [---- ---]
 [-^{ca. 10}—]φάντου Χολ[λ]εῖδ[αι] Εὔ[υπνρίδαι]
 15 [-^{ca. 11}—δ]ημίδου Δεινίδης Δεινίδου Εὐφάν[ης ---]
 [-^{ca. 12}—]φώντος Πάμφιλος Ἐπιγένο[υ] 60 Σμίκυθος [----]
 [---, ---]ίου Φιλόξενος Εὐκλείδ[ο]υ Κολ[ωνεῖς]
 [---- ---] 40 [---- ---]υ Ἑρμόδωρο[ς Ἑρ]μολύκου
 [---- ---] Θεοφάνης [Θε?]οκλέους
 20 [---- ---] [Σκαμβωνίδαι ?] Κρωπίδαι
 [---- ---] [---- ---] 65 [...]ανδ[ρο]ς Θεοβούλου
 [Κήττιοι ?] [---- ---] Ὑ[βά]δαι
 [---- ---] 45 [---- ---] [-^{ca. 7}—]ς Λυσικλέους
 [---- ---] vacat
 [vacat] [vacat] vacat
 [vacat] [vacat] vacat
 [citations missing] [ἡ βουλῇ] τ[ὸν] γραμ
 [ματέα ----] ^v
 70 [-----] ^v

The deme Oion has been removed from the register, because it is now known to have belonged to the tribe Demetrias in the third century.⁵⁰ This affords no difficulty in the reconstruction of the list of prytaneis, for the spacing between lines 2 and 3 of fragment *a* reveals that the first two preserved lines were part of the decree, not a portion of the register as previously read. The register is restored with 22 lines



No. 22. Fragments *a* and *c*

in columns I and II in spite of Dow's objections (*op. cit.*, pp. 58-59) that there must be a space of three lines between the register and the row of citations for the painting of the crowns. The uninscribed space may be computed as at least 0.02 m., which is greater than the space between the register and citations in *Prytaneis*, nos. 24 and 28. The new arrangement permits the determination of the names and demotics of the Treasurer (line 4) and of the Secretary (line 11) of the Prytaneis. The deme Hekale with one representative was elevated to the first column because it supplied the Secretary.⁵¹

⁵⁰ See Meritt, p. 78 above.

⁵¹ Dow's statement (*op. cit.*, p. 29, note 2) that demes with only one representative never elected a Secretary—true for the evidence then at hand—must be corrected.

Line 59: A possible descendant is *P.A.*, 6021 (first century B.C.).⁵²

Line 62: An Ἑρμόδωρος Ἑρμούκον Κολωνῆθεν, who must have been a lineal ancestor of our prytanis, is listed in *I.G.*, II², 1742, lines 113-114 (before 350 B.C.).

Line 63: For a possible descendant, see Sundwall, *Nachträge*, p. 94.

PRYTANY DECREE HONORING AKAMANTIS

23. Two fragments of Hymettian marble, broken on all sides and at the back. The smaller fragment (*c*) was found on February 21, 1936, in Section HH during the clearance of the site of the Church of Christ. The larger fragment (*d*) was found on October 21, 1937, during the demolition of a house in Section AA.

c. Height, 0.185 m.; width, 0.08 m.; thickness, 0.04 m.

Height of letters, 0.004–0.005 m.

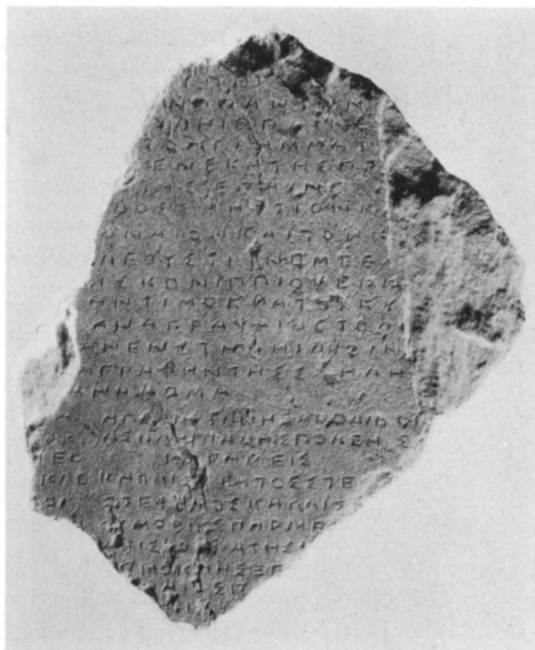
Inv. No. I 3425.

d. Height, 0.275 m.; width, 0.256 m.; thickness, 0.077 m.

Inv. No. I 5031.



No. 23. Fragment *c*



No. 23. Fragment *d*

⁵² For the approximate date of the inscription in which the name occurs, see Dow, *op. cit.*, p. 191, note 1.

These two fragments are a part of *I.G.*, II², 917. This inscription with a photograph of fragment *a* has been republished by Dow in *Prytaneis*, no. 30. Dow's text of lines 1-17 is in no way affected by the new discoveries, so the following transcription commences with line 18.

AKAMANTIS

223/2 B.C.

ca. 44

Fragment *c*Fragment *b*

20 [τὸν δῆμον τὸν Ἀθηναίων· ἀναγ]ράψα[ι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν]
[γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν ἐν στ]ή[λει λιθίνει καὶ στῇ]
σαι ἐν τῷ π[ρυτανικῷ· εἰς δὲ τ]ὴν [ἀναγραφὴν τῆς στήλης]
μερίσαι τὸν ἐπ[ὶ τῇ διοικήσει τ]ὸ γ[ενόμενον ἀνάλωμα].

vacat 0.022 m.

	ἡ βουλῇ	30	[ἡ βου]λῇ	[ἡ βουλῇ]
	τὸν ταμί		ὁ δ[ὲ] ἡμος]	[τὸν γρ]αμ
	αν Ἀντιφῶ		το[ῦς πρυ]	[ματέα] Ἀπ
25	ντα Ἑρμ		τά[νεις]	[ολλοδ]ωρον
	ειον		[Προσπάλ]τι	40 [--- Σφήτ]
		35	[ον]	[τιον]

