

# TWO NEW FRAGMENTS OF I.G., I<sup>2</sup>, 233

(PLATE 12)

*a.* Fragment of white marble, broken on all sides, copied in the Epigraphical Museum and later identified by the author.<sup>1</sup>

Height, 0.14 m.; width, 0.065 m.

Height of letters, *ca.* 0.012 m. in the first line; *ca.* 0.010 m. in the rest.

E. M. 5165.

The space between the bottom of the numerals in line 1 and the top of the letters in line 2 is uninscribed and measures 0.028 m. The uninscribed space at the top of the fragment measures 0.047 m. The numerals of the first line are not aligned directly above the letters of the other lines.

*a.* 434/3-433/2 *a.*

ΣΤΟΙΧ.

*vacat*  
[— — —] ΗΗϞΔΔ[— — — —]  
*vacat*  
[Προ]νάπες [— — — — —]  
[— — — —]τιος ἐ[γραμμάτευε]  
[— — — —]ο[— — — — —]

*b.* Fragment of white marble, broken on all sides, found December 13, 1933, in the lower area of the excavations of the North Slope of the Acropolis.

Height, 0.10 m.; width, 0.03 m.; thickness, 0.045 m.

Height of letters, 0.010 m.

E. M. 12796.

The following measurements were generously supplied by Mr. Daniel Geagan of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens: the space occupied by the two lines of text plus the interval between them measures 0.03 m.; both uninscribed spaces measure 0.029 m.

This fragment was published by Oscar Broneer, *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, p. 161, No. 17, with a photograph, fig. 49. Cf. also *S.E.G.*, X, 145e.

<sup>1</sup> The author is greatly indebted to M. Mitsos, the Director of the Epigraphical Museum, for permission to publish this fragment and to B. D. Meritt and A. M. Woodward for constant assistance and encouragement in the study of Athenian treasure records.

a. 433/2 a.

ΣΤΟΙΧ.

vacat  
 [— — — —] ΑΕ [— — — —]  
 [— — —] ΜΑ Τ [— — — —]  
 vacat

As Mr. Geagan reports and Broneer's photograph shows, epsilon, rho, or beta are possible in the first line. Only the left tip of the cross bar of tau is visible in the photograph.

Since both fragments appear to belong to *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 233, the inventory of the dedications in the Pronaos of the Parthenon for 433/2, it will be convenient to give here a new text of that inscription and of the final lines of the inventory which precedes it on the stone (*I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 232 of 434/3):

*I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 232

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 53

10 [τούτον . . . . λύχν]ο[s ἀρ]γυρῶς, [σταθμὸν το]ύτο ΔΔΔΠ†††† [†<sup>vvvvv</sup>] <sup>v</sup>[<sup>vvvvv</sup>]  
 vacat  
 [ἐπέτεια ἐγένετο ἐπὶ τὸν] ταμ[ιὸν τοῖς Κράτε]ς Λαμπτ[ρεὺς] vacat [vacat]  
 [ἐγραμμάτευσ· φιάλαι ἀργ]υρα[ῖ ΓΙΙΙ], σταθμὸν] τούτο[ν ΠΗΗ]ΗΗΠΔΔ[— — —]  
 [καρχέσιον μικρὸν ἐγ καλι]ᾶδι [ἡνυπόχσυλον κατὰ]χρ[υσον.] vacat [vacat]

*I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 233

ΣΤΟΙΧ. 53

15 [τάδε οἱ ταμίαι τὸν ἡιε]ρὸν χρ[εμάτον τῆς Ἀθυναίας Προ]νάπες [Ἐρχι]—  
 [εὺς καὶ χσυνά]ρχο[ντες ἡ]ο[ῖ]ς Εὐ[θίας Αἴσχρονος Ἀναφλύς]τιος ἐ[γραμ]—  
 [μάτευσ παρέ]δο[σαν τοῖς ταμί]α[σιν τοῖς Ἀπολλόδορος Κριτί]ο [Ἀφι<sup>vv</sup>]—  
 [δναῖος ἐγρα]μμάτ[ευσ, παραδε]χ[σάμενοι παρὰ τὸν προτέρων ταμιῶν, <sup>v</sup>]  
 [τοῖς Κράτες] Ναύπο[νος Λαμπτ]ρ[εὺς ἐγραμμάτευσ ἐν τῷ πρόνειοι φι]—  
 [άλε χρυσῇ ἐχ]ς ἡῆ[ς ἀπορ]ρ[αίν]ο[νται, ἄσταθμος. φιάλ]αι [ἀργυραῖ ΗΔΙΙΙ,]  
 20 [σταθμὸν τοῦ]το[ν ΜΧΠ<sup>Π</sup> . . κ]έρατα [ἀργυρᾶ ΙΙΙ, σταθμ]ὸν τ[ούτον ΠΔΔΠ†††].  
 [ποτέρια ἀργυρᾶ ΙΙΙ, στα]θμὸν [τούτον . . . λύχν]ο[s ἀρ]γυρῶς, σταθμὸν]  
 [τούτο ΔΔΔΠ†††. καρχέσι]ον μικ[ρὸν ἐγ καλιάδι ἡ]νυπό[χσυλον κατὰχρ]υ—  
 [σον. <sup>vvv</sup>] vacat  
 [ἐπέτει]α ἐ[π]εγ[ένετο ἐπὶ] τὸν τα[μιῶν τοῖς Εὐθία]ς Ἀ[ναφλύστιος<sup>vvvv</sup>]  
 25 [ἐγραμ]μάτ[ευσ· φιάλα] ἀργυρᾶ ΙΙ, [σταθμὸν τούτοι]ν [— — — —]  
 vacat

