

GREEK INSCRIPTIONS

FIFTH CENTURY PROXENY DECREE

42. Fragment of Pentelic marble with the original left edge and back preserved, found on June 15, 1937, in Section OA.

Height, 0.20 m.; width, 0.187 m.; thickness, 0.079 m.

Height of letters, 0.01 m.

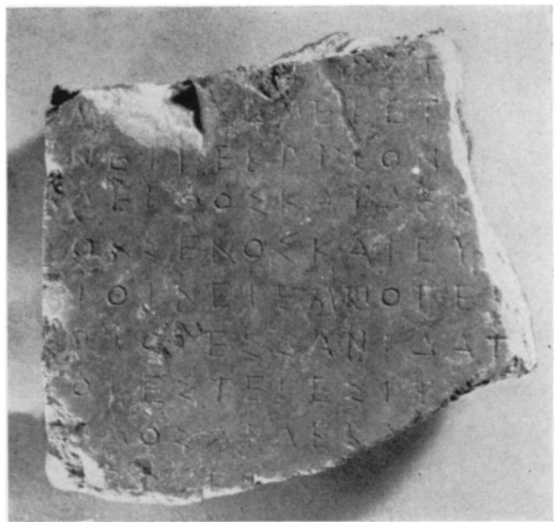
Inv. No. I 4977.

Ten letters, measured on centers, occupy a horizontal space of 0.135 m., and five rows occupy a vertical space of 0.09 m.

ca. 435-415 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 28

[ἔδοχσεν τῇ βολῇ καὶ τῷ δέμοι· ..]
[....]ἰ[ς ἐ]πρυτ[άνευε· ...⁷.... ἔγραμ]
μά[τε]υε· Μέλετ[ος ἐπεστάτε· ...⁷....]
ν εἶπε· Κρίσωνα [τὸν ...⁶... καὶ τὸς ἄ]
5 δελφὸς καὶ Δέκ[.... ἀναγράφσαι πρ]
οχσένος καὶ εὐ[εργέτας ἐν στέλει λ]
ιθίνει ἐμ πόλει [καὶ ἐν τῷ βολευτέ]
ρίοι ἐς σανίδα τ[ὸν γραμματέα τῆς β]
ολῆς τέλεσι το[ῖς τῶν ...⁶... vacat]
10 ὁμόσαι δὲ κα[ὶ τὸς στρατεγὸς καὶ τῆ]
[μ] βολὲν [-----]



No. 42

The writing is of the developed Attic script of the period after 435 B.C. In line 3 the name of the epistates is preserved as Μέλητος. J. Burnet has remarked that this was not a common name,¹ and identification with one of the two known bearers of the name during this period is entirely possible. These two are the Meletos who was accused of mutilating the Hermai (*P.A.*, 9825)² and the Meletos who is identified as a tragic poet lampooned by Aristophanes and, in the opinion of some

¹ Note on Plato, *Euthyphro*, 2 B 9, in Burnet's volume, *Plato's Euthyphro, Apology, and Crito* (Oxford, 1924).

² Kirchner's identifications *sub P.A.*, 9825 and 9830 must be reconsidered in the light of Burnet's commentary. Burnet presents a strong case for the interpretation that the Meletos who mutilated the Hermai (*P.A.*, 9825) thereafter disappeared from our ken. References to a Meletos active within the period 404-399 are transferred by Burnet to *P.A.*, 9830. U. Kahrstedt (in Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, s. v. Meletos, cols. 503-504) reproduces Kirchner's views without modification.

scholars,³ as father of the accuser of Sokrates (*P.A.*, 9829). Since the latter is assigned to the deme Pithos of the tribe Kekropis,⁴ identification with the Meletos of line 3 would permit the restoration of the prytanizing tribe as Kekropis and fill the lacuna of lines 1-2.

The proxeny decree containing formulae most closely resembling those of the present document is *I.G.*, I², 27, a new text of which has recently been offered by A. Wilhelm.⁵ Instructions are contained in each for their erection both on the akropolis and in the bouleuterion.⁶ The verb ἀναγράφαι has been restored in line 5 following the names of the proxenoi, since this is the order in the fifth century inscriptions published as *I.G.*, I², 27, 36, and *Hesperia*, V, 1936, no. 5. This allows what Wilhelm has noted should be the normal position for the ethnic: Name τὸν Ethnic καὶ τοὺς ἀδελφούς ——. ⁷ This seems preferable to restoring the verb in line 4, in which case the text would be: Κρίσον ἀ[ναγράφαι καὶ τοὺς ἀ]|δελφούς καὶ Δεκ[——. Line 9 might then be completed: τέλεσι το[ῖς Κρίσο καὶ Δεκ. . . .]. ⁸ The names Κρίσων and Κρίσος are both well attested; see C. Autran, *Introduction à l'Étude critique du nom propre grec*, pp. 290-293.⁹ Names beginning with Δεκ[—, however, appear to be rare before the Roman period.¹⁰

For the oath-formula in lines 10-11 there are no exact parallels, although the generals and the Council were frequently instructed to take care of the proxenoi's privileges.¹¹ There are also grants of proxenia which were accompanied by treaty and trade provisions.¹² For ἐς στανίδα (line 8), see A. Wilhelm, *Beiträge*, pp. 240-242. For uninscribed letter-spaces after the formula τέλεσι τοῖς, compare *I.G.*, I², 60, line 15, and P. H. Davis, *A.J.A.*, XXX, 1926, pp. 178-179.

PRYTANEIS OF ERECHTHEIS

43. Inscribed base of Pentelic marble, found on March 21, 1936, in a modern wall in Section P. The stone is complete except at the top, where all edges are broken away. A rough-picked surface, which was the bottom of a cutting, is preserved in

³ See P. Shorey, *What Plato Said*, p. 456.

⁴ See Kirchner *ad P.A.*, 9829 and 9830, and J. Burnet in his note on *Apology*, 23 E 3.

⁵ *Attische Urkunden IV* (*Sitzungsb. Ak. Wien*, Phil.-hist. Klasse, vol. 217, Abhandlung V, 1939), pp. 25-28 and Plate 1. For a note on Wilhelm's text, see B. D. Meritt, *Hesperia*, X, 1941, p. 315. It is clear that the reading of the name in line 5 as Ν[υκόστρατον] is incorrect; the initial letter is an alpha. Since Wilhelm (*loc. cit.*, pp. 28-31) has maintained that I², 143 is a copy or reaffirmation of I², 27, the name Ἀλεχοσμενός, attested for this family of proxenoi from line 4 of I², 143, may be offered as exactly filling the lacuna in I², 27.

⁶ See also A. Wilhelm, *Beiträge*, p. 236.

⁷ *Attische Urkunden IV*, p. 25.

⁸ For τέλεσι τοῖς τοῦ δέινα, compare *I.G.*, I², 56, and A. Wilhelm, *Attische Urkunden IV*, p. 88.

⁹ For the gravestone of a Κρίσος in Athens (ca. 400 B.C.), see *I.G.*, II², 11912.

¹⁰ For Δέκελος, compare Autran, *op. cit.*, p. 529. Δόκιμος occurs in the classical period (e.g., *I.G.*, II², 7395), but Δέκιμος is apparently not attested before Roman times.

¹¹ *I.G.*, I², 118, 149; II², 19, 22, 48, etc.

¹² *I.G.*, I², 93 and 116.

the center of the top surface. A moulding extends around the front and two sides. At the back there is a band of anathyrosis 0.055 m. wide.