Fragment *d*

Ποσιδεῶνος δευτέ[ραι ἱσταμένου], δευτέρ[αι τῆς πρυτανείας]·
βουλῇ ἐν βουλευτῇ[ρίῳ· τῶν προέδρ]ων ἐπεψ[ήφισεν ^{ca. 9}—]
Φανοστράτου Φηγ[αιεὺς καὶ συμπ]ρόεδρος[ι· ἔδοξεν τῇ βουλῇ]·
45 Ἀρκεσίλας Σωστρ[άτου . . . ^{ca. 8} . . . ε]ἰπεν· ἐ[πειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις]
τῆς Ἀκαμαντίδος ἐ[παινέσαντες καὶ] σ[τ]εφανώσαντες ἀποφαί
νουνσιν τεῖ βουλευτῇ τὸν [ταμίαν αὐτῶν Ἀντιφῶντα Ἑρμειον καὶ]
τὸν γραμματέα Ἀπολ[λόδωρον τὰς τε θυσίας τεθυκέναι πάσας]
τὰς καθηκούσας ἐν τ[ῇ πρυτανείᾳ] ὑπὲρ τ[ῇ]ς β[ουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δή]
50 μου, ἐπιμεμελῆσθαι δ[ὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλ]ων ἀπάντων [καλῶς καὶ φιλοτί]
μως ὡς ἀγαθὴ τύχε[ι δεδόχθαι τῇ βου]λῇ ἐπαινέ[σαι τὸν ταμίαν]
[Ἀντιφῶντα Ερ[. ^{ca. 5} . . . Ἑρμειον καὶ] τὸν γραμματ[έα Ἀπολλόδωρον]
[Ἀπ]ολλοδ[ώ]ρον [Προσπάλτιον εὐσεβεῖα]ς ἔνεκα τῆς πρ[ὸς τοὺς θεοὺς]
[καὶ] φιλ[οτιμίας τῆς εἰς τοὺς φυλ]έτας· ἐπαινέσα[ι δὲ καὶ τὸν τα]
55 [μίαν τῆς βουλῆς — ^{ca. 14} —]δος Σφήττιον κα[ὶ τὸν ἱερέα]
[τοῦ ἐπωνύμου Πρόξενον Ἀρμοδίου (?) Ἀφι]δναῖον καὶ τὸν κ[ήρυκα τῆς]
[βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Εὐκλῆν Φιλοκ]λέους Τρινεμεέα [καὶ τὸν γραμ]
[ματέα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Φι]λίσκον Ἰππίον ἐκ Κ[εραμέων καὶ]
[τὸν ὑπογραμματέα Τιμοκρά]την Τιμοκράτου Κυ[δαθηναίᾳ καὶ]
60 [τὸν αὐλητὴν Δεξίλαον Ἀλαιέα] ὡς ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδ[ε τὸ ψήφισμα]
[τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανεί]αν ἐν στήλῃ λιθίν[ῃ καὶ στήσαι]
[ἐν τῷ πρυτανικῷ· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀν]αγραφὴν τῆς στήλῃ[ς μερίσαι τὸν]
[ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικήσει τὸ γενόμενον] ἀνάλωμα. vacat

[Column I, including Ἑρμειοι and Προσπάλτιοι, missing]	65	[--- ---]α	70 Ἀπολλοφάνης Ἀπολλο	80 Οἱ[--- ---]
		[--- ---]οκ	Ἀσκληπιάδης Πολεμ	Σ[--- ---]
		[--- ---]νεο	Κεραμείς	^v [demoticum]
		[--- ---]κλε	Καλλίστρατος Στεφ	[--- ---]
		[--- ---]οκ	Στέφανος Καλλισ --	[--- ---]
		[--- ---]ρι	75 Τιμόβιος Παρμε ---	[--- ---]
		-----	Ἀριστοκράτης ---	[--- ---]
		-----	[Ξ]ενοκλῆς Ερ ---	[--- ---]
		-----	[Ἑστ]ιαῖος Π ---	[--- ---]
		-----	Κικυν[νεῖς]	[--- ---]
		[Σφήττιοι?]	-----	[--- ---]

This document, dated by Dow and Meritt (*Hesperia*, VII, 1938, p. 137) in 223/2 B.C., contains names of the Priest ([Proxenos], of Aphidna) and of the Undersecretary (Timokrates, of Kydathenaion) which appear to be identical with those praised in Dow, *Prytaneis*, no. 28. In addition, the restoration of the Secretary of the Boule and Demos (Philiskos, of Kerameikos) as the same official in lines 76-79 of *Prytaneis*, no. 28, is epigraphically possible, for line 78 requires one more letter than any other of the four lines:

[ῥῆ βουλή]
[Φιλίς]
[κον ἐκ Κ]ε
[ραμέων].

This probable identity of at least two officials in the two documents requires either a date for *Prytaneis*, no. 28 in 223/2 B.C., to which there is no compelling objection, or the adoption of the hypothesis that the officials held office, continuously or intermittently, in 229-222 B.C. The tribal Priest is known to have held office in different years,⁵³ but the same was apparently not true for the Undersecretary.⁵⁴ Our present knowledge, therefore, favors a date in 223/2 B.C. for *Prytaneis*, no. 28.

The present inscription contains the last example until ca. 60 B.C. (*Prytaneis*, no. 98) of the inclusion of patronymics in the register, except when it was occasionally felt necessary to distinguish one prytanis from another.

Lines 34-35: The position of the letters under the seventh and eighth letter-

⁵³ See below, p. 121.

⁵⁴ Lysias, XXX, 29: ὑπογραμματεῦσαι μὲν οὐκ ἔξεστι δις τὸν αὐτὸν τῇ ἀρχῇ τῇ αὐτῇ. Cf. Busolt-Swoboda, *Gr. Staatsk.*, p. 1058, and Bonner-Smith, *Administration of Justice from Homer to Aristotle*, vol. II, pp. 31-33. Brillant (*Les secrétaires athéniens*, p. xvii) and Kahrstedt (*Untersuchungen zur Magistratur in Athen*, p. 137, note 1) are of the opinion that this law was abrogated, but the literary evidence which Kahrstedt cites (Demosth., XIX, 200, 249) does not prove this conclusion.

spaces of the preceding line permits the restoration of Probalinthos alone of the Akamantian demes.

Line 56: The patronymic of the Priest is restored according to the stemma *sub P.A.*, 2232.

Lines 70-71: These names have been assigned with some uncertainty to the deme Sphettos. Possible descendants of Apollophanes, who bear the same nomen and demotic, are *P.A.*, 1473-1475; Sundwall, *Nachträge*, p. 22; and *Hesperia*, III, 1934, no. 43. An Asklepiades, of Sphettos, is known from *P.A.*, 2610.

Line 75: Τιμόβιος is new to Greek prosopography.

Lines 77-78: For Xenokles, cf. *P.A.*, 11224; and for Hestiaios, *P.A.*, 5201-5202.

PRYTANY DECREES HONORING HIPPOTHONTIS

24. Fragment of Hymettian marble, found on May 29, 1937, in a well in Section Γ. Part of the original left edge is preserved.

Height, 0.51 m.; width, 0.375 m.; thickness, 0.07 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inv. No. I 4915.

HIPPOTHONTIS

176-169 B.C.