This text is based on that proposed by A. M. Woodward, *J.H.S.*, XLVIII, 1928, pp. 160-165 and *S.E.G.*, X, 184-185.

*Prima facie*, the first fragment contains the end of one fifth century financial document (or section thereof) and the beginning of another. The name [Προ]νάπες<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Cf. Friedrich Bechtel, *Die historischen Personennamen des Griechischen*, Halle, 1917, p. 325.

occurs in the first line of the second document (or section), followed by a demotic and ἐ[γραμμάτευε] in the second line. No fifth century financial official named Pronapes is known. However, one of the treasurers of Athena for 433/2 is known as [...<sup>6</sup>...] ἐς Ἐρχιεύς.<sup>3</sup> Of the inscriptions prepared by the treasurers of that year only one can be identified with this fragment: their Pronaos inventory (*I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 233). The right end of the last five lines of the previous inventory (*I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 232) and of the first three lines of *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 233 can be restored as above (maintaining stoichedon order).<sup>4</sup>

Physical features support this identification. It is significant that the height of the letters in *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 232 (*ca.* 0.012 m.) is greater than that in *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 233 (*ca.* 0.010 m.) and that these measurements match those of the new fragment. As nearly as one can judge in such a small fragment, the horizontal (0.014 m.) and vertical (0.02 m.) stoichedon patterns are the same in the new fragment and in both *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 232 and 233. Although the inscriptions are stoichedon, they, like many of the inventories,<sup>5</sup> have uninscribed spaces at the right margin. Word division is uniformly the controlling factor in the earlier inventory, and syllabic division is usually the case in the later inventory. The uninscribed portion at the top of the new fragment will be the uninscribed ends of two lines plus part of a line left vacant between the body of the inventory and the list of accessions. The distance from the top of the numerals in the new fragment to the top of the letters **NATEΞ** is 0.04 m., which is the space occupied by two lines, including the area left blank at the end of *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 232. No line was left uninscribed between the two inventories.

Since the average phiale weighed *ca.* one hundred drachmai,<sup>6</sup> we have restored the weight of nine as between 970 and 999 drachmai. Woodward has shown that the phialai in the Pronaos were acquired in the following manner:<sup>7</sup>

	NUMBER	WEIGHT
On hand, 434/3	104	10,500+ drachmai
Acquired, 434/3	9	
Acquired, 433/2	2	
Acquired, 432/1	3	
Acquired, 431/0	3	
On hand, 430/29	121	12,432 drachmai

<sup>3</sup> *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 295, line 16; cf. B. D. Meritt, *Athenian Financial Documents of the Fifth Century*, Ann Arbor, 1932, p. 69.

<sup>4</sup> For the restoration cf. A. M. Woodward, "Some More Fragments of Attic Treasure-Records of the Fifth Century," *J.H.S.*, XLVIII, 1928, pp. 160-165; for the alignment of the letters in the other fragments cf. *I.G.*, I, 117-120, fragments *b* and *c*.

<sup>5</sup> Cf. Woodward, *op. cit.*, p. 161; Woodward, "Financial Documents from the Athenian Agora," *Hesperia*, XXXII, 1963, p. 164; B. D. Meritt, "Greek Inscriptions," *Hesperia*, XXX, 1961, pp. 238-239.