Height, 0.38 m.; width, 0.68 m.; thickness, 0.64 m.

Height of letters, in line 2, 0.01 m., in lines 3 ff., 0.007 m.

Inv. No. I 3812.

This catalogue of prytaneis has been restored with a two-line heading, although an actual examination of the stone to determine whether any of the original top is preserved at the front edge must be deferred. If the first preserved line should prove to be the original top line, elements of the superscription normal for this type of dedication were omitted: the line is not inscribed in chequer-units, so the number of letters can only be approximated by measurements from the squeeze. The nine letters extending from the interspace before the first lambda of the archon's name through the chi occupy a horizontal space of 0.14 m. The dedication may have been offered to the eponymos hero as in the case of *I.G.*, II², 1742,¹³ or to Athena as in the case of the dedication made by the prytaneis of Erechtheis who held office in the last prytany of 408/7,¹⁴ or to one of several deities.¹⁵

One of the three small demes Pambotadai, Lower Pergase, or Sybridai apparently did not supply a representative. This occurred from time to time when the poorer and more distant demes were unable to find representatives.¹⁶ The prytaneis of Erechtheis in the archonship of Polyzelos held office in the ninth prytany.¹⁷ The demes in this list were not arranged according to trittyes. The name in line 20 and the patronymics in lines 13, 17, 55, and 56 were inscribed by the stonemason with a chisel of larger width and were presumably added after the completion of the remainder of the catalogue.

In the light of new evidence since the publication of A. W. Gomme's *Population of Athens in the Fifth and Fourth Centuries B.C.*,¹⁸ the following table is offered to show the distribution of bouleutai among the various demes of Erechtheis:

¹³ See also *I.G.*, II², 2818, and compare Escher in Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, s.v. Erechtheus, col. 405.

¹⁴ *I.G.*, I², 398. The reading of the first line of this text in the *editio minor* should be corrected to: [Τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς] αὶ ἀνέθεσαν πρυτάνες Ἐρεχθίδος. The letters underlined appear in the transcriptions of Pittakys, Ross, and Le Bas with the exception of the first iota which was read by Le Bas alone (Le Bas-Waddington, *Voyage Archéologique en Grèce et en Asie Mineure. Première partie. Attique.* No. 8); the letters were broken away before the time of Kirchhoff's publication in *I.G.*, I, 338.

¹⁵ Dedications made by the boule were offered regularly to Athena, but in addition to many gods; see *I.G.*, II², 2790, 2792, 2798, and W. H. D. Rouse, *Greek Votive Offerings*, pp. 259-263.

¹⁶ See U. Koehler, *Ath. Mitt.*, IV, 1879, pp. 105-106, and S. Dow, *Prytaneis*, p. 28.

¹⁷ See *Hesperia*, X, 1941, no. 1.

¹⁸ For remarks on Gomme's figures, see de Sanctis, *Riv. Fil.*, LXV, 1937, pp. 288 ff.; G. Thompson, *Oresteia of Aeschylus*, I, p. 70, and II, pp. 357-359; and M. Rostovtzeff, *Social and Economic History of the Hellenistic World*, pp. 95 and 1329.

367/6 B.C.

non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

- [Ἐρεχθηίδος πρυτάνεις ἀνέθεσαν τῷ] ο λ υ ζ ή λ ο ᾱ ρ χ ο ν [τ ο ς]
 [δόξαν τῷ] ι δηήμ [ω ι ν ι κ ή σ α ν τ ε ς ἐ π ῖ Π] ο λ υ ζ ή λ ο ᾱ ρ χ ο ν [τ ο ς]
 [Εὐωνυμῆς] [-^{ca. 7}---] as | ----
 25 Τλήθυμο[s] Τληπολέμο
 Λυσίστρατος Νικοξένο
 Πυθόδαρος Ἀριστίωνος
 Ἀγρυλειαῖς καθύπερθεν
 Μνησίθεος Πρωτέο
 30 Φιλοκύδης Παντακλέος
 Περγασῆς καθύπερθεν
 Ἐπικράτης Ἐπιτέλος
 Φιλεὺς Φελλέως
 Λαμπτρῆς παράλοι
 35 Ἀνδρομένης Θεογένος
 Μένων Δημόφιλο
 Φιλοκράτης Φιλίνο
 Κλεινίας Καννω[νῷ]
 Δημοσίων Δημ[---]
 40 Καλλίας Ἐπιγένος
 Λυσανίας Λυσαν[ίω ?]
 Εὐθυκράτης Εὐθ[υκλέος]
 Προκλείδη[s ---]
 Θεμακειαῖς
 5 [Εὐωνυμῆς] N] ανφράδος
 [-^{ca. 8}---] νομάχο
 [-^{ca. 7}---] Πυθείδο
 [Αὐτ]οκλῆς Ἀνδροκλέος
 [Κ]λέαρχμος Μενάιχμο
 Ἀναξικράτης Ἀναξιμένος
 10 Ἐπ[ι]χαρίνος Φιλοχάρος
 [Π]ρα[ξ]ικλῆς Σωφόρτο
 Ἀλεξίμαχος Ἀλέξιο
 [Ν]ασωνίδης Εὐρρήμονος
 [Ἀ]ναγυράσιοι
 15 [Π]ολυκλῆς Πολυκράτος
 Εὐ[θυ]κυκλῆς Εὐθυκράτος
 [Β]αβύλαος Ξενοκλείδο
 [Λ]υκολίων Πυρράκο
 [Κ]τήρων Τίτωνος
 20 [Λ]υσίθεος
 [Κ]ηφισιῆς
 [Ε]ὐριπίδης Εὐρυκλείδο
 [Δ]ιοφάνης Διοφάνος
 45 Νικοφῶν Τιμογέν[ος]
 Ἀγρυλειαῖς
 Θερασέας Πολυζήλο
 Μένιππος Ξενοφάντο
 Καλλικλῆς Σατύρο
 50 Κηδοί
 Σωφάνης
 Θεογείτων
 Λαμπτρῆς καθύπερθεν
 Θεοκλῆς Θεοκλῆς
 55 Ὑγιάτων Χαιρεδήμ[ο]
 Δημήτριος Φιλέο
 Πυθοκλῆς
 [Ἀ]ριστογένους
 [Φη] γό[σ]ιοι
 60 [-^{ca. 5}---] os Λυσ[---]
 [Περγασῆς καθύπερθεν ?]
 [-----]
 [-----]
 [demoticum]
 65 [-^{ca. 3½}---] θεος ---



No. 43

BOULEUTAI OF ERECHTHEIS

Name of Deme ¹⁹	408/7 (I ² , 398 ?)	367/6 (Agora I 3812)	400-350 (II ² , 1697 ?)	335/4 (II ² , 1700)	256/5 (?) (Prytaneis, no. 9)	211-201 ²⁰ (II ² , 913)	191/0 (?) (Prytaneis, no. 47)
Agryle καθύπερθεν	2	2					
ὑπένερθεν	1	3					
Anagyrous ²¹	3 ²²	6	9		8	8	2
Euonymon	2+	10			12	12	
Kedoi	2	2			2	2	3
Kephisia	3	6	3+		8	8	
Lamptrai καθύπερθεν	2+	5					
ὑπένερθεν		9			10	10	
Pambotadai					1	2	1
Pergase καθύπερθεν	1	2		2			
ὑπένερθεν			3	2	3	3	3
Phegous	1 ?	1	1	1	1	1	
Sybridai		1			1	1	3
Themakos		1	1	1			

For convenience, the figures for *I.G.*, II², 1697 are included in the table in accord with the classifications of Sundwall and Kirchner,²³ although Gomme has now noted that the deme-representation in the three preserved fragments, which contain names from Erechtheis and Aigeis, differs so from the figures from bouleutai-lists that he has rejected Sundwall's classification and has omitted the inscription from his tables.²⁴

For this same reason of disparity in deme-representation,²⁵ it must be ques-

¹⁹ Parts of Agryle, of Lamptrai, and of Pergase belonged to Antigonis from 307/6 to 201; Themakos was transferred to Ptolemais in 223, and part of Agryle to Attalis in 201/0.

