

INSCRIPTIONS FROM ATTICA

(PLATE 15: b, c, d)

IN THE course of the years 1947, 1948, and 1949 the undersigned have made a series of excursions in Attica, as time and their other duties permitted, for the purpose of making squeezes of inscriptions in the outlying areas for the collection at the Institute for Advanced Study. Among the many inscriptions already known, a few new pieces turned up which we publish below. We add also a few comments on some previously published texts.

1. Dedication to Pythian Apollo (Plate 15, b)

Church of the Panagia, Merenda, southeast of Markopoulo, site of the ancient deme of Myrrhinous. Found in June 1948 lying in front of the church where it had probably been at least since 1929 to judge by the graffito on the face. Probably discovered somewhere in the immediate neighborhood. Brought to the Epigraphical Museum, Athens, March 1949; now E.M. 13,120.

The stone is a rectangular pillar of Hymettian marble which tapers slightly towards the top. It is broken below and it has been re-worked above at the back to a rough curving surface as if someone had started to make it into a capital for the window column of a church. The sides are dressed with a toothed chisel at the edges and are smooth picked at the center. The back is rough picked. The letters run vertically from top to bottom. The inscription is complete at the right (lower) end, and only a little is missing at the left (top) as the meter shows. The inscribed face is marred by a modern graffito consisting of the name Stelios Katroulis, the date 1929, a cross and a steamboat. The ancient lettering is done carefully and with great delicacy.

P.H., 0.57 m.; W., above, 0.235 m., below, 0.255 m.; Th., above, 0.20 m., below, 0.215 m.; L.H., 0.013-0.015 m.

First half of fourth century B.C.

[Νίκης (μ'?) ἀ]θάνατογ Ήεροφῶν μνημείον ἐαντῷ
[θῆκεν Ἀπ]όλλωνος Πυθίου ἐν [τ]εμένει[ι].

The inscription is an elegiac couplet whose second line is identical with that of the well-known inscription of Peisistratos the younger on the altar from the Pythion by the Ilissos, *I.G.*, I², 761. For the restoration of the beginning of line 1 we have adopted a suggestion of Dr. Werner Peek whom we consulted by letter. We read

the name of the dedicator as Xenophon and we believe this to be correct although only the very slightest traces of the first three letters remain. The name is a common one and no identification seems possible. The historian Xenophon, although he belonged to the near-by deme of Erchia, would seem to be excluded because he spent most of his later life away from Athens.

The worship of Pythian Apollo in Myrrhinous is not otherwise attested. Apollo is mentioned, however, without epithet, along with Zeus and Demeter in an oath preserved in a decree of the Myrrhinousians, *I.G.*, II², 1183, line 11.

Since it is also possible that the stone may have been brought to Merenda from elsewhere in the district, we add the following observations. Not far from Merenda lies Prasiai whence the *theoria* set sail for Delos, and in this district Apollo was worshipped.¹ Also near Merenda is the deme Philaidai, where Peisistratos had his estate. Peisistratos' grandson dedicated the inscribed altar in the Pythion in Athens (*I.G.*, I², 761). What connection, if any, there may be between the Pythion in Athens and that mentioned in our inscription cannot, unfortunately, be determined. The sanctuary of Pythian Apollo by the Ilissos in Athens overlies a cemetery of the Geometric period and the pottery found about its foundations precludes a date earlier than the beginning of the sixth century B.C. for its establishment. This agrees with the later literary tradition according to which the sanctuary was founded by the elder Peisistratos. On this see Judeich, *Topographie von Athen*², pp. 65, 386, who, however, does not accept Hiller's view (*R.E.*, IV, 2551) that the sanctuary was founded by the elder Peisistratos. It seems probable that Peisistratos introduced the worship of Pythian Apollo into the city not from Delphi where he would have been hindered by political considerations, but from his own district, as he did with other cults, thus avenging himself on Delphi which had supported his enemies the Alkmeonids. Because the sanctuary of Pythian Apollo by the Ilissos had been founded by his grandfather, the younger Peisistratos will have chosen it as a suitable place to set up a "memorial of his archonship."

