

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE SOUTH SLOPE OF THE ACROPOLIS

(PLATE XII)

WHILE attending the American School of Classical Studies at Athens in 1932, we examined the inscriptions on the South Slope of the Acropolis. In so doing we found some 25 inscriptions which were then unpublished, and we were able to make improvements in several texts already published. Those inscriptions and texts which fell within the scope of *I.G.*, II², ii, 2 (Berlin, 1935) were submitted to Kirchner for inclusion in that fascicule.¹ In 1935 Miss Winifred Ruter (now Mrs. Gottfried Merkel), then a student at the American School, generously checked a large number of details, and sent us several pages of useful notes; but she is not to be blamed for whatever errors remain. After delays, we now present the texts which are as yet unpublished, together with a map locating all of the inscriptions which we were able to discover on the South Slope.²

INSCRIPTIONS HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED

1 (Plate XII). Thiasotai. No. 49 on the map Fig. 1. Fragment of cylindrical column of Pentelic marble. Original diameter about 0.44 m. Maximum height now 0.22 m. Inscribed surface at its widest *ca.* 0.20 m. On the opposite side of the column from the inscribed surface is another area of preserved original surface, just behind the broken edge that is visible on the left of the photograph; this other preserved area is uninscribed. The letters average *ca.* 0.008 m. in height. The most distinctive among them is + for phi, a form which occurs as early as the middle of the fourth century and sporadically down into the early second century B.C. The stone is broken at the top but the preserved surface flairs outward slightly. Probably no line is lost.

ca. 250 B.C.

Non Stoich.

[τὸ ἄγαλμα? Ἐπι]κράτη[ς ἀνέθηκεν ὑπὲρ]	
[τῶν θια]σωτῶν τῶν μ[εθ' αὐτοῦ Διὶ καὶ]	
[Ἀθην?]αῖ ' ἐπ' Ἀντιμάχο[υ ἀρχοντος]	
[Ἐπι?]γένης Ἀγάθων	[-----]
5 [..]λλιος Φίλω[ν]	[-----]
[Κ]ράτης 10 Ἐρμῶ[ν] 15	[-----]
Ἀγάθων Ἀγαθοκλ[ῆς]	[-----]
	Ἐπικρά[της]

Beneath line 12 the surface is preserved, and is blank, for 0.09 m., below which point it is broken away.

For the restoration of lines 1-3 we are indebted to Professor W. S. Ferguson. He points out that the various elements accord with each other. Thus it was normal that a *θίασος* (here

¹ Viz., *I.G.*, II², 4442 (of which fragment *d* = 4498), 5022-5079, 5083-5164; also *op. cit.*, Addenda, pp. 349-353, nos. 3167, 3250, 3382a, 3390, 3700, 4371a (= 4428), 4521a.—In Kirchner's *comparatio numerorum*, *op. cit.*, p. 362, the new number for *I.G.*, III, 836b should be 3995, not 3945.

We also rediscovered *I.G.*, II², 1727, a list of *archontes* which we handed over to S. Dow for the study which he published in *Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 146-149.

² The study was suggested by O. Broneer. We must thank H. A. Thompson for the photograph of No. 2. S. Dow has given us constant help in the preparation of this report, and the final manuscript has been subjected to—and has profited by—his critical revisions.

one of the constituent units of a *φρατρία*)³ should have no presiding officer, but should be designated as *οἱ μετὰ τοῦ δεινός*; that their dedication should be made to Zeus (Phratris) and Athena (Phratris);⁴ that their total number should be small (13); and that several should be related to each other (as suggested by the names).

The preserved part of line 1 is crowded, and we have restored a suitable number of letters at the beginning. The precise word *ἄγαλμα* may be wrong; we do not know precisely what votive the base supported. It should be noted also that the stone needs to be re-examined for the reading of the first preserved letter, which on the photograph resembles tau.

In line 3 there occurs the name of an Athenian archon. An Antimachos was archon eponymous

in 257/6⁵ or, as more recently dated, in 251/0 B.C.⁶ Since the lettering supports a date in this period, we have not hesitated to make the identification, although *ἐπ' Ἀντιμάχο[ν ἱερέως]* is also conceivable, instead of the more usual order *ἐφ' ἱερέως Ἀ.*

In Column I (lines 4-7) it is notable that the spacing is such as to make the final letters fall in an even vertical row. The same peculiar striving seems to account for the spacing in Column II (lines 8-12), and we have made restorations accordingly. There is, so far as we know, no precisely similar instance in Attic epigraphy. *I.G.*, II², 2981 A and 3130 have the three combined elements name-patronymic-demotic inscribed so as to end even with each other, and it is this arrangement which should have been expected here *if* patronymics and demotics had been present.⁷

³ On thiasoi and phratries, see W. S. Ferguson, *Class. Philol.*, V, 1910, pp. 257-284, especially 270; H. T. Wade-Gery, *Class. Quart.*, XXV, 1931, pp. 129-143.