²⁰ For the date, see S. Dow, *Prytaneis*, no. 37.

²¹ In connection with his statistics for Anagyrous, Gomme (*op. cit.*, p. 52, note) states that the name of this deme cannot be restored in line 20 of *I.G.*, II², 2366. The inscription is written stoichedon, and Gomme reports that a word of nine letters is required, and also suggests that a demotic and not a name might be restored in line 9. In both cases Gomme is in error, for the letters ---οι do fall in the tenth and eleventh letter-spaces of line 20, as reported in the *Corpus*, and in the second letter-space of line 9 there may now be read a lambda, which rules out any demotic.

²² This figure as well as others for this inscription is based on the number of lines left beneath each demotic by the first stonecutter. Hiller in the *Editio Minor*, followed by Gomme (*op. cit.*, p. 55, note 1), incorrectly reports that four uninscribed spaces were left for members of Anagyrous.

²³ Sundwall, *Epigr. Beitr.*, pp. 11, 14, and 86; and Kirchner, *ad I.G.*, II², 1697.

²⁴ *Population of Athens*, p. 51, note 2, and pp. 56-57.

²⁵ Aristotle states (*Ἀθ. Πολ.*, 62) that bouleutai were chosen from the demes. Therefore it has been assumed that each deme's representation was based on population and remained more or less fixed in number. This seems confirmed for the fourth century by the examples represented in Gomme's tables (*op. cit.*, pp. 56-65) which consistently show equal representation for the same demes. On this general subject see Schoeffer in Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, s.v. *Δῆμοι*, cols. 28-29; J. Sundwall, *Epigr. Beitr.*, p. 2, note 5; Ehrenberg, *R.E.*, s.v. *Losung*, cols. 1476 ff.; Busolt-Swoboda, *Gr. Staatskunde*, p. 971; A. W. Gomme, *op. cit.*, pp. 49-55; and K. M. T. Atkinson, *Athenian Legislative Procedure*, p. 45.

tioned whether the fifth-century prytany list published as *I.G.*, I², 398 was originally intended to be a complete list of fifty prytaneis. Three of the demes have a representation which is exactly one half of that now known for the year 367/6, and the figures are identical only in the case of two small demes. Whatever reason prompted the first stonecutter to omit the names of several prytaneis after he left space for them beneath the demotics may as easily have caused the omission of names from the original draft before it was submitted to the mason.²⁶ Gomme thought that the list was incomplete and lamented the lack of a satisfactory basis of comparison,²⁷ which is now at hand in two Agora documents.²⁸ Gomme notes (only to reject, however) the possibility that a sizeable readjustment took place in 403 and that the balance of representation was upset.²⁹

From the table given above, the determination can now be offered that when one part of the deme Lamptraí was assigned to Antigonis in 307/6 B.C., it was the *πάραλος* or lower part that remained in Erechtheis. Lamptraí is listed in an Agora bouleutai catalogue as providing seven representatives for Antigonis in the epoch of twelve tribes.³⁰ This would represent an increase of two over the figure for Upper Lamptraí in the present document, and would conform to the principle of slightly larger deme representation which attended the reorganization of the council with its increase in enrollment from five hundred to six hundred after 307/6. Lower Lamptraí, on the other hand, is now known to have provided nine bouleutai in 367/6 and,

²⁶ See M. Crosby *ad Hesperia*, VI, 1937, p. 462, no. 9. Compare also *I.G.*, II², 1753, a catalogue which contains only thirty prytaneis. A. W. Gomme (*op. cit.*, p. 52, note) states that the inscription must be dated before 307/6 and the twenty missing bouleutai distributed among the three missing demes of Kydathenaion, Kytheros, and Upper Paiania. But it is to be noted that these three demes are the very ones which were transferred to Antigonis in 307/6. The date 301/0 has been suggested for II², 1753 by A. Wilhelm (*Hermes*, XXIV, 1889, p. 151) on the basis of the identity of the prytanis Mnesarchos son of Timostratos of Probalinthos (lines 64-65) with the secretary of 301/0 (II², 640, lines 3-4). This apparently rests on the assumption, now proved false, that the secretary was a member of the Council. See W. S. Ferguson, *Athenian Secretaries*, p. 37; *A.J.P.*, LIX, 1938, p. 236.

²⁷ *Op. cit.*, pp. 51 and 55, note 1.

²⁸ *Prytaneis*, no. 9 and the present inscription.

²⁹ No satisfactory computation for the length of the original list in *I.G.*, I², 398 can be offered, since the height of the stone as given by Hiller (I², 398) and repeated by Kirchner (II², 4136) is incorrect. They give the figure 0.20 m., but it appears from the squeeze that the stone was taller. In any case the base was round, and to the right of column III the surface of the stone was re-chiseled for the later inscription *I.G.*, II², 4136. If the prytany-list was only three columns wide, the word [νικήσαν]τες should be restored at the beginning of line 2 in place of [φωλῆς πρυτανεύσαν]τες, thereby obtaining a more symmetrically arranged superscription. For a circular base containing more than three columns of names, however, compare *I.G.*, II², 3105. For the width of stelai containing prytany decrees, see S. Dow, *Prytaneis*, p. 29, note 1; compare No. 47 below.

³⁰ *Hesperia*, II, 1933, no. 13 plus an unpublished joining Agora fragment. Cf. *Hesperia*, II, 1933, no. 14 (= *Prytaneis*, no. 8).

as the part of the deme which remained in Erechtheis, ten in the period of twelve tribes. This determination is confirmed by the prosopographical items in the commentary to line 40 (below), where several apparent relatives of Kallias of Lower Lamptraia are known to have been members of Erechtheis in the third century.

PROSOPOGRAPHY

Line 4: [N]αυφράδης, if correct, is new in Greek prosopography. For names ending in -φράδης, see F. Bechtel, *Die historischen Personennamen*, p. 456.

Line 7: This man is also known from *I.G.*, II², 1558, lines 31-32, where he is named as the former master of a freedman *ca.* 330 B.C. Kirchner (*ad loc.*) now emends his remarks in *P.A.*, 860 and 2712, for the correct form of the *nomen* is Αὐτοκλῆς, not Αὐτοκλείδης, as is now confirmed by the new inscription. Kirchner's reasons (*ad I.G.*, II², 1558) for assigning this Αὐτοκλῆς to the famous Euonymid family, the stemma of which is given in *P.A.*, 4386, are not entirely clear, since the Αὐτοκλῆς in this stemma was the son of Στρομβιχίδης (Xenophon, *HG*, VI, 3, 2). Our Autokles may, however, have been a relative, and a direct descendant may be named as the father of a prytanis in *Prytaneis*, no. 9, line 33.