62-65

[--- τῶν προέδρων ἐπεψήφισε]ν Σα[τ]υ[ρ] (?) ----- καὶ συμπρόε[
[δροι ὅδοξεν τεί βουλευεῖν] ---] Ὀνάσου (?) [----- εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις
τῆς]

[Ἱπποθωντίδος καὶ οἱ αἰεῖσιτοι ἐπ]αινέσ[αντες καὶ στεφανώσαντες ἀποφαίνουσιν]
[τεί βουλευεῖ τὸν ταμία]ν [ὃν εἶλοντ]ο ἐξ ἐαν[τῶν Ἡλιόδωρον Διογένους Πειραιέα τὰς τε]
5 [θυσίας τεθυκέναι πάσας τὰς καθηκούσας ἐν τεί πρυτανείᾳ ὑπὲρ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ]
[τοῦ δήμου, ἐπιμεμελήσθαι δὲ καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως, ἀγαθεῖ
τύχει]

[δεδόχθαι τεί βουλευεῖ, ἐπ]αινέσαι τὸν ταμίαν [Ἡλιόδωρον Διογένους Πειραιέα καὶ στεφα]
[νῶσαι θαλλοῦ στεφάνῳ]· ἐπαινέσαι δὲ καὶ τὸ [ν γραμματέα Δημοσθένην Φίλωνος (?)
Ἀζηνιέα]

[καὶ τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ ἐπ]ωνύμου Θράσιππον Καλλ[ίου Γαργήτιον καὶ τὸν γραμματέα τῆς]
10 [βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου]ν Φίλωνα Φίλωνος Εὐπυ[ρίδην καὶ τὸν ὑπογραμματέα Λυ-
σίμαχον]

[Ἀριστοκράτου Ἀφιδ]ναῖον καὶ τὸν κήρυκα τῆς [βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Εὐκλῆν Εὐ-
κλέους]

[Βερενικίδην καὶ τ]ὸν ἀλλήτην Καλλικράτην Κα[λλικράτου Θεορίκιον καὶ τὸν ταμίαν τῆς]
[βουλῆς .? .στρα]τον Νικοστράτου Χολαργέ[α καὶ στεφανῶσαι ἕκαστον θαλλοῦ στεφά]
[νωι· ἀναγρ]άψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν γραμ[ματέα τὸν κατὰ πρυτανείαν ἐν στήλει
λιθί]



No. 24. Prytany Decree

- 15 [νει κ]αὶ στῆσαι ἐν τῷ πρυτανικῷ· εἰς δὲ τ[ὴν ἀναγραφὴν καὶ τὴν ἀνάθεσιν τῆς
στήλης]
[μερ]ίσαι τὸν ταμίαν τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμ[α].

vacat

Πειραιεῖς	30	Στράτος	Σ---	Eleven	One
Ἡλιόδωρος Διογέ		Ἡρακλεῖ[. .]ς	Ἐπί[λυ]κο[ς]	lines	column
Νίκων		Καλλικράτης	45 Ἀνακαίε[ις]	missing	missing
20 Πολύμνηστος		Παράμονος	Διονύσιος		
Διο[. .]κλῆς		Δαμύλο[ς]	Φιλί[ν]ος		
Ἀζηνιεῖς	35	Τιμησι[άν]αξ	Ἀριστοτέλ[ης]		
Δημοσθένης Φίλ		Ἐλευσ[ίν]ιοι	Ἀχερδούσιοι		
Τελεσίας		Κηφισοφῶν	50 Φιλόμ[α]χος		
25 Ἀντίγονος		Τιμοκράτης	Μενίσκος		
Φιλίσκος		Ἀναξικράτης	Ἀμυνίας		
Ζώπυρος	40	Τιμογένης	Εὐδοξος		
Ἀριστοκράτης		Νίκων	Ἀρισ[τ]οκλῆς	_[---]	
ἐκ Κοίλης		Καλλίμαχος	55 Δημ[ήτ]ριος	Σ[---]	

vacat

ἡ βουλῇ	ἡ βουλῇ	65 ἡ βουλ[ῇ]	[ἡ βουλῇ]
Θράσιππον	Φίλωνα	Λυσίμα[χον]	[Εὐκλῆν]
60 Γαργήτ	Εὐπυρίδην	Ἀφιδ[ναῖον]	70 [Βερενικίδην]
τιον			

vacat

ἡ βουλῇ	[ἡ βουλῇ]
[Καλλικράτην]	75 [ἰ.στρατον]
[Θορίκιον]	[Χολαργέα]

This document must be dated in the same year as *Prytaneis*, no. 70, because of the identity of the three annual officials preserved in the two inscriptions: the Secretary of the Boule and Demos, the Undersecretary, and the Treasurer of the Boule. This year must be after 178/7 B.C., because the payment for the stèle was made by ὁ ταμίης (τῶν στρατιωτικῶν), not the Single Officer of Administration, and, in fact, after 177/6 B.C., because seven of the prytaneis appear as members of the boule in both 178/7 B.C. and the year of the present document, if identity of nomen and demotic is a safe guide.⁵⁵ The *terminus ante quem* is 169/8 B.C., when Philokles

⁵⁵ The seven names which are duplicated in *Prytaneis*, no. 64 (178/7 B.C.) and the present inscription are: Nikon and Polymnestos of Piraeus, Paramonos of Koile, Timokrates of Eleusis, Meniskos, Aristokles, and Demetrios of Acherdous. Bouletai were probably excluded from a consecutive tenure of office. See Busolt-Swoboda, *Gr. Staatsk.*, p. 1022. For later abrogation of this rule, see Ferguson, *Hell. Athens*, p. 421.

of Trinemeia had succeeded Eukles as Herald.⁵⁶

Although this inscription is of the same year as *Prytaneis*, no. 70, the Priest of the Eponymos is different in both documents. Dow (*Prytaneis*, p. 16) pointed out that in all the inscriptions later than 169 B.C. published in *Prytaneis* the Priest belonged to the honored tribe. (A possible exception may appear in No. 25 below.) New evidence now requires that the period before 169/8 B.C. be reëxamined. In three prytany decrees (*Prytaneis*, nos. 60 and 64, and the present document), all honoring the tribe Hippothontis, the identical Priest, Thrasippos of Gargettos (Aigeis), held office. In the last of these three years, two different Priests are known, one from the deme Semachidai (Ptolemais or Antiochis) for an unknown tribe (*Prytaneis*, no. 70), the other from Gargettos (Aigeis) for the tribe Hippothontis (the present document). The Priest was usually not from the tribe honored, but there is one exception in 212/1 B.C. (*Prytaneis*, no. 36): Euboulides of Potamos for the tribe Leontis. This Euboulides may possibly be restored in another decree, from a different year, which honors Kekropis (*Prytaneis*, no. 31). In 223/2 B.C., Proxenos of Aphidna (Ptolemais) was Priest both for Aiantis (*Prytaneis*, no. 28) and for Akamantis (no. 23 above). The solution which appears to explain most satisfactorily the heterogeneous nature of this evidence is that each tribe was permitted to choose its own Priest without regard to tribal affiliation or to previous tenure of office in preceding years or even in the same year.⁵⁷ The fact that the same priest served for two or more prytanies within the same year suggests that available candidates were limited and that monetary outlay for sacrifices was involved. After new wealth accrued to Athens from Delos in 166 B.C.,⁵⁸ each tribe was usually able to furnish its own Priest, although occasional exceptions, as is tentatively suggested in the case of No. 25 below (Hippothontis), may have occurred.

Line 10: For Philon of Eupyridai, see Dow, *op. cit.*, p. 129.

Lines 10 and 13: The restoration of the names of the Undersecretary and of the Treasurer of the Boule is to be completed in *Prytaneis*, no. 70, lines 9 and 12. Possible ancestors of the latter are *P.A.*, 11057-11058, and Sundwall, *Nachträge*, p. 136.

Line 18: The father of Heliodoros, the Treasurer of the Prytaneis, is probably the *Διογένης Πεπραεύς* mentioned in *I.G.*, II², 2332, line 70.

Lines 19 and 20: Nikon and Polymnestos of Piraeus also appear as bouleutai in *Prytaneis*, no. 64, lines 77 and 76.

Line 21: For Diokles, see No. 25, line 45.