⁴ It seems unlikely, despite the tempting parallel in *I.G.*, II², 2941, another round dedicatory base of the very same period, that in line 3 we should restore *[ταμί]αι*. The remainder of the line would then be awkwardly placed; moreover four tamiai seem excessive.

⁵ W. S. Ferguson, *Ath. Trib. Cyc.*, p. 25.

⁶ W. K. Pritchett and B. D. Meritt, *Chron. Hellen. Ath.*, p. xxi.

⁷ Formerly we interpreted the second column as patronymics (except for Epikrates). We noted two prosopographical items: a *Φίλων Φιλαίων Ξυπεταίων* (*P.A.*, 14859) is known from a funerary monument of the third or second century B.C., and a *[Φίλ]αιος Φίλωνος Ξυπεταίων* (*P.A.*, 14858) was *sophronistes* of epheboi in 305/4. Further, an *Ἀγάθων Ἀγαθοκλέους* (*P.A.*, 84) is praised in a decree of *orgeones*—who however use the word *thiasotai* in inscribed crowns. *I.G.*, II², 1316, the inscription in question, is of *med. s. III a.*, and is a decree of a society worshipping the Magna Mater: see the full discussion by W. S. Ferguson in *Harvard Theological Review*, XXXVII, 1944, pp. 137-140, also 107-115. The reading of line 5 in the present inscription, however, does not seem to give *Φίλαιος*; all the names are common; and moreover the Agathon of *I.G.*, II², 1316 can still be identified with him of line 7 even though line 11 does not give the patronymic.

The designation *θίασος* was also the name given to a cult society quite independent of the phratries; and we may note that certain elements of the inscription lend themselves to this interpretation. Thus the absence, apparently, of demotics, accords also with this sense of the designation *thiasotai*, since they would not ordinarily be citizens (but the names are good Athenian names). The end of line 2 might still be restored with *μ[ετὰ]* and the name of the founder as president; but only *I.G.*, II², 1294 (now re-edited by Ferguson in *Harv. Theol. Rev.*, XXXVII, 1944, pp. 93-94), which is of *orgeones*, supports such a usage. Considering, then, deities in *M[-----]*, we note first that *I.G.*, II², 1262 gives us, in *οἱ θιασῶται οἱ Τυνάρον*, a parallel for the restoration, if we wish, of a name in the singular. There appears to be no restoration of this type more probable than *M[ἡτρός Θεῶν]*. The cult of Melpomenos was evidently confined to the technitai. The Megaloi Theoi are first known to have been worshipped by Athenians (or residents of Athens) in the second century

2 (Plate XII). Boundary Stone. Small stele of Pentelic marble, broken obliquely so that the original width and thickness, but not the height, are preserved. No. 151 on the map Fig. 1; at the entrance to the Odeion of Herodes Attikos. Height, 0.133 m.; width, 0.19 m.; thickness, 0.065 m. Height of tallest letter (rho), 0.029 m.

ῥο[ς]
γυμν[ασίον]

The shape of the mu is more likely to be Hellenistic than Roman. Serifs are known from the very end of the fourth century B.C.⁸ and later. By the middle of the second century B.C. they are usually more developed than here. Hence a date in the third century is most probable. If so, then the stone may pertain to the Ptolemaion or the Diogeneion, built in the 220's, the only Athenian gymnasia known to have been built in, or at the end of, the third century.⁹ But the possibilities must also be admitted that the stone pertains to some gymnasium built earlier, of which the boundary stones were not set up until the third century, or were renewed in the third century. The present inscription is the first boundary-stone of a gymnasium found in Athens.

3 (Plate XII). Statue base. Block of Hymettian marble, no. 10 on the map Fig. 1; near the stage buildings of the Theatre of Dionysos. The block is broken on the right. Height,

0.24 m.; present width, 1.00 m.; thickness, 0.37 m. The rough bottom is preserved; the smooth top has been worn down by being used as a threshold. The letters average *ca.* 0.04 m. in height. The alpha begins 0.56 m. from the left end.

vacat Ἀντίο[---]

The lettering, with its as yet undeveloped serifs, is not unlike that of No. 2, and the date should fall in the period before 150 B.C. It is uncertain whether the inscription concerns the phyle Antiochis¹⁰ or an individual whose name begins with Ἀντίο.

4. Headless herm of Pentelic marble, broken at the bottom. No. 23 on the map Fig. 1. The side to the left of the inscription was at some period worked down to form a raised cross about at its middle. The other side still has its original smooth surface, and the back is rough. The preserved indications show that the inscription was unusually low, near the original bottom of the stone. What remains of the inscription is just above the break. Height of what remains, *ca.* 0.84 m.; width, 0.205 m.; thickness, 0.15 m. The taller letters are *ca.* 0.014 m. high, but there is much variation.