Line 8: The name Κλέαιχμος, although absent from Attic prosopography, occurs in *I.G.*, IV², I, 166 and 339, and IX², I, 138. F. Poulsen (*B.C.H.*, LIV, 1930, p. 43) accents the word as paroxytone; see, however, F. Bechtel, *op. cit.*, pp. 30-31.

Line 11: Σώφορτος may have been inscribed by error for Σώφορβος.

Line 12: For the identity and family of Aleximachos, see the stemma in *P.A.*, 13070. An Alexias of Erechtheis is named in *I.G.*, I², 929, line 85.

Line 13: Ναυσωνίδης appears to be new in Greek prosopography, although Ναύσων is frequent. The name Εὐρήμων is written with a rough breathing by Kirchner,³¹ and Roussel and Launey,³² with a smooth breathing by Hiller,³³ Hondius,³⁴ and Bechtel. The testimony of our scribe affords no evidence, although the gemination of the rho is particularly frequent in compound words where the second element begins with a rho.³⁵ The form Εὐ-ρήμων is preferred by F. Bechtel (*op. cit.*, p. 174) and is adopted here.

³¹ *I.G.*, II², 1952, line 49, and in *P.A.* Cf., however, II², 10219.

³² *Insc. Délos*, 2230, 2231.

³³ *I.G.*, IV, I², pp. 46 and 154.

³⁴ *S.E.G.*, VI, pp. 90 and 148.

³⁵ Meisterhans, *Grammatik der attischen Inschriften*³, p. 95.

Line 15: Polykles is already known as *P.A.*, 11988. His brother may now be recognized as *P.A.*, 12013 (*I.G.*, II², 1611, line 329) and his father as *P.A.*, 12014 (*I.G.*, II², 2366, line 29). For another Polykles of Erechtheis, see *P.A.*, 11983.

Line 16: Fifth century members of the Erechtheid tribe who bear the name Euthykrates are known as *P.A.*, 5591 and 5592. The name of the latter is given as [Εὐ]θυκράτης by Kirchner, following Rangabé, although Hiller (*I.G.*, I², 953, line 6) adopts Pittakys' reading (Ἐφ. Ἀρχ., 1852, no. 1114) Εὐκράτες without regarding his disposition of letters. Even alignment may be obtained in accord with Pittakys' transcription by reading Θε]όχσενος in line 5, Εὐθ]υκράτες *vel* Ἀσ]τυκράτες in line 6, and Ναυ]σιγένης in line 7 of I², 953. These restorations for lines 5 and 7 were originally suggested by Pittakys.

Line 17: [B]αβύλαος is a new name in Greek prosopography. Βαβύλος, however, is common; so the first letter has been restored after the analogy of other names which show an interchange of the endings -λος and -λαος.³⁶

Line 19: For other possible members of this family, see *Prytaneis*, no. 9, line 60, and *P.A.*, 13861 (*I.G.*, I², 929, line 178).

Line 22: For the stemma of the family of the well-known Eurykleides of Kephisia, see J. Kirchner in Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, s.v. Eurykleides (2). See also *Hesperia*, V, 1936, pp. 57-58; VIII, 1939, no. 13, line 5; and *I.G.*, II², 4931a (*add.*).

Line 23: A possible descendant is *P.A.*, 4409.

Line 27: This man is the same as *P.A.*, 12425. For Aristion of Kephisia, see *I.G.*, II², 6438.

Line 32: See *P.A.*, 4962 and 4963.

Line 33: For the form Φιλεύς, compare Φιλέας and E. Locker, *Glotta*, XXII, 1933-34, p. 83.

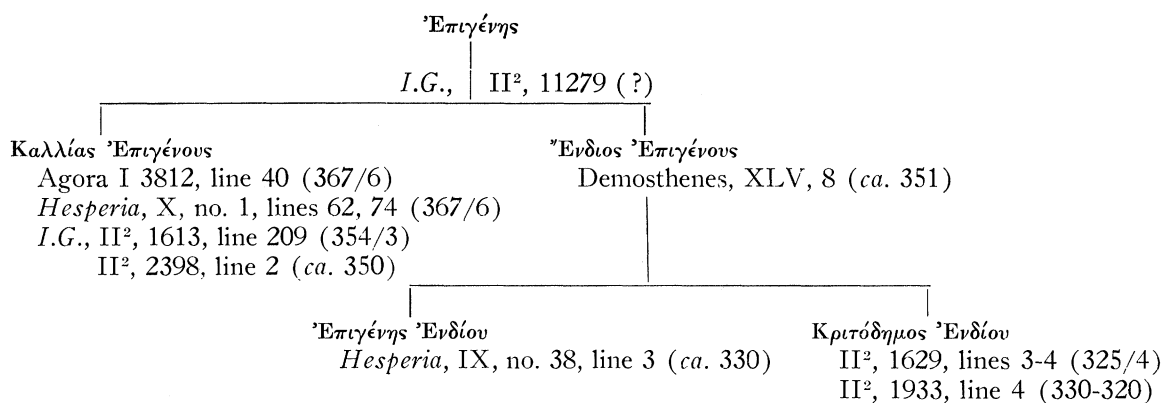
Line 35: For possible relatives, see *I.G.*, I², 1082 and *P.A.*, 6713.

Line 37: A Philinos of Lamptrai is known from *S.E.G.*, III, 138, lines 24-25 (= *I.G.*, II², 1609), but whether he belongs to the καθύπερθεν branch of the deme, which is represented by *P.A.*, 14329, or to the lower branch, known from the present inscription, cannot be determined.

Line 38: For a possible descendant, see Sundwall, *Nachträge*, p. 108.

Line 40: It is possible to reconstruct the following stemma by connecting the Kallias and Endios branches of the family and by correcting the relationship of the Endios branch as given by E. Schweigert in *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 332:

³⁶ See H. Bloch, *Rivista di Filologia*, XIII, 1935, pp. 318-320. Cf. E. Locker, *Glotta*, XXII, 1933-34, p. 61.



A sepulchral lekythos (I.G., II², 11279), engraved in letters of the early fourth century, contains the two names Epigenes and Kallias, who may well have been members of this family.³⁷ For possible descendants on the side of Endios, see *P.A.*, 4811 (add *Prytaneis*, no. 86, line 2), 10445, and 10446. For descendants on the side of Kallias, see Sundwall, *Nachträge*, p. 108 (= I.G., II², 1322), *Prytaneis*, no. 9, line 27, and I.G., II², 913, line 13 (= *Prytaneis*, no. 37). Sundwall and Dow (*Prytaneis*, p. 47) assigned *P.A.*, 8213 to this family, but the latter is now known to bear the name Καλλι[κρά]της Χαροπίδ[ο] Λαμπ[τρε]ύς (I.G., II², 215, lines 5-6) and to have no relationship.³⁸

Line 41: This man is apparently the same as the one mentioned in I.G., II², 2967, line 21, and 6654. For a possible ancestor, see I.G., I², 943, line 44.

Line 42: This name has been completed in accord with I.G., II², 6667. Euthykrates is also known from II², 1622, line 617 (*P.A.*, 5605). See the note on line 16 above.

Line 45: Nikophon may be the same as Sundwall, *Nachträge*, p. 136 (= II², 1425, line 335). For a Timogenes of Erechtheis, see *P.A.*, 13660.

Line 49: For Kallikles of Erechtheis, see *P.A.*, 7923 and 7924.