<sup>6</sup> Cf. Woodward, "Some More Unpublished Fragments of Attic Treasure-Records," *J.H.S.*, XXXI, 1911, pp. 31-35.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*

With the addition of phialai weighing 970+ drachmai, the total weight on hand in 433/2 was at least 11,470 drachmai, with a minimum of 11,500 (MXI<sup>□</sup> or T<sup>□</sup>I<sup>□</sup>) established by spatial requirements in line 20. If the eight additional phialai weighed at least 800 drachmai, those on hand in 433/2 cannot have exceeded 11,632 drachmai.

Restore the name Προνάπες in *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 257, lines 7-8; 277, line 18; and 295, line 16. For Athenians of this name cf. Johannes Kirchner, *Prosopographia Attica*, Berlin, 1901-1903, nos. 12250-12254 and Antony E. Raubitschek, *Dedications from the Athenian Akropolis*, Cambridge, Mass., 1949, pp. 205-207. If a Venetus scholion to Aristophanes, *Clouds*, line 31, is correct in saying that a certain Pronapes was the son of Ameinias, archon of 423/2, perhaps our Pronapes is related to Ameiniad[es,] a treasurer of Athena in 411/0.<sup>8</sup>

As for the North Slope fragment, it would ordinarily be hopeless to attempt to identify such a small piece. In this case, however, the large uninscribed areas both above and below the lettering show that the fragment does not come from the *body* of a decree, account, inventory, or list; instead, it must come from a postscript or prescript, which are not especially frequent. The fifth century inventories of dedications in the three chambers of the Parthenon (the Pronaos, the Hekatompedon, and the Parthenon) list annual accessions at the end, following the rubric ἐπέτεια ἐπεγένετο, etc. In the early years of these inventories, immediately after 434/3, the ἐπέτεια were sometimes separated from the body of the inventory by a vacant line and from the next inventory on the stele by another vacant line. The North Slope fragment can easily be restored as

[ἐπέτει]α ἐ[πεγένετο — — — — —]  
[ἔγραμ]μάτ[ευε — — — — —]

These are the first words in the lines, and the alphas are the seventh letter in each line. Only one of the inventories in the *Editio Minor* has such a line division: *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 233.<sup>9</sup> The ἐπέτεια of this inventory occupy two lines (measuring 0.03 m. for two lines of letters plus one interval) and are separated from the body of the inventory by an uninscribed space of 0.0295 m. and from the next inventory (*I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 234) by an uninscribed space of 0.028 m. These measurements were also supplied by Mr. Geagan, who comments: "The letter height and shape [of the North Slope fragment], as well as the size of line separation, agrees with those of the two lines [of ἐπέτεια]. There is a slightly greater height to the bottom *vacat* of EM 12796 than that of [*I.G.*,] I<sup>2</sup>, 233, but EM 12796 is pointed & very narrow at the bottom & the extra length may be space between letters."

<sup>8</sup> *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 253, line 265.

<sup>9</sup> Woodward has shown that *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 232 also has such a line division; cf. *J.H.S.*, XLVIII, 1928, p. 164. However, it has no vacant line below the accessions.

It would appear, therefore, that the ascription of the North Slope fragment to this inventory is physically possible and even attractive. It is further commended by the severely limited number of inscriptions to which the fragment might possibly belong. Furthermore, twelve other fragments of treasure records have been found on the North Slope by Broneer (out of *ca.* 175 found in his excavations)<sup>10</sup> and another was found there by the Agora excavators.<sup>11</sup>

Two other observations on the first stele of Pronaos inventories can be made. The item which Woodward has identified as a *καρχέσιον ἐγ καλιάδι*<sup>12</sup> might seem to conflict with Velsen's reading of *ἐν*, given in *I.G.*, I, 119, line 7 and *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 234, line 31. It should be noted, however, that Lebas and Rangabé read this as *ἐδ* and Pittakys reads *ἐα*.<sup>13</sup> It would seem that *ἐγ* is the proper reading. The fragment containing these letters is now lost.

Commenting on the third and fourth inventories of the Pronaos (*I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 234 and 235), Woodward says that "the third list has three silver cups, and the fourth has four . . ." <sup>14</sup> Accordingly, he restores a fourth poterieon as an accession at the end of the third inventory. The number of poteria in the fourth inventory, however, is not preserved, but merely restored.<sup>15</sup> Their number in the fifth inventory (*I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 236) is preserved as four. The addition may have come at the end of either the third or the fourth inventory, in both of which there is room for it.