Δούκιον· Βέγιον
[Ε]λευσίνιον· Σφήτ(τιον)
--- Α·ΓΛ ---

B.C., and then only in Delos. The Mousai were worshipped by the philosophical schools (cf. Wilamowitz, *Antigonos von Karystos*, pp. 263 ff.), but the members are not positively known to have been called *thiasotai*.

The main objection to this conception of the inscription is the very solidity of the other view, viz. that adopted *supra*. Another objection is line 12, where we read Ἐπικρά[της], but it *might* contain an official, in which case it should be the priest: ἐπὶ Κρα[--- ἱερέως]. We have preferred the name Epikrates alone, on the supposition that the priest would usually be entered more prominently and symmetrically.

⁸ Cf. the reforms of Demetrios of Phaleron, whose laws contained provisions about boundary stones: *Hesperia*, XII, 1943, pp. 159-165.

⁹ There were many gymnasia in Athens: list in Pauly-Wissowa, *R.E.*, VII, col. 2606. For the Ptolemaion and Diogeneion, W. Judeich, *Topographie*, ed. 2 (1931), pp. 92, 352, 379; their historical setting and importance, W. S. Ferguson, *Hellenistic Athens*, pp. 238-239. As an illustration of how a stone of this size could stray far from its original place, cf. *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 71.

¹⁰ For dedications by phylae see Meritt, *Hesperia*, XV, 1946, p. 236, and the literature there cited.

Line 1. The name Bennius is of common occurrence in Latin inscriptions (*Thesaur. Ling. Lat.*, II, p. 1907), and among Latin names in Greek inscriptions a few parallels are available. *C.I.G.*, III, 4716d⁹ (among the addenda) has Γάιος Βένιος Κέλερ (Egypt); III, 4528b, Βενίου τοῦ καὶ Πονπλίου (Northern Syria); III, 4593, Βένις Ἀγρίππου (Palestine). This inscription, however, affords the only case of the name in Greece. It is not originally a Latin name. Festus tells us that *benna* is Gallic. But the word is common in Romance languages generally (cf. Meyer-Luecke, *s.v.*) and is attested also for a Thracian city and an Ephesian phyle by Stephanus of Byzantium (Thrace is indicated by the context as the provenance in *C.I.G.*, III, 4528b).

Line 2. A deceptive erratic line runs along the tops of the letters; and cuts into some of them, till at the end it forms the cross-bar of the eta.

The name Eleusinius is common as a praenomen or nomen in Roman times, though its use as a cognomen seems to be restricted to only two other examples besides ours in Attic inscriptions (*I.G.*, III, 1171; 1160).

The deme name seems to have been abbreviated. The break in the stone makes further letters conjectural and the (doubtful) tau comes directly beneath the final nu of the line above.

Line 3. There is space at the beginning of the line for two or three missing letters. The break in the stone before the alpha is so shaped as almost to require either Α, Δ, Λ (or possibly a very slanting Μ) as the letter just preceding alpha; otherwise some trace of a letter should be visible. The dot after the Α may designate the end of a word as in the two previous lines, or it may belong with what follows, forming part of a tau.

5. Fragment of a sepulchral shaft of Hymettian marble. Height *ca.* 0.22 m. Letters *ca.* 0.029 m. high, widely but not regularly spaced, of the fourth or third century B.C.

[Μ]ητρίς

σ μ

6. Fragment of a sepulchral shaft of Hymettian marble broken on all sides. At its highest point *ca.* 0.33 m. Letters *ca.* 0.04 m., but they vary.

--- Ρ \ ---

--- αντου | /

--- θυγάτηρ Θε ---

Κυδαθηναί[έως]

A random example for comparison is *I.G.*, II², 5984.

7 (Plate XII). Christian funeral inscription scratched on a huge rectangular slab of Hymettian marble.

† ἐτελήθη ἐν κ(υρί)ῳ ἡ σα
ἡ δούλη τοῦ θε(ο)ῦ Εὐφροσύνη δη
Μηνὶ Δεκεβρήῳ ἡμέρα
τετάρτη ἡνδεκτημόνος ζ
ἔτ(ους) Ϛ ν κ̄ ξ

Cf. *C.I.G.*, IV, 9320 ff. for other inscriptions of this type. The significance of the letters after the anchor in the first line and after the lady's name in the second we don't know. The indiction being the seventh, what is to be seen between the Ϛ and κ must be read ν in order to get a year that will correspond to the indiction. The year, then, is A.D. 918 (6427-5509).

8. Fragment of an honorary base of Pentelic marble with a series of mouldings. Height, 0.27 m.; length, 0.55 m.; thickness, 0.594 m. The right end is broken and has a later anathyrosis. The left end also is broken. The original back is preserved. The stone supported a bronze statue which stood with its right foot forward, left back. The letters are *ca.* 0.034 m. in height on the top line, *ca.* 0.03 m. on the second.