Line 54: For Thoukydides, see I.G., II², 1877.

Line 55: For Chairedemos of Lamptrai, see *Prytaneis*, no. 84, line 57 (155/4).

Line 56: For possible members of this family, see *P.A.*, 3418, 4900, 4901, and 14240; cf. also II², 1757, lines 30 and 40 (= *Prytaneis*, no. 106).

Line 57: Compare I.G., II², 3105, line 10.

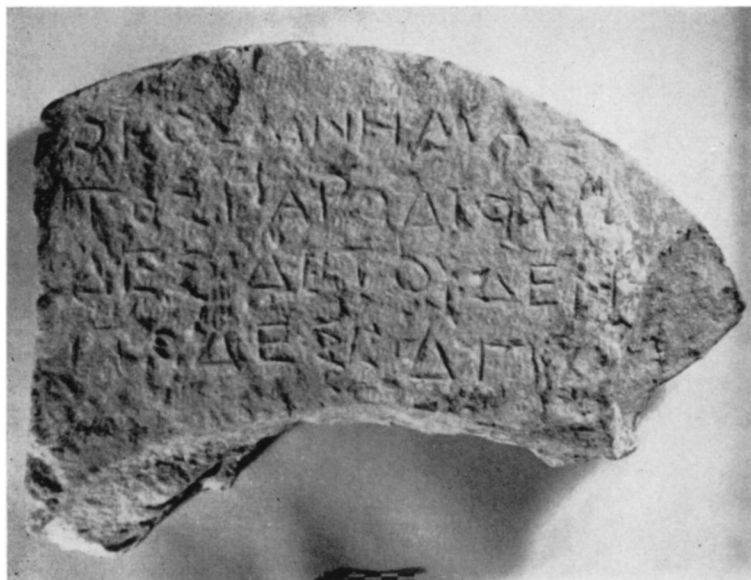
Line 58: For an Aristogenes of Erechtheis, see *P.A.*, 1784.

³⁷ In spite of the early letter-forms, the Kallias of II², 11279 may well have been the son of Epigenes; for Kirchner has noted (*ad I.G.*, II², 5235 and 11370) that the name of the son, though alive, was frequently engraved on the tomb of the father when the sepulchral monument was made.

³⁸ Cf. J. Kirchner, *P.A.*, II, p. 469.

HOROS-STONES

44. Boundary stone of Hymettian marble, found on May 30, 1938, in the wall of a Byzantine building in Section H. The lower part and right side have been broken away; in the back there is a large circular cutting to a depth of 0.065 m. Chisel marks were not removed from the inscribed face.



No. 44

Height, 0.295 m.; width, 0.38m.; thickness, 0.12m.
Height of letters, *ca.* 0.02 m.
Inv. No. I 5478.

Fourth Century B.C.

ὅρος μνήμα
τος παροδίου π[ό]
δες: ΔΙΙ, τοῦ δ' ἐντ[ὸς]
πόδες: ΔΠΙ

This is the marker of a monument having a front-age of 12 feet and a depth of 16 feet. Similar horos-stones in which the dimensions of the monument are specified are published as *I.G.*, II², 2561-2566, and

Hesperia, X, 1941, no. 15. The curved nature of the top surface of the stone is noteworthy and permits a very wide space for the letters of line 3.³⁹

45. Fragment of Pentelic marble found on June 3, 1937, in a late Roman fill in Section Σ. Only the original back is preserved.

Height, 0.141 m.; width, 0.176 m.; thickness, 0.046 m.

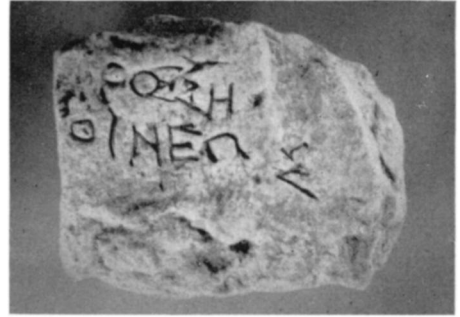
Height of letters, *ca.* 0.02 m.

Inv. No. I 4938.

³⁹ A horos-stone of mortgaged property, published by Threpsiades as 'Αρχ. Δελτ., XIV, παρ., pp. 31-32, should be added to the inscriptions dated in the archonship of Aristonymos (291/0 B.C.) in the chronological table published by Pritchett-Meritt (*Chronology*, p. xvii). Among the inscriptions of the archonship of Lykiskos (129/8 B.C.; see *Chronology*, p. xxxii) should be included II², 2823. This dedicatory inscription has erroneously been dated in 344/3 (see II², 2823 and 7553 with bibliography there cited), but Kirchner has noted (*add.* to II², 2823) that the script is of the second century. This is confirmed by the identification of the agoranomos Heniochides son of Euphiletos with Sundwall, *Nachträge*, p. 88. This change in date removes the grounds for Wilhelm's restoration in II², 7553.

Fourth Century B.C.

ὄρος σήμ[ατος]
Οἰνέως



No. 45

The inscription is very carelessly cut. The second omicron in line 1 was inscribed in part over the following sigma; other letters show marks of having been twice cut. This text was apparently inscribed over earlier letters, some traces of which still remain.

It is not impossible that this horos-stone marked the grave of Oineus, the eponymos hero,⁴⁰ and that it was re-labelled as such in the fourth century. But any reorganization of a hero's tomb in that period would presumably have been carried out in a monumental style, and in view of the inferior lettering it seems preferable to regard the stone as a marker for the tomb of a private individual. The proper name Οἰνέως is well attested, as is the use of the names of other heroes.⁴¹ For the meaning of σήμα, see F. Eichler, *Ath. Mitt.*, XXXIX, 1914, pp. 138-143.

DECREE MOVED BY STRATOKLES

46. Fragment of Pentelic marble, with the rough-picked back and possibly the right side preserved, found on April 15, 1938, in a modern fill in Section Ω.



No. 46

Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.105 m.; thickness, 0.082 m.

Height of letters, 0.006 m.-0.007 m.

Inv. No. 5401.

307-301 B.C.

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 24

[— — — — — τῆς πρυτα]νεί[α]
[ς· ἐκκλησία· τῶν προέδρ]ων ἐπεψ
[ήφιζεν¹¹ ι]άδου Ἀχ
[αρνεὺς καὶ συμπρόεδρ]οι· ὁ Στρ
5 [ατοκλῆς Εὐθυδήμου Διομ]εεὺς
[εἶπεν· — — — — —]

⁴⁰ For the grave of another eponymos, Kekrops, in Athens, see A. B. Cook, *Zeus*, III, p. 771; Eitrem in Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, s. v. Kekrops, col. 122; and G. W. Elderkin, *Hesperia*, X, 1941, p. 117. For current versions concerning the grave of Erechtheus, see W. Judeich, *Topographie von Athen*², p. 302, and A. B. Cook, *op. cit.*, II, pp. 793-794. Cf. Eitrem in Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, s. v. Heros, col. 1122.

⁴¹ For Οἰνέως, see Dittenberger, *Syll.*³, nos. 402 and 600; *S.E.G.*, VI, no. 728; *Insc. Délos*,

Five letters, measured on centers, occupy a horizontal space of 0.08 m., and four rows occupy a vertical space of 0.063 m. Evidently the stonecutter was using a square chequer-unit.