Line 25: A grandson of Antigonos may be *P.A.*, 1009.

⁵⁶ See Dow, *op. cit.*, p. 17.

⁵⁷ Alternately, it may be proposed (cf. *A.J.P.*, LX, 1939, pp. 259-260) that in the light of the evidence of the Priesthood of Proxenos the office may have been annual during the earlier period and subsequently changed to the term of a prytany.

⁵⁸ See Larsen in Frank's *Economic Survey of Ancient Rome*, vol. IV, p. 419.

Lines 27 and 28: For Zopyros and Aristokrates, who are possibly related, see *P.A.*, 6258.

Line 31: Either Ἡράκλειτος or Ἡρακλείδης may be restored in this line. If the latter, a possible descendant is *P.A.*, 6469.

Line 33: Paramonos was also prytanis in 178/7 B.C. (*Prytaneis*, no. 64, line 45). For his grandson, see Dow, *ad loc.*

Line 34: Δαμύλος is new in Attic prosopography.

Line 37: For Kephisophon, see No. 25, line 62.

Line 38: For Timokrates, prytanis in 178/7 B.C., see *Prytaneis*, no. 64, line 52, and Dow, *ad loc.*

Line 39: A possible descendant of Anaxikrates is the secretary of the year 125/4 B.C., who appears in *Prytaneis*, nos. 90 and 91.

Line 42: A possible ancestor is *P.A.*, 8013.

Line 46: Possible ancestors of Dionysios are *P.A.*, 4151 and the Secretary of the Boule and Demos in *Prytaneis*, no. 37, lines 6 and 34. A possible descendant was secretary in the year 137/6 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 974).

Line 47: For Philinos, compare *P.A.*, 14320.

Line 51: For Meniskos, see *Prytaneis*, no. 64, line 67.

Line 53: A son or grandson of Eudoxos may be *P.A.*, 5435, and Sundwall. *Nachträge*, p. 76.

Line 54: For Aristokles, also prytanis in 178/7 B.C., see *Prytaneis*, no. 64, line 69, and Dow, *ad loc.*

Line 55: For Demetrios, see *Prytaneis*, no. 64, line 64.

25. Large fragment of Hymettian marble, broken above and below, found on May 21, 1937, in Section E. The block formed part of the curbing of a late well located in the porch of the Metroon. This fragment joins the base of the stele which has been published as *Prytaneis*, no. 82.

Height (combined), 0.805 m.; width, 0.432 m. (above), 0.467 m. (below); thickness, 0.11 m.

Height of letters, 0.005-0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 706.

Syllabic division was occasionally violated at the end of lines.

165/4-150 B.C.

HIPPOTHONTIS

ca. 55

[----- ἀποφα]ίνουσι
[ν τεῖ βουλευί τὸν ταμίαν ὃν εἶλοντο ἐξ ἑαυτῶν Φιλοκράτην Φιλοκ]ράτου Δε
[κελεύα τάς τε θυσίας τεθυκέναι πάσας τὰς καθηκούσας ἐ]ν τεῖ πρυτανεί
[αι ὑπὲρ τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου, ἐπιμεμελῆσθαι δὲ κα]ὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντω
5 [ν καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως ὁ ἀγαθεὶ τύχει δεδόχθαι τεῖ β]ουλευί ἐπαι<ν>έσαι τὸν τα

- [μίαν Φιλοκράτην Φιλοκράτου Δεκελεύα καὶ στεφ]ανῶσαι θαλλοῦ στεφά
 [νωι· ἐπαινέσαι δὲ καὶ τὸν γραμματέα Φιλοκράτην] Φιλοκράτου Δεκελεύα <κ>αὶ
 [τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ ἐπωνύμου Καλλίαν καὶ τὸν γρ]αμματέα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ
 [δήμου Διονύσιον — ^{ca.}8 — Λαμπτρ]έα [κ]αὶ τὸν ὑπογραμματέα Δημάνθην
 10 [- ^{ca.}8 — Λαμπτρέα καὶ τὸν κήρ]υκα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Εὐκλῆν
 [Φιλοκλέους Τρινεμέα καὶ τὸν] αὐλητὴν Τέχωννα Λέοντος Φηγαίεα κα[ὶ]
 [τὸν ταμίαν τῆς βουλῆς Λυ]κίσκον Εὐμνήστου ἐξ Οἴου καὶ στεφανῶσαι ἔ
 [καστον αὐτῶν θαλλοῦ σ]τε[φ]άνωι, ἀναγ[ράψαι] δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα τὸν
 [γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ π]ρυτανείαν εἰς στήλην λιθίνην καὶ στήσαι ἐν τῷ
 15 [πρυτανικῷ· εἰς δὲ τ]ῇ<ν> ἀναγραφὴν καὶ τὴν ποίησιν τῆς στήλης μερίσα<ι>
 [τὸν ταμίαν τῶν] στρατιωτικῶν τὸ γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα.

vacat

Δεκελεεῖς	Πειραιεῖς	Νι<κ>ίας	Πυθοδωρίδης
Φιλοκράτης	Νικόμαχος	Ἀ<ζ>ηνιεῖς	Κηφισοφῶν
Φιλοκράτης	Ἀρτε<μ>ίδωρος	Λαμπ[κ]ράτης	Ἀγνόθεος
20 Ἀνδρόνικος	Σωσίνομος	Γηραῖος	ἐκ Κοίλης
Ἀ<ρ>χικλῆς	35 Διονύσιος	50 Σώφρων	65 Εὐεργέτης
Ἀμαξαντεῖς	Ἀντί<μ>αχος	Γαῖος	Ἴπποθῶν
Φι<λ>ήμων	ΘΕΟΧΜΙΟΞ	Ἀντίμαχος	Νίκανδρος
Ἑρμίας	Αὐτό<δ>ικος	Ἀχερδούσιοι	Ἀπολλόδωρος
25 Διοφάνης	Πασίνικος	Φίλαγρος	Ἐλαιούσιοι
Δωρόθεος	40 Ἀ<λ>εξιμένης	55 Ἐπιχάρης	70 Ποσίδεος
Ἐπίγονος	Βασιλ[εῖ]δης	Ξερόφιλος	Κειριάδαι
Φι<λ>ιστίδης	Δημήτριος	Ἐλευσίνιοι	Εὐκτῆμων
Ἑρμων	Ἀ<λ>εξιμένης	Σώσανδρος	Μενεκράτης
	νε(ώτερος)		
30 Ἠγήσιππος	Γλαῦκος	Ἀσκληπιάδης	Κόπρειοι
	45 Διοκλῆς	60 Συ<ν>ών	75 Ἱεροκλῆς

vacat

ἡ βουλῇ	ἡ βουλῇ	ἡ βουλῇ
Καλλίαν	[Δ]ιο[ν]ύσιον	Δημάνθην
	80 [Λα]μπτρέ[α]	Λαμπτρέα

vacat

ἡ βουλῇ	ἡ βουλῇ	90 ἡ βουλῇ
85 Εὐκλῆν	Τέχυν<ω>να	Λυκίσκον
Τρινεμέα	Φηγαίεα	ἐξ Οἴου

vacat

The errors of the stonecutter are so numerous that they require comment. In

line 15 chi was inscribed instead of nu, in line 21 beta instead of rho, in lines 23, 28, 40, and 43 unmistakable alphas instead of lambdas, in line 33 rho and alpha for a mu, in line 36 an omega for a mu, in line 38 a lambda for a delta, in line 46 a lambda for a kappa, and in line 47 a chi for a zeta. In line 37 an impossible combination of letters baffles correction. Possibly, an assistant read the name Θεόκριτος to an illiterate non-Greek mason, who misunderstood the word.⁵⁹