[ἡ ἐξ Ἀρε]ίου πάγου βουλὴ [καὶ]

[ἡ βουλὴ τ]ῶν Χ καὶ ὁ δῆμος

See under No. 9.

9. Upper part of a headless herm of Pentelic marble. Height, 0.43 m.; width, 0.35 m.; thick-

ness, 0.29 m. Letters 0.018 m. (?) high in the first line and 0.020 m. (?) in the second.

ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ
δόγματι Ἀρε[ῖο]
παγε[ῖων]

We have not attempted an exhaustive study of the possibilities of joining Nos. 8 and 9 to other fragments. It has been noted that numerous similar texts are not republished at all in *I.G.*, II² (S. Dow, *A.J.P.*, LIX, 1938, p. 358).

10. Block of Pentelic marble. Height 0.34 m., length 0.76 m., thickness 0.17 m. Worked on either side to receive other blocks. Letters 0.075 m. high. Round cuttings above and below the middle of the inscription give evidence for the blocks' having been reused.

κατεσκέυα[σ ---]

11 (Plate XII). A solid, box-like block of Pentelic marble. Height 0.335 m., length 0.475 m., thickness 0.47 m. Four faces are moulded. Of the other two sides, one is smooth; the other, bearing this inscription, is picked. Letters *ca.* 0.015 m. high and slightly apexed. To the right there is probably room for 3 letters, as the stone now is.

τ . α μ ν α σ α θ

12. Small fragment of white marble with the remains of a series of mouldings. The right end of the mouldings is partly preserved, although the letters, which are inscribed on the convex part of a cyma, are not intact to the very end. Letters *ca.* 0.025 m.

[Ἀ]ξηνε[ύς?]

13. Fragment of an Ionic epistyle block of Pentelic marble. Height 0.49 m., length 0.17 m., thickness *ca.* 0.34 m. Working on the right end to fit against another block. Letters 0.05 m.

ΜΙΣΤ

14. Fragment of an epistyle of Hymettian marble. Height 0.27 m., length 1.24 m., thick-

ness 0.42 m. Broken on the left and worked to fit another block on the right. There is a round cutting on the top, 0.035 m. in depth and 0.10 m. in diameter. Letters *ca.* 0.16 m.

ΙΩΝ

15. Fragment of Pentelic marble, from what seems once to have been a large base. The preserved piece is a narrow section cut out for some other purpose. Height 0.40 m., width 0.09 m., thickness 0.70 m. The letters vary from 0.01 m. to 0.015 m.

[ἐπὶ ἄρχ]οντος Π ---
[--- στρατη]γούντ[ος ---]
[-----]ράτου[----]
[--- πρυταν]είας τε[ιμήσαντες]

A prytany catalogue. For a close parallel see *I.G.*, II², 1825; cf. II², 1803 and *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, no. 13.

16. Large and almost cubic block of poros with a rectangular cutting on the side that lies above the inscribed surface. Height 0.49 m., length 0.51 m., thickness 0.48 m. Letters *ca.* 0.07 m., but they vary somewhat.

ΙΕΡΓ

The inscription itself and the material suggest a reused theatre seat, but the dimensions of the block seem unsuitable, the height being too great.

17. Fragment of a slab of white marble, intact at its left edge but very much chipped on the written surface near that edge. Stoichedon except for the first line. Letters *ca.* 0.004 m. high. End of the fourth or beginning of the third century B.C.

ων τω. θεω
παιδων α
ατ. φ. ασδ
υπα
πην
γκα
ρων
ρα
η

18. Fragment of flat slab of Pentelic marble, intact on the left. Letters *ca.* 0.027 m.

⌒
ἐπὶ ἱερῆ[ως]

ε
ετε
π

19. One of two fragments (now set up together) of an Ionic epistyle block. The dentils have been set right side up; the inscription is on the reverse side and upside down. The left end is unbroken. Letters *ca.* 0.04 m. high.

20 (Plate XII). Block of white marble. Height 0.215 m., length 0.27 m., thickness 0.46 m. It is broken on the left and worked to join another stone on the right. The letters vary from 0.014 m. in the first line to *ca.* 0.038 m. in the third.