This inscription is probably to be dated within the six year period (307-301 B.C.) of Stratokles' greatest activity.⁴² The omission of the sanction-formula *ἔδοξεν τῷ δήμῳ* may be paralleled in many decrees of this period (*I.G.*, II², 456, 460, 467, 474, and 500).⁴³ To the left of the first alpha in line 3 there is sufficient unscribed space to leave room only for an iota. Names in *-ιάδης* are fairly numerous; so no restoration has been attempted for the proedros' patronymic, although a son of *P.A.*, 8957 or 2440 would meet the requirements for patronymic and demotic.

PRYTANY DECREE HONORING PANDIONIS

47. Fragment of Pentelic marble, found on June 17, 1938, in a cistern in Section AA. The rough-picked back of the original stele is preserved.

Height, 0.26 m.; width, 0.156 m.; thickness, 0.078 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.-0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 5531.

This fragment is a part of the inscription published as *I.G.*, II², 790 and republished by S. Dow as *Prytaneis*, no. 23. Since the transcription in the *Editio Minor* is in no way affected by the new fragment, a text for only the latter is published below.

PANDIONIS

235/4 B.C.

For line 1-28, see *I.G.*, II², 790 with the corrections added by S. Dow.⁴⁴

no. 1417 A, col. I, lines 126-127; and C. Autran, *Introduction à l'étude critique du nom propre grec*, p. 359. For *Ἀκάμας*, *Ἀντίοχος*, and *Πανδίων*, see, e. g., J. Kirchner, *P.A.*, s. vv.

⁴² See W. B. Dinsmoor, *Archons of Athens*, pp. 13-14, and Fiehn in Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, s. v. Stratokles (5).

⁴³ It is incorrect to say that in some of these inscriptions this phrase was inscribed further down in the text (S. Dow, *A.J.A.*, XXXVII, 1933, pp. 413-414).

⁴⁴ For recent restorations of the excised formula in lines 16-17 of II², 790, see S. Dow and C. F. Edson, *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, XLVIII, 1937, pp. 147-148; W. B. Dinsmoor, *Athenian Archon List*, p. 156; and especially W. W. Tarn, *Harvard Studies in Classical Philology*, Suppl. Vol. I, 1940, p. 489. Tarn, after a lengthy examination of all the sources, has come to the conclusion that Phthia and Chryseis are merely two names for the same woman. For the lacuna of II², 790, he proposes: [*καὶ τοῦ βασιλέως Δημητρίου καὶ τῆς βασιλίσσης Φθίας καὶ Φιλίππου*].

- [-----]ρι[-----^v καὶ τὸν γραμμα]
- 30 [τέα ---^{ca. 16}--- Προβ]αλίσιο[^v καὶ τὸν ταμίαν τῆς βουλῆς?]
 [---^{ca. 12}--- Κυδαθη]ναίεα^{vvv} [καὶ τὸν ἱερέα τοῦ ἐπωνύμου?]
 [---^{ca. 13}---^v καὶ] τὸν κήρυκα [τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου Φιλο]
 [κλέα(?) Τρινεμέα^v καὶ τ]ὸν γραμματ[έα τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ δήμου]
 [---^{ca. 16}---^v καὶ τὸν ὑπογρ[αμματέα ---^{ca. 15}---]
- 35 [---^{ca. 4}---^v ἀναγράψαι δὲ] τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα [τὸν γραμματέα τὸν κατὰ]
 [πρυτανείαν ἐν στή]λει λιθίνει καὶ στή[σαι ἐν τῷ πρυτανικῷ·^v εἰς]
 [δὲ τὴν ἀναγραφὴν τ]ῆς στήλης μερίσαι τ[ὸν ἐπὶ τεῖ διοικήσει τὸ]
 [γενόμενον ἀνάλωμα]. *vacat*
- | | | | |
|-----------|---|--|----------|
| [One | [--- ^{ca. 5} ---]ιας Λυσάνδ | Νικόστρ[ατος --- ^{ca. 4} ---] | [One |
| column of | 40 [--- ^{ca. 5} ---]ας Ἀριστομ | Πάμφιλο[ς --- ^{ca. 7} ---] | column |
| 15 lines | [---]ς Τιμοκλ | Ἀγαθοκρά[της ---] | missing] |
| missing] | [---]ς Καλλιπ | 50 Νεόστρατ[ος ---] | |
| | [---]σοντ | Ἐπιχάρη[ς ---] | |
| | [Παιανιεῖς ?] | Εὐφρόσυν[νος ---] | |
| | 45 [---]σον | Πρα[σιεῖς] | |
| | [---]σι | Πιττα[κός ? ---] | |
| | [---] | 55 Διογ[---] | |
| | [6 lines missing] | .εφ[---] | |
| | | [5 lines missing] | |

Since the first line of the preserved portion of the register of prytaneis contains a name and not a demotic, the Agora fragment must contain part of columns II and III, or of columns III and IV, of the original list. Demes with large representation rarely appear in the last column;⁴⁵ so the former alternative has been adopted. The inscription is written in a modified stoichedon style with the preserved letters of lines 32-35 entirely in stoichoi.

The order of the officials honored affords no irregularities. In line 30 must be restored the name of the secretary of the prytaneis (from Probalinthos), and above that appeared the name of the treasurer. Between the words [Προβ]αλίσιο[ν] in line 30 and κήρυκα in line 32 there is space for the titles and names of two officials, the treasurer of the boule and the priest of the eponymos. The first of these officials, from the deme Kydathenaion, was not of the tribe honored; so the treasurer of the boule is tentatively assigned to this position. This inscription marks the earliest appearance in prytany inscriptions of the priest of the eponymos.⁴⁶ In lines 32-33, the heraldship, which was held for many successive generations by the famous family

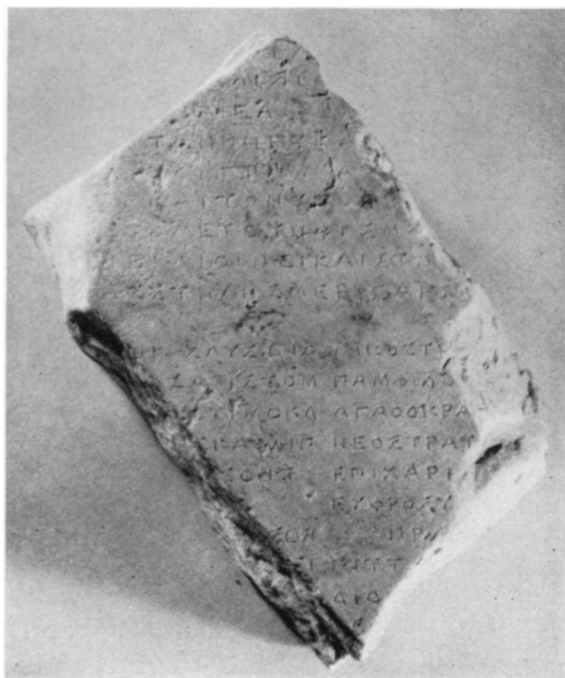
⁴⁵ So S. Dow, *Prytaneis*, p. 28.

⁴⁶ For the position of the priest of the eponymos in prytany decrees, see *Hesperia*, X, 1941, pp. 396-397.

from Trinemeia, is assigned to Φιλοκλῆς (III) of B. D. Meritt's stemma in *Hesperia*, III, 1934, p. 27. This fits the lacuna exactly and is in accord with Meritt's date for his *floruit*.