2-3. Inscriptions in the Sanctuary of Aphrodite on the Sacred Way to Eleusis

Re-examining the rock-cut inscriptions in the sanctuary of Aphrodite on the Sacred Way to Eleusis just beyond Daphni² we observed a hitherto unrecorded dedication to Aphrodite and were able to add another word to one of the already published inscriptions. The second of these points had been noted independently by Mr. John Travlos who has kindly allowed us to mention it here. He has also provided the sketch reproduced here as Fig. 1 showing the location of the respective

¹ S. Solders, *Die ausserstädtischen Kulte und die Einigung Attikas*, pp. 19, 25.

² Recent excavation reports: *Πρακτικά 'Αρχ. 'Ετ.*, 1937, pp. 25 ff., 1938, pp. 28 ff. and 1939, pp. 39 ff.

inscriptions. It may be compared with the photographs published in *Πρακτικά*, 1939, p. 40, Fig. 1, and *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.*, 1910, pp. 39-40, Fig. 2.

The hitherto unrecorded dedication consists merely of the latter part of the name of the goddess Aphrodite [*Ἀφρο*]δίτει. Like the other dedications found in this sanctuary, it appears to date from the fourth century B.C.

The memorial inscription *I.G.*, II², 13,230³ has been known for nearly a hundred

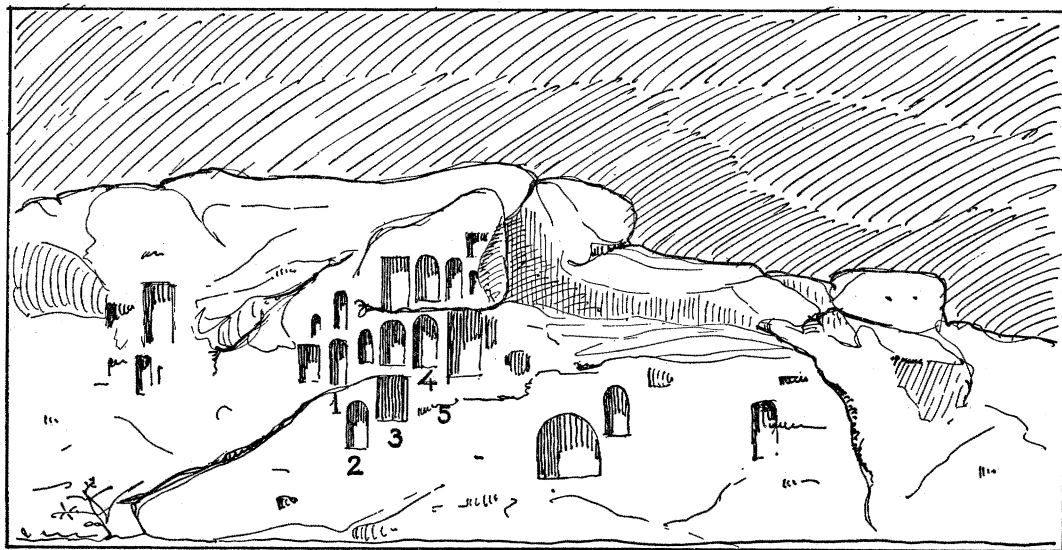


Fig. 1. Sanctuary of Aphrodite on the Sacred Way to Eleusis. Sketch of Rock-cut Niches Showing Location of Inscriptions. (1) The newly discovered Dedication to Aphrodite. (2) The Euandria Dedication, *I.G.*, II², 4574a. (3) The Memorial Inscription, *I.G.*, II², 13230. (4) *I.G.*, II², 4574b. (5) *I.G.*, II², 4574c.

and fifty years and has been published several times, badly at first for it is hard to read, then better. There is still something to add at the end of the first line, however, and the revised text is as follows:

Ἐμνήσθη ἐπ' ἀγαθῷ [Σ]αβινίας
Πυθονίκης Μάαρκος
Orbius

On inscriptions of this type see O. Broneer in *Corinth*, Vol. III, Part I, *Acrocorinth*, pp. 50-60, and A. Rehm, *Philologus*, XCIV, 1/3 (1940), pp. 1-31, which we know only from a reference in *A.J.A.*, LIII, 1949, p. 63.