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<sup>10</sup> The published inscriptions are as follows: Oscar Broneer, "Excavations on the North Slope of the Acropolis in Athens, 1931-1932," *Hesperia*, II, 1933, p. 375, no. 5 and pp. 391-393, no. 11; Broneer, "Excavations on the North Slope of the Acropolis in Athens, 1933-1934," *Hesperia*, IV, 1935, pp. 165-169, nos. 25, 28, 29, and 31; Eugene Schweigert, "Inscriptions from the North Slope of the Acropolis," *Hesperia*, VII, 1938, pp. 272-275, nos. 7 and 9 and pp. 281-289, no. 16; Woodward, "An Attic Treasure-Record: The Hekatompedon-List for 402/1 B.C.," *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.*, 1953-1954, part II, pp. 107-112. Of *ca.* fifty unpublished inscriptions from the North Slope one joins Schweigert's no. 9 and another belongs to *I.G.*, I<sup>2</sup>, 281.

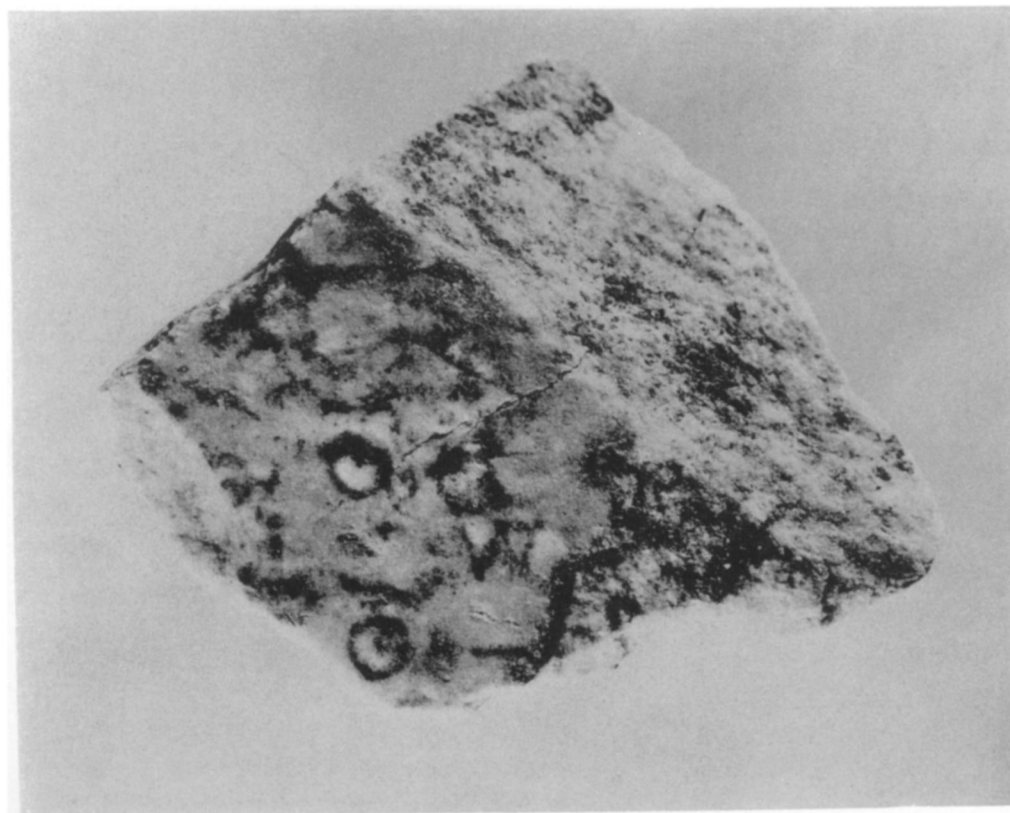
<sup>11</sup> Meritt, *Hesperia*, XXX, 1961, pp. 237-241, no. 35.

<sup>12</sup> *Per ep.*; he had previously suggested *ἐν καλιάδι* (cf. *S.E.G.*, X, 184-186).

<sup>13</sup> Ph. Lebas, *Voyage archéologique en Grèce et en Asie Mineure*, I, Paris, 1853, no. 159; A. R. Rangabé, *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.*, no. 247; Rangabé, *Antiquités helléniques*, I, Athens, 1842, no. 92, and II, Athens, 1855, no. 469; K. S. Pittakys, *Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.*, no. 2024.

<sup>14</sup> *J.H.S.*, XLVIII, 1928, p. 163.

<sup>15</sup> The restoration derives from a suggestion made by Woodward, *J.H.S.*, XXXI, 1911, p. 33, which has since been invalidated by his discovery of the *καρχέσιον μικρόν*.



WESLEY E. THOMPSON: A NEW FRAGMENT OF A TREASURE  
RECORD FROM THE NORTH SLOPE OF THE ACROPOLIS



E. M. 5165

WESLEY E. THOMPSON: TWO NEW FRAGMENTS OF I. G., I<sup>2</sup>, 233