---ον *vacat*
---εν
||||| ρηο

II. NOTES ON INSCRIPTIONS ALREADY PUBLISHED

I.G., II², 1987 (Plate XII). A bit to the east of the Thrasylos cavern and somewhat higher than it in level is an even floor of rock. Along the northern extremity of this floor the rock rises perpendicularly, forming a wall, towards the level of the well-known Roman columns above. This wall is inscribed with *I.G.*, II², 3167. More difficult to find is *I.G.*, II², 1987. It is cut into rock which is located just west of the floor above described, at about the same altitude as that floor. The letters were cut by a professional mason, very likely the first of the group, Zotikos. The first four lines of the list have been read correctly by Koehler and von Velsen, except that the final iota of line 1 and the initial epsilon of line 4 are visible on the rock. Koehler does not give a fifth line. Bursian and von Velsen do, but disagree on the reading. In truth, there is even a sixth line. At the beginning of line 5 stands AT. Read, therefore, Ἀττικός. Line 6 reads certainly: ΕΠΙΚΤΑΣ. The complete text is as follows:

οἱ φίλοι
Ζωτικός
Ἔρωσ
Εὐκαρπος
5 Ἀττικός
Ἐπίκτας

Welter in *Arch. Anz.*, 1938, cols. 33-68; the inscription, not specially studied, is drawn in cols. 55-56. We read Νέα[ιχμ]ος ἤρχεν; Welter's drawing lacks the omicron, which however is clear in his photograph. Then Καρ[κίδαμος Σ]ώτ[ι]ο]ς ἐξιδασκ[εν] (Welter's drawing lacks the letters after KAP). It is notable, though not shown in print, that the words Νέαιχμος ἤρχεν are cut 0.04 m. below line 2, but 0.015 m. above the level of the other words in line 3.

I.G., II², 3083 B (= *I.G.*, II, 1293). Choregic base of Thrasykles. Of the three fragments seen by Koehler we could find only *a*. But we saw a fragment not recorded by him. It reads:

[--- ἐχ]ορήγει Π[υθάρατος ---]
[---] Θρασυκλ[ῆς -----]

This same fragment was used by Welter, *op. cit.*, cols. 63-64, but he lacks the letters in the second line. Some slight adjustment is needed in his drawing.

I.G., II², 3250 and Addenda, *ibid.*, p. 349. Cyriac of Ancona read an inscription which, without having been seen in the interim, was edited by Boeckh (*C.I.G.*, 311), Dittenberger (*I.G.*, III, 444), and Kirchner (*I.G.*, II², 3250). The text thus transmitted is as follows:

ὁ δῆμος
Γάϊον Καίσαρα Σεβαστοῦ υἱὸν νέον Ἀρη

I.G., II², 3056. The choregic monument of Thrasylos has been elaborately studied by G.

A stone now in the orchestra of the Theatre of Dionysos bears the following text, and is presumably identical with the inscription seen by Cyriac:

ὁ δῆμος
Γαῖον Καίσαρα Σεβα[στροῦ]
νίδον νέον Ἀρη

I.G., II², 3283. We do not see how the restoration suggested for the beginning of line 1 could be squeezed into less than 0.30 m. The actual space is but 0.20 m. Perhaps this stone was inscribed rather in the *archonship* of Diokles (cf. Graindor, *B.C.H.*, 1927, pp. 301-2).

I.G., II², 3390 and *Addenda*, p. 350. Of the reading made by Chandler for the beginning of the last line we saw only the stroke which immediately precedes ἀξήσαντα. There is room for as many as 8 or even 9 letters before that. At the end of the line it is hard to see how more than 4 letters could fit after αὐτο[ν]. The last letters of lines 1 and 3 as read by Ross can still be seen.

I.G., II², 3700 and *Addenda*, p. 351. We saw √Ω but nothing clear above it.

I.G., II², 4073. At the end of line 13 we saw τω, greatly compressed for lack of space.

I.G., II², 4279. Koehler, unable to find this stone, suggested that Pervanoglu's reading Σόστρατος might possibly be explained by supposing that there was an ω of the form Ω on the stone. At present the first three letters are not visible; and it is possible that Pervanoglu too was faced with the necessity of supplying these letters and that he made a slip.

I.G., II², 4383. This inscription has been marred but not made illegible by a number of vertical lines which have apices at their ends. Perhaps the name Demetrius explains this. Antigonid inscriptions were defaced by an order of the people in 200 B.C. (Johnson, *A.J.P.*, XXXIV, 1913, p. 388 and Dinsmoor, *Archons*,

p. 507). The letters seemed to us to be of the late fourth or early third century. If it is an Antigonid inscription, the Demetrius would then be Poliorcetes. Another possibility: Was this dedication taken for Antigonid without sufficient warrant? A name without patronymic is quite common on inscriptions of this kind.

I.G., II², 4428 (= 4371a). The note to 4371a suggests that this priest may be the same man as the one in 4371. The latter stone we did not succeed in finding. But the arrangement of the inscription on it, as recorded by those who did see it, does not encourage the name of Archippos as a restoration.

I.G., II², 4442. The fifth inscription on this stone was scratched in rather thin, irregular letters: Ἀπολλωνι. This may be complete in itself or *ος* may be lost at the end.