³ As the last volume of the *Corpus* which contains this inscription is rather rare, we give the earlier *Corpus* references: *I.G.*, III¹, 3823; *C.I.G.*, 508.

4. Grave stele

Church of the Panagia, Thiti, northeast of Vari, near the site of the ancient deme of Lamptrai.⁴

Found July 6, 1947, lying in the shed in front of the church. It was discovered at least as long ago as 1932, for among the many modern graffiti that now disfigure the stone there is one with this date. The stone is large, and we may therefore say with confidence that it comes from the immediate neighborhood.

A large marble stele with two rosettes near the top. Broken above. Back rough picked. The inscription is below the rosettes. Stoichedon.

P.H., 1.35 m.; W., above, 0.482 m., below, 0.515 m.; Th. *ca.* 0.10 m.; L.H., 0.02-0.025 m.

Fourth century B.C.

Πάραλος
Πανσανίου
Λαμπτρεύς

5. Grave lekythos

Church of St. Athanasios in the district of Kroniza, east of Kouvara.⁵ Found July 2, 1948, lying on the floor inside the church. Probably found in the neighborhood.

A grave lekythos of Pentelic marble. Only the body is preserved and that is broken behind. In low relief, a standing man at left who gives his hand to a seated woman.

P.H., *ca.* 0.66 m.; D. *ca.* 0.32 m.; L.H. *ca.* 0.01 m.

Fourth century B.C.

Above man
Πάμφιλος

Above woman
Κλειτόπολ[ι]ς

6. Grave lekythos

Church of the Asomati, southeast of Spata. Found May 18, 1947, lying just outside the church to the south.

⁴ Perhaps Lower Lamptrai is to be sought here although the site is not on the sea. Note that a decree of the people of Lamptrai, *I.G.*, II², 1204, was found close by. Upper Lamptrai is at Lambrika halfway between here and Koropi.

⁵ It may be noted in passing that the early Christian tombstone published by G. K. Zesiou, *Ἐπιγραφὰι Χριστιανικῶν χρόνων τῆς Ἑλλάδος*, 1917, p. 17, and reprinted in his collected essays *Σύμμικτα*, p. 13, note 1, is built into the west wall of this church (not "from Laureion" as erroneously stated in *Hesperia*, XVI, 1947, p. 3, but the "Lavriotiki," the Laurion district in its wider sense).

A grave lekythos of Pentelic marble, only the body preserved. In low relief at left a standing man who faces a seated woman.

P.H., *ca.* 0.65 m.; L.H., *av.* 0.012 m.

Fourth century B.C.

Above man

ῥόστρατος

Above woman

Ἀρχίππη

The man's name was probably Philostratos, Demostratos, or the like.

7. Columnar grave monument (PLATE 15, c)

Kephissia, in a lot at the corner of Tatoi Road and Eukleidou St. April 27, 1947.

A columnar grave monument of Hymettian marble, re-used as a door sill, its back much worn.

H., 0.95 m.; D., at top, 0.40 m.; L.H., *av.* 0.035 m.

I B.C. – I A.D.

[Ἀ]πολλώνιος

[Ἀ]πολλωνίου

Ἀχαρνεύς

For the family to which this man probably belonged, see Kirchner, *Prosopographia Attica*, Nos. 1522-1524.

8. Columnar grave monument

Church of St. Nicholas, northwest of Spata. Found May 11, 1947 outside the church. Taken to the Epigraphical Museum, Athens, June 24, 1948. Now E.M. 13,109.

A columnar grave monument of Hymettian marble, broken below, a fragment missing above.

P.H., 0.24 m.; D., at top, 0.17 m.; L.H., *av.* 0.02 m.

II – I B.C. (?)

Εὔνο[μος]

Δημητρίου

Ἀνκυρανός

9. Columnar grave monument (PLATE 15, d)

Franka Church east of Spata. Found January 27, 1947, lying outside the church.

A columnar grave monument of Hymettian marble, broken below.

P.H., 0.32 m.; D., at top, 0.18 m.; L.H., *av.* 0.02 m.

I B.C. – I A.D. (?)