The *terminus post quem* is 166/5 B.C., for Philokles was not replaced as Herald by his son Eukles (line 11) until after that year.⁶⁰ The style of lettering and a number of prosopographical items require a *terminus ante quem* not much later than 150 B.C., and probably nearer 160 B.C. Hagnotheos of Eleusis (line 63) had earlier served as councillor in the year 178/7 B.C. (*Prytaneis*, no. 64, line 53). Diokles of Piraeus (line 45) and Kephisophon of Eleusis (line 62) may have been prytaneis in No. 24 above (lines 21 and 37), which must be dated before 169/8 B.C. The prytanis Basileides of Piraeus (line 41) and the Treasurer of the Boule were hieropoioi in the archonship of Lysiades (148/7 B.C. ?).⁶¹ The brother of the Treasurer of the Boule was ἐξηγητής at Delos in 156/5 B.C. (*Inscriptions de Délos*, no. 1417, B, II, line 111; compare *ad I.G.*, II², 1934).⁶² In the same year, the Priest, Kallias,—if he is correctly identified below,—held a similar post at Delos (*Inscriptions de Délos*, no. 1417, B, II, line 80). A probable grandfather of Nikias of Piraeus (line 46) was Secretary of the Boule and Demos shortly before 200 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 912, line 15; compare *Prytaneis*, no. 39).

As regards the officials honored, it is to be noted that the Treasurer and Secretary of the Prytaneis, being father and son, were from the same deme. The demotic of the Priest of the Eponymos was omitted both in the text and in the citation, but it is quite possible that this Kallias was a son of Θράσιππος Καλλίου Γαργήτιος who is known to have served as Priest for the tribe Hippothontis in three years in the seventies of the second century before Christ (*Prytaneis*, nos. 60 and 64, and No. 24 above). To judge from the evidence of these four inscriptions, this one Gargettian family, although not a member of the tribe, may have filled the Priesthood for Hippothontis during a large part of the second quarter of the century.⁶³

The register is composed of the names of 49 prytaneis and of 10 demes.⁶⁴ In addition to the omission of one prytanis, four demes which appeared in the prytany register of 178/7 B.C. (*Prytaneis*, no. 64) are unrepresented.⁶⁵ Within the span of

⁵⁹ For foreign stonecutters at Athens, see Dow, *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 87, and *Prytaneis*, p. 100.

⁶⁰ See Dow, *op. cit.*, p. 17.

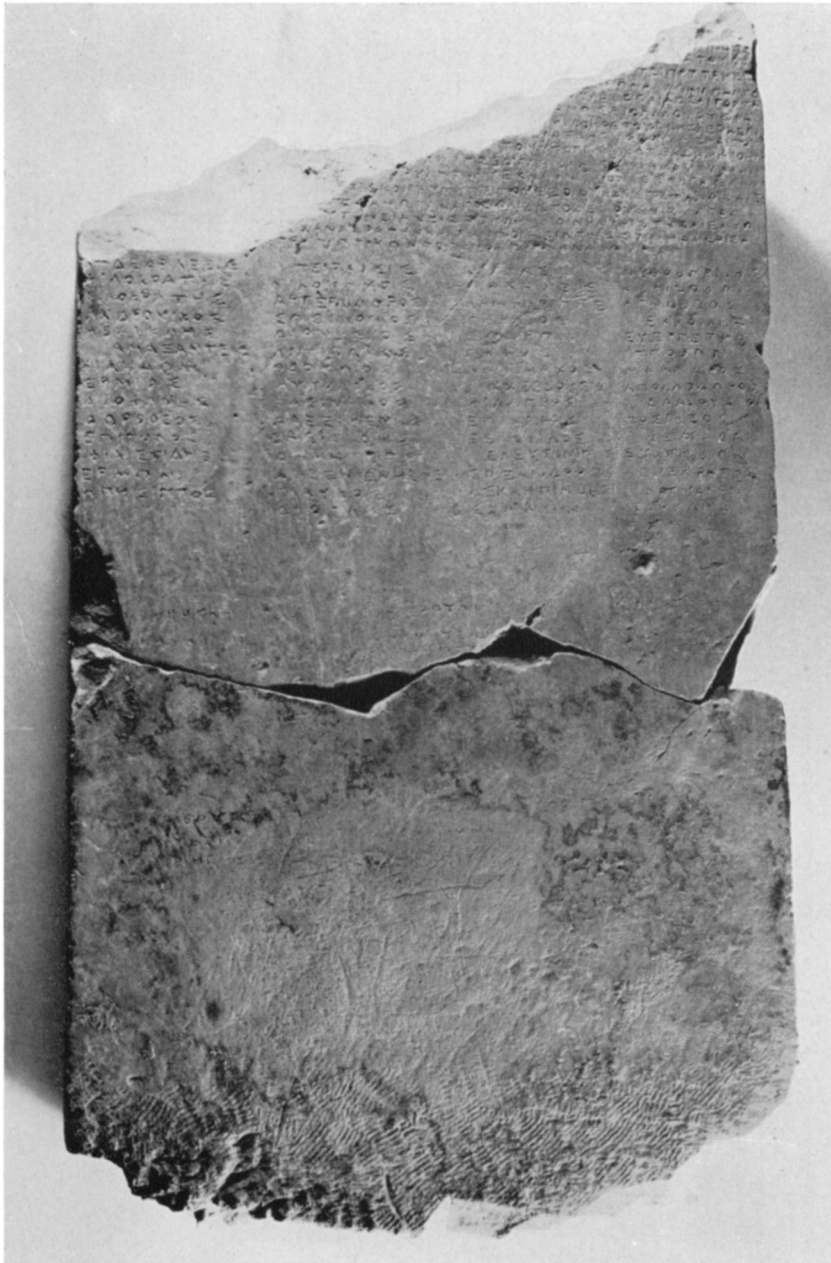
⁶¹ See *I.G.*, II², 1938, lines 51 and 43.

⁶² The archonship of Kallistratos is dated according to Ferguson, *Athenian Tribal Cycles*, p. 30.

⁶³ For the stemma of the family, see Dow, *op. cit.*, p. 123.

⁶⁴ For two other incomplete prytany registers, see Dow, *op. cit.*, p. 28.

⁶⁵ Three other demes assigned by Schoeffer (*Realencyclopädie*, s. v. Δήμοι) and Dinsmoor (*Archons*, pp. 444-451) to the tribe Hippothontis are not represented in any of the prytany lists. These are Amynone, Pol---, and Sphendale, but they do not appear in inscriptions until the Roman period.