Concerning the register, three of the names of Col. III may be assigned to families from Paiania, in two of which families two other members are already known who had the identical *nomen*. The name Πάμφιλος Παιανιεύς is known from *P.A.*, 11555 and *Prytaneis*, no. 116, line 46; the name Ἐπιχάρης Παιανιεύς from *P.A.*, 4998 and 4999. The name Νικόστρατος Παιανιεύς appears in *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, no. 37, line 100, and *Prytaneis*, no. 84, line 84, but in this case the two references are probably to the same person. On the basis of this prosopographical evidence a tentative restoration of Παιανιεύς is proposed for line 44. This would permit the assignment of 15 prytaneis to this large deme, and is in accord with the known evidence about its tribal representation. Before the removal of three of the demes from Pandionis in 307/6, eleven members were the norm for Lower Paiania,⁴⁷ and in 155/4, after the return of Upper Paiania, there is at least one instance in which there were sixteen members.⁴⁸

Πιπτα[κός] (or Πίπταλος) of line 54 is new in Attic prosopography.



No. 47

INVENTORY OF ASKLEPIOS

48. Fragment of Hymettian marble, found in July, 1936, in Section P during the removal of the north end of Eponymon Street. The left side is preserved.

Height, 0.145 m.; width, 0.123 m.; thickness, 0.088 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.

Inventory No. I 4342.

⁴⁷ See A. W. Gomme, *Population of Athens*, p. 58.

⁴⁸ *Prytaneis*, no. 84.

229-206 B.C.

non-ΣΤΟΙΧ.



No. 48

. . . εο -----
 τετράχμ[α -----]
 καὶ δραχμα[ὶ ----- καὶ τετράχμων Ἀν]
 τιγόνειον ἂ [ἀνέθηκε ----- ἀνέθηκε]
 5 Ἄτταλος ὁ α[-----]
 δέκα ἂ <ἂ>νέθ[ηκε ----- ἀνέθηκε]
 Ἀριστοκλε[ίδης vel Ἀριστόκλε[ια ----- ἀνέθηκε]
 Μηνόδωρος ὁ [-----]
 δραχμαὶ δέκ[α ----- δραχμαὶ]
 10 ἑπτὰ ὁ ἄς ἀν[έθηκε -----]
 καρδίαν ἂ[ργυρᾶν -----]
 βοίδιον ὁ τρ[-----]
 [.] εο[. .] λη[-----]

The Agora fragment is a part of the same monument as *I.G.*, II², 1537 and 1538,—two fragments which for the first time may now be placed together. The uninscribed space between lines 27 and 28 of II², 1537 and between lines 3 and 4 of II², 1538 is identical in height, and the first three lines below this interval are somewhat crowded vertically in both fragments; so line 27 of II², 1537 and line 3 of II², 1538 are to be equated. However, the phrase ἀπ[ὸ τοῦτ[ου ἀρεστήριον in line 2 of II², 1538 is not part of the same phrase, ἀπὸ τοῦτου ἀρ[εστήριον, in line 26 of II², 1537, for the former stone would then overlap II², 1537 in the lines below. Possibly II², 1538 is to be placed nearer the right margin with the date in line 4 being the day on which the silver phialai (line 28 of II², 1537) were melted down. Since the new Agora fragment contains dedications of silver objects, for the most part minted monies, its position is at the left margin above line 25 of II², 1537. The total weight of the silver objects seems to have been contained in lines 25-28 of II², 1537.

The inscription was cut in the disjointed style of the period 229-206 B.C. Beta was made in the form of a circle with cross-bar. In the sixth letter-space in line 6 the stone-mason first cut a mu and then corrected it without erasure to alpha, although the horizontal stroke was never cut.

There is no evidence as to whether the inventory covered one or more years. In the latter case the two possible dates to which the inscription may be assigned, as determined by the cycle of the secretaries of the Council,⁴⁹ would be 225/4 and 212/1. An annual καθαίρεσις of the year 215/4 is already contained in II², 1539.

Dedications of τετράχμα Ἀντιγόνεια appear in the inventories of the priests of Asklepios as early as 259/8.⁵⁰ The coin referred to in lines 3-4 may have been minted

⁴⁹ See Pritchett-Meritt, *Chronology*, pp. 43, 47-73.

⁵⁰ *I.G.*, II², 1534, line 231. For the date, see Pritchett-Meritt, *op. cit.*, p. xx. For the accent

by Antigonos Gonatas or Antigonos Doson. Coins of both monarchs were apparently identical in type,⁵¹ and in any case there was no demonetization,⁵² so that a dedication of either type is possible. For the dedication of a *βοίδιον* (line 12), see Athenaios, XIII, 574; *I.G.*, II², 1388, line 54, and 1460, line 16.⁵³ On the general subject of the dedication of animal models, see W. H. D. Rouse, *Greek Votive Offerings*, pp. 296-301.

In the text of *I.G.*, II², 1537, the first letter in line 6 should be corrected from nu to upsilon. The last preserved letter in line 8 is delta, as read by Koehler in *I.G.*, II, 837. In line 25 Kirchner's notation Γ^{Γ} is an incorrect reading of the symbol cut on the stone to represent five hundred drachmai; the form is identical with that of the Γ^{Γ} in line 3 of *I.G.*, II², 1538. In line 1 of II², 1538, the second letter is clearly chi; so the word $\delta\rho\chi\mu\alpha\acute{\iota}$ may be restored.

PRYTANY DECREE HONORING AKAMANTIS

49. Fragment of Hymettian marble, found on December 5, 1938, in a marble pile in Section Σ. The fragment preserves the upper left corner of a stele. The inscribed face is badly worn and in part illegible.

Height, 0.26 m.; width, 0.235 m.; thickness, 0.07 m.

Height of letters, 0.005 m.-0.006 m.

Inv. No. I 5547.

182/1 B.C.

ca. 63

[Ἐπὶ Τιμησι]ά[να]κτ[ος ἄρχοντος] ἐ[πὶ τῆς Ἀκαμαντίδος --- πρυτανείας ἥι ---]
[.ca. 4. Ἀρ]ισ[το]μάχου Π[ροβαλί]σιος [ἐγγραμμάτευν· -- ὦνος --- μετ' εἰ]
[κάδας ἐν]άτει καὶ εἰκ[οστ]εῖ τῇ[ς πρυτανείας· ἐκκλησία κυρία ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ·
τῶν προ]

[έδρων ἐπε]ψήφισεν Φι[λόσ]τρατ[ος --- ca. 22 --- καὶ συμπρόεδροι· ἔδο]

5 [ξεν τῷ δήμῳ]· Πυθογένης Πολυκ[--- ca. 12 --- εἶπεν· ὑπὲρ ὧν ἀπαγγέλλουσιν οἱ
πρυτά]

[νεις τῆς Ἀκα]μα[ν]τίδος ὑπὲρ τῶν [θυσιῶν ὧν ἔθνον τὰ πρὸ τῶν ἐκκλησιῶν τῷ τε
Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ]

τετραῖχμον instead of τέτραχμον, see *Etymologicum Magnum*, 754, 40, and Liddell, Scott, and Jones, *Greek-English Lexicon*, s. v. τετράδραχμος.

⁵¹ See H. Gaebler, *Die antiken Münzen nord-Griechenlands*, III, 2, pp. 187, 189. Cf. B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum*², p. 231.

⁵² See S. P. Noe, *Bibliography of Greek Coin Hoards*², pp. 20, 82, etc.