In the Menander inscription, since there were blocks on either side of that which remains, the *ου* of θεοῦ ought to be restored in the first line, not the second (cf. the illustration of this inscription in *A.J.A.*, XI, 1907, p. 313).

Ἀθήναιον, V, 1876, p. 320. No. 86 on our map (just in front of the stoa in the Asklepieion) is *I.G.*, II², 3176. The first dimension is incorrectly copied *ibid.*: it should read "a. 0.68," not 0.16. The remains of a second inscription in huge letters on the present bottom of the stone, incompletely read by D. Philios, Ἀθήναιον, V, 1876, p. 320, are entirely omitted from *I.G.*, III, and from *I.G.*, II². Originally this inscription on the "bottom" consisted of three lines of large letters. Except for margins, the lines ran from one end of the block to the other. At present the original surface is preserved only at the ends, the middle having been hacked out for some purpose not directly related to the inscription, i. e., it was not an erasure.

Height of letters: in the first line, 0.081 m.; in the other two lines, 0.064 m. The letters vary in width. Thus the extreme width of the alpha (first letter) is 0.105 m.; of the epsilon (second letter), 0.070 m. In the following text,

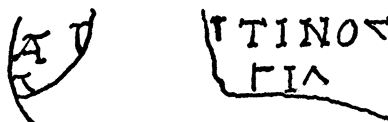
the numbers of missing letters, computed on the basis of average widths, are quite approximate:

A(ῥλος) E[-----^{ca. 12½}-----]ξ καὶ
 Μητρ[-----^{ca. 20½}-----]νιος
 καὶ Π[-----^{ca. 20½}-----]κηνος

The style of the lettering may make it earlier than the other inscription on the same block, *I.G.*, II², 3176. The data given for the present text are compatible with the assumption that the three lines contained merely three names with patronymics and demotics, the three being connected by καὶ. In that case the present block should have been one of a series. It is to be noted, however, that connectives are unusual in a series of names, and that there is no Athenian demotic in -κηνος (or in -ηνος); possi-

bly these letters represent a Latin name in -cenus.

Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἐφημερίς, 1915, p. 150, 6. There is a bit more on this sepulchral stone than *τινος*. We read:



Between the A and the T probably four letters are lost. The flourish on the A and the greater than ordinary space between it and the next letter suggest (as does also the ending *τινος*) that it is an abbreviation for Αῖλος.

Harmonia, I, p. 31. The reading of line 2, recorded as A...ροικον, is in reality Ἀφροδισίου.

NOTES TO MAP¹¹

The lists *infra*, which are the key to the Map, show by omission which inscriptions, located on the South Slope by *I.G.*² or other publications, we could not find there. Of the inscriptions said in *I.G.*² to be lost, we saw *I.G.*, II², 3146, 4279, 4372, 4988. Numbers are assigned

on our Map to only a few of the inscriptions on the seats in the Theatre of Dionysos; the others are easily located by reference to the *Corpus*. An asterisk (*) prefixed to the number of an inscription previously published indicates that we have dealt with it *supra*.

PUBLICATION	MAP NUMBER	PUBLICATION	MAP NUMBER
New Inscriptions (<i>supra</i> , pp. 63-68)		3	10
1	49	4	23 ¹²
2	151	5	144

¹¹ For a similar study, with a map, of the inscriptions on the Akropolis itself, see Bruna Tamaro, *Annuario d. R. Scuola arch. d. Atene*, IV/V, 1921-1922, pp. 55-67, 69-70; and cf. S. Dow, *Am. Journ. Philol.*, LIX, 1938, p. 358 and notes 4 and 5.

It was not part of our plan to examine the marble dump on the South Slope. This task was performed in July 1935 by J. H. Oliver. All of the group of inscriptions found there by him were removed to the Epigraphical Museum, and hence do not figure in the present study. Evidently all had been brought down from the Acropolis when the dump was formed—i. e. in modern times. One was published in *Trans. Am. Philol. Ass'n.*, LXVI, 1935, pp. 177-198. Four others were published in *Am. Journ. Archaeol.*, XL, 1936, pp. 460-465; Professor Oliver kindly informs us that his *ibid.*, no. 2 (= E.M., 12821, the decree of the Second Athenian Confederacy) has recently been re-published by Silvio Accame in *La lega ateniese del secolo IV a. C.* (Angelo Signorelli, Rome, 1941), pp. 229-244.

¹² In 1935 Mrs. Merkel was unable to locate this inscription.