No. 25

less than a quarter of a century, there are now preserved three registers of the tribe Hippothontis which display a striking disparity in deme representation.⁶⁶ No deme has the same representation in all three lists, and only three demes have in any two lists.⁶⁷ The largest deme, Piraeus, varies with 4, 8, and 15 prytaneis; Azenia with 2, 5, and 6; Anakaia with 0, 1, and 3. Acherdous has 3 in one list, but 8 in another; Elaious has 1 and 5; Auridai 0 and 4.

The names Πασίνικος (line 39) and Γηραῖος (line 49) appear to be new in Greek prosopography; the names Συνών (line 60), Πυθοδωρίδης (line 61), Ἴπποθῶν (line 66), and Ποσίδεος (line 70) in Attic prosopography. It is possible, however, that errors of the mason are concealed in some of these names.

Line 32: Possible ancestors of Nikomachos are *P.A.*, 10959 and 10960.

Line 35: A Dionysios of Piraeus was a contributor in a list in the archonship of Hermogenes, 183/2 B.C. (*P.A.*, 4240); another was father of Sosikrates who was an ephebe in 119/8 B.C. (*P.A.*, 4238). See also *P.A.*, 4239 and 4241.

Line 42: For possible relatives, see *P.A.*, 3435-3437.

Line 44: For possible relatives, see *P.A.*, 3006-3007, and Sundwall, *Nachträge*, p. 44.

Line 45: The father (or son) of the councillor Diokles was orator of a decree in 175/4 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 1329). Diokles was possibly prytanis in No. 24, line 21.

Line 46: For relatives other than the one cited above, see *P.A.*, 10820, and Sundwall, *Nachträge*, p. 134.

Line 59: For a descendant, see *P.A.*, 2601.

Line 62: For Kephisophon, see No. 24, line 37.

Line 65: Possible relatives are *P.A.*, 5455 and 5456.

Line 67: A possible grandson is *P.A.*, 10686.

Line 73: A sepulchral inscription of the daughter of Menekrates may be preserved in *Hesperia*, III, 1934, no. 90.

26. Three joining pieces of Hymettian marble, of which one, the small fragment at the lower left, has been published by Dow, *Prytaneis*, no. 56. The large fragment, preserving most of the upper part of the inscribed face, was found on April 28, 1936, in a Byzantine wall in Section P. The small fragment at the lower right was found in Section P on February 18, 1936.

Height, *ca.* 0.60 m.; width, 0.52 m.; thickness, 0.21 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 2145.

⁶⁶ *Prytaneis*, no. 64, No. 24 above, and the present document.

⁶⁷ A disparity in the number of bouleutai, epheboi, and diatetai from single demes has been noted by Gomme, *Population of Athens*, pp. 51-53, 64. For irregularities in the system of allotment, see Dow, *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 181.



HIPPOTHONTIS

50-60

135/4 B.C.

Ἐπὶ Διονυσίου ἄρχοντος τοῦ μετὰ Τιμαρχίδην [ἐπὶ τῆς Πτολεμαϊδὸς]
ὀγδόης πρυτανείας, ἥι Θεόλυτος Θεοδότου Ἀμφιτρ[οπήθεν ἐγραμμά]
τευεν· Γαμηλιῶνος δευτέραι μετ' εἰκάδας, ἑνδεκ[άτει τῆς πρυτανεί]
ας· ἐκκλησία κυρία ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ· τῶν προέδρων ἔπε[ψήφισεν —^{ca. 5}—]

5 δαμος Θερσιτέλου Ὁγήθεν καὶ συμπρόεδροι. *vacat*

vacat ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ· *vacat*

Θρά[σ]ων Εὐθυκ[ρά]του Κηφισιεύς εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγγέλλουσ[ιν οἱ πρυτὰ]
[ν]εις τῆς Ἴπποθωντίδος ὑπὲρ τῶν θυσίων ὧν ἔθνον τὰ πρὸ τῶν [ἐκκλησιῶν]
τῷ τε Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ Προστατηρίῳ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἷς πάτ[ριον ἦν·]

10 ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ δεδόχθαι τῷ δήμῳ, τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ δέχεσθαι τὰ γεγο[νότα]
ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς οἷς ἔθνον ἐφ' ὑγιείας καὶ σωτηρίας τῆς τε βουλῆς καὶ τ[οῦ δήμου]
καὶ παίδων καὶ γυναικῶν καὶ τῶν φίλων καὶ συμμάχων· ἐπειδὴ οἱ π[ρυτὰ]
νεις τὰς τε θυσίας ἔθυσαν τὰς καθηκούσας ἀπάσας ἐν τῇ πρυταν[είᾳ]
καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως, ἐπεμελήθησαν δὲ καὶ τῆς συλλογῆς τῆς τε β[ουλῆς]

15 καὶ τοῦ δή[μ]ου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων ὧν αὐτοῖς προσέταττον [οἱ τε]
νόμοι καὶ [τ]ὰ ψ[ήφισματα] τοῦ δήμου, ἔπα[ιν]έσαι τοὺς πρυτάνε[ι]ς τῆς Ἴ[ππο-
θωντίδος]

καὶ στεφανῶσαι αὐτοὺς χρυσ[ῶ]ι στε[φά]νῳ κατὰ τὸν νό[μ]ον εὖσε[βείας] ἔ[νε]
κεν τῆς πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς καὶ φιλοτ[ιμίας] τῇ[ς] εἰς τε τὴν βουλ[ή]ν καὶ τὸ[ν]
δῆ[μ]ον τὸν

Ἀθηναίων· ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψ[ήφ]ισμα τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ [πρυ]τανείαν
20 εἰς στήλην λιθίνην καὶ στήσαι ἐν [τῷ] πρυτανικῷ· εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀνα[γραφὴ]ν καὶ τὴν
ποίησιν τῆς στήλης μερίσαι τὸν ταμ[ίαν] τῶν στρατιωτικῶν τὸ γενόμ[ενον ἀ]νάλωμα.

vacat

ἡ βουλὴ
τὸν ταμίαν

ὁ δῆμος
τοὺς

ἡ βουλὴ
30 τὸν γραμ

ἡ βουλὴ
35 Ἡράκλειτον

Ξενοκράτην

πρυτάνεις

ματέα

Ἰκαριέα

25 Ἐλευσίνιον

Λύσανδρον

Κειριάδη[ν]

vacat

Ἐπὶ Διο[νυ]σίου ἄρχοντος τ[οῦ] μετὰ Τιμαρχίδην ἐπὶ τῆς Π[το]λεμαϊδὸς ὀγδό[ης]
πρυτανε[ί]ας ἥι Θεόλυ[τος Θεοδότου Ἀμφιτροπήθεν ἐγραμ]μάτευεν· Γαμηλι[ῶνος]
ἐνάτει με[τ'] εἰκάδας, τετάρτει τῆς πρυτανείας· βουλὴ ἐμ[βουλε]υτηρίῳ[ι·]

40 τῶν προέδρ[ων ἐπεψήφισεν ————^{ca. 25}———] εὖς καὶ συμπ[ρόεδροι·]

vacat [ἔδοξεν τέ βουλεύ·] *vacat*

Θράσων Εὐ[θυ]κράτου Κηφισιεύς εἶπεν· ἐπειδὴ οἱ πρυτάνεις τῆς Ἴ[πποθων]τίδος
καὶ οἱ ἀ[εί]σιτοι ἐπαίνεσαντες καὶ στεφανώσαντες ἀποφαίνουσιν τ[ε]ῖ βου[λε]ῖ τὸν τα[μίαν]
[ὃν εἶλοντο ἐξ ἐαυτῶν Ξενοκράτην ——— Ἐλευσίνιον καὶ τ[ὸν] γραμμα]

45 [τ]έ[α Λύσανδρον ——— Κειριάδην τὰς τε θυσίας τεθυκέναι ἀπά]σ[ας τὰς κτλ.]

