

# THREE NEW INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE DEME OF IKARIA

(PLATES 35-36)

IN EARLY September, 1947, near the modern village of Dionysos,<sup>1</sup> on the site of ancient Ikaria,<sup>2</sup> were found three Greek inscriptions which I am privileged to publish here in preliminary form.

1 (Plate 35, 1 and 2). Base of Pentelic marble, broken in two pieces, found on the cemetery hill south of the theater and the Pythion.

Height, 0.28 m.; width, 0.91 m.; thickness, 0.50 m.; height of letters, 0.025 m. to 0.045 m. There was no stone at left. The inscription is complete.

The base has a large cutting on top, probably for a stele like that found at Ikaria in 1888.<sup>3</sup> This cutting begins 0.26 m. from the front edge, is 0.09 m. deep, and measures 0.42 m. by 0.11 m. A small second cutting at the side measures 0.14 m. by 0.035 m. The stone is preserved to its original height and width.

ca. 525 B.C.

Βύλο τὸ σῆμα τοῦτ' Ἑλιονίδο

<sup>1</sup> Dionysos is the correct form of the name, though in popular usage the form Dionyso is common. Cf. *Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens*, V, 1886-1890 (1892), pp. 48-49; *A.J.A.*, V, 1889, pp. 158-159. The elder Mr. Eliopoulos, who lives on the site, has shown me an old Turkish map which came into the family's possession when the place was purchased from its Turkish owner. This has "Dionysos"; so also W. Leake, in later copies of the *Demi of Attica*, Pl. 1; A. Rangabé, *Antiquités Helléniques*, II (1855), no. 985; Milchhoefer, *Ath. Mitt.*, XII, 1887, p. 311. Curtius and Kaupert, *Karten von Attika*, XII, and *A. J. A.*, IV, 1888, pp. 44-45, have "Dionyson." The modern name is a survival of the cult of Dionysos, having nothing to do with St. Dionysios to whom Chandler, *Travels in Asia Minor and Greece*, II, p. 200, attributes the Byzantine church which formerly stood on this site. Several dedicatory inscriptions to Dionysos have been found here. Cf. Buck, *Papers of the American School*, *loc. cit.*, p. 87, no. 6; p. 105, nos. 11-12; *A.J.A.*, V, 1889, pp. 28, 316; and the text published below as no. 2. Dionysos is also mentioned in Buck, *loc. cit.*, p. 71, no. 1; pp. 94, 97; *A.J.A.*, IV, 1888, p. 422; V, 1889, pp. 305, 308; *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 186/187. These inscriptions are still in the court of the house belonging to Mr. Chr. Eliopoulos. I visited Ikaria five times last year, and am convinced that the choregic monument of Hagnias, Xanthippos, and Xanthides should be completely restored in accordance with the drawing published by Buck, *loc. cit.*, p. 56, fig. 3. Mr. Eliopoulos has already replaced several of the original stones, though many still lie neglected on the ground near by. For permission to publish the new inscriptions I cordially thank the Eliopoulos family.

<sup>2</sup> For the identification of the site see Milchhoefer, *Ber. ph. Woch.*, VII, 1887, pp. 770-772; *Abh. Ak. Berlin*, 1892, p. 14; and Loeper, *Ath. Mitt.*, XVII, 1892, p. 353. Buck's excavations in 1888 confirmed the identification.

<sup>3</sup> See G. M. A. Richter, *Archaic Attic Gravestones* (Martin Classical Lectures, X), pp. 61-62 and fig. 70.

The letters are all clear. The name Bulos is otherwise unknown, but Βούλος is several times attested. Cf. *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2981, 2986; Kirchner, *P.A.*, 2917; *Hesperia*, Suppl. I, p. 161 (94) = III, 1934, p. 35 (22<sup>4</sup>); *A.M.*, XI, 1886, p. 182; *I.G.*, XII, 5, 1. Elionides with Boeotian use of *i* for *e* is that of the father and not a phratry. It is also new, derived from Ἐλεών, the Boeotian city in *Iliad*, II, 500.

2 (Plate 35, 3). Fragment of Pentelic marble, rough and broken on all sides, found near the altar and the Pythion. There are traces of red paint in the letters and in the lines which divide the rows of letters.

Height, 0.16 m.; width, 0.26 m.; thickness, 0.095 m.; height of letters, 0.028 m.

ca. 525 B.C.

[— — — <sup>ca. 7</sup> — — ἀνέθεκ]  
[εν τ]οῖ Διον[ύσοι τὸ]  
[κ]αλὸν ἀγαλμ[α τοῦτ]  
[ο] τό τε ἡμιμ[ναῖον]  
5 [Ἀ]πόλ<λ>ονι Ἰ[υθίοι]

Several inscriptions from Ikaria name Dionysos,<sup>4</sup> and one mentions the Pythion,<sup>5</sup> but this is the first time—if the restoration is correct—that Dionysos and Apollo have appeared in one dedication. The suggested supplement in line 4 cannot be considered certain, but it is apparent that some object of value should be restored.