Δόρκων

χρηστός

10. Columnar grave monument

Church of Evangelistria, east of Liopesi. Found June 24, 1948, outside the church; taken to Epigraphical Museum, Athens; now E.M. 13,107.

A columnar grave monument of Hymettian marble, its surface much worn. Coarse lettering.

H., 0.65 m.; D., at top, 0.185 m.; L.H., 0.025-0.04 m.

II – III A.D.

Δ α μ ώ

Χαίρε

11. Grave stele

Inside the church of Evangelistria, east of Liopesi. Fragment of a grave stele of Pentelic marble, reworked as a capital for a window column of a church; taken to the Epigraphical Museum, Athens; now E.M. 13,108.

P.H., 0.25 m.; P.W., 0.17 m.; Th., 0.115 m.; L.H. 0.02 m.

Fourth century B.C.

-- Θ Ε Ο --

-- Ε Ω --

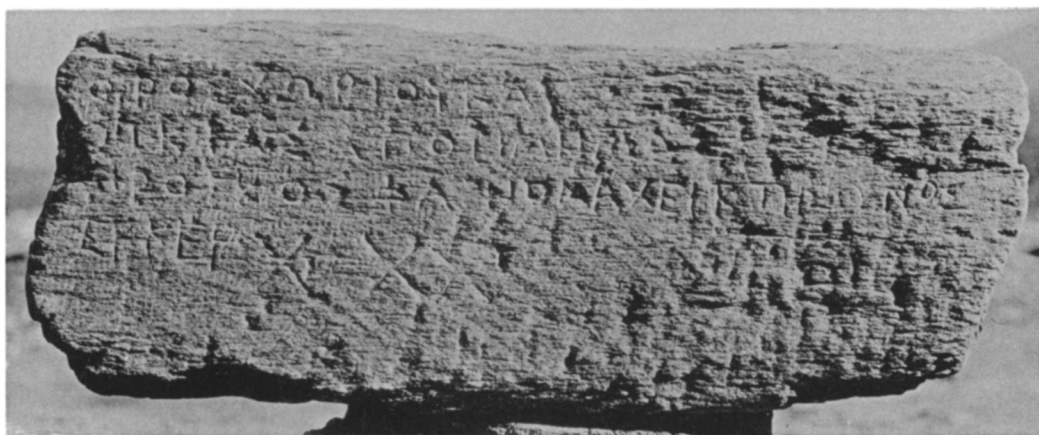
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12. *I.G.*, II², 5347 = *I.G.*, II², 5359

This inscription has been copied and published on a number of occasions: see commentary on 5347. Gardikas republished it badly and without realizing that he was doing so (*Πρακτικά*, 1920, p. 46), and Kirchner has included Gardikas' text in the *Corpus* as a separate inscription, 5359. When one visits the spot, however, and compares the various descriptions, it is clear that there is but one inscription. It has apparently been somewhat damaged since the time of the original publications, and some letters are now entirely or partially missing, others are faint and covered with whitewash. Gardikas having read only the most obvious letters failed to identify the stone which he copied with the one already published, although he discusses the latter at some length.

MARKELLOS TH. MITSOS
EUGENE VANDERPOOL

PLATE 15

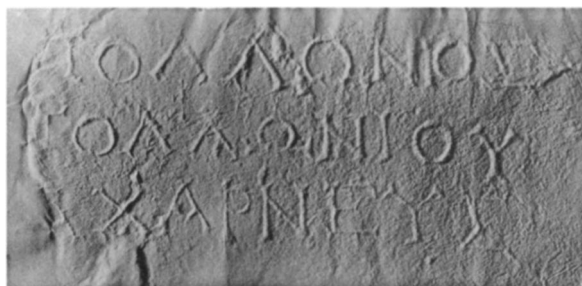


a. Mortgage Inscription at Ikaria

D. M. ROBINSON: MORTGAGE INSCRIPTION FROM IKARIA



b. Dedication to Pythian Apollo, from Merenda, Attica



c. Grave Monument in Kephissia. (Photograph from a squeeze)



d. Grave Monument near Spata. (Photograph from a squeeze)

MITOS AND VANDERPOOL: INSCRIPTIONS FROM ATTICA