The most significant feature of this inscription is the information it supplies concerning the archon list. The previously published fragment of the lower decree (Dow, *Prytaneis*, no. 56) had been dated on the basis of script in the first quarter of the second century before Christ. But the new fragments, containing the archon's name as Dionysios ὁ μετὰ Τιμαρχίδην, show that the inscription must be removed to the year 135/4 B.C., for Timarchides is fixed by the Delian list of gymnasiarchs in the year 136/5 B.C. (Dinsmoor, *Archons*, p. 232). This new archon gives confirmation to a conjecture made by Roussel in his review of Dinsmoor's *The Archons of Athens* (*R.E.A.*, XXXIV, 1932, pp. 196-204). Roussel, announcing the existence of an unpublished fragment from Delos, reported that a portion of the archon's name was preserved as --- με]τὰ Τιμαρχίδ[ην]. Accordingly, he deduced that the common name Dionysios was to be restored. This fragment has subsequently been published in *Inscriptions de Délos*, no. 2566, and must now be restored as follows:

'Αγαθεῖ τύχει· ἐ[πὶ Διονυσίου ἄρχοντος τοῦ με]
τὰ Τιμαρχίδ[ην - - - - -]
- - - - - IT - - - - -]

This determination also requires the dating of *Inscriptions de Délos*, no. 1750 (ἐπὶ Διονυσίου ἄρχοντος Ἀθήνησιν), in 135/4 B.C. The possible modifications in Dinsmoor's and Ferguson's archon tables in case of the acceptance of Roussel's conjecture concerning this new archon were tabulated by Ferguson in an *addendum* to his *Athenian Tribal Cycles*, p. 179. These modifications must now be adopted, so they are here presented in detail. Xenon remains dated in 133/2 B.C. in accord with the Delian list of gymnasiarchs.⁶⁸ But Ergokles, formerly dated in 135/4 B.C., must be removed to 132/1 B.C. and Epikles, who is known as his immediate successor (*I.G.*, II², 1227), to 131/0 B.C.⁶⁹ In addition, this requires the retention of Kirchner's original restoration for the secretary's demotic in the year of Epikles as Ἀ[γγελῆθεν] (*I.G.*, II², 977, line 2; see *I.G.*, II², Indices, p. 20); so Dow's restoration of the prescript of this decree (*Prytaneis*, no. 88) must be altered accordingly.⁷⁰ Mikion, who is known from a Delian inscription (*Inscriptions de Délos*, no. 1899; Roussel, *Délos Colonie athénienne*, p. 366) to have been archon when Ariston of Steiria (III) was Priest of the Great Gods, would be eligible only for the year 132/1 B.C., which is now assigned, if the priests of the Great Gods were rotated according to the official order (Dinsmoor, *Archons*, p. 272). But Ferguson has demonstrated that the priest-hoods were distributed κατὰ φυλάς by lot in the period 157/6-146/5 B.C.,⁷¹ so it is to one of these years that Mikion must now be assigned. Within this twelve-year

⁶⁸ Dinsmoor, *Archons*, p. 232.

⁶⁹ Kirchner's assignment (*Gnomon*, VIII, 1932, p. 462) of Epikles to 133/2 B.C. must be rejected, because this year is fixed for Xenon (*Inscriptions de Délos*, nos. 1949 and 2594).

⁷⁰ Cf. *A.J.P.*, LX, 1939, p. 260.

⁷¹ *Athenian Tribal Cycles*, pp. 168-171.

span, the years 154/3-148/7 B.C. are not allocated with certainty to other archons.⁷² The inscription *I.G.*, II², 978, which Dinsmoor sought to date in the archonship of Mikion,⁷³ has already been removed by Dow (*Prytaneis*, pp. 104-105) to the early part of the second century before Christ. The only year which remains for Nikomachos, displaced from 131/0 B.C., is 134/3 B.C. It is known from an Herculaneum papyrus that Nikomachos held office 24 years after the archonship of Aristaichmos,⁷⁴ so the latter is dated by exclusive reckoning in 158/7 B.C., not in 154/3 B.C., as in Dinsmoor (*Archons*, pp. 263-265). This new date for Aristaichmos requires the dating of *Prytaneis*, nos. 79 and 80 ([ἐπὶ ἄρχοντος]), in 159/8 B.C., if Dow's terminal dates are correct.

Line 5: The name Θεροσιτέλης is new in Greek prosopography.

Lines 7 and 16: In the orator's patronymic the letters alpha and rho were transposed by the stonecutter. In line 16, the iota was omitted from πρυτάνεις. The orator was the same in both decrees (lines 7 and 42). This occurred frequently in prytany inscriptions and parallels may be found in Dow, *Prytaneis*, nos. 36, 79, and 84.

Lines 24-25: The tamias is to be included in the family which embraces *P.A.*, 11246-11248. In the absence of the patronymic from our Xenokrates of Eleusis, the stemma cannot be determined.

Lines 35-36: There were usually only three citations between the two decrees, but the addition of a fourth for the Priest of the Eponymos is paralleled in an inscription published by Dow (*Prytaneis*, no. 84). The Priest of the present inscription, Herakleitos of Ikaria B, is to be identified with *P.A.*, 6501. His sister Nikarete was *κατηφόρος* at Delphi in 138/7 B.C. (Ditt., *Syll.*³, 696 c; cf. Sundwall, *Nachträge*, p. 133).

With reference to the foregoing discussion, the archons in the cycle 147-128 B.C. are presented in the following table. Dinsmoor's initial date for the list of Delian gymnasiarchs (*Inscriptions de Délos*, no. 2589) as 166/5 B.C. and his assignment of the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh names (lines 31-34) to a single year have been adopted in accord with his arguments presented in *Archons*, pp. 229-232, and with the table of Ferguson (*Ath. Tribal Cycles*, p. 30). The acceptance of the alternative date, 167/6 B.C., which is preferred by Kirchner (*Gnomon*, VIII, 1932, p. 461), Kolbe (*Nachr. Goetting. Gesellsch.*, Phil.-hist. Klasse, 1933, pp. 490-491), Roussel and Launey (*ad Inscriptions de Délos*, no. 2589), and which is admitted by Ferguson to be equally possible (*op. cit.*, *addenda*, p. 180), would move the archons of 147-141 B.C. back one year and require the addition of an unnamed archon in

⁷² Ferguson, *op. cit.*, p. 30. The fact that Ariston's father was an ἐγγυητής at Delos (*Inscriptions de Délos*, no. 1416, B, col. I, line 73) in 157/6 B.C. does not interfere with this change.

⁷³ *Archons*, pp. 272-273.

⁷⁴ Mekler, *Academicorum philosophorum index herculanensis*, p. 106, col. XXXIII.