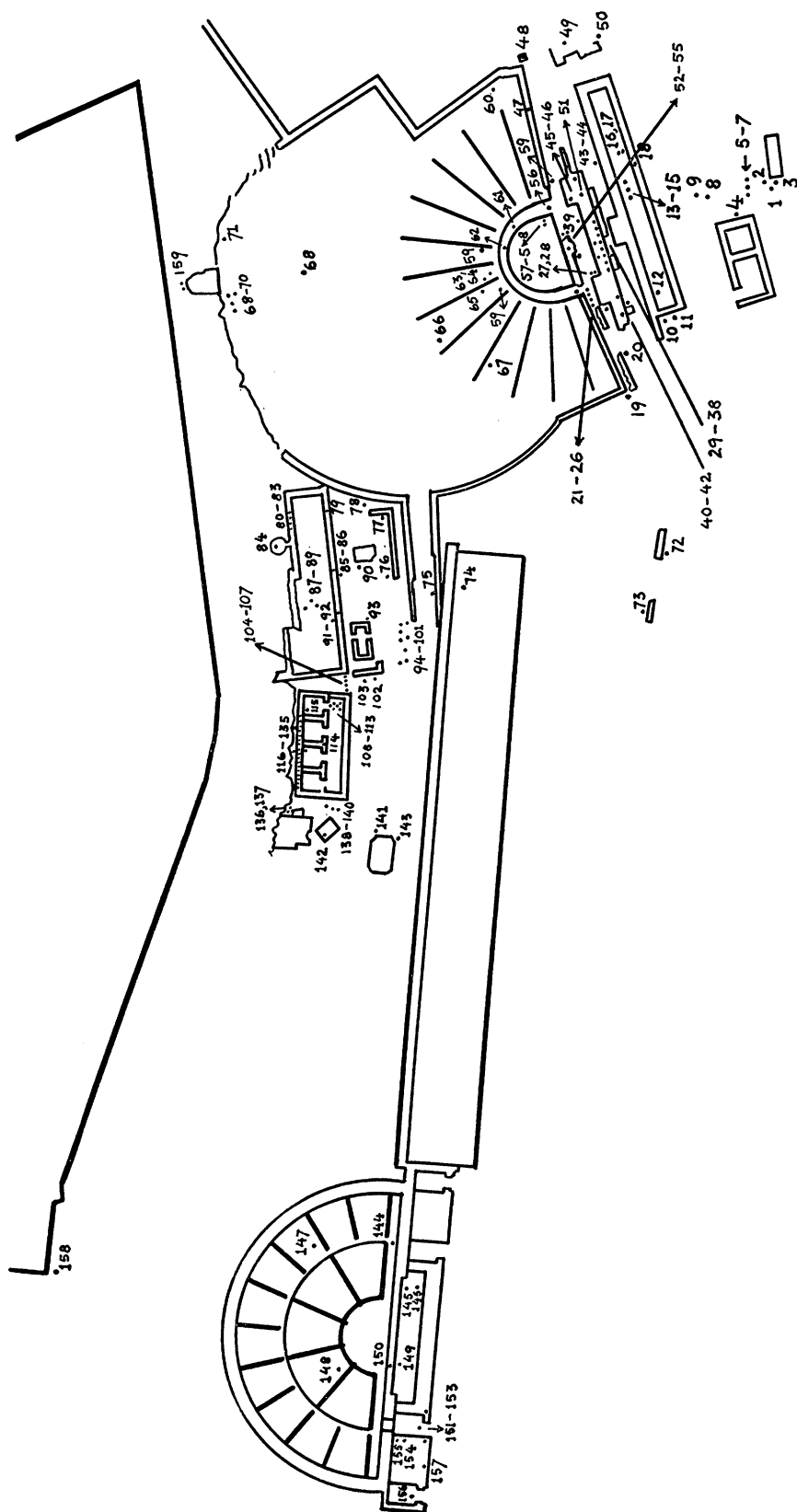


Fig. 1. Inscriptions on South Slope of Acropolis

PUBLICATION	MAP NUMBER	PUBLICATION	MAP NUMBER
6	83	<i>I.G., II²—(continued)</i>	
7	158	3146	30
8	38	3161	55
9	109	3167 (also <i>Addenda</i> , p. 349)....	71 ¹⁴
10	117	3168	159
11	75	3176	86
12	81	3181	103
13	78	3182	39
14	93	3189 (also <i>Addenda</i> , p. 349)....	94
15	157	* 3250 (also <i>Addenda</i> , p. 349)....	61
16	72	* 3283	91
17	146	3286	63
18	154	3287	59
19	18	3298	7
20	88	* 3390 (also <i>Addenda</i> , p. 350)....	50
<i>I.G., I²</i>		3410	67
861	115	3427	5
874	143	3447	74
879	19	3522	56
880	101	3603	66
<i>I.G., II²</i>		3605	33
1132	4	3609	6
1727	1 ¹³	3643	21
1944	116	3699	92
* 1987	71	* 3700 (also <i>Addenda</i> , p. 351)....	65
2949	9	3704	79
3029	17	3775	26
3047	62	3777	29
3052	28	3778	20
* 3056	68	3779	42
3065	13	3798	113
3066	14	3800	32
3067	15	3804	131
3073	47	3806	108
3078	73	3810	85
3081	77	3815	112
3083 <i>A</i>	69	3831	24
* 3083 <i>B</i>	70	3832	22 ¹⁵
3088	48	3845	51
3089	31	3851	46
3112	27	3963	100
3120	99	3964	122

¹³ Subsequently this stone was removed and placed in the small guard's house at the entrance (see S. Dow, *Hesperia*, III, 1934, pp. 146-149, for a new publication).