3 (Plates 35-36, 4-6). A large rectangular block of Pentelic marble, broken at the top and left, found close to the surface with other stones near the altar south of the choregic monument.<sup>6</sup>

Height, 0.55 m.; width, 1.02 m.; thickness, 0.38 m.; height of letters, 0.012 m.

ca. 330 B.C.

NON-ΣΤΟΙΧ.

[ἔδοξεν Ἰκαριεύσιν· ἐπειδὴ — — <sup>ca. 11</sup> — — Σωσ]ιγένους Ἰκαριεύς τά τε ἱερὰ ἔθυσαν  
ἅπασιν τοῖς θεοῖς  
[οἷς πάτριον ἦν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάντων ἐπεμε]λήθη καλῶς καὶ φιλοτίμως, καὶ ἀπὴν-  
γείλεν εἶναι καλὰ  
[————— <sup>ca. 33</sup> —————] \ων καὶ ὦν καρπὸν διδοῖ κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν χώραν  
ΕΡΟΝΑΣΙΝΤΑΟ  
[————— <sup>ca. 27</sup> ————— ἐπει]δὴ δὲ ἄθλον ἀπενήνοχεν ἐν τῷ Ἑκατονβαιῶνι μηνὶ  
τεῖ δεκάτει

<sup>4</sup> Cf. note 1, above.

<sup>5</sup> See Buck, *Papers*, loc. cit., pp. 63-65, pl. VI and Plan I; *A.J.A.*, V, 1889, pp. 174-176, 309 (line 30: ἐν τῷ Πυθ[ίῳ]). For statues and statuettes of Apollo found at Ikaria cf. *Rev. Arch.*, XI, 1908, pp. 40-42, fig. 1; *Ath. Mitt.*, XXIII, 1898, p. 495; Nicole, *Mélanges Nicole*, 1905, pp. 401-405, pl. 1 (a statuette model and the statuette itself). For καλὸν ἀγαλμα cf. Karousou, *Tò perikaallès āgalma* (Saloniki, 1946).

<sup>6</sup> Cf. Buck, *Papers*, loc. cit., pp. 45-65, pl. 1.

- 5 [-----<sup>ca. 29</sup>----- ἄ]ποφαίνει χρήματα περιόντα λογισάμενος τὰς προσ-  
 όδους <κ>αὶ τὰ  
 [ἀναλώματα ὥστε δοκεῖν καλῶς τ]ε καὶ δικαίως ἄρξαι καὶ παρέδωκεν τῷ μεθ' ἑαυτὸν  
 δημάρχῳ{ι}ωι Θουκυδί  
 [δ]ηι· ἐπαινέσαι --<sup>ca. 9</sup>--]ον καὶ στεφανῶσαι χρυσῷ στεφάνῳ ἀπὸ Χ δραχμῶ<ν>  
 ἀρετῆς ἔνε  
 [κεν τῆς πρὸς τοὺς δημότας·] ἀναγράψαι δὲ τόδε τὸ ψήφισμα ἐν τῷ Διονυσίῳ·  
 ἀνειπεῖν δὲ τὸν στέ  
 [φανον ἐν τῷ Διονυσίῳ<sup>7</sup> τὸν κήρυκα      vacat      ]      vacat  
 Line 5: XAITA. Line 6: ΔΗΜΑΡΧΙΩΙ. Line 7: ΔΡΑΧΜΩΗ.

The original inscription contained eight and a half lines. Only the eighth line is preserved across the full width of the stone, but the beginning of it is so damaged that I could read traces only with difficulty and with the aid of a powerful magnifying glass. But the length of line is certain, and some tentative restorations can be suggested. Luckily, the Ikarian Thukydidēs is already known.<sup>8</sup> He lived *ca.* 330 B.C., and to approximately the same date this present text should be assigned. Apparently he had been demarch of Ikaria, serving as the immediate successor of him whose name is largely lost (lines 1 and 7), who as demarch was honored by this decree.<sup>9</sup>

The place where the stone was set up is now known to have been called the "Dionysion." I suspect a place-name, or name of the owner, also at the end of line 3, but have no sure solution to offer. The Boeotian ending suggests a Boeotian name. For ἐπήγγειλεν εἶναι καλὰ -- at the end of line 2, see ἀπαγγέλλει γεγονέναι τὰ ἱερὰ καλὰ καὶ σωτήρια of *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 949, line 11, where the reference is likewise to a report by a demarch. I assume that the proclamation of the crown was to be made by the herald, as in another Ikarian inscription, *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1178, line 4, though I have thought at times that I could read with a glass part of the word δῆμαρχον instead of κήρυκα in line 9.