⁵³ The word is common in papyri; see Preisigke, *Wörterbuch der griechischen Papyrusurkunden*, s. v. For the use of *Βοίδιον* as a proper name, see *I.G.*, II², 10968a-10972.

[Προστατηρίῳ] καὶ τεῖ Ἀρτέμιδι [ι τεῖ Βουλαίαι καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς οἷς πάτριον
 ἦν, ἔθυσαν δὲ]
 [καὶ τεῖ Ἀρτέ]μιδι τεῖ Φωσφόρῳ [ι· ἀγαθεῖ τύχει δεδόχθαι τῷ δήμῳ τὰ μὲν ἀγαθὰ
 δέχεσθαι]
 [τὰ γεγονό]τα ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς [οἷς ἔθνον ἐφ' ὑγίαι καὶ σωτηρίαι τῆς βουλῆς καὶ τοῦ
 δήμου]
 10 [καὶ τῶν συμ]μάχων· ἐπειδὴ δὲ [οἱ πρυτάνεις τὰς θυσίας ἔθυσαν ἀπάσας ὅσαι
 καθήκον ἐν]
 [τεῖ πρυταν]εῖαι καλῶς κα[ὶ φιλοτίμως, ἐπεμελήθησαν δὲ καὶ τῆς συλλογῆς τῆς
 βουλῆς καὶ]
 [τοῦ δήμου καὶ] τῶν ἄλλων ἀ[πάντων κτλ. — — — — —]



No. 49

The archon Timesianax is fixed in the year 182/1 by his position after the archon Hermogenes in the comic didascaliae of the Dionysia⁵⁴ and by the secretary-cycle.⁵⁵ Lines 7-8 have been restored after the analogy of the restoration proposed by S. Dow for lines 7-8 of *I.G.*, II², 902 (= *Prytaneis*, no. 55), which inscription, dated in the same year,⁵⁶ contains praise for the prytaneis of Attalis. Both documents display an unusual list of deities to whom sacrifices were offered.⁵⁷

SYNDROMOS OF STEIRIA

50. Fragment of Hymettian marble found on March 15, 1938, in the floor of a niche in the central apse of the Church of Hypapanti in Section II. The corners are badly chipped, and a shallow cutting has been made in the left front corner; otherwise the original surface is preserved. On the top of this capping base there

⁵⁴ *I.G.*, II², 2323.

⁵⁵ The secretary is from the deme Probalinthos of the tribe Attalis (XII).

⁵⁶ Both inscriptions were apparently cut by the same hand.

⁵⁷ Reference is made to Artemis Phosphoros for the first time in prytany decrees. Cf. H. Thompson, *Hesperia*, Supplement IV, pp. 138-141.

are two rectangular cuttings (length, 0.16 m.; width, 0.065 m.; depth, 0.043 m.), each with pour channels, for the supporting tongues of a bronze statue. On the bottom there are also two cuttings, of inferior workmanship, for a bronze statue; these cuttings are relatively shallow (being 0.02 m. in depth in comparison with a length of 0.304 m.), and the absence of any signs of burning indicates that they were never used. Apparently the first plan was unsatisfactory, and the stone was reversed (for a similar change of plan, in the period *ca.* 500 B.C., see S. Lauffer, *Ath. Mitt.*, LXII, 1937, p. 92). There is a thinly drafted band along the front edge of the under side.

Height, 0.19 m.; width, 0.63 m.; thickness, 0.74 m.

Height of letters, 0.022 m.-0.025 m.

Inv. No. I 5323.

Late First Century B.C.

ἡ βουλὴ καὶ ὁ δῆμος
[Σύ]νδρομον Καλλικρατίδου
[Στ]ειρέα ἀγωνοθετήσαντα Ἐλευσ[ινί]
[ω]ν ἐκ τῶν ιδίων ἀρετῆς ἔνεκεν καὶ [εὐ]
νοίας



No. 50

The provenience of this huge capping base has been cited by T. L. Shear,⁵⁸ in connection with other inscribed monuments referring to the Eleusinian cults, as evidence for the location of the Eleusinion.⁵⁹

⁵⁸ *Hesperia*, VIII, 1939, p. 207; cf. *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, pp. 267-268.

⁵⁹ Cf. *Hesperia*, IX, 1940, p. 112, note 48.

The dedicant, Syndromos, was a member of one of the most illustrious families of the Augustan period.⁶⁰ His father, Kallikratides son of Syndromos of Steiria (*P.A.*, 7986), was archon in 37/6 B.C.⁶¹ and is referred to as gymnasiarch in the inscription published as *I.G.*, II², 2875. Kirchner (*ad I.G.*, II², 3502) and Graindor (*Athènes sous Auguste*, p. 121) have identified this man with Kallikratides son of Syndromos of Trikorynthos, who was κῆρυξ βουλῆς καὶ δήμου and στρατηγὸς ἐπὶ τοὺς ὀπλίτας in the last part of the first century.⁶² Raubitschek (*loc. cit.*, col. 2254), however, has proposed a separate identity for the two names, and the dichotomy appears to be required by the names of their descendants in the Steirian and Trikorynthian branches of the family.⁶³ The Syndromos of the new Agora inscription is also known from *I.G.*, II², 2999, where he appears as gymnasiarch.

Similar inscriptions in which agonothetai of various festivals are honored are published in *I.G.*, II², 3458 ff. An ἀγωνοθέτης Ἑλευσινίων is mentioned in *I.G.*, II², 2336, line 203, and II², 3605.⁶⁴

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⁶⁰ For a stemma of this family, see A. Raubitschek, in Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, s. v. Oinophilos; cf. also A. Wilhelm, *Anz. Akad. Wien*, phil.-hist. Klasse, 1935, pp. 83-90. To Raubitschek's stemma must be added the Oinophilos who was Treasurer of the Boule ca. 80 B.C. (*I.G.*, II², 1050 = Dow, *Prytaneis*, no. 97). This Oinophilos is probably, as Dow has suggested, a brother of Kallikratides and Theorikos who are listed in the ephebic inscription *I.G.*, II², 1011, col. I, lines 107-108. If Dow is correct in his redating of *I.G.*, II², 1051 (*op. cit.*, p. 169), the Oinophilos of this inscription may be the same man.

⁶¹ For the date, see Dinsmoor, *Archons of Athens*, pp. 280 and 286, and Roussel and Launey, *ad Insc. Délos*, no. 2632. Kirchner (*I.G.*, II², Indices, p. 25) moves this archonship back one year, but this apparently results from the omission of Philostratos named in *Insc. Délos*, no. 2632, line 17.

⁶² Cf. S. Dow, *op. cit.*, p. 175.

⁶³ It may be noted that a satisfactory explanation for the change of deme of Kallikratides (7) son of Syndromos from Steiria to Trikorynthos has not been offered. It is not clear whether it was by adoption, for in Attic inscriptions which refer to adoption (see A. Wentzel, *Hermes*, XLV, 1930, pp. 167-176) the adopted person regularly used the patronymic and demotic in conformity with the name of his adopter, and to indicate the natural father the phrase γόνυ δὲ τοῦ δαίνοιο was added. Analogous examples of the retention of the natural father's name, being from the third century after Christ, are indicated by Kirchner *ad I.G.*, II², 1784. For bibliography, see Weiss, *Griechisches Privatrecht*, I, pp. 318-319. The question is in need of further clarification.

⁶⁴ Cf. A. Mommsen, *Feste*, p. 197, note 3.