142/1 B.C. In the table it has sufficed to refer only to documents which mention the archons or secretaries by name. Bibliography may be obtained by referring to the indexes in Dinsmoor's *Archons* and Ferguson's *Ath. Tribal Cycles* and to the commentaries in *Inscriptions de Délos* and Jacoby's *F. Gr. Hist.*

YEAR	TYPE	ARCHON	SECRETARY	TRIBE
147/6	I	Archon <i>I.G.</i> , II ² , 968, line 36; <i>Inscriptions de Délos</i> , nos. 1501-1503, 1505, 1952.		?
146/5	0*	Epikrates <i>Inscriptions de Délos</i> , nos. 1504-1505.	Ξε[ν ---] Συπαλήττιος	VIII
145/4	0*	Metrophanes <i>I.G.</i> , II ² , 967; <i>Prytaneis</i> , nos. 85 and 86; <i>Inscriptions de Délos</i> , nos. 1442, 1506-1507.	Ἐπιγένης Μοσχίωνος Λαμπρεύς	I
144/3	0*	E --- <i>Inscriptions de Délos</i> , no. 1507.		2
143/2	I	Theaitetos <i>I.G.</i> , II ² , 968, lines 37-38; <i>Inscriptions de Délos</i> , no. 2593; Apollodoros, frag. 47 (Jacoby, <i>F. Gr. Hist.</i> , II B, p. 1034 = Mekler, <i>Academicorum philosophorum index herculanensis</i> , p. 97); Mekler, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 80, col. 0 (cf. Jacoby, <i>op. cit.</i> , II D, p. 739). <i>I.G.</i> , II ² , 979 has been removed from this year by Meritt, <i>Hesperia</i> , III, 1934, p. 34.		3
142/1	0	Aristophon Mekler, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 80, col. 0 (cf. Jacoby, <i>F. Gr. Hist.</i> , II D, p. 739).		4
141/0	0	Aristophantos?? [--- B] οντάδης <i>I.G.</i> , II ² , 968; <i>Inscriptions de Délos</i> , no. 2609; Apollodoros, frag. 59 (Jacoby, <i>F. Gr. Hist.</i> , II B, p. 1036 = Mekler, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 102). The assignment of this archon is preferred by Roussel, but questioned by Dinsmoor, <i>Archons</i> , pp. 223 and 268.		V
140/39	I	Hagnotheos <i>I.G.</i> , II ² , 969-971; <i>Inscriptions de Délos</i> , nos. 1444 and 1450; Apollodoros, frag. 56 (Jacoby, <i>F. Gr. Hist.</i> , II B, p. 1035 = Mekler, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 89).	Μενεκράτης Χαριξένου Θορίκιος	VI
139/8	0*	Apollodoros <i>I.G.</i> , II ² , 973.	[... ^{ca. 10} ...] νος Ὁθήεν	VII

YEAR	TYPE	ARCHON	SECRETARY	TRIBE
138/7	I	Timarchos	<i>Inscriptions de Délos</i> , no. 1987; Dittenberger, <i>Syll.</i> ³ , no. 696 (= <i>Fouilles de Delphes</i> , III, 2, nos. 7 and 11).	8
137/6	0*	Herakleitos	Διονύσ[ιο]ς Δημητρίου Ἀνακαίεύς <i>I.G.</i> , II ² , 974; cf. Meritt, <i>Hesperia</i> , IV, 1935, p. 560; <i>Inscriptions de Délos</i> , no. 1948.	IX
136/5	0	Timarchides	<i>Inscriptions de Délos</i> , nos. 1922 and 2566.	10
135/4	I*	Dionysios	Θεόλυτος Θεοδότου Ἀμφιτρ[οπήθ]εν <i>I.G.</i> , II ² , 887; see above, no. 26, and below, pp. 132-133; <i>Inscriptions de Délos</i> , nos. 1750 and 2566.	XI
134/3	0	Nikomachos	Mekler, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 106, col. XXXIII.	12
133/2	0	Xenon	<i>Inscriptions de Délos</i> , nos. 1949 and 2594.	1
132/1	I	Ergokles	<i>I.G.</i> , II ² , 1227. <i>I.G.</i> , II ² , 978 has been removed from this year by Dow, <i>Prytaneis</i> , pp. 104-105.	2
131/0	0*	Epikles	[Γοργ]ίλος Γοργίλου Ἀ[γγεληθευ] <i>I.G.</i> , II ² , 977, 1227; <i>Prytaneis</i> , no. 88; see above, p. 129; <i>Inscriptions de Délos</i> , no. 2601 (?); Apollodoros, frag. 55 (Jacoby, <i>F. Gr. Hist.</i> , II B, p. 1035 = Mekler, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 100); Mekler, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 91, col. XXV (cf. Jacoby, <i>op. cit.</i> , II D, p. 742). I prefer to interpret <i>Prytaneis</i> , no. 88, as evidence for an ordinary year.	III
130/29	I	Demostratos	<i>I.G.</i> , II ² , 1132.	4
129/8	0	Lykiskos	<i>Hesperia</i> , IV, 1935, no. 37; <i>Inscriptions de Délos</i> , nos. 1877, 1900, 2226; Apollodoros, frag. 56 (Jacoby, <i>F. Gr. Hist.</i> , II B, p. 1035 = Mekler, <i>op. cit.</i> , p. 89); <i>Fouilles de Delphes</i> , III, 2, nos. 8, 12, 24, 34, and 35; <i>I.G.</i> , II ² , 1713.	5

The inscription here presented preserves the name of the secretary for Dionysios' year as Θεόλυτος Θεοδότου Ἀμφιτρ[οπήθεν]. Accordingly, the secretary in *I.G.*, II², 887 is to be identified with this Theolytos,⁷⁵ and the inscription must be removed from the nineties of the second century to the year 135/4 B.C. It is to be restored as follows:

⁷⁵ This identification was conjecturally offered by Roussel (*R.E.A.*, XXXIV, 1932, p. 201).

I.G., II², 887

135/4 B.C.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[Ἐ]πὶ Διονυσίου ἄρχον[τος τοῦ μετὰ Τιμαρχί]
 [δ]ὴν ἐπὶ τῆς Λεωντί[δος — ^{ca. 9} — πρυτα]
 νείας, ἥι Θεόλυτος [Θεοδότου Ἀμφιτροπῆ]
 [θ]εν ἐγράμμ[άτευνεν · — — — ^{ca. 17} — — —]
 [μετ'] εἰκ[άδας, — — — — — — — — —]

The calendar formulae of our new inscription require an intercalary year for the archonship of Dionysios.⁷⁶ In line 3, the eleventh day of the eighth prytany is equated with the 29th day of Gamelion (backward count). This was the 235th day of the year. The month Gamelion was full. In line 39, the date of the passage of the decree of the boule, which regularly preceded in time the decree inscribed above it on the stone, is given as the 22nd day of Gamelion (backward count). This is to be equated with the fourth day of the eighth prytany.

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NOTE: For the sake of complete final publication, students of the documents here printed are earnestly requested to send suggestions by letter or reprints of articles they may write concerning them to Professor Benjamin D. Meritt, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey, U. S. A.

⁷⁶ This requires a correction in the tables of Dinsmoor (*Archons*, p. 439) and Ferguson (*Ath. Tribal Cycles*, p. 31).

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