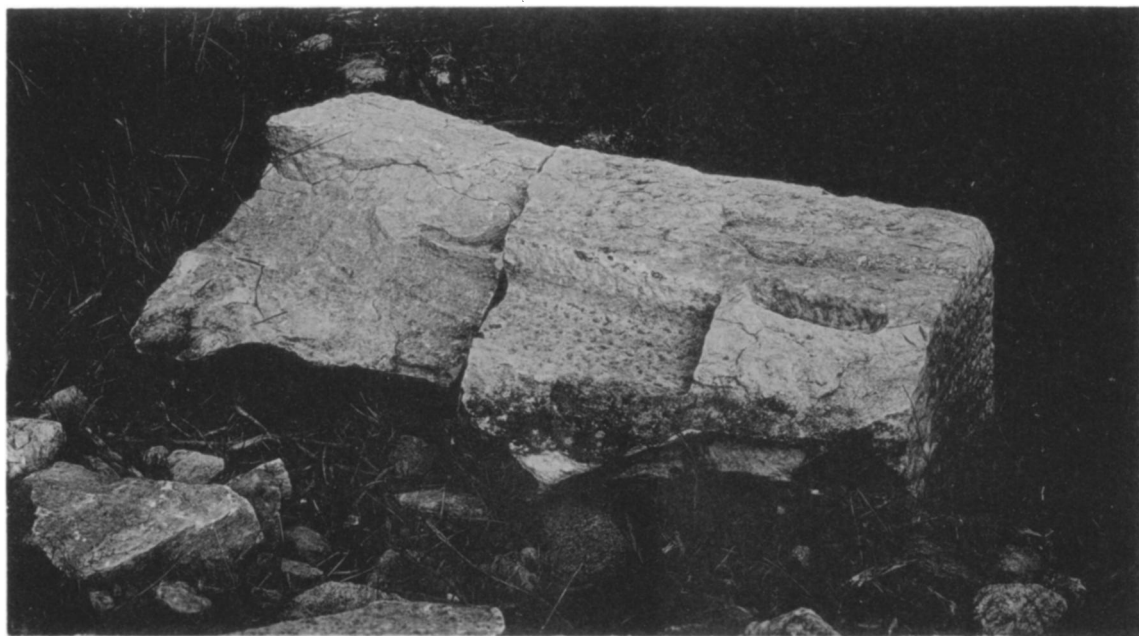
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<sup>7</sup> This is read in an inaccurate and incomplete short newspaper account of the inscription published in *Συλλέκτης*, II, 1947, pp. 49, 56 since my article was in proof.

<sup>8</sup> *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 2409, lines 17-18.

<sup>9</sup> For other decrees of the Ikarians honoring their demarch see *I.G.*, II<sup>2</sup>, 1178, 1179.



1. Top of the Archaic Inscribed Base (No. 1), Showing the Two Cuttings in the Upper Surface



2. The Inscribed Face of No. 1



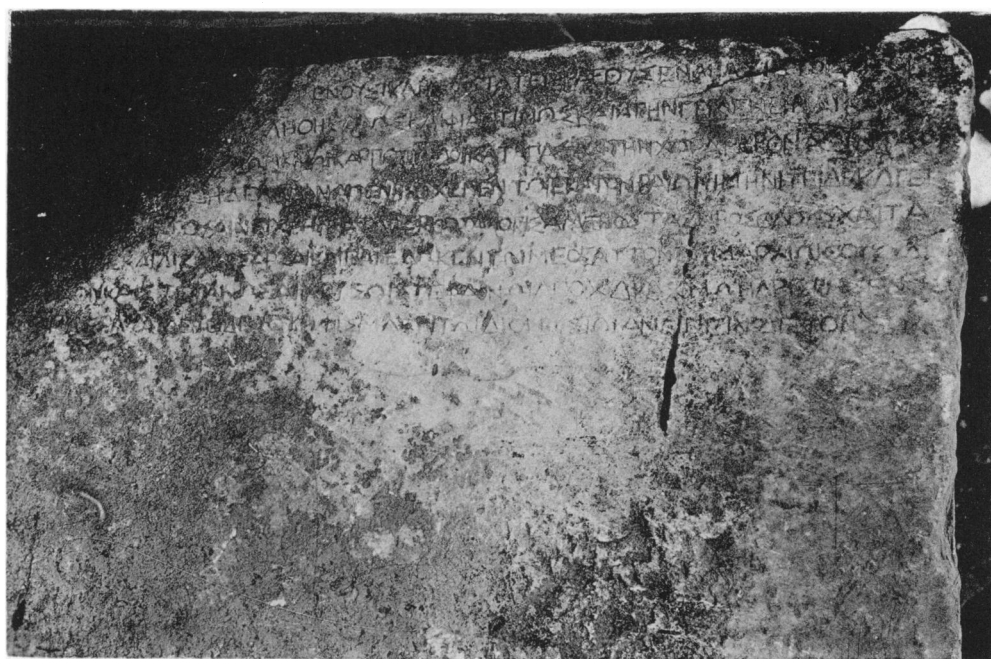
3. Dedicatory Inscription from Ikaria (No. 2)



4. Scene of Excavations at Ikaria. The Choregic Monument is at the Right, and the Inscribed Block (No. 3) was Found Near By.



5. The Left Half of the Ikarian Decree (No. 3)



6. The Right Half of the Ikarian Decree (No. 3)

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