¹⁴ For the location see *supra* under *I.G., II²*, 1987.

¹⁵ In 1935 Mrs. Merkel was unable to locate this inscription.

PUBLICATION	MAP NUMBER	PUBLICATION	MAP NUMBER
I.G., II ² —(continued)		I.G., II ² —(continued)	
3995	121	4988	90
4026	114	4994	134
* 4073	125	5013	12
4127	130	5021	53
4215	35	5080	64
4257	37	5082	58
4264	40	5214	148 ¹⁸
4267	45	3382a	57
4268	36	4519a	102
* 4279	41	4521a	87
4286	34	4942c	142
4289	52	6012	8
4302	11	6915	155
4352	139	7628	2
4362	132	7736	104
4363	111	8015	150
4364	123	8233	153
4372	133	8295	106
4377	136	8313	3
4380	126	8488	149
* 4383	137	8937	145
4403	95	9307	107
4404	124	9441	152
4411	129	12531	156
* 4428 (= 4371a)	140	13242	71 ¹⁹
4432	120	13913	89
4440	135		
* 4442 (frag. d. = 4498)	80	I.G., II	
4456	76	2694	105
4464	82 ¹⁶		
4485	138 ¹⁷	I.G., III	
4491	97	998a	110
4496	118		
4514	98	<i>Supplementum Epigraphicum Grae-</i>	
4756	96	<i>cum</i> , II, 19	54
4978	16	* <i>Ἀθῆναιον</i> , V, 1876, p. 320	86
4986	127	* <i>Ἀρχαιολογικὴ Ἐφημερίς</i> , 1915, p. 150,	
4987	128	6	60
		* <i>Harmonia</i> , I, p. 31	119

¹⁶ Of this we have found only two fragments: *σσα* and *απιωνοσκηφισ*
ηγκ and *αιτηνεισοδο*

¹⁷ On this and related inscriptions, see Winifred R. Merkel, *infra*, pp. 75-76.

¹⁸ Inscribed on a seat of the Odeion of Herodes, in the seventh row of the second wedge from the western end.

¹⁹ No. 71 covers three inscriptions. For their exact locations, see *supra*, p. 68.

PUBLICATION	MAP NUMBER	PUBLICATION	MAP NUMBER
<i>Parnassos</i> , 1882,		6, nos. 10, 11.....	43 ²⁰
p. 81, 1.....	84	pp. 60, 61 and plate 6, nos. 8, 9..	44 ²⁰
p. 81, 2.....	141	A. Wilhelm, <i>Beiträge zur griechi-</i>	
H. Bulle, <i>Untersuchungen an griechi-</i>		<i>schen Inschriftenkunde</i> , I (1909),	
<i>schen Theatern</i> , p. 61 and plate		p. 211, no. 187.....	25

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²⁰ Nos. 43 and 44 cover two inscriptions each. For their exact locations, see Bulle, *op. cit.*

PLATE XII



1



2



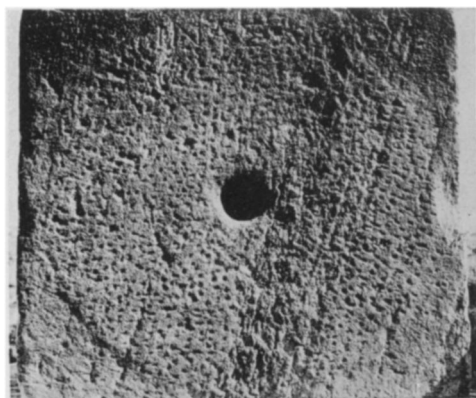
3



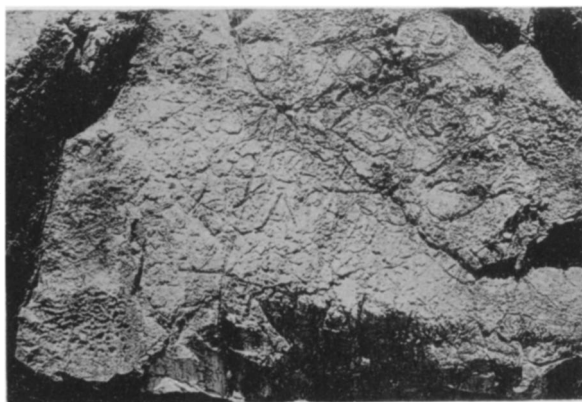
7



20



11



I. G., II², 1987